

Profile of children and young people in Royal Greenwich 2015



Introduction

The 2015 Profile of Children and Young People is our local strategic needs analysis. It 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 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.

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Context of Royal Greenwich and its children and young people



Context of Royal Greenwich and its Children and Young People

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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. We are proud of becoming a Royal Borough and LGC Council of the Year in 2013, and we think the 2012 Olympics and Paralympic games helped show the world what Greenwich has to offer.

Royal Greenwich is a great place to grow up, work and visit. We want every child, living in a great borough in a great capital city, 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 this area

- According to the Office of National Statistics¹, approximately 64,676 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 8,400 children by 2021, a 13% increase. The fastest growing age group is 10 to 15 year olds. This has implications for school place planning and admissions ([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 42% (the London average is 49%)
 - in secondary schools is 34% (the London average is 41%).
- Approximately 25% of the local authority's children are living in poverty (compared to 22% in London as a whole).
- The proportion of children who meet the criteria for pupil premium²:
 - in primary schools is 36% (the England average is 26%)
 - in secondary schools is 46% (the England average is 29%).

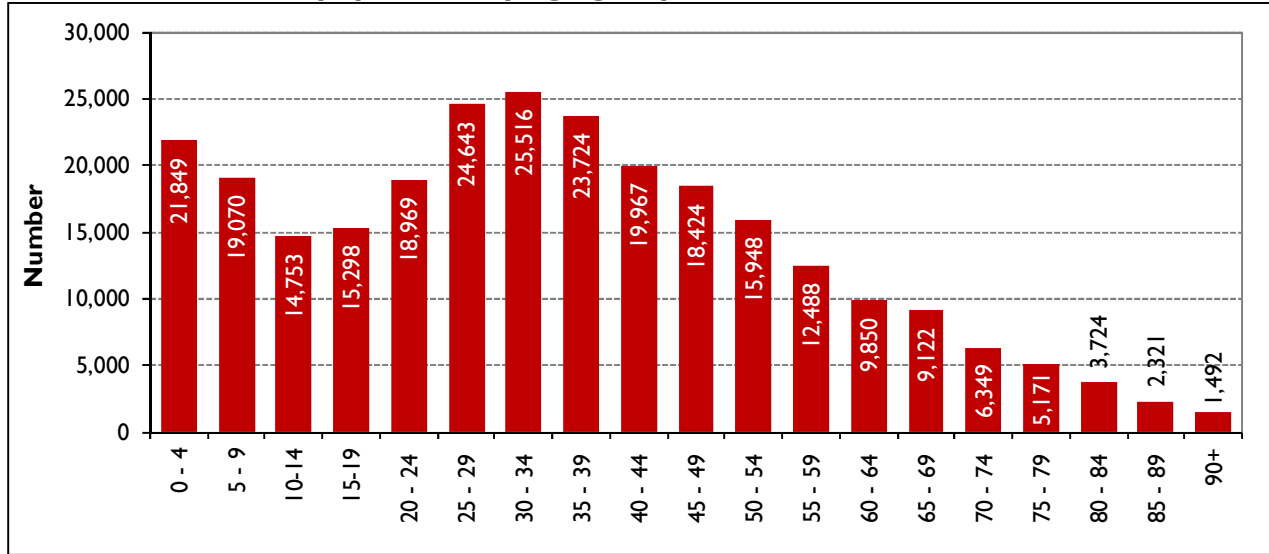
¹ 2014 mid-year population estimates

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

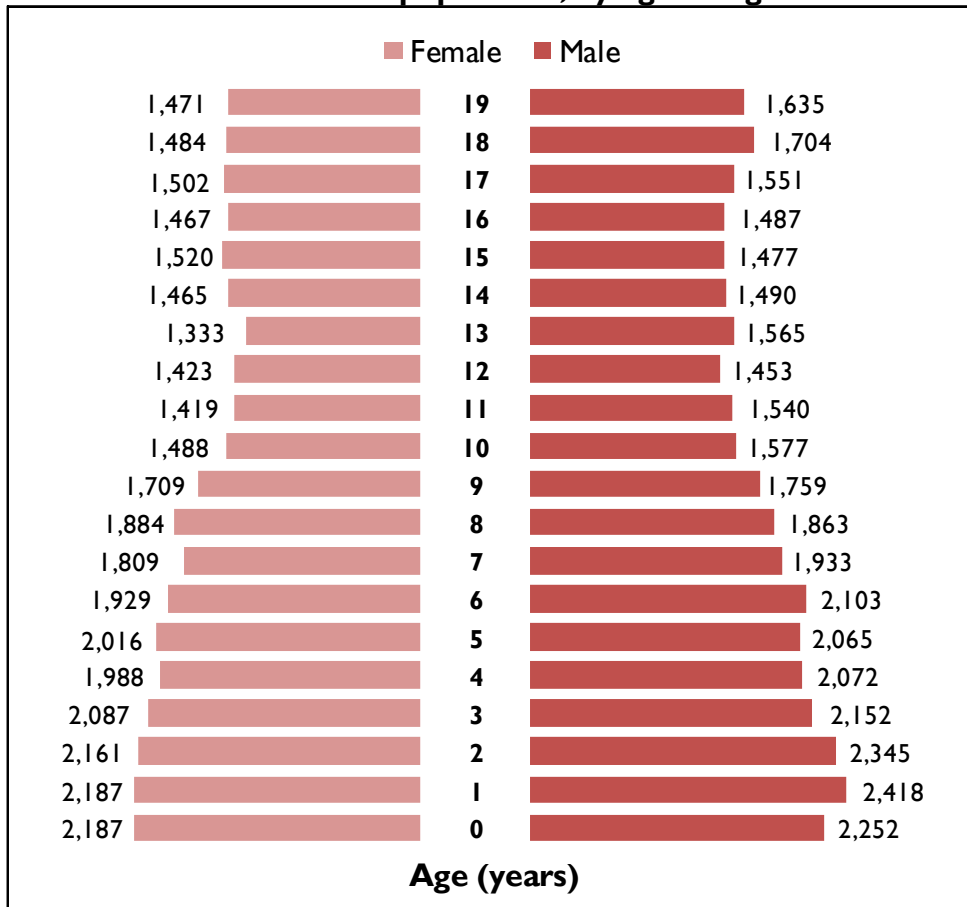
Chart CI.1 Resident population by age group



Source: ONS 2014 mid-year estimates

By Age and Gender

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



Source: ONS 2014 mid-year estimates

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

Ages	Male	Female	Total
0	2,252	2,187	4,439
1	2,418	2,187	4,605
2	2,345	2,161	4,506
3	2,152	2,087	4,239
4	2,072	1,988	4,060
Under 5	11,239	10,610	21,849
5	2,065	2,016	4,081
6	2,103	1,929	4,032
7	1,933	1,809	3,742
8	1,863	1,884	3,747
9	1,759	1,709	3,468
Age 5 to 9	9,723	9,347	19,070
10	1,577	1,488	3,065
11	1,540	1,419	2,959
12	1,453	1,423	2,876
13	1,565	1,333	2,898
14	1,490	1,465	2,955
15	1,477	1,520	2,997
Age 10 to 15	9,102	8,648	17,750
16	1,487	1,467	2,954
17	1,551	1,502	3,053
18	1,704	1,484	3,188
19	1,635	1,471	3,106
Age 16 to 19	6,377	5,924	12,301
Under 18s	33,102	31,574	64,676
Ages 0 to 19	36,441	34,529	70,970
All ages 0 to 90+	134,611	134,067	268,678

Source: ONS 2014 mid-year estimates

By Ethnicity

Table CI.4 Resident child population, 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	165	139	187	56	547	606	1%
	Indian	439	297	343	142	1,221	1,395	2%
	Pakistani	259	224	199	66	748	832	1%
	Other Asian Background	893	766	958	342	2,959	3,394	5%
Asian		1,756	1,426	1,687	606	5,475	6,227	9%
Black	Black African	4,349	3,473	3,205	925	11,952	12,757	19%
	Black Caribbean	457	537	650	210	1,854	2,099	3%
	Other Black Background	1,020	822	654	170	2,666	2,795	4%
Black		5,826	4,832	4,509	1,305	16,472	17,651	26%
Mixed	Mixed White/Asian	507	295	248	91	1,141	1,211	2%
	Mixed White/Black African	728	443	333	81	1,585	1,648	2%
	Mixed White/Black Caribbean	690	555	588	227	2,060	2,247	3%
	Other Mixed Background	595	407	402	160	1,564	1,673	2%
Mixed		2,520	1,700	1,571	559	6,350	6,779	10%
White	White British	8,295	6,661	8,740	2,958	26,654	30,485	45%
	White Irish	99	84	97	39	319	382	1%
	Other White Background	1,649	959	890	303	3,801	4,216	6%
	Gypsy Roma/Irish Traveller	56	39	46	21	162	175	0%
White		10,099	7,743	9,773	3,321	30,936	35,258	52%
Other	Chinese	316	228	286	95	925	1,065	2%
	Other Ethnic Group	428	396	298	92	1,214	1,335	2%
Other		744	624	584	187	2,139	2,400	4%
Black and Minority Ethnic		12,650	9,664	9,384	3,020	34,718	37,830	55%
% Black and Minority Ethnic		60%	59%	52%	51%	57%	55%	
All ethnicities		20,945	16,325	18,124	5,978	61,372	68,315	100%

Source: Nomis, Census 2011

Live Births

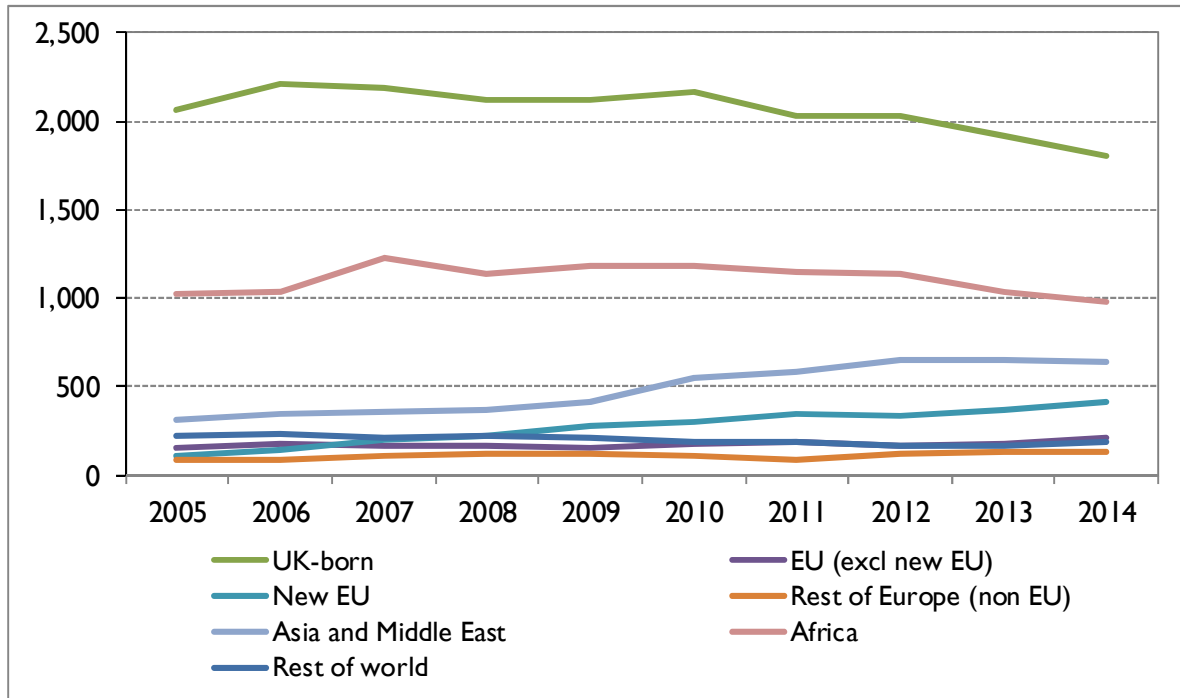
The child population is growing and becoming increasingly diverse. The largest minority ethnic group of children and young people in the area are Black African. There are established Nigerian and Ghanaian communities as well as emergent new communities from Asia, the Middle East and new EU countries.

Table CI.5 Live births in Royal Greenwich 2005-2014 | 1001 days

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Births	3,963	4,236	4,471	4,361	4,480	4,674	4,561	4,624	4,442	4,368

Source: ONS data (GLA datastore) live births

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



Source: GLA live births data

New 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	2015	2021	2011 - 2015 % Change	2015 - 2021 % Change
0 to 4	21,100	21,300	22,850	+1%	+7%
5 to 9	16,450	19,650	21,000	+19%	+7%
10 to 15	18,000	17,900	22,900	-1%	+28%
16 to 17	5,900	5,900	6,350	+0%	+8%
Under 18	61,450	64,700	73,100	+5%	+13%
Age 0 to 19	68,430	71,450	79,800	+4%	+12%
All ages 0 to 90+	255,500	270,200	305,950	+6%	+13%

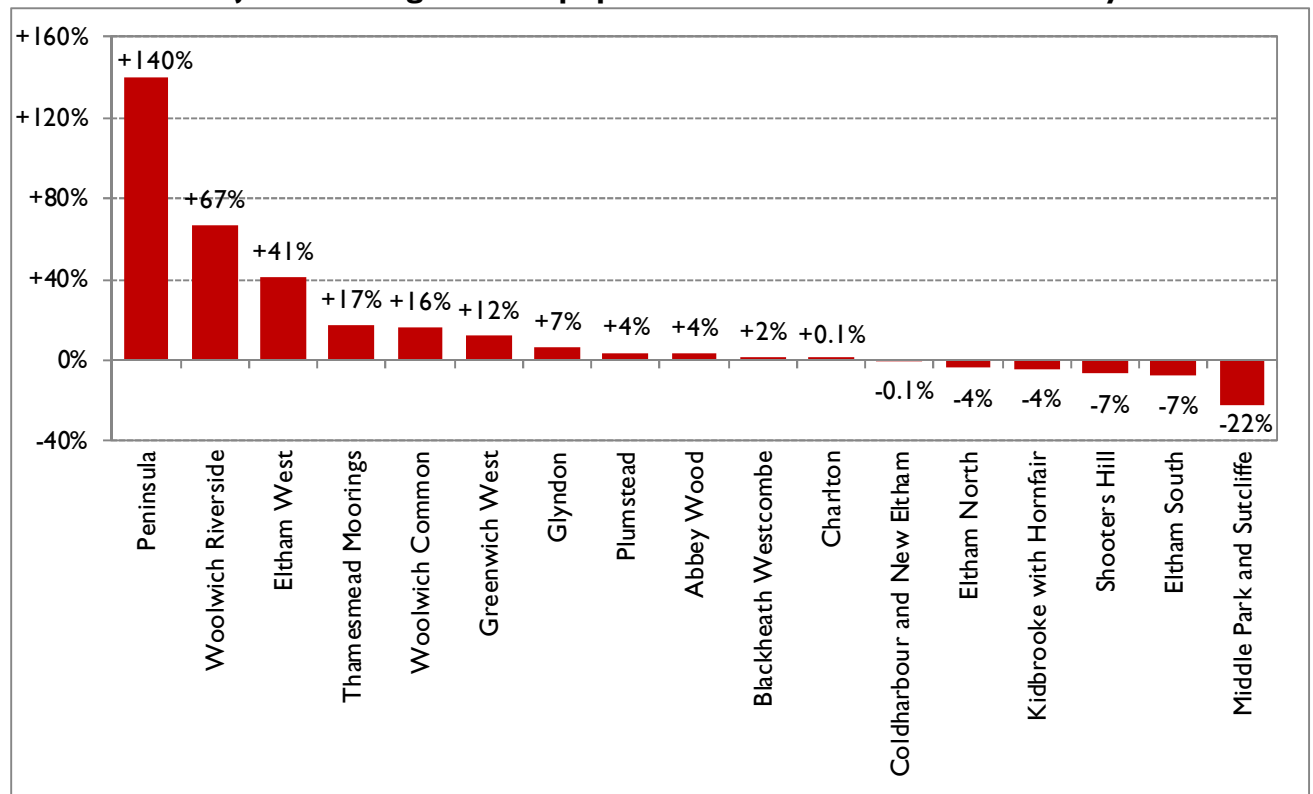
Source: GLA 2014 local authority population projections - based on 2014 BPO data, capped household size variant (standard model). Numbers are rounded to the nearest 50. Totals may not reflect the sum of all age groups due to rounding.

Table CI.8 Child population by ethnic group³ at 2011, in current year and projected to 2021

Ethnic Group		2011		2015		2021	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Asian	Bangladeshi	550	1%	600	1%	650	1%
	Indian	1,200	2%	1,300	2%	1,550	2%
	Pakistani	750	1%	850	1%	950	1%
	Other Asian Background	4,100	7%	4,850	7%	6,100	8%
Black	Black African	12,000	20%	13,600	21%	15,750	22%
	Black Caribbean	1,850	3%	1,750	3%	1,750	2%
	Other Black Background	6,350	10%	6,950	11%	7,950	11%
White	White	30,950	50%	30,900	47%	32,700	45%
Other	Chinese	950	2%	1,050	2%	1,300	2%
	Other Ethnic Group	2,800	5%	3,250	5%	4,000	6%
Black and Minority Ethnic		30,500	50%	34,200	53%	39,950	55%
All ethnicities		61,450	100%	65,100	100%	72,650	100%

Source: GLA 2014 SHLAA-based ethnic group projections, Capped Household Size, 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 2015 and 2025 by ward



Source: GLA 2014 local authority population projections - based on 2014 BPO data, capped household size variant (standard model)

³ The GLA calculate the Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population as a total of all non-White ethnic groups. The borough definition of BME, as reflected in the rest of the Profile, covers all ethnic groups other than White British. The GLA projections also do not recognise people of Mixed ethnicity as a separate group.

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 Inspections and Outcomes* 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.

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 in Royal Greenwich between March 2014 and March 2015

Type of Provision	No. of places in March 14	No. of places in March 15	Net Change	No. of settings 2015
Childminders	1,917	1,862	-55	402
Childcare on Non-Domestic Premises	4,857	5,097	+240	133
Childcare on Domestic Premises	9	9	0	1
Total	6,783	6,968	+185	536

Source: Ofsted (*Registered Childcare Providers and Places/ Registered Childcare Inspections and Outcomes*)

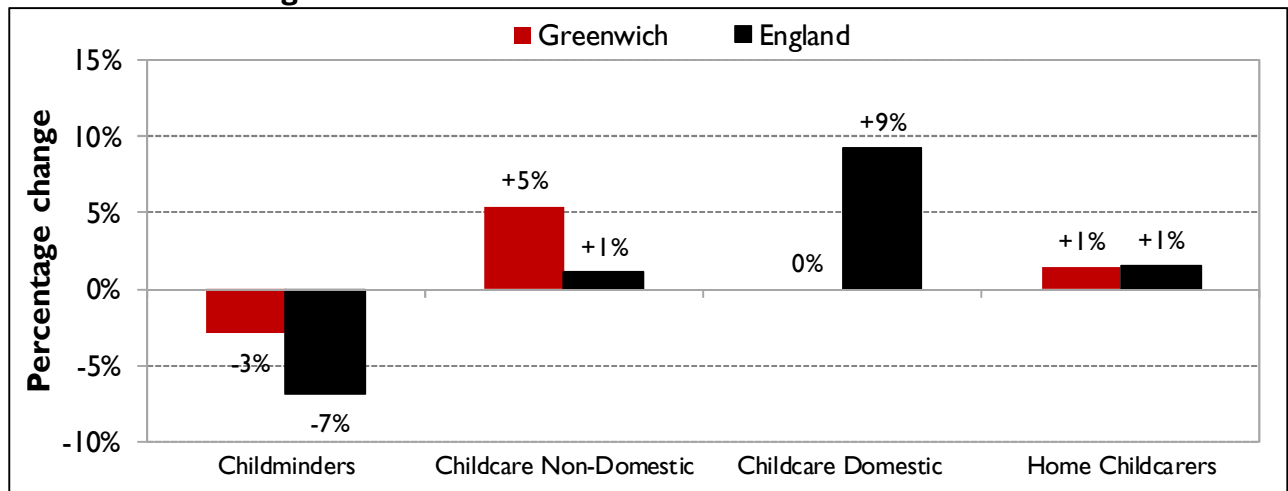
Ofsted does not publish information on places for settings not on the Early Years Register (EYR); this includes Home Childcarers.

Table C2.2 Net percentage change in the number of childcare settings in Royal Greenwich between March 2014 and March 2015

Type of Provision	EYR settings March 14	EYR settings March 15	Net Change (%)	Total settings March 14	Total settings March 15	Net Change (%)
Childminders	429	402	-6%	445	432	-3%
Childcare on Non-Domestic Premises	129	133	+3%	147	155	+5%
Childcare on Domestic Premises	1	1	+0%	1	1	+0%
Home Childcarers	0	0	+0%	140	142	+1%
Total	559	536	-4%	733	730	-0.4%

Source: Ofsted (Registered Childcare Providers and Places/ Registered Childcare Inspections and Outcomes)

Chart C2.3 Net percentage change in the total number of childcare settings in Royal Greenwich and England between March 2014 and March 2015



Source: Ofsted (Registered Childcare Providers and Places/ Registered Childcare Inspections and Outcomes)

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.

"Brookhill is a one stop shop, friendly staff, great peer to peer support, universal services, dynamic and multi-cultural with a great and effective parent forum."

Parent attending Brookhill Children's Centre

"Invicta children's centre has provided me and my family with the knowledge and subsequent confidence to be the parents we are today. I widened my social circle, was taught a lot about how boys learn... and have found Forest School inspirational!"

Parent attending Invicta Children's Centre

You Said

Parents and carers want...

- *Dads' Days*
- *More swimming sessions*
- *More Stay and Play sessions*
- *More baby activities*
- *First Aid courses for parents with babies*

We Did

- *Dads' Saturdays started April 2015 in Central B.*
- *Swimming sessions run weekly in term time for all four centres in Central B and South is running weekly Adult and Baby Swimtime sessions in the spa pool at The Eltham Centre.*
- *Three more regular Stay & Play sessions in South – two at New Eltham Library (including a Dad's Stay & Play on Saturdays) and one at the Eltham Centre Library.*
- *Baby Massage started September 2015 in Central B. Baby Club, Baby Massage, Bouncing Babies and Baby Play Sessions at Rachel McMillan in West.*
- *West provided two Save a Baby's Life Courses and another is planned, with a minimum of 20 parents attending each session.*

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



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 Ordnance Survey 100019695

CENTRAL A

1 Brookhill

Slade Federation

- 2 Slade
- 3 Glyndon
- 4 Plumstead
- 5 Plumstead Common

CENTRAL B

Pound Park Federation

- 6 Pound Park (NS)
- 7 Cardwell (PS)
- 8 Mulgrave (PS)

9 Eglinton (PS)

EAST

Waterways Federation

- 10 Waterways
- 11 Mulberry Park

12 Abbey Wood (NS)

13 Discovery (PS)

SOUTH

Storkway Federation

- 14 Storkway
- 15 Shooters Hill

Vista Field Federation*

- 16 Vista Field
- 17 Eltham

Alderwood and Greenacres Federation

- 18 Alderwood (PS)
- 19 Greenacres (PS)

WEST

Quaggy and Invicta Federation

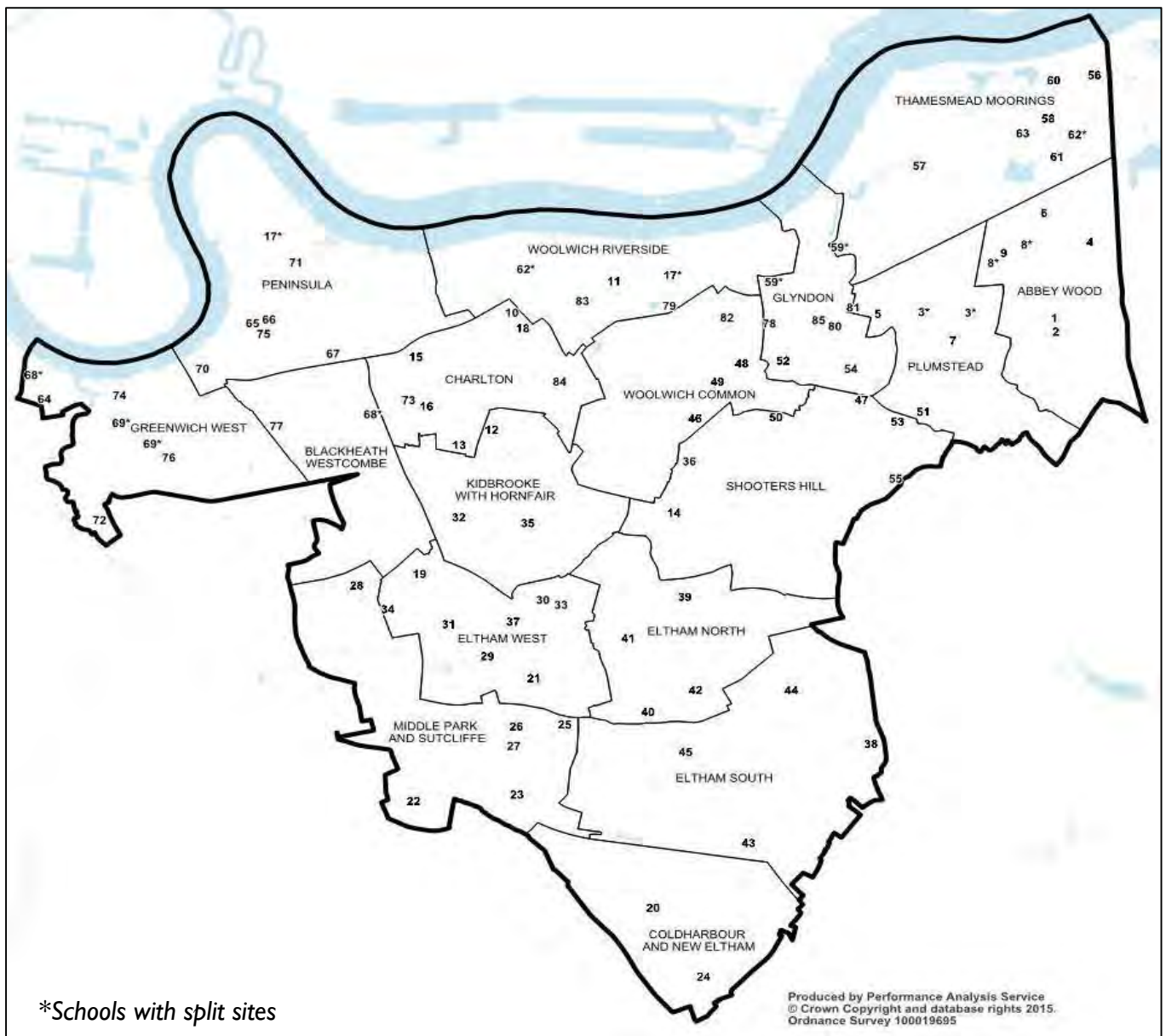
- 20 Quaggy
- 21 Invicta (PS)

- 22 Rachel McMillan (NS)
- 23 Robert Owen (NS)
- 24 Sherington (PS)

NS - linked to nursery school
 PS - linked to primary school

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

Map C2.5 Schools in Royal Greenwich by ward and area



*Schools with split sites

School Areas			
Abbey Wood			
1 Abbey Wood	N	23 Middle Park	P
2 Alexander McLeod	P	24 Montbelle	P
3 Bannockburn*	P	25 Eltham Hill	S
4 Boxgrove	P	26 Harris Academy	S
5 Conway	P	27 Moatbridge	SP
6 De Lucy	P	Kidbrooke	
7 Gallions Mount	P	28 Brooklands	P
8 St Thomas A Becket RC*	P	29 Ealdham	P
9 St Pauls Academy RC	S	30 Henwick	P
Charlton		31 Holy Family RC	P
10 Pound Park	N	32 Kidbrooke Park	P
11 Cardwell	P	33 St Thomas More RC	P
12 Charlton Manor	P	34 Wingfield	P
13 Cherry Orchard	P	35 Corelli College	S
14 Christ Church (S/Hill) CE	P	36 Shooters Hill Post 16	S
15 Fossdene	P	37 Newhaven PRU	SP
16 Our Lady of Grace RC	P	New Eltham	
17 St Mary Magdalene CE*	P	38 Alderwood	P
18 Thorntree	P	39 Deansfield	P
19 Thomas Tallis	S	40 Eltham CE	P
Eltham		41 Gordon	P
20 Greenacres	P	42 St Mary's RC	P
21 Haimo	P	43 Wyborne	P
22 Horn Park	P	44 Stationers Crown Woods	S
		45 St Thomas More RC	S
		Plumstead Common	
		46 Eglinton	P
		47 Greenslade	P
		48 Nightingale	P
		49 Notre Dame RC	P
		50 Plumcroft	P
		51 Rockliffe Manor	P
		52 St Margaret's CE	P
		53 Timbercroft	P
		54 Plumstead Manor	S
		55 Willow Dene	SP
		Thamesmead	
		56 Bishop John Robinson CE	P
		57 Discovery	P
		58 Hawksmoor	P
		59 Heronsgate*	P
		60 Linton Mead	P
		61 St Margaret Clitherow RC	P
		62 Windrush*	P
		63 Woolwich Polytechnic	S
		Maritime	
		64 Rachel McMillan	N
		65 Robert Owen	N
		66 Christ Church (B/Wall) CE	P
		67 Halstow	P
		Woolwich Riverside	
		68 Invicta*	P
		69 James Wolfe*	P
		70 Meridian	P
		71 Millennium	P
		72 Morden Mount	P
		73 Sherington	P
		74 St Alfège with St Peter's CE	P
		75 St Joseph's RC	P
		76 St Ursula's RC	S
		77 The John Roan	S
		78 Foxfield	P
		79 Mulgrave	P
		80 South Rise	P
		81 St Patrick's RC	P
		82 St Peter's RC	P
		83 Woodhill	P
		84 Charlton Park	SP
		85 Waterside	SP

N - Nursery school
P - Primary school
S - Secondary school
SP - Special school

Schools

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

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

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

School Name	Governance	Ward	School Area
Alderwood	Community	Eltham South	New Eltham
Alexander McLeod	Community	Abbey Wood	Abbey Wood
Bannockburn (SE18)*	Community	Plumstead	Abbey Wood
Bannockburn (SE2)*	Community	Plumstead	Abbey Wood
Boxgrove	Community	Abbey Wood	Abbey Wood
Brooklands	Community	Middle Park and Sutcliffe	Kidbrooke
Cardwell	Community	Woolwich Riverside	Charlton
Charlton Manor	Community	Kidbrooke with Hornfair	Charlton
Cherry Orchard	Community	Charlton	Charlton
Conway	Community	Plumstead	Abbey Wood
De Lucy	Community	Abbey Wood	Abbey Wood
Deansfield	Community	Eltham North	New Eltham
Discovery	Community	Thamesmead Moorings	Thamesmead
Ealdham	Community	Eltham West	Kidbrooke
Eglinton	Community	Woolwich Common	Plumstead Common
Fossdene	Community	Charlton	Charlton
Foxfield	Community	Glyndon	Woolwich Riverside
Gallions Mount	Community	Plumstead	Abbey Wood
Gordon	Community	Eltham North	New Eltham
Greenacres	Community	Coldharbour and New Eltham	Eltham
Greenslade	Community	Shooters Hill	Plumstead Common
Haimo	Community	Eltham West	Eltham
Halstow	Community	Peninsula	Maritime
Henwick	Community	Eltham West	Kidbrooke
Heronsgate (Thamesmead)*	Community	Glyndon	Thamesmead
Heronsgate (Royal Arsenal)*	Community	Glyndon	Thamesmead
Horn Park	Community	Middle Park and Sutcliffe	Eltham
Invicta (Invicta Road)*	Community	Blackheath Westcombe	Maritime
Invicta (Benbow Street)*	Community	Greenwich West	Maritime
James Wolfe (Randall Place)*	Community	Greenwich West	Maritime
James Wolfe (Royal Hill)*	Community	Greenwich West	Maritime
Kidbrooke Park	Community	Kidbrooke with Hornfair	Kidbrooke

*Schools with split sites (Table continued overleaf)

Table C2.7 (continued)

School Name	Governance	Ward	School Area
Linton Mead	Community	Thamesmead Moorings	Thamesmead
Meridian	Community	Peninsula	Maritime
Middle Park	Community	Middle Park and Sutcliffe	Eltham
Millennium	Community	Peninsula	Maritime
Montbelle	Community	Coldharbour and New Eltham	Eltham
Morden Mount	Community	Greenwich West	Maritime
Mulgrave	Community	Woolwich Riverside	Woolwich Riverside
Nightingale	Community	Woolwich Common	Plumstead Common
Plumcroft	Community	Shooters Hill	Plumstead Common
Rockliffe Manor	Community	Plumstead	Plumstead Common
Sherington	Community	Charlton	Maritime
South Rise	Community	Glyndon	Woolwich Riverside
Thorntree	Community	Charlton	Charlton
Timbercroft	Community	Shooters Hill	Plumstead Common
Windrush (Thamesmead)*	Community	Thamesmead Moorings	Thamesmead
Windrush (Charlton)*	Community	Woolwich Riverside	Thamesmead
Wingfield	Community	Eltham West	Kidbrooke
Woodhill	Community	Woolwich Riverside	Woolwich Riverside
Wyborne	Community	Eltham South	New Eltham
Hawksmoor	Foundation	Thamesmead Moorings	Thamesmead
Bishop John Robinson	CE Voluntary Aided	Thamesmead Moorings	Thamesmead
Christ Church Blackwall Lane	CE Voluntary Aided	Peninsula	Maritime
Christ Church Shooters Hill	CE Voluntary Aided	Shooters Hill	Charlton
Eltham	CE Voluntary Aided	Eltham North	New Eltham
St. Alfege with St. Peter's	CE Voluntary Aided	Greenwich West	Maritime
St. Margaret's	CE Voluntary Aided	Glyndon	Plumstead Common
St. Mary Magdalene (Woolwich)*	CE Voluntary Aided	Woolwich Riverside	Charlton
St. Mary Magdalene (Peninsula)*	CE Voluntary Aided	Peninsula	Charlton
Holy Family	RC Voluntary Aided	Eltham West	Kidbrooke
Notre Dame	RC Voluntary Aided	Woolwich Common	Plumstead Common
Our Lady of Grace	RC Voluntary Aided	Charlton	Charlton
St. Joseph's	RC Voluntary Aided	Peninsula	Maritime
St. Margaret Clitherow	RC Voluntary Aided	Thamesmead Moorings	Thamesmead
St. Mary's	RC Voluntary Aided	Eltham North	New Eltham
St. Patrick's	RC Voluntary Aided	Plumstead	Woolwich Riverside
St. Peter's	RC Voluntary Aided	Woolwich Common	Woolwich Riverside
St. Thomas a Becket (Mottisfont)*	RC Voluntary Aided	Abbey Wood	Abbey Wood
St. Thomas a Becket (Eynsham)*	RC Voluntary Aided	Abbey Wood	Abbey Wood
St. Thomas More	RC Voluntary Aided	Eltham West	Kidbrooke

*Schools with split sites

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

School Name	Governance	Ward	School Area	Gender
Corelli College	Academy	Kidbrooke with Hornfair	Kidbrooke	Mixed
Eltham Hill	Community	Middle Park and Sutcliffe	Eltham	Girls only
Greenwich Free School	Academy	Shooters Hill	Charlton	Mixed
Harris Academy Greenwich	Academy	Middle Park and Sutcliffe	Eltham	Mixed
Plumstead Manor	Community	Glyndon	Plumstead Common	Girls only
Shooters Hill	Academy	Shooters Hill	Kidbrooke	Mixed
St. Paul's Academy RC	Academy	Plumstead	Abbey Wood	Mixed
St. Thomas More RC	Academy	Eltham South	New Eltham	Mixed
St. Ursula's RC	Voluntary Aided	Greenwich West	Maritime	Girls only
Stationers' Crown Woods Academy	Academy	Eltham South	New Eltham	Mixed
The John Roan	Voluntary Controlled	Blackheath Westcombe	Maritime	Mixed
Thomas Tallis	Community	Eltham West	Charlton	Mixed
University Technical College	Academy	Woolwich Riverside	Woolwich Riverside	Mixed
Woolwich Polytechnic	Academy	Thamesmead Moorings	Thamesmead	Boys only

School Provision for Pupils with Special Educational Needs

There are four special schools in Royal Greenwich (two for primary school age pupils and two for secondary school age pupils) and a 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 C2.9 Special schools in Royal Greenwich by phase, governance, ward and area

School Name	Phase	Governance	Ward	School Area
Charlton Park Academy	Secondary	Academy	Charlton	Woolwich Riverside
Moatbridge	Secondary	Community	Middle Park and Sutcliffe	Eltham
Newhaven PRU	Secondary	Community	Eltham West	Kidbrooke
Waterside	Primary	Community	Glyndon	Woolwich Riverside
Willow Dene	Primary	Community	Shooters Hill	Plumstead Common

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 2015 School Census.

School Rolls

Table C3.1 Number of pupils at Royal Greenwich nursery schools in 2015, by gender

Nursery	Boys	Girls	Total
Number	368	340	708
Percentage	52%	48%	100%

Source: School Census January 2015

Table C3.2 Number of pupils at primary schools in Royal Greenwich in 2015, by year group and gender

Primary	Boys	Girls	Total
Nursery	1,553	1,527	3,080
Reception	1,841	1,767	3,608
Year 1	1,757	1,697	3,454
Year 2	1,827	1,671	3,498
Year 3	1,689	1,599	3,288
Year 4	1,560	1,553	3,113
Year 5	1,528	1,427	2,955
Year 6	1,406	1,413	2,819
Total	13,161	12,654	25,815
Percentage	51%	49%	100%

Source: School Census January 2015

Table C3.3 Number of pupils at secondary schools in Royal Greenwich in 2015, by year group and gender

Secondary	Boys	Girls	Total
Year 7	1,190	1,212	2,402
Year 8	1,135	1,118	2,253
Year 9	1,122	1,045	2,167
Year 10	1,073	1,124	2,197
Year 11	1,072	1,074	2,146
Year 12	845	724	1,569
Year 13	704	659	1,363
Year 14	286	219	505
Year 15	36	46	82
Total	7,463	7,221	14,684
Percentage	51%	49%	100%

Source: School Census January 2015

Table C3.4 Number of pupils at special schools (primary age) in Royal Greenwich in 2015, by year group and gender

Special	Boys	Girls	Total
Nursery	-	-	7
Reception	13	-	15
Year 1	16	8	24
Year 2	15	8	23
Year 3	29	-	33
Year 4	27	8	35
Year 5	14	11	25
Year 6	18	6	24
Total	136	50	186
Percentage	73%	27%	100%

Source: School Census January 2015

Table C3.5 Number of pupils at special schools (secondary age) in Royal Greenwich in 2015, by year group and gender

Special	Boys	Girls	Total
Year 7	20	10	30
Year 8	32	11	43
Year 9	31	-	34
Year 10	34	8	42
Year 11	25	8	33
Year 12	22	5	27
Year 13	13	6	19
Year 14	10	7	17
Total	187	58	245
Percentage	76%	24%	100%

Source: School Census January 2015

Table C3.6a Pupils at Royal Greenwich schools between 2011 and 2015, by phase

School Phase	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Nursery	503	510	486	609	708
Primary	22,306	23,107	23,913	24,831	25,815
Secondary	14,273	13,973	13,668	14,208	14,684
Primary Special	187	169	188	186	186
Secondary Special	203	196	215	238	245
Total	37,472	37,955	38,470	40,072	41,638

Source: School Census January 2011-2015

Table C3.6b Boys at Royal Greenwich schools between 2011 and 2015, by phase

Boys	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Nursery	290	276	261	314	368
Primary	11,378	11,839	12,250	12,702	13,161
Secondary	7,070	6,899	6,826	7,194	7,463
Primary Special	136	119	133	133	136
Secondary Special	155	148	170	183	187
Total	19,029	19,281	19,640	20,526	21,315

Source: School Census January 2011-2015

Table C3.6c Girls at Royal Greenwich schools between 2011 and 2015, by phase

Girls	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Nursery	213	234	225	295	340
Primary	10,928	11,268	11,663	12,129	12,654
Secondary	7,203	7,074	6,842	7,014	7,221
Primary Special	51	50	55	53	50
Secondary Special	48	48	45	55	58
Total	18,443	18,674	18,830	19,546	20,323

Source: School Census January 2011-2015

Table C3.7 Pupils on roll in Newhaven PRU, between 2011 and 2015

Newhaven PRU	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Solely Registered at PRU	105	92	124	90	104
Dually Registered at PRU	72	57	5	8	8
Total	177	149	129	98	112

Source: School Census January 2011-2015

Table C3.8 Pupils on roll in Alternative Provision, between 2011 and 2015

Alternative Provision	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Non Maintained Special	14	8	-	7	8
Independent School	64	111	105	96	102
Not in School	84	37	34	23	24
Total	162	156	140	126	134

Source: School Census January 2011-2015

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 more variation in secondary schools, especially as the increased popularity of Royal Greenwich schools is leading to greater demand from outside of the borough.

Table C3.9 Percentage of the secondary school population who are Royal Greenwich residents, between 2011 and 2015

Residents	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys	82%	83%	82%	81%	81%
Girls	77%	78%	78%	78%	77%
Total	79%	80%	80%	80%	79%

Source: School Census January 2011-2015

Language

Table C3.10 Percentage of pupils who speak English as an additional language between 2011 and 2015 by phase

School Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Primary	39%	41%	41%	42%	42%
Secondary	35%	35%	34%	34%	34%
Special	17%	19%	19%	21%	22%
All Phases	37%	38%	38%	38%	38%

Source: School Census January 2011-2015

Table C3.11 Languages spoken by 100 or more children in schools in Royal Greenwich in 2015

Language	No.	% of Total
English	24,578	59%
Yoruba	2,643	6%
Somali	1,005	2%
Nepali	817	2%
French	807	2%
Polish	561	1%
Igbo	545	1%
Lithuanian	508	1%
Turkish	505	1%
Vietnamese	467	1%
Chinese	466	1%
Panjabi	417	1%
Spanish	402	1%
Urdu	399	1%
Romanian	383	1%
Bengali	370	1%
Akan (Twi/Asante/Fante)	369	1%
Portuguese	369	1%
Arabic	363	1%
Tamil	354	1%
Albanian/Shqip	333	1%
Russian	246	1%
Italian	212	1%
Kurdish	171	<1%
Bulgarian	157	<1%
Luganda	154	<1%
Gujarati	146	<1%
Swahili (Any Other)	125	<1%
German	111	<1%
Shona	109	<1%
Other languages or unknown	3,546	9%
Total	41,638	100%

Source: School Census January 2015

Ethnicity of School Population

Table C3.12 Pupils in primary⁴, secondary and special schools in Royal Greenwich in 2015, by ethnic group

Ethnic Group		Primary		Secondary		Special	
		No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Asian	Bangladeshi	162	1%	176	1%	5	1%
	Indian	377	2%	295	2%	5	1%
	Pakistani	247	1%	222	2%	-	1%
	Other Asian Background	815	4%	701	5%	12	3%
Black	Black Caribbean	564	3%	635	4%	14	3%
	Black Ghanaian	462	2%	275	2%	12	3%
	Black Nigerian	2,873	15%	1,337	9%	46	11%
	Black Somali	546	3%	452	3%	13	3%
	Other Black African	1,502	8%	1,012	7%	40	10%
	Other Black Background	701	4%	414	3%	19	5%
Mixed	White and Asian	192	1%	137	1%	-	1%
	White and Black African	331	2%	310	2%	8	2%
	White and Black Caribbean	405	2%	449	3%	6	1%
	Other Mixed Background	927	5%	546	4%	9	2%
White	White British	6,027	32%	5,488	37%	163	40%
	White European	1,500	8%	788	5%	24	6%
	White Irish	53	<1%	96	1%	0	0%
	Gypsy Roma	52	<1%	33	<1%	0	0%
	Traveller Irish Heritage	12	<1%	8	<1%	0	0%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	191	1%	214	1%	-	<1%
	Other White Background	344	2%	264	2%	5	1%
Other	Chinese	249	1%	160	1%	-	<1%
	Vietnamese	223	1%	189	1%	-	1%
	Other Ethnic Group	298	2%	212	1%	6	1%
Unknown		74	<1%	271	2%	7	2%
Black and Minority Ethnic		13,026	68%	8,925	61%	239	58%
Total		19,127	100%	14,684	100%	409	100%

Source: School Census January 2015

C4 School Places

Royal Greenwich has a statutory responsibility for ensuring:

- sufficient places for two year olds who meet specified eligibility criteria
- sufficient 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.

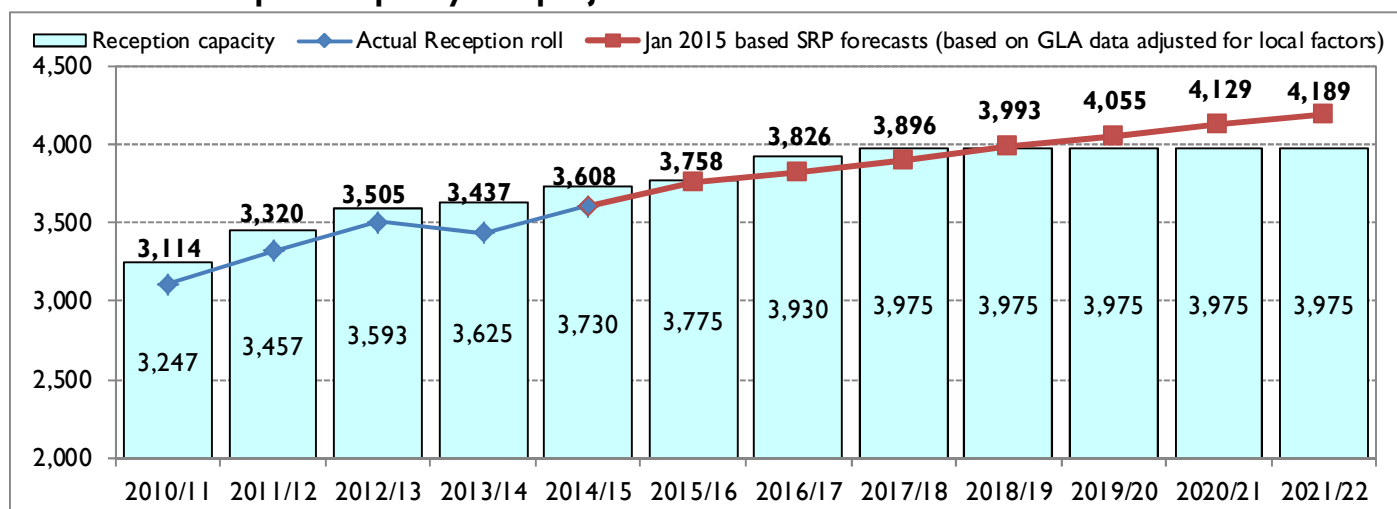
School Roll Projections

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 of children aged 0-15, although the 16-18 population currently remains relatively stable. Inward migration, attracted by the availability of privately rented accommodation and housing development is also contributing significantly to this growth.

Primary School Places

The Greater London Authority (GLA) projections of demand for Reception places until 2021/2022 show an upward trend.

Chart C4.1 Reception capacity and projections 2010/11 to 2021/22

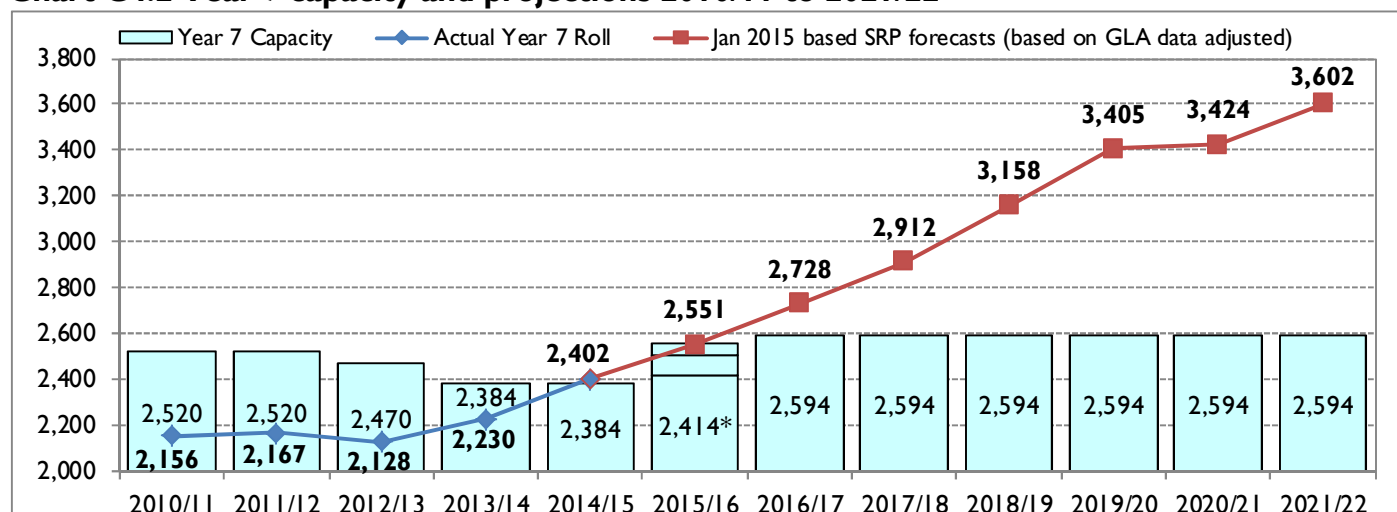


Source: School Census January 2015 & GLA School Roll Projections

Secondary school places

GLA projections show a significant rise in the level of demand for Year 7 places from 2014/15.

Chart C4.2 Year 7 capacity and projections 2010/11 to 2021/22



Source: School Census January 2015 & GLA School Roll Projections (*Year 7 capacity for 2015/16 includes 2,414 places, 90 places in bulge classes (Eltham Hill and Thomas Tallis) and 54 places allocated out of borough)

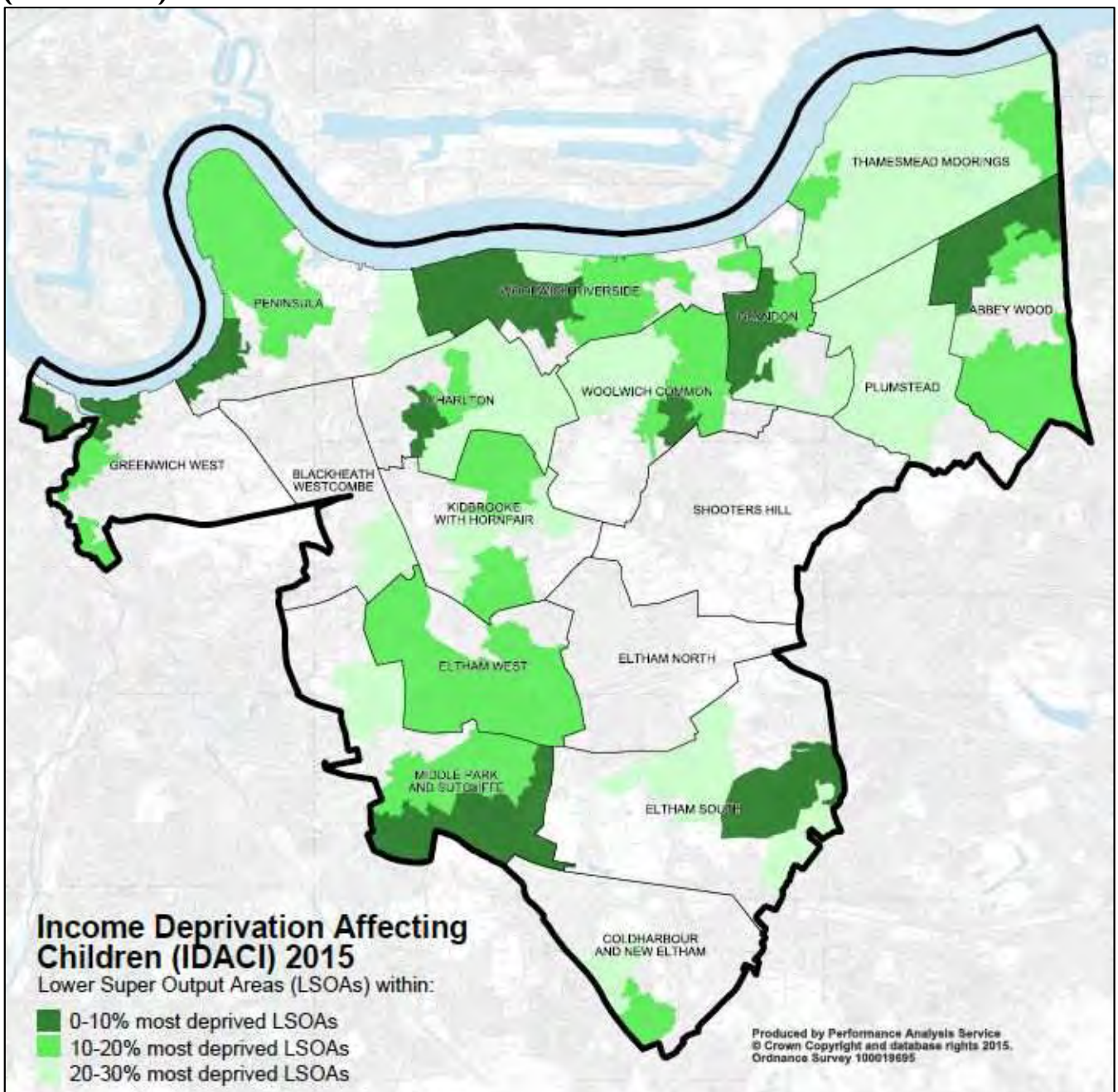
C5 Deprivation

- 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 that are out of work, and those that 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 25% of Royal Greenwich children live in poverty, according to the children in low-income families measure⁵.

Table C5.3 Proportion of all dependent children in low-income families between 2009 and 2013

Children in low-income families	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Greenwich	33%	31%	29%	26%	25%
London	27%	28%	27%	24%	22%
England	21%	21%	20%	19%	18%

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)

⁵ <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 10% of children living in low-income families and the most deprived 31%).

Table C5.4 Children living in low-income families in 2013 by ward

Ward	Number of children in low-income families	% children in low income families
Abbey Wood	1,425	30%
Blackheath Westcombe	315	14%
Charlton	865	24%
Coldharbour and New Eltham	495	18%
Eltham North	265	10%
Eltham South	570	24%
Eltham West	715	25%
Glyndon	1,280	28%
Greenwich West	825	26%
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	820	25%
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	975	28%
Peninsula	640	23%
Plumstead	1,080	25%
Shooters Hill	530	17%
Thamesmead Moorings	1,645	26%
Woolwich Common	1,435	29%
Woolwich Riverside	1,475	31%
Total	15,355	25%

Source: HM Revenue & Customs snapshot August 2013

Employment and Benefits

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

- Over 600 Royal Greenwich households have been affected by the total benefit cap since it was introduced in September 2013, with an average of around 35% of these losing over £50 a week. 174 families currently have the cap applied. Those affected are predominantly larger families, with an average of around 3.7 children. Just over two thirds are lone parent households.
- 18,500 residents have seen a 15% reduction in Council tax benefit.
- Over 3,000 social housing tenants have been affected by the removal of the spare room subsidy, losing 14% or 25% of their Housing Benefit.

Many of those affected by welfare reforms, particularly those affected by the benefit cap, face significant barriers to employment; many have been out of work for a number of years and some have never worked. To help these individuals to become work ready, the Council has invested £6m to create short-term supported work placements and has also 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.

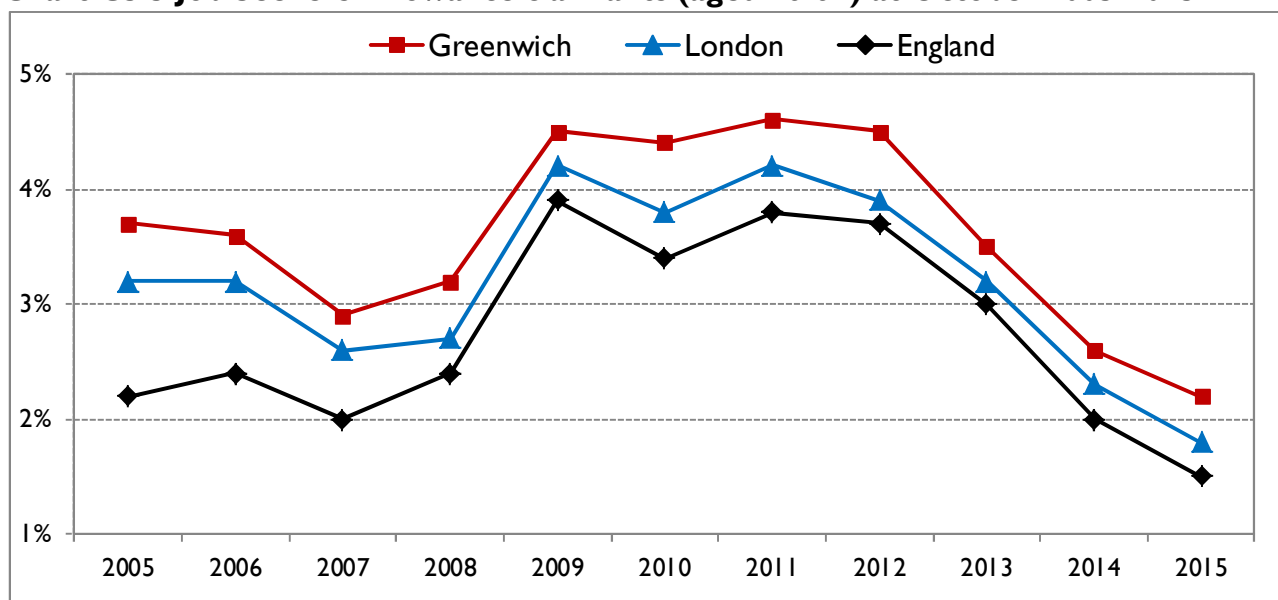
Further reforms due to be introduced in 2016 and 2017 will put increasing pressure on vulnerable households.

- It is estimated that around 650 Royal Greenwich households could be subject to the benefit cap when it is reduced to the lower level of £23,000.
- Over 19,000 people in the borough who are currently claiming one of the main out-of-work benefits (including 11,480 people 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.
- 7,900 working families with children in the borough currently claim working tax credit. Many of these families will be worse off under the new Universal Credit regime when this is introduced from 2017.

To date, 289 individuals have started a work placement with the Council’s GOLD (Greenwich Opportunities, Learning and Development) scheme and 179 of these have gone on to secure permanent employment. The Welfare Reform Team has supported over 1,000 households affected by the reforms and has formally assessed around 750 of these. 201 individuals have been supported into work.

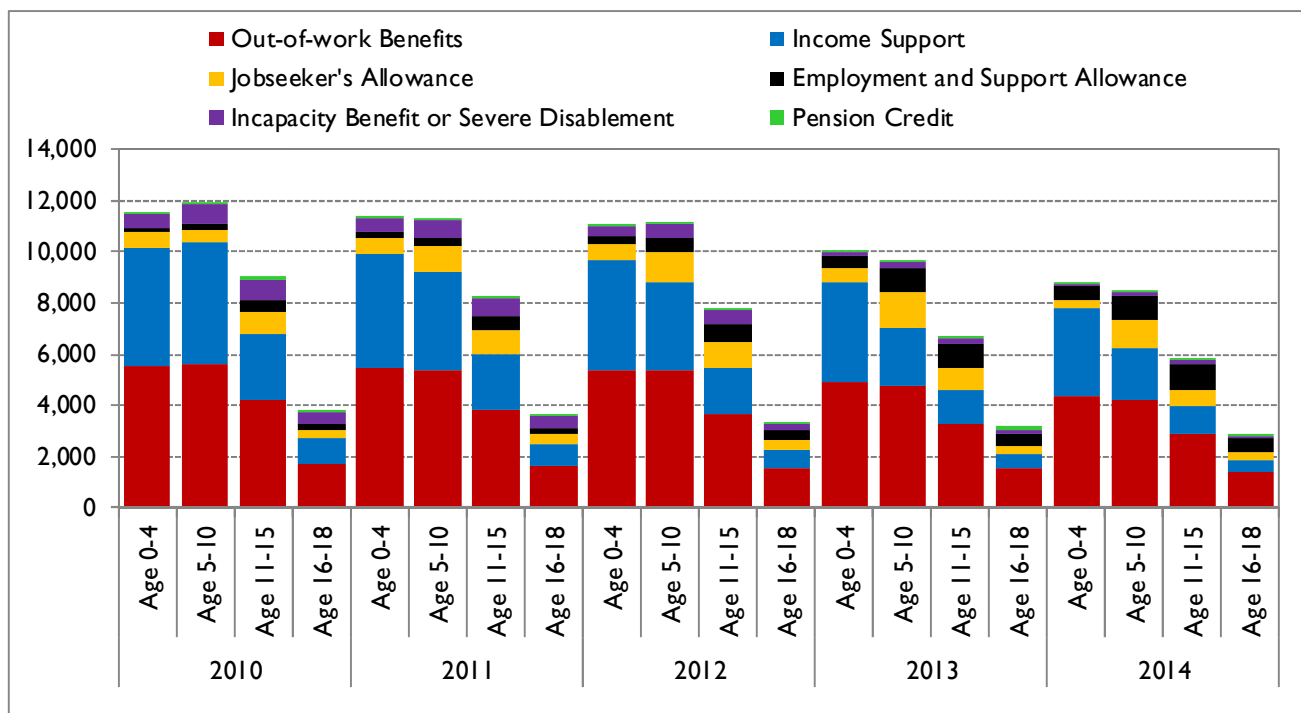
Headline unemployment rates have fallen sharply since 2012. In Royal Greenwich, the number of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) fell from 7,925 (4.5% of all working age residents) in October 2012 to 3,970 (2.2%) in October 2015. However, many of the jobs being taken up are part-time, low paid 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) at October 2005-2015



Source: NOMIS JSA Claimant Count with Rates & Proportions 2005-15

Chart C5.6 Children living in households receiving benefits by age group and benefit type between 2010 and 2014



Source: DWP Information Directorate - May snapshots 2010-14 (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.)

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 now 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 2015

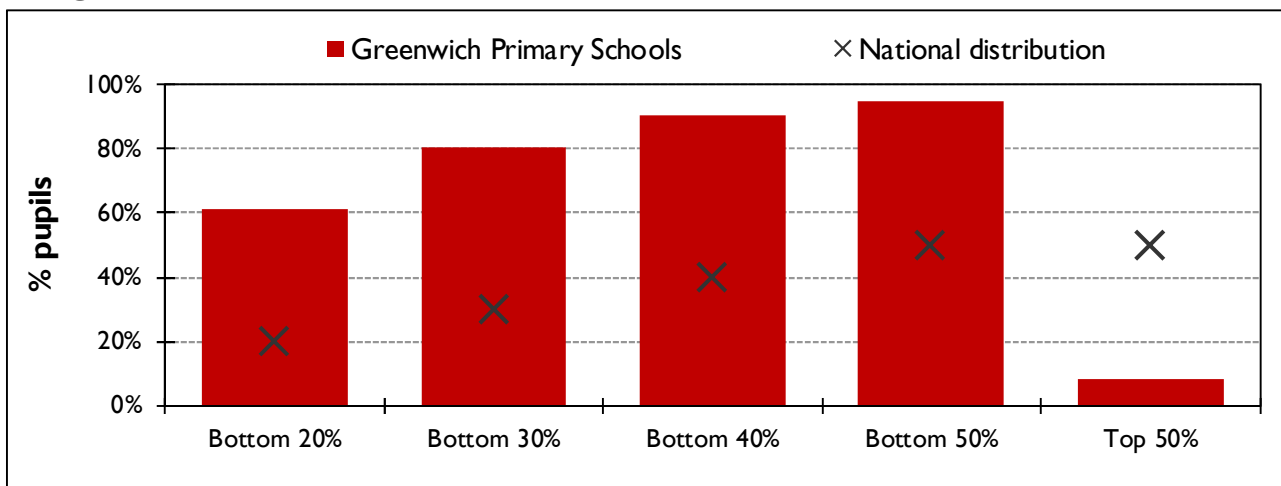
School Phase	2012	2013	2014	2015
Primary - Greenwich	38%	39%	37%	36%
Primary - England	26%	27%	27%	26%
Secondary - Greenwich	51%	51%	48%	46%
Secondary - England	27%	28%	29%	29%

Source: School Census 2012-2015

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

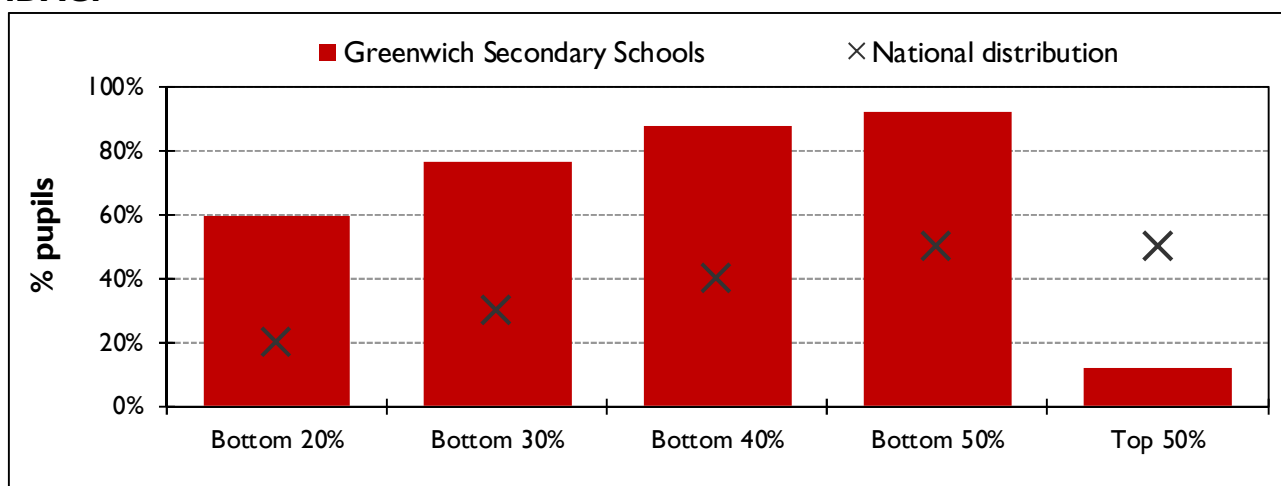
IDACI can be used for measuring deprivation among the school population. The IDACI methodology assigns each pupil in Royal Greenwich schools a ranking based on their home postcode. If deprivation was spread evenly around England, each local authority would expect to find 20% of their residents living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

Chart C5.8 Distribution of pupils in Royal Greenwich primary schools in 2015, based on IDACI



Source: School Census January 2015

Chart C5.9 Distribution of pupils in Royal Greenwich secondary schools in 2015, based on IDACI



Source: School Census January 2015

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

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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 schools are 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	Aug-15	253	83%	83%	84%
Childcare on Non-Domestic Premises	Aug-15	105	85%	85%	86%
Children's Centres	Aug-15	13	77%	72%	66%
Nursery	Sep-15	4	100%	93%	97%
Primary Schools	Sep-15	64	92%	86%	83%
Secondary Schools	Sep-15	12	83%	84%	73%
Special Schools and Pupil Referral Unit	Sep-15	5	80%	92%	89%

Source: Ofsted

Educational Achievement

In 2015, outcomes for children and young people attending Royal Greenwich schools improved further at the primary phase and are consistently better than national and London averages. Performance at Key Stage 4 has declined, although it is still better than national and close to London averages. At Key Stage 5, vocational performance is strong and well above national, but A Level performance remains below the national average.

Early Years Foundation Stage Profile

Royal Greenwich had the second highest performance in England for the headline good level of development measure for the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) in both 2014 and 2015. This consistently strong performance 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 in 2014 and 2015

Early Years Foundation Stage	2014	2015	
	Greenwich	Greenwich	England
Listening and Attention	88%	88%	86%
Understanding	87%	88%	85%
Speaking	86%	87%	84%
Communication and Language	83%	85%	80%
Moving and Handling	91%	92%	90%
Health and self-care	92%	92%	91%
Physical Development	89%	89%	87%
Self-confidence and self-awareness	90%	91%	89%
Managing feelings and behaviour	89%	89%	87%
Making relationships	90%	91%	89%
Personal, Social and Emotional Development	86%	87%	84%
Reading	80%	80%	76%
Writing	77%	79%	71%
Literacy	76%	79%	70%
Numbers	83%	83%	77%
Shapes, space and measures	85%	84%	81%
Mathematics	81%	82%	76%
People and communities	88%	88%	85%
The world	88%	88%	85%
Technology	93%	93%	92%
Understanding the world	86%	86%	82%
Exploring and using media and materials	90%	89%	88%
Being imaginative	90%	89%	87%
Expressive arts and design	88%	88%	85%
Achieving a Good Level of Development	73%	77%	66%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Map I.1.3 Rank of Greenwich against London boroughs for children achieving a Good Level of Development in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) in 2015

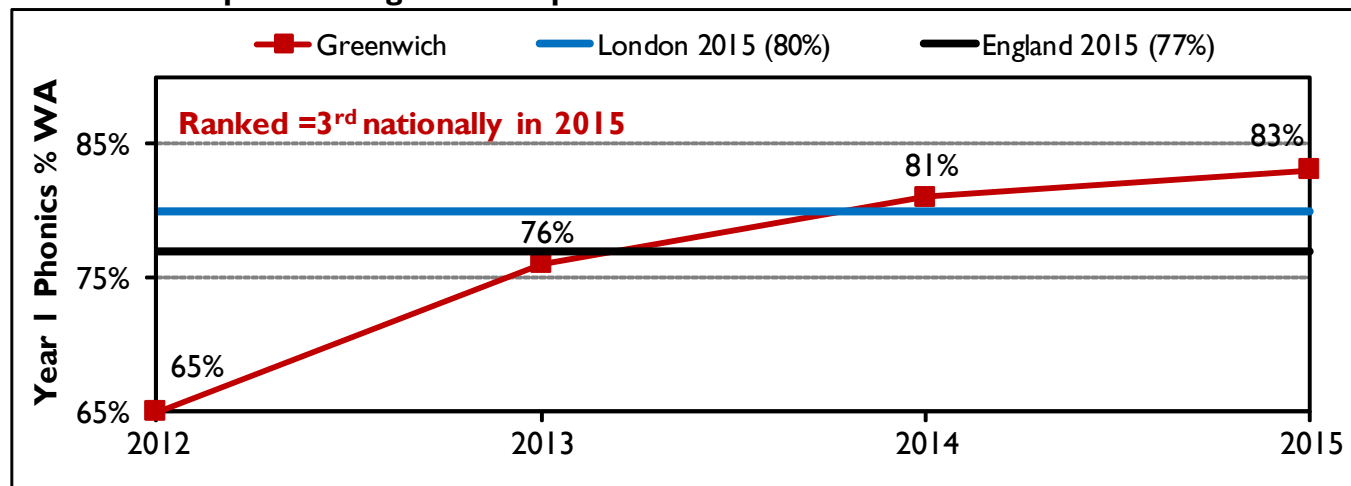


Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Phonics

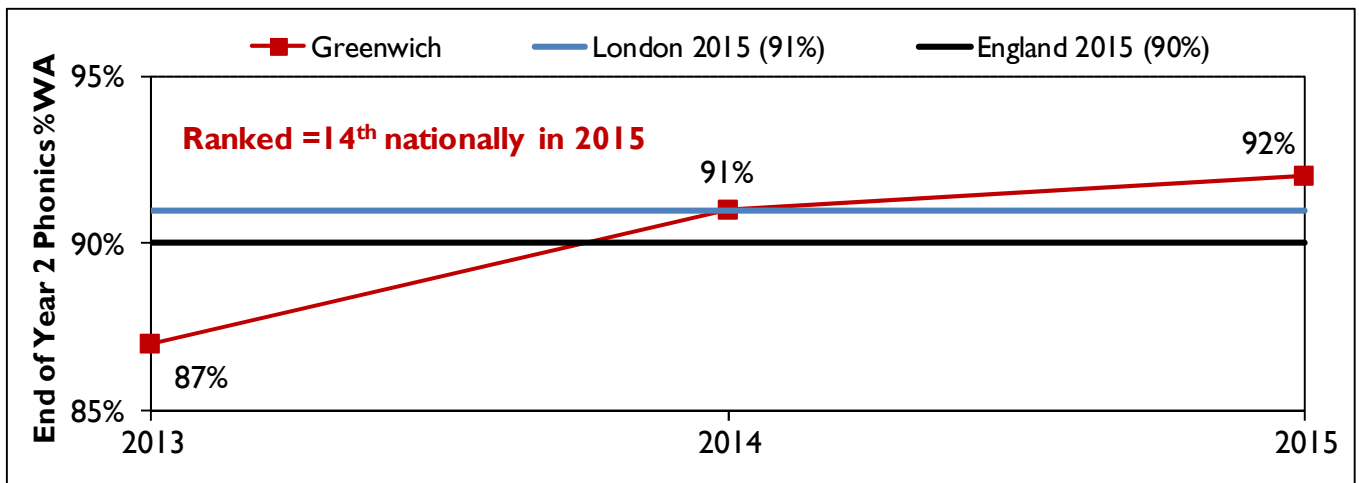
In 2012 the Government introduced a statutory phonics screening check for all children in Year 1. The check involves each child using their phonics decoding skills to read through a list of 20 real words and 20 fictional words. Between 2012 and 2015, in order to meet the required standard a pupil had 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.

Chart I.1.4 Pupils working at the required standard in Year 1 between 2012 and 2015



Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart 1.1.5 Pupils working at the required standard by the end of Year 2 between 2013 and 2015

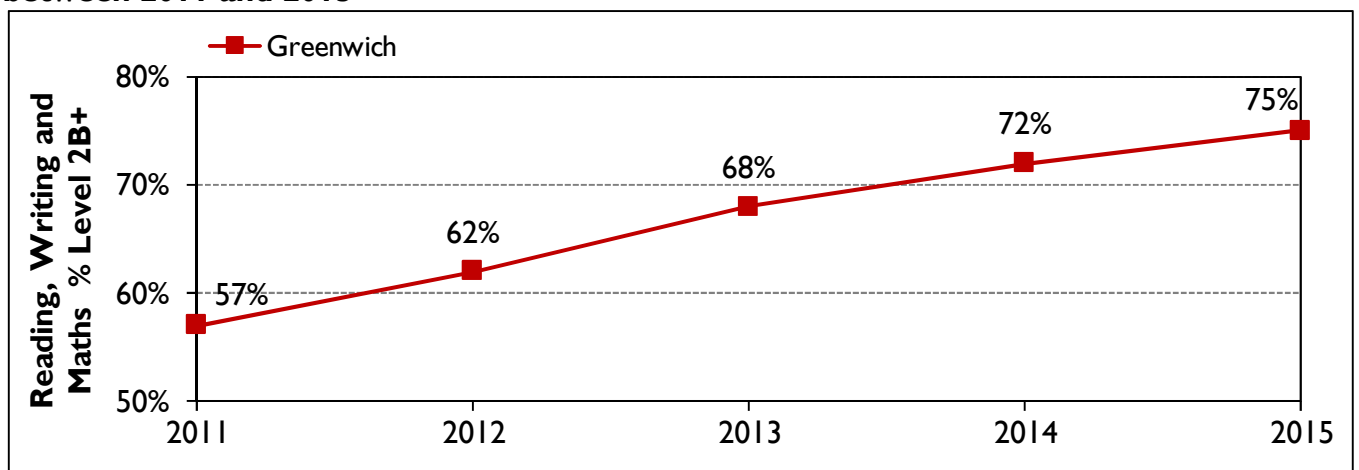


Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Key Stage 1

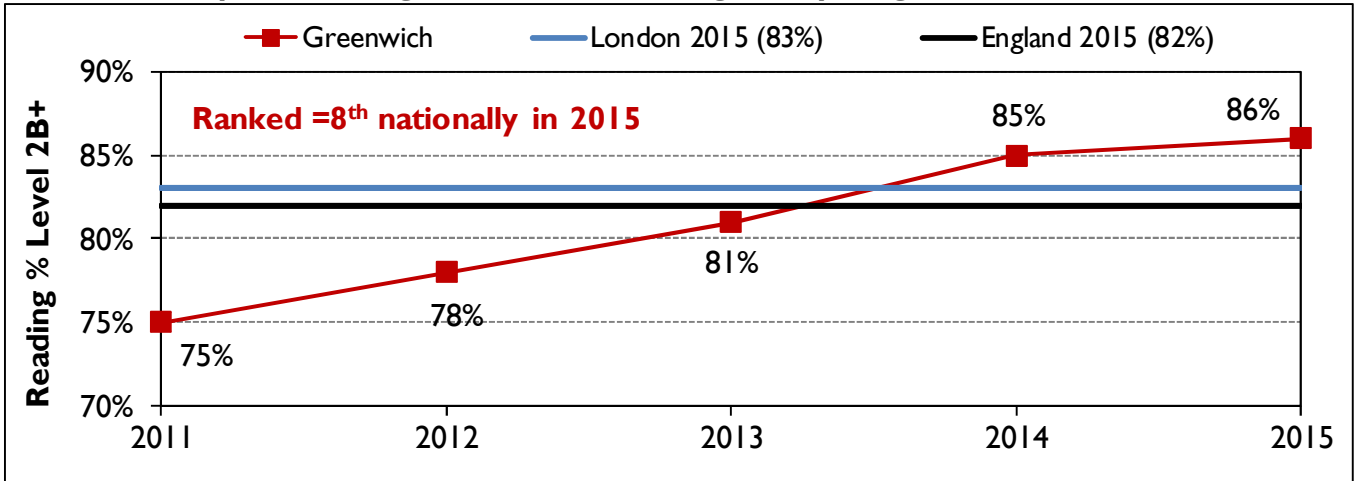
Performance at the end of Key Stage 1 continues to improve on all headline measures. Royal Greenwich is in the top 10 best performing local authorities for all Key Stage 1 Level 2B+ and Level 3+ measures in 2015, ranked joint first for writing Level 3+ and joint second for maths Level 3+.

Chart 1.1.6 Pupils achieving Level 2B+ in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 1 between 2011 and 2015



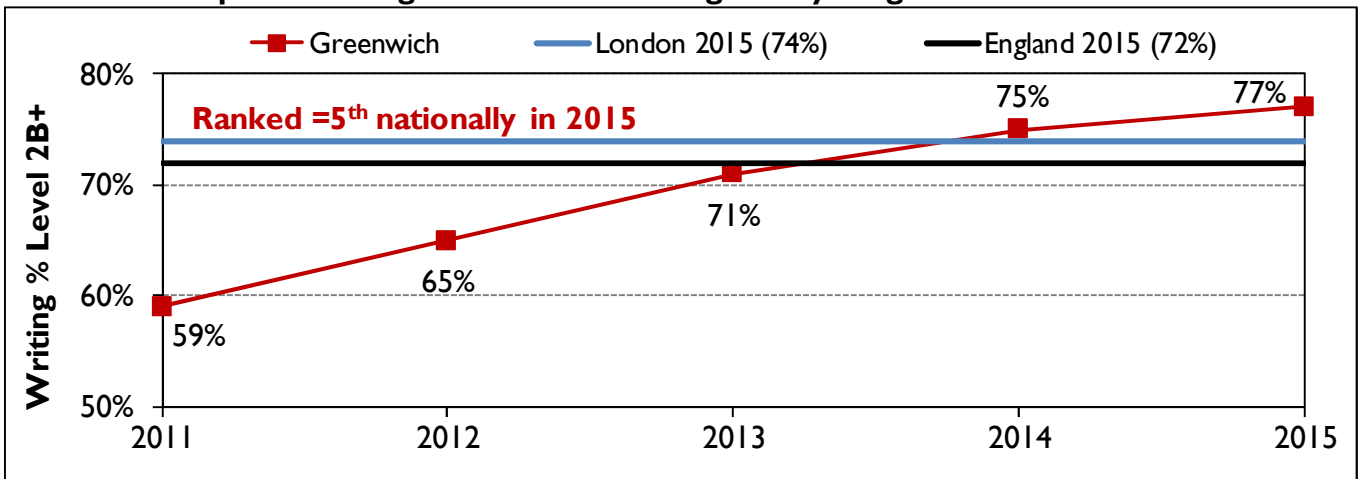
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.1.7 Pupils achieving Level 2B+ in reading at Key Stage I between 2011 and 2015



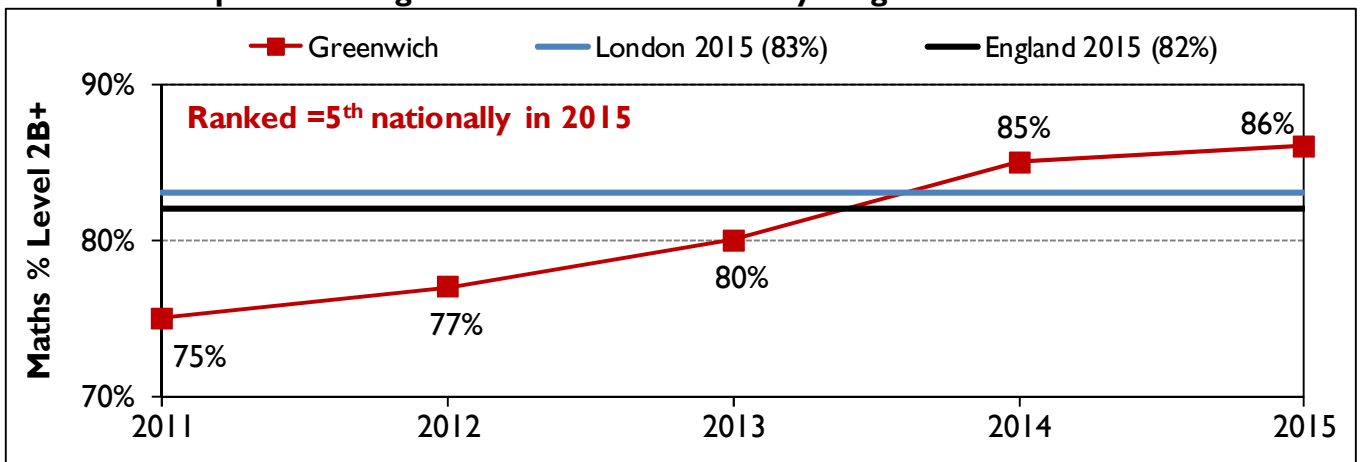
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.1.8 Pupils achieving Level 2B+ in writing at Key Stage I between 2011 and 2015



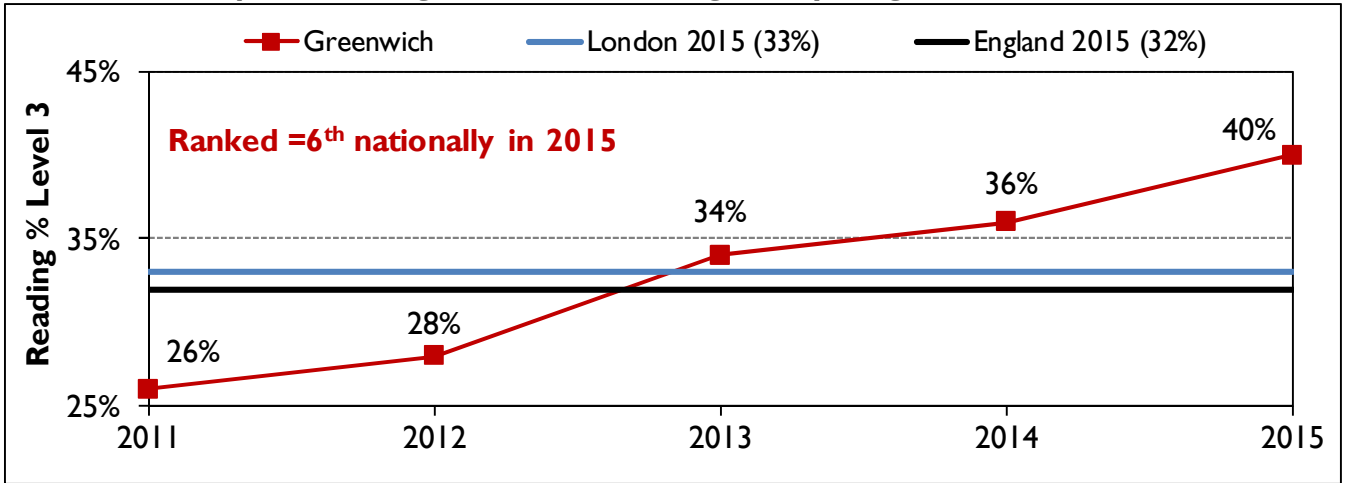
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.1.9 Pupils achieving Level 2B+ in maths at Key Stage I between 2011 and 2015



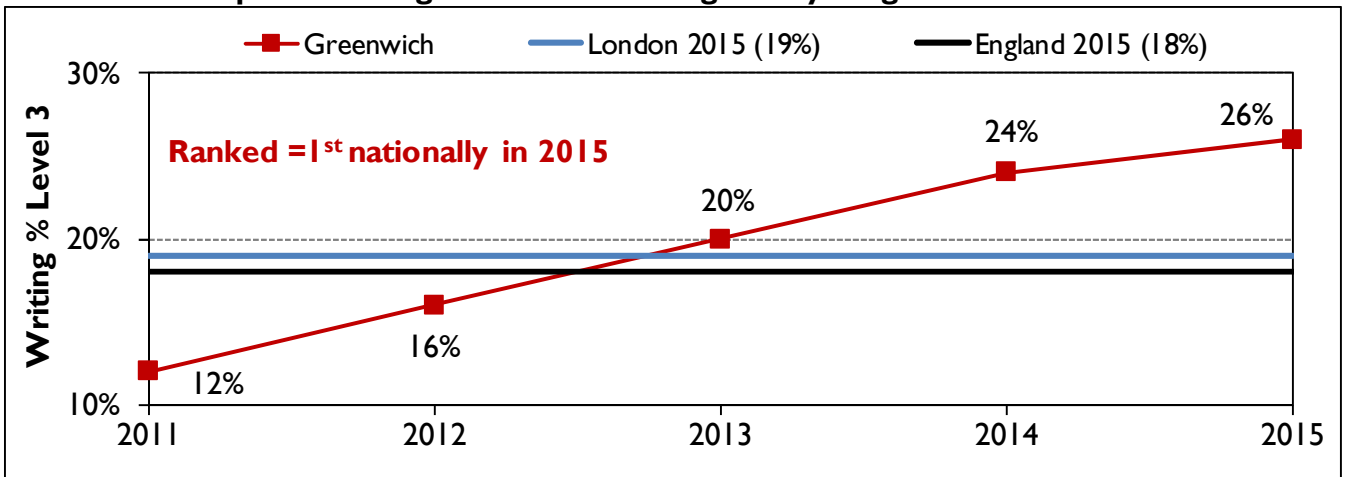
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.1.10 Pupils achieving Level 3+ in reading at Key Stage I between 2011 and 2015



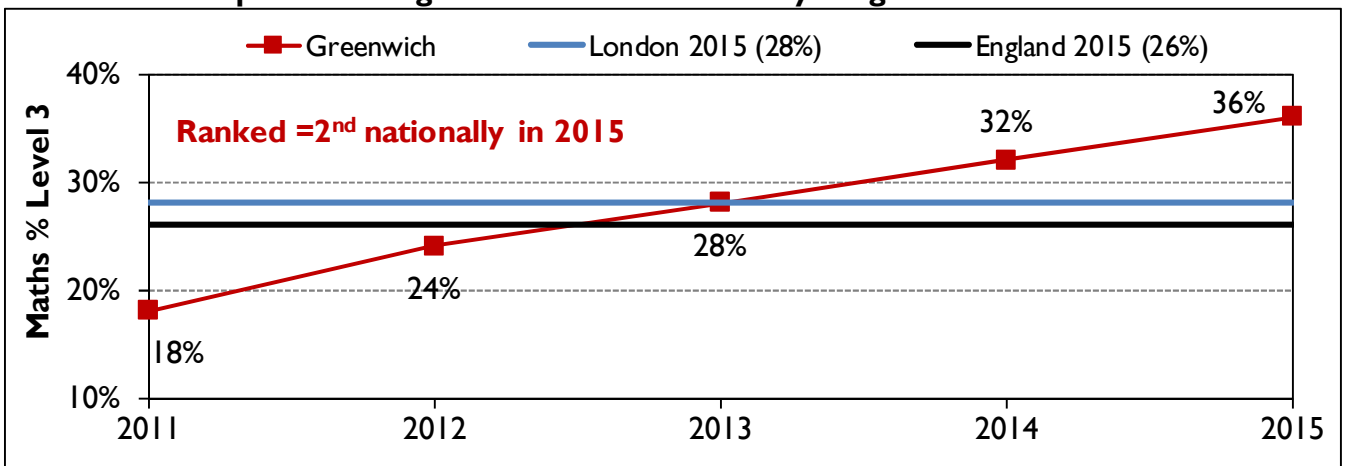
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.1.11 Pupils achieving Level 3+ in writing at Key Stage I between 2011 and 2015



Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.1.12 Pupils achieving Level 3+ in maths at Key Stage I between 2011 and 2015

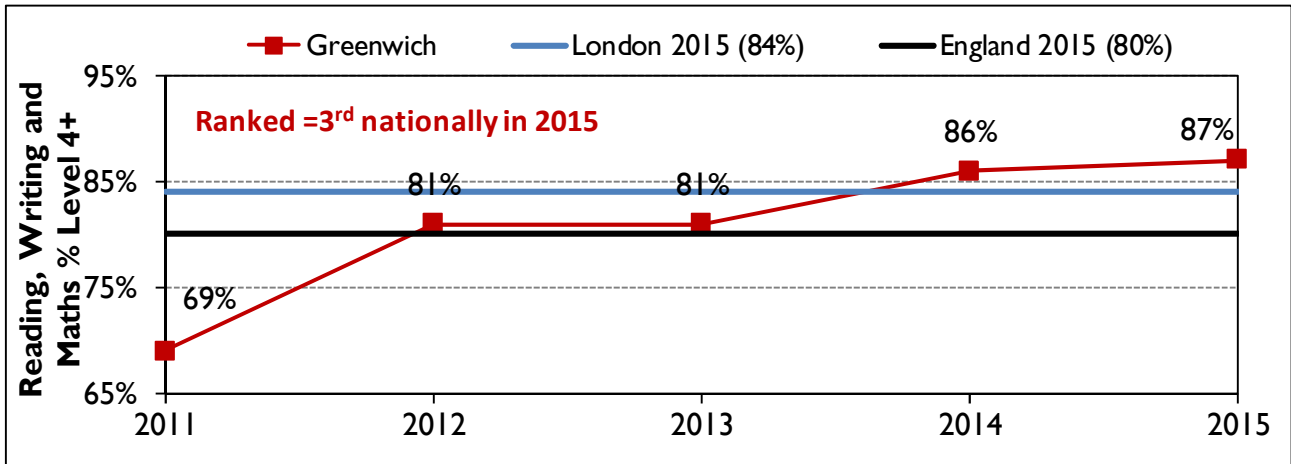


Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Key Stage 2

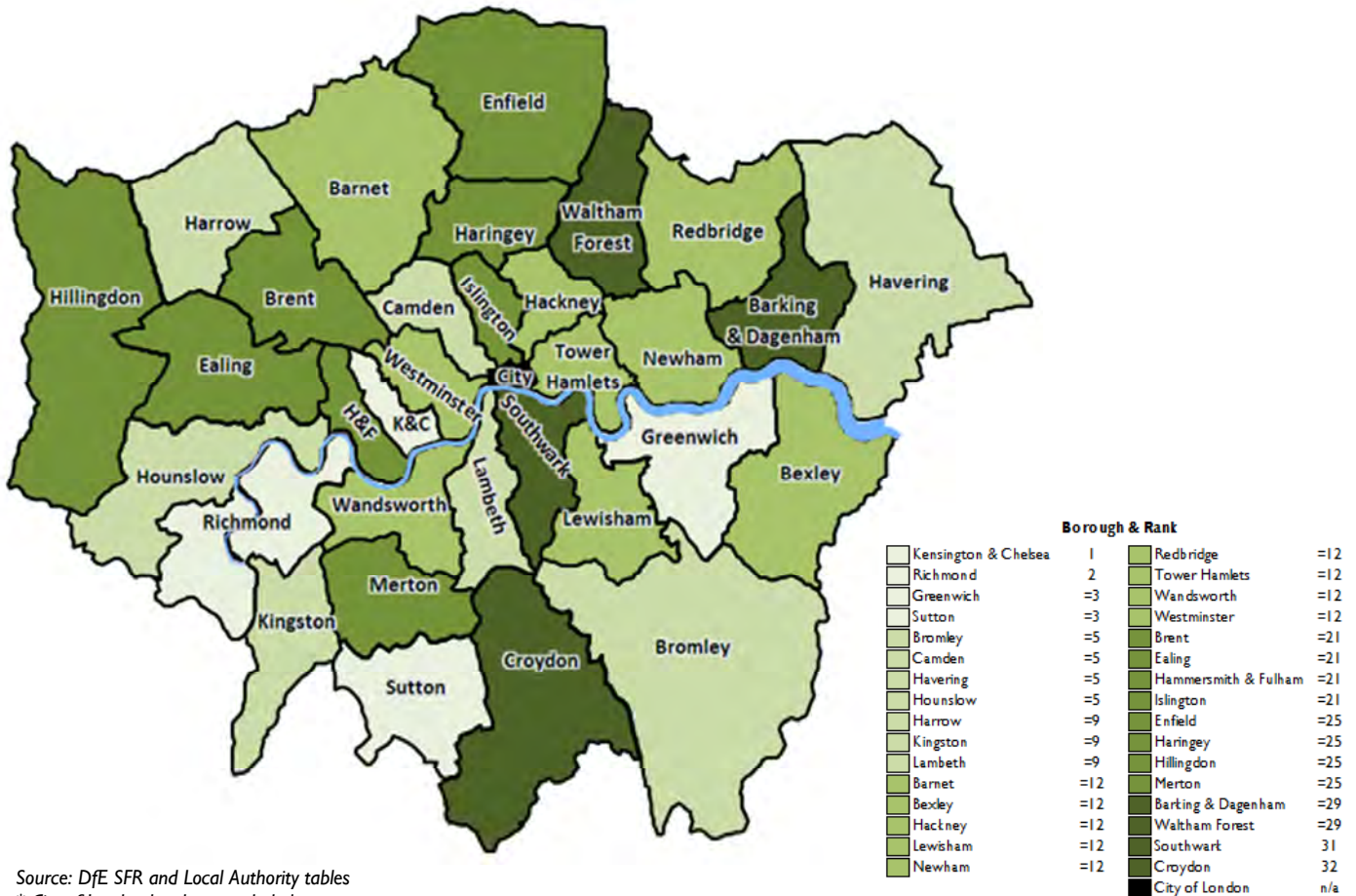
Royal Greenwich's performance is in the top 25% of local authorities nationally for all measures at Key Stage 2 and ranked joint third in England for the headline measure of Level 4+ in reading, writing and maths and third for Level 5+ in reading, writing and maths.

Chart I.1.I.13 Pupils achieving Level 4+ in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 between 2011 and 2015



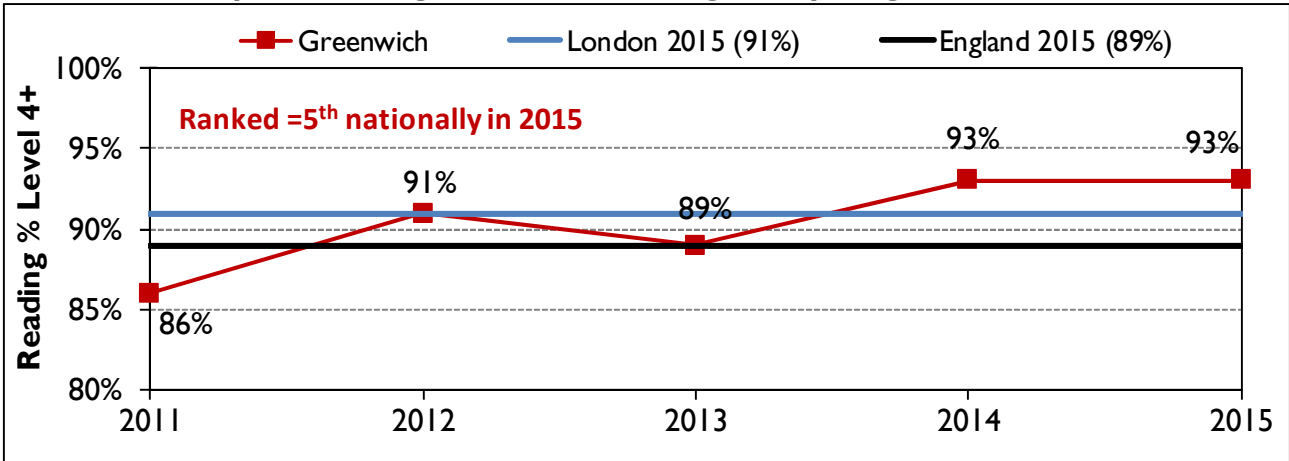
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Map I.1.I.14 Rank of Greenwich against London boroughs for children achieving Level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 in 2015*



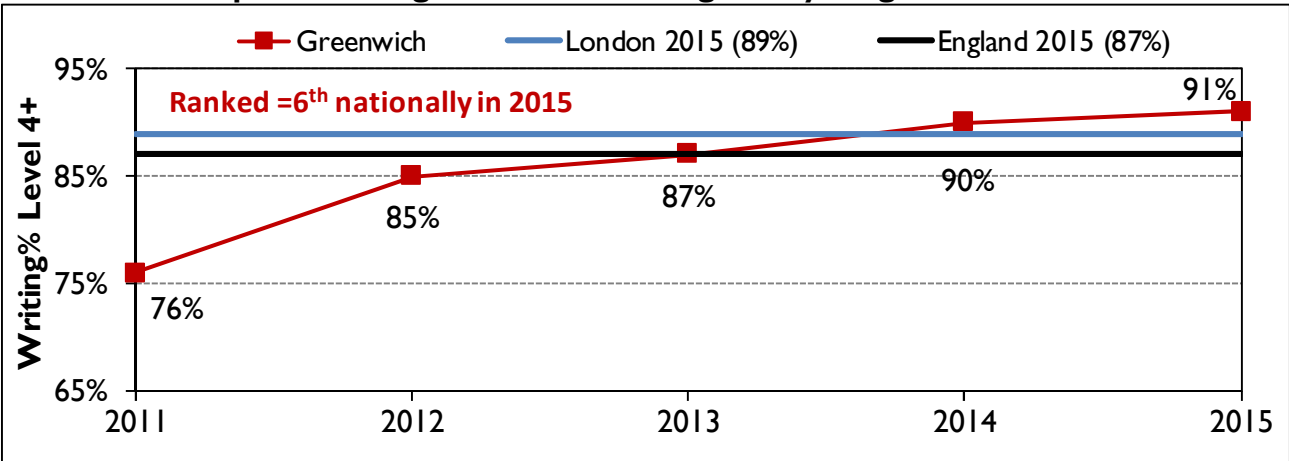
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables
* City of London has been excluded

Chart I.1.15 Pupils achieving Level 4+ in reading at Key Stage 2 between 2011 and 2015



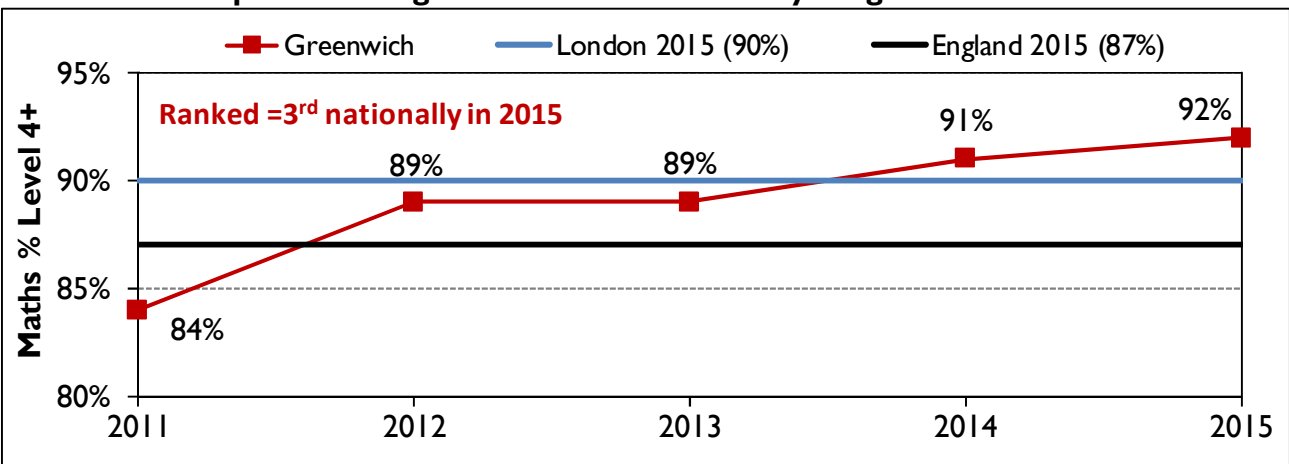
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.1.16 Pupils achieving Level 4+ in writing at Key Stage 2 between 2011 and 2015



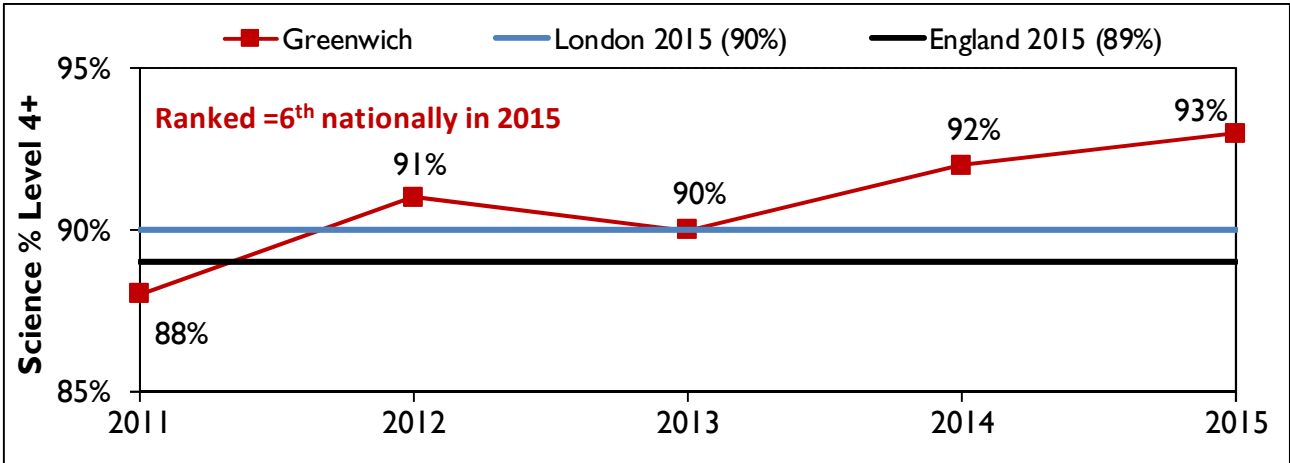
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.1.17 Pupils achieving Level 4+ in maths at Key Stage 2 between 2011 and 2015



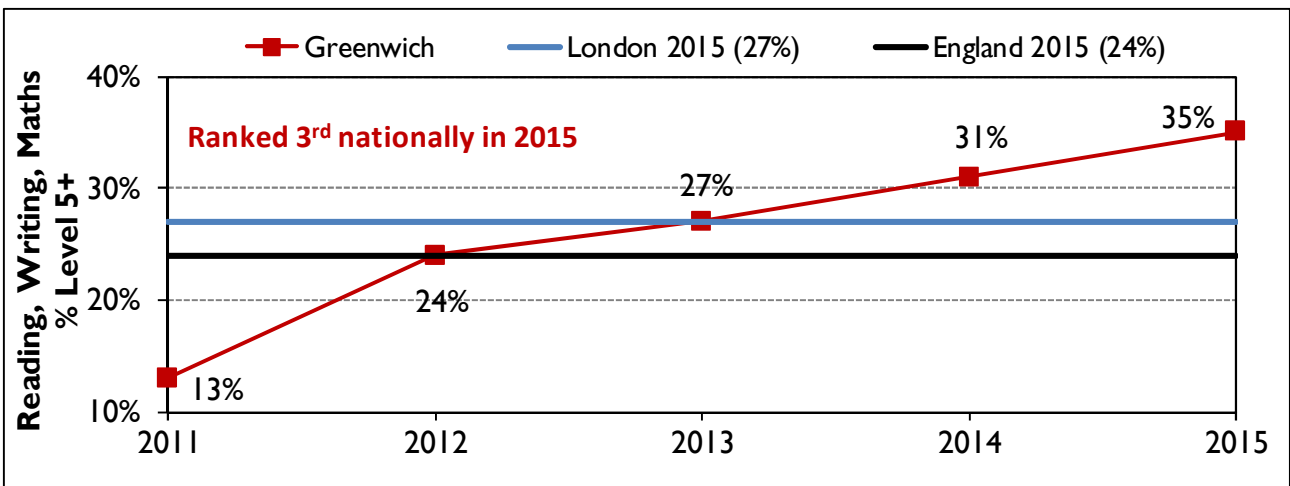
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.I.18 Pupils achieving Level 4+ in science at Key Stage 2 between 2011 and 2015



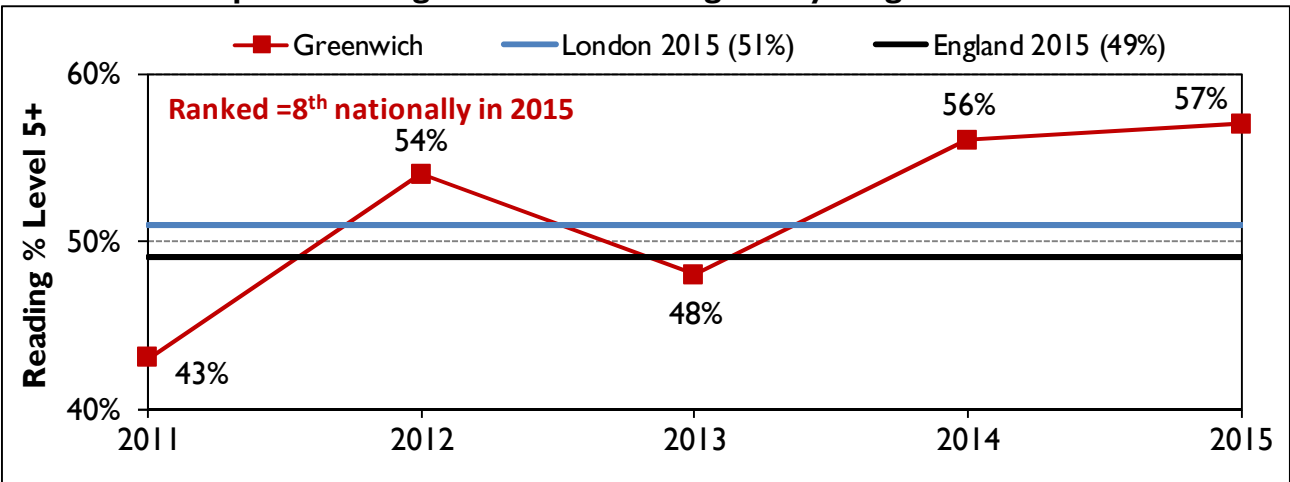
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.I.19 Pupils achieving Level 5+ in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 between 2011 and 2015



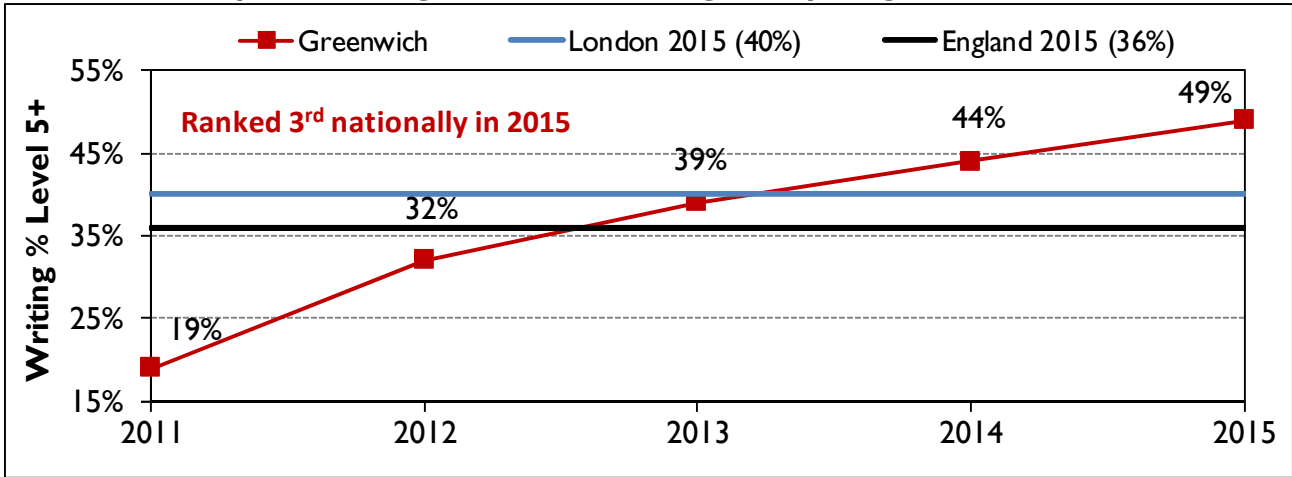
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.I.20 Pupils achieving Level 5+ in reading at Key Stage 2 between 2011 and 2015



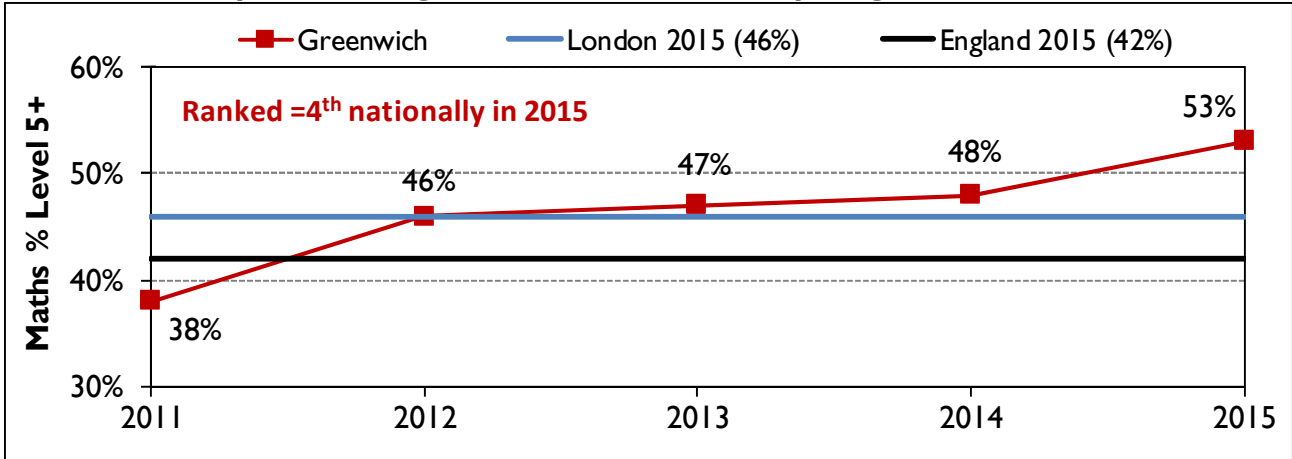
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.1.21 Pupils achieving Level 5+ in writing at Key Stage 2 between 2011 and 2015



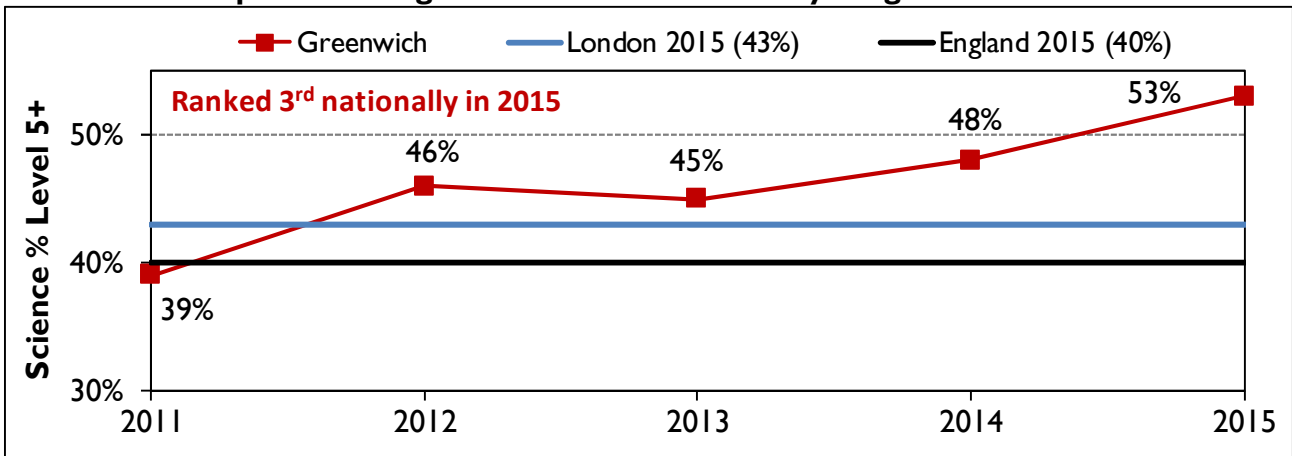
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.1.22 Pupils achieving Level 5+ in maths at Key Stage 2 between 2011 and 2015



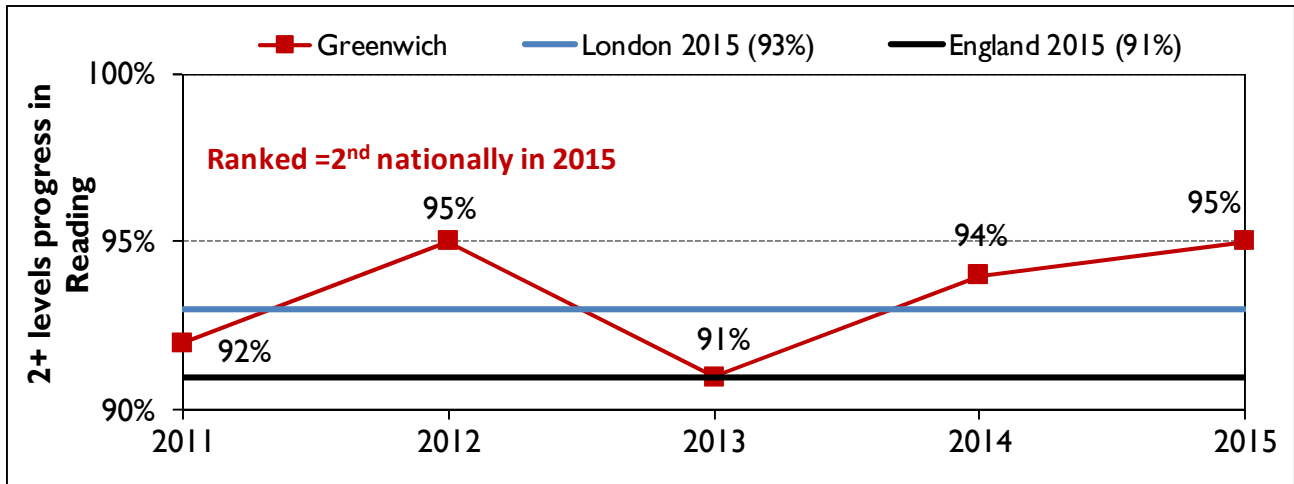
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.1.23 Pupils achieving Level 5+ in science at Key Stage 2 between 2011 and 2015



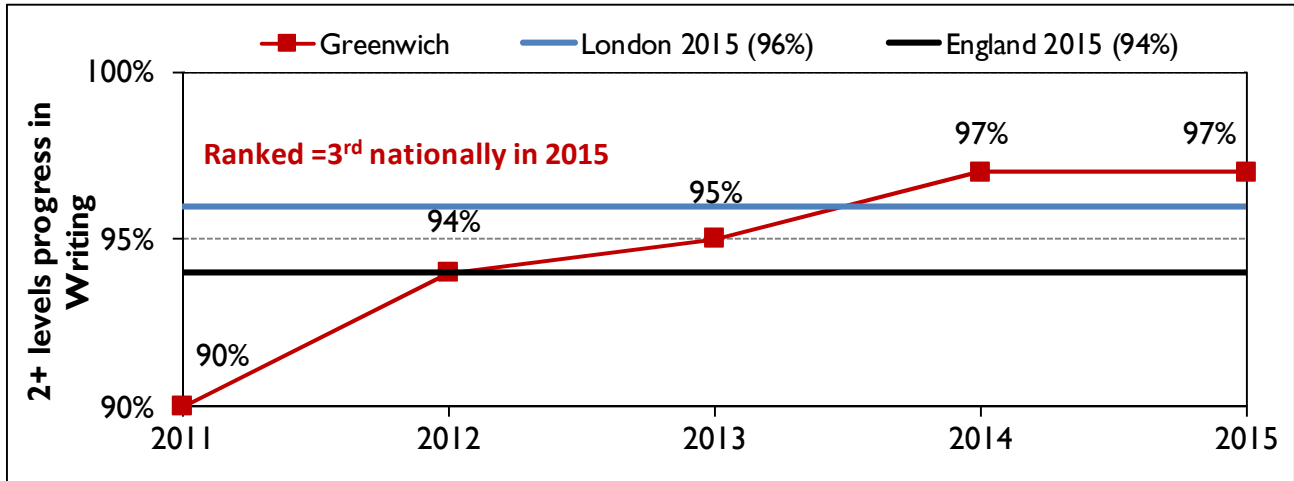
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.1.24 Pupils achieving 2+ Levels progress in reading at Key Stage 2 between 2011 and 2015



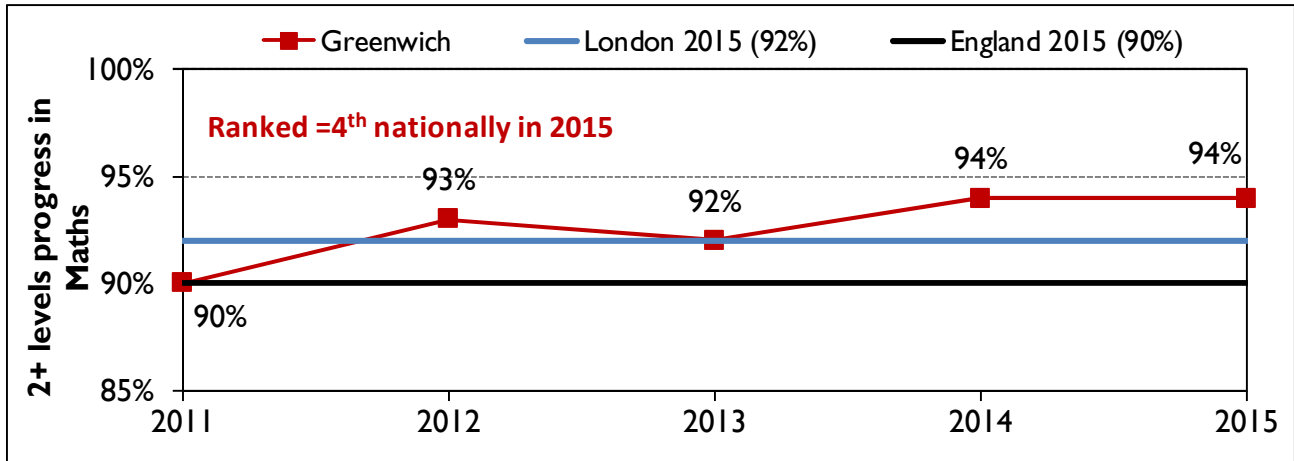
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.1.25 Pupils achieving 2+ Levels progress in writing at Key Stage 2 between 2011 and 2015



Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Chart I.1.26 Pupils achieving 2+ Levels progress in maths at Key Stage 2 between 2011 and 2015



Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

Key Stage 4

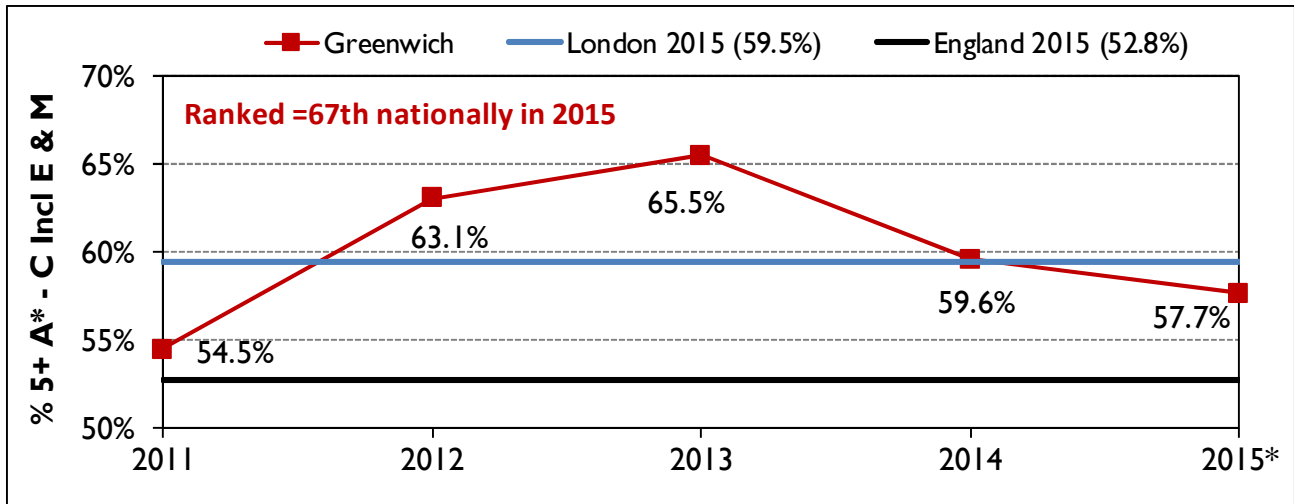
In 2014 there were significant changes to the Key Stage 4 examination system including:

- a shift from course units to examination at the end of two years
- no January exams in any subject apart from mathematics and English
- no speaking and listening element in the English examination
- a pupil's first results counted in the school's data set, not their best result.

Therefore performance prior to 2014 is not directly comparable.

Performance at the end of Key Stage 4 has provisionally declined by 2% points for the headline 5+ A* - C including English and maths measure in 2015. Locally, the impact has been greatest for the cohort of White British pupils eligible for the pupil premium. Overall, Royal Greenwich performance remains better than national, but below the London average.

Chart I.1.27 Pupils achieving 5+ A* - C grades (including English and maths) at Key Stage 4 between 2011 and 2015



Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

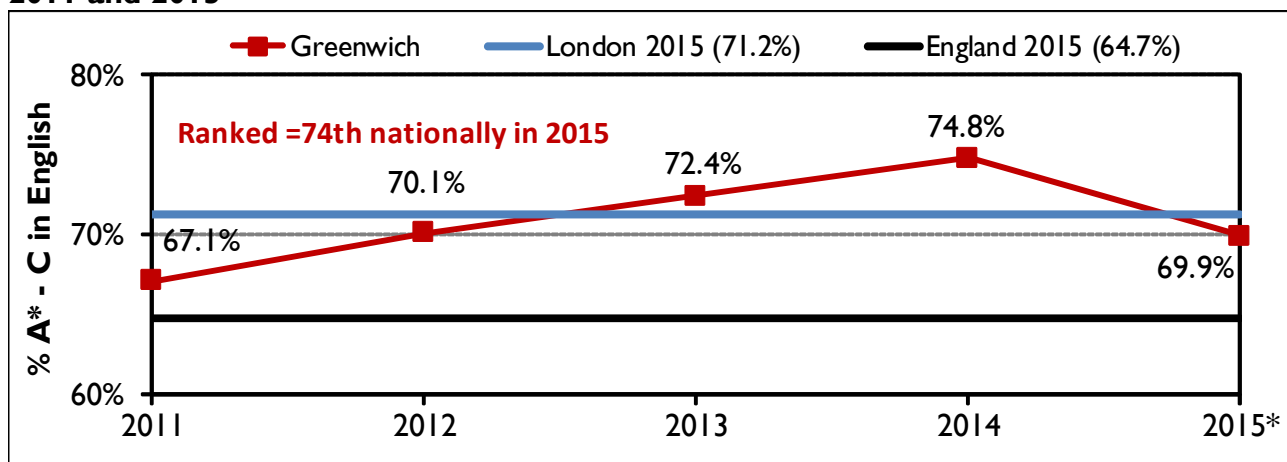
*Provisional

Map I.1.28 Rank of Greenwich against London boroughs for children achieving 5+ A* - C including English and maths at Key Stage 4 in 2015*



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

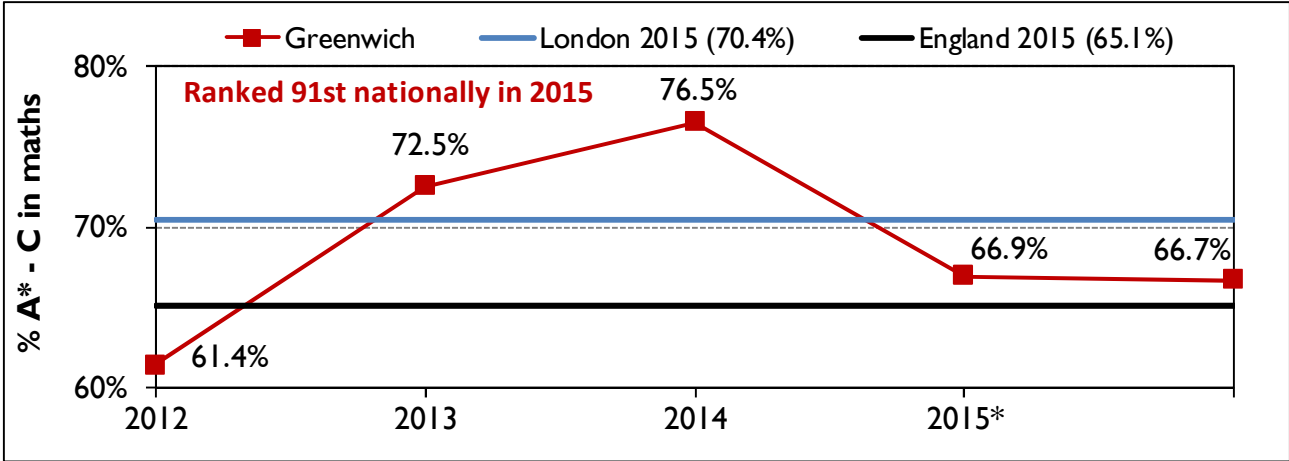
Chart I.1.29 Pupils achieving A* - C grades in English (EBacc) at Key Stage 4 between 2011 and 2015



Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

*Provisional

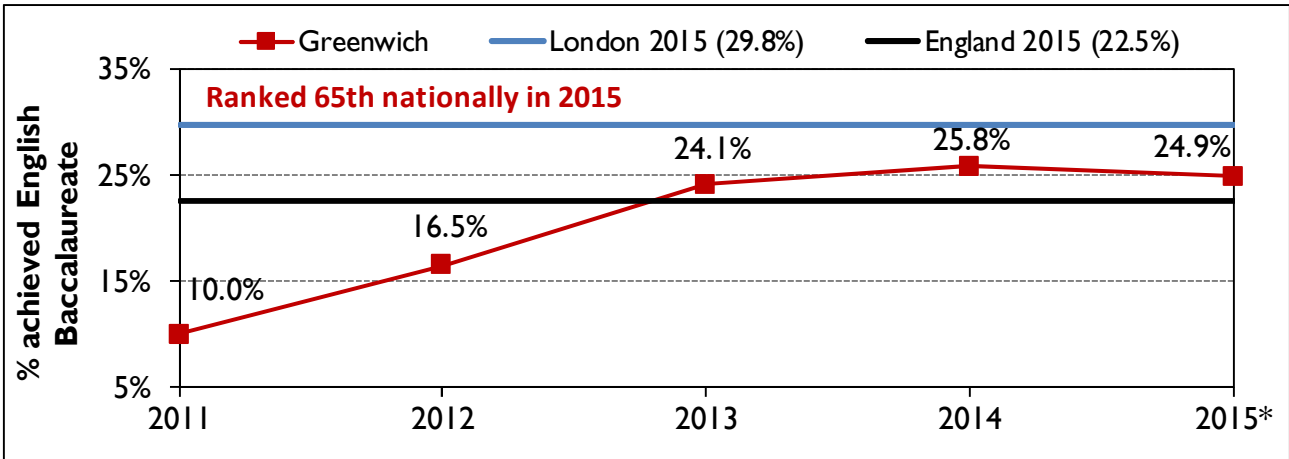
Chart I.1.30 Pupils achieving A* - C grades in maths (EBacc) at Key Stage 4 between 2011 and 2015



Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

*Provisional

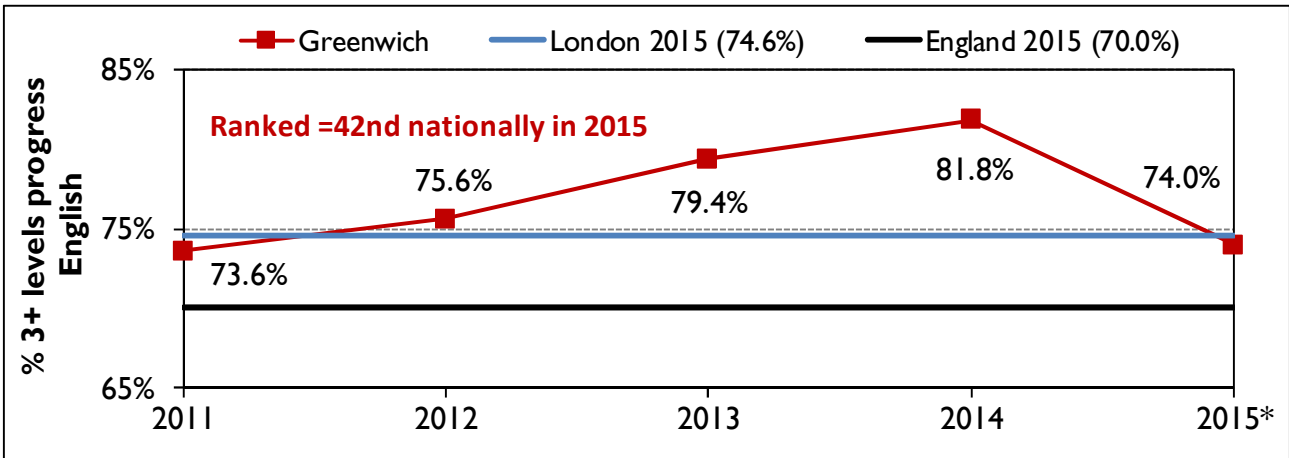
Chart I.1.31 Pupils achieving A* - C grades in English Baccalaureate subjects at Key Stage 4 between 2011 and 2015



Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

*Provisional

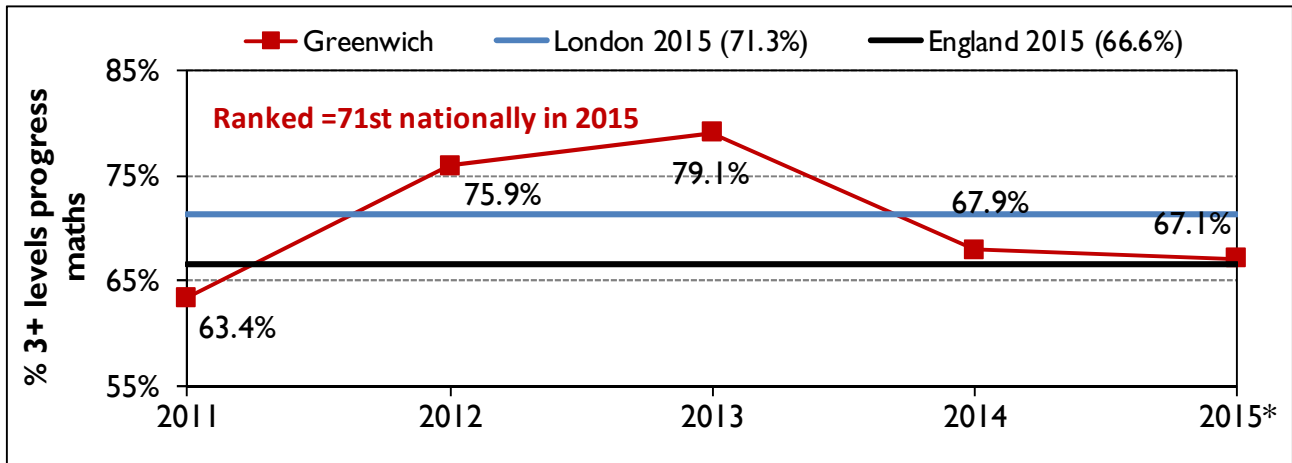
Chart I.1.32 Pupils achieving 3+ Levels progress in English at Key Stage 4 between 2011 and 2015



Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

*Provisional

Chart I.1.33 Pupils achieving 3+ Levels progress in maths at Key Stage 4 between 2011 and 2015



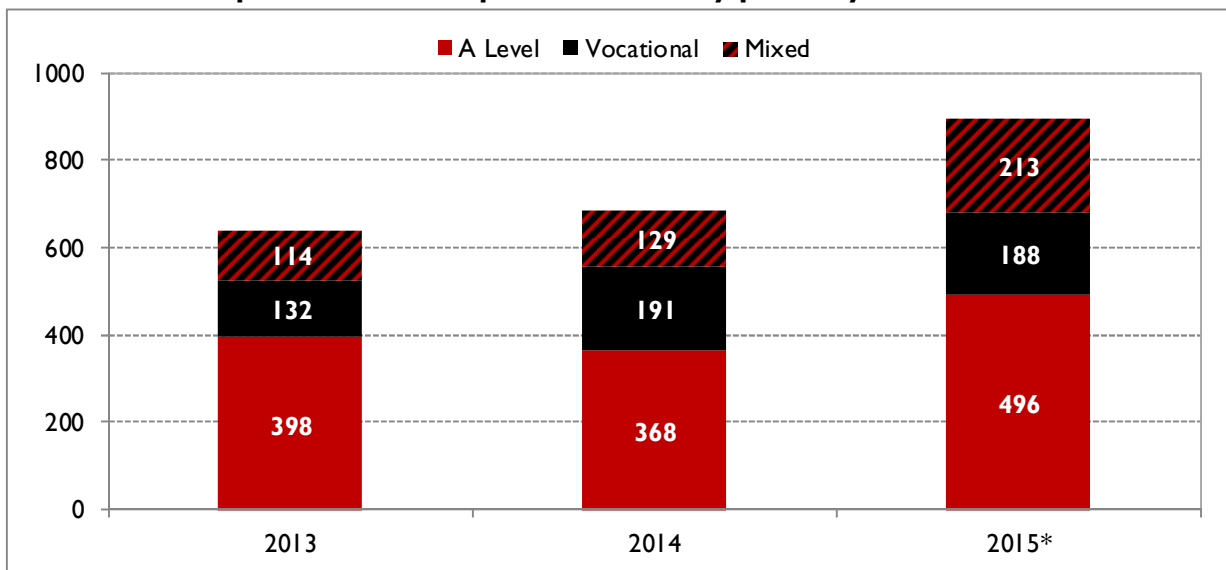
Source: DfE SFR and Local Authority tables

*Provisional

Key Stage 5/Post 16⁶

There was a large increase in the number pupils with three or more completed Key Stage 5 entries in 2015. Only half of the increase was accounted for by the new Post 16 settings at Eltham Hill and Royal Greenwich UTC. An additional 209 Royal Greenwich pupils completed 3+ entries in 2015 compared to 2014. The proportion of students taking 3+ A Levels or a mix of A Levels and vocational qualifications increased in 2015 compared to previous years.

Chart I.1.34 Pupils with 3+ completed entries by pathway between 2013 and 2015



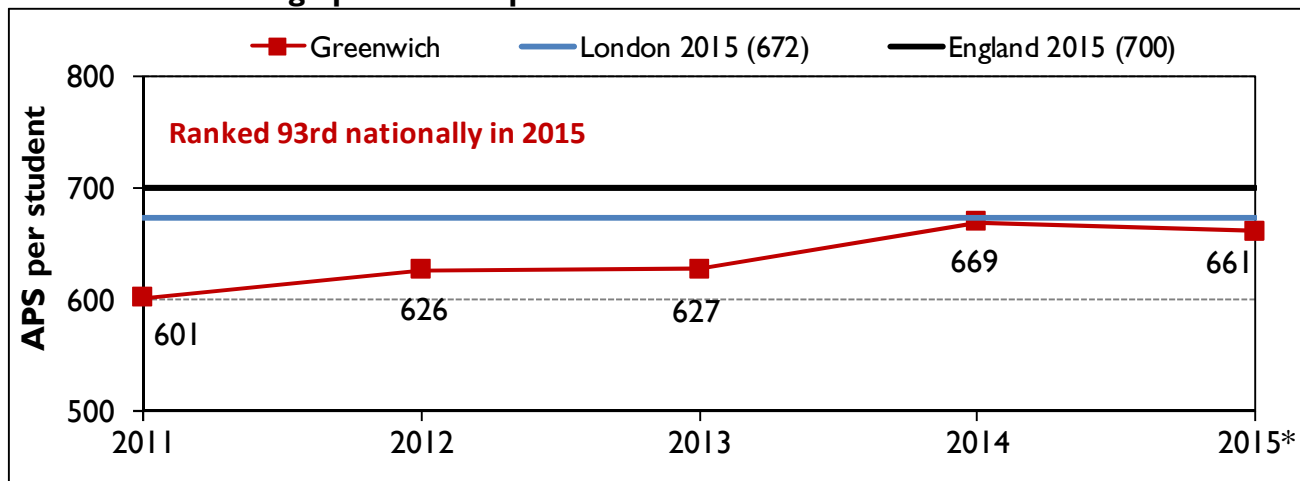
Source: Greenwich Children's Services

*Provisional

⁶ Key Stage 5 data are provisional. Final data will be published in January 2016.

Provisional average point score performance at Key Stage 5 is in line with 2014 and close to the London average (Royal Greenwich 661, London 672). However, although the gap has narrowed with national performance (700), there is still a gap to close. Locally, the focus for improvement is the quality and consistency of leadership, teaching, attendance and transition support at Key Stage 5.

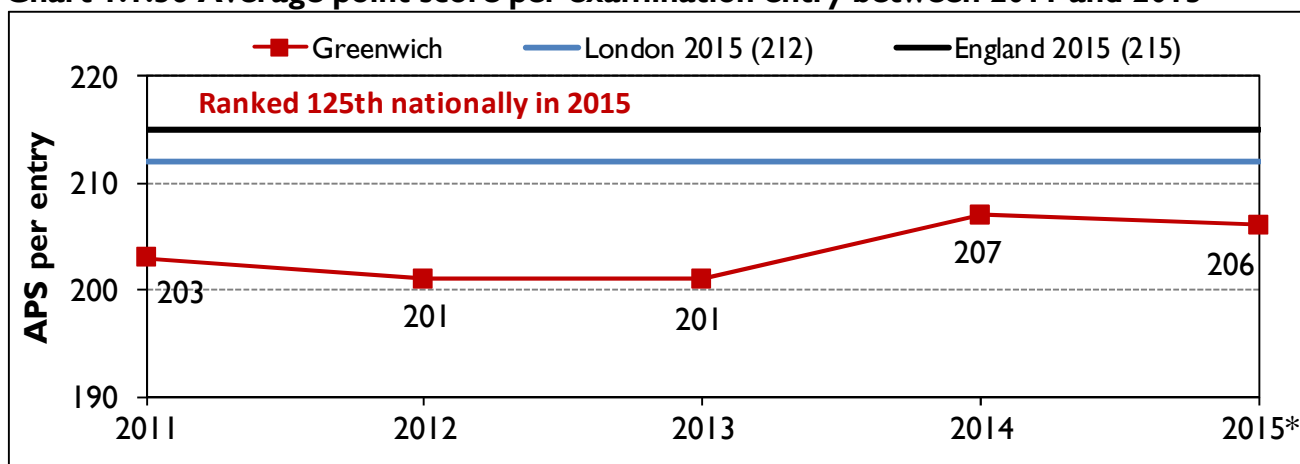
Chart I.1.35 Average point score per student between 2011 and 2015



Sources: DfE Post 16 Performance tables and the provisional Key Stage 5 results SFR in 2015

* Provisional

Chart I.1.36 Average point score per examination entry between 2011 and 2015



Sources: DfE Post 16 Performance tables and the provisional Key Stage 5 results SFR in 2015

* Provisional

A student who has 660 points has achieved the equivalent of two C grades and one B grade⁷ at Key Stage 5.

Table I.1.37 Percentage of A Level entries awarded grades A* - A at Key Stage 5 in Royal Greenwich and England between 2011 and 2015

A Level A* - A	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Greenwich	12%	13%	13%	15%	15%
England	27%	27%	27%	27%	26%

Source: DfE Provisional Results

⁷ A* = 300 points, A = 270 points, B = 240 points, C = 210 points, D = 180 points and E = 150 points

Table I.1.38 Percentage of A Level entries awarded at grades A* - B at Key Stage 5 in Royal Greenwich and England between 2011 and 2015

A Level A* - B	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Greenwich	36%	38%	39%	40%	38%
England	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%

Source: DfE Provisional Results

Table I.1.39 Percentage of A Level entries awarded at grades A* - E at Key Stage 5 in Royal Greenwich and England between 2011 and 2015

A Level A* - E	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Greenwich	99%	100%	99%	100%	97%
England	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%

Source: DfE Provisional Results

Table I.1.40 Percentage of BTEC entries awarded at Distinction* and Distinction at Key Stage 5 in Royal Greenwich and England between 2012 and 2015

BTEC Dist* - Dist	2012	2013	2014	2015
Greenwich	49%	59%	70%	72%
England	51%	56%	65%	--

Source: DfE Provisional Results

Table I.1.41 Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19 between 2010 and 2014

Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Greenwich	73%	79%	80%	82%	82%
London	81%	84%	86%	87%	88%
England	79%	82%	84%	85%	86%

Source: DfE SFR

Table I.1.42 Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19 between 2010 and 2014

Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Greenwich	42%	48%	48%	53%	52%
London	56%	59%	61%	63%	64%
England	51%	54%	55%	56%	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.

In the last three years the number of students attending Russell Group universities⁸ has increased. 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.1.43 Numbers of Year 13 and 14 students in Higher Education and attending Russell Group universities between 2011 and 2015

Higher Education (HE)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Number of Year 13 and 14 students in HE	599	505	564	646	822
- of whom attending Russell Group universities	19	51	71	71	124
% Year 13 and 14 students in HE	34%	31%	30%	33%	40%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

*Provisional

I.2 Children and young people feel safe, have positive relationships and make a contribution in their community

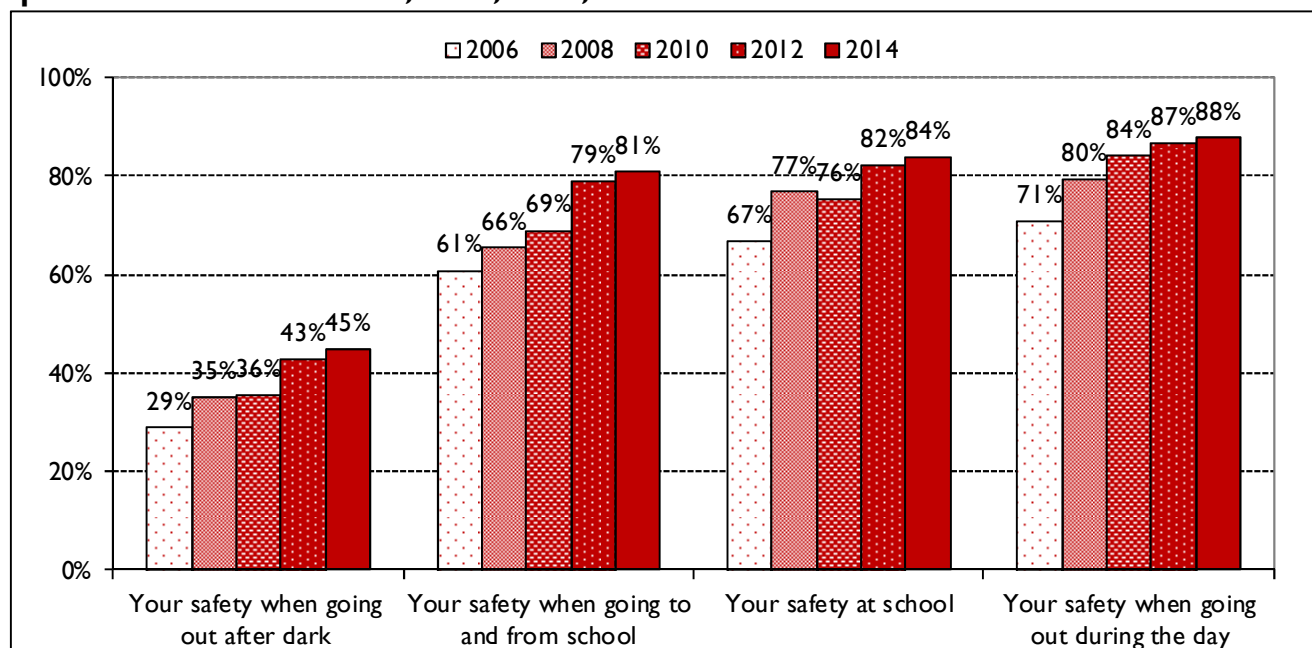
The annual Strategic Intelligence Assessment (SIA) provides the Community Safety Partnership with an understanding of community safety issues in the Borough. The priorities emerging from the SIA for the year 2015/16 are:

- driving down anti-social behaviour (ASB) in neighbourhoods
- driving down terrorism related offences (a Home Office priority)
- safe public places
- tackling hate
- reducing re-offending ([section 2.3](#))
- ending violence against women and girls, including child sexual exploitation ([section 3.2](#))
- preventing youth violence and gangs ([section 2.3](#)).

Domestic violence was recognised as a priority for future SIAs ([section 3.2](#)).

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 in 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014



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 2014

Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	2005-09 average	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014 % change on 2005-09 average
Greenwich	14	14	20	10	5	5	-64%
London	328	250	230	270	187	166	-49%
England	2,621	2,168	2,070	1,986	1,732	1,782	-32%

Source: DfT - Road Casualty Data (2014: table RAS30039)

Table I.2.3 All child casualties between 2010 and 2014

All child casualties (killed, serious or slightly injured)	2005-09 average	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014 % change on 2005-09 average
Greenwich	93	78	94	69	66	58	-38%
London	2,211	2,135	2,181	1,959	1,865	1,977	-11%
England	20,996	17,168	17,150	15,276	13,926	14,902	-29%

Source: DfT - Road Casualty Data (2014: table RAS30039)

Bullying

Based on 2014 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. Around a fifth of bullying was linked to using ethnicity or skin colour as an insult (16% of all bullying in secondary schools⁹ and 11% in primary schools).

Table 1.2.4 Percentage of Royal Greenwich children stating that they had been bullied at school in 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014

Experience of bullying	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Primary school	32%	27%	30%	27%	25%
Secondary school (Yrs 8-10)	21%	16%	12%	14%	14%

Source: SHEU Surveys

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

- Anti-Bullying Week Conference:** every year for the last 11 years, Royal Greenwich has run an event to mark national Anti-Bullying Week. In 2015, 120 pupils in Years 5 and 6 from seven different primary schools were supported by their secondary school peers to deal with issues of bullying. The theme for this year's Anti-Bullying Week was 'Make a Noise about Bullying' and through delivering workshops at the event, the older students helped younger pupils to raise awareness about bullying in fun and interactive ways. When asked how they will stop bullying for all (after attending the event) they said...

"Talking and resolving the issue

"Talk in assembly about what we did today"

"Being a friend and tell someone"

"Making sure that everyone is kind"

"Pupils understand and appreciate the recently introduced school's 'restorative approach' to behaviour. The impact of this is evident in a reduction of incidents and pupils said that behaviour has improved."

Ofsted report for Royal Greenwich primary school, 2014

- 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 10 to 19 years old¹⁰ (and up to 25 for those with SEN or disabilities), 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 2014/15 by gender

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

Source: CACT

Table 1.2.6 Young people who attended youth provision in Royal Greenwich between 2013/14 and 2014/15 by age

Age	2013/14		2014/15	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
10-19	5,542	84%	6,476	90%
20-24*	48	1%	39	1%
Other ages	1,041	16%	687	10%
Total (Target Age Range)	5,590	84%	6,515	90%
Total (All Ages)	6,631	100%	7,202	100%

Source: CACT

*With disabilities

A participant is a young person who has attended youth provision for at least six sessions during the year.

Table 1.2.7 Gender breakdown of participants in 2013/14 and 2014/15

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

Source: CACT

Table 1.2.8 Profile of participants in 2013/14 and 2014/15

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

Source: CACT

¹⁰ From 2015/16 onward, the target age range will be 13 to 19 year olds (and up to 25 for those with SEND).

I.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 I.3.1 Early access to maternity services between 2011/12 and 2013/14 **1001 days**

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

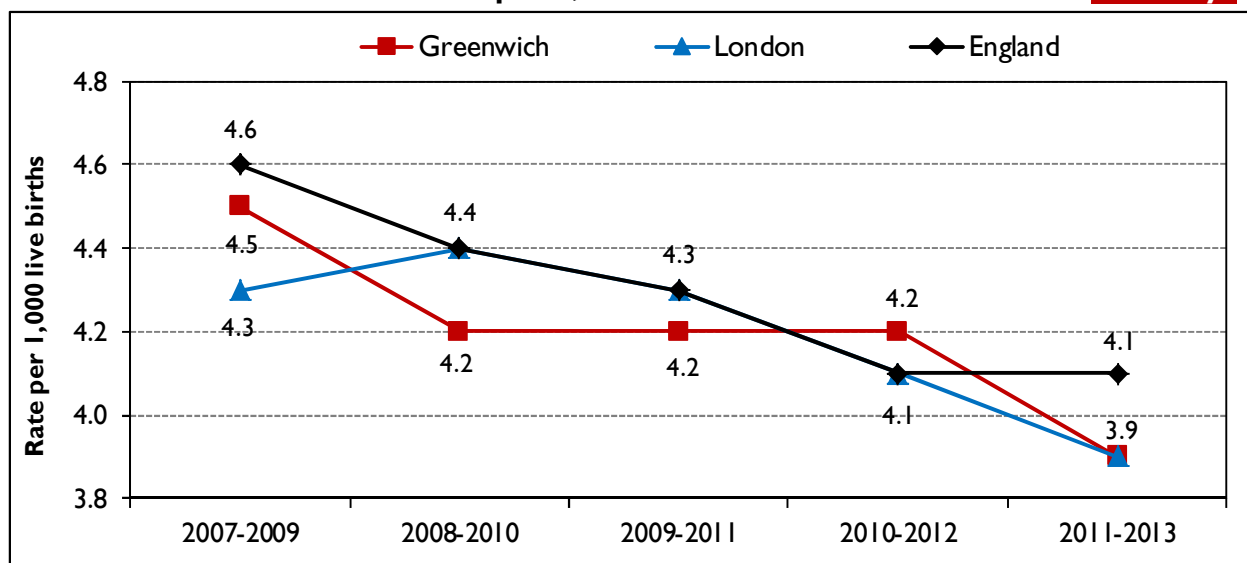
Source: NHS England

Based on Q4 access/Q2 maternity for following year

- 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 I.3.2 Rate of infant deaths per 1,000 live births 2007-09 to 2011-13 **1001 days**



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework

Stillbirths

The rate of stillbirths in Royal Greenwich has remained a little higher than London and England for some time, but increased sharply in 2013. The reasons for this increase are being investigated.

Table I.3.3 Rate of stillbirths per 1,000 births (live and still) from 2009 to 2013 1001 days

Stillbirths	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Greenwich	6.9	4.9	6.5	5.8	10.5
London	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.3
England	5.2	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.6

Source: ONS (December 2014)

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 I.3.4 Percentage of babies born (live and still) with low birthweight between 2010 and 2014 1001 days

% below 2.5 kg	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Greenwich	6.7%	7.3%	7.6%	7.9%	7.1%
London	7.8%	8.0%	7.9%	7.9%	7.5%
England	7.3%	7.4%	7.3%	7.4%	7.0%

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

(<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/vsobl/births-by-area-of-usual-residence-of-mother-england-and-wales/2013/index.html>)

Rates of low and high birthweight at ward level can fluctuate widely year on year. However, since 2010, Woolwich Common, Glyndon and Abbey Wood have tended to have low birthweight rates at least 10% above the average for Royal Greenwich.

Table I.3.5 Percentage of babies born (live and still) with low birthweight by ward, between 2010 and 2014 1001 days

Ward	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Abbey Wood	6.0%	7.1%	10.1%	11.0%	8.2%	8.5%
Blackheath Westcombe	3.2%	4.3%	4.4%	4.5%	12.0%	5.6%
Charlton	6.0%	8.1%	6.5%	7.9%	8.8%	7.4%
Coldharbour and New Eltham	7.9%	4.5%	8.2%	4.8%	7.1%	6.5%
Eltham North	4.6%	5.4%	3.5%	6.8%	3.1%	4.7%
Eltham South	5.8%	7.3%	6.7%	8.1%	6.7%	6.9%
Eltham West	7.1%	8.9%	6.9%	5.0%	9.6%	7.4%
Glyndon	8.1%	8.7%	8.3%	9.4%	6.6%	8.2%
Greenwich West	4.8%	8.9%	7.5%	7.9%	5.9%	7.0%
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	5.1%	7.5%	3.9%	7.9%	4.3%	5.7%
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	6.4%	10.5%	7.1%	6.2%	6.6%	7.3%
Peninsula	3.9%	3.1%	6.4%	9.1%	6.6%	5.9%
Plumstead	5.8%	8.0%	6.4%	9.5%	6.0%	7.2%
Shooters Hill	7.4%	5.3%	10.4%	6.9%	8.9%	7.7%
Thamesmead Moorings	5.9%	6.2%	8.3%	8.5%	7.9%	7.3%
Woolwich Common	8.4%	9.6%	8.8%	8.8%	9.2%	9.0%
Woolwich Riverside	7.5%	6.4%	8.7%	6.4%	5.9%	7.0%
Total	6.3%	7.2%	7.5%	7.9%	7.3%	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 I.3.6 Percentage of babies born (live and still) with high birthweight between 2010 and 2014 1001 days

% above 4.0 kg	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Greenwich	11.7%	10.9%	10.4%	10.6%	9.4%
London	9.5%	9.5%	9.2%	9.0%	9.0%
England	11.4%	11.4%	11.4%	11.1%	11.1%

Source: ONS Vital Statistics, VS2

Since 2010, Eltham North, Blackheath Westcombe and Greenwich West 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 1.3.7 Percentage of babies born (live and still) with a high birthweight by ward, between 2010 and 2014 **1001 days**

Ward	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2010-14
Abbey Wood	9.2%	12.5%	11.7%	10.7%	6.9%	10.2%
Blackheath Westcombe	15.3%	12.3%	14.4%	13.1%	6.3%	12.4%
Charlton	11.0%	11.2%	10.2%	9.8%	8.0%	10.1%
Coldharbour and New Eltham	14.6%	10.2%	10.1%	15.7%	8.3%	11.8%
Eltham North	17.0%	12.4%	15.6%	12.1%	16.9%	14.9%
Eltham South	15.0%	9.8%	10.1%	11.9%	10.0%	11.3%
Eltham West	15.5%	12.6%	9.2%	9.4%	10.9%	11.4%
Glyndon	10.4%	8.9%	7.2%	9.6%	9.1%	9.1%
Greenwich West	13.1%	11.0%	12.1%	12.2%	12.2%	12.1%
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	11.0%	9.5%	10.3%	10.3%	9.0%	10.1%
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	10.2%	14.7%	10.2%	10.3%	11.2%	11.3%
Peninsula	13.5%	8.9%	8.9%	10.6%	7.8%	9.9%
Plumstead	10.4%	8.3%	8.5%	10.8%	9.6%	9.5%
Shooters Hill	9.4%	13.9%	11.4%	10.6%	8.4%	10.8%
Thamesmead Moorings	11.2%	11.5%	11.5%	10.1%	8.6%	10.7%
Woolwich Common	12.6%	8.3%	11.0%	9.6%	11.8%	10.7%
Woolwich Riverside	10.6%	12.5%	9.4%	8.3%	8.1%	9.7%
Total	11.8%	10.9%	10.4%	10.6%	9.4%	10.6%

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.

Following the NHS re-organisation in March 2013, there have been difficulties collating and submitting breastfeeding data in the London region as a whole. Coverage levels were previously high; breastfeeding status at 6 to 8 weeks was known in around 95% of cases and breastfeeding prevalence in Royal Greenwich was above the national average. It was known, however, that the rates were generally lower among White British mothers and teenage mothers. Rates were also lower in the south of the borough.

Table I.3.8 Breastfeeding coverage and breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks between 2009/10 and 2013/14 | 1001 days

Breastfeeding	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q3
Greenwich Prevalence	61%	64%	60%	66%	63%
England Prevalence	45%	45%	47%	47%	--

Source: Department of Health

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 income.

Based on 2013/14 data, take up of Healthy Start food vouchers is relatively high. In Royal Greenwich take up has improved and exceeds the London average but is slightly below the England average. However, while take up rates of Healthy Start vitamins for children and women have improved in Royal Greenwich since 2012/13 and exceed the England averages, vitamin take up is still very low in comparison with food vouchers.

As a result a multi-agency steering group was established to provide strategic support and direction to the local Healthy Start programme. This has delivered training to staff, improved and continues to improve the accessibility and availability of vouchers and raised public awareness of the scheme. Royal Greenwich provides free Healthy Start vitamins to all pregnant women through maternity services. The local scheme was recently evaluated and it was found that 76% of mothers who were offered the vitamins took them. However, more work needs to be done to ensure that women receive the vitamins earlier.

Table I.3.9 Uptake of Healthy Start Scheme in Royal Greenwich | 1001 days

Healthy Start Uptake	Healthy Start (food) voucher		Children's vitamin drops		Women's vitamin tablets	
	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
Greenwich	73.6%	74.4%	1.1%	4.4%	2.0%	4.7%
London	74.3%	72.7%	4.7%	2.9%	7.2%	4.7%
England	76.7%	75.2%	3.5%	2.0%	5.6%	2.9%

Source: Department of Health

Immunisations

Rates of childhood immunisations in Royal Greenwich for measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) have improved since 2010/11, although uptake at age five appears to have decreased slightly since 2013/14. Uptake of the diphtheria, tetanus, polio and pertussis vaccine (DTaP/IPV/Hib) appears to have decreased substantially since 2012/13 which is a cause for concern.

Royal Greenwich has identified the need to improve performance in community based immunisation programmes including BCG (protection for tuberculosis), HPV (protection for cervical cancer) and Hepatitis B.

Table 1.3.10 Immunisation rates among children between 2010/11 and 2014/15 **1001 days**

Immunisation Rates		Greenwich	England
By 2nd birthday: MMR	2010/11	83%	89%
	2011/12	83%	91%
	2012/13	85%	92%
	2013/14	86%	93%
	2014/15	90%	92%
By 5th birthday: MMR (2 doses)	2010/11	80%	84%
	2011/12	82%	86%
	2012/13	89%	88%
	2013/14	88%	88%
	2014/15	88%	89%
By 5th birthday: diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis booster	2010/11	80%	86%
	2011/12	81%	87%
	2012/13	82%	89%
	2013/14	79%	89%
	2014/15	73%	89%

Source: Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2015

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 infants 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 is being extended to include all children in Years 1 and 2. In future, the programme will move up through the school years. 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/childhood-flu-programme-2015-to-2016-extension-advice-for-parents-and-schools>

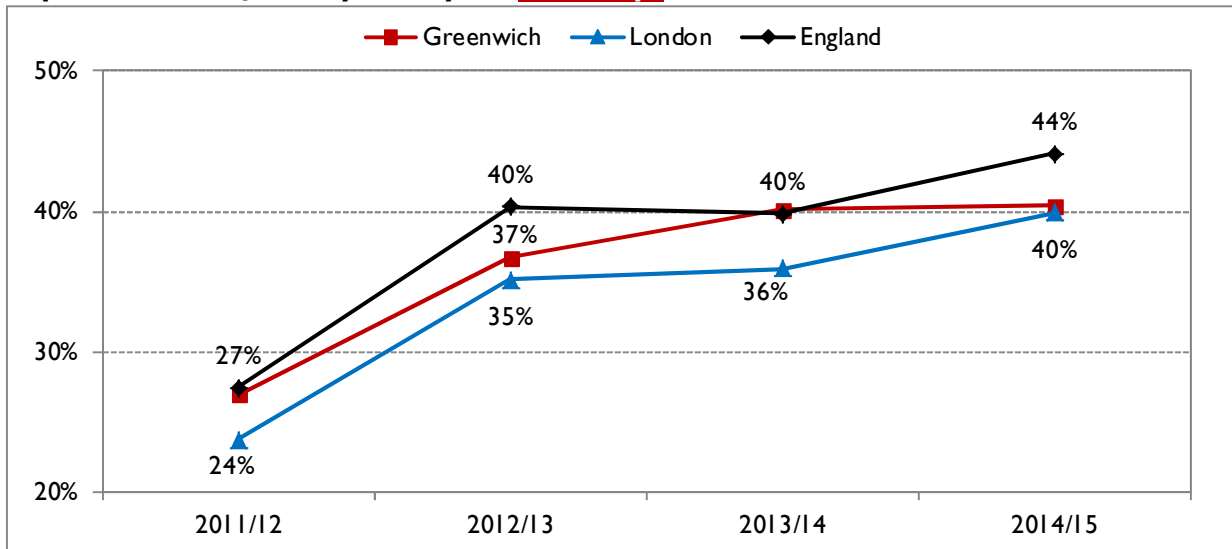
Table 1.3.11 Uptake of childhood influenza vaccination between September 2014 and January 2015 1001 days

	Greenwich	London	England
Age 2	36%	30%	39%
Age 3	38%	33%	41%

Source: PHE (2015) Influenza immunisation programme for England: GP patient groups. Data collection survey season 2014/15 and PHE (2015) Seasonal flu vaccine uptake (GP) 2014/15 - Data on GP registered patients

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: PHE (2015) Influenza immunisation programme for England: GP patient groups. Data collection survey Season 2014/15.

PHE (2015) Seasonal flu vaccine uptake (GP) 2014-15 Data on GP registered patients

PHE (2014) Influenza vaccine uptake amongst GP patient groups in England. Winter Season 2013-14

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).

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	1,545	63%	1,490	61%	1,452	63%
Blackheath Westcombe	868	56%	864	55%	858	56%
Charlton	1,345	52%	1,325	49%	1,295	50%
Coldharbour and New Eltham	791	48%	768	52%	755	53%
Eltham North	756	59%	738	67%	727	68%
Eltham South	689	54%	670	63%	646	65%
Eltham West	759	43%	799	46%	867	42%
Glyndon	1,743	51%	1,711	54%	1,705	55%
Greenwich West	1,250	47%	1,268	46%	1,267	46%
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	1,072	50%	1,026	52%	993	53%
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	862	56%	788	63%	744	67%
Peninsula	1,184	50%	1,357	43%	1,547	38%
Plumstead	1,513	52%	1,512	51%	1,524	50%
Shooters Hill	929	58%	903	60%	888	61%
Thamesmead Moorings	2,268	75%	2,216	70%	2,219	70%
Woolwich Common	1,972	39%	1,982	38%	2,014	38%
Woolwich Riverside	1,865	46%	1,920	43%	1,985	42%
Total	21,411	53%	21,337	53%	21,486	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

Table I.3.14 Average number of days pupils reported being physically active in primary school in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014

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

Source: SHEU Surveys

Table I.3.15 Average number of days pupils reported being physically active in secondary school in 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014

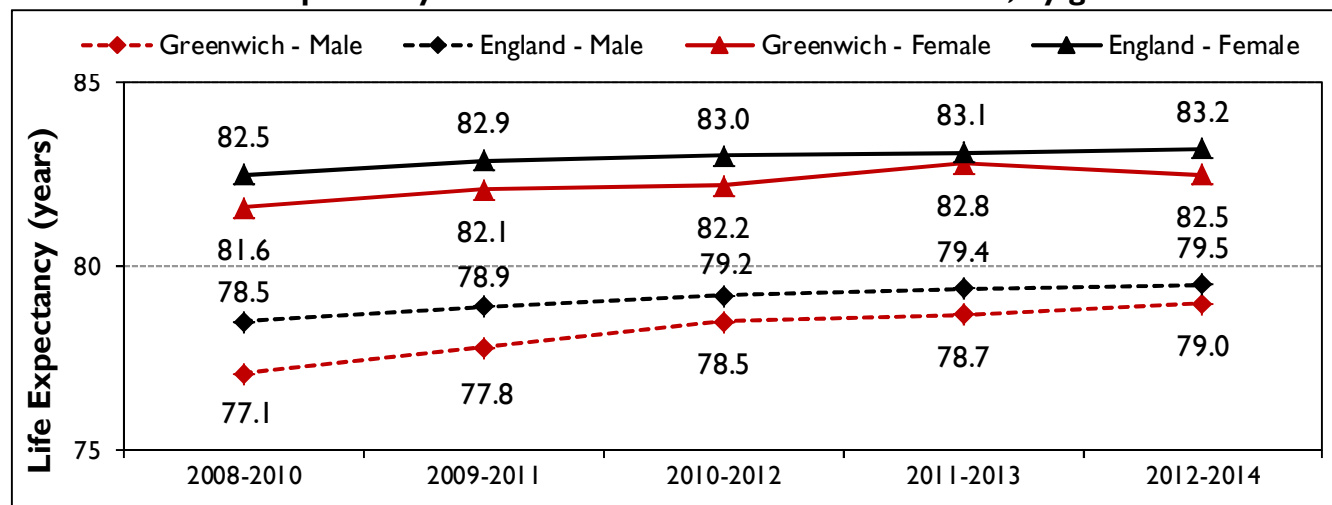
In the last seven days, the average number of days pupils reported being...	2008	2010	2012	2014
Physically active	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Physically active, enough to get me out of breath and sweaty	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
Physically active for an hour or more, enough to get me out of breath and sweaty	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2

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 1.4 years in 2008-10 to 0.5 years in 2012-14.

Chart I.3.16 Life expectancy at birth between 2007-09 and 2011-13, 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>)

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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.

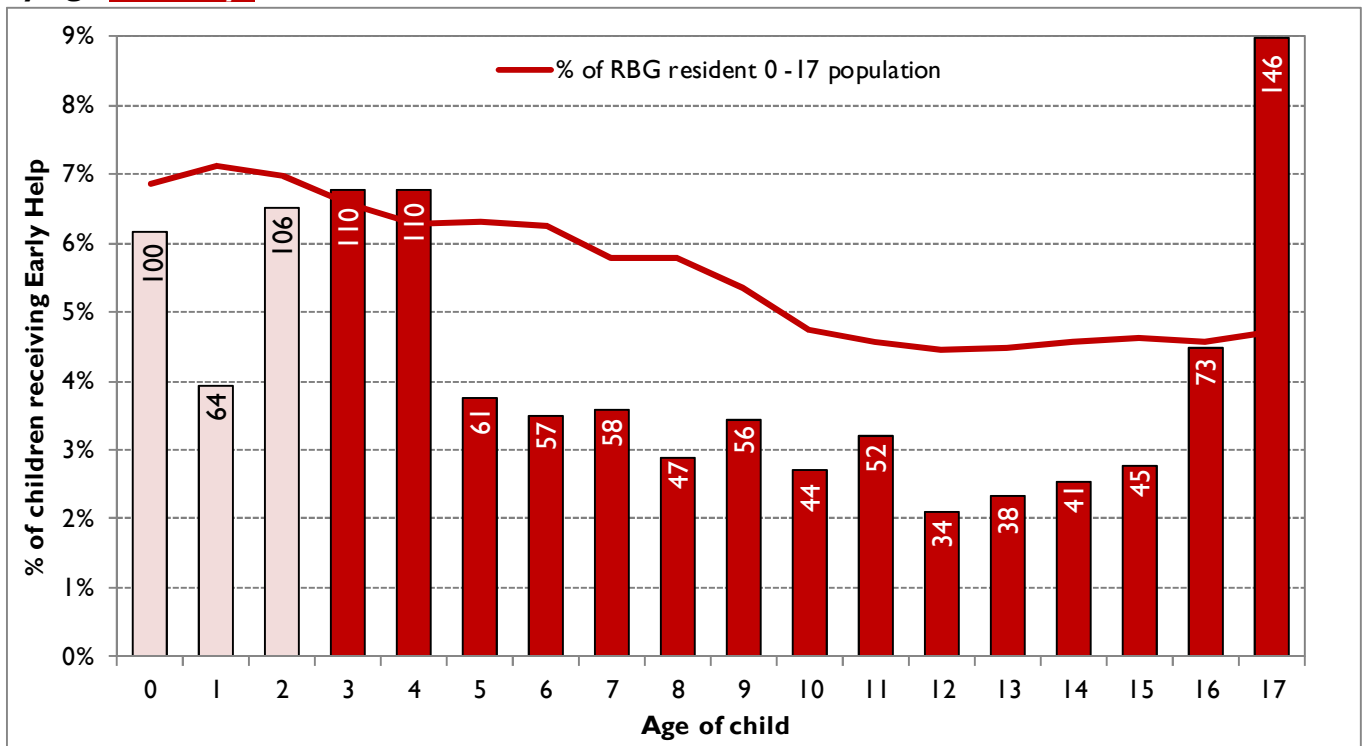
2.1 Children and young people at risk of poor outcomes get help early which changes their lives

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 2012 Ofsted inspection report stated that, “The council provides a wide range of appropriately targeted and effective intervention services to support children and young people and their families”.

- **Early Help Assessment (EHA)** - The Early Help Assessment 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 2014/15 by age 1001 days



Source: Early Help Inbox and ONS 2014 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 2014/15

Gender	Number	% Total	% of Greenwich resident 0-19 population	% Difference (+/-)
Male	714	57.5%	51.3%	+6.2%
Female	525	42.3%	48.7%	-6.5%
Unborn	-	0.2%	0.0%	+0.2%
Total	1,242	100%	100%	

Source: Early Help Inbox and 2012 GLA SHLAA age 0-19 resident population in 2014

Table 2.1.3 Early help cases started in 2014/15 by ethnicity

Ethnic Group		Number	% of Total	% of Greenwich school population	% Difference (+/-)
Asian	Bangladeshi	5	0.4%	0.9%	-0.6%
	Indian	8	0.6%	1.9%	-1.3%
	Pakistani	-	0.2%	1.4%	-1.2%
	Other Asian Background	25	2.0%	4.1%	-2.5%
Black	Black Caribbean	39	3.1%	3.4%	-0.6%
	Black Ghanaian	10	0.8%	2.2%	-1.2%
	Black Nigerian	43	3.5%	13.0%	-8.7%
	Black Somali	5	0.4%	2.9%	-2.6%
	Other Black African	98	7.9%	3.1%	+0.5%
	Other Black Background	42	3.4%	7.0%	+0.3%
Mixed	White and Asian	16	1.3%	1.0%	+0.3%
	White and Black African	45	3.6%	1.9%	+1.8%
	White and Black Caribbean	44	3.5%	2.4%	+1.1%
	Other Mixed Background	53	4.3%	4.2%	+0.1%
White	White British	598	48.1%	34.6%	+13.2%
	White European	14	1.1%	6.6%	-5.1%
	White Irish	-	0.3%	0.4%	-0.2%
	Other White Background	41	3.3%	1.6%	+1.6%
	Gypsy Roma	0	0.0%	0.3%	-0.3%
	Traveller Irish Heritage	-	0.1%	0.1%	+0.0%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	-	0.2%	1.2%	-1.1%
Other	Chinese	-	0.2%	1.2%	-1.1%
	Vietnamese	-	0.1%	1.2%	-1.2%
	Other Ethnic Group	15	1.2%	1.4%	-0.3%
Unknown		128	10.3%	2.1%	+8.9%
Black and Minority Ethnic		503	40%	63%	-23%
Total		1,242	100%	100%	

Source: Early Help Inbox and January School Census 2015

Table 2.1.4 Early help cases started in 2014/15 by ward of residence

Ward of residence	Number	% of Total	% of Greenwich resident 0-19 population	% Difference (+/-)
Abbey Wood	75	6.0%	7.2%	-1.2%
Blackheath Westcombe	36	2.9%	3.8%	-0.9%
Charlton	77	6.2%	5.5%	+0.7%
Coldharbour and New Eltham	35	2.8%	4.3%	-1.5%
Eltham North	21	1.7%	4.1%	-2.4%
Eltham South	36	2.9%	3.8%	-0.9%
Eltham West	74	6.0%	4.4%	+1.5%
Glyndon	108	8.7%	7.2%	+1.5%
Greenwich West	72	5.8%	5.6%	+0.2%
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	51	4.1%	5.0%	-0.9%
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	74	6.0%	5.1%	+0.9%
Peninsula	31	2.5%	5.6%	-3.1%
Plumstead	121	9.7%	6.7%	+3.0%
Shooters Hill	51	4.1%	4.9%	-0.8%
Thamesmead Moorings	123	9.9%	10.1%	-0.1%
Woolwich Common	89	7.2%	8.4%	-1.3%
Woolwich Riverside	111	8.9%	8.3%	+0.7%
Out of Borough	47	3.8%	0.0%	+3.8%
Not Recorded	10	0.8%	0.0%	+0.8%
Total	1,242	100%	100%	

Source: Early Help Inbox and 2012 GLA SHLAA age 0-19 resident population in 2014

Table 2.1.5 Early help cases started in 2014/15 by IDACI ranking

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2010	Number	% of Total	% Greenwich LSOAs	% Difference (+/-)
10% most deprived LSOAs	301	24.2%	26.6%	-2.4%
20% most deprived LSOAs	715	57.6%	49.0%	+8.6%

Source: IDACI 2010 (from 1,242 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 1,242 cases reviewed remained below the threshold for a contact).

Table 2.1.6 Children who have had an early help assessment and have not been referred to Social Care in period between 2012/13 and 2014/15

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	No.	% of Total	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	447/521	86%	651/747	87%	1,110/1,242	89%

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

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.

The Families 1st service will continue to lead Royal Greenwich's approach to improving the lives of 2,900 families over the next five years. The programme aims to transform the way we engage with families within a clear and consistent framework across Royal Greenwich and its public sector partners.

The number of families the expanded programme aims to successfully work with has increased significantly in comparison to the initial programme. Success will be dependent on support and strong commitment across public services; however the rewards and outcomes for families and services will be significant.

Table 2.1.7 Families 1st progress information and families turned around

	Target number of Families	Number of families identified	Number of families worked with	Total number of families turned around
		Dec-14	Dec-14	May-15
Greenwich	790	790	790	790

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/troubled-families-programme-progress-information-and-families-turned-around-2>

Table 2.1.8 Families 1st performance breakdown 2014/15

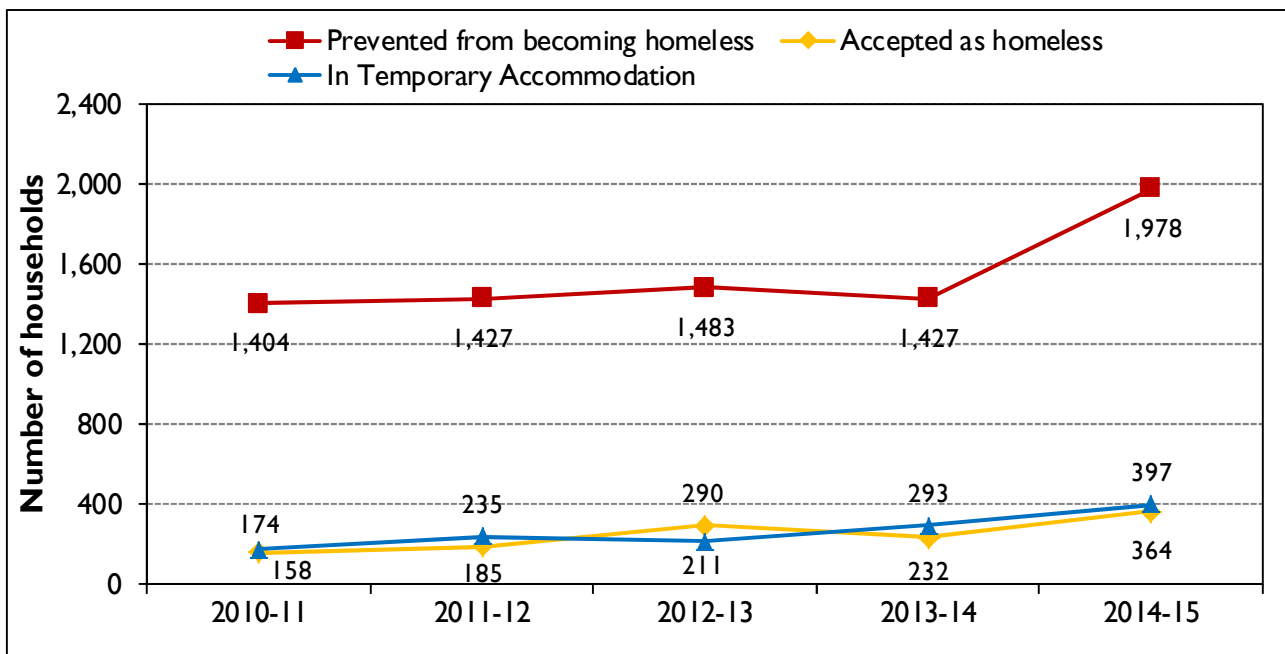
	Results
Families where involvement in crime/anti-social behaviour (ASB) has reduced	280
Families whose children's school attendance/exclusion rate improves	233
Families where involvement in crime/ASB has reduced <u>and</u> whose children's school attendance improves	83
Adults entering employment	194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

Source: Families 1st service

Homelessness

The 2002 Homelessness Act brought in new requirements for local authorities to assess and prevent homelessness in their local areas. Royal Greenwich Housing Options successfully prevented homelessness for almost 2,000 families in 2014/15. This represents a 39% increase compared to last year, however there was also an increase in those accepted as homeless (57%) and those in temporary accommodation (35%).

Chart 2.1.9 Households prevented from becoming homeless through housing advice and casework between 2010/11 and 2014/15



Source: Greenwich Neighbourhood Services

1st Base supports young people aged 16-24 to prevent homelessness. Between April 2015 and January 2016, 171 young people approached the service for help. Of the 171 service users:

- 81 were aged 16-17
- 37 were care leavers
- 65 young people received floating support.

All young people who approached the service at risk of homelessness were protected.

- 58 young people were at risk of homelessness, which was prevented via commissioned based supported housing.
- The total includes 29 young people aged 16-17 protected from homelessness.

Of those aged 16-17, none became looked after as a result of their contact with 1st Base, or were placed in bed and breakfast or emergency accommodation.

The 1st Base team have initiated, participated in and attended 100 Team Around the Child meetings.

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 overrepresented at the secondary FAP and males are overrepresented at the primary FAP. White British children are overrepresented in referrals to both the primary and secondary FAP.

Table 2.1.10 Cases presented to the primary and secondary FAPs during academic year 2013/14, by year group

Year Group	Number	% of Total	% of Greenwich school population
Reception	50	18%	16%
1	59	21%	16%
2	34	12%	15%
3	46	16%	14%
4	40	14%	14%
5	27	9%	13%
6	29	10%	12%
Primary FAP	285	100%	100%
7	35	11%	20%
8	53	16%	20%
9	89	27%	20%
10	98	30%	20%
11	53	16%	20%
Secondary FAP	328	100%	100%

Source: Primary and Secondary Fair Access Panels and School Census January 2014

Table 2.1.11 Cases presented to the primary FAP and secondary FAP during academic year 2013/14 by gender

Gender	Primary FAP		Secondary FAP		% of Greenwich school population
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	
Male	169	59%	168	51%	51%
Female	116	41%	160	49%	49%
Total	285	100%	328	100%	100%

Source: Primary and Secondary Fair Access Panels

Table 2.1.12 Cases presented to the primary FAP during academic year 2013/14 by ethnic group

Ethnic Group		Primary FAP		% of Greenwich school population
		No.	% of Total	
Asian	Bangladeshi	-	1%	1%
	Indian	-	<1%	2%
	Pakistani	-	<1%	1%
	Other Asian Background	0	0%	4%
Black	Black Caribbean	9	3%	3%
	Black Ghanaian	-	<1%	2%
	Black Nigerian	22	8%	14%
	Black Somali	-	1%	3%
	Other Black African	18	6%	8%
	Other Black Background	11	4%	3%
Mixed	White and Asian	-	1%	1%
	White and Black African	5	2%	2%
	White and Black Caribbean	8	3%	2%
	Other Mixed Background	14	5%	5%
White	White British	116	41%	34%
	White European	13	5%	6%
	White Irish	-	<1%	<1%
	Gypsy Roma	-	1%	<1%
	Traveller Irish Heritage	-	<1%	<1%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	0	0%	1%
	Other White Background	11	4%	2%
Other	Chinese	0	0%	1%
	Vietnamese	0	0%	1%
	Other Ethnic Group	-	1%	1%
Unknown		38	13%	<1%
Black and Minority Ethnic		131	46%	65%
Total		285	100%	100%

Source: Primary Fair Access Panel

Table 2.1.13 Cases presented to the secondary FAP during academic year 2013/14 by ethnic group

Ethnic Group		Secondary FAP		% of Greenwich school population
		Number	% of Total	
Asian	Bangladeshi	-	1%	3%
	Indian	-	1%	2%
	Pakistani	-	1%	1%
	Other Asian Background	6	2%	5%
Black	Black Caribbean	14	4%	4%
	Black Ghanaian	-	1%	2%
	Black Nigerian	24	7%	9%
	Black Somali	-	1%	3%
	Other Black African	10	3%	6%
	Other Black Background	9	3%	3%
Mixed	White and Asian	-	1%	1%
	White and Black African	9	3%	2%
	White and Black Caribbean	10	3%	3%
	Other Mixed Background	10	3%	3%
White	White British	172	52%	40%
	White European	13	4%	5%
	White Irish	5	2%	1%
	Gypsy Roma	5	2%	<1%
	Traveller Irish Heritage	-	1%	<1%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	-	1%	1%
	Other White Background	-	1%	2%
Other	Chinese	-	<1%	1%
	Vietnamese	-	1%	1%
	Other Ethnic Group	-	1%	1%
Unknown		11	3%	1%
Black and Minority Ethnic		145	44%	60%
Total		328	100%	100%

Source: Secondary Fair Access Panel

Table 2.1.14 Cases presented to the primary and secondary FAPs during academic year 2013/14 by ward of residence

Ward of Residence	Primary FAP		Secondary FAP	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Abbey Wood	22	8%	24	7%
Blackheath Westcombe	5	2%	8	2%
Charlton	18	6%	11	3%
Coldharbour and New Eltham	6	2%	5	2%
Eltham North	7	2%	6	2%
Eltham South	9	3%	8	2%
Eltham West	10	4%	14	4%
Glyndon	17	6%	25	8%
Greenwich West	13	5%	9	3%
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	14	5%	19	6%
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	15	5%	15	5%
Peninsula	9	3%	12	4%
Plumstead	15	5%	29	9%
Shooters Hill	11	4%	21	6%
Thamesmead Moorings	33	12%	28	9%
Woolwich Common	56	20%	21	6%
Woolwich Riverside	11	4%	20	6%
Out of Borough	14	5%	53	16%
Total	285	100%	328	100%

Source: Primary and Secondary Fair Access Panels

The FAP makes a positive impact in minimising the number of permanent exclusions in Royal Greenwich. During the 2013/14 academic year, 21 children referred to primary FAP with the reason “At risk of permanent exclusion” avoided permanent exclusion (100%) and 78 out of 81 children referred to secondary FAP avoided permanent exclusion (96%).

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 national, improving outcomes for these children remains a priority.

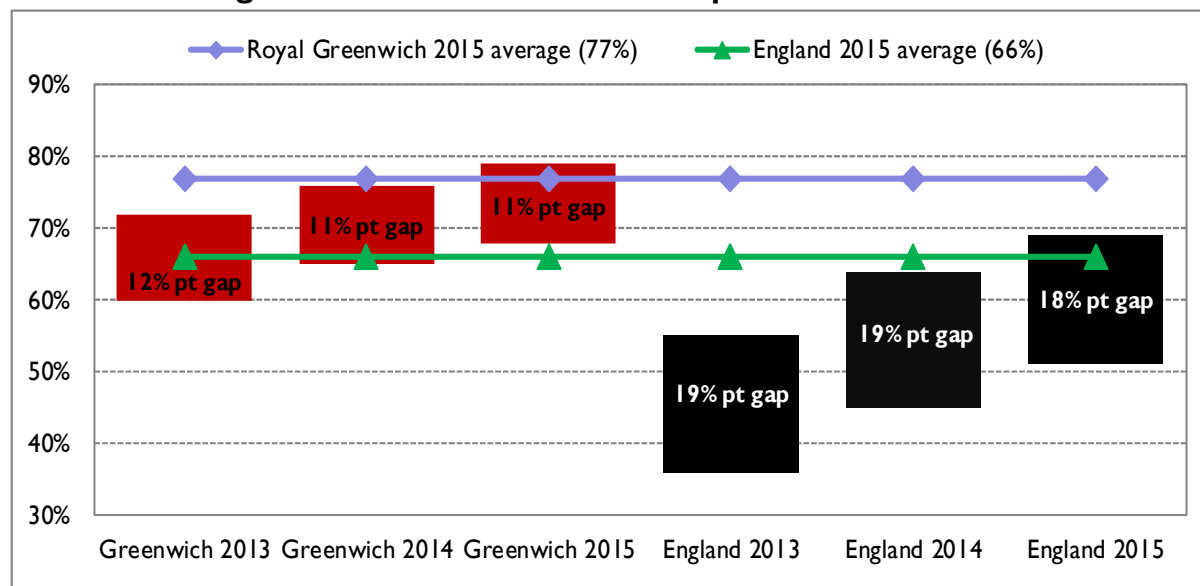
Attainment gaps by gender, deprivation and SEN status

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 2013 and 2015

Foundation Stage Profile GLD		2013	2014	2015
Gender	Male	62%	67%	71%
	Female	76%	80%	83%
	Difference	14%	13%	12%
Pupil premium	Not Pupil Premium	72%	76%	80%
	Pupil Premium	60%	65%	67%
	Difference	12%	11%	13%
SEN status	No Special Needs	76%	81%	84%
	Special Needs	32%	36%	36%
	Difference	44%	45%	48%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Chart 2.2.2 Attainment gap by eligibility for free school meals¹¹ for Early Years Foundation Stage Profile Good Level of Development between 2013 and 2015



Source: Greenwich Children's Services

¹¹ 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 Level 2B+ in reading at Key Stage 1 between 2013 and 2015

Key Stage 1 Reading (Level 2B+)		2013	2014	2015
Gender	Male	77%	82%	82%
	Female	85%	88%	90%
	Difference	8%	6%	8%
Pupil premium	Not Pupil Premium	85%	89%	89%
	Pupil Premium	73%	79%	80%
	Difference	12%	10%	9%
SEN status	No Special Needs	90%	93%	94%
	Special Needs	49%	60%	53%
	Difference	41%	33%	41%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.4 Attainment gaps by gender, pupil premium and special educational needs for Level 2B+ in writing at Key Stage 1 between 2013 and 2015

Key Stage 1 Writing (Level 2B+)		2013	2014	2015
Gender	Male	64%	69%	71%
	Female	78%	80%	85%
	Difference	14%	11%	14%
Pupil premium	Not Pupil Premium	77%	80%	81%
	Pupil Premium	60%	66%	70%
	Difference	17%	14%	11%
SEN status	No Special Needs	81%	85%	88%
	Special Needs	35%	41%	37%
	Difference	46%	44%	51%

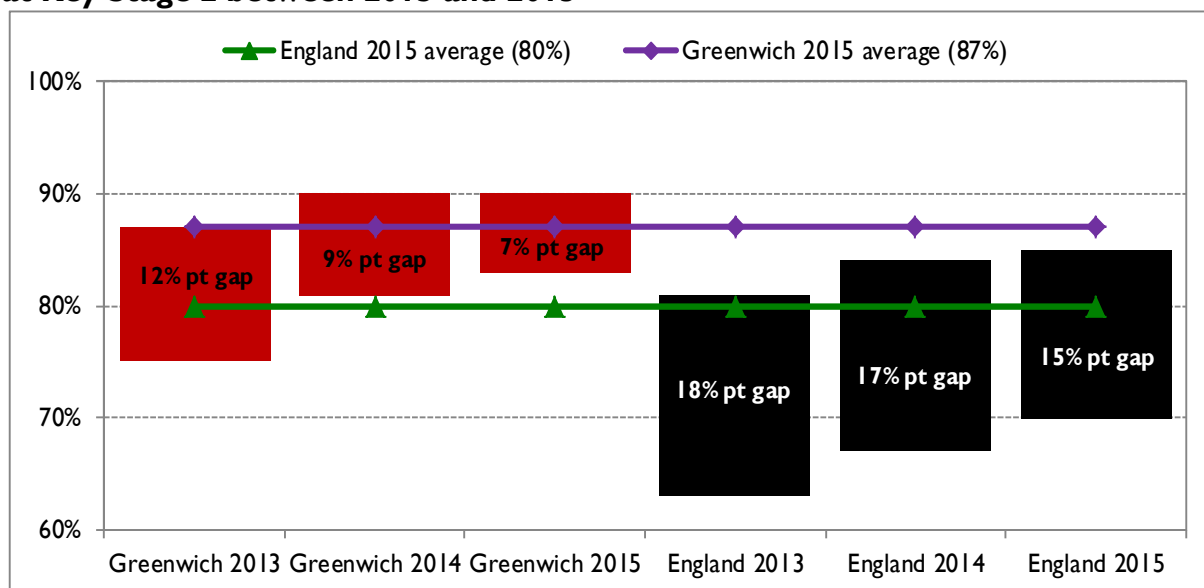
Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.5 Attainment gaps by gender, pupil premium and special educational needs for Level 2B+ in maths at Key Stage 1 between 2013 and 2015

Key Stage 1 Maths (Level 2B+)		2013	2014	2015
Gender	Male	78%	84%	83%
	Female	83%	86%	89%
	Difference	5%	2%	6%
Pupil premium	Not Pupil Premium	85%	88%	88%
	Pupil Premium	73%	79%	82%
	Difference	12%	9%	6%
SEN status	No Special Needs	89%	92%	94%
	Special Needs	52%	62%	55%
	Difference	37%	30%	39%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Chart 2.2.6 Attainment gaps by pupil premium for Level 4+ in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 between 2013 and 2015



Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.7 Attainment gaps for Level 4+ in reading at Key Stage 2 between 2013 and 2015

Key Stage 2 Reading (Level 4+)		2013	2014	2015
Gender	Male	87%	92%	91%
	Female	91%	95%	95%
	Difference	4%	3%	4%
Pupil premium	Not Pupil Premium	93%	95%	95%
	Pupil Premium	84%	91%	90%
	Difference	9%	4%	5%
SEN status	No Special Needs	97%	98%	98%
	Special Needs	69%	80%	76%
	Difference	28%	18%	22%
First Language	English	88%	93%	92%
	English as an additional language (EAL)	90%	94%	93%
	Difference	2%	1%	1%
IDACI	In IDACI bottom 15%	89%	92%	92%
	Not in IDACI bottom 15%	89%	94%	93%
	Difference	0%	2%	1%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.8 Attainment gaps for Level 4+ in writing at Key Stage 2 between 2013 and 2015

Key Stage 2 Writing (Level 4+)		2013	2014	2015
Gender	Male	83%	87%	88%
	Female	92%	93%	94%
	Difference	9%	6%	6%
Pupil premium	Not Pupil Premium	91%	93%	94%
	Pupil Premium	82%	87%	88%
	Difference	9%	6%	6%
SEN status	No Special Needs	97%	97%	98%
	Special Needs	62%	70%	68%
	Difference	35%	27%	30%
First Language	English	87%	90%	90%
	English as an additional language (EAL)	88%	90%	93%
	Difference	1%	0%	3%
IDACI	In IDACI bottom 15%	85%	90%	90%
	Not in IDACI bottom 15%	88%	90%	92%
	Difference	3%	0%	2%

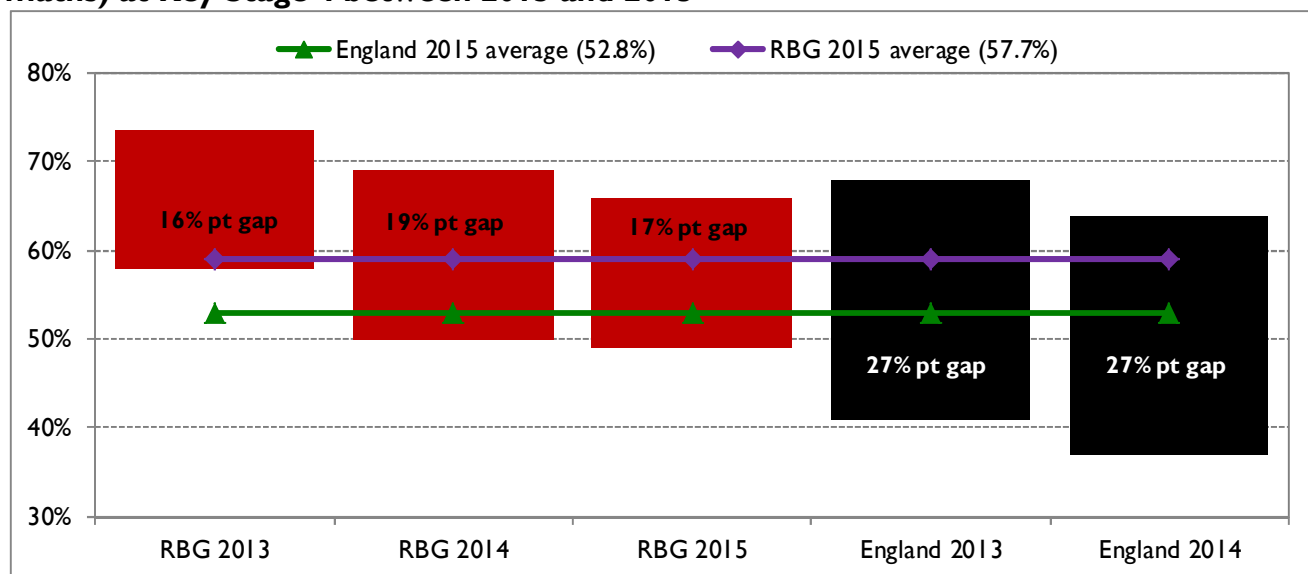
Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.9 Attainment gaps for Level 4+ in maths at Key Stage 2 between 2013 and 2015

Key Stage 2 Maths (Level 4+)		2013	2014	2015
Gender	Male	89%	91%	91%
	Female	89%	92%	93%
	Difference	0%	1%	2%
Pupil premium	Not Pupil Premium	93%	95%	94%
	Pupil Premium	85%	88%	89%
	Difference	8%	7%	5%
SEN status	No Special Needs	97%	98%	97%
	Special Needs	70%	74%	72%
	Difference	27%	24%	25%
First Language	English	88%	90%	90%
	English as an additional language	91%	93%	94%
	Difference	3%	3%	4%
IDACI	In IDACI bottom 15%	88%	91%	91%
	Not in IDACI bottom 15%	90%	92%	92%
	Difference	2%	1%	1%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Chart 2.2.10 Attainment gap by pupil premium for 5+ A* - C (including English and maths) at Key Stage 4 between 2013 and 2015



Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.11 Attainment gaps for 5+ A* - C (including English and maths) at Key Stage 4 between 2013 and 2015

5+ A* - C (inc. E & M)		2013	2014	2015*
Gender	Male	61%	59%	56%
	Female	69%	60%	59%
	Difference	8%	1%	3%
Pupil Premium	Not Pupil Premium	73%	69%	66%
	Pupil Premium	58%	50%	49%
	Difference	15%	19%	17%
SEN status	No Special Needs	76%	71%	65%
	Special Needs	33%	26%	27%
	Difference	43%	45%	38%
First Language	English	64%	56%	54%
	English as an additional language (EAL)	68%	66%	64%
	Difference	4%	10%	10%
Mobile Pupils	Admitted after start of Year 10	55%	51%	50%
	Admitted before start of Year 10	66%	60%	58%
	Difference	11%	9%	8%
IDACI	In IDACI bottom 20%	64%	58%	55%
	Not in IDACI bottom 20%	73%	70%	68%
	Difference	9%	12%	13%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

*Provisional

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.

Table 2.2.12 Pupils achieving the Good Level of Development¹² (GLD) measure at the Early Years Foundation Stage in 2015 by ethnic group

Ethnic Group		No. of pupils	% GLD
Asian	Bangladeshi	23	74%
	Indian	81	84%
	Pakistani	41	56%
	Other Asian Background	133	86%
Black	Black Caribbean	97	77%
	Black Ghanaian	62	84%
	Black Nigerian	531	81%
	Black Somali	77	78%
	Other Black African	257	78%
	Other Black Background	117	77%
Mixed	White and Asian	41	95%
	White and Black African	71	86%
	White and Black Caribbean	84	81%
	Other Mixed Background	193	81%
White	White British	1,110	76%
	White European	321	75%
	White Irish	14	79%
	Gypsy Roma	6	50%
	Traveller Irish Heritage	-	100%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	34	65%
	Other White Background	70	76%
Other	Chinese	64	78%
	Vietnamese	27	67%
	Other Ethnic Group	64	78%
Unknown		135	47%
Black and Minority Ethnic		2,410	79%
All Pupils		3,655	77%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

¹² 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 Level 2B+ in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 1 in 2015 by ethnic group

Ethnic Group		No. of pupils	Level 2B+ Reading	Level 2B+ Writing	Level 2B+ Maths
Asian	Bangladeshi	32	88%	88%	91%
	Indian	71	94%	89%	94%
	Pakistani	47	89%	77%	87%
	Other Asian Background	153	89%	84%	90%
Black	Black Caribbean	112	81%	73%	86%
	Black Ghanaian	76	88%	84%	83%
	Black Nigerian	534	92%	83%	87%
	Black Somali	98	91%	84%	90%
	Other Black African	261	90%	80%	84%
	Other Black Background	121	91%	82%	89%
Mixed	White and Asian	37	100%	100%	97%
	White and Black African	49	80%	65%	78%
	White and Black Caribbean	81	85%	80%	86%
	Other Mixed Background	175	90%	83%	88%
White	White British	1,058	81%	72%	84%
	White European	286	85%	76%	88%
	White Irish	12	83%	67%	75%
	Other White Background	59	83%	75%	90%
	Gypsy Roma	6	0%	0%	33%
	Traveller Irish Heritage	-	50%	0%	50%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	33	73%	67%	82%
Other	Chinese	49	88%	80%	92%
	Vietnamese	44	75%	75%	86%
	Other Ethnic Group	54	85%	70%	87%
Unknown		64	69%	63%	66%
Black and Minority Ethnic		2,392	88%	80%	87%
All Pupils		3,514	86%	77%	86%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.14 Pupils in each ethnic group achieving Level 4+ in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 in 2015

Ethnic Group		No. of pupils	% Level 4+ reading, writing, maths
Asian	Bangladeshi	37	92%
	Indian	48	92%
	Pakistani	27	81%
	Other Asian Background	113	86%
Black	Black Caribbean	96	89%
	Black Ghanaian	70	87%
	Black Nigerian	401	90%
	Black Somali	79	90%
	Other Black African	226	85%
	Other Black Background	105	88%
Mixed	White and Asian	24	92%
	White and Black African	48	92%
	White and Black Caribbean	66	88%
	Other Mixed Background	117	89%
White	White British	937	86%
	White European	175	91%
	White Irish	6	100%
	Other White Background	50	92%
	Gypsy Roma	7	14%
	Traveller Irish Heritage	-	50%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	24	75%
Other	Chinese	43	93%
	Vietnamese	32	94%
	Other Ethnic Group	50	88%
Unknown		22	68%
Black and Minority Ethnic		1,846	88%
All Pupils		2,805	87%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.15 Pupils in each ethnic group achieving 5+ A* - C grades (including English & maths) at Key Stage 4 in 2015

Ethnic Group		No. of pupils	% 5+ A* - C (inc. E & M)
Asian	Bangladeshi	20	65%
	Indian	45	76%
	Pakistani	36	69%
	Other Asian Background	89	66%
Black	Black Caribbean	78	53%
	Black Ghanaian	51	55%
	Black Nigerian	217	71%
	Black Somali	72	61%
	Other Black African	120	62%
	Other Black Background	80	49%
Mixed	White and Asian	20	80%
	White and Black African	45	60%
	White and Black Caribbean	65	62%
	Other Mixed Background	69	62%
White	White British	832	50%
	White European	120	60%
	White Irish	19	53%
	Gypsy Roma	7	14%
	Traveller of Irish Heritage	-	100%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	34	56%
	Other White Background	22	41%
Other	Chinese	30	73%
	Vietnamese	26	81%
	Other Ethnic Group	21	52%
Unknown		38	55%
Black and Minority Ethnic		1,287	62%
All Pupils		2,157	58%

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 Level 2B+ in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 1 by ethnicity and eligibility for pupil premium funding between 2013 and 2015

Level 2B+ RW&M	2013	2014	2015
White British	48%	54%	56%
Black and Minority Ethnic	62%	69%	73%
% Gap	14%	15%	17%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.17 Percentage of pupils achieving Level 4+ in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 by ethnicity and eligibility for pupil premium funding between 2013 and 2015

Level 4+ RW&M	2013	2014	2015
White British	68%	78%	80%
Black and Minority Ethnic	78%	83%	86%
% Gap	10%	5%	6%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 2.2.18 Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A* - C (including English and maths) at Key Stage 4 by ethnicity and eligibility for pupil premium funding between 2013 and 2015

5+ A* - C Incl. E&M	2013	2014	2015
White British	47%	38%	31%
Black and Minority Ethnic	65%	58%	59%
% Gap	18%	20%	28%

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 Level 4+ in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 in Royal Greenwich schools in 2015 by attendance rate

Attendance Rates*	Number	% Level 4+
Less than 85%	60	70%
85% - 94.9%	618	85%
95% - 100%	2,094	90%
Borough Average	2,805	87%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

*Attendance Aut 2014/Spr 2015 - data is not available for all pupils

Table 2.2.20 Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A* - C (including English and maths) at Key Stage 4 in Royal Greenwich schools in 2015 by attendance rate

Attendance Rates*	Number	% 5+ A* - C Incl. E&M
Less than 85%	124	25%
85% - 94.9%	578	45%
95% - 100%	1,377	67%
Borough Average	2,157	58%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

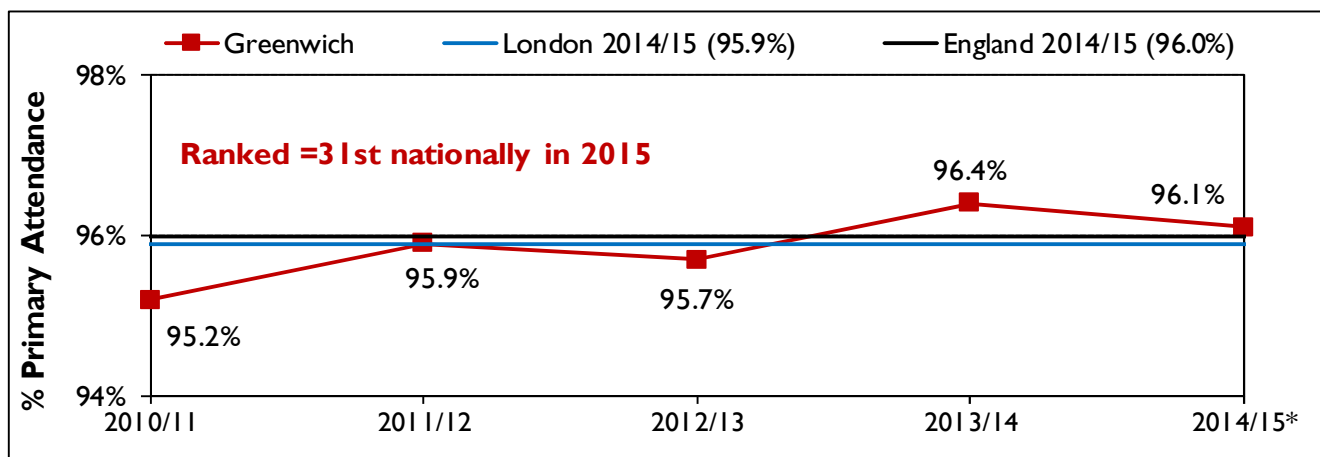
*Attendance Aut 2014/Spr 2015 - data is not available for all pupils

Attendance

Royal Greenwich exceeds national attendance rates in primary and secondary schools, and is ranked equal 20th nationally in 2014/15.

Primary Schools

Chart 2.2.21 Attendance rates in Royal Greenwich primary schools between 2010/11 and 2014/15



Source: School Census and DfE Statistical Releases

Table 2.2.22 Attendance rates at primary schools in Autumn and Spring 2013/14 and 2014/15 by contextual factors

Primary		Autumn 2013/14	Autumn 2014/15	Spring 2013/14	Spring 2014/15
Gender	Male	96.3%	96.1%	96.5%	95.9%
	Female	96.4%	96.4%	96.5%	96.1%
Pupil Premium	Not Pupil Premium	97.0%	96.8%	97.1%	96.7%
	Pupil Premium	95.4%	95.3%	95.5%	95.0%
Stage of SEN	No Special Needs	96.8%	96.6%	96.7%	96.4%
	SEN Support	95.4%	95.0%	95.4%	94.7%
	EHCP/Statement	95.5%	94.5%	95.1%	94.2%
Year Group	Year 1	95.7%	95.6%	96.0%	95.3%
	Year 2	96.2%	96.2%	96.4%	95.8%
	Year 3	96.5%	96.5%	96.6%	96.1%
	Year 4	96.6%	96.5%	96.6%	96.4%
	Year 5	96.8%	96.4%	96.7%	96.3%
	Year 6	96.5%	96.4%	96.6%	96.2%
All Pupils		96.3%	96.3%	96.5%	96.0%

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

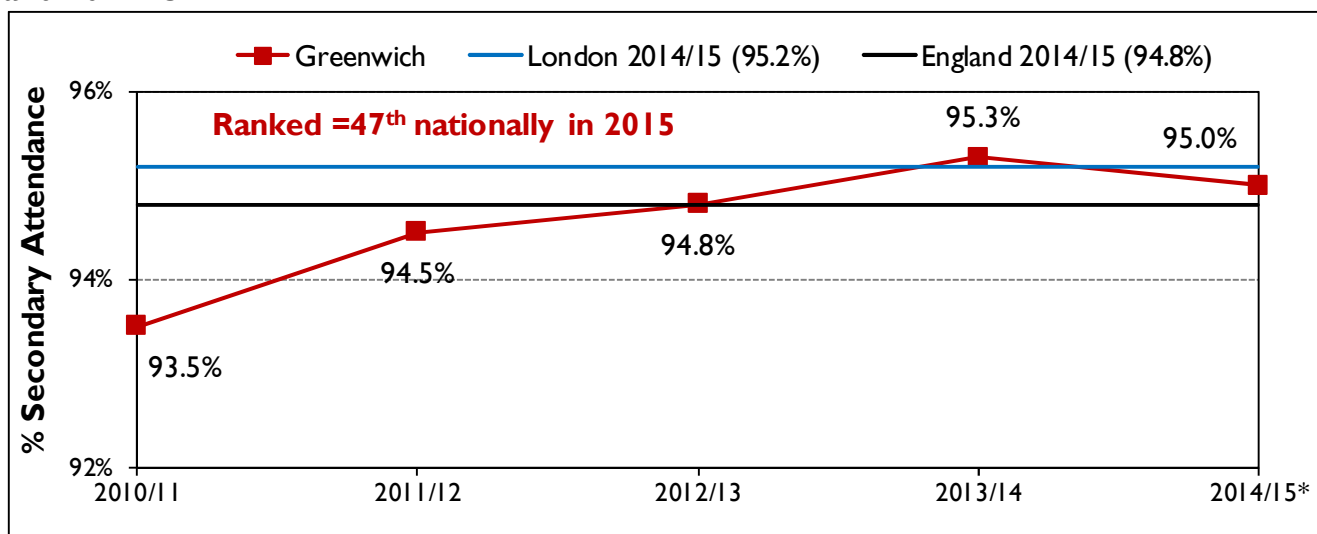
Table 2.2.23 Attendance rates at primary schools in Autumn and Spring 2013/14 and 2014/15 by ethnic group

Ethnic Group		Autumn 2013/14	Autumn 2014/15	Spring 2013/14	Spring 2014/15
Asian	Bangladeshi	94.7%	95.6%	96.0%	95.6%
	Indian	96.2%	95.9%	96.1%	95.5%
	Pakistani	94.3%	94.5%	95.4%	93.9%
	Other Asian Background	96.3%	96.4%	96.8%	96.6%
Black	Black Caribbean	96.2%	95.8%	96.3%	96.0%
	Black Ghanaian	98.4%	98.1%	98.0%	97.7%
	Black Nigerian	98.3%	98.1%	98.1%	98.0%
	Black Somali	95.0%	96.7%	97.2%	96.9%
	Other Black African	97.4%	97.4%	97.6%	97.1%
	Other Black Background	97.4%	97.0%	97.3%	97.0%
Mixed	White and Asian	96.5%	96.4%	97.5%	95.8%
	White and Black African	96.2%	96.5%	96.5%	95.7%
	White and Black Caribbean	94.9%	94.5%	94.6%	94.8%
	Other Mixed Background	96.1%	95.7%	95.9%	95.4%
White	White British	95.6%	95.3%	95.6%	94.9%
	White European	95.9%	95.6%	96.2%	95.3%
	White Irish	94.5%	96.2%	96.0%	94.2%
	Gypsy Roma	92.3%	92.5%	92.4%	92.2%
	Traveller of Irish Heritage	90.3%	87.0%	89.5%	87.0%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	95.4%	96.2%	96.9%	96.0%
	Other White Background	95.8%	95.3%	96.1%	95.3%
Other	Chinese	97.9%	97.5%	97.1%	97.1%
	Vietnamese	96.7%	96.6%	95.9%	96.9%
	Other Ethnic Group	96.0%	96.3%	96.3%	97.1%
Unknown		96.7%	97.0%	97.0%	96.1%
Black and Minority Ethnic		96.7%	96.7%	96.9%	96.5%
All Pupils		96.3%	96.3%	96.5%	96.0%

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

Secondary Schools

Chart 2.2.24 Attendance rates in Royal Greenwich secondary schools between 2010/11 and 2014/15



Source: School Census and DfE Statistical Releases

Table 2.2.25 Attendance rates at secondary schools in Autumn 2013/14 and 2014/15 and Spring 2013/14 and 2014/15 by contextual factors

Secondary		Autumn 2013/14	Autumn 2014/15	Spring 2013/14	Spring 2014/15
Gender	Male	95.2%	94.9%	95.2%	94.7%
	Female	95.5%	95.3%	95.4%	94.8%
Pupil Premium	Not Pupil Premium	96.4%	96.1%	96.4%	95.8%
	Pupil Premium	94.2%	93.9%	94.1%	93.5%
Stage of SEN	No Special Needs	96.0%	95.5%	95.9%	95.2%
	SEN Support	92.5%	92.7%	92.8%	92.0%
	EHCP/Statement	94.5%	94.1%	94.9%	93.8%
Year Group	Year 7	96.5%	96.2%	95.8%	95.3%
	Year 8	95.6%	95.4%	95.5%	95.3%
	Year 9	95.1%	94.9%	94.9%	94.5%
	Year 10	94.5%	94.3%	95.1%	94.3%
	Year 11	95.1%	94.6%	95.2%	94.4%
All Pupils		95.3%	95.1%	95.3%	94.8%

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

Table 2.2.26 Attendance rates at secondary schools in Autumn 2013/14 and 2014/15 and Spring 2013/14 and 2014/15 by ethnic group

Ethnic Group		Autumn 2013/14	Autumn 2014/15	Spring 2013/14	Spring 2014/15
Asian	Bangladeshi	95.3%	95.8%	96.5%	96.1%
	Indian	96.6%	96.4%	96.7%	96.1%
	Pakistani	94.8%	95.1%	95.0%	94.0%
	Other Asian Background	97.0%	97.1%	97.6%	97.1%
Black	Black Caribbean	95.7%	95.6%	95.5%	95.7%
	Black Ghanaian	98.1%	97.3%	97.9%	97.3%
	Black Nigerian	98.1%	98.0%	97.9%	97.5%
	Black Somali	95.1%	96.5%	96.0%	95.8%
	Other Black African	97.4%	97.7%	97.6%	97.2%
	Other Black Background	96.4%	95.7%	96.0%	96.5%
Mixed	White and Asian	95.8%	95.7%	95.3%	95.1%
	White and Black African	95.9%	95.0%	95.8%	94.2%
	White and Black Caribbean	94.1%	93.0%	94.0%	93.0%
	Other Mixed Background	95.2%	95.0%	95.5%	94.5%
White	White British	94.0%	93.5%	93.9%	93.2%
	White European	95.3%	95.2%	95.5%	94.8%
	White Irish	93.3%	95.0%	93.8%	94.3%
	Gypsy Roma	88.5%	84.3%	90.7%	87.4%
	Traveller of Irish Heritage	78.0%	81.7%	82.5%	77.1%
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	94.2%	95.6%	95.5%	94.5%
	Other White Background	95.7%	94.9%	95.1%	94.4%
Other	Chinese	97.9%	97.3%	97.3%	96.9%
	Vietnamese	98.0%	97.3%	97.4%	97.0%
	Other Ethnic Group	95.5%	95.6%	96.6%	95.6%
Unknown		94.5%	95.3%	90.0%	92.5%
Black and Minority Ethnic		96.3%	96.2%	96.4%	95.9%
All Pupils		95.3%	95.1%	95.3%	94.8%

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

Persistent Absence

A “persistent absentee” is a pupil who misses 15% or more of their school sessions for any reason or combination of reasons, whether the school authorised the absence or not.

Table 2.2.27 Persistent absence rates in schools (at the 15% level) between 2013/14 and 2014/15

Greenwich Schools	2013/14	2014/15	London 2014/15	National 2014/15
Primary	2.3%	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%
Secondary	5.0%	5.2%	4.6%	5.5%
Combined	3.3%	3.6%	3.6%	3.9%

Source: DfE Statistical Releases

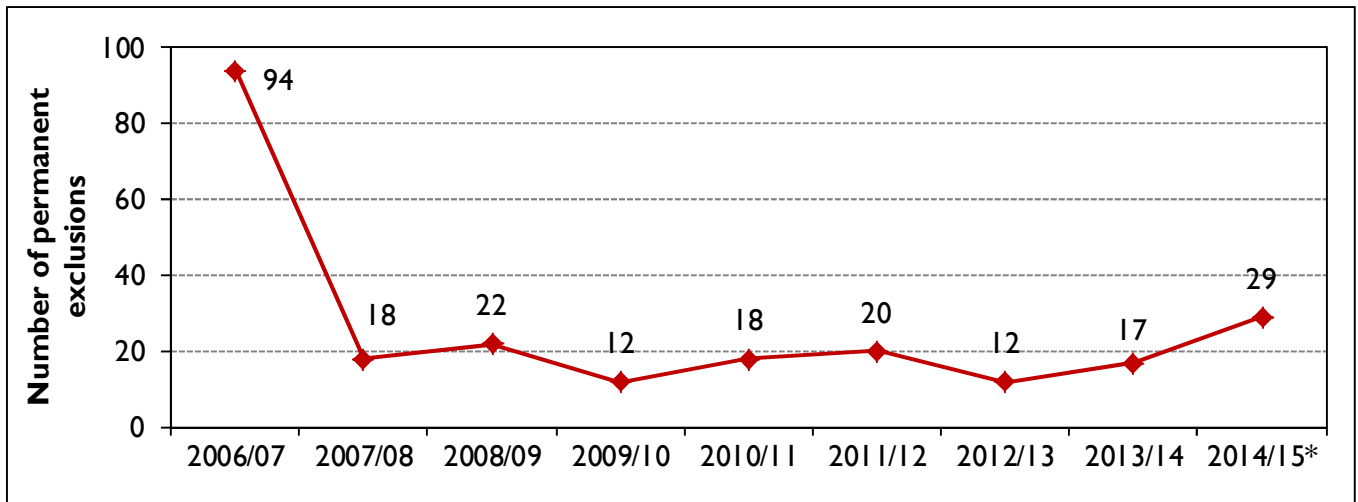
Table 2.2.28 Pupils who were persistently absent in Year 6 who continued to be persistently absent in Year 7 (excludes pupils who transferred to out of borough secondary schools)

Greenwich Schools	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Pupils who were 'PA' in Year 6 who continued to be 'PA' in Year 7	34.8%	27.0%	31.7%

Source: Greenwich's Children's Services

Exclusions

Chart 2.2.29 Total number of permanent exclusions from school (all phases) between 2006/07 and 2014/15



Source: Greenwich schools and School Census

* Provisional

Table 2.2.30 Permanent exclusions rate per 1,000 pupils between 2010/11 and 2014/15

Permanent exclusions rate	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15*
Greenwich	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.07
London	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	-
England	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	-

Source: DfE Statistical Releases and Greenwich schools

*Provisional

Table 2.2.31 Fixed term exclusions rate per 1,000 pupils between 2010/11 and 2013/14

Fixed exclusions rate	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Greenwich	7.5	4.8	5.2	4.6
London	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.9
England	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.5

Source: DfE Statistical Releases and Greenwich schools

Table 2.2.32 Number of fixed term exclusions from school between 2009/10 and 2013/14 by reason

Fixed term exclusions by reason		2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Bullying		62	53	32	45	60
Drug and alcohol related		37	44	35	44	64
Persistent disruptive behaviour		492	473	327	389	299
Damage		86	52	30	56	44
Other exclusion reason		482	602	288	437	386
Physical assault	Against adult	205	151	100	148	132
	Against pupil	630	652	396	374	363
Racist abuse		34	19	30	37	32
Sexual misconduct		38	45	33	31	37
Theft		53	55	45	66	43
Verbal abuse or threatening behaviour	Against adult	578	483	383	279	288
	Against pupil	122	121	103	91	96
Total		2,819	2,750	1,802	1,997	1,844

Source: Greenwich schools

Table 2.2.33 Number of fixed term exclusions from school between 2009/10 and 2013/14 by gender

Years	Boys		Girls	
	Number	%	Number	%
2009/10	1,888	67%	931	33%
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%

Source: Greenwich schools

Table 2.2.34 Number of fixed term exclusions from school between 2009/10 and 2013/14 by year group

Fixed term exclusions	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Under 5s	0	0	-	0	0
Reception	18	9	13	5	-
Year 1	42	25	12	16	24
Year 2	41	40	18	29	29
Year 3	56	56	31	45	33
Year 4	76	60	47	64	50
Year 5	75	72	50	58	58
Year 6	75	70	50	66	62
Year 7	300	282	161	240	214
Year 8	478	468	279	369	288
Year 9	610	595	401	397	401
Year 10	690	623	388	400	347
Year 11	331	425	315	263	256
Post-16	27	25	36	45	78
Total	2,819	2,750	1,802	1,997	1,844

Source: Greenwich schools

Table 2.2.35 Number of fixed term exclusions from school between 2009/10 and 2013/14 by ethnic group

Ethnic Group		2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Asian	Bangladeshi	21	13	-	14	6
	Indian	6	11	8	5	8
	Pakistani	7	9	8	11	11
	Other Asian Background	27	15	16	17	9
Black	Black Caribbean	168	162	94	104	110
	Black Ghanaian	26	31	27	26	21
	Black Nigerian	283	282	179	144	160
	Black Somali	83	78	57	71	49
	Other Black African	146	155	100	93	115
	Other Black Background	97	100	50	68	54
Mixed	White and Asian	11	8	11	9	7
	White and Black African	60	58	45	47	36
	White and Black Caribbean	137	126	76	71	75
	Other Mixed Background	139	106	75	55	89
White	White British	1,431	1,367	884	975	799
	White European	33	48	38	47	76
	White Irish	32	18	15	17	23
	Other White Background	24	21	19	14	22
	Gypsy Roma	6	13	6	9	18
	Traveller Irish Heritage	0	-	5	7	-
	Turkish or Turkish Cypriot	27	37	24	19	16
Other	Chinese	0	-	-	5	-
	Vietnamese	11	17	6	6	-
	Other Ethnic Group	7	23	19	14	14
Unknown		37	47	35	149	114
Black and Minority Ethnic		1,351	1,336	883	873	931
All Pupils		2,819	2,750	1,802	1,997	1,844

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 up to national level in 2015.

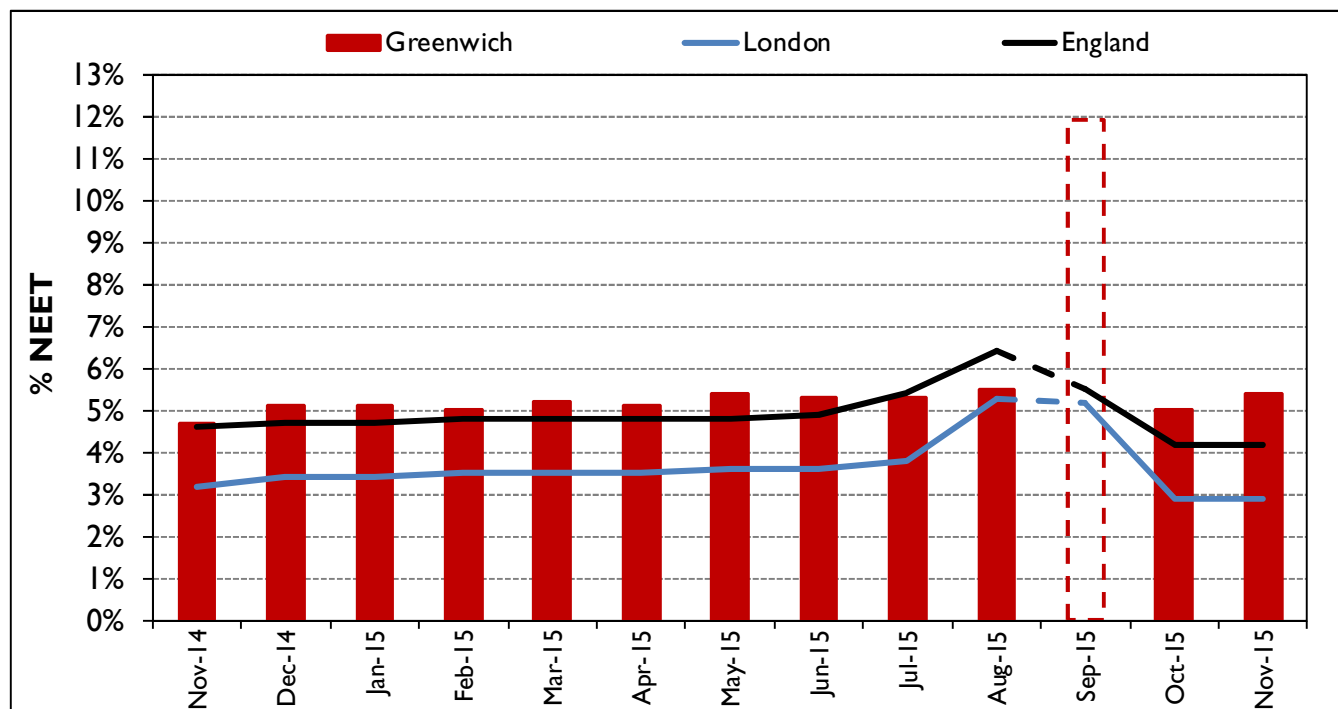
Table 2.2.36 Percentage of 16-17 year olds in an apprenticeship as a proportion of total EET between 2013 and 2015

		Greenwich	London	England
Full time education and training	2013	84.2%	89.0%	83.8%
	2014	84.9%	88.7%	83.2%
	2015	85.7%	89.2%	81.6%
Apprenticeship	2013	2.3%	1.5%	3.6%
	2014	3.7%	2.1%	4.2%
	2015	5.0%	2.6%	5.3%
Employment with training	2013	0.5%	0.1%	0.8%
	2014	0.9%	0.8%	2.3%
	2015	1.4%	0.8%	2.1%
Other	2013	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%
	2014	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%
	2015	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%

Source: DfE Participation Statistics

Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training

Chart 2.2.37 Percentage of academic years 12-14 who were NEET^{13,14} in Royal Greenwich between November 2014 and November 2015



Source: 15Billion

--- Reporting amnesty

Males, young people in Year 14 (18-19 year olds), White British young people and young people with learning difficulties are more likely to be not in education, employment and training, as at November 2015.

Table 2.2.38 Number and percentage of academic years 12-14 NEET in Royal Greenwich as at November 2015 by gender

Gender	Number of young people	% of NEET cohort	% of RBG 16-18 resident population
Female	161	38%	48%
Male	260	62%	52%
Total	421	100%	100%

Source: 15Billion, resident population aged 16-18 from ONS

¹³ Adjusted NEET figures are calculated using the DfE's estimate of what proportion of young people are NEET from those whose EET destination record has expired. Of the Expired EET total, 8% are counted as Adjusted NEET (the remaining 92% are counted as Adjusted EET). This 8% figure is added to the NEET total to give the Adjusted NEET total. The Adjusted NEET percentage is given as a percentage of the Adjusted NEET total plus the Adjusted EET total.

¹⁴ September 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 2.2.39 Number and percentage of academic years 12-14 NEET in Royal Greenwich as at November 2015 by academic year

Duration	Number of young people	% of NEET cohort	% of RBG 16-18 resident population
Year 12	84	20%	33%
Year 13	133	32%	34%
Year 14	204	48%	33%
Total	421	100%	100%

Source: 15Billion, resident population aged 16-18 from ONS

Table 2.2.40 Number and percentage of academic years 12-14 NEET in Royal Greenwich as at November 2015 by ethnicity

Ethnic Group	Number of young people	% of NEET cohort	% of RBG resident population
Asian	8	2%	10%
Black	51	12%	20%
Mixed	42	10%	8%
Other	-	1%	4%
Unknown	16	4%	0%
White British	272	65%	52%
White Other	29	7%	6%
Black and Minority Ethnic	133	33%	48%
Total	421	100%	100%

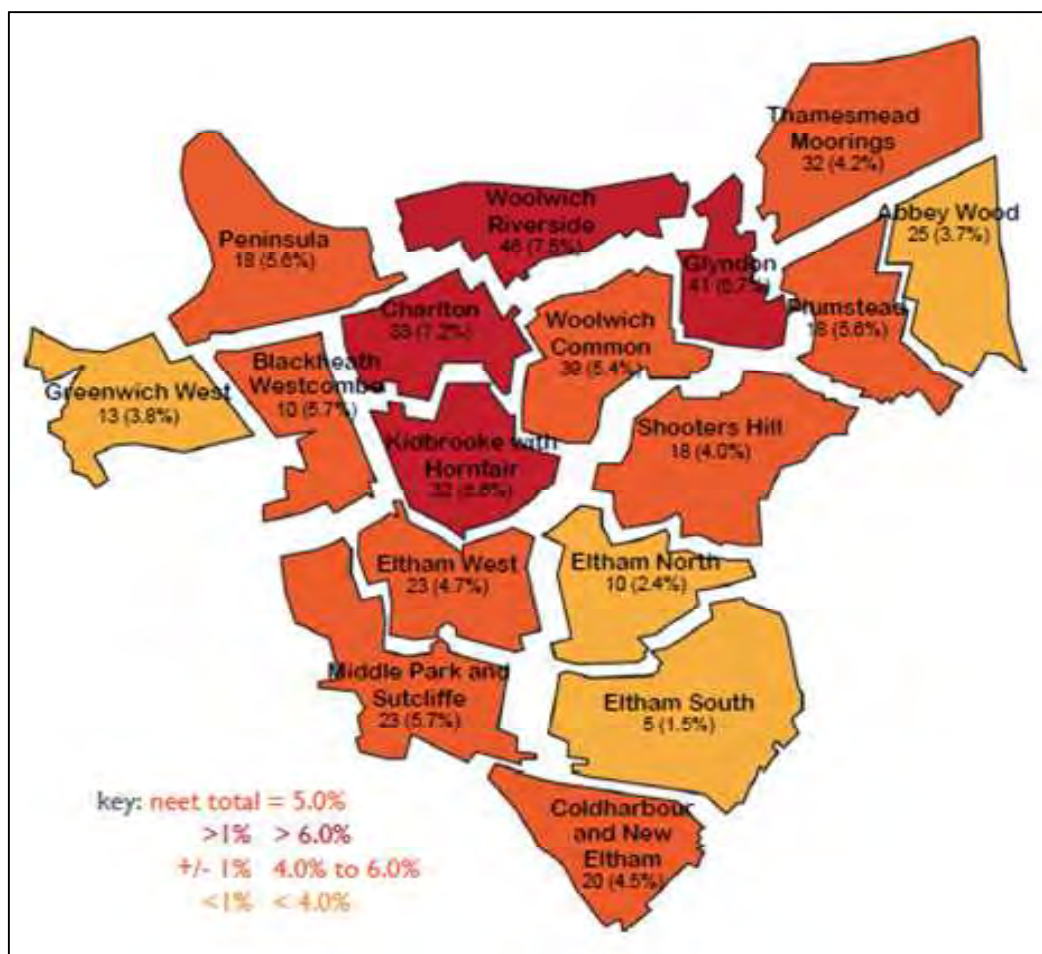
Source: 15Billion, resident population aged 15-19 from NOMIS (Census 2011)

Table 2.2.41 Number and percentage of academic years 12-14 NEET in November 2015 by ward of residence

Ward of Residence	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Total	% of Total	% of RBG 16-18 resident population
Abbey Wood	-	8	13	25	6%	8%
Blackheath Westcombe	-	-	-	10	2%	2%
Charlton	7	8	18	33	8%	5%
Coldharbour and New Eltham	-	11	6	20	5%	5%
Eltham North	-	-	6	10	2%	5%
Eltham South	0	-	-	5	1%	4%
Eltham West	-	8	12	23	5%	6%
Glyndon	11	11	19	41	10%	8%
Greenwich West	-	-	8	13	3%	4%
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	5	11	16	32	8%	6%
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	8	6	9	23	5%	5%
Peninsula	7	6	5	18	4%	4%
Plumstead	-	-	21	29	7%	8%
Shooters Hill	-	-	13	18	4%	5%
Thamesmead Moorings	7	11	14	32	8%	9%
Woolwich Common	5	15	19	39	9%	8%
Woolwich Riverside	12	18	16	46	11%	7%
Unknown	-	0	-	-	1%	1%
Total	84	133	204	421	100%	100%

Source: 15Billion, resident population aged 16-18 from ONS

Map 2.2.42 Number of NEET by ward (as a percentage of resident population) November 2015



Source: I5Billion

Table 2.2.43 Number of NEET in academic years 12-14 by length of consecutive time spent as NEET in Royal Greenwich as at November 2015

Length of time	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Total NEET
<1 month	11	31	17	59
1 to 3 months	73	48	62	183
4 to 6 months	0	15	17	32
7 to 9 months	0	12	15	27
10 to 12 months	0	7	40	47
>1 year	0	20	39	59
>2 years	0	0	14	14
Total	84	133	204	421

Source: I5Billion

Table 2.2.44 Number of young people in academic years 12-14 who were NEET in Royal Greenwich between November 2014 and November 2015 by target group

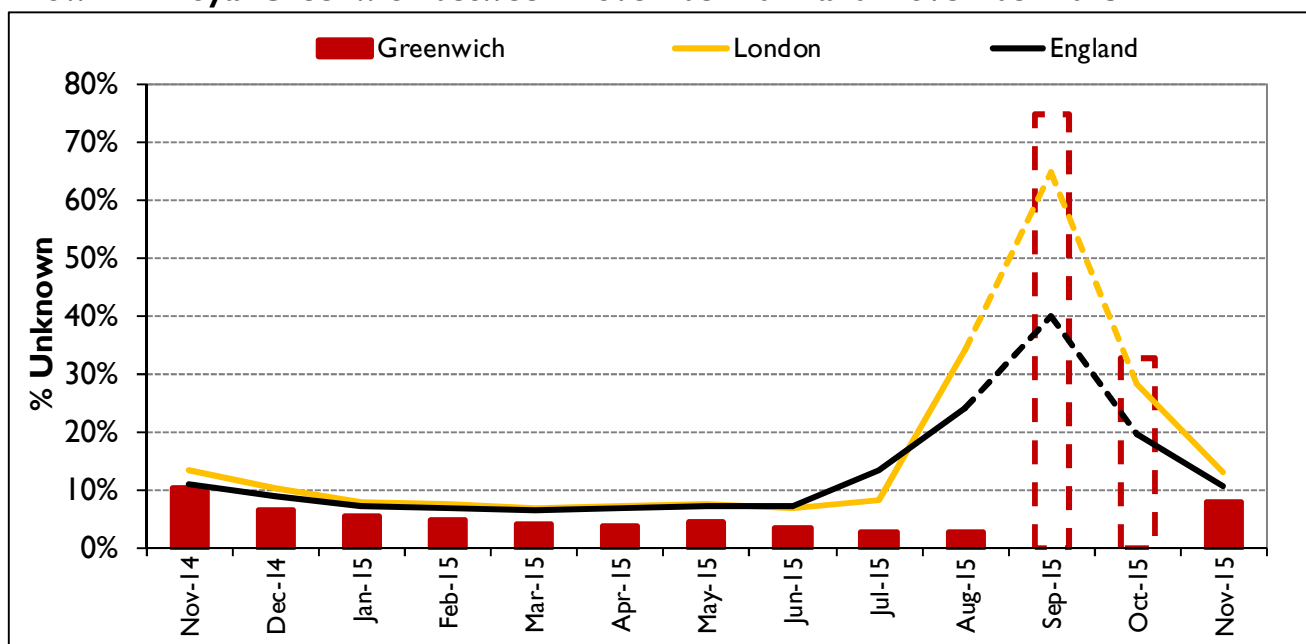
Target Group	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15
Looked after / in care	14	15	12	11	11	10	10	10	9	10	9	8	12
Care leaver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant	20	20	21	21	21	21	23	22	19	19	9	10	15
Teen mother	22	25	27	29	28	31	34	40	45	47	28	29	35
Youth offending	21	17	20	18	19	11	13	11	9	10	11	15	21
Asylum/refugee	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Learning difficulties and disabilities	26	27	29	31	30	30	32	30	30	32	13	15	24
Substance misuse	8	7	8	8	9	9	9	10	12	12	8	8	9
Young carer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	6

Source: 15Billion

*One YP may count under more than one target group

There has been a drive to identify resident young people whose activity is not known by local services. There were 230 young people whose current situation was not known as at August 2015, which accounts for 2.8% of the Year 12-14 resident population (down from 397 in August 2014).

Chart 2.2.45 Percentage of academic years 12-14 with status of "Current Situation Not Known" in Royal Greenwich between November 2014 and November 2015



Source: 15Billion

- - - Reporting amnesty

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 year 12 and 13 have a “duty to participate”. The definition of participation includes full time learning and training (and custody). From September 2014, all young people are required to participate in education or training up until their 18th birthday.

Table 2.2.46 Year 12 and 13 participation in Royal Greenwich as at November 2015

Participation	Breakdown	Number of young people	% of cohort
Participating	Learning/Training	5,094	90.1%
Not participating	Temporary break	34	0.6%
	"Other" not participating*	528	9.3%
Total		5,656	100%

Source: 15Billion

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

Table 2.2.47 Year 12 and 13 participation in Royal Greenwich as at November 2015 by gender

Gender	Participating		Not Participating		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
Female	2,567	91%	252	9%	2,819
Male	2,506	89%	310	11%	2,816
Unknown	21	100%	0	0%	21
Total	5,094	90%	562	10%	5,656

Source: 15Billion

Table 2.2.48 Year 12 and 13 participation in Royal Greenwich as at November 2015 by ethnicity

Ethnic Group	Participating		Not Participating		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
Asian	486	96%	19	4%	505
Black	1422	94%	95	6%	1517
Mixed	363	87%	53	13%	416
White British	1917	86%	302	14%	2,219
White Other	446	89%	53	11%	499
Other	146	92%	12	8%	158
Unknown	314	92%	28	8%	342
Black and Minority Ethnic	2,863	93%	232	7%	3,095
% Black and Minority Ethnic	56%	-	41%	-	55%
Total	5,094	90%	562	10%	5,656

Source: 15Billion

Table 2.2.49 Year 12 and 13 participation as at November 2015 by ward of residence

Ward of Residence	Participating		Not Participating		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
Abbey Wood	431	92%	39	8%	470
Blackheath Westcombe	102	92%	9	8%	111
Charlton	266	89%	32	11%	298
Coldharbour and New Eltham	277	87%	41	13%	318
Eltham North	255	93%	19	7%	274
Eltham South	203	91%	20	9%	223
Eltham West	292	90%	33	10%	325
Glyndon	349	88%	49	12%	398
Greenwich West	204	91%	21	9%	225
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	310	90%	33	10%	343
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	246	88%	35	12%	281
Peninsula	192	87%	29	13%	221
Plumstead	383	94%	26	6%	409
Shooters Hill	292	93%	23	7%	315
Thamesmead Moorings	481	93%	37	7%	518
Woolwich Common	446	92%	41	8%	487
Woolwich Riverside	332	86%	56	14%	388
Unknown	33	63%	19	37%	52
Total	5,094	90%	562	10%	5,656

Source: 15Billion

Table 2.2.50 Number of 18-24 year old Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimants as at October by ward

Ward	2013		2014		2015*	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Abbey Wood	95	7%	85	8%	45	6%
Blackheath Westcombe	30	2%	30	3%	20	3%
Charlton	70	5%	70	7%	50	6%
Coldharbour and New Eltham	70	5%	45	4%	35	4%
Eltham North	55	4%	30	3%	20	3%
Eltham South	55	4%	45	4%	25	3%
Eltham West	75	6%	60	6%	35	4%
Glyndon	95	7%	75	7%	80	10%
Greenwich West	80	6%	60	6%	35	4%
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	80	6%	55	5%	45	6%
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	95	7%	60	6%	45	6%
Peninsula	50	4%	45	4%	35	4%
Plumstead	105	8%	75	7%	65	8%
Shooters Hill	60	4%	55	5%	35	4%
Thamesmead Moorings	95	7%	90	9%	65	8%
Woolwich Common	110	8%	90	9%	80	10%
Woolwich Riverside	120	9%	85	8%	85	11%
Total	1,340	100%	1,055	100%	800	100%

Source: NOMIS (data rounded to nearest 5)

*Age grouping changed from 16-24 to 18-24

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

Integrated services at The Point

The Point provides information, advice and guidance, including housing options and support; education, employment or training; sexual health, drug and alcohol support; and positive activities and volunteering for all young people aged 13-19 who are resident in the borough or are educated in the borough. This age range is extended to 25 for clients with learning difficulties and disabilities (LDD).

Table 2.3.1 Number of interventions at The Point in 2014/15 by age and gender

Age	Female	Male	Unknown	% of Total	% of RBG resident population
13	64	119	0	1%	14%
14	278	367	0	3%	14%
15	1,520	1,699	-	14%	14%
16	2,710	3,058	0	24%	14%
17	2,619	3,540	-	26%	15%
18	2,136	2,328	-	19%	14%
19	1,218	1,246	0	10%	15%
Over 19	338	453	0	3%	--
Total	10,883	12,810	9	100%	

Source: 15Billion, resident population 13-19 (Note: An intervention is the period of time during which professionals at The Point work with a young person. Young people may have multiple interventions at different times.)

Table 2.3.2 Number of interventions at The Point between April 2014 and March 2015 by ethnicity

Ethnic Group		No.	% of Total	% of RBG resident population
Asian	Indian	310	1%	2%
	Bangladeshi	59	<1%	1%
	Pakistani	98	<1%	1%
	Other Asian Background	608	3%	6%
Black	Black African	2,957	12%	14%
	Black Caribbean	922	4%	4%
	Other Black Background	773	3%	3%
Mixed	Mixed White and Asian	139	1%	1%
	Mixed White and Black African	223	1%	1%
	Mixed White and Black Caribbean	661	3%	3%
	Other Mixed Background	602	3%	2%
White	White British	13,878	59%	52%
	White Irish	176	1%	1%
	Other White Background	1,136	5%	5%
Other	Chinese	92	<1%	2%
	Other Ethnic Group	329	1%	2%
Unknown		739	3%	<1%
Black and Minority Ethnic		9,085	38%	48%
Total		23,702	100%	100%

Source: 15Billion, resident population 15-19

Youth Offending

Table 2.3.3 Young offenders in Royal Greenwich by age and gender between 2012/13 and 2014/15

Age	2012/13			2013/14			2014/15		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
10-12 years	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-15 years	75	12	87	19	-	22	27	10	37
16-17 years	134	19	153	155	22	177	107	18	125
Total	213	32	245	174	25	199	134	28	162
% of Total	87%	13%	100%	87%	13%	100%	83%	17%	100%

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

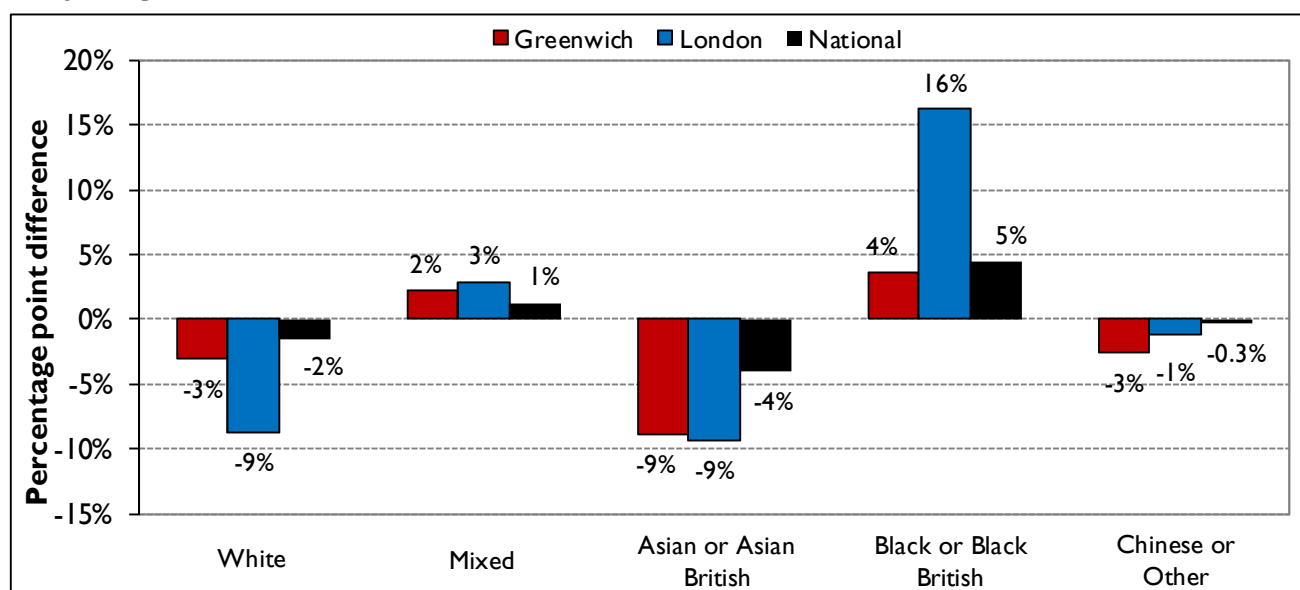
Table 2.3.4 Ethnicity profile of young offenders in Royal Greenwich compared with the overall Royal Greenwich population aged 10-17 between 2010/11 and 2014/15

Ethnicity	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
White	-10%	-12%	2%	3%	-3%
Mixed	-4%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Asian	-6%	-6%	-7%	-6%	-9%
Black	15%	19%	5%	5%	4%
Chinese	-3%	-3%	-2%	-1%	-3%

Source: Youth Justice Board and YOIS database

In Royal Greenwich, Black or Black British young people are over-represented in the youth justice system. However, the extent of this over-representation has significantly reduced from +19% points in 2011/12, to +4% points in 2014/15 (a fair representation of young people relative to population would be indicated by 0%). This reduction is due to both a rise in the borough Black or Black British population aged 10-17 and a fall in the Black or Black British youth offending population. A multi-agency group looked at policies, procedures and practices that impact on trends in ethnicity and devised an action plan to address the issues that it found.

Chart 2.3.5 Ethnicity profile of young offenders compared with the population aged 10-17 in 2014/15



Source: Youth Justice Board and YOIS database

Table 2.3.6 Number of young offenders in Royal Greenwich by type of offence committed between 2012/13 and 2014/15

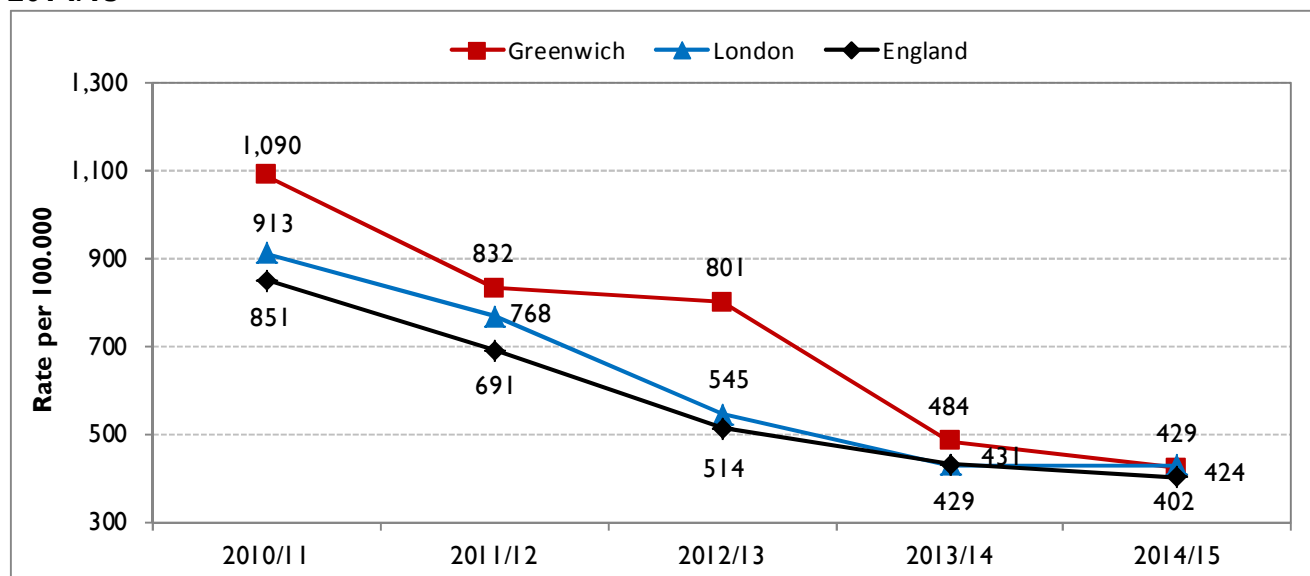
Type of Crime	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Violence Against the Person	40	16%	55	28%	105	28%
Drugs	50	20%	50	25%	44	12%
Theft and Handling	30	12%	17	9%	35	9%
Criminal Damage	10	4%	13	7%	18	5%
Robbery	30	12%	13	7%	33	9%
Breach of Statutory Order	29	12%	12	6%	39	11%
Motoring/ Vehicle Theft	9	4%	11	6%	33	9%
Burglary	14	6%	10	5%	16	4%
Public Order	22	9%	6	3%	14	4%
Sexual	9	4%	6	3%	-	1%
Fraud and Forgery	0	0%	-	1%	-	1%
Racially Aggravated	0	0%	-	1%	-	1%
Other	-	1%	-	2%	20	5%
Total	245	100%	199	100%	370	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 2.3.7 Rate of first time entrants to the youth justice system, between 2010/11 and 2014/15

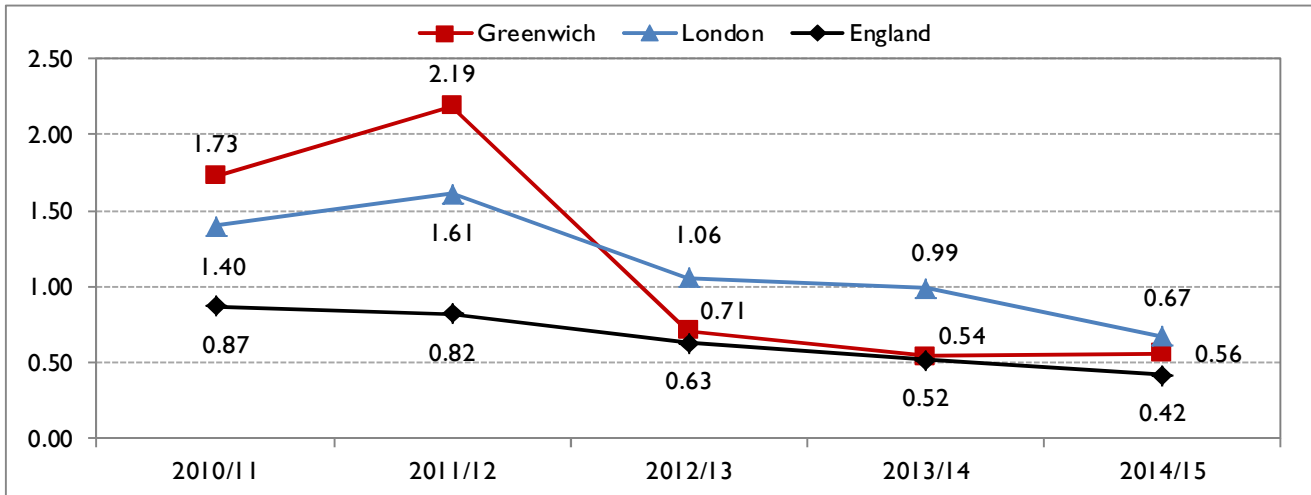


Source: Youth Justice Board

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.

Chart 2.3.8 Number of custodial sentences given in court as a rate per 1,000 young people in the 10-17 population, between 2010/11 and 2014/15

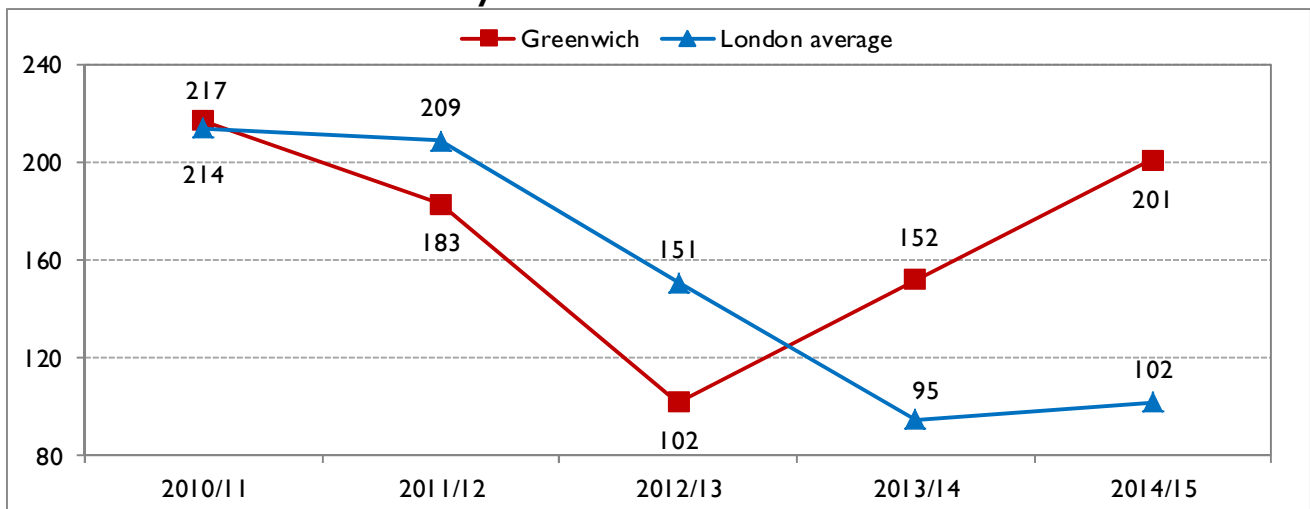


Source: Youth Justice Board and YOIS database (Apr - Mar)

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 2.3.9 Incidents of serious youth violence between 2010/11 and 2014/15*



Source: London Metropolitan Police

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

The Serious Youth Violence (SYV) 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 2.3.10 Cases presented to the Serious Youth Violence Panel in 2012/13 and 2014/15 by age group

Age Group	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
11 to 15	-	55%	5	15%	-	16%
16 to 19	27	45%	29	85%	16	84%
Total	30	100%	34	100%	19	100%

Source: Serious Youth Violence Panel

Table 2.3.11 Cases presented to the Serious Youth Violence Panel in 2012/13 and 2014/15 by gender

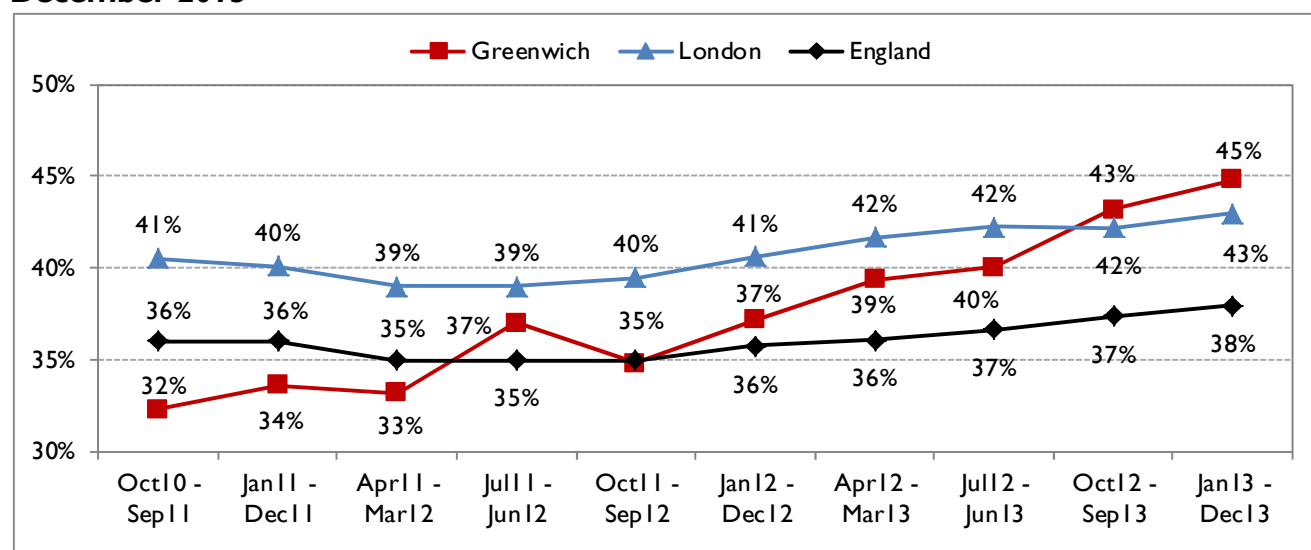
Gender	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Female	-	6%	8	24%	-	5%
Male	29	94%	26	76%	19	95%
Total	30	100%	34	100%	20	100%

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 linked to the increase in serious youth violence, young people whose disposals (fine or conditional discharge) do not include a YOS intervention and those who do face court or police action as a result of the behaviour (no further action by CPS, Police of Courts). Published data is subject to a substantial time lag. 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. By 2014/15 the local data shows a reduced rate of re-offending by 17%.

Chart 2.3.12 Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders between October 2010 and December 2013



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.

“[My son’s] behaviour at home has improved a lot. He is no longer taking drugs every weekend which has really helped his moods to be more stable. There is a lot less tension in the house as well because he is not being aggressive to me or his brother. [He] has also started an apprenticeship which he has been attending for the last two months which is really good as previously he would spend the whole day in bed or out with friends.”

Parent feedback on YOS prevention services

“[My daughter] is more respectful and thoughtful towards me. She follows my instructions most of the time now and seems to be more focused about her upcoming exams.”

Parent feedback on YOS prevention services

Table 2.3.13 Cases presented to the Youth Crime Prevention Panel between 2012/13 and 2014/15 by age group

Age Group	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
5 to 10	-	2%	-	7%	-	4%
11 to 15	40	73%	47	78%	39	74%
16 to 19	14	25%	9	15%	12	23%
Total	55	100%	60	100%	53	100%

Source: Youth Crime Prevention Panel

Table 2.3.14 Cases presented to the Youth Crime Prevention Panel between 2012/13 and 2014/15 by gender

Gender	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Female	7	13%	11	18%	5	9%
Male	48	87%	49	82%	51	91%
Total	55	100%	60	100%	56	100%

Source: Youth Crime Prevention Panel

Table 2.3.15 Cases presented to the Youth Crime Prevention Panel between 2012/13 and 2014/15 by ethnicity

Ethnic Group	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Asian or Asian British	-	4%	-	2%	-	2%
Black or Black British	22	40%	21	35%	18	32%
Mixed	-	7%	6	10%	4	7%
White British	24	44%	29	48%	29	52%
Unkown	-	5%	-	5%	-	7%
Black and Minority Ethnic	28	51%	28	47%	23	41%
Total	55	100%	60	100%	56	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, 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.

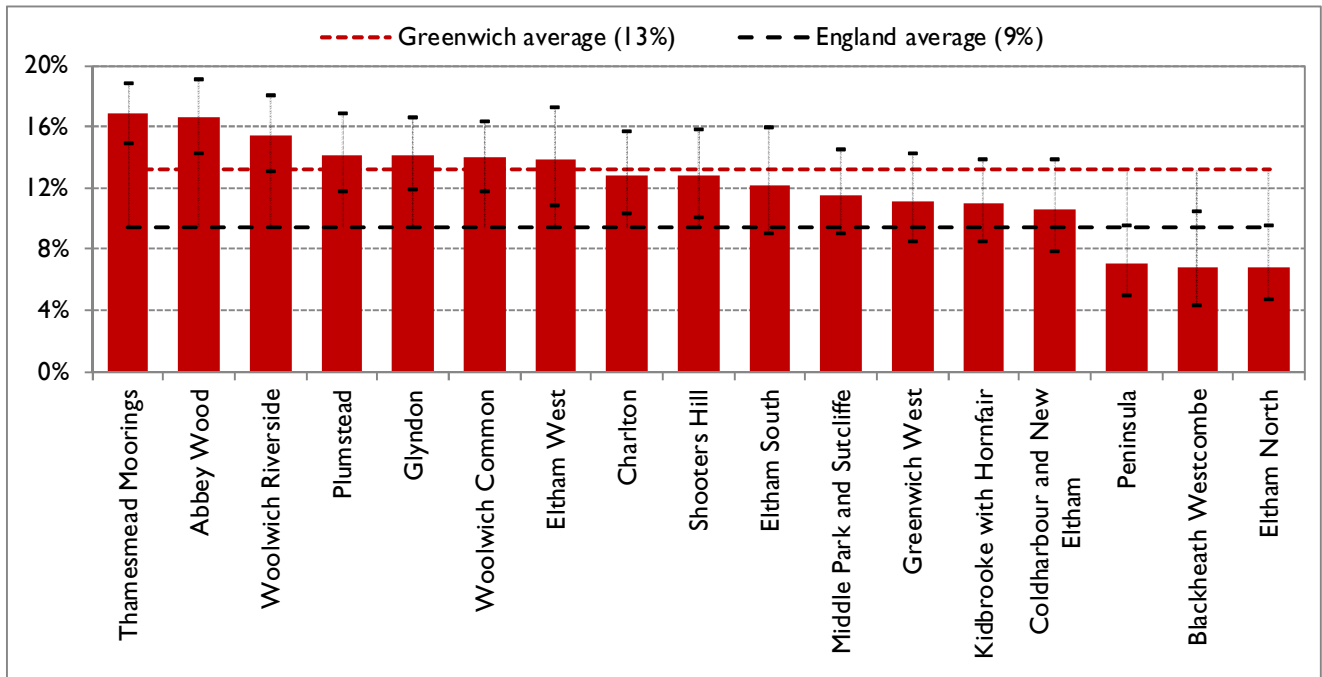
Between 2011/12 and 2013/14, the wards of Abbey Wood, Thamesmead Moorings, Woolwich Common, Woolwich Riverside, Plumstead and Glyndon had the highest rates of obesity in the borough for Reception and Year 6 pupils. This is consistent with the national picture that shows obesity to be more prevalent in areas with higher deprivation.

Table 2.4.1 Proportion of children who are obese in Reception and Year 6 between 2010/11 and 2014/15

Childhood Obesity		Greenwich	London	England
Reception	2010-11	12%	11%	9%
	2011-12	13%	11%	10%
	2012-13	14%	11%	9%
	2013-14	14%	11%	10%
	2014-15	13%	10%	9%
Year 6	2010-11	25%	22%	19%
	2011-12	25%	23%	19%
	2012-13	25%	22%	19%
	2013-14	25%	22%	19%
	2014-15	25%	23%	19%

Source: National Child Measurement Programme 2010/11 - 2014/15, Health and Social Care Information Centre

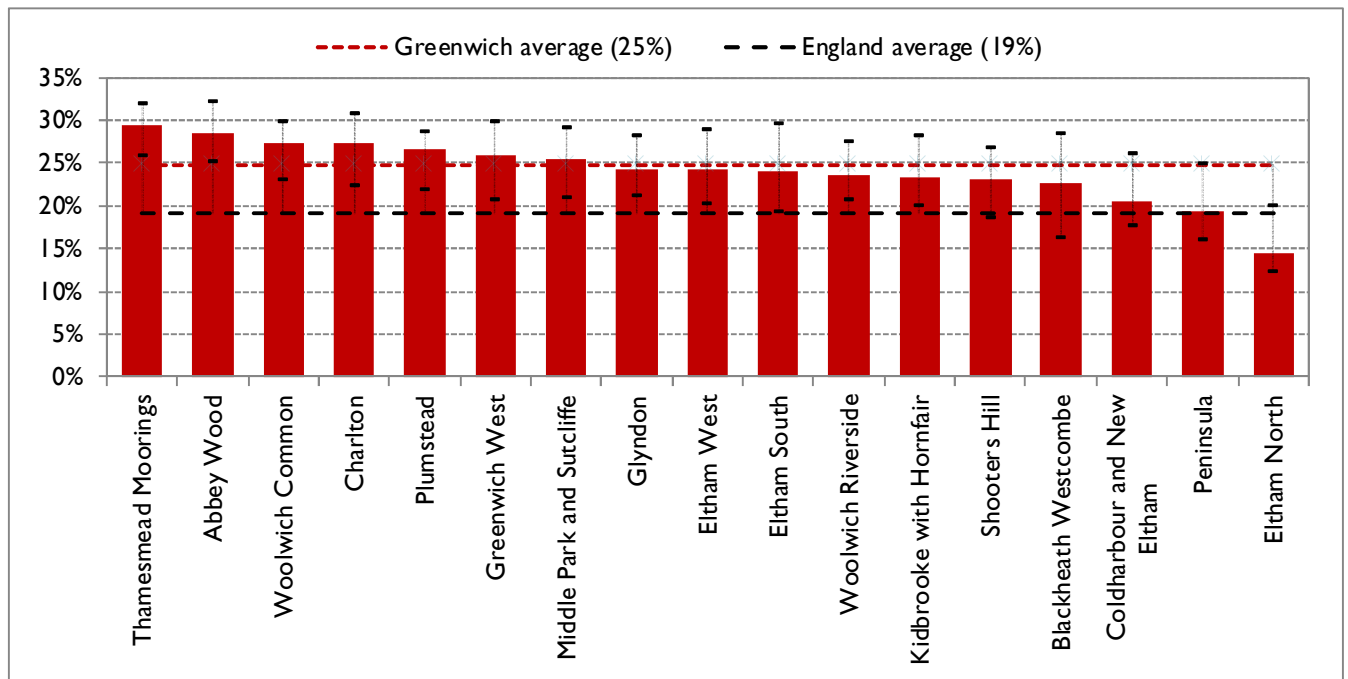
Chart 2.4.2 Child obesity at reception between 2010/11 and 2013/14 with confidence intervals



Source: National Child Measurement Programme - Prevalence of obesity by area of child residence 2010/11-2013-14 (PHE) <http://www.noo.org.uk/visualisation>

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 2010/11 and 2013/14 with confidence intervals



Source: National Child Measurement Programme - Prevalence of obesity by area of child residence 2010/11-2013-14 (PHE) <http://www.noo.org.uk/visualisation>

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>
- “Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives – Greenwich Obesity Prevention Strategy”

To complement the range of preventative measures, a weight management services (originally MEND, now replaced by XPLORE) is available to children and families across the borough.

The MEND programme

The MEND (Mind, Exercise, Nutrition, Do it) programme is a free 10-week healthy lifestyle programme available to families with children aged between 7 and 13 years who are above a healthy weight. The programme aims to improve fitness and overall health with the support of parents or carers. The MEND programme was withdrawn in Royal Greenwich in 2015 and a new family based weight management service for children and young people aged 4-17 years who are overweight or obese has recently been commissioned. XPLORE started in October 2015 and aims to help participants move towards a healthy weight.

Table 2.4.4 Changes experienced by children participating in the MEND programme

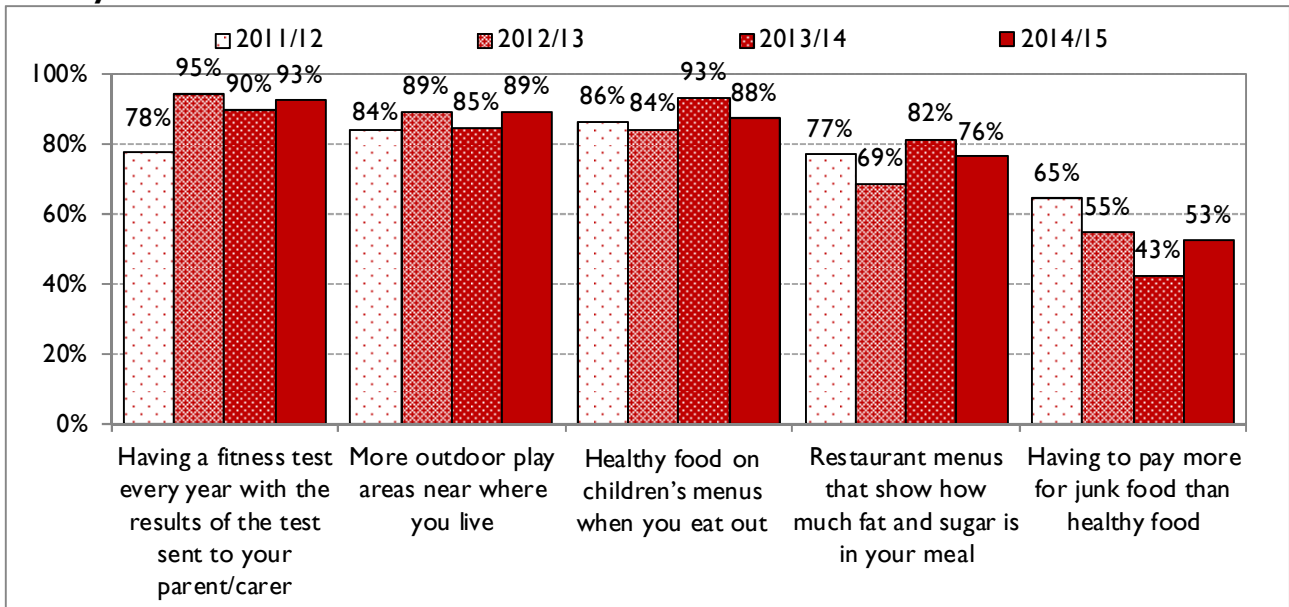
Impact of the MEND programme	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Number of participants completing the programme	56	58*	61	57
Waist circumference change	- 2.1 cm	- 3.1 cm	-2.4cm	-2.1 cm
BMI change (reduction means children lost weight in relation to their height)	- 0.58kg/m ²	- 0.45kg/m ²	-0.79kg/m ²	-0.41 kg/m ²
Recovery heart rate step test change (reduction indicates improvement in fitness)	- 9.2 bpm	- 4.53 bpm	- 2.8 bpm**	-5.6 bpm

Source: MEND Programme, Royal Borough of Greenwich, Department of PH and Well-Being

*69 participants completed the programme, but results of change are only available for 58 due to collection error

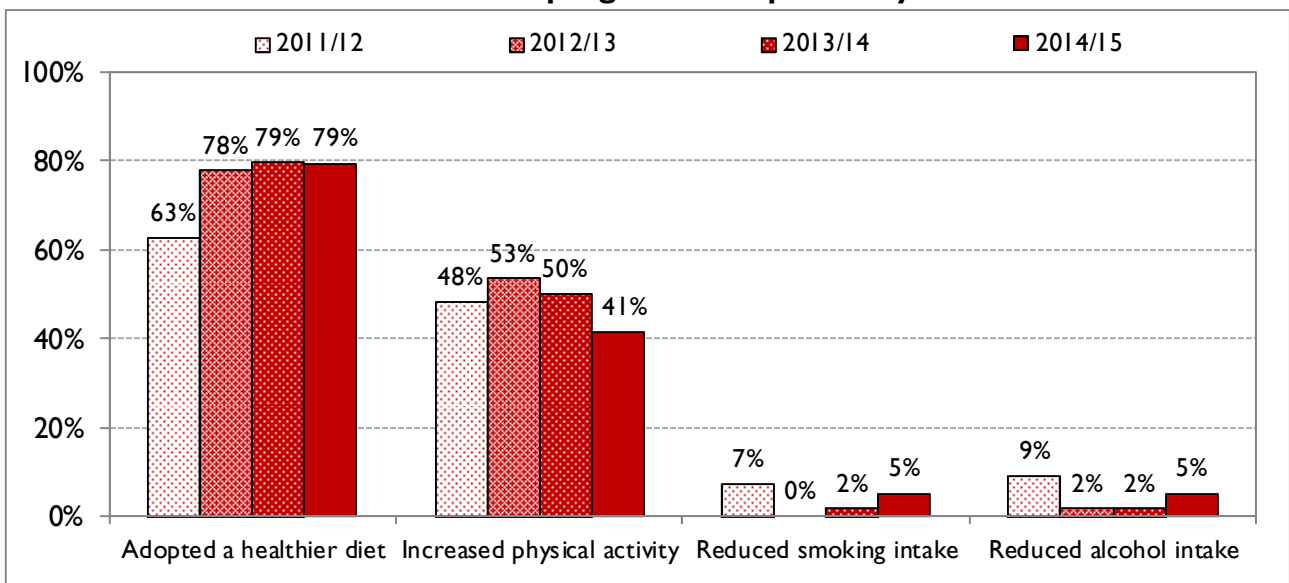
**Recovery heart rate available for only 53 participants

Chart 2.4.5 Things that children participating in MEND said would make them stay healthy



Source: MEND Programme, Royal Borough of Greenwich, Department of PH and Well-Being

Chart 2.4.6 Outcomes of the MEND programme reported by families



Source: MEND Programme, Royal Borough of Greenwich, Department of PH and Well-Being

“I have learnt a lot on MEND – thank you for opening my eyes to many things I didn’t know.”
A child participating in the MEND programme

See also Physical Exercise (Section 1.3)

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, contraception including Long Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC), free Emergency Hormonal Contraception (EHC) and condoms. Clinics also provide pregnancy testing and referral to termination of pregnancy services.

Table 2.4.7 Number of females aged under 18 in Royal Greenwich accessing contraception at CASH or GSH clinics between 2010/11 and 2014/15

Females under 18 accessing contraception	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
CASH Clinics	480	673	800	765	690
GSH Clinics	114	216	252	276	423
Total	594	889	1,052	1,041	1,113

Source: NHS

Table 2.4.8 Number of females aged under 18 in Royal Greenwich accessing long acting reversible contraception at CASH or GSH clinics between 2010/11 and 2014/15

Females under 18 accessing LARC	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
CASH Clinics	91	183	260	275	283
GSH Clinics	28	56	63	78	106
Total	119	239	323	353	389

Source: NHS

Chlamydia

Table 2.4.9 Percentage of the resident population aged 15 to 24 accepting a test/screen for chlamydia between 2010/11 and 2014¹⁵

Chlamydia Screenings	2010/11	2011/12	2012	2013	2014
Greenwich	37.5%	42.3%	35.1%	31.9%	31.3%
London	29.4%	33.2%	28.8%	27.7%	27.9%
England	25.2%	28.2%	26.0%	24.9%	23.9%

Source: NHS Vital Signs and National Chlamydia Screening Programme

¹⁵ From 2012, the release of data was amended from financial year to calendar year. This also applies to table 2.4.10.

Table 2.4.10 Percentage of the resident population aged 15 to 24 who were tested and diagnosed with chlamydia between 2010/11 and 2014

Chlamydia Diagnoses	2010/11	2011/12	2012	2013	2014
Young people tested	11,302	12,951	12,655	11,463	10,996
Cases diagnosed	676	882	900	956	885
Proportion diagnosed	6.0%	6.8%	7.1%	8.3%	8.0%

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 (62.7 per 1000 girls aged 15-17). The rate for Q3 of 2014 shows a small increase, which confirms there is more to do, but overall results for teenage conceptions are heading in the right direction.

This has been achieved through implementing best practice approaches set out by the Teenage Pregnancy Unit (TPU), including the You're Welcome Programme, CASH and Greenwich Sexual Health (GSH) clinics, a condom distribution scheme and the chlamydia screening and sexual health outreach programme. 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.

Available information 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.

Table 2.4.11 Teenage conceptions per 1,000 girls under 18 between 2010 and 2014

Conception Rate	2010	2011	2012	2013	*Q3 2014
Greenwich	44.7	38.1	34.7	24.5	29.1
London	32.8	28.7	25.9	21.8	21.4
England	34.2	30.7	27.7	24.3	23.3

Source: ONS (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rell/vsob11/quart-conc-to-women-und-18/index.html>)

*Rolling qtr to Sep 2014 (Q3)

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, but has shown a small increase in 2014.

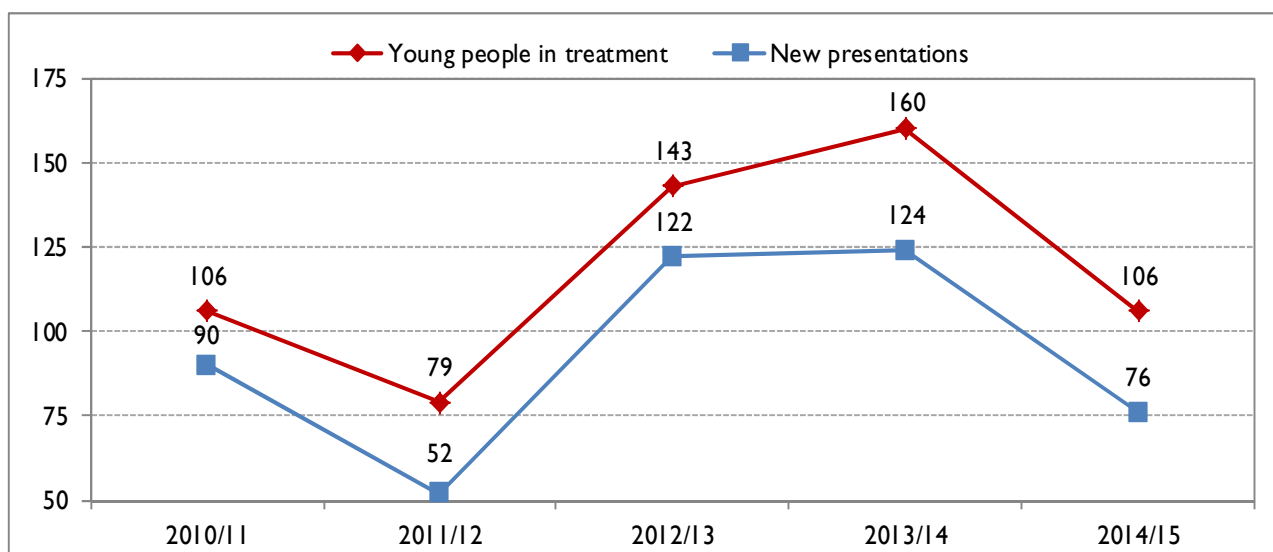
Table 2.4.12 Teenage termination rates per 1,000 girls under 18 between 2010 and 2014

Termination Rate	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Greenwich	35.0	27.2	18.6	13.8	14.5
London	21.6	19.4	14.8	13.5	13.2
England	16.6	15.1	12.8	11.7	11.1

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

Substance Misuse

Chart 2.4.13 Number of young people accessing treatment services in Royal Greenwich between 2010/11 and 2014/15



Source: National Treatment Agency

Table 2.4.14 Number of young people accessing substance misuse treatment in Royal Greenwich between 2010/11 and 2014/15 by gender

Gender	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Male	66	52	92	105	63
Female	40	27	51	55	43
Total	106	79	143	160	106

Source: National Treatment Agency

Table 2.4.15 Number of young people accessing substance misuse treatment in Royal Greenwich between 2010/11 and 2014/15 by age

Age	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
11	-	0	0	0	0
12	5	-	-	0	0
13	-	5	8	0	-
14	10	7	21	36	20
15	17	17	42	50	23
16	25	21	40	37	35
17	45	27	31	37	27
Total	106	79	143	160	106

Source: National Treatment Agency

Table 2.4.16 Number of young people accessing substance misuse treatment in Royal Greenwich between 2010/11 and 2014/15 by ethnicity

Ethnicity	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
White	74	56	101	115	63
Mixed	13	8	20	23	24
Asian	0	-	5	-	-
Black	14	9	11	16	16
Chinese	0	0	0	-	-
Other/Unknown	5	-	6	0	-
Total	106	79	143	160	106

Source: National Treatment Agency

Table 2.4.17 Types of drug used by young people accessing substance misuse treatment between 2010/11 and 2014/15

Type of Drug	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Alcohol	65	56	112	116	64
Amphetamines (excluding Ecstasy)	-	5	7	5	5
Cannabis	90	71	127	148	103
Cocaine (excluding Crack)	13	7	11	17	9
Crack	-	-	0	0	-
Ecstasy	-	-	9	10	6
Heroin	-	-	0	0	-
Other Drugs	-	-	-	20	9
Other Opiates	0	0	0	-	-
Solvents	-	-	-	-	6
Total	184	149	270	320	204

Source: National Treatment Agency

Table 2.4.18 Care Plan - percentage with a Care Plan within two weeks of substance misuse treatment start between 2012/13 and 2014/15

Care Plans	2012/13			2013/14			2014/15		
	<= 2 weeks	Total	% of Total	<= 2 weeks	Total	% of Total	<= 2 weeks	Total	% of Total
Greenwich	136	136	100%	123	124	99.2%	76	76	100.0%
London	--	--	--	2,369	2,506	94.5%	--	--	--
England	14,232	14,400	98.8%	13,021	13,538	96.2%	12,112	12,614	96.0%

Source: National Treatment Agency

Table 2.4.19 Planned Exits - percentage of young people leaving substance misuse treatment in an agreed and planned way between 2012/13 and 2014/15

Planned Exits	2012/13			2013/14			2014/15		
	Planned exits	Total	% of Total	Planned exits	Total	% of Total	Planned exits	Total	% of Total
Greenwich	75	82	91.5%	88	95	92.6%	70	76	92.1%
London	--	--	--	1,786	2,268	78.7%	--	--	--
England	9,214	11,632	79.2%	9,899	12,594	78.6%	9,618	12,136	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 14¹⁶, and three-quarters by mid-20s¹⁷.

Nationally one in ten young people (10%) aged 5-16 are estimated to have a clinically diagnosed mental disorder¹⁸; 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 have multiple disorders.

Recent local estimates based on deprivation levels¹⁹ 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

Table 2.4.20 Estimated local prevalence of child and adolescent mental disorder

Borough	IMD Rank (most>least deprived)	% Conduct Disorder (aged 5-16)	% Emotional Disorder (aged 5-16)	% ADHD (aged 5-15)	Other
Hackney	2	9.0%	6.0%	3.0%	1.0%
Newham	3	8.9%	6.0%	3.0%	1.0%
Tower Hamlets	7	8.9%	5.9%	3.0%	1.0%
Haringey	13	8.8%	5.8%	2.9%	1.0%
Islington	14	8.7%	5.8%	2.9%	1.0%
Waltham Forest	15	8.7%	5.8%	2.9%	1.0%
Barking & Dagenham	22	8.6%	5.7%	2.9%	1.0%
Greenwich	28	8.5%	5.7%	2.9%	1.0%
England	-	5.8%	3.7%	1.5%	1.0%

Source: *Campion & Fitch, 2012* (Some children have more than one disorder and are counted across multiple categories)

¹⁶ Kim-Cohen et al, 2003; Kessler et al, 2005; Kessler et al, 2007

¹⁷ Royal College of Psychiatrists: No Health without Public Mental Health 2010

¹⁸ ONS 2004 survey

¹⁹ *Campion and Fitch, 2012*

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). In 2015, there are an estimated 6,025 young people aged 5-16 requiring professional support (Tier 2 services or above) in Royal Greenwich.

This estimate of 6,025 is broadly in line with 2012 ONS estimates for mental health disorders in the borough, based on Kurtz's methodology (1996). The Kurtz methodology estimates that as at 2012, there were an estimated 5,590 young people in Royal Greenwich with mental health disorders (4,380 at Tier 2, 1,160 at Tier 3 and 50 at Tier 4).

Table 2.4.21 Estimated numbers of 5-16 year olds in Royal Greenwich with a clinically diagnosed mental disorder

Year	Total population aged 5-16	% increase in population from previous year	Estimated number of 5-16 year olds with MH disorders (14.5% of population)
2015	41,550	2.8%	6,025
2016	42,750	2.8%	6,199
2017	44,000	2.8%	6,380
2018	45,400	3.1%	6,583

Source: GLA population projections

Table 2.4.22 Children and young people accessing mental health treatment services by age and gender as at September 2015 (caseload snapshot)

Age Group	Female	Male	Total	% of caseload	% of RBG resident population
0-4 year olds	42	17	59	7%	31%
5-9 year olds	59	112	171	21%	26%
10-14 year olds	126	179	305	37%	21%
15-19 year olds	188	105	293	35%	22%
Total	415	413	828	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 2.4.23 Children and young people accessing mental health treatment services by ethnicity as at September 2015 (caseload snapshot)

Ethnicity	Number	% of Total	% of RBG 0-19 resident population
White British	453	66%	43%
White Other	45	7%	7%
Black	76	11%	27%
Asian	19	3%	9%
Mixed	29	4%	10%
Other	9	1%	3%
Not Known	47	7%	0%
Not Stated	7	1%	0%
Black and Minority Ethnic	178	28%	55%
Total	685	100%	100%

Source: Greenwich CAMHS

Table 2.4.24 Mental health related hospital admissions to South London and Maudsley NHS Trust and private providers between 2010/11 and 2014/15

Gender	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Female	8	7	17	15	16
Male	5	8	15	7	9
Total	13	15	32	22	25

Source: Greenwich CAMHS

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 2.4.25 Cases seen by the Deliberate Self Harm team at Queen Elizabeth Hospital between 2012/13 and 2015/16

Self Harm Cases	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
2012/13	47	21	36	26	130
2013/14	58	43	47	55	203
2014/15	42	25	--	--	67
2015/16	55	57	--	--	112

Source: Greenwich CAMHS

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

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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 School-age children in need (CIN) at 31 March 2014 by attainment at Key Stage 2

Key Stage 2	Number of eligible Children in Need	Achieving Level 4+ in reading	Achieving Level 4+ in writing	Achieving Level 4+ in maths	Achieving Level 4+ in reading, writing and maths
Greenwich CIN	129	90	82	92	73
Greenwich %	100%	70%	64%	71%	57%
England %	100%	62%	55%	58%	46%

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 School-age children in need at 31 March 2014 by attainment at Key Stage 4

Key Stage 4	Number of eligible Children in Need	Achieving 5+ A*-C grades (including English and Maths)	Achieving 5+ A*-C grades
Greenwich CIN	117	18	23
Greenwich %	100%	15.4%	19.7%
England %	100%	15.1%	19.2%

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 by progression between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 in English

Key Stage 4	Number of eligible Children in Need	Number making the expected level of progress in English	Percentage making the expected level of progress in English
Greenwich	106	37	34.9%
England	13,000	4,000	30.6%

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 3.1.4 Children in need by progression between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 maths

Key Stage 4	Number of eligible Children in Need	Number making the expected level of progress in maths	Percentage making the expected level of progress in maths
Greenwich	106	22	20.8%
England	13,000	3,000	22.9%

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)

Educational attainment of children looked after²⁰

At Key Stage 1 and 2, the attainment of Royal Greenwich children looked after (CLA) is above national averages for reading and writing at Key Stage 1 and writing at Key Stage 2. Attainment in mathematics is below national, although at Key Stage 1 the percentage has improved since last year.

In the Key Stage 2 cohort, 6 out of 24 of the children have statements of SEN (25%), and 17 are considered to have a special educational need (71%); 4 children were disapplied from at least one of their tests. Despite this, local pupil progress tracking shows that 81% made at least two national curriculum levels progress in maths and 85% made at least two levels progress in reading and writing.

Table 3.1.5 Children looked after achieving Level 2+ in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 1

Key Stage 1	2012	2013	2014	2014 National
Number of CLA	20	15	15	1,750
Reading Level 2+	65.0%	60.0%	86.0%	71.0%
Writing Level 2+	60.0%	53.0%	64.0%	61.0%
Maths Level 2+	75.0%	60.0%	64.0%	72.0%

Source: DfE Statistical Release

Table 3.1.6 Children looked after achieving Level 4+ in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2

Key Stage 2	2012	2013	2014	2014 National
Number of CLA	20	20	25	2,450
Reading Level 4+	60.0%	70.0%	67.0%	68.0%
Writing Level 4+	50.0%	75.0%	67.0%	59.0%
Maths Level 4+	60.0%	80.0%	54.0%	61.0%

Source: DfE Statistical Release

*Provisional

²⁰ 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.

At Key Stage 4, 14.6% of Royal Greenwich children looked after attained 5+ A* - C grades, which is slightly below the national average. The percentage of children looked after who attained 5+ A* - C including English and maths is also below the national average. Local analysis indicates performance for this measure may be as high as 16.6% taking into account pupil's best results rather than their first entry results. The DfE has made it clear that comparisons cannot be made with previous years because of curriculum reforms.

Of the young people included in the DfE published results for 2014, 14 have a statement of SEN. Two thirds of these young people have been identified as having a special educational need. Only 16% of the Key Stage 4 cohort had achieved the expected threshold level (Level 4) at Key Stage 2. Most young people who were predicted to achieve 5+ A* - C grades did so, and some did much better than expected. All but two of the young people achieved their predicted grades.

Table 3.1.7 Children looked after achieving headline measures at Key Stage 4/GCSE

Key Stage 4	2012	2013	2014	2014 National
Number of CLA	25	35	40	4,800
5+ A* - C (Incl. E & M)	37.0%	16.2%	9.8%	12.0%
5+ A* - C	55.6%	32.4%	14.6%	16.3%
A* - C in English & Maths	37.0%	16.2%	9.8%	14.2%

Source: DfE Statistical Release

*Provisional

Table 3.1.8 Children looked after persistently absent from school between 2010/11 and 2014/15

CLA PA*	Phase	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
15% PA rate	Primary	2.8%	1.2%	0.7%	2.6%	1.8%
	Secondary	17.5%	19.6%	19.3%	16.4%	22.4%
	Overall	10.5%	11.5%	11.8%	10.8%	13.3%

Source: Greenwich CLA data

Figures based on number of sessions

Table 3.1.9 School absence of children looked after in 2014

CLA Absence	Percentage sessions missed	
	School absence of children looked after for 1 year or more at 31 March	Greenwich
	England	3.9%

Source: DfE Statistical Release

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 683 in 2015.

Table 3.1.10 Number of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) claimants under 25 years old between 2011 and 2015 by ward* (see also map 3.1.15)

DLA claimants by ward	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Abbey Wood	190	195	210	210	220
Blackheath Westcombe	60	70	80	80	80
Charlton	140	140	125	145	150
Coldharbour and New Eltham	135	135	135	135	140
Eltham North	120	110	110	115	120
Eltham South	105	105	90	80	90
Eltham West	190	185	180	185	185
Glyndon	165	170	185	195	200
Greenwich West	105	110	115	110	135
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	180	170	170	190	180
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	165	165	170	170	175
Peninsula	110	125	130	135	160
Plumstead	165	185	200	220	230
Shooters Hill	105	105	100	110	120
Thamesmead Moorings	230	230	220	235	230
Woolwich Common	175	170	190	185	195
Woolwich Riverside	200	185	195	200	225
Total	2,540	2,555	2,605	2,700	2,835

Source: Nomis (February 2015)

*Rounded to nearest 5

You Said

Young people with disabilities and their carers want information on the Local Offer (information on education, health, care and other provision for children with special needs and disabilities)

- accessible in a variety of formats
- presented in a clear and concise manner

We Did

Information on the Local Offer is available through the council website and by alternative means via the Families Information Service. The new Local Offer section is designed to be accessible to children and young people with visual impairments, offering zoom and contrast options.

Information is detailed but kept within two pages per service, with a minimum of jargon.

The website is also designed to be used by professionals.

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 at:
http://www.royalgreenwich.gov.uk/downloads/file/527/part_one_short_breaks_for_disabled_children_young_people_and_families_in_greenwich

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 3.1.11 Children accessing short breaks in Royal Greenwich by gender between 2012/13 and 2014/15

Gender	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	523	65%	416	66%	359	62%
Female	270	34%	214	34%	204	35%
Not recorded	6	1%	-	0%	15	3%
Total	799	100%	631	100%	578	100%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 3.1.12 Children accessing short breaks in Royal Greenwich by age between 2012/13 and 2014/15

Age	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 to 4	44	6%	40	6%	21	4%
5 to 9	171	21%	160	25%	127	22%
10 to 14	292	37%	206	33%	192	33%
15 to 19	223	28%	173	27%	164	28%
20 to 24	44	6%	44	7%	42	7%
25+	14	2%	8	1%	16	3%
Unknown	11	1%	0	0%	16	3%
Total	799	100%	631	100%	578	100%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 3.1.13 Children accessing short breaks by ward of residence between 2012/13 and 2014/15

Ward of Residence	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Abbey Wood	48	6%	43	7%	46	8%
Blackheath Westcombe	19	2%	23	4%	22	4%
Charlton	48	6%	39	6%	35	6%
Coldharbour and New Eltham	31	4%	26	4%	28	5%
Eltham North	31	4%	26	4%	21	4%
Eltham South	28	4%	20	3%	8	1%
Eltham West	54	7%	40	6%	39	7%
Glyndon	42	5%	33	5%	36	6%
Greenwich West	27	3%	22	3%	28	5%
Kidbrooke with Hornfair	59	7%	43	7%	43	7%
Middle Park and Sutcliffe	42	5%	31	5%	20	3%
Peninsula	29	4%	26	4%	22	4%
Plumstead	54	7%	57	9%	44	8%
Shooters Hill	35	4%	25	4%	21	4%
Thamesmead Moorings	70	9%	66	10%	45	8%
Woolwich Common	42	5%	30	5%	25	4%
Woolwich Riverside	59	7%	45	7%	39	7%
Unknown	39	5%	22	3%	29	5%
Out of borough	42	5%	14	2%	27	5%
Total	799	100%	631	100%	578	100%

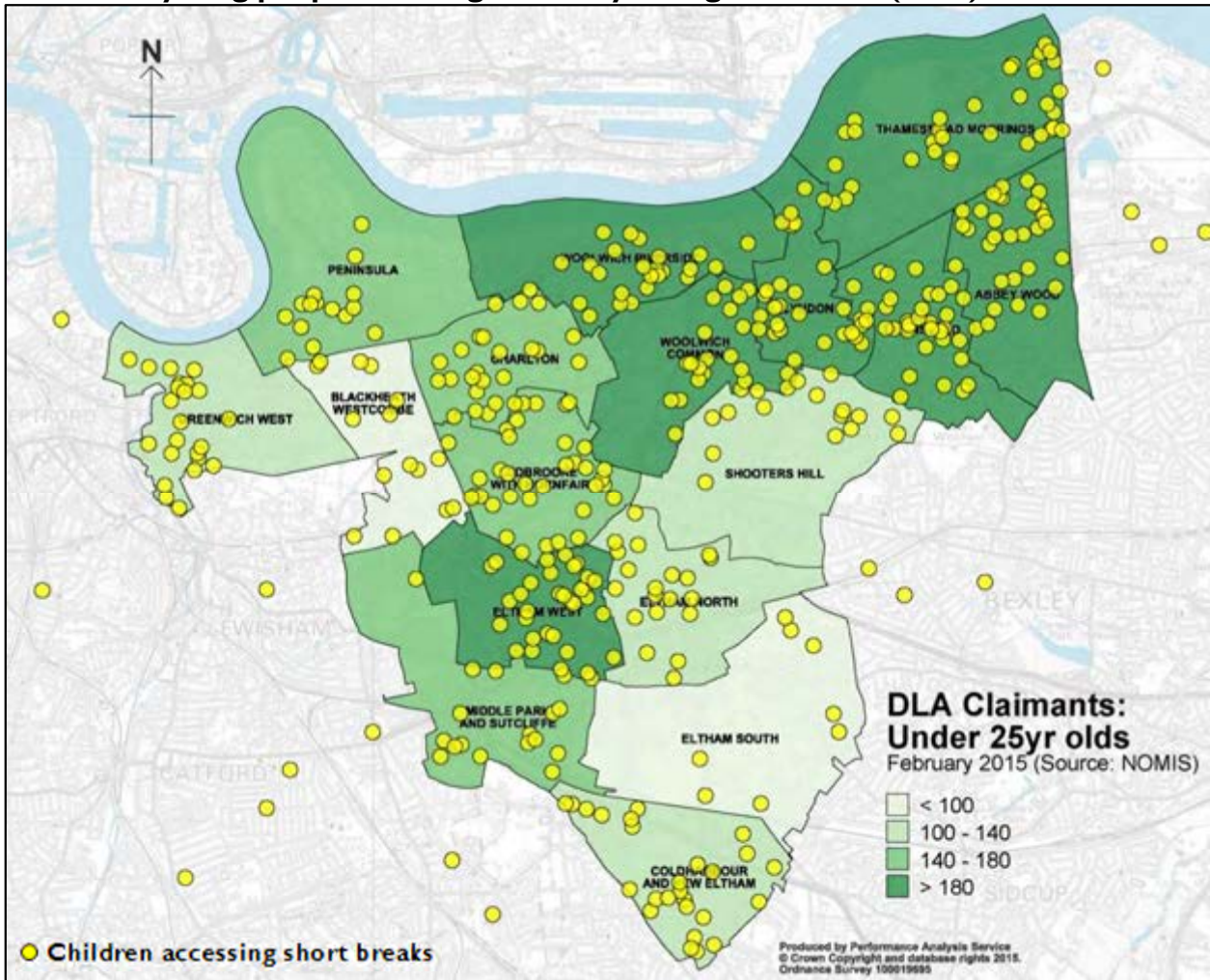
Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 3.1.14 Children accessing short breaks by ethnicity between 2013/14 and 2014/15

Ethnic Group		2013/14		2014/15	
		No.	%	No.	%
Asian	Bangladeshi	-	1%	6	1%
	Indian	6	1%	5	1%
	Pakistani	6	1%	6	1%
	Any other Asian background	39	6%	38	7%
Black	Black Caribbean	18	3%	14	2%
	Black Ghanaian	-	<1%	0	0%
	Black Nigerian	11	2%	0	0%
	Black Somali	-	<1%	6	1%
	Other Black African	110	17%	122	21%
	Any other Black background	50	8%	36	6%
Mixed	White/Asian	-	<1%	5	1%
	White/Black African	19	3%	9	2%
	White/Black Caribbean	17	3%	11	2%
	Any Other Mixed Background	21	3%	42	7%
White	White British	271	43%	214	37%
	White European	8	1%	10	2%
	White Irish	-	<1%	0	0%
	White Other	18	3%	0	0%
	Gypsy Roma	0	0%	0	0%
	Traveller Irish Heritage	0	0%	0	0%
	Turkish/Turkish Cypriot	-	<1%	-	1%
Other	Any other Ethnic group	5	1%	15	3%
	Chinese	5	1%	-	1%
	Vietnamese	-	<1%	-	<1%
Unknown		9	1%	31	5%
Black and Minority Ethnic		351	56%	333	58%
Total		631	100%	578	100%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Map 3.1.15 Children and young people accessing short breaks in 2014/15 compared to the number of young people claiming Disability Living Allowance (DLA) in 2015



Source: Nomis and Greenwich Children's Services

School Provision for Children with Disabilities and Special Needs

Table 3.1.16 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 3.1.17 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
Meridian	Hearing impairment
Millennium	Autistic Spectrum
James Wolfe	Hearing impairment

Table 3.1.18 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 3.1.19 Percentage of children with a statement of SEN/EHC Plan between 2011 and 2015

Area	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Greenwich	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%
London	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%
England	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%

Source: DfE SFR25-2015

Table 3.1.20 Children and young people in primary schools with statements of SEN/EHC Plan by primary need

SEN Primary Need	Greenwich	England
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	37%	26%
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	21%	24%
Other Difficulty / Disability	10%	4%
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	7%	11%
Physical Disability	7%	8%
Hearing Impairment	4%	4%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	4%	10%
Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulty	3%	2%
Severe Learning Difficulty	3%	4%
Specific Learning Difficulty	1%	4%
Visual Impairment	2%	2%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	<1%	0.4%
No Specialist Assessment	0%	0.2%

Source: January 2015 School Census, England 2015

Table 3.1.21 Children and young people in secondary schools with statements of SEN/EHC Plans by primary need

SEN Primary Need	Greenwich	England
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	33%	24%
Speech, Language and Communication Needs	24%	18%
Hearing Impairment	10%	4%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	10%	14%
Physical Disability	5%	7%
Specific Learning Difficulty	5%	10%
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	4%	14%
Other Difficulty / Disability	4%	3%
Severe Learning Difficulty	2%	2%
Visual Impairment	2%	3%
Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulty	<1%	0.4%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	<1%	0.3%
No Specialist Assessment	<1%	0.1%

Source: January 2015 School Census, England 2015

Attainment of children with Special Educational Needs

Table 3.1.22 Percentage of children with special educational needs achieving a Good Level of Development at the Early Years Foundation Stage by in 2013 and 2015

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
2013	73%	53%	34%	14%	4%	2%
2014	81%	66%	39%	21%	2%	3%
2015	84%	71%	41%	24%	8%	4%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 3.1.23 Percentage of children with special educational needs achieving Level 2+ in reading at Key Stage 1 between 2011 and 2015

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
2011	94%	95%	62%	55%	18%	23%
2012	95%	95%	68%	58%	20%	24%
2013	96%	96%	69%	62%	20%	24%
2014	97%	97%	79%	64%	14%	25%
2015	98%	96%	73%	64%	26%	27%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 3.1.24 Percentage of children with special educational needs achieving Level 2+ in writing at Key Stage 1 between 2011 and 2015

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
2011	92%	92%	50%	46%	9%	16%
2012	93%	93%	59%	49%	16%	17%
2013	94%	94%	64%	52%	15%	18%
2014	96%	94%	69%	54%	16%	19%
2015	97%	95%	65%	55%	21%	21%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 3.1.25 Percentage of children with special educational needs achieving Level 2+ in maths at Key Stage 1 between 2011 and 2015

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
2011	97%	97%	72%	68%	14%	26%
2012	97%	97%	80%	70%	30%	26%
2013	97%	97%	79%	71%	22%	27%
2014	99%	98%	84%	73%	18%	28%
2015	99%	98%	83%	73%	30%	29%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 3.1.26 Percentage of children with special educational needs achieving Level 4+ in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 between 2011 and 2015

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
2011	84%	81%	40%	28%	19%	11%
2012	93%	88%	58%	36%	20%	13%
2013	93%	88%	58%	38%	16%	14%
2014	95%	90%	65%	42%	12%	15%
2015	95%	90%	66%	43%	23%	16%

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Table 3.1.27 Percentage of children with special educational needs achieving 5+ A* - C including English and maths at Key Stage 4 between 2011 and 2015

% 5+ A* - C (incl. 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
2011	66%	70%	32%	25%	8%	9%
2012	72%	70%	37%	25%	24%	8%
2013	76%	71%	36%	27%	17%	9%
2014	71%	66%	30%	24%	7%	8%
2015 Provisional	64%	--	30%	--	4%	--

Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Absence from School

Table 3.1.28 Persistent absence (15%) of primary school children in Royal Greenwich with special educational needs for Autumn/Spring between 2012/13 and 2014/15

Level of SEN	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
No Special Needs	2.4%	1.6%	2.0%
SEN Support	5.4%	4.5%	5.3%
Statement/EHC Plan	5.0%	3.5%	6.1%
All pupils	3.1%	2.3%	2.7%

Source: Greenwich Schools

Table 3.1.29 Persistent absence (15%) of secondary school children in Royal Greenwich with special educational needs for Autumn/Spring between 2012/13 and 2014/15

Level of SEN	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
No Special Needs	3.5%	3.6%	4.2%
SEN Support	11.2%	5.2%	9.3%
Statement/EHC Plan	7.3%	7.0%	6.6%
All pupils	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%

Source: Greenwich Schools

Table 3.1.30 Fixed term exclusion incidents (one or more times) of children in Royal Greenwich with special educational needs between 2009/10 and 2013/14

Fixed term exclusions by SEN level	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12*	2012/13	2013/14
No Special Needs	922	1,197	723	783	713
SEN Support	1,579	1,349	829	949	882
Statement/EHC Plan	318	204	250	265	249
Total	2,819	2,750	1,802	1,997	1,844

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. The team receives approximately 150 contacts and referrals a week.

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:

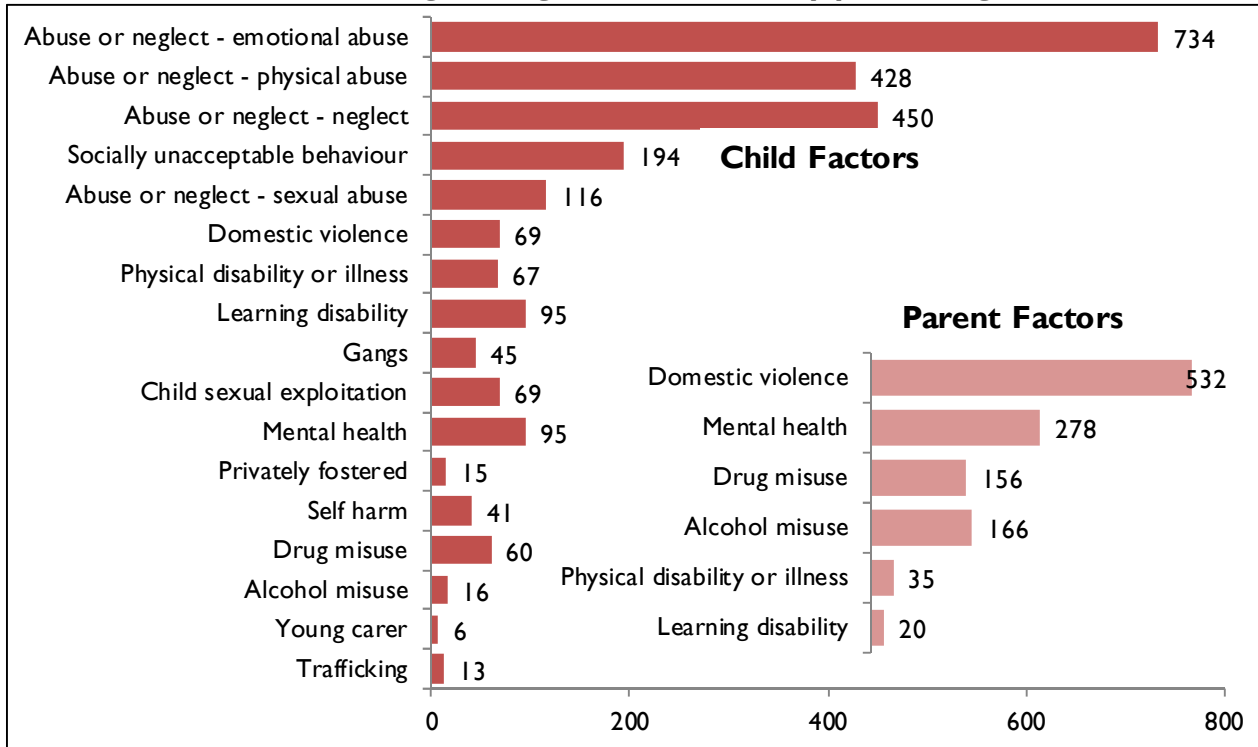
- Children Safeguarding and Social Care
- Met Police
- Health
- Probation Services
- Housing
- Inclusion, Learning and Achievement
- Youth Offending Team
- Early Help (including Families 1st)
- Safer Communities Team

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 homes²¹.

Chart 3.2.1 Referrals to safeguarding and social care by presenting needs in 2015

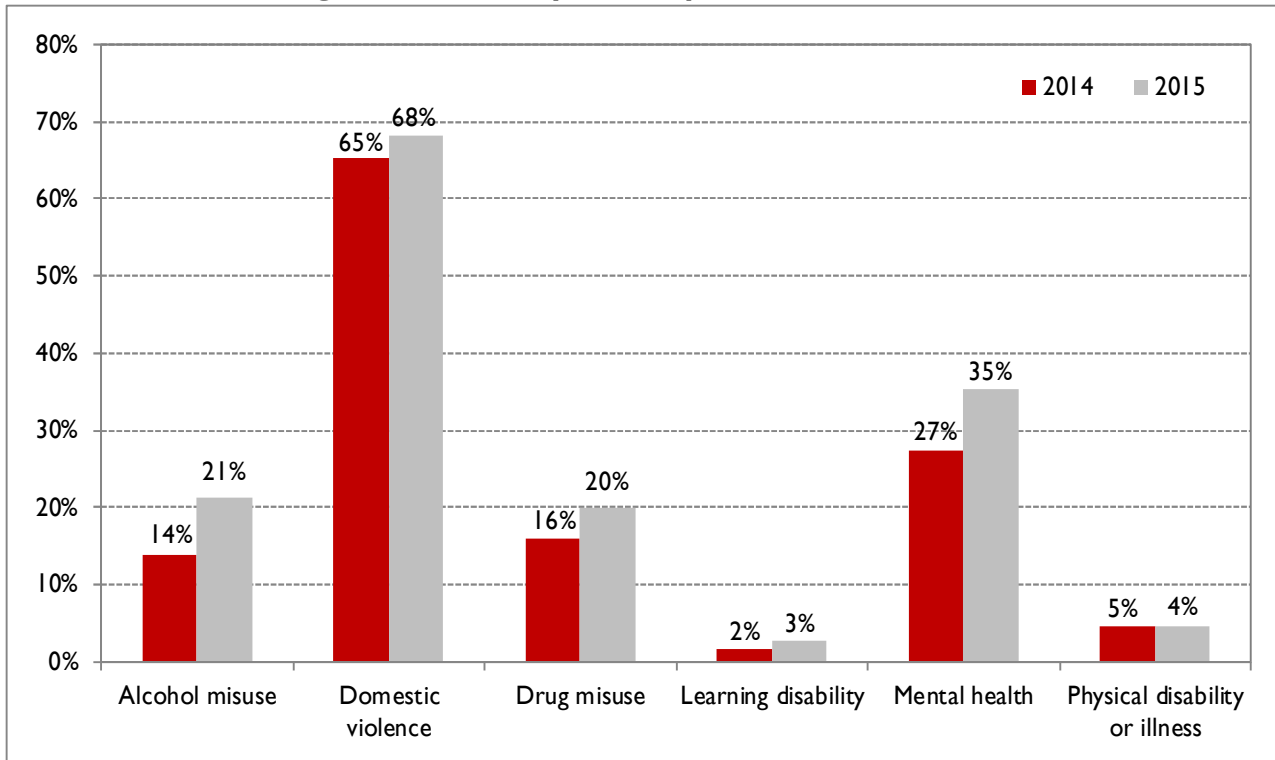


Source: Greenwich Children's Services, referrals between 1 April 2015 and 30 September 2015 (each referral can have multiple presenting risk factors; excludes those with no recorded risk factors)

- Over half of referrals to safeguarding and social care involve domestic violence and/or neglect.
- Domestic violence combined with parental drug or alcohol abuse accounts for one in every fifteen referrals.
- Over 200 referrals between 1 April 2015 and 30 September 2015 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.

²¹ 'All babies count' (2011), NSPCC

Chart 3.2.2 Percentage of referrals by known parental risk factors 2014 and 2015

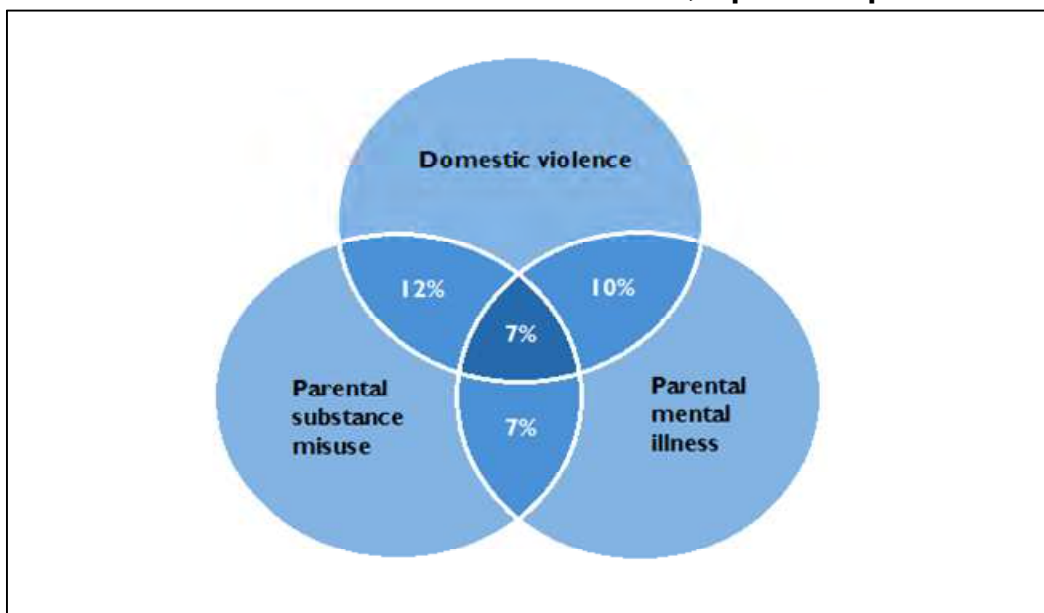


Source: Greenwich Children's Services (Each referral can have multiple parental risk factors. The percentages shown are of the total number of referrals with one or more identified parental risk factor between April and September 2014 and April to September 2015 only)

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. The practice implications are that it is 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 to September 2015



Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Parental substance misuse

- During 2014/15 there were approximately 115 parents or carers living with children receiving treatment from Tier 3 and Tier 2 services in Royal Greenwich (roughly 150 children²²).

Substance misuse is by nature a problem which people hide due to stigma, fear and criminal consequences. Parental status is self-declared by adults receiving treatment services; this is therefore likely to be an underestimate.

The National Treatment Agency recognises that young people who are affected by the substance misuse of their family members or peers should receive specialist treatment.

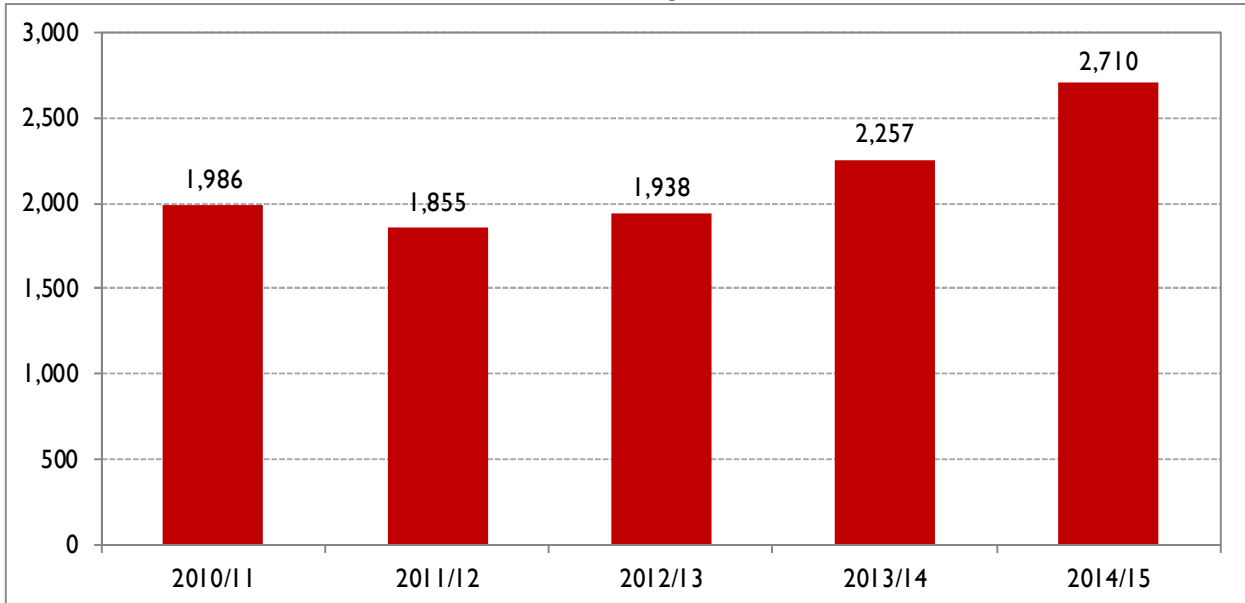
Domestic Violence

There has been a steady rise in reported domestic offences in the borough in recent years. This trend has continued in 2014/15 with a 20% 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.

²² DfE ratio estimates 1.3 children per parent in treatment.

Chart 3.2.4 Domestic violence offences in Royal Greenwich between 2010/11 and 2014/15



Source: VAWG annual review of domestic offences

The 2014/15 Police-led analysis 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 but nearly a quarter of victims are male (23%).
- Young adults (aged 20-29) account for approximately a third of all victims and suspected perpetrators.
- Alcohol is a feature in a third of all domestic offences, and 14% involved drugs.
- Hotspots have been identified through reported incidents and when mapped to the areas of most deprivation it is apparent that the two issues are connected.

Table 3.2.5 Wards with the highest number of domestic violence offences

Ward	2013/14	2014/15	Difference +/-
Woolwich Riverside	203	252	+49
Woolwich Common	209	237	+28
Thamesmead Moorings	203	221	+18
Glyndon	186	216	+30
Plumstead	180	202	+22
Abbey Wood	212	191	-21

Source: VAWG annual review of domestic offences 2014/15

Table 3.2.6 Wards with the highest rate of domestic violence offences per 1,000 residents

Ward	2013/14	2014/15	Difference +/-
Woolwich Common	11.9	13.5	+1.6
Woolwich Riverside	10.6	13.2	+2.6
Glyndon	11.3	13.1	+1.8
Abbey Wood	13.5	12.2	-1.3
Plumstead	10.8	12.1	+1.3
Eltham West	8.8	12.1	+3.3

Source: VAWG annual review of domestic offences 2014/15

Table 3.2.7 Victims of domestic offences in Royal Greenwich by age

Age	Number	% of Total
9 and under	12	<1%
10 - 19 years	320	9.6%
20 - 29 years	1,021	30.6%
30 - 39 years	912	27.4%
40 - 49 years	659	19.8%
50 - 59 years	270	8.1%
60+	115	3.5%
Unknown	23	0.7%
Total	3,332	100%

Source: VAWG annual review of domestic offences 2014/15

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.²³

- The number of CIN in Royal Greenwich throughout 2014/15 was 15% less than during 2013/14, and the rate has dropped by 14.2%, whereas there was a rise in both the London and national rates for 2014/15.
- The rate of CIN at 31 March 2015 in Royal Greenwich is ranked 17th in London and 88th in the country.

Table 3.2.8 Number and rate per 10,000 population of Children in Need during 2014/15

	Number of CIN throughout 2014/15	Rate per 10,000 children	% Change in number since 2013/14
Greenwich	4,445	687.3	-14.2%
London	134,800	702.0	+4.3%
England	781,700	674.4	+0.1%

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

²³ This definition includes young people aged under 18 who have disabilities and is not limited to those with a CIN plan.

Table 3.2.9 Number of Children in Need by age group as at 31 March 2015 1001 days

Age Group	Greenwich	England
Unborn	1.8%	1.8%
Under 5	25.1%	24.8%
5 to 9	25.1%	24.9%
10 to 15	30.4%	30.0%
16 and over	17.5%	18.2%
Unknown	0.0%	0.3%
Total	100%	100%

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

Table 3.2.10 Number of Children in Need by gender as at 31 March 2015

Gender	Greenwich	England
Female	46.0%	45.5%
Male	52.1%	52.5%
Unborn/Unknown	1.9%	2.0%
Total	100%	100%

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

Table 3.2.11 Number of Children in Need by ethnic group as at 31 March 2015

Ethnicity	Total	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Greenwich CIN	2,411	54.0%	14.1%	3.1%	25.7%	2.6%
Greenwich 0-17	--	50%	10%	9%	27%	3%
England	390,960	71.7%	7.4%	6.3%	7.8%	2.2%

Source: DfE SFR Children in Need in England 2014/15, population from Nomis (2011 census)

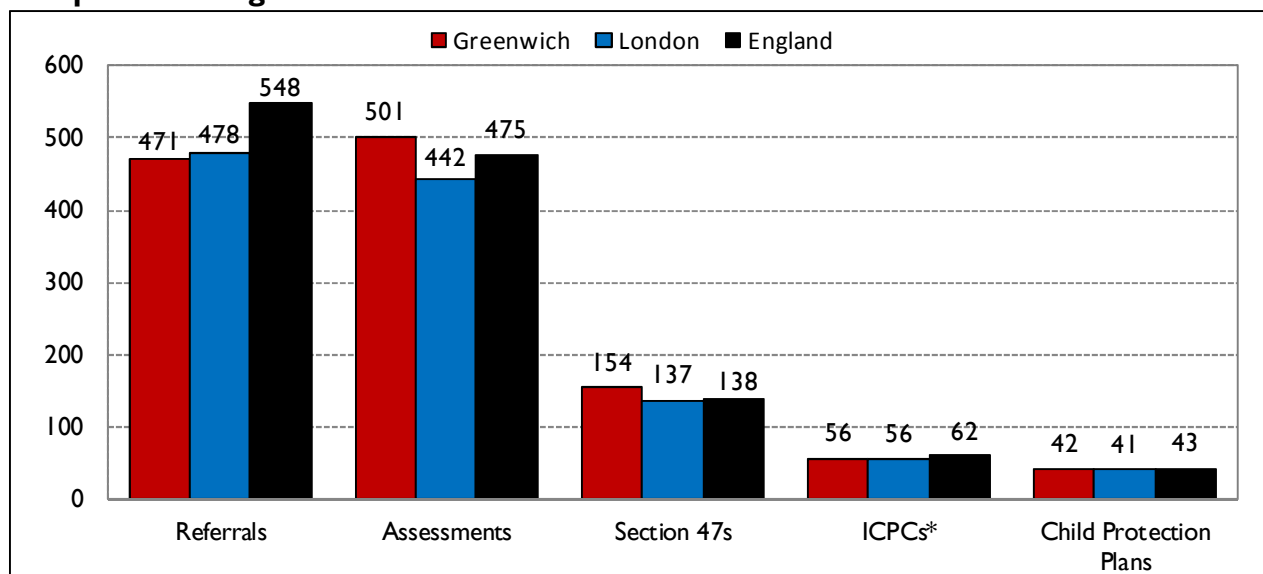
Children in need in Royal Greenwich are most likely to have a period of three to six months from being referred to their child in need episode ending. Slightly less than half (46.9%) of all the children who ceased to be in need during 2014/15 in Royal Greenwich had an episode of need lasting 6 months or less.

Table 3.2.12 Number of children ceasing to be in need in the year ending 31 March 2015 by duration of episode of need

	Number of children	3 months or less	3 - 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 years+
Greenwich	2,034	18.8%	28.1%	25.7%	17.1%	10.3%
London	63,600	45.9%	20.0%	13.1%	10.3%	10.7%
England	390,800	46.4%	17.6%	14.7%	11.4%	9.9%

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

Chart 3.2.13 Rate of activity per 10,000 of the population for Royal Greenwich as compared to England and London 2014/15



Source: SFR Children in Need in England, 2014/15

*Initial Child Protection Conferences

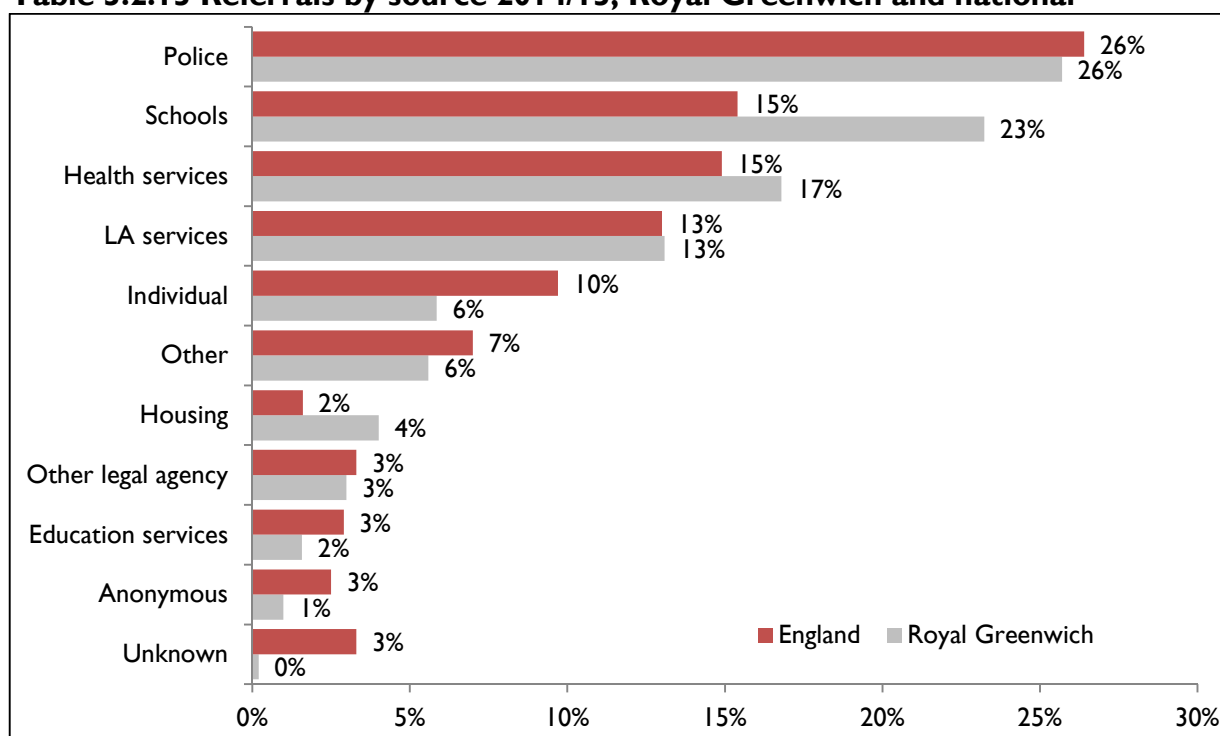
- The number of Section 47s being initiated has risen by 12% since 2013/14; however London and national numbers have also risen. The rate during 2014/15 in Royal Greenwich is ranked 23rd in London, having been 26th in London last year (2013/14). Although the rate remains above national and London, Royal Greenwich has a lower rate than the nearby boroughs of Lewisham (205.9), Lambeth (184.7) and Bexley (169.6).
- The number of initial child protection conferences taking place in Royal Greenwich has risen in 2014/15 by 26% since 2013/14. Royal Greenwich is below the national rate however slightly above London.

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

	Greenwich number 2014/15	Reduction required to meet national rate	Reduction as percentage
Referrals	3,043	Below national	n/a
Assessments	3,243	168	5.2%
Section 47s	997	102	10.2%
ICPCs	365	Below national	n/a
Child Protection Plans	272	Below national	n/a

Source: SFR Children in Need in England

Table 3.2.15 Referrals by source 2014/15, 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, the number reducing from 624 in 2013/14 to 341 in 2014/15. The percentage of repeat referrals in Royal Greenwich during the year ending 31 March 2015 was the 9th lowest nationally, and 7th lowest in London.

Table 3.2.16 Number of repeat referrals in 2014/15 as a percentage of the total number of referrals

	Number of repeat referrals	% of total referrals
Greenwich	341	11.2%
London	14,600	15.9%
England	152,400	24.0%

Source: SFR Children in Need in England, 2014/15

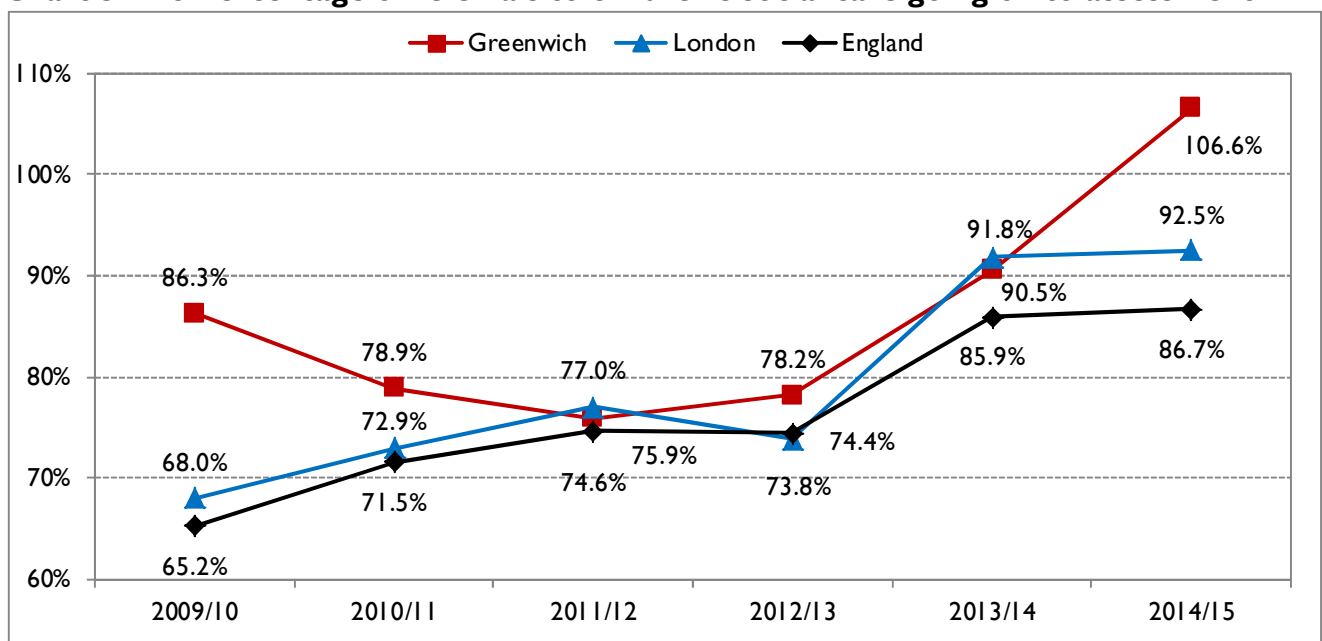
Table 3.2.17 Number of referrals that resulted in an assessment and the child was assessed not to be in need

	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	3,043	130	4.3%	1,082	35.6%	1,831	60.2%
London	91,800	6,400	6.9%	17,100	18.7%	68,300	74.4%
England	635,600	87,500	13.8%	146,300	23.0%	401,800	63.2%

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

In Royal Greenwich, the vast majority of referrals lead to assessment. In response to recommendations made in the Munro review, initial assessments and core assessments were replaced in September 2013 with a single, on-going assessment. During 2014/15 more assessments were completed than referrals received, due to a greater number of assessments ongoing at the beginning of the reporting year, giving an outturn of more than 100%.

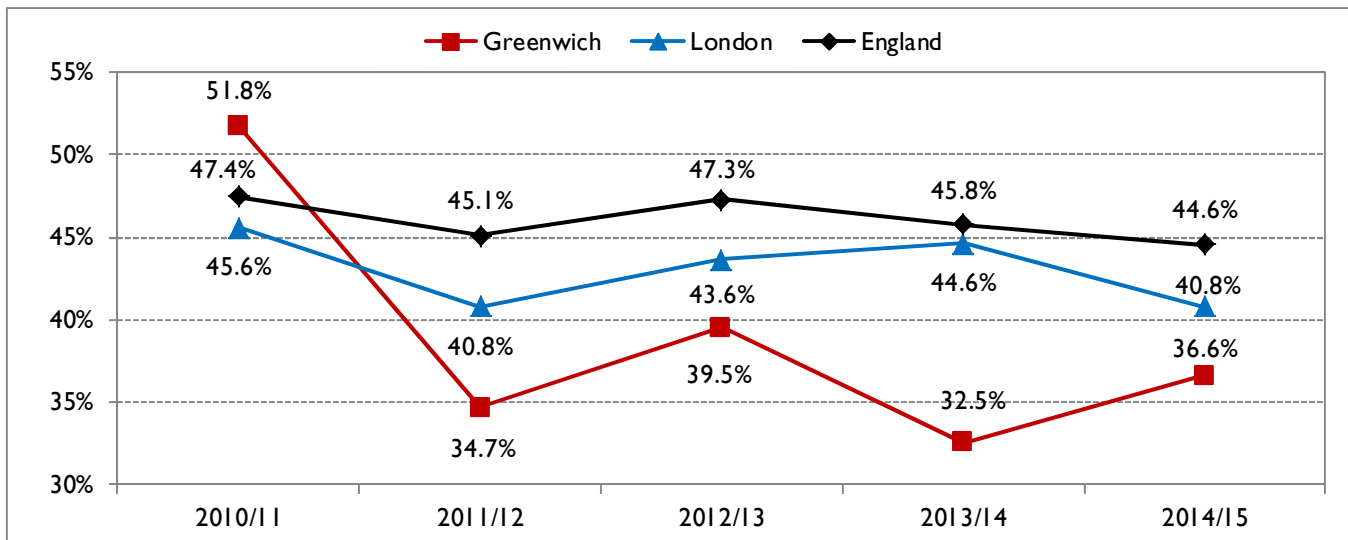
Chart 3.2.18 Percentage of referrals to children's social care going on to assessment



Source: SFR Children in Need in England, 2014/15

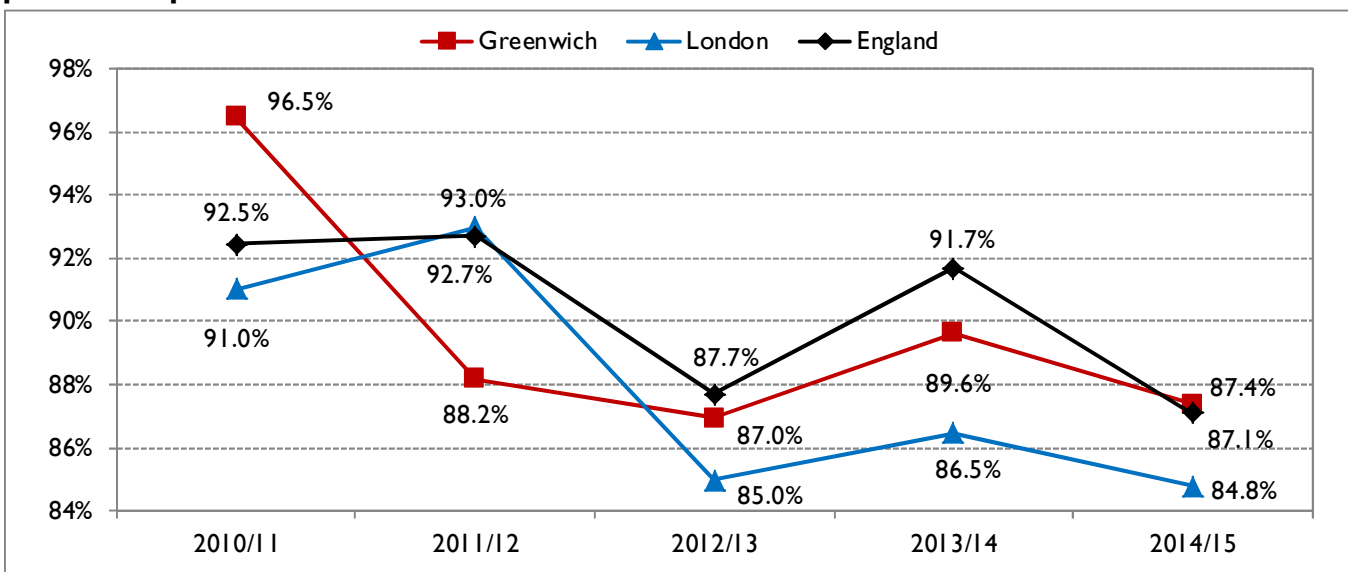
The percentage of Section 47s going on to initial child protection conferences has increased in 2014/15, after a drop in the previous year. Overall, the number of initial child protection conferences taking place in Royal Greenwich has risen in 2014/15 by 26% since 2013/14.

Chart 3.2.19 Percentage of Section 47s going on to initial child protection conferences between 2010/11 and 2014/15



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

Chart 3.2.20 Percentage of initial child protection conferences going on to a child protection plan between 2010/11 and 2014/15



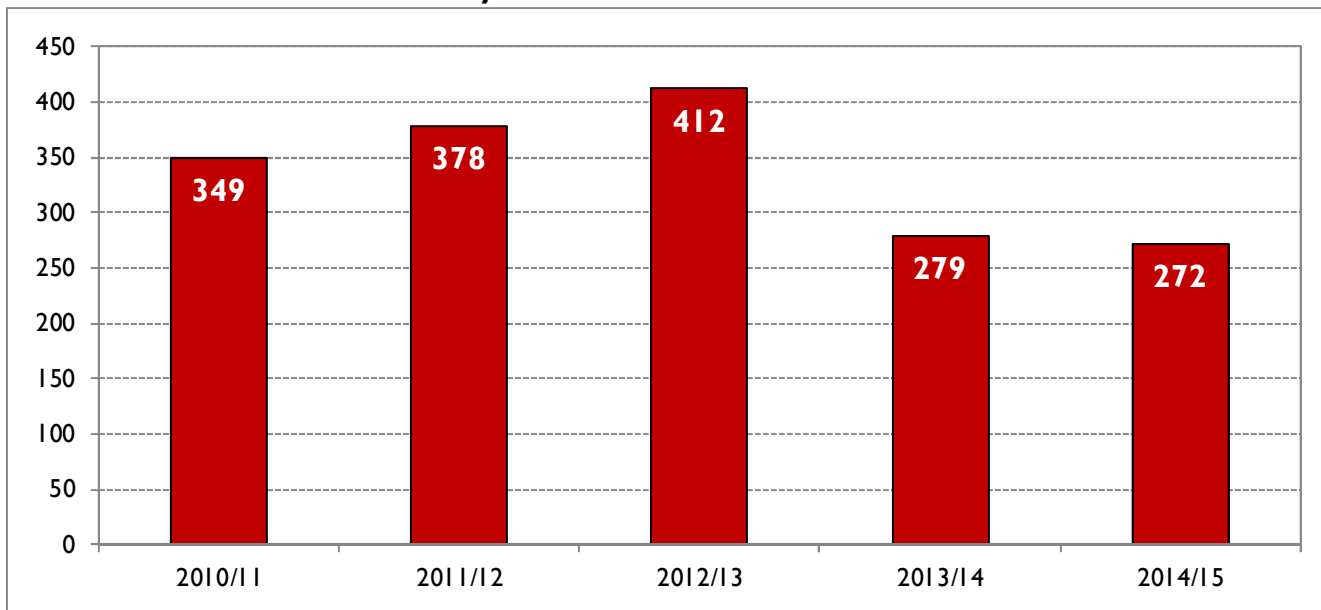
Source: DfE SFR Children In Need in England 2014/15

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 2015 was at the lowest level in five years.

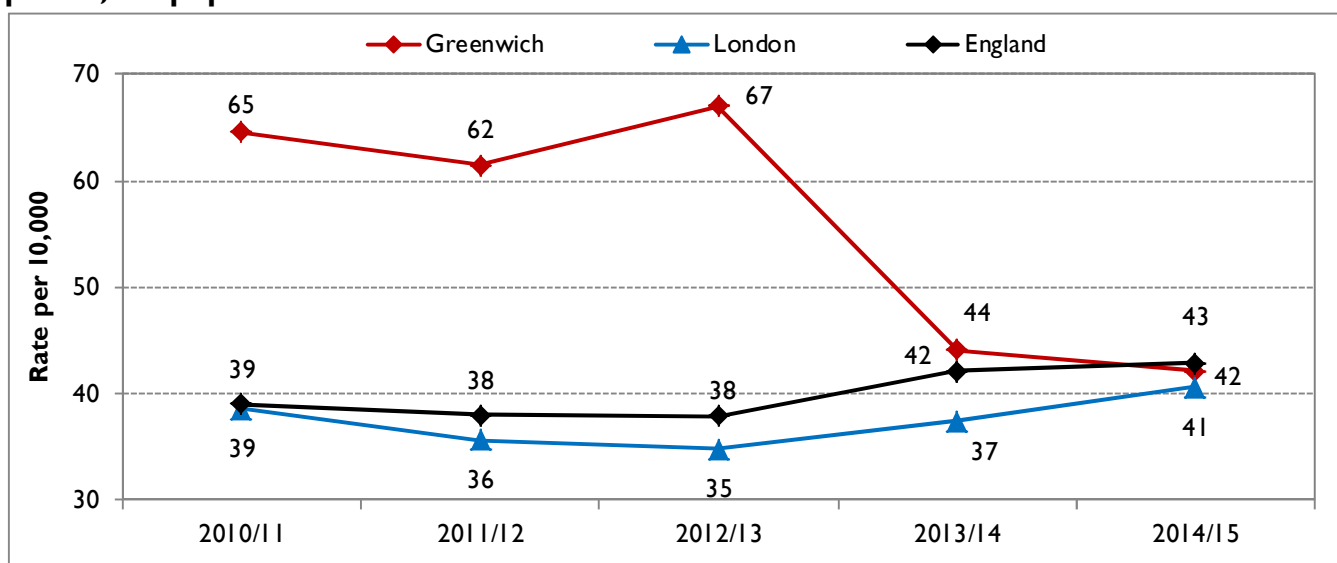
“Since the social worker has been involved with the family things are much better.”
 Royal Greenwich young person subject to a Child Protection Plan

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 2010/11 and 2014/15



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

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 2010/11 and 2014/15



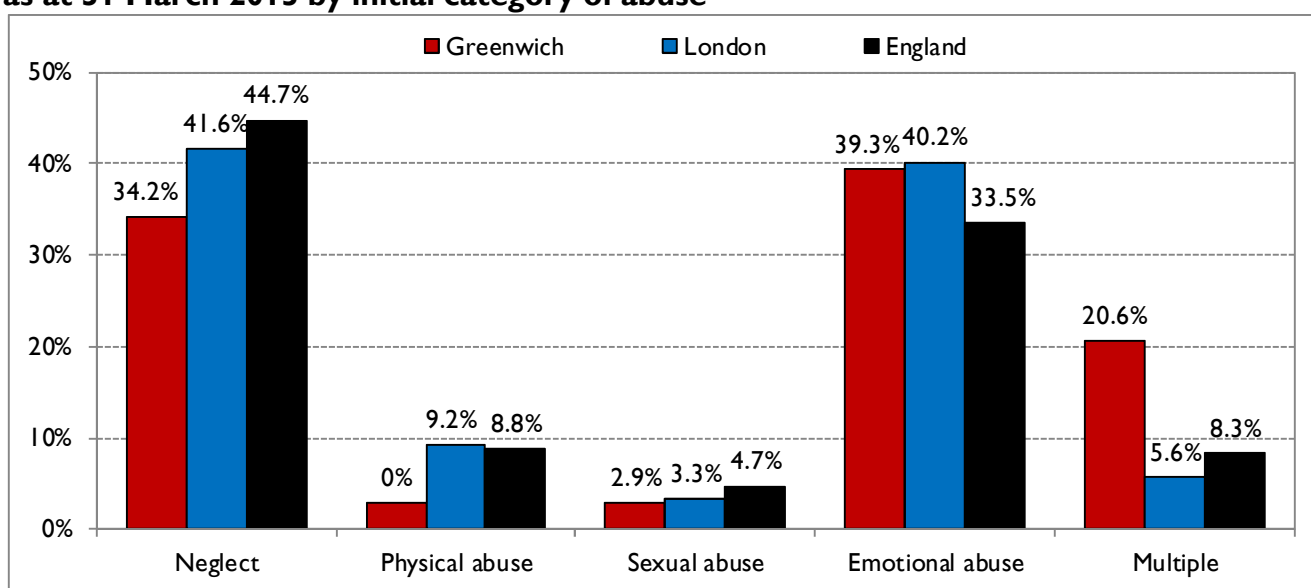
Source: DfE SFR Children in Need in England

Table 3.2.23 Children and young people who were the subject of a Child Protection Plan as at 31 March 2015 by ethnic group

Ethnic Group		No.	% of Total	% of RBG resident population
Asian	Bangladeshi	0	0%	1%
	Indian	0	0%	2%
	Pakistani	0	0%	1%
	Other Asian Background	5	2%	5%
Black	Black African	29	11%	19%
	Black Caribbean	6	2%	3%
	Other Black Background	13	5%	4%
Mixed	Mixed White/Asian	-	1%	2%
	Mixed White/Black African	7	3%	3%
	Mixed White/Black Caribbean	6	2%	3%
	Other Mixed Background	33	12%	3%
White	White British	152	56%	43%
	White Irish	-	0%	1%
	Other White Background	15	6%	6%
	Gypsy Roma/Irish Traveller	0	0%	0%
Other	Chinese	0	0%	2%
	Other Ethnic Group	-	1%	2%
Black and Minority Ethnic		120	44%	57%
All ethnicities		272	100%	100%

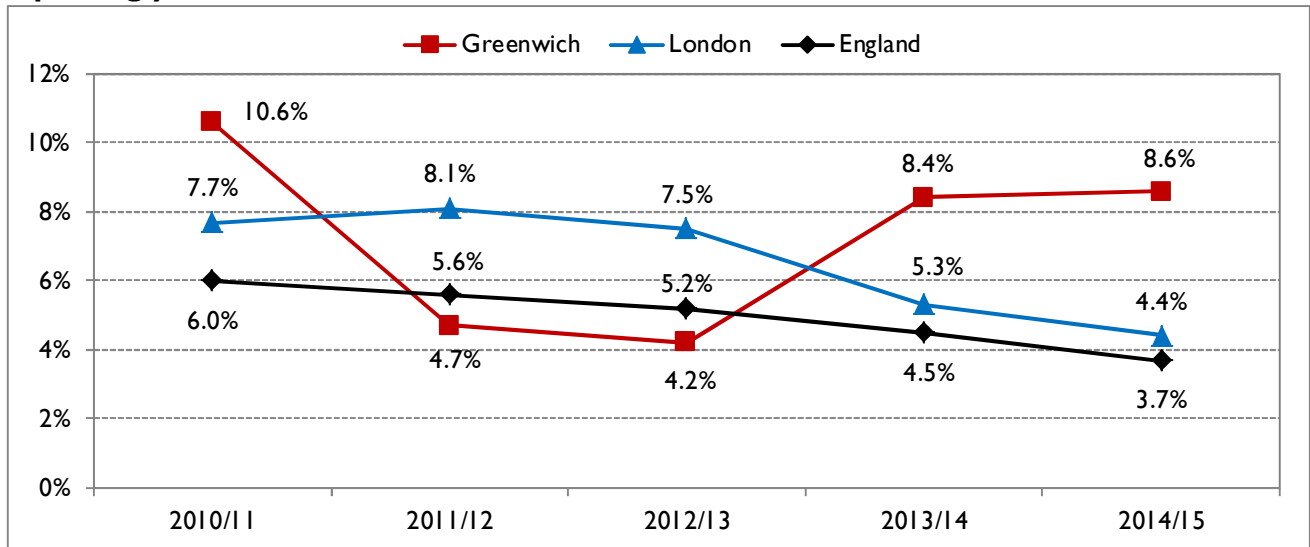
Source: CIN Census 2014/15, Nomis Census 2011 under 18s

Chart 3.2.24 Children and young people who were the subject of a Child Protection Plan as at 31 March 2015 by initial category of abuse



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

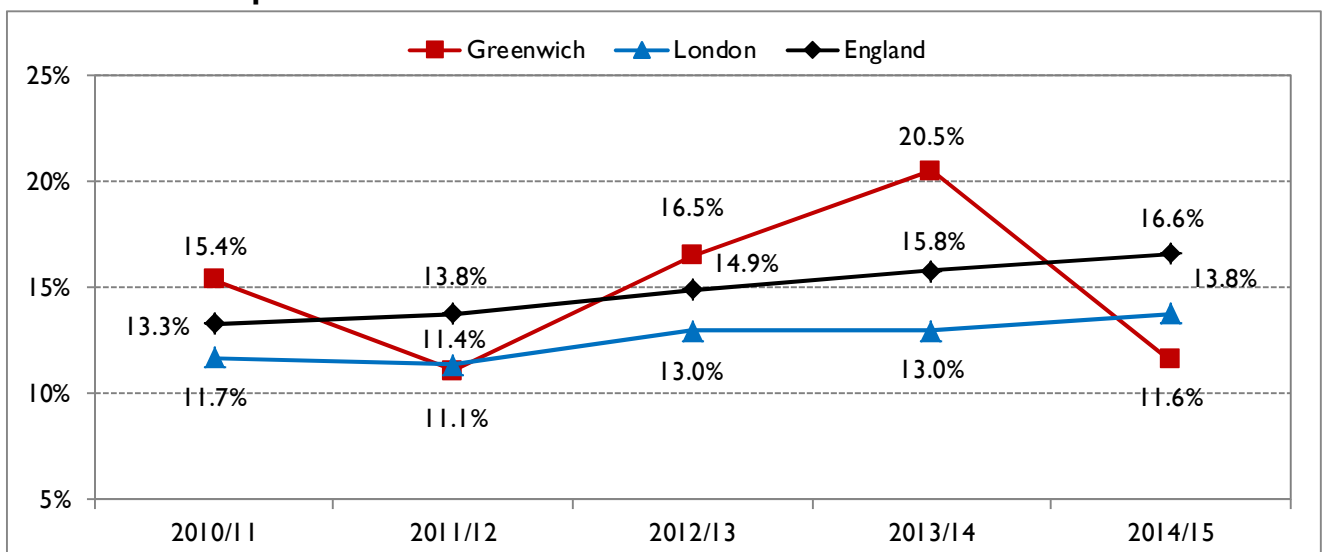
Chart 3.2.25 Percentage of Child Protection Plans ceasing after two years or more in reporting years 2010/11 to 2014/15



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

The proportion of children becoming the subject of a repeat child protection plan in Royal Greenwich has decreased by 8.9% points since 2013/14.

Chart 3.2.26 Percentage of children becoming the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time between 2010/11 and 2014/15



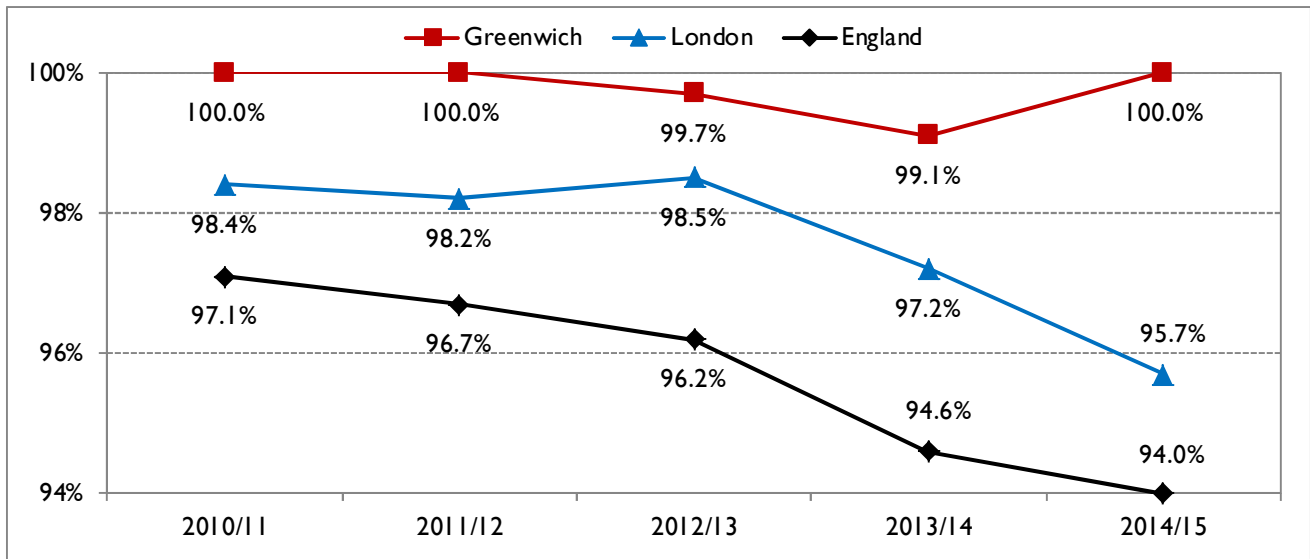
Source: DfE SFR Children in Need in England 2014/15

“[Royal Greenwich needs] access to advocacy services to support children and young people attending and participating in child protection conferences.” (Ofsted inspection, December 2012)

Advocates are now 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 2010/11 and 2014/15



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

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 2015, there were 14 children in private fostering arrangements in Royal Greenwich.

Table 3.2.28 Performance on private fostering visits between 2011/12 and 2014/15

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
2011/12	Greenwich	88%	57%	90%
	England	77%	65%	66%
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%

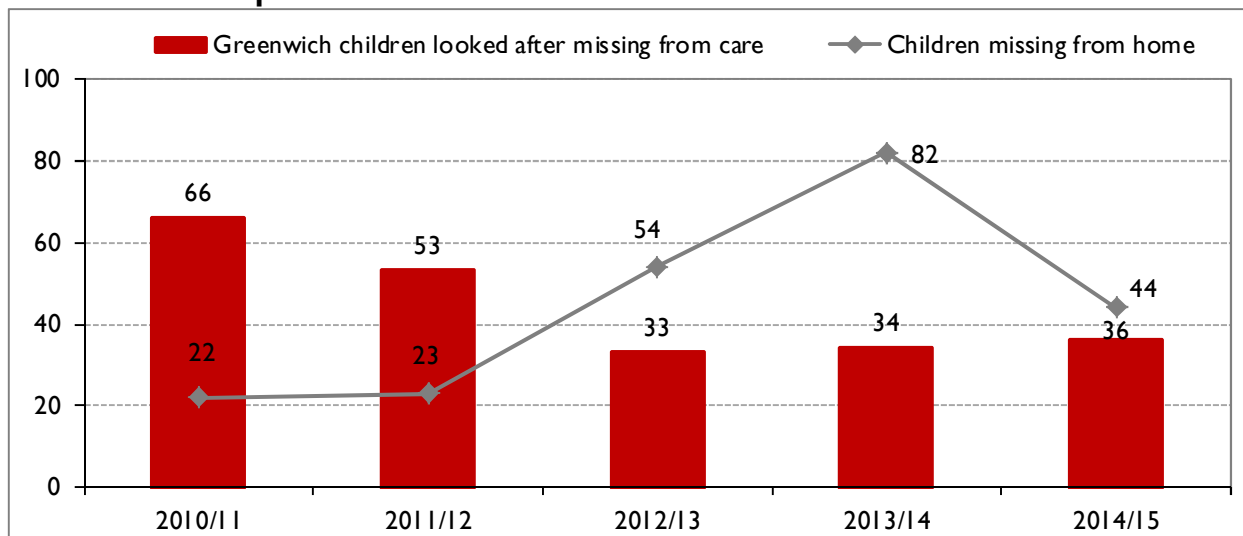
Source: DfE SFR Notifications of private fostering arrangements in England 2012-2015

Missing from home or care

When a child goes missing, risk factors for each child are discussed and co-ordinated action plans put in place to prevent them going missing again. In the last year there has been a significant reduction in the number of children reported to be missing from home for more than 24 hours. Most children go missing from home for more than 24 hours on one occasion only (66% - 29 out of 44 children) and in most cases, children who go missing from home do not require any additional intervention from Children's Safeguarding and Social Care, Police or Community Safety. However, we know that the risk of harm increases when children go missing on more than one occasion.

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.

Chart 3.2.29 Number of children missing from care or home for a period of 24 hours or more between April 2010 and March 2015



Source: Greenwich Children's Services

Child Sexual Exploitation

The Child Sexual Exploitation Multi Agency Planning (CSE MAP) was established in May 2012 to improve information sharing between Children's Services, local police and partner agencies to support the identification of children at risk of sexual exploitation.

- CSE MAP discussed 46 children identified at risk of CSE between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2015 (compared to 59 children in 2013/14).
- Nearly two thirds of the children were aged between 15 or above when first identified with a CSE risk.
- All but one of the young people identified were female.
- The majority of children referred to the CSE MAP were White British 52% and 13% were Black whilst the remaining children came from a range of BME communities.
- The majority of children were attending a local school whilst 13% were attending alternative education provision.
- Domestic violence, periods of going missing, gang involvement and mental illness were interrelating risk factors that are prevalent when CSE is an identified risk.
- All of the children had an allocated social worker. At the time of the initial referral for a CSE MAP 26% of the children were looked after while a similar percentage were either subject of a child protection plan or a child in need plan (26%).

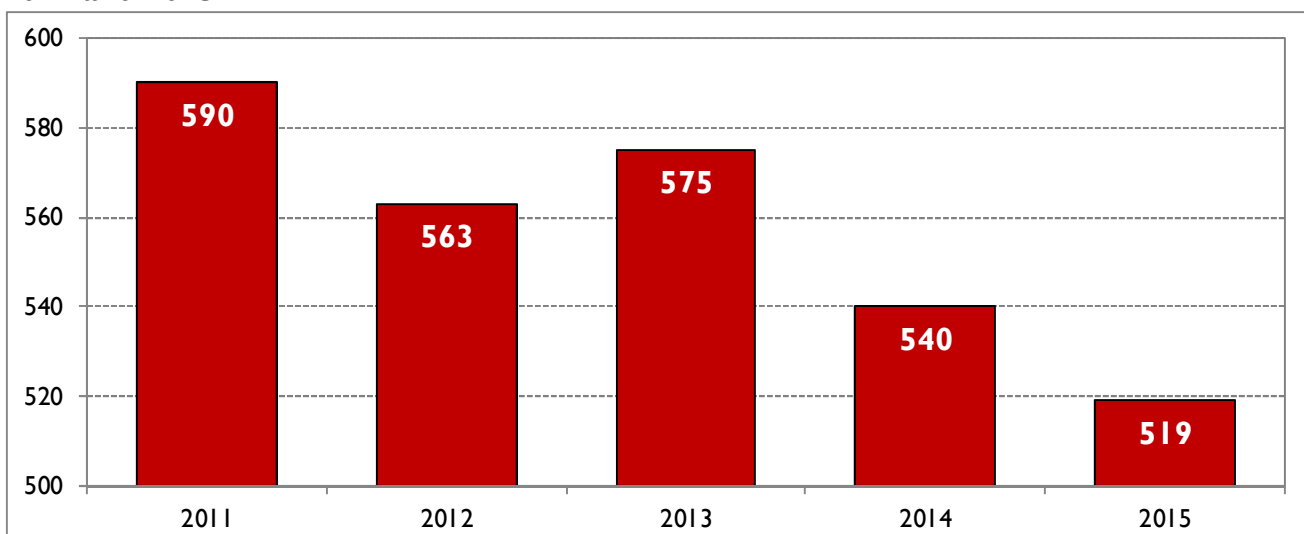
3.3 Our most vulnerable children and young people live in a safe and permanent home where their aspirations are raised

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, following a child being taken into police protection or as the result of a court order.

Children looked after number and profile

There were 21 fewer children looked after by Royal Greenwich as at 31 March 2015, a 4% reduction on the previous year. This is the lowest number of children looked after in Royal Greenwich since 2009 and opposes the national trend, which has risen by 1%.

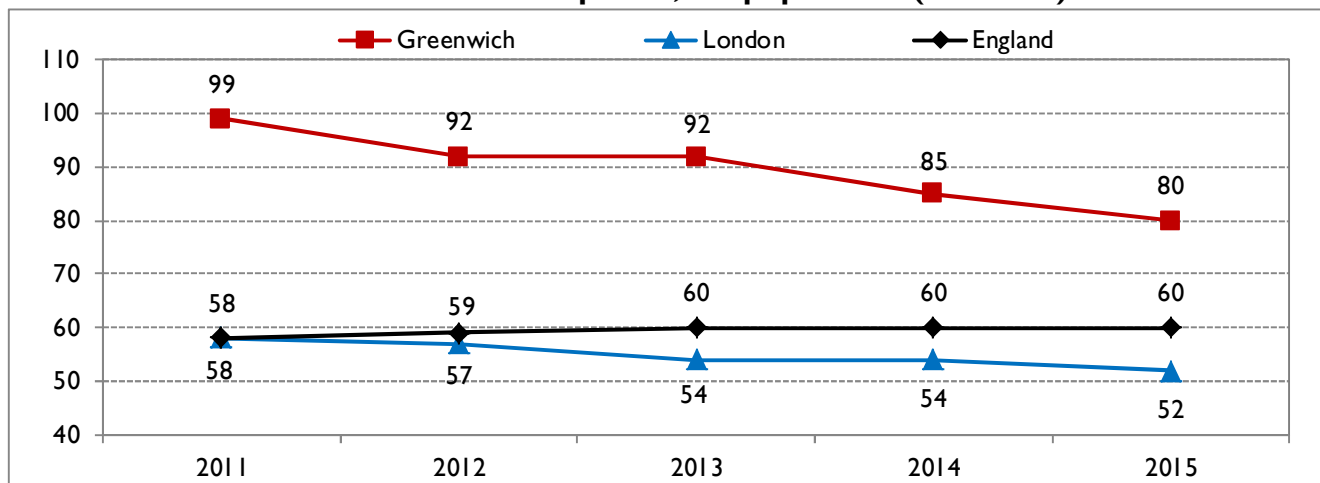
Chart 3.3.1 Children looked after in Royal Greenwich as at 31 March each year between 2011 and 2015



Source: SSDA 903 SFR, 2014/15 provisional

Although the number of children looked after in Royal Greenwich is reducing, the rate of children looked after per 10,000 remains higher than nationally and in London (an additional 20 children and 28 children per 10,000 respectively). However, this gap is narrowing.

Chart 3.3.2 Children looked after rate per 10,000 population (under 18) at 31 March



Source: SSDA 903 SFR, 2014/15

Table 3.3.3 Children who started to be looked after during the year ending 31 March 2015 by age on entering care 1001 days

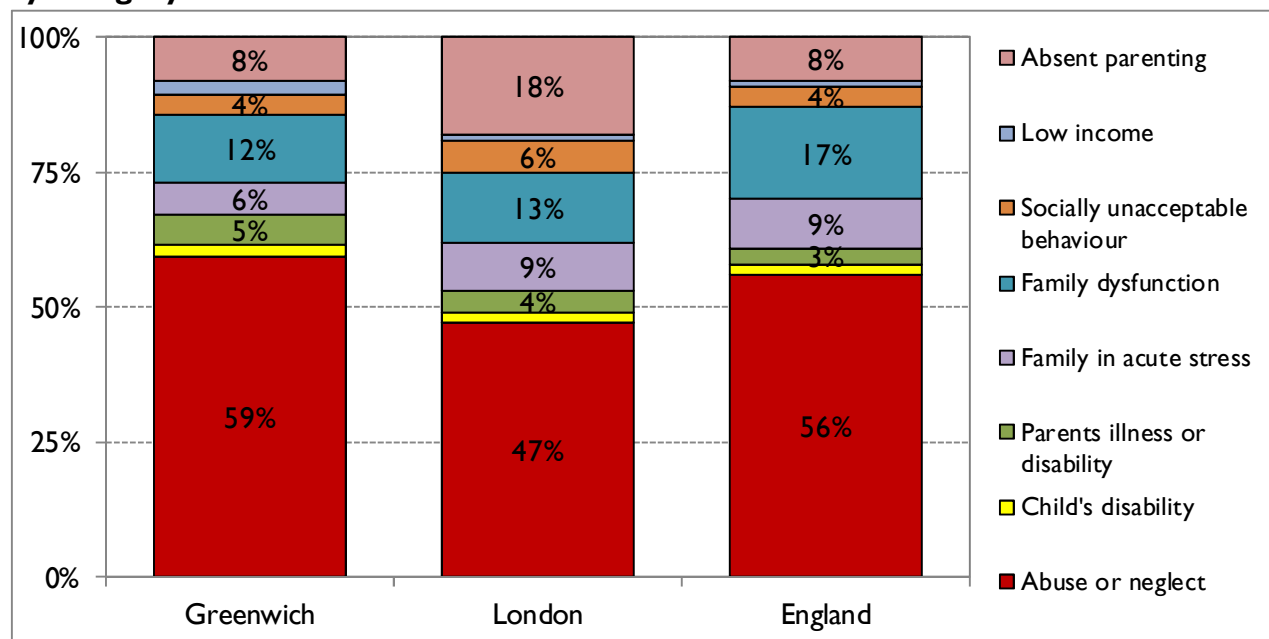
Number of children becoming looked after	Total	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 15	16 and over
Greenwich	258	13%	17%	24%	26%	19%
London	5,710	12%	12%	16%	34%	26%
England	31,070	19%	19%	18%	29%	16%

Source: SSDA 903 SFR, 2014/15

In Royal Greenwich during 2014/15, as in London and nationally, most children who became looked after did so because of abuse or neglect. The proportion of children becoming looked after because of low income is higher in Royal Greenwich (2.3%) than in London (0.7%) and nationally (0.3%).

Children becoming looked after through absent parenting includes unaccompanied asylum seeking children. The number of unaccompanied children within Royal Greenwich has risen slightly from 24 during 2013/14 to 27 during 2014/15, although the number each year remains consistently lower than previous years (there were 110 in 2006/07).

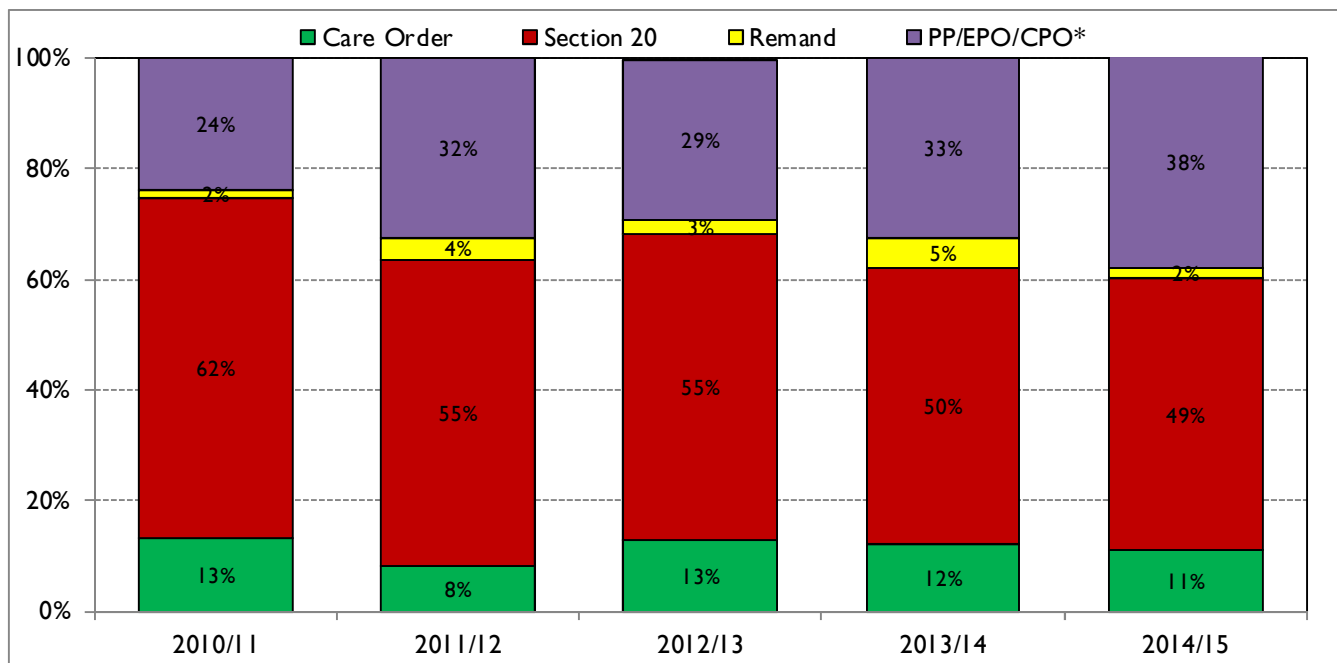
Chart 3.3.4 Children who started to be looked after during the year ending 31 March 2015 by category of need



Source: SSDA 903 SFR, 2014/15

There has been a rise in the proportion of children becoming looked after through the powers of Police Protection during 2014/15. Almost three quarters (74%) of the children who began to be looked after under police protection were part of sibling groups.

Chart 3.3.5 Children becoming looked after in Royal Greenwich by legal status between 2010/11 and 2014/15



Source: SSDA 903 SFR, 2014/15

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

As at 31 March 2015, 55% of children looked after were boys and 45% were girls, the same proportions as the most recent national and similar to London figures (57% and 43% respectively). The number of males aged 15-17 is 48% greater than the number of females of the same age group. More than half (57%) of the males in this older age range have been looked after for two years or more, and mainly entered care prior to adolescence (54% aged 13 or under). Although there are groups within our looked after population which consist of mainly older males, such as remanded young people and unaccompanied minors, these currently only account for 3% and 16% respectively within the 15-17 year old males looked after.

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 (51%), though it has been slowly closing the gap with the overall borough population for young people under 18 (50%).

Table 3.3.6 Percentage of children looked after in Royal Greenwich at 31 March 2015 by ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other*
Greenwich CLA	519	51%	18%	4%	24%	3%
Greenwich 0-17 population	--	50%	10%	9%	27%	3%
London CLA	10,000	42%	16%	8%	28%	6%
England CLA	69,540	77%	9%	4%	7%	3%

Source: SSDA 903 SFR, 2014/15, population from Nomis (2011 Census)

* Other also includes Unknown

Table 3.3.7 Reviews of children looked after between 2010/11 and 2014/15

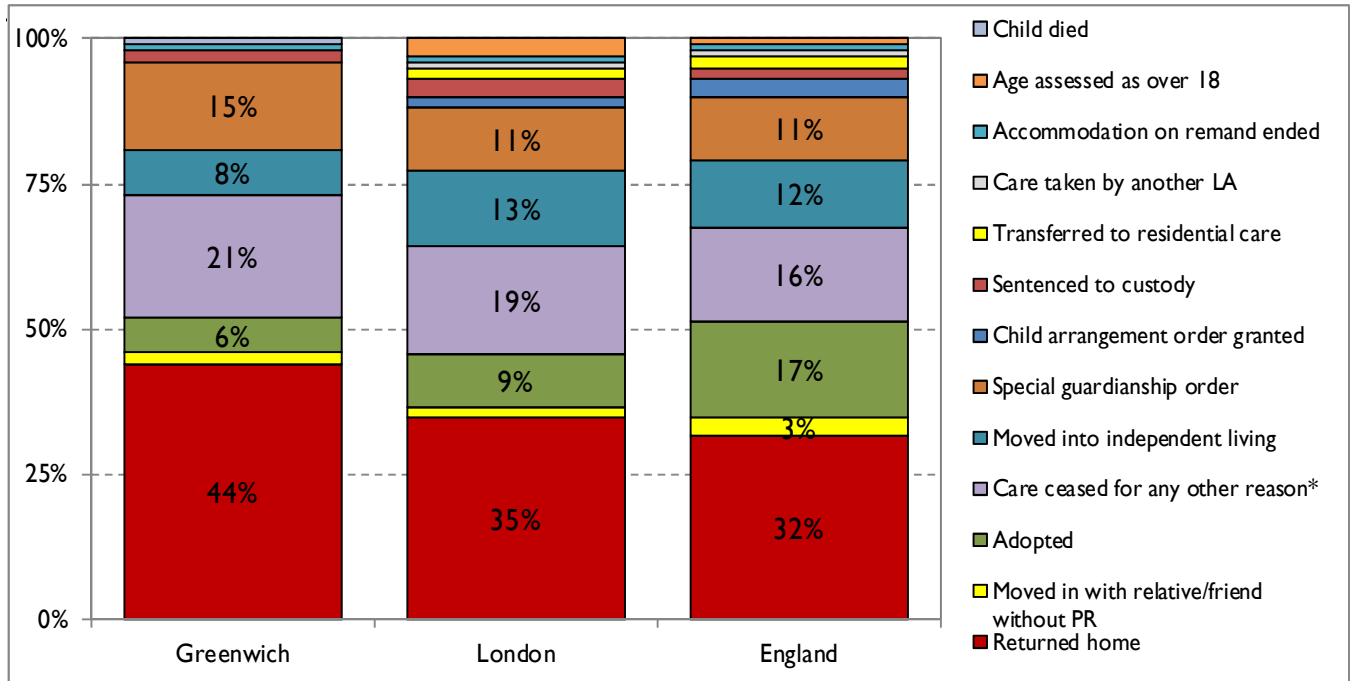
Reviews	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Children looked after who were reviewed on time during the year	97.5%	96.5%	96.3%	93.5%	97.8%
Participation of children looked after in reviews	87.1%	88.4%	89.6%	94.9%	91.1%

Source: SSDA 903 SFR and local data 2012/13 - 2014/15

Securing permanence

Fewer children left care in Royal Greenwich in 2014/15 compared to 2013/14 (from 312 to 287 children). The proportion of children rehabilitated home was higher in Royal Greenwich (44%) than both London (35%) and nationally (32%). The number of children finding other forms of permanence through adoption, child arrangement orders and special guardianship orders is slightly higher for children looked after by Royal Greenwich (22%) than London (21%) but lower than nationally (32%).

Table 3.3.8 Children who ceased to be looked after during the year ending 31 March 2015 by reason episode ceased

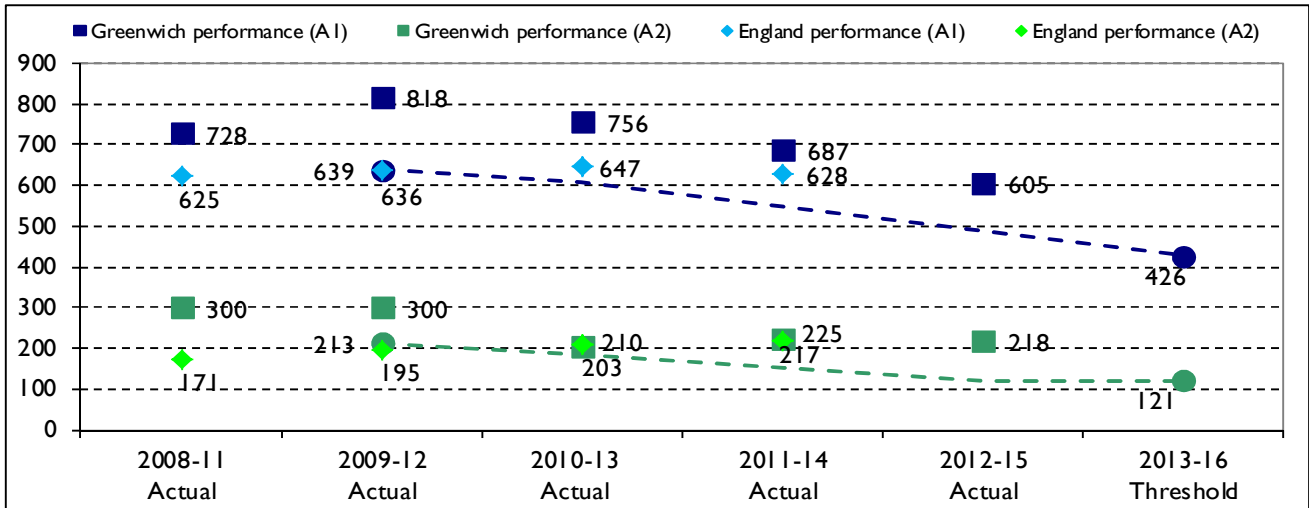


Source: SSDA 903 SFR, 2014/15

*Includes young people turning 18

The last three years have seen improvements in the average time between 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, April 2008 to March 2015



Source: DfE Adoption Scorecard

Note: Thresholds indicate national targets for sliding scale reduction

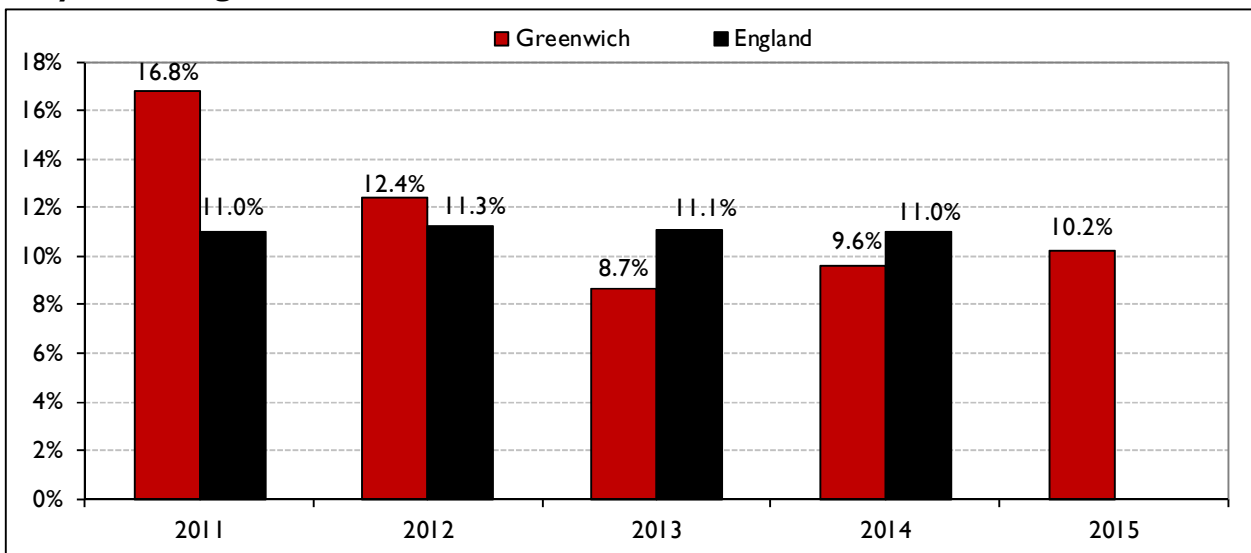
A1 - Average days between becoming looked after and being placed for adoption

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

Children looked after placement stability and quality

Approximately 10% of children looked after had three or more placements in the year ending March 2015. 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 2011 and 2015



Source: SDA 903 SFR, 2014/15 provisional

The proportion of Royal Greenwich children looked after in stable placements (of at least two years) has declined since 2013/14 and is now slightly lower than the most recent national performance. However, children moving into permanent placements other than adoption (e.g. SGO) will count negatively in the measure.

Table 3.3.11 Placement performance indicators for 2014/15, compared to 2013/14

Performance Indicator Description	Greenwich 2013/14	Greenwich 2014/15	National 2013/14
Children looked after at 31 March with three or more placements during the year ending 31 March	52/540	53/519	-
	9.6%	10.2%	11.0%
Children looked after for at least 2.5 years at 31 March, in the same for at least 2 years (under 16s)	160/207	131/197	-
	77.3%	66.5%	67.0%
The percentage of children looked after at 31 March placed outside LA boundary and more than 20 miles from where they used to live	142/540	149/519	-
	26.3%	28.7%	12.0%

Source: SSDA 903 SFR, 2014/15 provisional

The vast majority of Royal Greenwich children looked after live in good or outstanding placements as judged by Ofsted as at 31 March 2015 (92%). There were no children in inadequate settings.

“My experience of being in care was nice, I was welcomed by the carers on arrival. I stayed with them for two and a half years during which we had mostly good times.”

Royal Greenwich young person formerly in care

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

Inspection settings in the borough	Greenwich		England
	No.	Mar-15	Mar-15
LA Owned Children's Homes	1	100%	74%
LA Private and Voluntary Children's Homes	4	25%	69%

Source: Ofsted

Table 3.3.13 Percentage judged good or outstanding by Ofsted for each type of setting

Inspection settings commissioned by RBG for children looked after	Greenwich	
	No.	Mar-15
Private & Voluntary Children's Homes	32	75%
Private & Voluntary Fostering and Adoption	50	88%
Other Residential Settings	2	100%
All Non-LA Placement Settings	83	84%

Source: SSDA 903 Ofsted Additional Dataset 2014/15

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

Royal Greenwich children looked after 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.

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

Health Outcomes for CLA	Greenwich 2013/14	Greenwich 2014/15	London Average 2014/15	National Average 2014/15
Completed health assessments	386 / 393	346 / 371	-	-
	98.2%	93.3%	90.5%	89.7%
Completed dental checks	355 / 393	340 / 371	-	-
	90.3%	91.6%	89.2%	85.8%
Up to date immunisations	319 / 393	335 / 371	-	-
	81.2%	90.3%	85.3%	87.8%
Up to date development assessments (under 5s)	45 / 48	39 / 41	-	-
	93.8%	95.1%	92.3%	89.4%
Substance misuse treatment (of young people in treatment)	8 / 15	6 / 23	-	-
	53.3%	26.1%	48.6%	48.6%

Source: SSDA 903 Return 2013/13, 2014/15

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 2010/11 and 2014/15

	2010/11 Average Score	2011/12 Average Score	2012/13 Average Score	2013/14 Average Score	2014/15 Average Score
Greenwich	12.9	12.1	12.8	13.2	13.6
London	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.2
England	13.9	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9

Source: SSDA 903 Return 2010/11 - 2014/15

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 3.0% of the looked after females aged 15-17 in March 2015 from 2.8% in March 2014, 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 2012/13 and 2014/15

Health Measure	Disabled	Non-Disabled
Health Assessment	97.4%	96.1%
Dental Checks	87.1%	93.1%
Immunisations	89.7%	86.2%

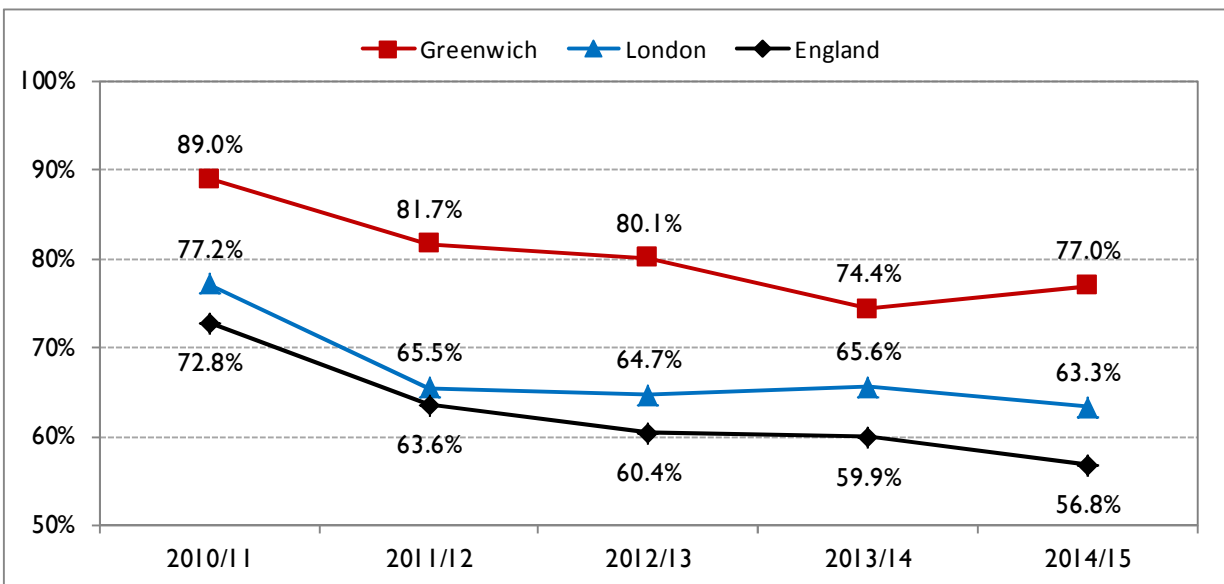
Source: Greenwich Children's Services

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

Educational engagement of young offenders

Between April 2014 and March 2015, 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% points of the cohort.

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

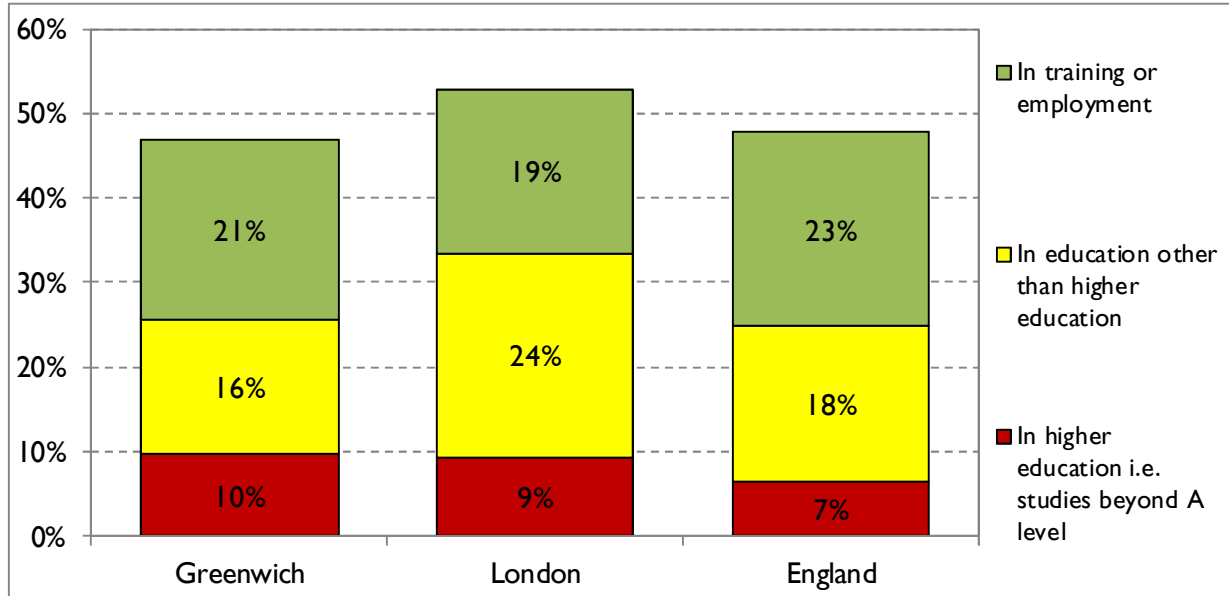


Source: Youth Justice Board

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.

Chart 3.5.2 Employment, education and training of care leavers 2014/15



Source: SSDA 903 SFR 2014/15

The proportion of Royal Greenwich care leavers aged 19-21 who were in employment, education or training during 2014/15 is below the national and London averages, although Royal Greenwich care leavers are more likely to be in higher education.

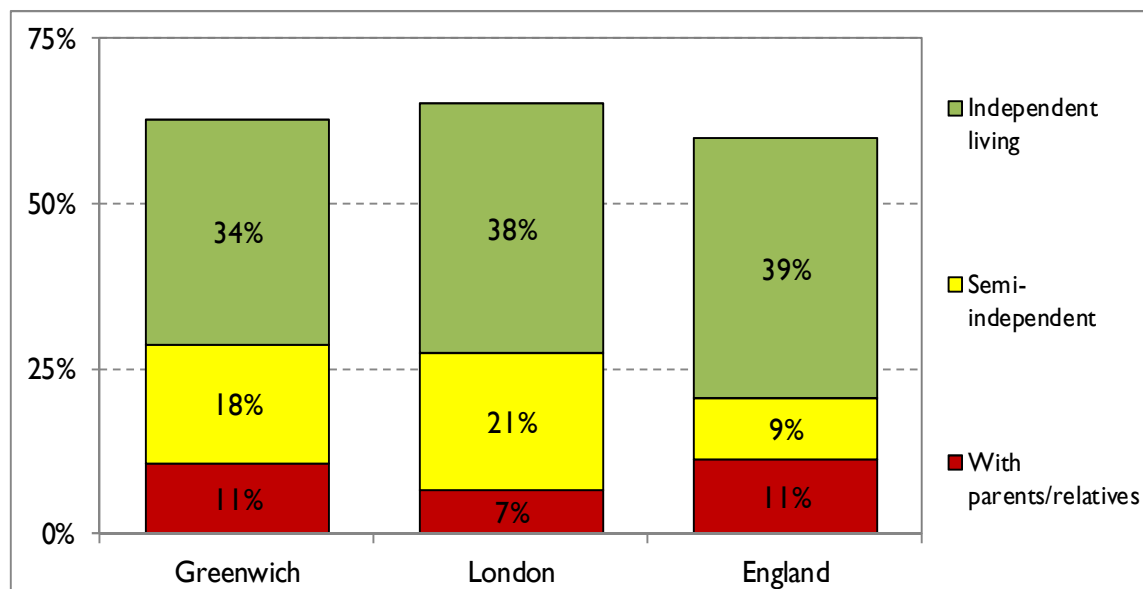
Table 3.5.3 Participation of care leavers 2014/15

Care leavers in education, employment or training	Greenwich 2014/15	London Average 2014/15	National Average 2014/15
The proportion of young people aged 19-21 who were looked after aged 16 who were EET	106 / 226	2,970 / 5,610	12,590 / 26,330
	46.9%	52.9%	47.8%
Care leavers aged 19-21 who were in higher education	22 / 226	520 / 5,610	1,700 / 26,330
	9.7%	9.3%	6.5%

Source: SSDA 903 SFR 2014/15

A smaller proportion of Royal Greenwich care leavers are living in suitable accommodation than in London or nationally (75% in Royal Greenwich compared to 83% London and 81% respectively). A greater proportion of care leavers both nationally and from Royal Greenwich return to live with parents or relatives than in London.

Chart 3.5.4 Accommodation of care leavers 2014/15



Source: SSDA 903 SFR 2014/15

Glossary

APS	Average Points Score
ASB	Anti-Social Behaviour
ASD	Autistic Spectrum Disorder
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
CACT	Charlton Athletic Community Trust
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services
CASH	Contraception and Sexual Health
CIN	Children in Need
CLA	Children Looked After
CPP	Child Protection Plan
CYPP	Children and Young People Plan
DfE	Department for Education
DfT	Department for Transport
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
EAL	English as an Additional Language
EET	In Education, Employment or Training
EHA	Early Help Assessment
EHC	Education, Health and Care
EYFS	Early Years Foundation Stage
EYR	Early Years Register
FIOS	Families Information Outreach Service
FAP	Fair Access Panel
FSM	Free School Meals
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
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
LDD	Learning Difficulties and Disabilities
LGfL	London Grid for Learning
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
PHBF	Public Health Birth Files
PSHE	Personal, Social and Health Education

RBG	Royal Borough of Greenwich
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

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 5 individuals

-- = not available

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

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



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