



Richmond upon Thames
Children and Young People's Trust

Children and Young People's Plan 2009-13

Needs Analysis 2009-2010 Update

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Introduction

The Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) is the main planning document for organisations working with children and young people in the Borough. It sets out the vision to improve outcomes for all children and young people in the Borough working towards the Every Child Matters principles. In order to provide a comprehensive CYPP and to understand what the priorities are it is essential to develop a thorough understanding of the needs of children and young people within the Borough. This document provides a summary of all data we have available concerning children and young people in the London Borough of Richmond. It should be viewed as a supporting document to the CYPP 2009-13.

The data contained in this document is collected from a variety of sources locally and nationally and has allowed us to compare our performance against other London Boroughs, statistical neighbours¹ and the national picture. This enables us to give a balanced view of the outcomes for children and young people of Richmond and how they compare to their peers. It has been compiled using the latest data from the many agencies working with children and young people in the Borough as well as from young people themselves through surveys and consultation events.

This document is intended to be the starting point for understanding need within the borough and whilst it has helped to steer the development of the CYPP, understanding need is an ongoing process. To reflect any changes or trends within the borough this document will remain 'live' and will be updated regularly with a more detailed analysis and narrative as we strengthen our knowledge in particular areas. The economy and the emergency budget is a salient point for concern for example and this downturn and slow recovery is expected to have significant effects in certain areas. By keeping the needs analysis live we will be able to identify and respond to any challenges that occur during these times at the earliest possible opportunity.

In updating this document we will endeavour to analyse further the 'underlying need' within different areas of the borough. This process has already started with the formation of the Quindrat Commissioning Boards for area based commissioning and quindrat needs analysis to identify specific needs in each area. We will cross reference all documents that have been used in this analysis and provide links in the web version to act as a signpost for further information about specific areas.

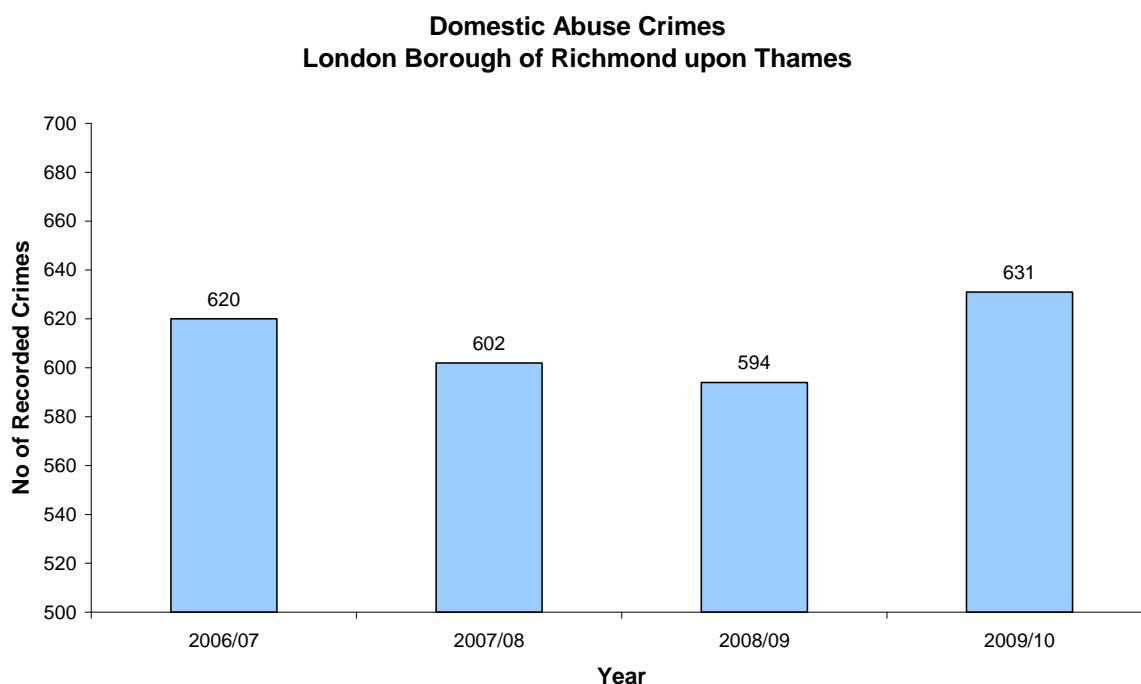
To facilitate ease of use, this document is aligned to the themes and benefits contained within the commitments grid of the main plan www.richmond.gov.uk/cypp. Under each benefit the relevant performance information can be found with a short narrative and comment on current performance. It is important to bear in mind when viewing this data that much of the information relates to current service provision and performance. Although it identifies the potential for performance improvements, it will only ever be a proxy for the underlying need which we may not yet have identified. This needs analysis is essential reading for children, families and young people's service users seeking to understand the needs and priorities of the Children and Young People in the Borough.

¹ Statistical Neighbours are LOCAL authorities with similar socio-economic characteristics to each other. Richmond has eleven statistical neighbours including Barnet, Bracknell Forest, Bromley, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Kingston upon Thames, Oxfordshire, Surrey, Windsor and Maidenhead and Wokingham.

Theme 1: Ensuring all children and young people are safe and healthy

1.1 Ensure all children and young people are safe from harm, and do not suffer maltreatment or neglect

1.1.1 Fewer children and young people experience risks in the home including from domestic abuse, parental substance abuse or mental ill health – and those who do, are identified quickly and supported



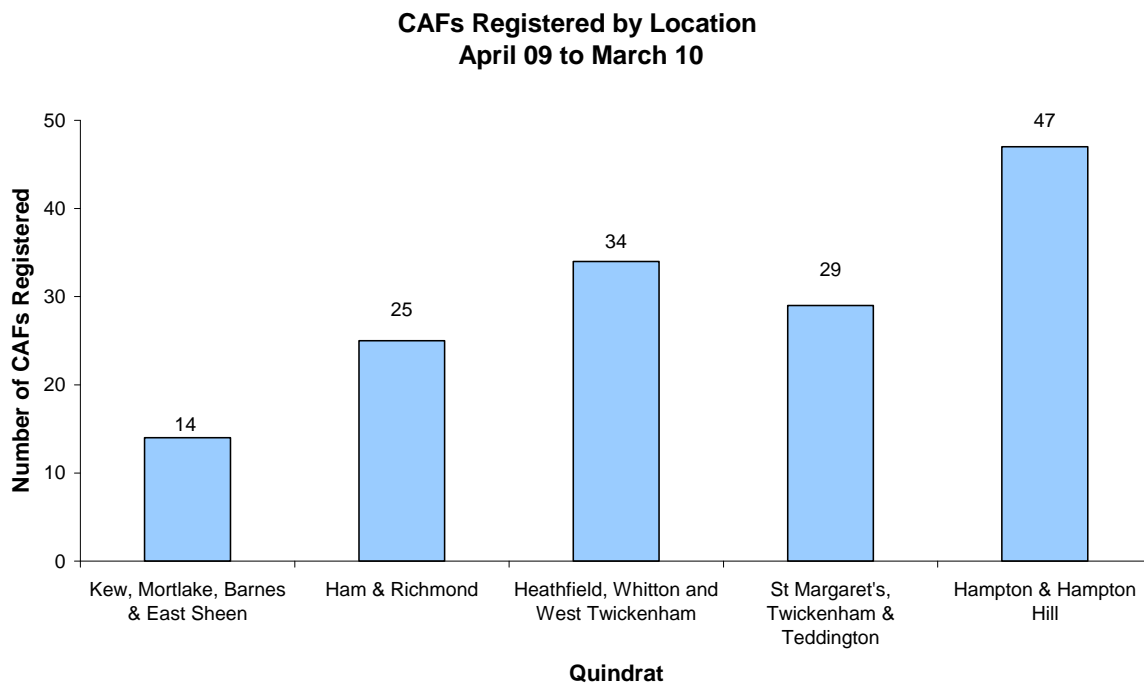
Graph: 1. Domestic abuse crimes.
Source: Metropolitan Police, Richmond Constabulary.

Graph 1 shows the number of reports of domestic abuse to the police from 2006/07 to 2009/10. The graph shows that following two years of decreasing numbers of crimes from 2006/07 to 2008/09 there was an increase in the number of crimes recorded in 2009/10. This equates to a 6.2% increase from the previous year. The Borough has a coordinated community approach to identifying and reducing domestic abuse including the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). The MARAC aims to increase the safety, health and wellbeing of victims and survivors of domestic abuse, including adults and their children and is chaired by the Detective Inspector in charge of Richmond Police Community Safety Unit (CSU).

During 2009/10 there were a total of 244 referrals to the MARAC². These cases have involved a total of 240 children. As the MARAC was only established in November 2007, there is limited data available on domestic abuse in the Borough and therefore it is too early to identify trends in terms of number and source of referrals received. However it is apparent that the referrals to MARAC are increasing, early indications suggest an

² Community Safety Partnership, Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference.

increasing trend in repeat victimisation. However this increase in referrals received by MARAC may also be due to heightened awareness of domestic abuse and therefore, increased reporting, rather than an increase in incidences.

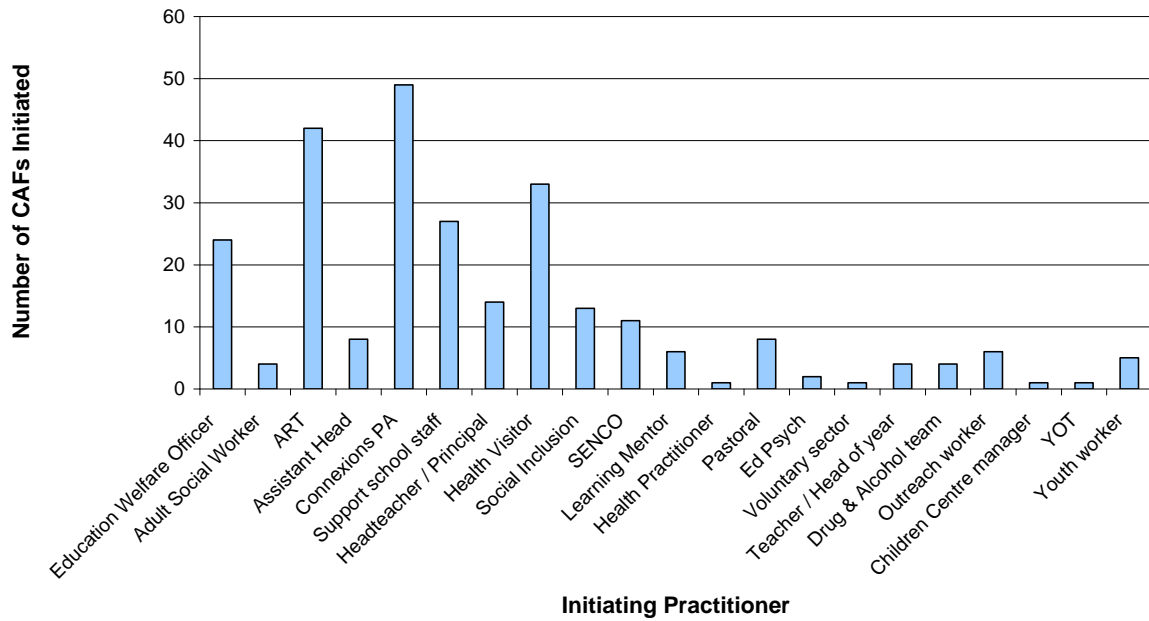


Graph: 2
Source: Common Assessment Framework Team June 2010

The Common Assessment Framework (CAF) is a standardised approach to conducting a multi agency assessment of a child’s additional needs and deciding how those needs should be met. The CAF should promote more effective, earlier identification of additional needs as well as improving integrated working by co-ordinating service provision.

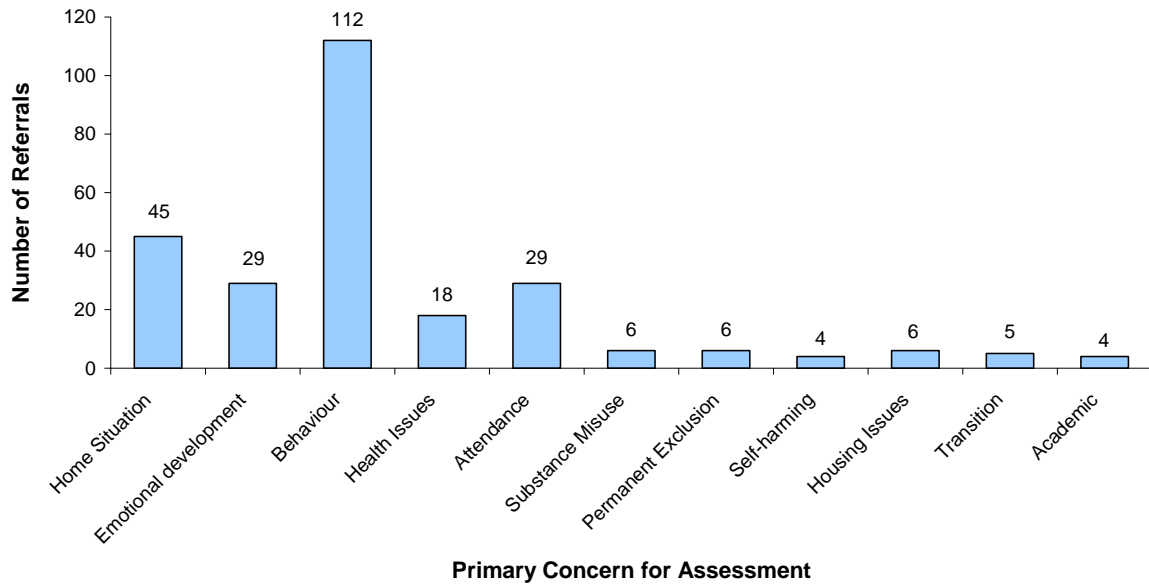
As graph 2 shows, there were a total of 149 CAFs registered in Richmond between April 2009 and March 2010 from a variety of areas within the Borough and from a range of sources (see graph 3 below). This is only a slight increase on the 122 for the previous year. It remains a necessity to continue training both current and new staff in CAF awareness and Lead Practitioner training to ensure the early intervention and access to protect and prevent support for the children and young people.

CAFs Initiated by Practitioner (April 2008 - March 2010)



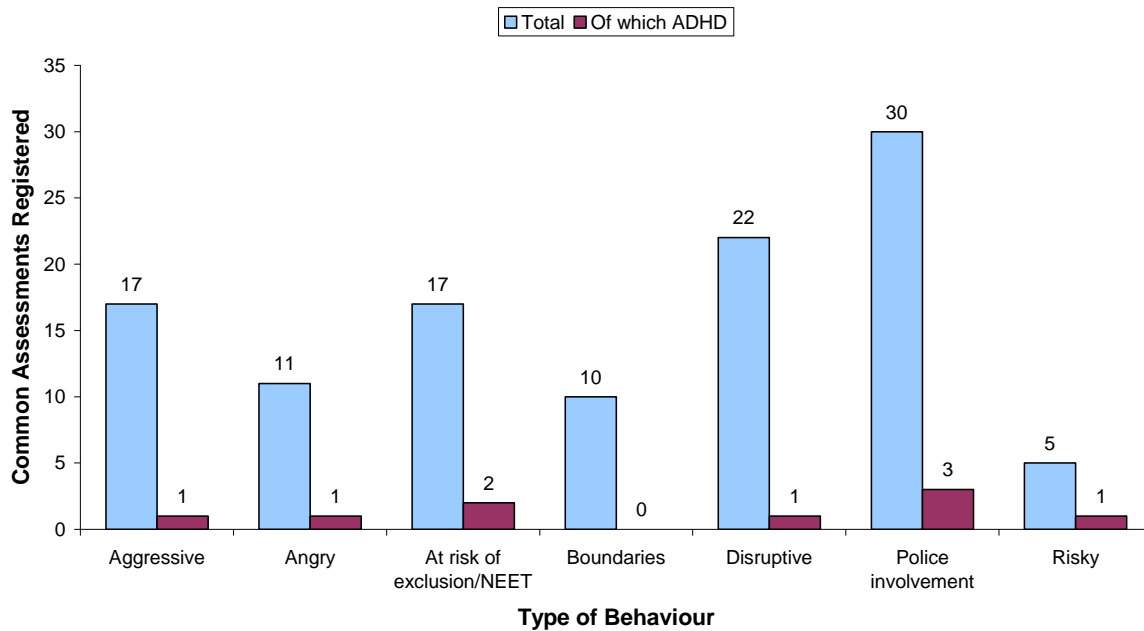
Graph 3
Source: Common Assessment Framework Team April 2010

**Primary Concern for Common Assessment
April 2008 to March 2010**



Graph 4
Source: Common Assessment Framework Team June 2010

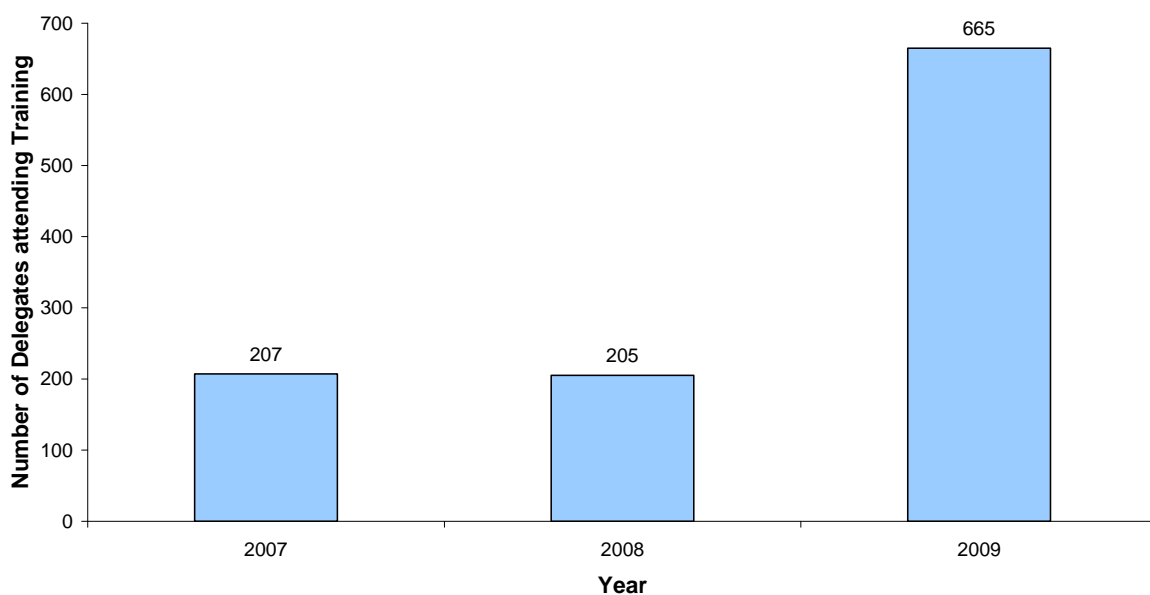
Behavioural Needs Analysis April 2008 - March 2010



Graph 5
Source: Common Assessment Framework Team June 2010

As the Common Assessment process has been embedded, it has become apparent that the primary reason for a Common Assessment to take place is due to behaviour issues (graph 4). From April 2008 to March 2010 there were a total of 264 CAFs with 42.4% carried out due to behaviour issues. Further investigation indicates that the main types of behaviour mainly involve the police or are disruptive with aggressive behaviour and the risk of exclusion/NEET also a factor. There is no direct link between behaviour issues and children with ADHD requiring a Common Assessment (graph 5).

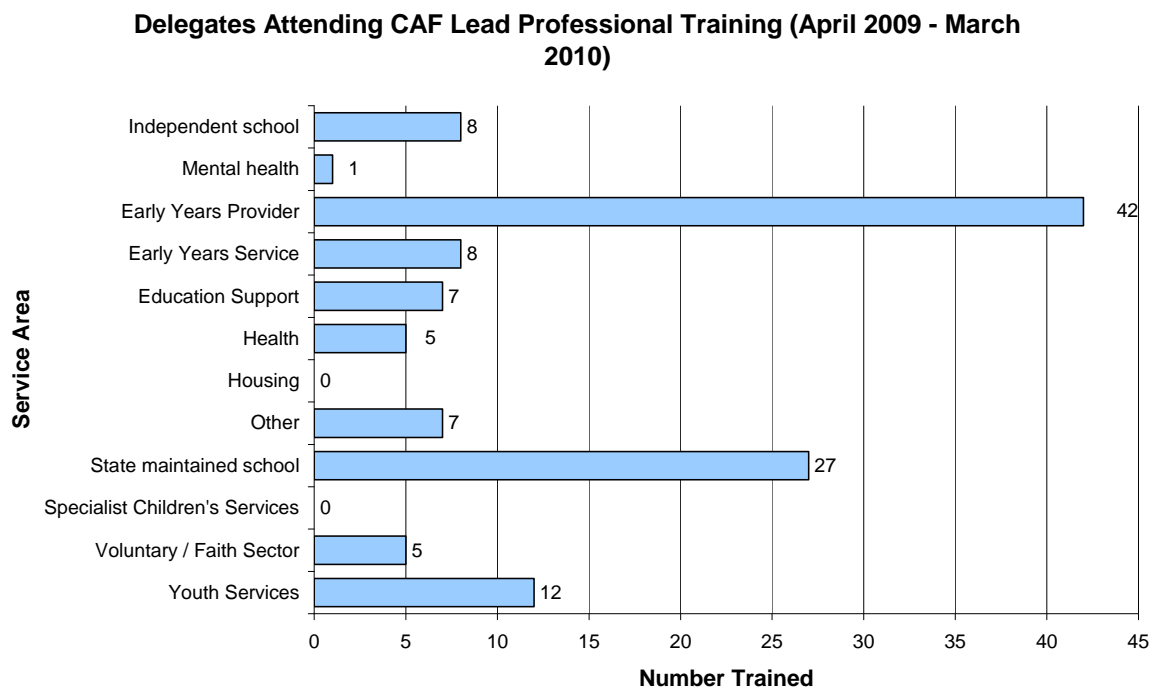
Introduction to Integrated Working: Information Sharing and CAF Awareness



Graph: 6
Source: Integrated Working Trainer April 2010

During 2007 a total of 207 individuals attended the 'Introduction to Integrated Working: Information Sharing and CAF awareness' training, in 2008 a further 205 individuals attended the training, with 665 attending during 2009. Numbers of staff attending the CAF Lead Professional (LP) two day course have steadily increased since inception in 2007. One hundred and twenty two individuals attended LP training in 2009. Integrated Working training is relevant to a number of different agencies and organisations across the Borough, including but not limited to youth service, voluntary sector, social services, PCT / health professionals, school staff and child minders.

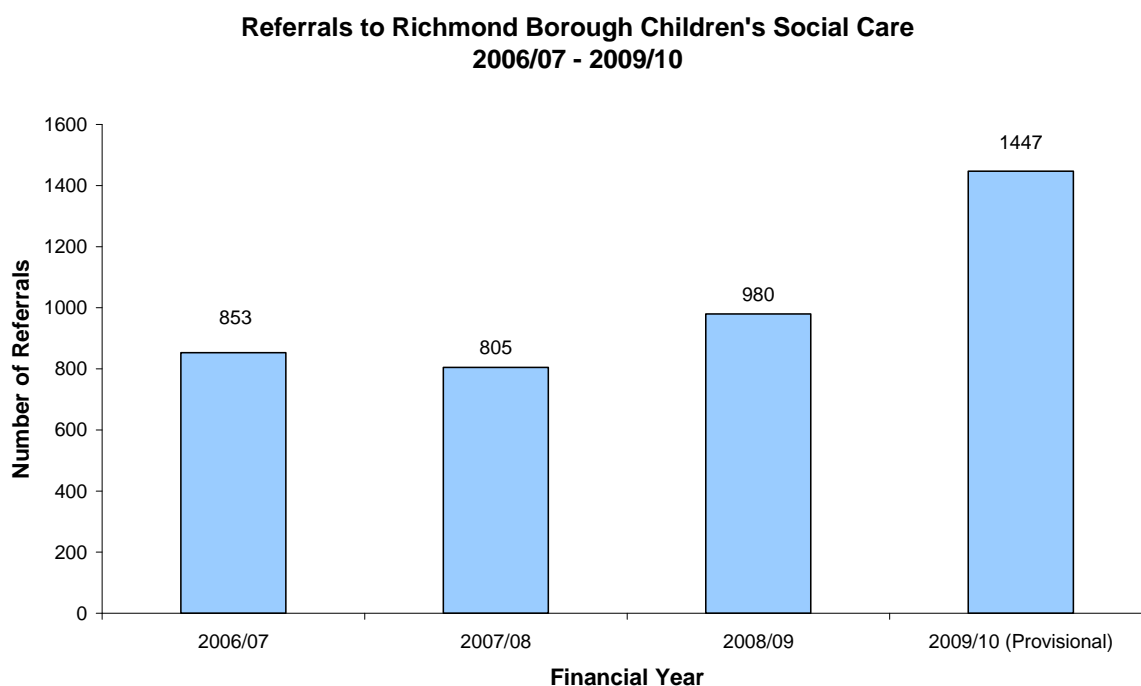
To further embed the CAF process into integrated working practice within the Borough it is estimated that further individuals require CAF Lead Professional training especially GPs, Early Years Providers and Independent schools. Graph 5 shows the service areas of individuals attending the CAF Lead Professional training for 2009. The largest percentage of delegates is from Early Years Providers 42 (34%), with schools also accounting for 27 (22%) of those undertaking the CAF Lead Professional Training.



Graph: 7
Source: Integrated Working Trainer April 2010

1.1.2 All children and young people at possible risk of significant harm are identified and referred to social care and assessed promptly

Children's social care plays a vital role in improving the outcomes and opportunities for the most vulnerable children and young people in the borough. Referrals to Richmond Borough Specialist Children's Services (SCS) can come from the public or from a variety of referring agencies and organisations such as health visitors, the police and schools.



Graph 8
Source: Richmond Borough CPR3 Return

Graph 6 above shows the number of referrals to children's social care over the period 2005/06 to 2009/10³. During this time there has been a gradual increase in the number of referrals received year on year from 853 in 2006/07 to 1447 in 2009/10 (70% increase).

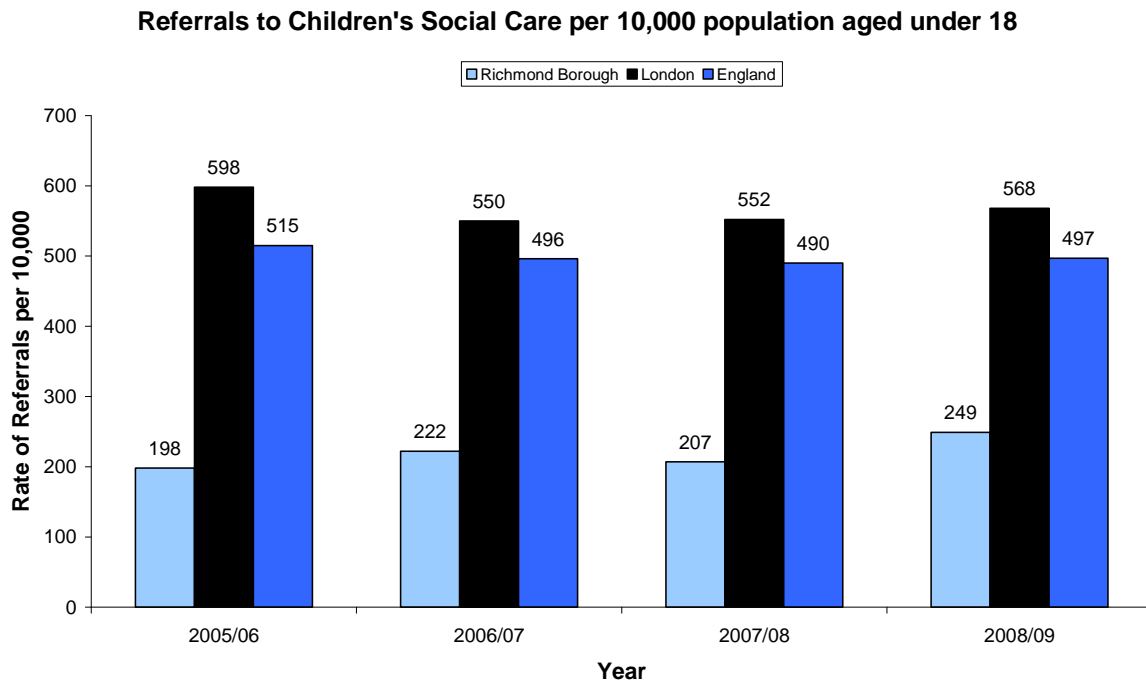
When comparing the 2008/09 referral data the Borough has a relatively low rate of referrals to children's social care when compared to statistical neighbours⁴ and the England average; this is shown in graph 9 which highlights the disparity in the rate of referrals of children per 10,000 population aged under 18. In 2008/09 the Richmond Borough had a rate of 249 referrals per 10,000 with London averaging 568 and England 497 referrals per 10,000.

Following the investigation of outcomes from referral data being received to Specialist Children's Services, a decision to implement a new single point of access service (SPA) was made and this is to ensure referrals are forwarded to the most appropriate service area. It is envisaged that the SPA will have a positive impact on Children's Services ensuring that all referrals are progressed through the most appropriate channels. Those that meet the safeguarding thresholds are referred to specialist children's services for the

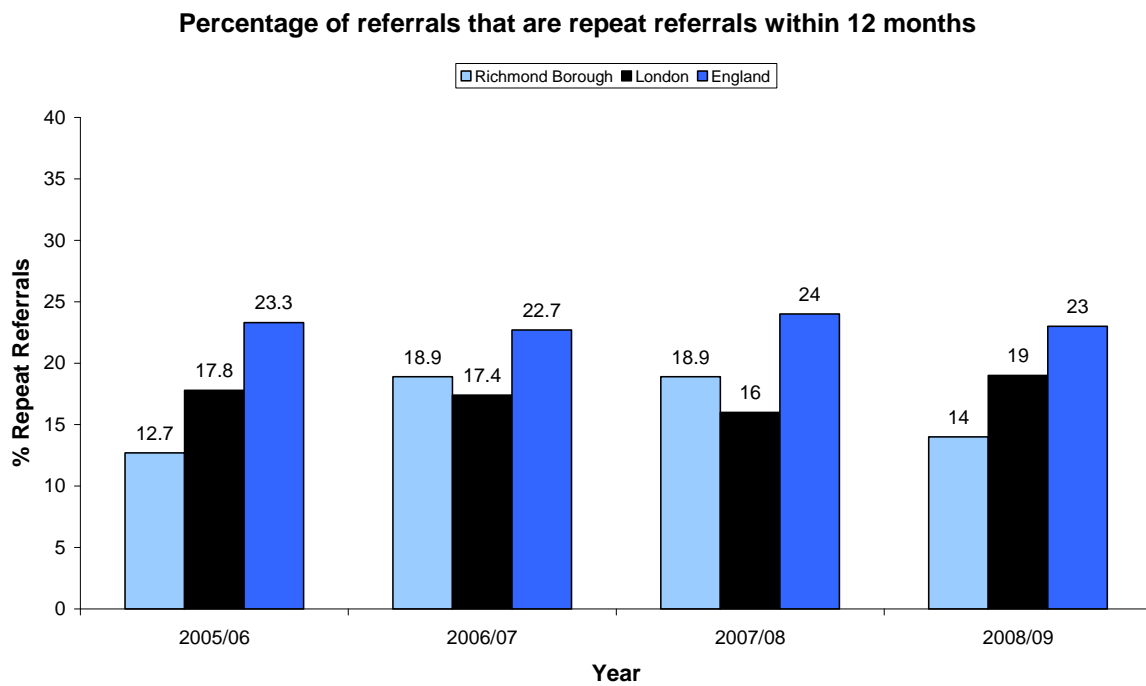
³ 2009/10 figures are provisional.

⁴ Statistical neighbours are a number of designated local authorities deemed to have similar characteristics. Comparing against statistical neighbours acts as an initial guide in determining whether performance is above or below the level that might be expected.

relevant assessments to be undertaken. The new SPA service will be operational from October 2010.



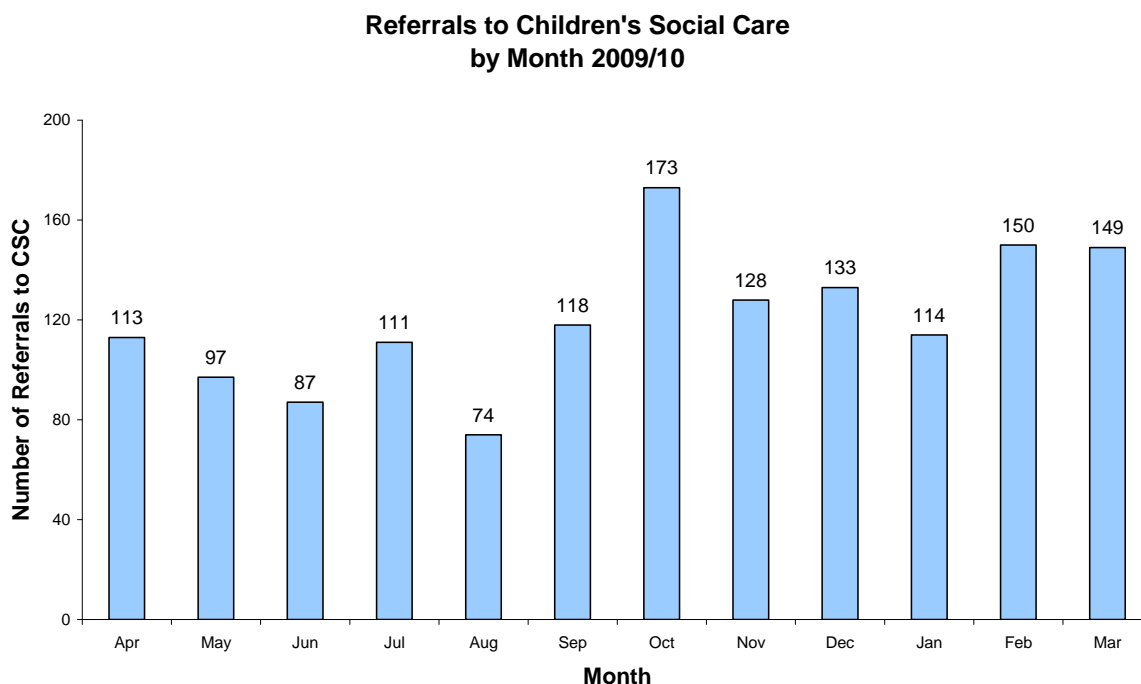
Graph 9
Source: Local Area Information Tool, June 2010.



Graph 10
Source: Local area Information Tool, June 2010

Graph 10 shows a decrease of 5% in the rate of re-referrals that occur within 12 months of a previous referral from 18.5% in 2007/08 to 14.5% in 2008/09. This decrease occurred despite an increase in the total number of referrals. This indicator tries to establish whether appropriate thresholds are being used in the cases of children who are in need. High or higher than average re-referral rates can indicate that services were not put in place or that cases were closed too early. High re-referral rates can also indicate a lack of understanding of thresholds for social care services or a limited range of preventative or support services in the area. Richmond Borough generally has a lower proportion of re-referrals than both statistical neighbours and the England average as shown above.

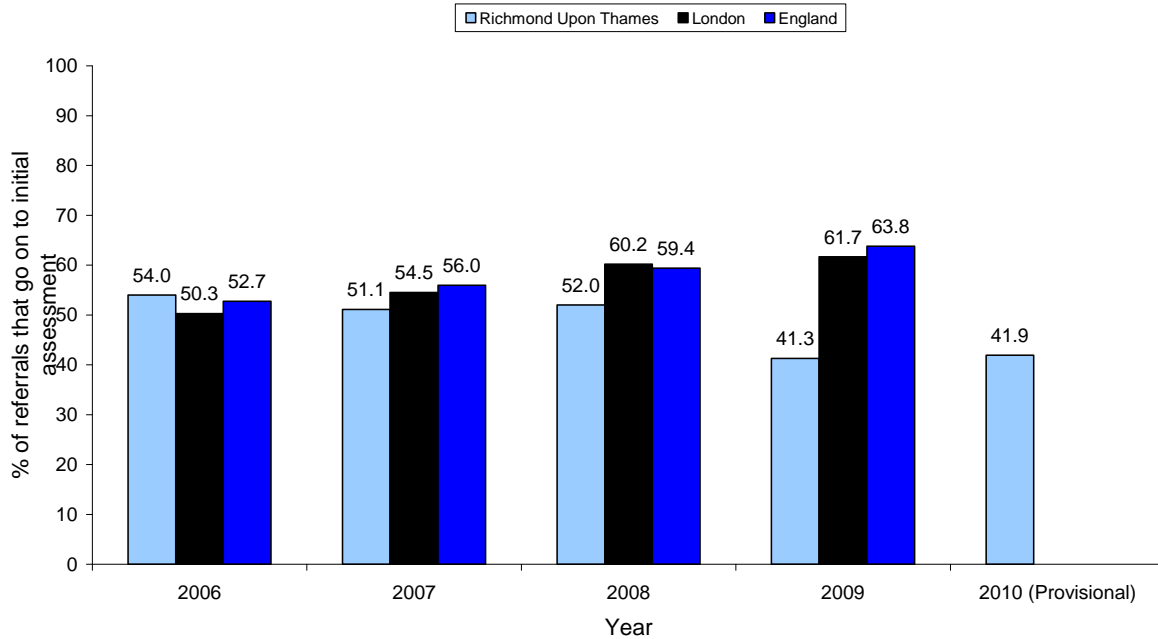
Over the course of the last year the numbers of referrals to specialist children’s services has varied from 74 (June 09) to 173 (October 09).



Graph: 11
Source: Richmond Borough Specialist Children’s Services. Provisional data.

Graph 12 (below) shows the percentage of referrals to Richmond Borough children’s social care that go on to initial assessment compared to the London and England averages. An initial assessment is a brief assessment of any child referred to children’s social care with a request that services be provided. It aims to establish what type of action should be taken by agencies involved with the child and family in respect of their needs. In 2008/09, 41% of referrals to children’s social care resulted in an initial assessment which is below both the London and England averages of where 61.7% and 63.8% respectively. Provisional data for 2009/10 indicates that 41.9% of referrals to Children’s Social Care resulted in an initial assessment. This figure is consistent with the previous year and has remained stable during the last twelve months.

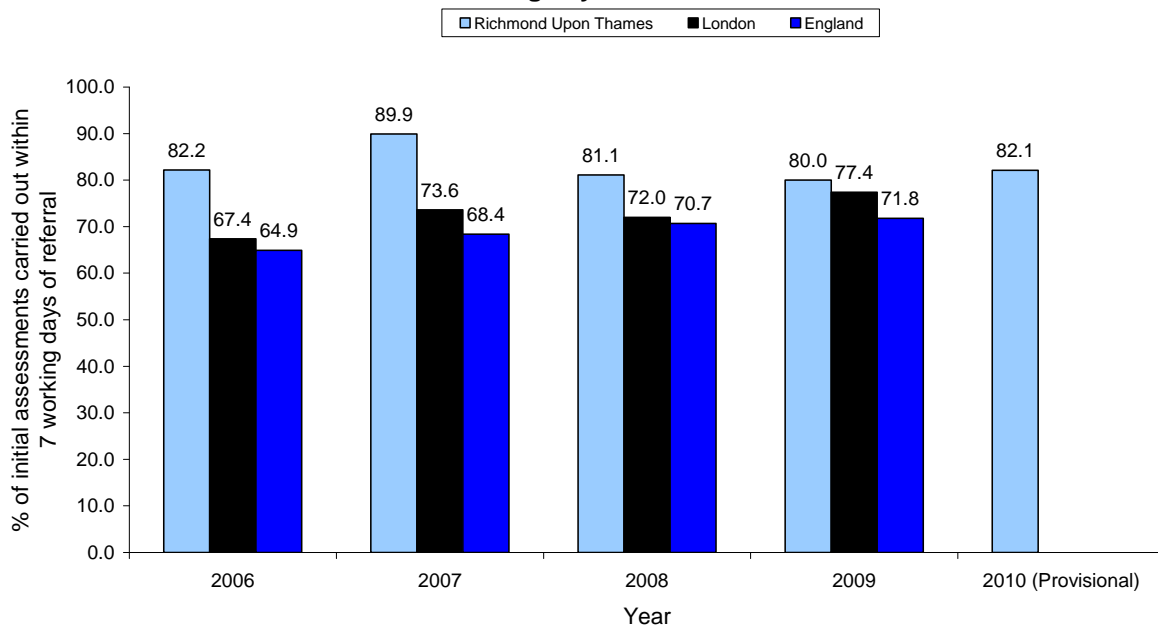
NI. 68 Referrals to children's social care going on to initial assessment



Graph 12
Source: DfE Local Area Information Tool, June 2010.

Provisional figures for 2009/10 indicate that there were a total of 605 initial assessments carried out of which 82.3% were completed within seven working days of referral. The total number of initial assessments completed increased 49% from the number completed in 2008/09 and the percentage completed within 7 working days also increased slightly. As shown in graph 11; the Borough performs consistently above both the London (77.4%) and England (71.8%) averages for this performance indicator.

NI 59. Initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 7 working days of referral

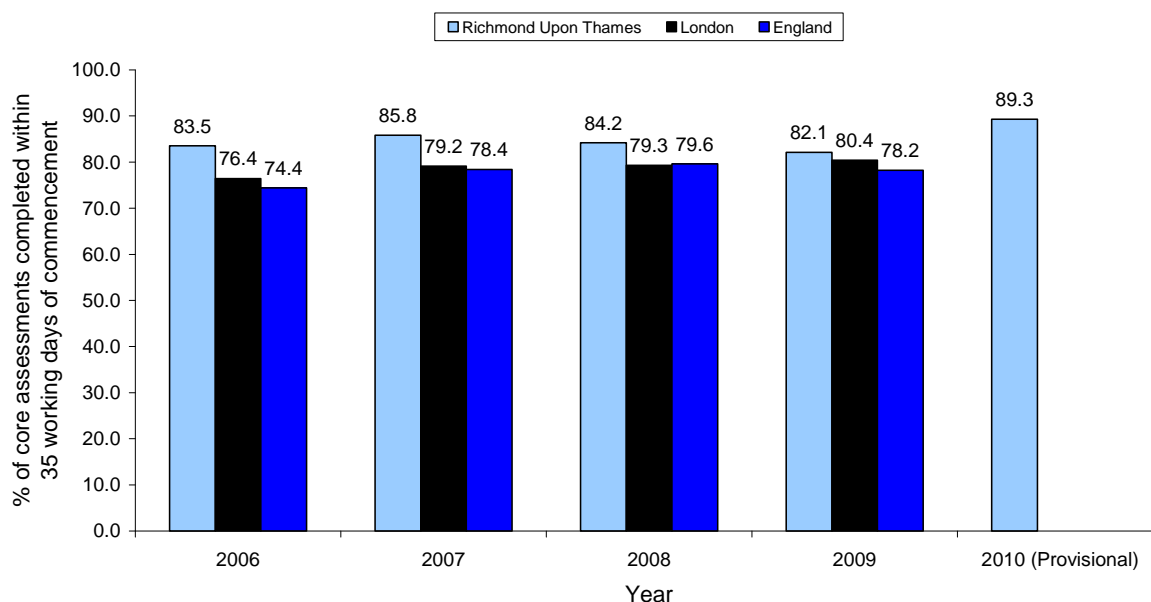


Graph 13
Source: DfE Local Area Information Tool, June 2010.

A core assessment provides a more in depth analysis of a child and the family's needs and follows on from an initial assessment. There were a total of 148 core assessments (provisional) completed in 2009/10 compared to 67 completed in the 12 months to March 31 2009. Of these core assessments completed in 2009/10, 131 (89%) were completed within the statutory 35 day timescale compared to 84% completed within the timescale in 2007/08.

Graph 14 shows the position of Richmond when compared to the London and England averages in respect of the timeliness of core assessments. For this indicator Richmond typically achieves a higher percentage when compared to the London and England averages. In 2008/09, 82% of core assessments in Richmond were completed within 35 working days of their commencement. In comparison, London averaged 80.4%% and England 78.2% for this indicator in 2008/09.

NI 60. The proportion of core assessments that were completed within 35 working days of their commencement

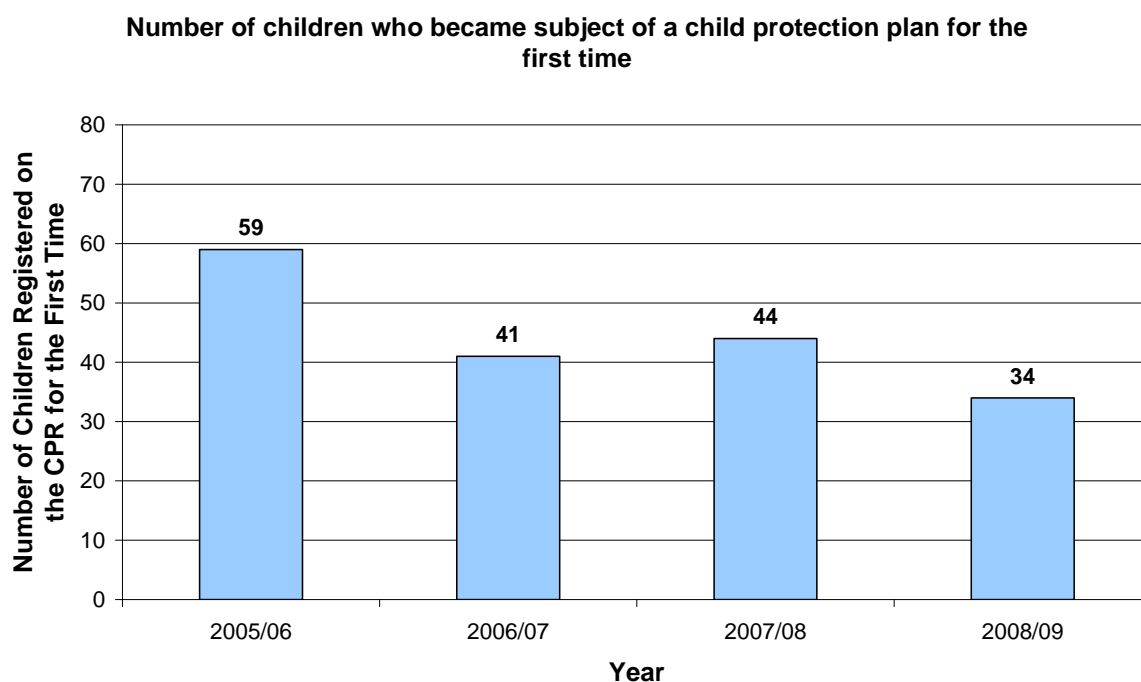


Graph 14
Source: DfE Local Area Information Tool, June 2010

1.1.3 Children and young people **requiring protection** are safeguarded effectively

Under Section 17 of the Children Act, the Local Authority has a responsibility to 'safeguard and promote the welfare of children within their area who are in need'. As part of its duty to looked after children, the Borough monitors a number of indicators that act as proxy measures for the effectiveness of services for these children.

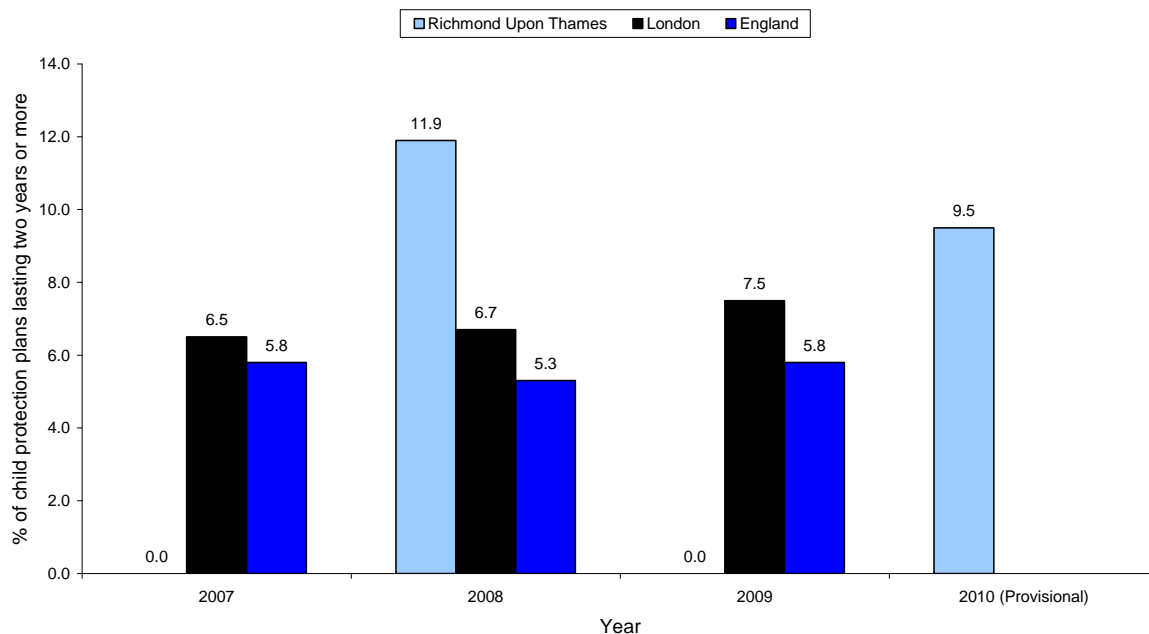
The purpose of a child protection plan or child protection registration is to devise and implement a plan which will lead to lasting improvements in the child's safety and well being. Graph 15 shows the number of children who became subject of a child protection plan for the first time over the four years 2005/06 to 2008/09. In the 12 months to 31 March 2009 34 children were registered for the first time, with a further three becoming subject to a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time. As shown in the graph the numbers of children becoming the subject to a child protection plan for the first time has steadily decreased over the last four years.



Graph: 15
Source: Richmond Borough CPR 3 Return

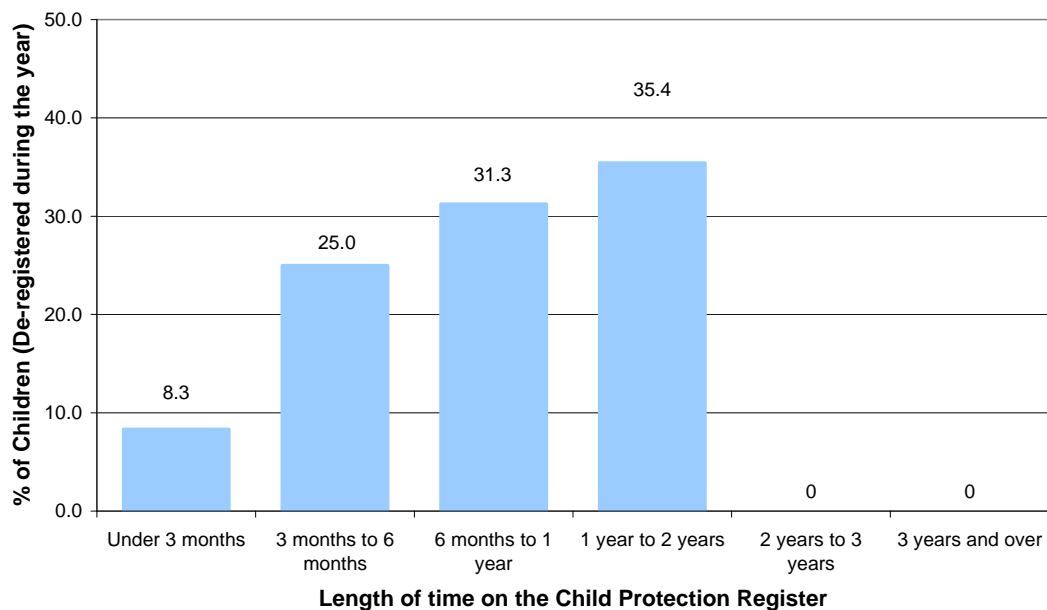
Registration on the Child Protection Register should ensure that those children deemed to be at risk of significant harm are protected and that their families are receiving the services necessary to bring about the required changes to improve their situation. The professionals, child and family should work together towards the outcomes specified in the child protection plan which should lead to the child's name being taken off the register within two years. NI 64 measures the percentage of children deregistered within the last 12 months who had been on the Child Protection register for two years or more. Graph 16 shows that 12% of the children de-registered in the 12 months leading up to 31 March 2008 had been on the child protection register for two years or more, for this indicator London averaged 7% and England 5%. Of the children deregistered in the 12 months to 31 March 2009, none had been on the child protection register for more than two years, the highest proportion (35%) had been on the child protection register for between one and two years.

NI 64. Child protection plans lasting two years or more



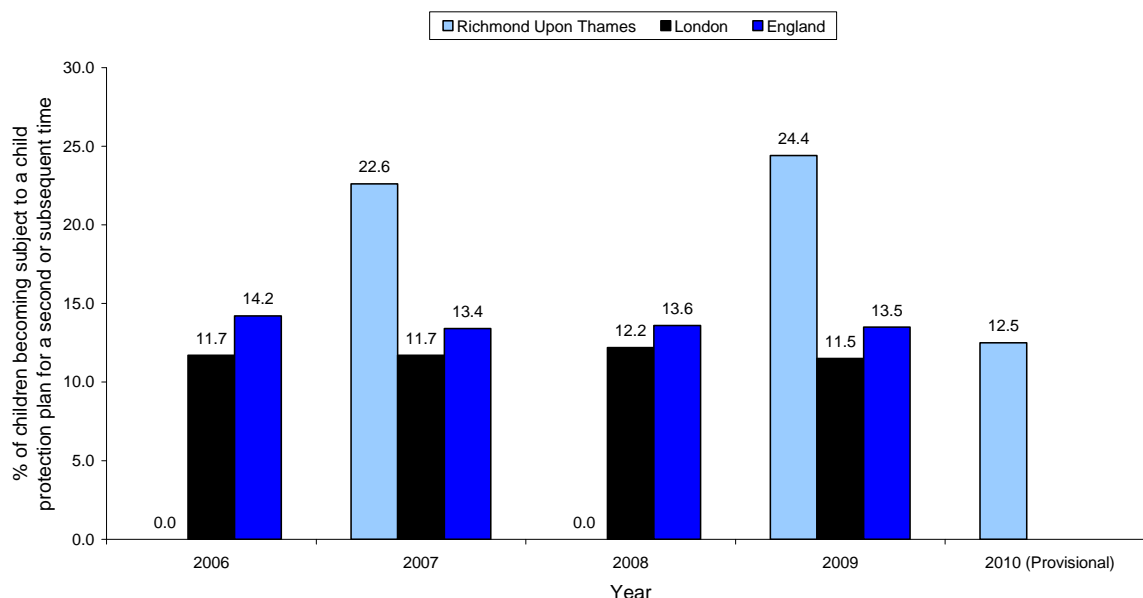
Graph:16
Source: DfE Local Area Information Tool, June 2010.

Length of time on the Child Protection Register (2008/09)



Graph: 17
Source: Richmond Borough CPR 3 Return 2009

NI 65. Percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time



Graph: 18

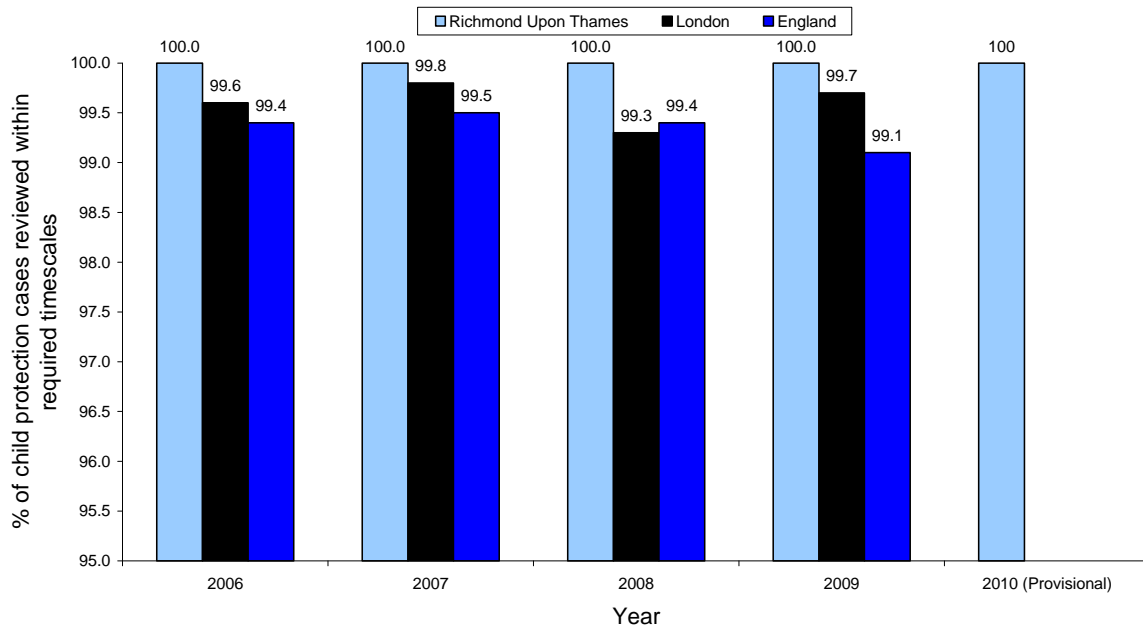
Source: Richmond Borough CPR 3 return

NI 65 measures the percentage of children on the Child Protection Register (CPR) in the last 12 months who have previously been registered on the CPR. Although some repeat registrations are deemed necessary for the safety and well being of the child, high levels of re-registrations could suggest that professionals are not intervening effectively to bring about the required changes to the child's long term care. As graph 18 shows, the provisional figures for 2009/10 show a reduction in the percentage of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time. The reduction has brought the percentage in line with both the London and England averages of 2008/09, however still remain provisional and subsequent change.

The timeliness of assessments and reviews is used to ensure that a child's needs are being met. Working Together to Safeguard Children (1999 and 2010), requires that the first child protection review is held within three months of the initial child protection conference; thereafter at intervals of no more than six months. Child Protection reviews are deemed a key part in effectively delivering the Child Protection Plan and an effective review should ensure a high quality intervention.

This indicator measures the percentage of Child Protection cases which were reviewed within the required timeframe. NI 67 acts as a proxy indicator for the effectiveness of the interventions provided to children with a child protection plan or on the register.

NI 67. Child protection cases reviewed within required timescales

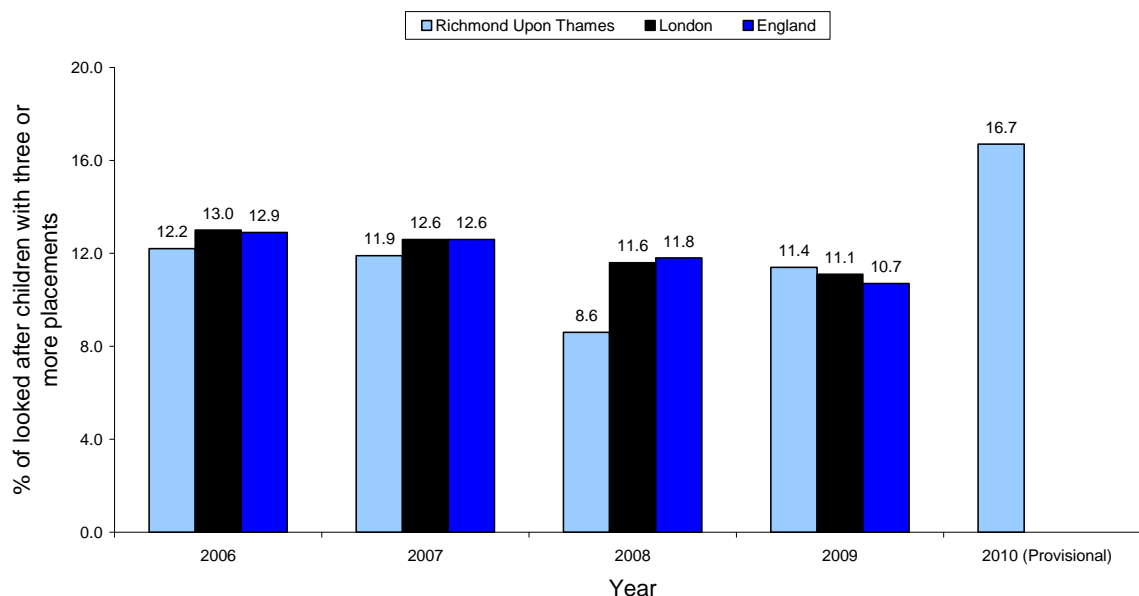


Graph 19.
Source. DfE Local Area Information Tool, June 2010.

Graph 19 shows that the Borough regularly reviews all child protection cases within the required timescales and this is comparable with both the England and London averages for this indicator over the preceding four years.

1.1.4 All looked-after children are in safe, stable and supportive placements

**NI 62. Stability of placements of looked after children
(Number of placements)**



Graph 20

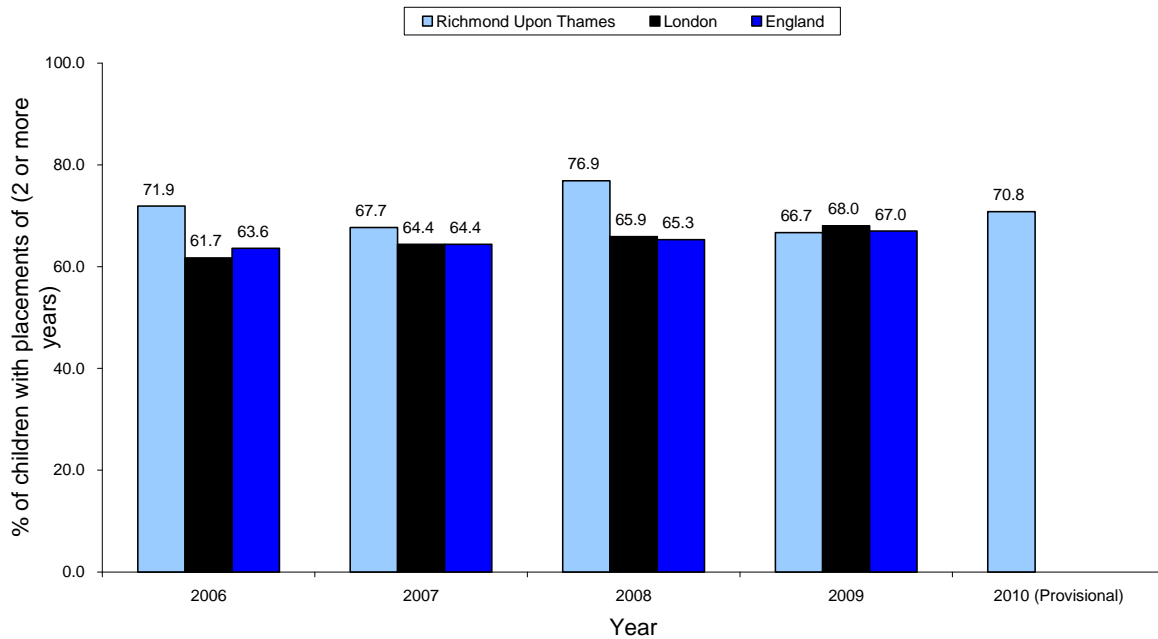
Source: DfE Local Area Information Tool, June 2010.

This indicator measures the stability of care that a child has experienced while being looked after by a local authority. Stability is associated with better outcomes and instability has been highlighted by the Social Exclusion Unit⁵ as being a barrier to improving educational outcomes.

NI 62 takes a snap shot view of children in care as at 31 March each year and measures the stability of placements of the children in care on this date. The technical definition measures the percentage of those children in care who have experienced more than three placements within the last twelve months. Information from 2008/09 shows that the percentage of children in Richmond experiencing three or more placements within the year (11.4%) was slightly higher than both London (11.1%) and England (10.7%). The provisional data from 2009/10 indicates that approximately 16.7% of the children looked after had experienced three or more placements within the year. It is acknowledged that in certain circumstances some children will require more than three separate placements during a year to ensure that they are kept safe; however inappropriate placements often break down and lead to frequent moves and instability.

⁵ A Better Education for Children in Care, Social Exclusion Unit (2003)

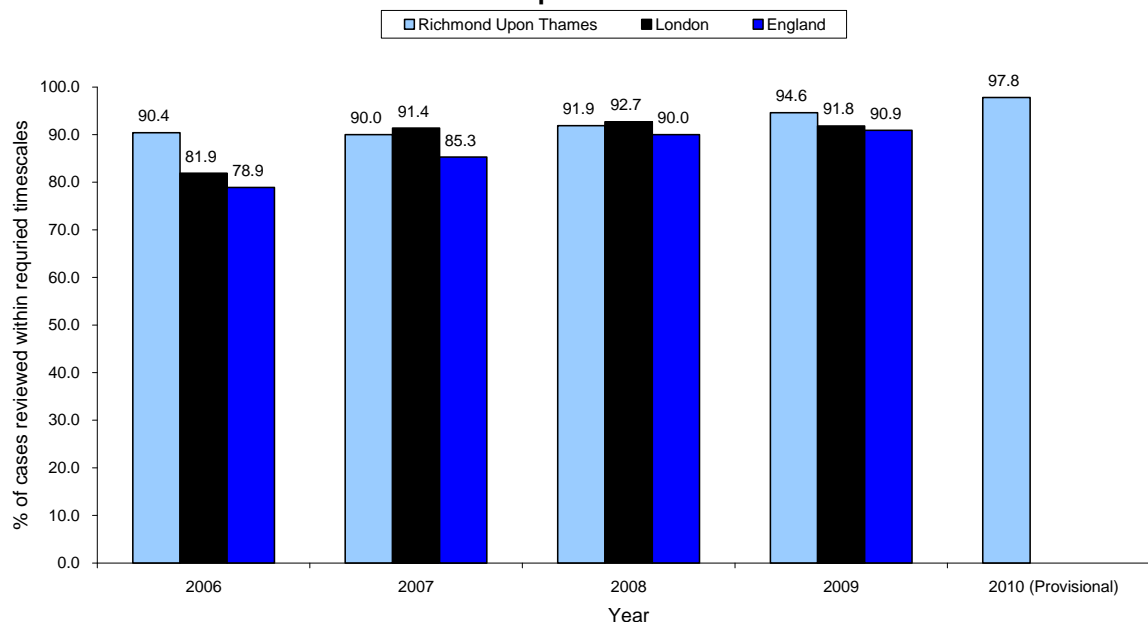
NI 63. Stability of placements of looked after children; length of placement.



Graph 21
Source: DfE Local Area Information Tool, June 2010.

With the stability of placements being such a critical indicator NI 63 looks at the percentage of looked after children who have been in care for more than two and a half years and have been in the same placement for 2 years or more or placed for adoption. With this indicator good performance would be typified by high percentages and as shown in graph 21, Richmond Borough consistently has a high percentage of looked after children in long term placements. At 31 March 2009, 66.7% of the children who had been looked after for more than two and half years had been in placements for 2 years or more. This figure is slightly lower than the London average of 68.0% and the England average of 67.0%. Early indications are that in 2009/10 70.8% of children were in long term placements.

NI 66. Percentage of looked after children cases which were reviewed within required timescales

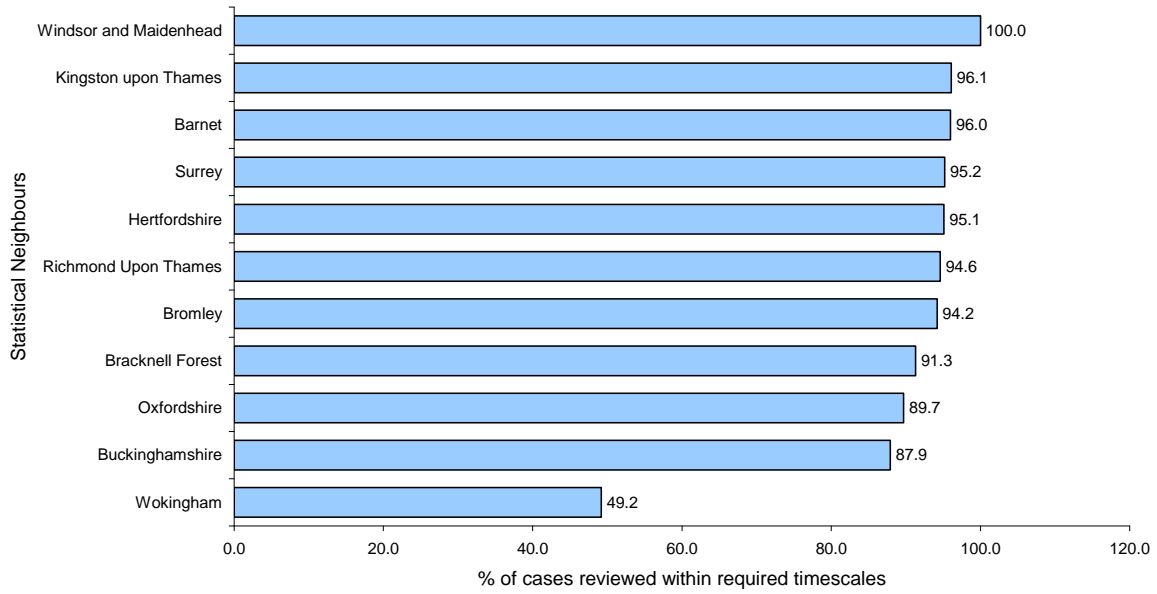


Graph: 22

Source: DfE Local Area Information Tool, June 2010.

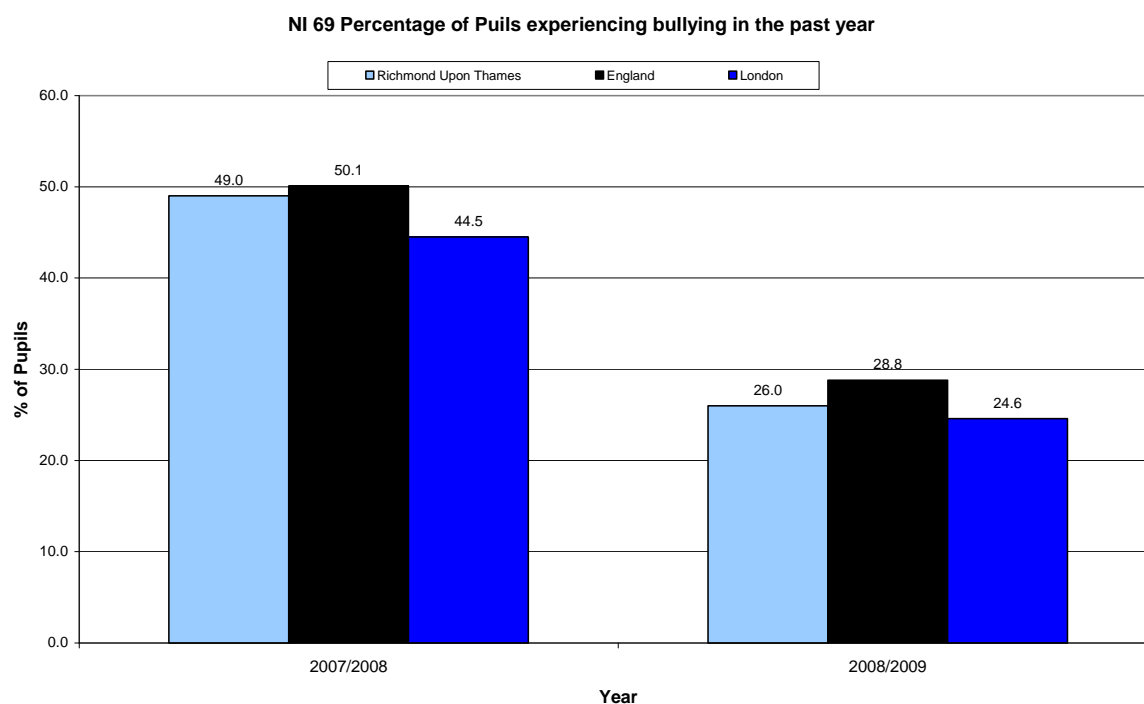
NI 66 is a proxy indicator for the measurement of the effectiveness of the monitoring of the care of looked after children. The reviews of the care of looked after children are a key element in ensuring the delivery of a successful care plan. Reviews look at the child's progress and plans for the future. By ensuring that effective and timely reviews are completed within the required timescales, the plan remains appropriate for the child and should ensure that the child's needs are met. NI 66 measures the percentage of reviews that took place within the required timescales and as such good performance should be demonstrated by higher percentages. In 2008/09 94.6% of reviews were carried out within the required timescales, compared to 91.8% for the London Boroughs and 90.9% for England. Provisional data from 2009/10 shows that 97.8% of such reviews were completed within the required timescales.

**NI 66. Looked after children cases reviewed within required timescales
(2008/09)**



Graph: 23
Source: DfE Local Area Information Tool, June 2010.

1.1.5 Children and young people do not suffer from **bullying**



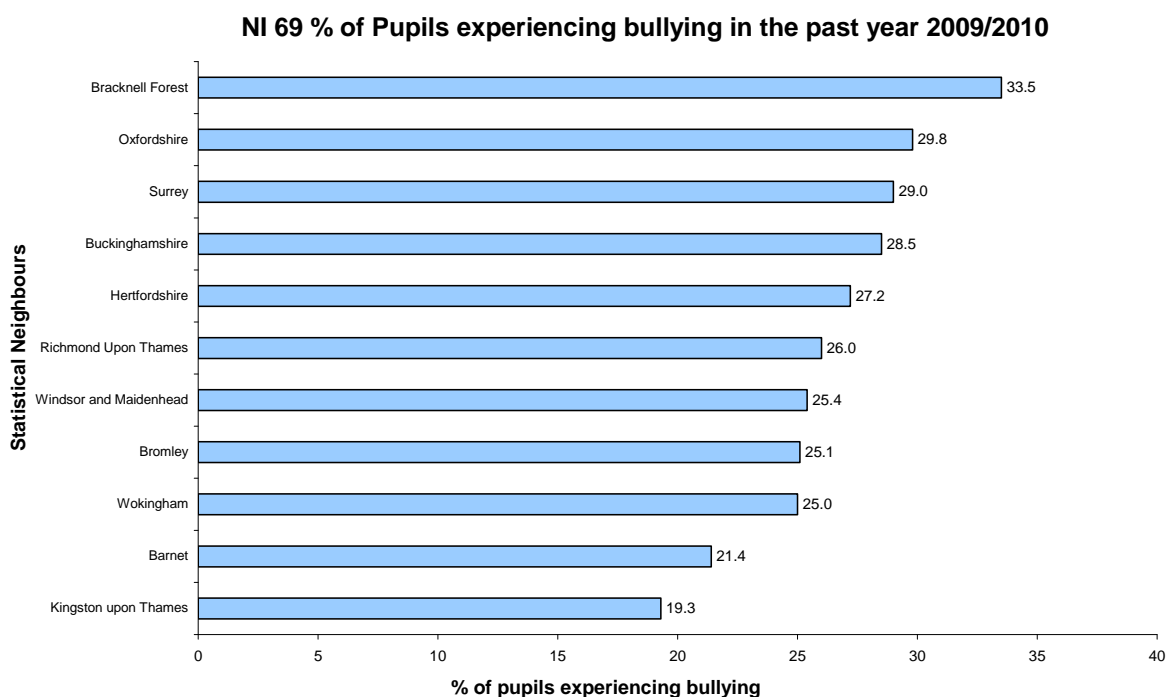
Graph: 24
Source: Tellus4 Survey 2009

Bullying can fall into a number of different categories including verbal, social, and intimidation, physical, cyber and psychological. It has a destructive affect on victims leaving them feeling powerless, isolated and with low self esteem. Section 11 of the Children Act 2004 places a duty on key persons and bodies to make arrangements to ensure that in discharging their functions, they have a regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. This applies to a number of key people and bodies including;

- Local authorities
- The Police
- The Probation Service
- NHS bodies
- Organisations providing services under section 114 of the Learning and Skills Act 2000
- Youth offending teams
- Governors, directors of prisoners and young offenders institutions
- Directors of secure training centres
- The British Transport Police

The London Borough of Richmond upon Thames recognise that tackling bullying and its underlying problems is the responsibility of all professionals who have contact with children and young people and that the only effective way to reduce it is through all agencies and services working together, with parents and young people. In November 2008 the Borough published an anti-bullying strategy to encapsulate the commitment to ensuring all children have the right to live and learn in a safe environment, free from bullying harassment and

violence. Key stakeholders were involved in developing and implementing the strategy including young people, parents and carers, school staff, youth service staff, local authority officers, the Council for Voluntary Services, the Primary Care Trust and the Community Safety Partnership. The latest statistics available from the Tellus 4⁶ survey indicate that 26% of Richmond Borough children have experienced bullying. Although this figure is slightly below the England average of 28.8%, it is still above the London average of only 24.6%.



Graph: 25
Source: Tellus4 Survey 2009

Of the Borough statistical neighbours, Kingston upon Thames has the lowest rates of bullying according to Tellus4 with only 19.3% of children surveyed reporting that they have been bullied within the latest 12 months. As shown in graph 25, when compared to statistical neighbours Richmond has comparatively low levels. The implementation of the anti-bullying strategy the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames has developed an effective and robust method of tackling bullying in schools and all youth settings within the borough.

The Tellus4 survey also indicated that the percentage of children who worried about bullying was 24%, 1% lower than the national average of 25%. However a lesser proportion of Richmond Borough children (62%) felt that when they could talk to their parents when they were worried about something compared to the national average (64%).

The Audit Commission School Survey acts as a source of evidence about schools' perceptions of the support provided by their council and the services provided locally for children and young people. Schools are asked to allocate their local authority a score ranging from (1) Very Good to (5) Very Poor. 94% of Richmond Borough schools

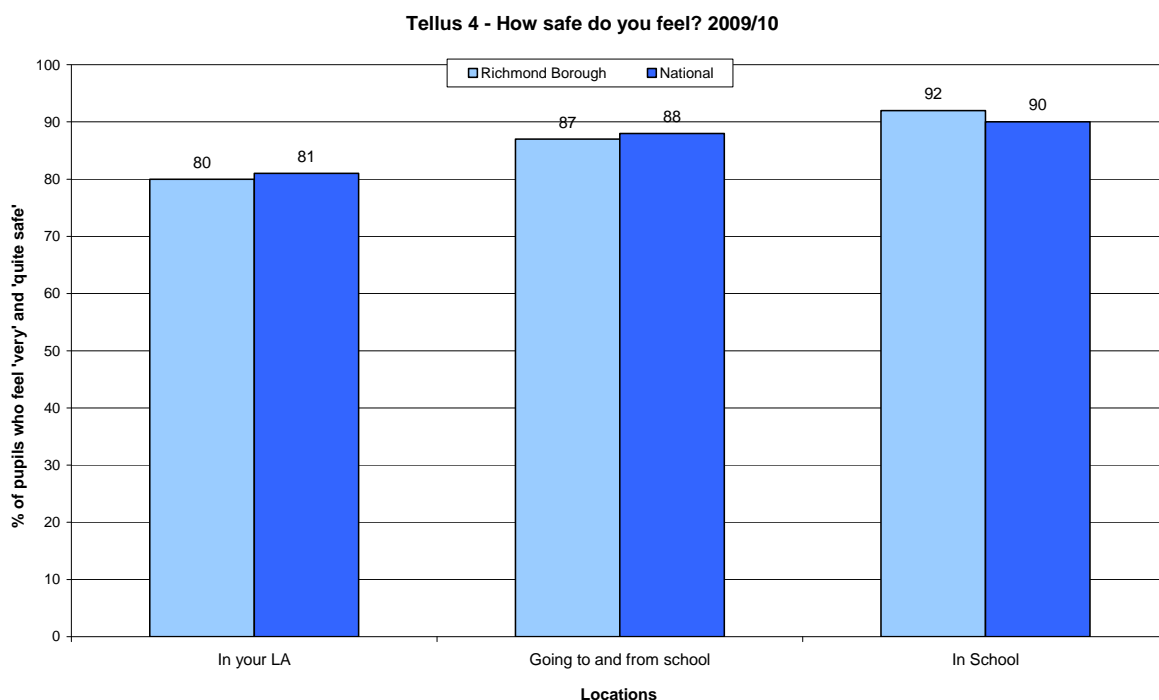
⁶ Tellus 4 Survey is a self completion survey designed to gather children and young people's views on their life, their school and their local area. Children and young people in years 6,8 and 10 complete the survey on line at school. Tellus 4 was delivered by DCSF (now known as DfE)

completed the survey in 2007/08 and scored the Borough an average score of 2.18 in response to rating 'the effectiveness of your council's support for combating bullying'. This score rates as being between satisfactory and good and places the Borough in the first quartile (25 percent) compared to other local authorities. The top performing local authority achieved an average score of 1.77.

1.1.6 Children and young people are not the **victims of crime** – and fear of crime amongst young people is lower

Crime in the borough was identified in the Place Survey 2008 as being

Safety in the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames is of paramount importance to all who live, visit, work or attend school here. The Place Survey⁷ found that 95% of residents feel safe during the day and that 66% feel safe after dark. Perceived safety is not just of important to adults but also to school children and young people in the Borough. The Tellus3 survey asked a number of questions about crime and safety and the responses show that crime is on the minds of almost a third of young people. When asked ‘Which of the following things do you worry about the most?’ 29% of respondents identified crime as a concern. This is 2% above the national average of 27%.



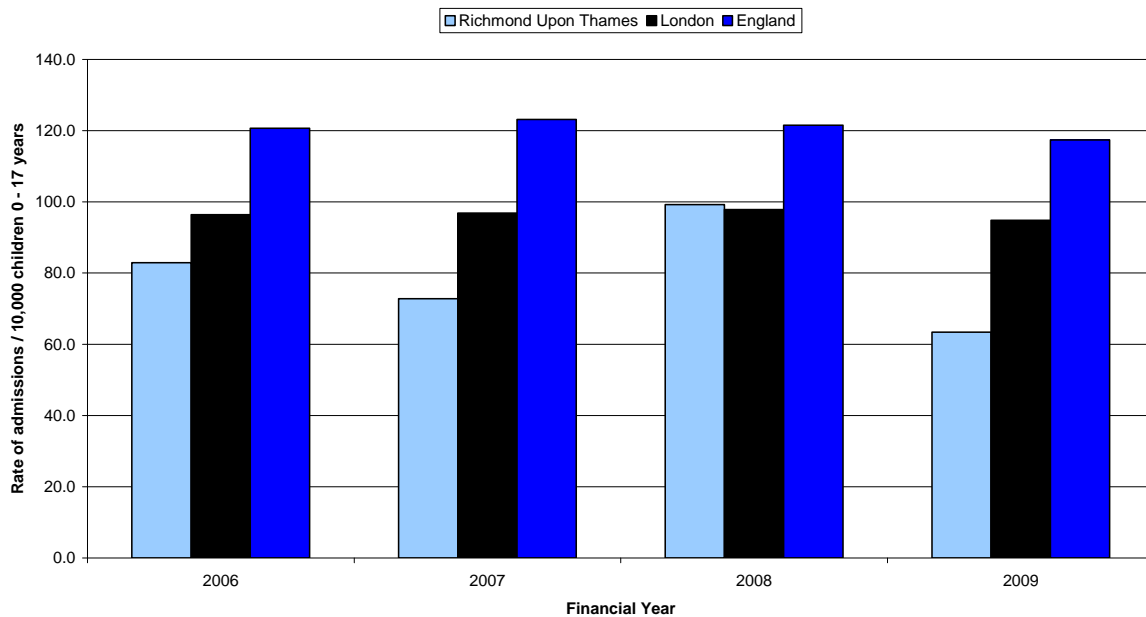
Graph: 26
Source: Tellus4 Survey 2009

The Tellus4 Survey asked children to score how safe they felt in the area they live, going to and from school and when actually in school. Children could answer ‘Very Safe’, ‘Quite Safe’, ‘A bit unsafe’, ‘Very unsafe’ or ‘Don’t know’. Graph 25 (above) shows the percentage of Richmond Borough school children who answered ‘very safe’ or ‘quite safe’ for the three areas compared to the national average. As demonstrated by the figures, Richmond Borough school children feel safe in each of the three areas with 2% more children replying that they felt either very safe or quite safe in school compared to the England average.

⁷ Place Survey 2008/09, Assessing Richmond upon Thames’ Performance

1.1.7 Children and young people do not suffer from injury either in the home or in their local area

NI 70: Emergency hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people

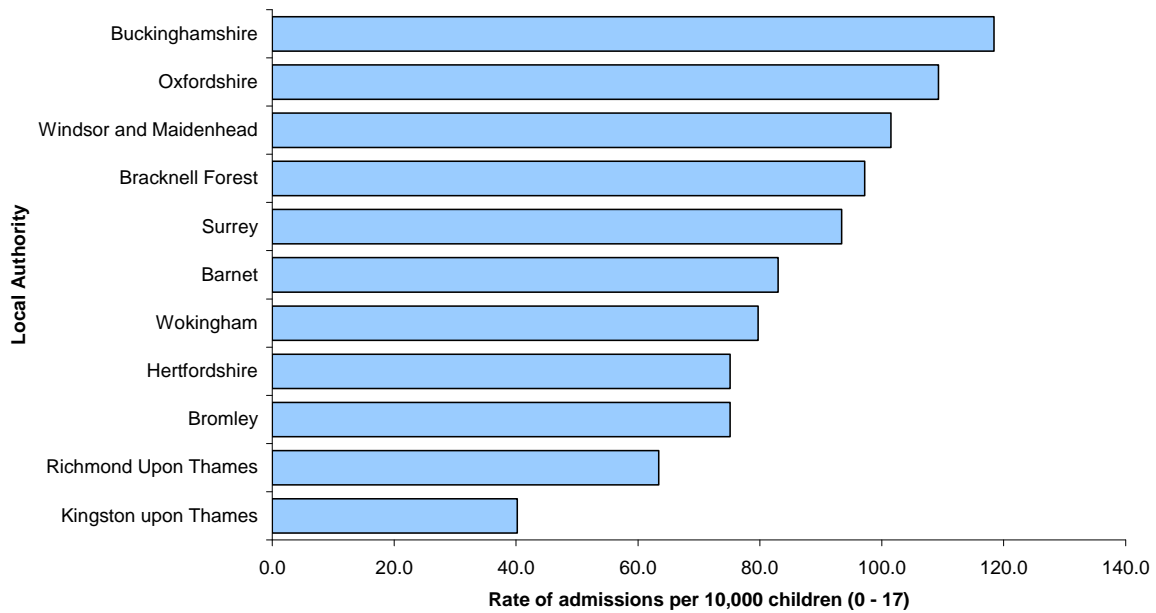


Graph 27
Source: DCSF Local Area Interactive Tool (LAIT)

Accidents are the leading cause of injury to children and disproportionately affect children from lower socio-economic groups. In this indicator, 'unintentional' refers to accidental causes of harm such as traffic accidents, falls, trips, accidental contact with tools or machinery, burns and scalds etc. The term 'deliberate' refers to different types of assaults.

The aim of this indicator is to measure hospital admissions by injury type, which will include both unintentional and deliberate injury to children and young people. This indicator is restricted to counting only emergency admissions. It's possible that some children and young people may have more than one emergency admission with an external cause of injury within a time period. Graph 26 shows that Richmond Borough has a rate of 63.4 / 10,000 children. This rate is below both the England and London average for this indicator. The statistical neighbour comparison shows the disparity in the rates of emergency hospital admissions amongst Richmond Borough statistical neighbours where Buckinghamshire had the highest rate of admissions at 118.4 per 10,000 children and Kingston upon Thames the lowest with a rate of 40.2 per 10,000 children. Incidentally Kingston had the lowest rate nationally.

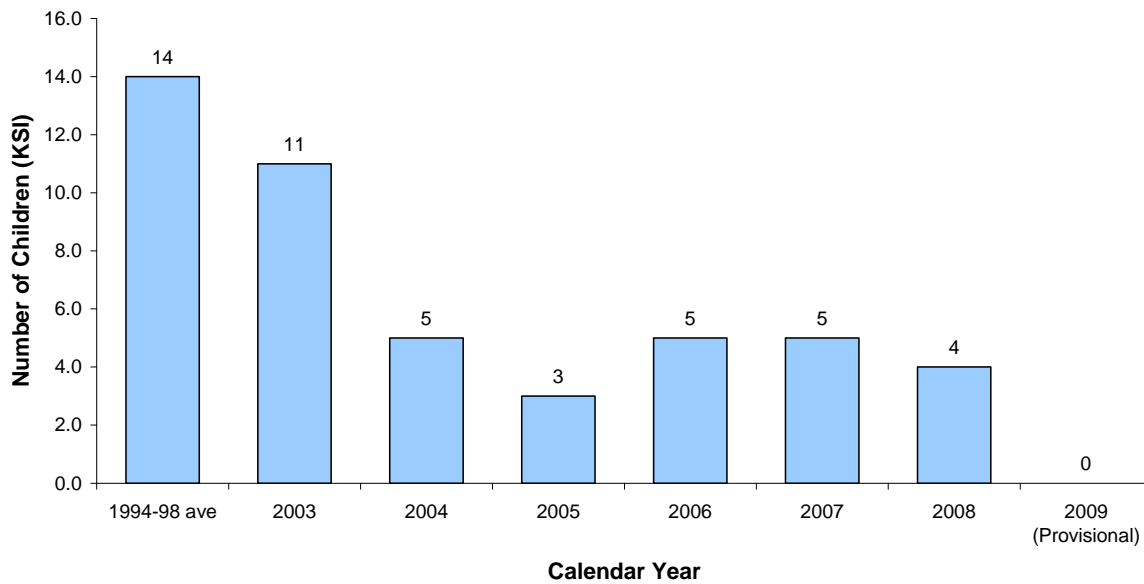
NI 70: Emergency hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people (2008/09)



Graph: 28

Source: Hospital Episode Stats (HES) Online, The Information Centre for Health & Social Care

**Number of Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents
London Borough Richmond upon Thames**



Graph: 29

Source: Department for Transport

<http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/accidents/casualties/datatables/roadcasualtieslocal07>

The government's target for child casualties is to reduce the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50 % by 2010 compared with the 1994-98 average. In the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames the 1994-1998 average was 14 children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents. As shown in graph 28 the number of children killed or seriously injured on Richmond Borough roads has reduced from the 1994-98 average of 14 to an average of 3 children over the 2007-2009 period. This mirrors the

national trend where the numbers of children killed or seriously injured has fallen by 55% from the baseline. This reduction has taken place despite increased travel by children over the last 10 years⁸. According to Department for Transport statistics, London achieved the most significant reduction in the rate of children killed or seriously injured between 2003 and 2007 with a reduction of 44%.

Road safety in the borough is very good. The number and the severity of casualty injuries for young people in the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames are low. One of the key tools in ensuring this reduction in road traffic fatalities and serious injuries has been the effective use of School Travel Plans. This is a national initiative aimed at reducing traffic and improving safety within the vicinity of schools. Successful school travel plans are owned by all parties involved including Governors, Teachers, Parents and Students/Pupils and they form an essential part of the Council's strategy to tackle issues related to school transport and child road safety. This strategy includes the implementation of engineering measures to improve the safety of the street environment for school children, as well as the promotion of initiatives to increase the number of school children who walk, cycle or use public transport to get to their school.

⁸ Road Accidents Statistics Factsheet No.5 – 2009 (Department for Transport)

1.1.8 Fewer children **run away** from home

A report from the Children's Society (2005)⁹ found that 11% of children in the UK run away from home or are forced to leave and stay away overnight before the age of 16. Children and Young people who run away from home or care face a range of risks to their safety. Very often these young people are vulnerable and current statistics show that 1 in 6 runaways sleep rough, and that 1 in 12 will be hurt or harmed whilst they are away from home or care. The government has introduced a national indicator (NI 71) to raise awareness of the issues these young people face and to encourage local areas to focus on service provision for these vulnerable young people. At present the Department for Children Schools and Families is using a self assessment tool to ask Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) to assess whether appropriate systems, procedures and protocols are in place to identify the numbers of runaways in their area and whether appropriate services are available to them. The self assessment is based on how the LSCB score itself against five areas:

1. Local information about running away is gathered
2. Local needs analysis based information gathered about levels or causes or running away are in place
3. Local procedures to meet the needs of runaways agreed
4. Protocols for responding to urgent/out of hours referrals from the police or other agencies are in place
5. Local procedures to support effective prevention and early intervention work

Each indicator gives a score ranging from 0 to 3, with 0 signifying no procedures in place and 3 signifying a comprehensive framework has been established.

At present Richmond upon Thames's LSCB has assessed itself as having a score of 13 out of 15 and the LSCB will facilitate an improvement in this area to ensure an improvement when reassessed. The self assessment is monitored by the Department for Education on a quarterly basis.

During 2008/09 there were a total of 117 runaways recorded by the Police, with 73% known to Children's Specialist Services.

The introduction of the Vulnerability Management Panel, consisting of representatives from the YOT, Specialist Children's Services, Police, CAMHS, Substance Misuse and LA Officers will closely monitor and analyse runaway information on a quarterly basis. The aim of the panel is to identify specific trends and share the findings with protect and prevent services to reduce the number of runaways.

⁹ Still Running II: Findings from the Second National Survey of Young Runaways, The Children's Society 2005

1.2 Ensure all children and young people enjoy good physical health, and those with additional needs and disabilities get the support they require

Richmond Borough's Annual Performance Assessment (APA 2008) concluded that there is a strong emphasis on promoting healthy lifestyles through multi-agency health promotion work. For example the proportion of mothers initiating breastfeeding is high and the targets for schools with Healthy School status have already been exceeded¹⁰.

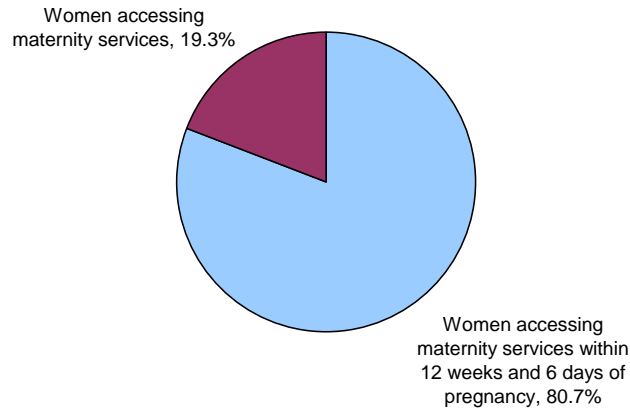
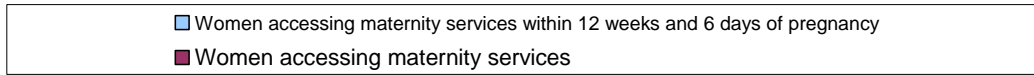
Teenage pregnancy is a high priority for central government with targets being set to reduce conceptions by 40% from the 1998 baseline by 2010. Richmond Borough has one of the lowest rates in the country however the rate of teenage conception increased from a low of 15.7 in 2007 to 23.6 in 2008, slightly above the baseline set in 1998. Despite increasing during that period, the rate of 23.6 remains one of the lowest nationally. Furthermore, the Tellus3 Survey 2008 told us that 85% of surveyed children from Richmond Borough felt they were 'very healthy' or 'quite healthy'¹¹.

1.2.1 Every family is supported to keep its **children healthy during the early years** and protected against avoidable disease and infection

¹⁰ Richmond Borough's Annual Performance Assessment 2008

¹¹ Tellus4 Survey 2009

Early Access to Maternity Services Richmond upon Thames 2009/10

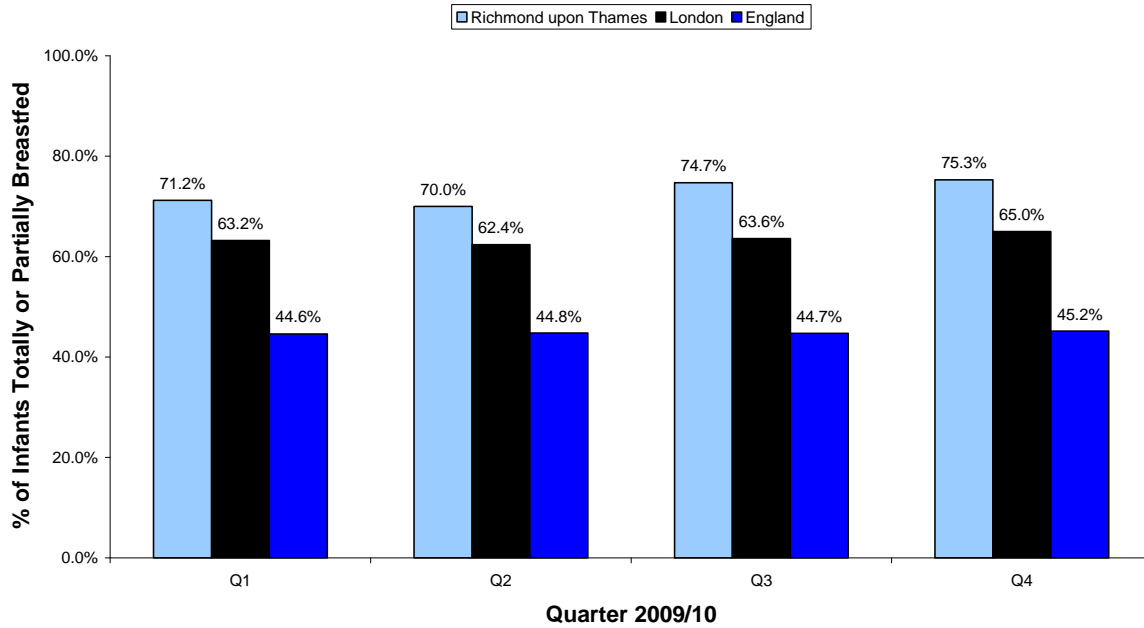


Graph: 30
Source: Richmond and Twickenham PCT¹²

All women should have access to a full health and social care assessment of needs, risks and choices by 12 weeks and 6 days of pregnancy. This enables them to benefit from personalised maternity care, improving outcomes and experience for mother and baby. The national choice guarantees a choice of how to access maternity care, choice of type of antenatal care, choice of place of birth and a choice of place of postnatal care. Targeted outreach work for vulnerable and socially excluded groups provides a focus on reducing the health inequalities these groups face. In 2009/10 80.7% of pregnant women in Richmond upon Thames visited accessed maternity services within 12 weeks and 6 days of pregnancy.

¹² Richmond and Twickenham PCT Scorecard 2009

NI 53. Prevalence of breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks from birth (Prevalence)

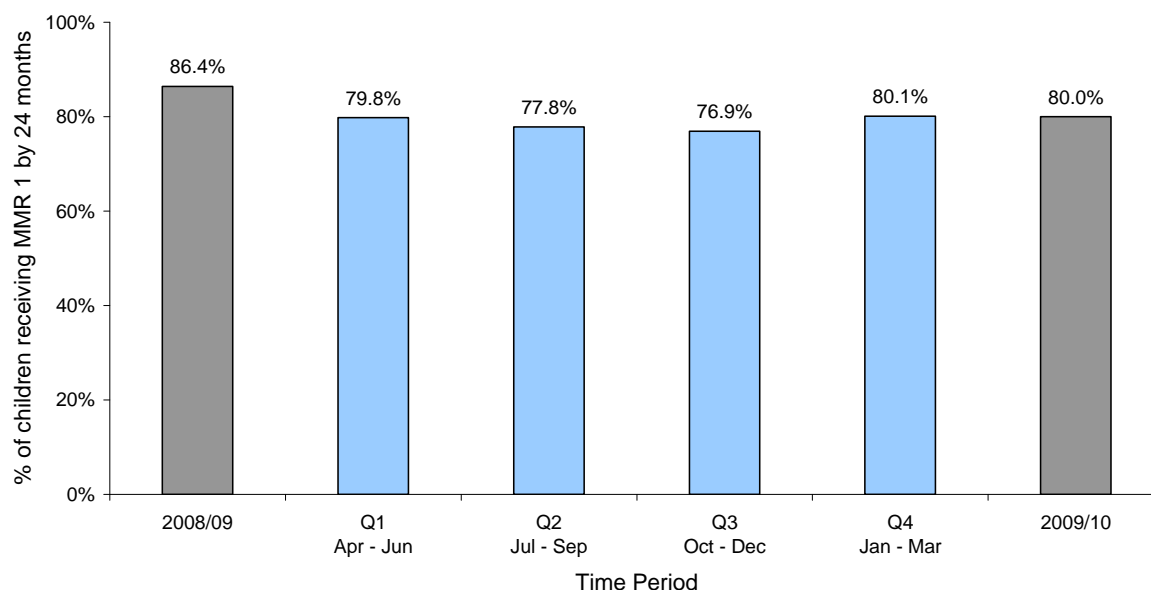


Graph: 31
Source: NHS Richmond

Breastfeeding is defined as an infant receiving any breast milk at 6-8 weeks, it is linked to significant short and long term health benefits for both mother and infant beyond the period of breastfeeding itself thus giving children a good start early in life.

NHS Richmond have been measuring the prevalence of breastfeeding over the course of the last year. The Richmond average has been higher than both the London and England averages in each quarterly submission with the percentage of Richmond mothers breastfeeding ranging from 70% in quarter two (July – September) to 75.3% in quarter four (January – March). The quarter 4 submissions averaged the breastfeeding prevalence in London to be at 65.0% and England at 45.2%.

**Percentage uptake of MMR 1 by second birthday
Richmond upon Thames**



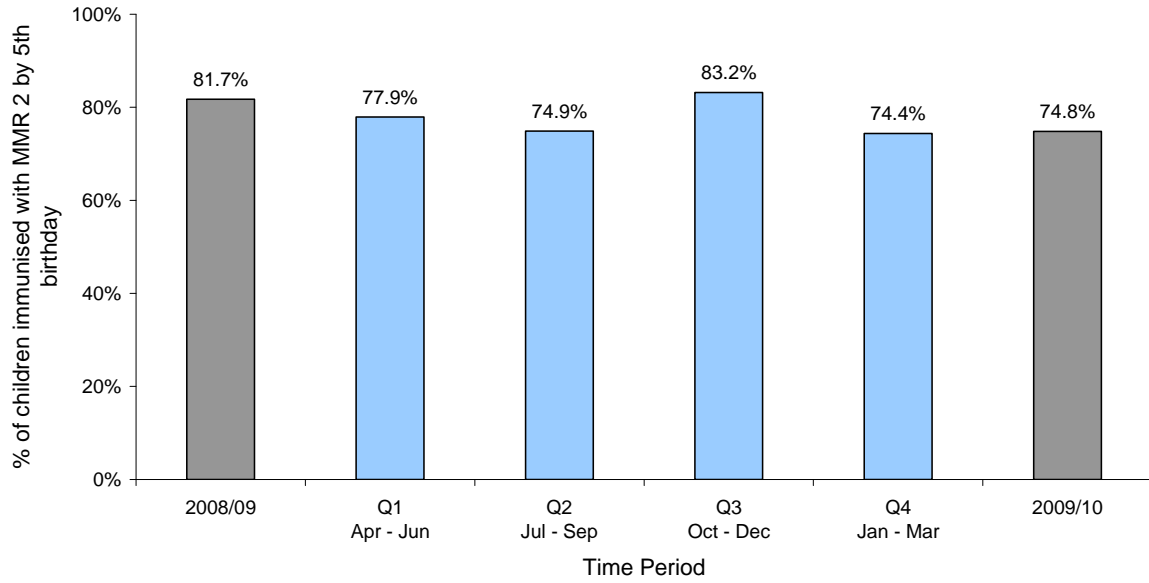
Graph: 32

Source: NHS Richmond COVER Stats 2009/10

Immunisation take up in Richmond has been consistent over the course of the last year. Submitted as part of COVER (Cover of Vaccination Evaluated Rapidly) stats the uptake of the first dose of the measles, mumps, and rubella vaccination by the first birthday has averaged 80.0% for the year. This is slightly lower than the 86.4% recorded in 2008/09. As indicated in the JSNA refresh 2009, a preliminary analysis of unimmunized children in Richmond upon Thames suggests a lower uptake of MMR immunization in areas of affluence. An immunisation action plan has been launched targeting an increase in the uptake of immunisations.

The percentage uptake of measles, mumps and rubella immunization by fifth birthday also dropped slightly from 2008/09 and missed the associated target. For 2009/10 74.8% of children due the MMR 2 received the immunisations compared to 81.7% in 2008/09. As stated in the JSNA refresh, NHS Richmond has implemented an action plan involving the nomination of a GP champion whose role will involve presenting data to compare practice uptake, sharing best practice and to explore the use of a local enhanced service to improve uptake.

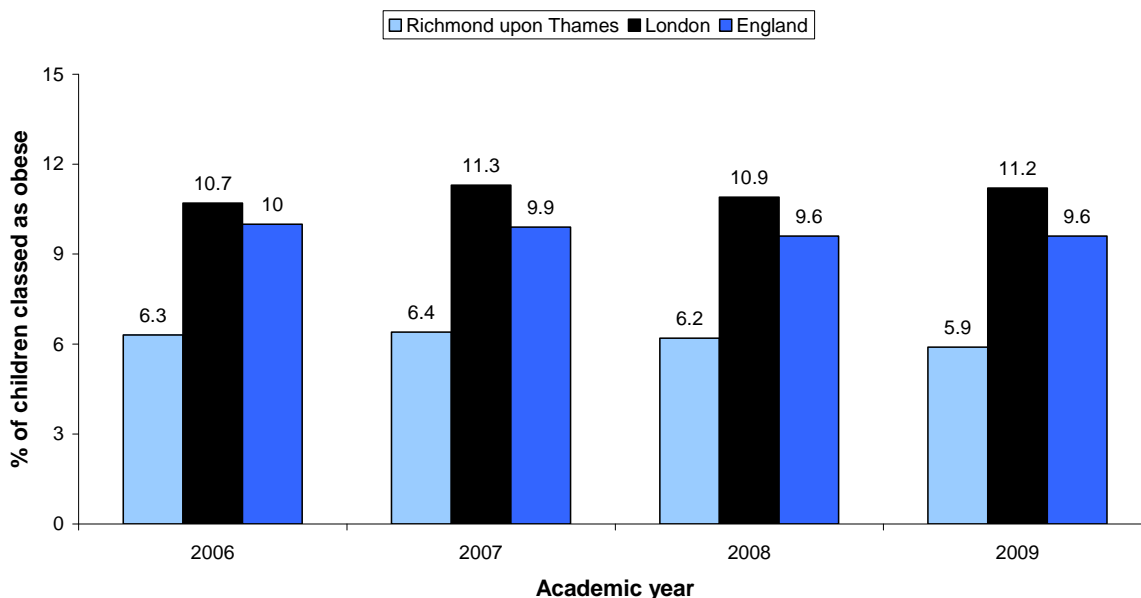
**Percentage uptake of MMR 2 by fifth birthday
Richmond upon Thames**



Graph. 33
Source. NHS Richmond Cover Stats 2009/10

1.2.2 All children and young people are supported to lead healthy lifestyles leading to a reduction in **obesity rates and eating disorders**

NI 55. Percentage of primary school age children in reception year who are obese

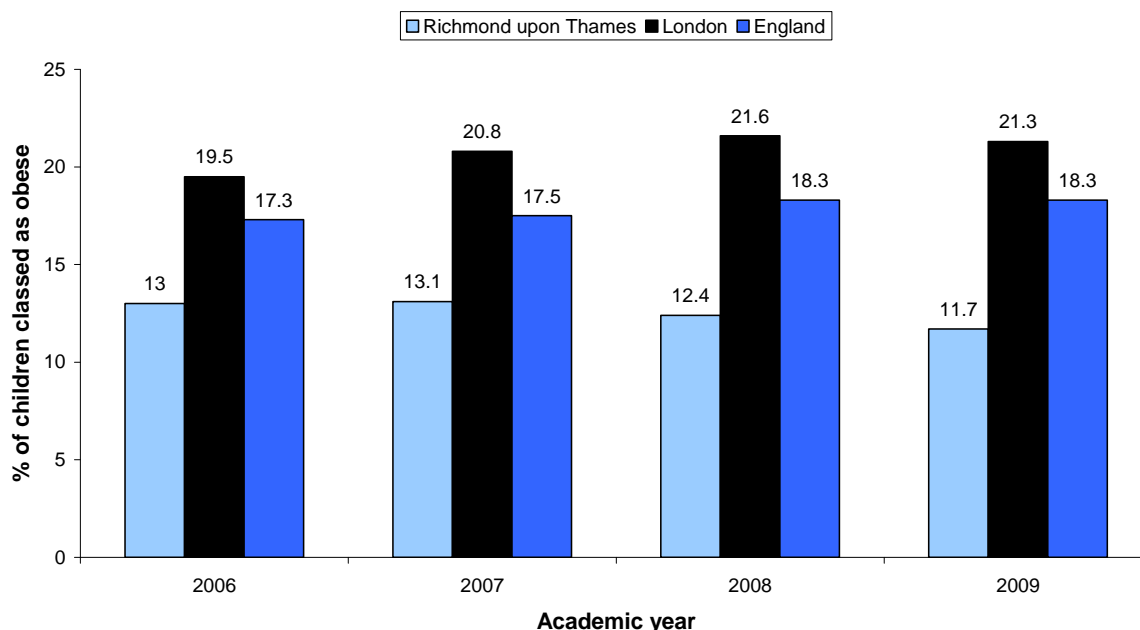


Graph: 35
Source: Richmond and Twickenham PCT 2009

Established in 2005, the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) weighs and measures children in Reception (typically aged 4–5 years) and Year 6 (aged 10–11 years). The findings are used to inform local planning and delivery of services for children and gather population-level surveillance data to allow analysis of trends in excess weight. The programme also seeks to raise awareness of the importance of healthy weight in children. The NCMP is part of the government's strategy to tackle the continuing rise in excess weight. Although the policy on child obesity covers a period of 12 years, progress over the period 2008-11 will be monitored through the inclusion of child obesity (as shown by NCMP data) as one of the indicators in the child health Public Service Agreement (PSA). Prevalence rates were calculated by deriving every child's BMI and referencing the age and sex-specific UK National BMI percentiles classification to count the number of children defined as overweight or obese.

Graph 35 indicates that the percentage of obese children in Reception Year is noticeably lower in Richmond Borough compared with the average for London and the rest of England, which supports the Borough's healthy reputation. Only 5.9% of Reception Year children in Richmond Borough were obese in 2009, while 9.6% were classed as obese nationally. Over the course of the measurement programme there has been a reduction in the percentage of children classed as obese from 6.3% in 2006 to 5.9% in 2009.

NI56. Percentage of primary school age children in year 6 classed as obese



Graph: 36

Source: Richmond and Twickenham PCT 2009

The percentage of obese Year 6 primary school children is noticeably lower in Richmond Borough compared with the average of London and England (graph 36), which again supports the Borough's healthy reputation. Only 11.7% of Year 6 primary school children in the Borough were classed as obese in 2009, while 18.3% were nationally and 21.3% in London. There was a reduction in the percentage of year six children classed as obese in Richmond primary schools from 13% 2006 to 11.7% in 2009.

It should be noted however that there are methodological limitations to the results. Measurements could be taken at any time during the academic year. Consequently, some children were almost a year older than others in the same school year at the point of measurement. Furthermore, participation rates were far lower in 2006 compared with 2007 and 2008, so there is potential for results to be skewed. For example, the participation rate was 48% in 2006 and 80% in 2007.

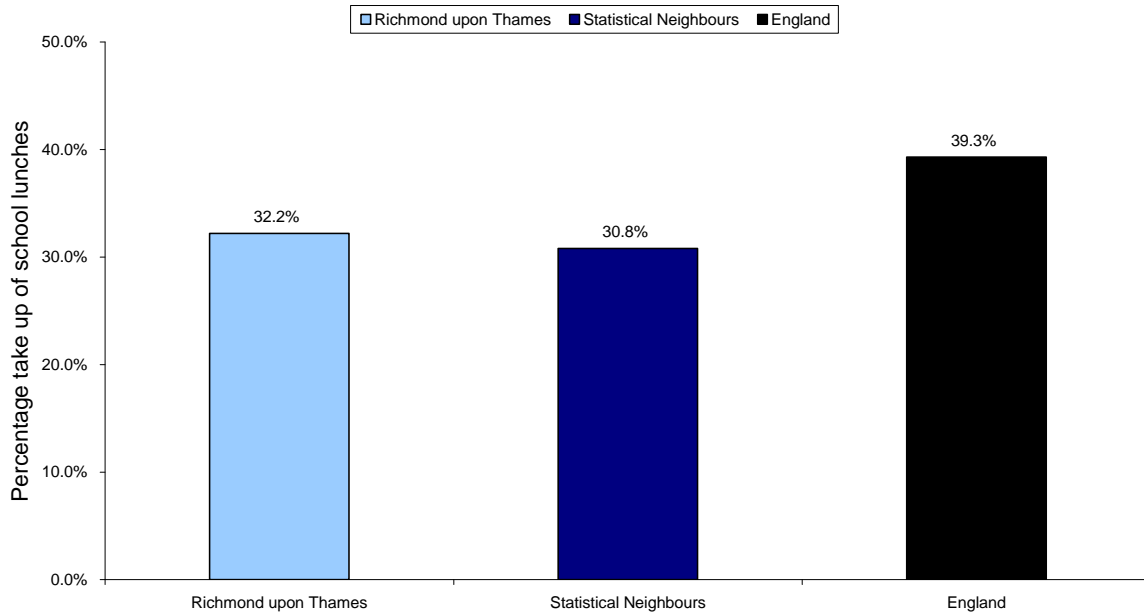
The local Obesity Strategy and Sport and Physical Activity Strategy ensure that a variety of initiatives are in place to prevent and address obesity. A few priority initiatives providing healthy eating and physical activity opportunities across the Borough include:

- A family approach to weight management through RichFit, part of the Active Living Scheme
- Commitment to increasing PE inside and outside of the school curriculum
- Local cookery programmes and exercise classes for children and families delivered by community groups targeting hard to reach groups in the five areas of relative deprivation.

The development of a Healthy Schools Programme continues to be a high priority in the Borough. This has been strengthened by working in partnership with neighbouring boroughs in Kingston and Merton to achieve efficiency savings and promote shared learning. It may be worth exploring, however, whether the difference between the school population and the resident population at secondary school level has any impact on the

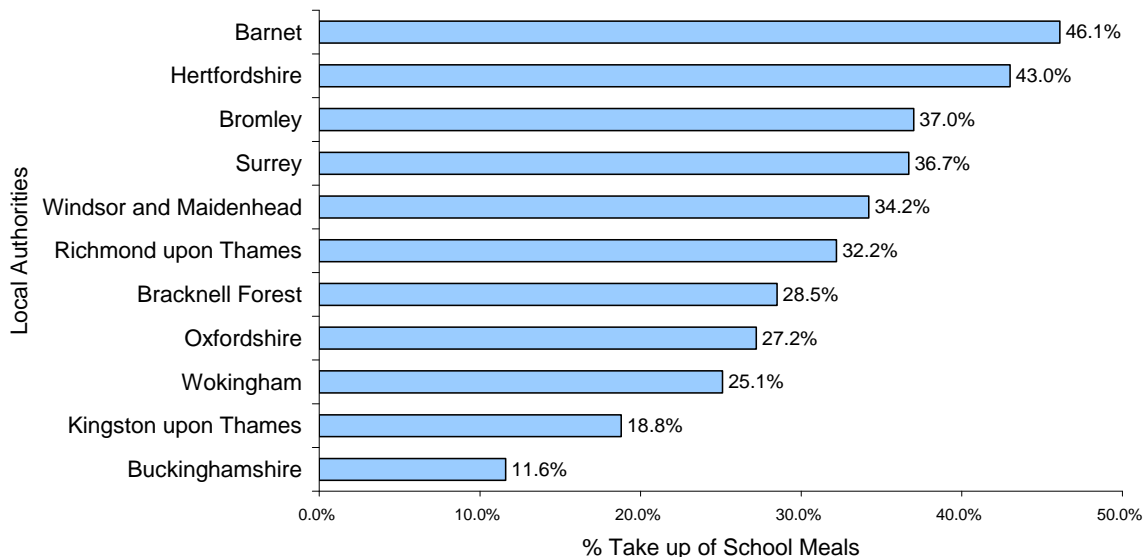
way in which Healthy Schools programmes are delivered in conjunction with other neighbouring boroughs.

Percentage of Primary School Pupils who have School Lunches (School Food Trust Survey 2009)



Graph: 37
Source: School Food Trust Annual Survey 2008

Percentage Take up of School Meals Richmond upon Thames and Statistical Neighbours School Food Trust Survey 2009



Graph: 38
Source: School Food Trust Annual Survey 2009

Take-up of school lunches:

- This is defined as the percentage of pupils attending maintained primary, secondary or special schools who have a lunch at school that is provided either by the school or the

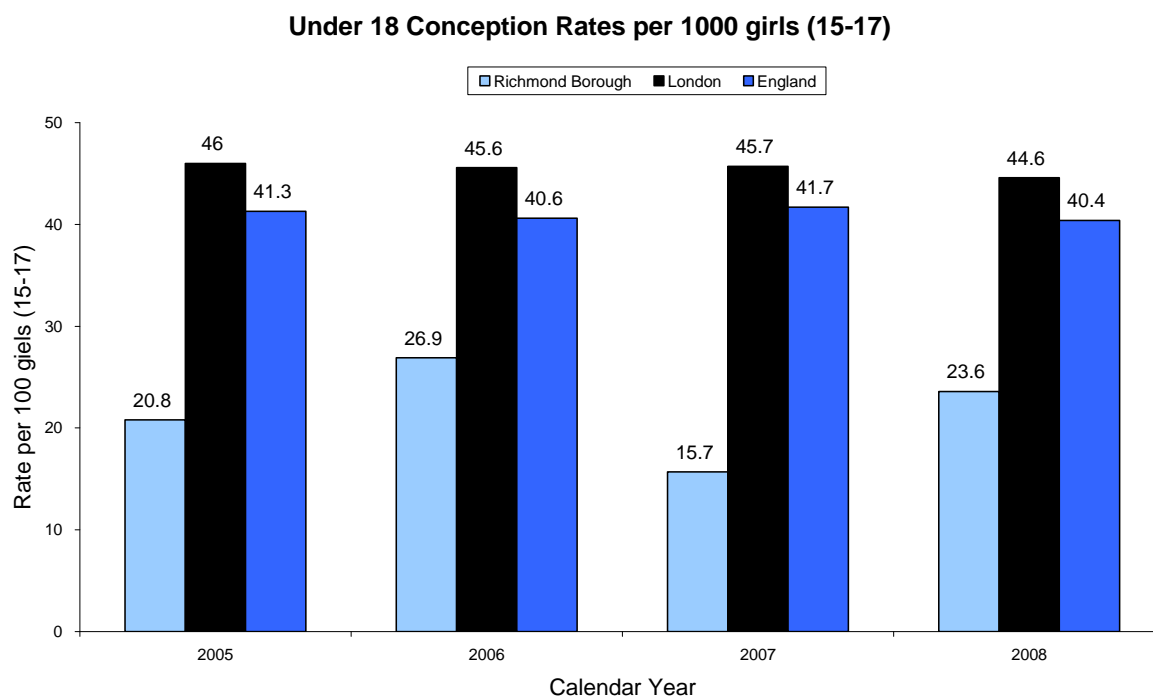
local authority – this includes Free School Meals (FSM). All school lunches are now required to meet tough nutritional standards that ensure that all the food provided in a lunch is healthy and of good quality.

Free School Meals (FSM):

- These are available to all children in non-working families, that is, those where the adults do not work, or work for less than 16 hours per week. These families are reliant on 'welfare support payments' and are not able to claim the additional 'Working Tax Credit' that is available to low income working families (adults working 16+ hours per week).

The percentage uptake of school lunches in primary school is lower in Richmond Borough compared with the average statistical neighbours. Uptake in the Borough is 32.2% compared to 46.1% in Barnet, the highest statistical neighbour (graph 38). The provisional findings from the 2009/10 survey again show an increase from 32.2% in 2008/09 to 37.2%, a five per cent increase in year.

1.2.3 Teenage conceptions and sexually transmitted infections are reduced



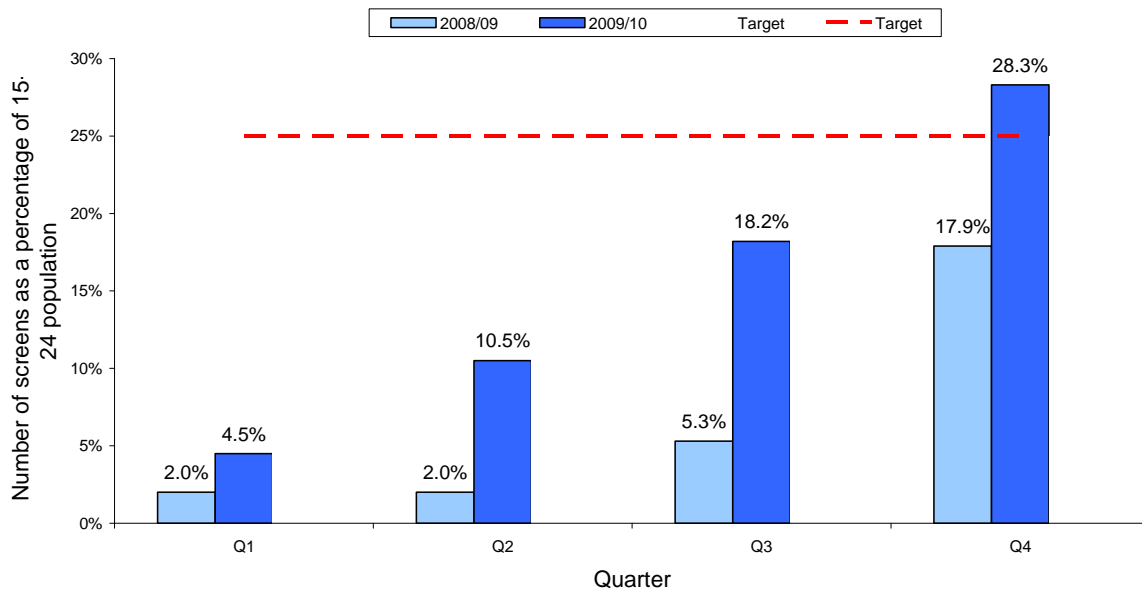
Graph: 39
Source: Office of National Statistics (ONS) 2007¹³

Conception statistics are produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and are published in Health Statistics Quarterly. The data is compiled by combining information from registrations of births and notifications of legal abortions – it does not include miscarriages or illegal abortions.

The rate of conception per 1000 girls (15-19) in Richmond Borough was considerably lower than the London and England averages 2007. However 2008 saw an increase in the rate to 23.6 per 1000. This increase marks a 2% increase on the baseline set in 1998. Despite the increase Richmond still falls below the London average of 44.6 and the England average of 40.4 and Richmond is still within the top quartile of local authorities for this.

¹³ Office of National Statistics 2007 – Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT)
<http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/resources-and-practice/IG00200/>

**Prevalence of Chlamydia in under 25 year olds - Screens / Tests
2008/09 - 2009/10**



Graph: 40
Source: Richmond and Twickenham PCT 2009

Chlamydia is the most commonly diagnosed sexually transmitted infection in the UK and is left undetected can have serious long term health implications leading to infertility. Nationally it has been found that approximately 1 in 14 people tested for chlamydia actually carry the infection and so a government launched screening programme was set up to prevent and control chlamydia, reduce the onward transmission and to prevent the consequences of untreated infections.

The chlamydia screening target for 15 to 24 year olds in Richmond upon Thames in 2009/10 was 25% with the target due to rise to 35% in 2010/11. As shown in the chart above, Richmond successfully met this target by screening the equivalent of 28.3% of the 15 to 24 population, significantly higher than the number of screenings carried out in 2008/09.

The prevalence of chlamydia amongst those tested was 2.7%, a reduction on the percentage of positive tests from 2008/09 when 3.9% were found to test positive for chlamydia.

1.2.4 Children and young people are free from the risks associated with **substance misuse**, leading to reductions in the number of young people who smoke, drink alcohol or take illegal drugs

Drug and alcohol misuse can be linked to a number of health concerns for young people. For example, from 2004 to 2007, 45 residents of the Borough aged under 20 years were admitted to hospital with mental and behavioural disorders linked to substance misuse, a drop from 48 over the previous three year period (2003 to 2006) and 49 over 2002 to 2004. These numbers are similar to the national rate and the rates of neighbouring boroughs.¹⁴ London Ambulance Service data from 2005/06 suggests 14% of all alcohol related incidents for Richmond Borough residents involved people aged under 18.¹⁵

In 2007/08, Richmond Borough's Drug Action Team (DAT) worked with 69 young people aged up to 24 years old. An additional 64 young people were referred to the Youth Offending Team's drug and alcohol support worker during this time.

Substance (as opposed to alcohol) misuse appears to be the predominate issue for these groups. Of the 72 new referrals to the DAT team, 65% had a presenting issue of substance use compared with 25% for alcohol use. Similarly, of those referred to YOT, 68% had a primary preference for drugs over alcohol.¹⁶ Among both groups, cannabis was the most common substance used.

While the DAT and YOT teams deal with particularly serious cases, data suggests a significant proportion of borough secondary pupils take some level of drugs or alcohol. The Detached Drugs Project (DDP) provides services in youth clubs, schools and on the streets registered 2000 contacts in 2007/08¹⁷

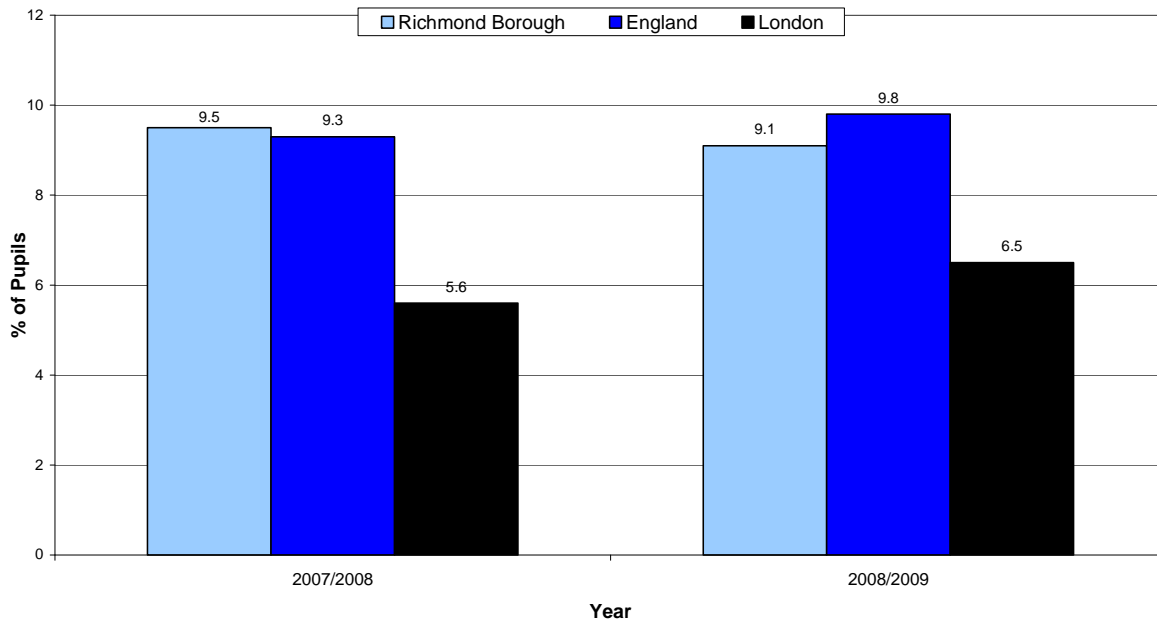
¹⁴ Source: Annual Performance Assessment Toolkit Version 2 for 318 – Richmond upon Thames 2008

¹⁵ Joint Strategic Needs Assessment unpublished draft August 2008

¹⁶ Please note that for Youth Offending Team data, only substance use of a frequency of use higher than once a month is recorded.

¹⁷ Young Persons Advisory Service presentation to Substance misuse needs analysis consultations, unpublished, 2008

NI 115 Substance Misuse by young people (Tellus 4)



Graph: 41
Source: Tellus4 Survey 2009¹⁸

Substance misuse by young people is strongly linked with involvement in crime or anti-social behaviour, increased risk of failing at school and damage to both mental and physical health. The indicator provides a local measure directly related to the national indicator on young people’s substance misuse in the DfE led PSA to ‘increase the number of children and young people on the path to success’.

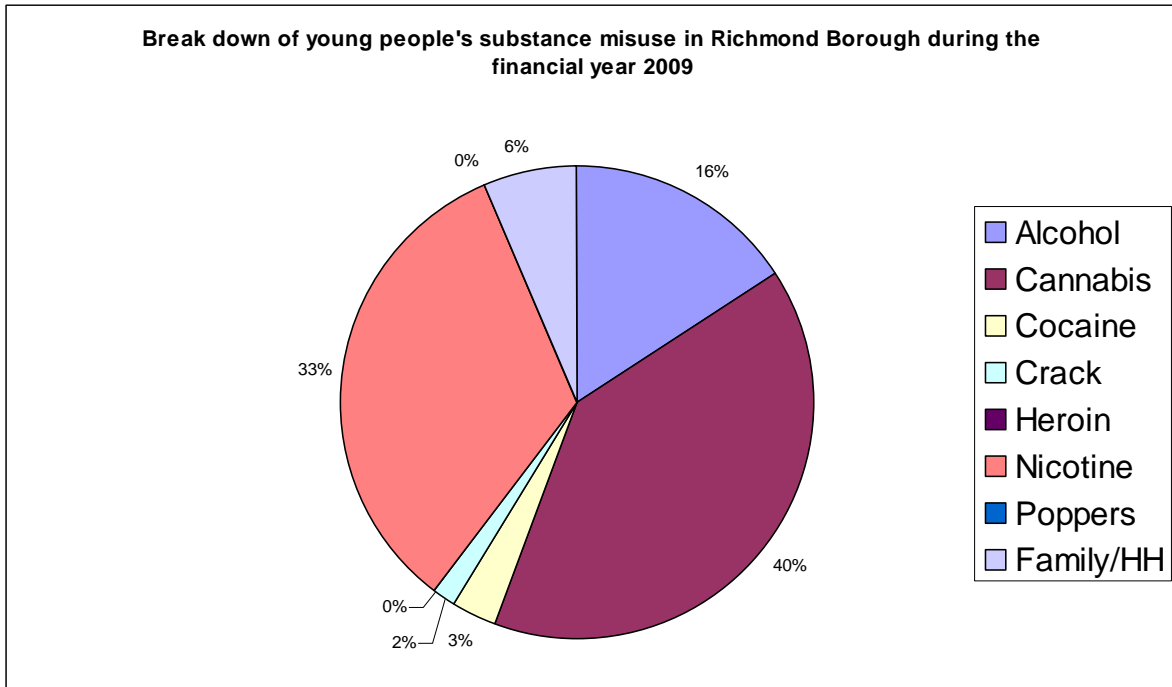
- Young people – the measurement of this indicator will cover young people pupils in years 6, 8 and 10, aged from 10 years up to, and including, 15 year old
- Frequently – frequent use is defined as being drunk twice or more in the last 4 weeks and/or have taken illegal drugs or volatile substances twice or more in the last 4 weeks
- Misuse – frequent use of any substance, or use which may result in harm (e.g. poor outcomes such as school exclusion, criminal involvement, health problems)
- Substances – this refers to all illicit drugs, consumption of alcohol and volatile substances such as solvents, glue or gas

Graph 42 indicates the percentage of young people who claim to have been drunk, and/or taken drugs in the past 4 weeks prior participating in the Tellus survey in 2009 . The results are notably higher in Richmond Borough compared with England in 2009, but lower than the London average. In Tellus 3 Richmond were ranked 68 out of 152 local authorities, with Tellus 4 there has been an improvement with Richmond now being ranked as 54.

It should be noted, however, that the figures are of the Tellus4 Survey are based on perception and do not necessarily represent the behaviours of young people. Furthermore, there are methodological limitations regarding data collection and recording.

¹⁸Tellus 4 Survey 2009

Richmond Borough provides the full range of services as part of their specialist misuse treatment for young people, obtaining a maximum score of 5. Services available are in psychosocial interventions, specialist harm reduction, family work, pharmacological intervention and access to residential substance misuse treatment.

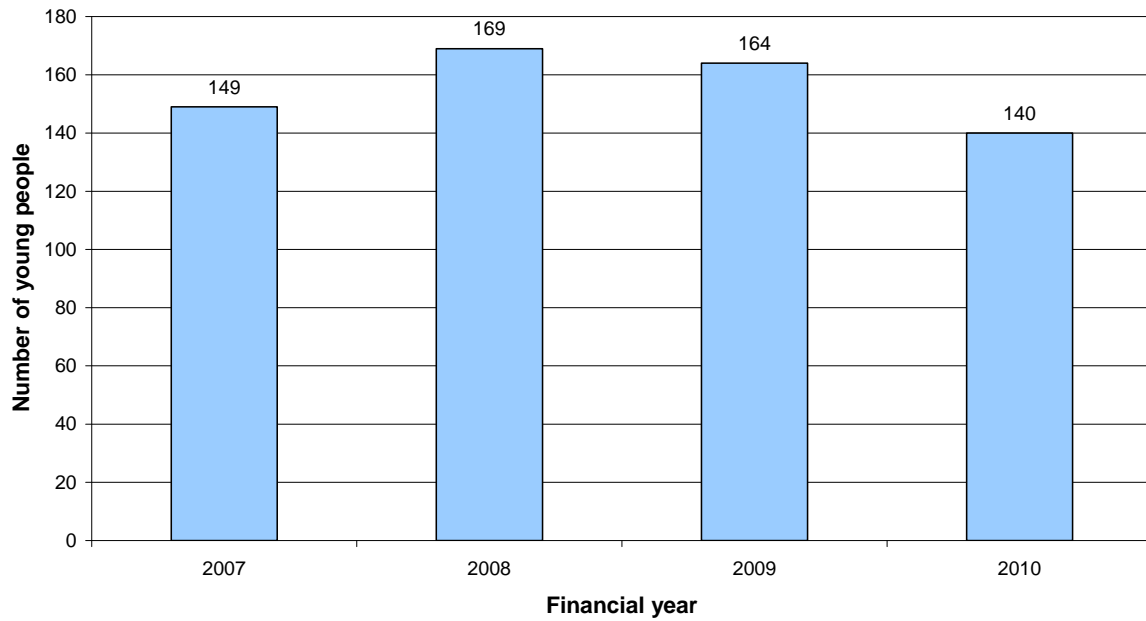


Graph: 42
Source: Richmond Borough's Young People's Drug and Alcohol Support – 2009

Graph 42 indicates that of the children and young people who were treated for substance misuse in 2009, the majority were treated for alcohol, cannabis and nicotine.

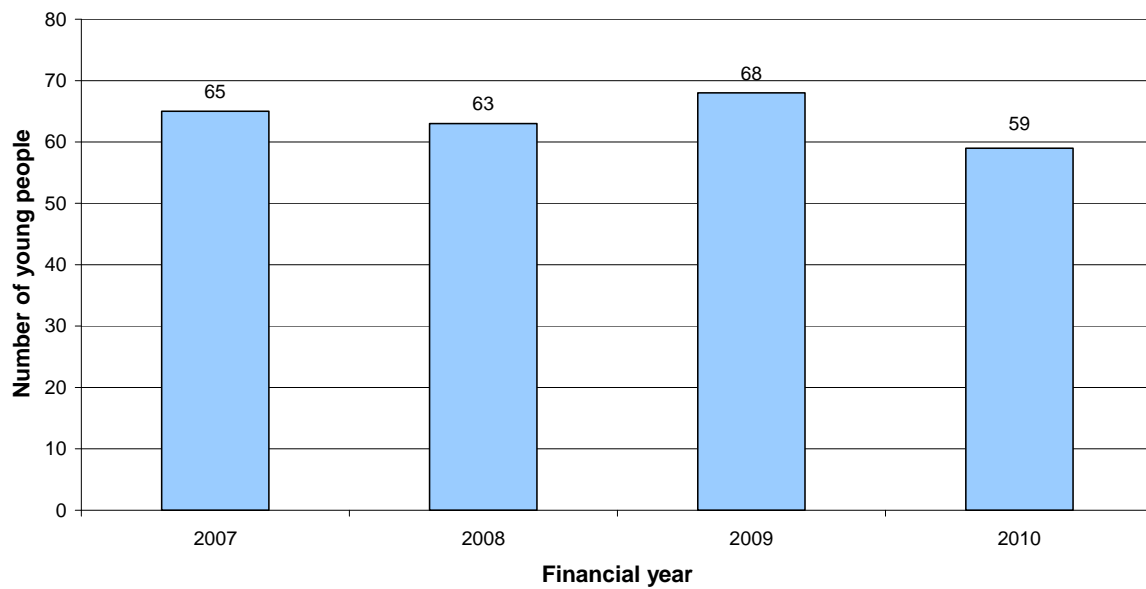
Comparing data from 2008, nicotine usage has increased from 11% to 33% and cannabis use up from 35% to 40% in 2009. However, the use of alcohol for those young people referred to the substance misuse team has declined from 31% to 16% for 2009.

Young people screened for substance misuse in Richmond Borough



Graph: 43
Source: Richmond Borough's Youth Offending Team (YOT) - 2010

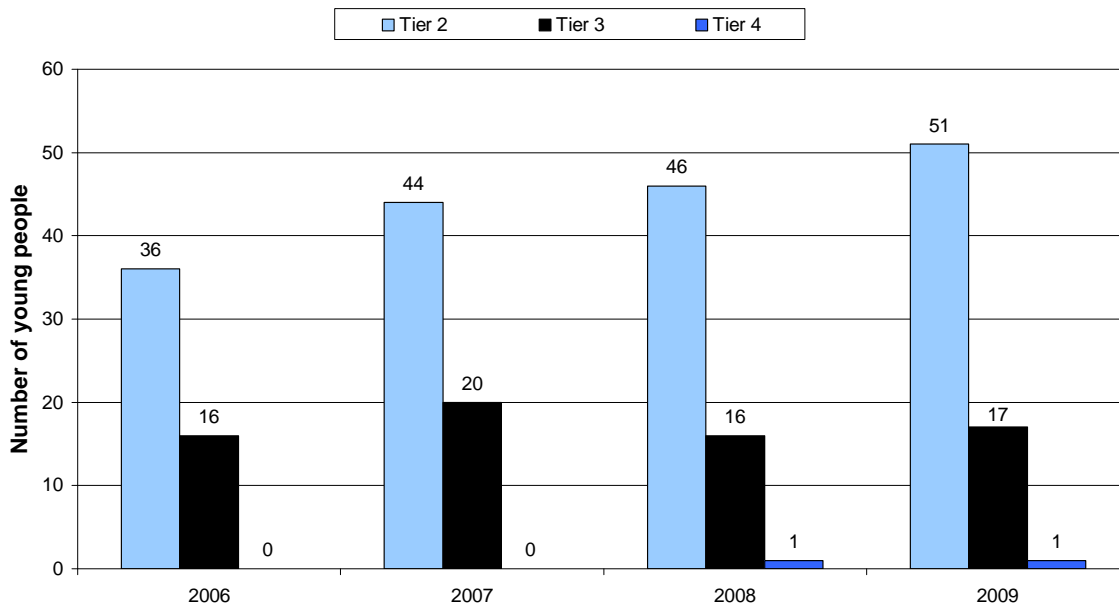
Young offenders who are screened with identified needs and require misuse assessment in Richmond Borough



Graph: 44
Source: Richmond Borough's Youth Offending Team (YOT) – 2010

There has been a slight decrease of the number of young offenders in Richmond Borough screened for substance misuse since 2007 (graph 44), the number of young offenders requiring further assessment has slightly declined (graph 45). This indicates that screening is effective in identifying those with substance misuse and for Richmond's young offenders substance misuse is not an increasing factor for these individuals.

Young people requiring a tier 2, 3, or 4 early intervention and treatment service in Richmond Borough

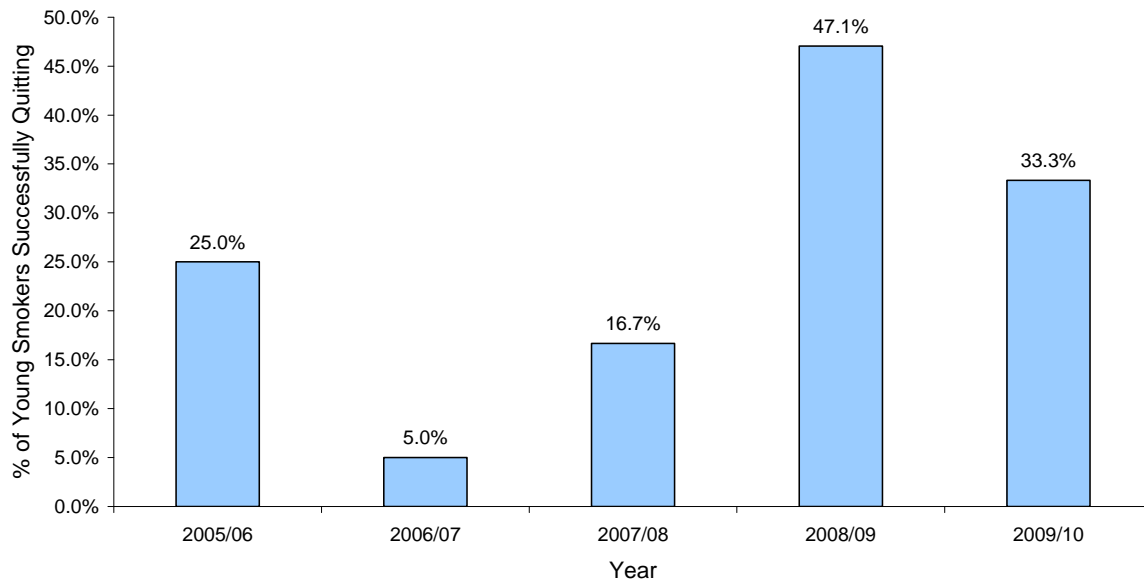


Graph: 45
Source: Richmond Borough's Youth Offending Team (YOT) - 2008

The young people's early intervention and treatment service for substance misuse in Richmond Borough includes three levels – tier 2, tier 3 and tier 4. Tier 2 is the least severe and generally includes awareness against substance misuse. Tier 3 is planned and structured interventions and tier 4 is the most severe cases.

The number of young people in Richmond Borough who require tier 2, tier 3, or tier 4 interventions and treatment service in Richmond Borough is mapped in graph 46. As expected, the highest numbers of young people require tier 2 early intervention and treatment service, but this has seen the most significant rise of nearly 42% since 2006. This indicates that there are increasing numbers of young people requiring less severe treatment. Tier 3 and 4 has been relatively steady since 2006.

Young Smokers Quitting Smoking Richmond upon Thames



Graph: 46

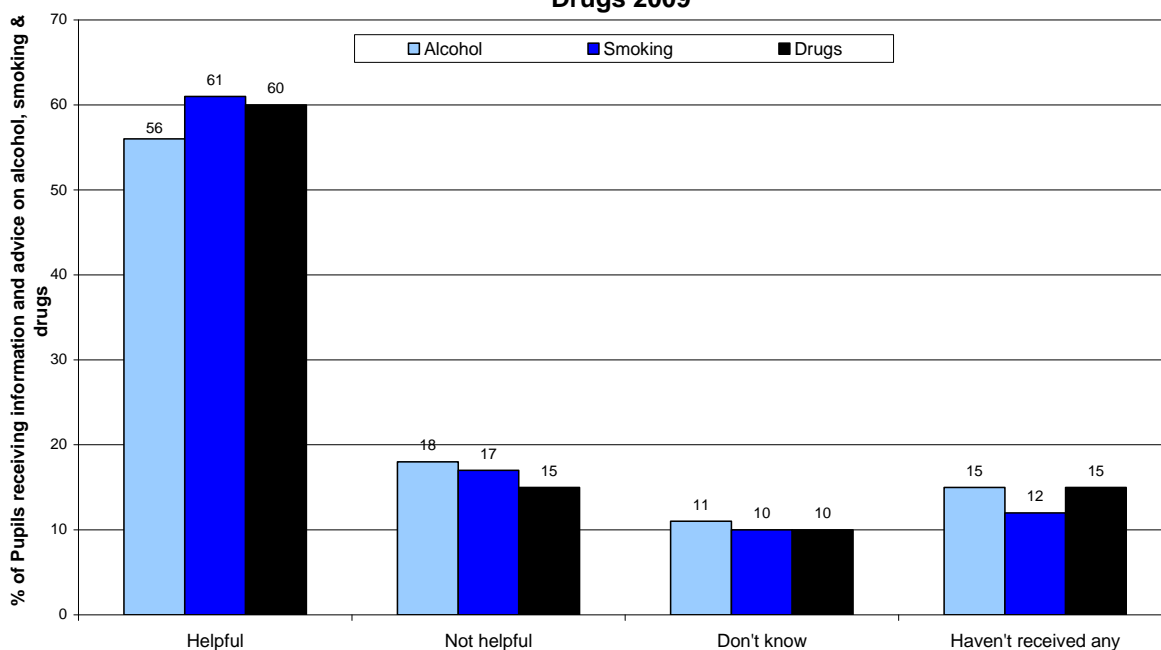
Source: Richmond and Twickenham PCT – 2008

The numbers of young people attending the Stop Smoking workshops remains relatively low. In 2009/10 18 people attended the stop smoking service in Richmond upon Thames and set target dates for quitting smoking. Of these people 6 (33%) successfully met their target.

The Audit Commission School Survey (2008) asked the effectiveness of local services in supporting children and young people seeking to cease smoking and substance misuse. Using a 5 point scale of 1-very good, 2- good, 3- satisfactory, 4- poor, 5- very poor; Richmond Borough achieved a score of 2.52¹⁹.

¹⁹ Audit Commission School Survey 2008

Tellus 4 - pupils receiving information and advice on Alcohol, Smoking & Drugs 2009



Graph: 47

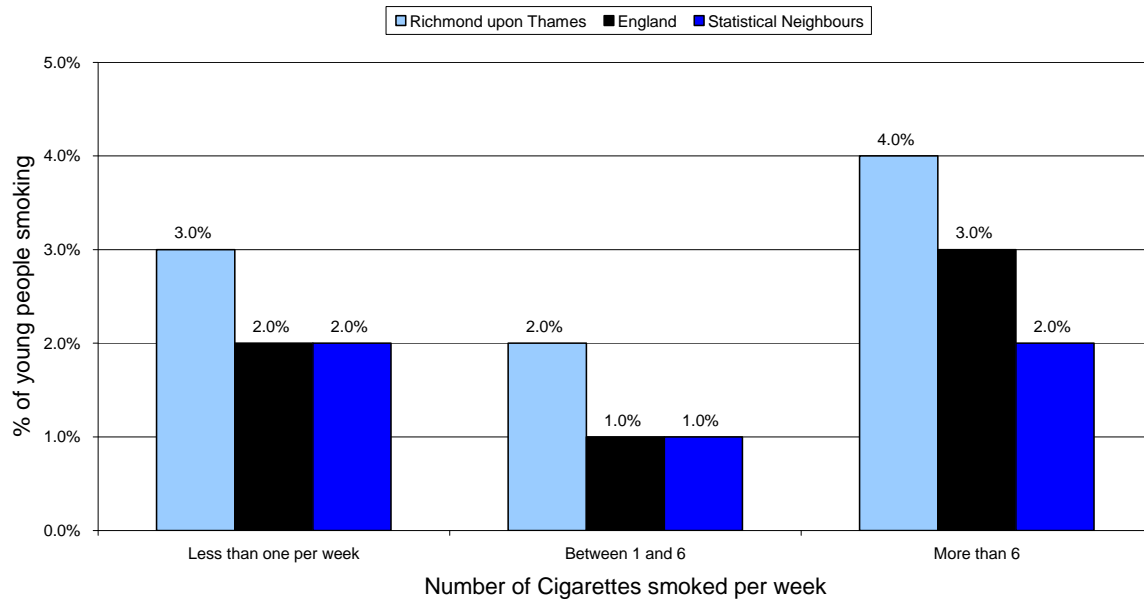
Source: Tellus4 Survey 2009²⁰

Graph 47 indicates that the majority of young people in Richmond Borough feel that information and advice on alcohol, smoking and drugs is 'helpful'. Although there remains to be pupils who feel that the information is 'not helpful' or that they haven't received any.

A slightly higher percentage of young people in Richmond felt that information and advice on smoking and drugs was marginally better than information and advice about alcohol.

²⁰ Tellus4 Survey – 2009

How much do you smoke? (Tellus 4 Question 2009/10)



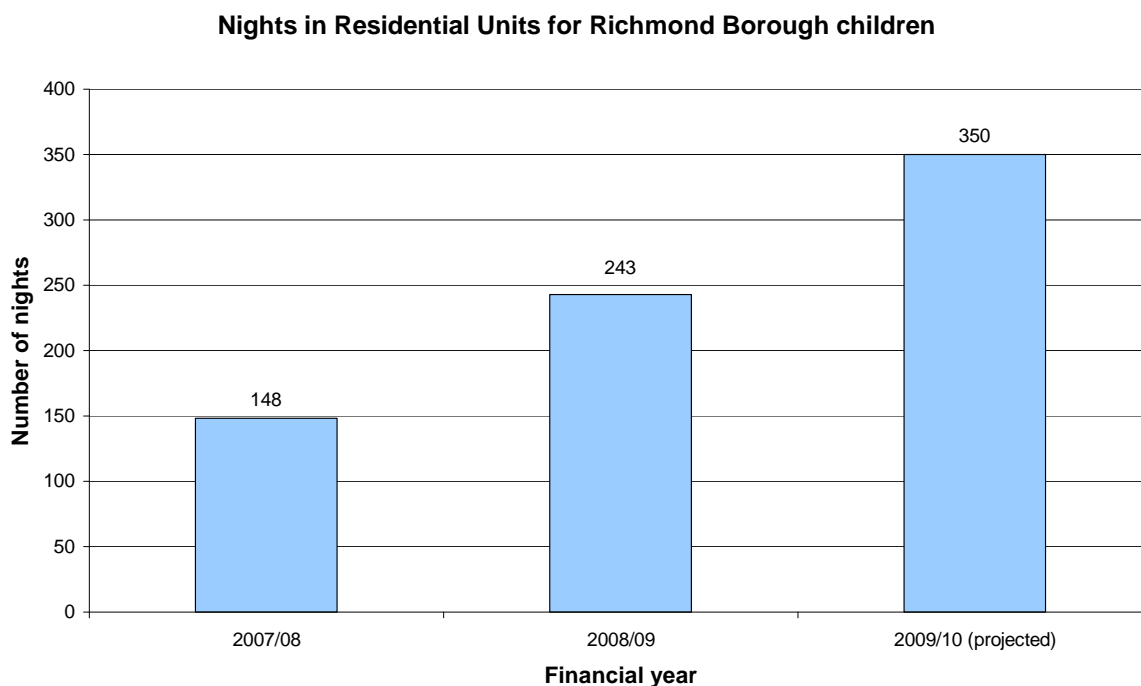
Graph: 48
Source: Tellus4 Survey 2009²¹

The Tellus 4 Survey in Richmond found above average levels of smoking. The survey asked participants to estimate the number of cigarettes they smoked per week as either more than six, between one and six or less than one per week. The percentage of Richmond pupils smoking more than six cigarettes per week (4.0%) was higher than both the England (3.0%) and Statistical Neighbour (2.0%) averages. The trend was also apparent in the percentage of young people smoking between one and six cigarettes per week with 2.0% of those surveyed ticking this box compared to 1.0% for England and the statistical neighbour groups. The percentage of pupils smoking less than one cigarette per week at 3.0% was also higher than the England and statistical neighbour averages of 2.0%.

1.2.5 All children and young people with **additional health needs, disabilities and learning difficulties** get the support they need including increased and equitable access to short breaks

Out-of-school care for children of statutory school age (5 to 11 years) is less available to all families, but parents have reported that they are particularly inaccessible for children with special needs. The local authority is funded to cover the cost of support during the statutory school hours, but not before or after, making it difficult to pay for dedicated support. Cost of specialist staff reduces places available, and transport costs or availability are a barrier where families want to have children access out-of-school care close to home rather than attached to a special unit.

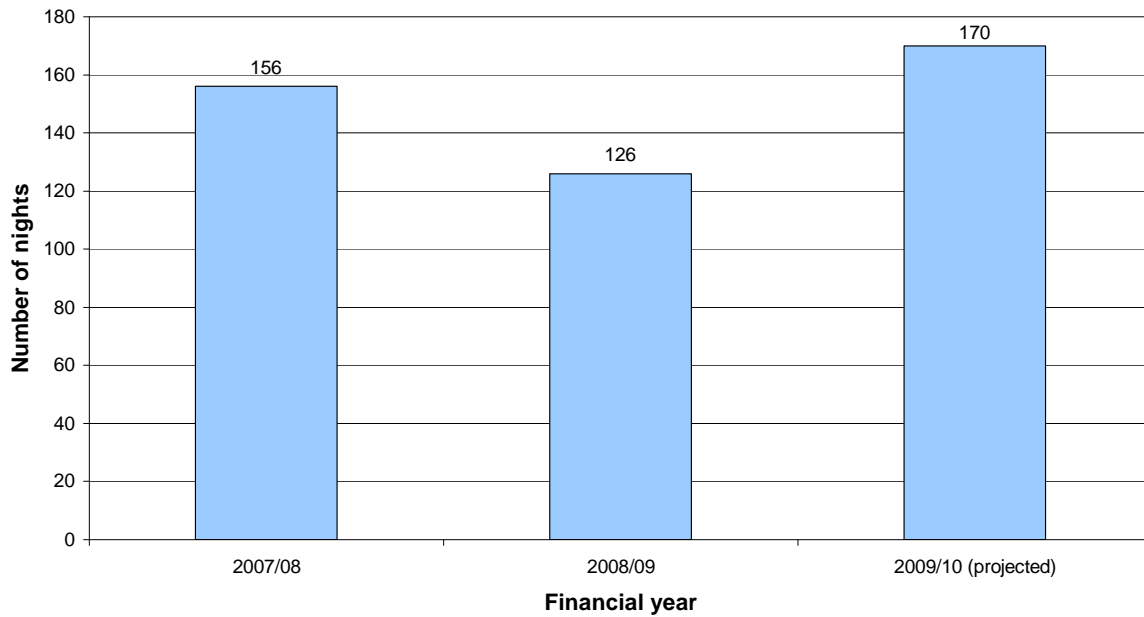
The Borough is committed to making out-of-school activities accessible and offers specialist provision in Kew, at Crofters and mini Crofters, which is soon to have a service in Whitton, close to the children’s centre. Crofters offer a range of after-school clubs, holiday play schemes and residential holidays for disabled children. The Borough has also been looking at innovative ways of addressing this barrier, and has made a successful bid to a local charity to support access for this group of children.



Graph: 49
Source: Richmond Borough Aiming High - 2009

Graph 49 indicates that the number of nights in Residential Units for Richmond Borough children with disabilities and learning difficulties has increased from 148 in the financial year 2007/08 to 243 in 2008/09 and is projected to increase to 350 in 2009/10. Further funding has been allocated to Crofters through the Aiming High project, explaining the significant increase in projected figures. It should be acknowledged that the definition of nights in educational setting for short breaks has not been fully agreed, so classifying the breaks has the potential to be inconsistent. The timing of data recording could also alter results because not all information is necessarily available at a certain point in time.

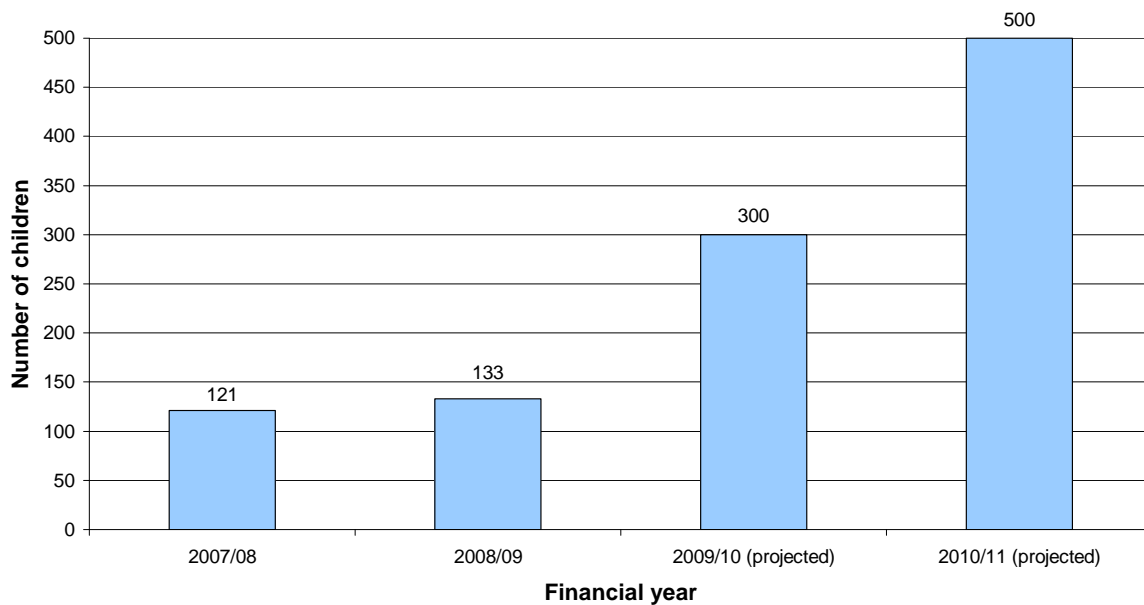
Family based overnight stays in Richmond Borough



Graph: 50
Source: Richmond Borough Aiming High - 2009

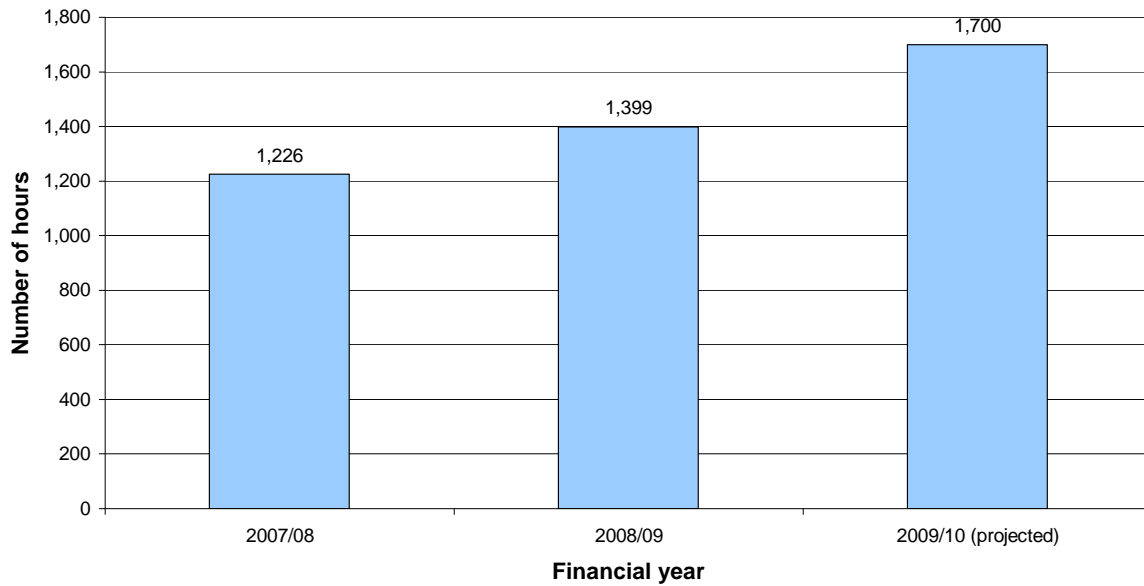
Graph 50 indicates that the number of nights in family based overnight stays for Richmond Borough families has decreased from 156 in the financial year 2007/08 to 126 in 2008/09. There is currently a small pool of skilled carers for overnight stays, which has resulted in limited capacity. However, it is predicted to increase to 170 nights in 2009/10.

Number of disabled children receiving short break services and future demand in Richmond Borough



Graph: 51
Source: Richmond Borough Aiming High - 2009

Hours of salaried, contract, or linked carers (in the carers home) for Richmond Borough children



Graph: 52
Source: Richmond Borough Aiming High - 2009

Excellent stability and continuity of care exists for children with disabilities in the Borough. Placements are sourced according to need. 100% of children with disabilities looked after as at 31st March 2008 (number = 12 children) had been in the same placement for 12 months or more.

100% of children with disabilities and learning disabilities (CWDLD) in residential and out of Borough placements are monitored annually. A representative for Richmond Borough always attends reviews of CWDLD placed in residential settings which is monitored via the Specialist Resource Panel on a quarterly basis. Head of Service is a member of the National Contracts Monitoring Group.

The number of disabled children receiving short break services and future demand in Richmond Borough has increased from 121 in the financial year 2007/08 to 133 in 2008/09 and is due to increase to significantly to 500 children in 2010/11 (graph 51). Further funding has been allocated to Crofters through the Aiming High project, increasing the number of short breaks. Future demand should increase because a wider range of children with complex needs will be included – currently, the children not included may be offered services from organisations such as scouts etc.

The number of hours of support to allow children to have short breaks by personal assistants/ outreach workers in Richmond Borough has decreased from 3891 in the financial year 2007/08 to 3133 in 2008/09 and is again due to increase significantly in 2009/10 (graph 52). There is currently a small pool of skilled carers for overnight stays, which has resulted in limited capacity.

1.3 Ensure all children, young people enjoy good emotional and mental health and get the support they need to address emotional and behavioural challenges

1.3.1 Children and young people enjoy good **emotional and mental health** and get the support they need to address mental health issues quickly and effectively when they arise

The total number of children aged between 5 and 16 who might be expected to suffer from some form of mental health disorder in Richmond Borough is 2,127 (1,301 boys and 825 girls). However, a number of factors increase the risk of developing mental health problems have a lower prevalence in Borough. These include:

- Children living in areas of high deprivation
- Children Looked After or on the Child Protection Register
- Children with special educational needs

Conversely, the fact that Richmond upon Thames has a relatively wealthy and articulate population may have an impact in two ways. First of all, as in many other aspects of health and social care services, parents may have higher expectations of services and better knowledge on how to access them. Secondly, the expectations of high achieving parents may place increased strain on children and parental stress or overwork can lead to emotional neglect thus increasing the risk of mental disorders, eating disorders, self harm or substance misuse.

A new child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS) Strategy was finalised in May 2008. This recognised that there were some areas where services were currently under-developed or where further work needed to be done to more precisely estimate need.

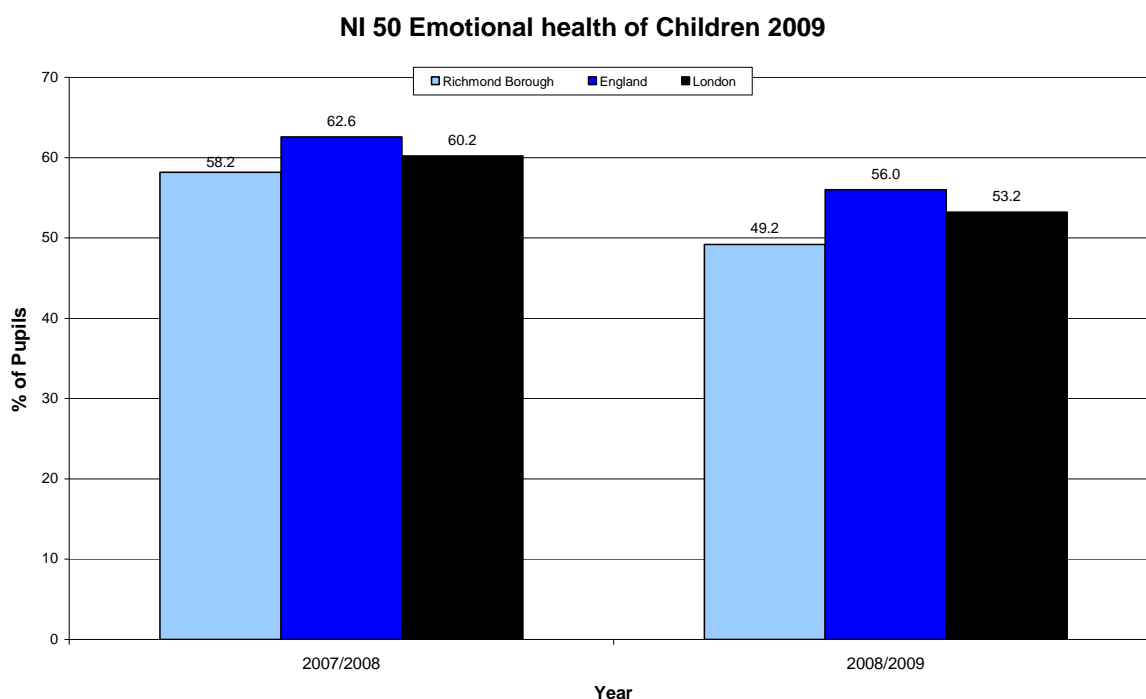
These included:

- Children affected by substance abuse, either their own or their parents
- Children from black and minority ethnic (BME) group communities and asylum seekers
- Transition services for children with some conditions such as Asperger's, personality disorder or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
- Young carers, particularly those who care for parents with a mental illness
- Children with a disability, which is critical, as the difficulty in meeting needs locally can lead to high costs in out of borough placements
- Children of parents with a personality disorder

Actions arising from the CAMHS Strategy include:

- Reviewing referral procedures and developing a CAMHS commissioning strategy
- Addressing the needs of children and young people affected by adults with mental health problems
- Reviewing and extending counselling provision
- Appointing primary mental health workers
- Researching the needs of vulnerable groups
- Appointing a joint Children's Commissioner

- Offering services closer to where families live in order to improve take up²²



Graph: 53

Source: Tellus4 Survey – 2009²³

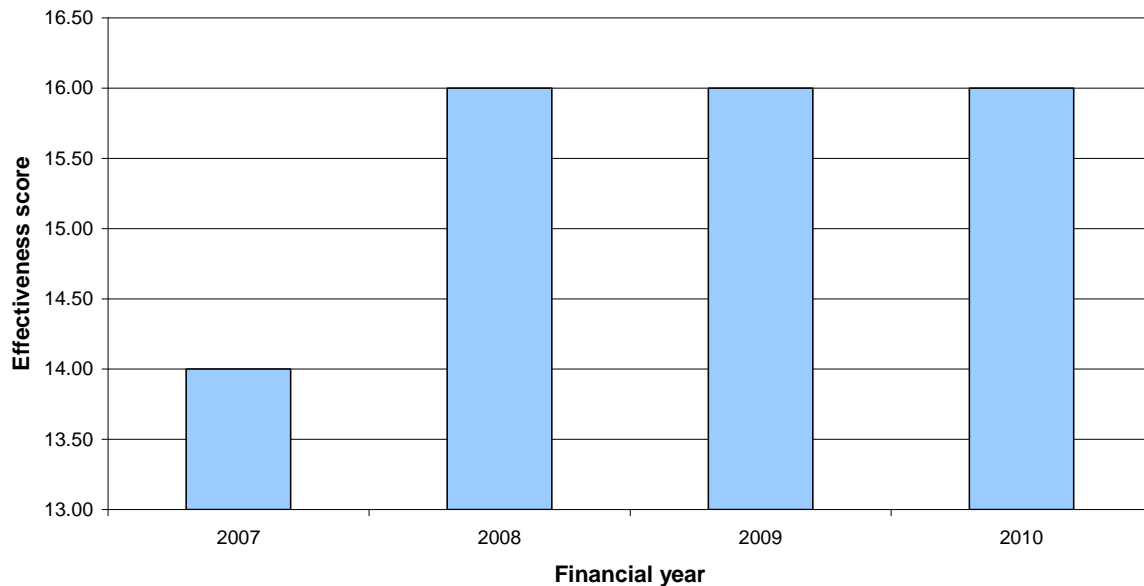
The DCSF child well being expert group felt this indicator needed to focus in more depth on a particular aspect of well being, rather than trying to address a broad theme in an over simplified way. Graph 55 indicates that the percentage of positive children in Richmond Borough was lower than the average for London and England in 2009; 49.2% of the children in the Borough were positive compared with the national average of 56%.

However, the categories that make 'positive children' are subjective and includes; I have one or more good friends, when I'm worried about something I can talk to my mum or dad, when I'm worried about something I can talk to my friends, when I'm worried about something I can talk to an adult other than my mum or dad. These measures are based on perceptions and can alter depending on indirect influences.

²² Joint Commissioning Strategy to Promote and Develop Services for the Emotional Well-being and Mental Health of Children and Young People in Richmond upon Thames 2008-2011 (LBRuT, R&T PCT & SWLSG MH Trust 2008)

²³ Tellus4 Survey – 2009

NI51. Effectiveness of Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS)



Graph: 54
Source: CAMHS Mapping 2010²⁴

Children and young people can experience emotional and psychological difficulties at any age, for a wide variety of reasons and across a wide spectrum of symptoms and behaviours. DfE and the Department of Health will be jointly responsible for ensuring an effective mix of early intervention and targeted support. The effectiveness score is based on an aggregated score from 1-4 for the following questions:

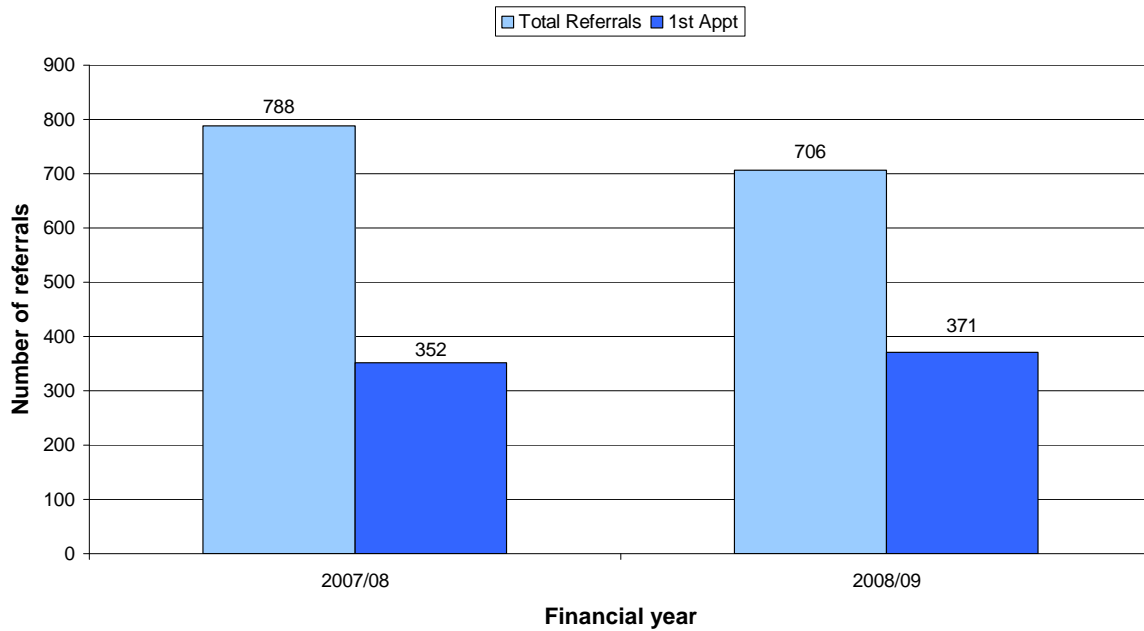
- Has a full range of CAMHS for children and young people with learning disabilities been commissioned for the Local Authority/ health area?
- Do 16 and 17 year olds from the Local Authority/ health area who require mental health services have access to services and accommodation appropriate to their age and level of maturity?
- Are arrangements in place in the Local Authority/ health area to ensure that 24 hour cover is available to meet urgent mental health needs of children and young people and for a specialist mental health assessment to be undertaken within 24 hours or the next working day where indicated?
- Was a full range of early intervention support services delivered in universal settings and through targeted services for children experiencing mental health problems commissioned by the Local Authority and health in partnership?

Graph 54 indicates that in 2010 the effectiveness of CAMHS in Richmond Borough has improved from a score of 14 in 2007 to a maximum score of 16 in 2008, 2009 and 2010. It should be noted that NI51 is based on self assessment and could therefore be subject to bias. The Audit Commission School Survey (2009) asked the effectiveness of local services in meeting the mental health needs of children and young people. Using a 4 point scale of 4-excellent, 3- good, 2- adequate, 1- poor; Richmond's CAMHS effectiveness achieved a score of 2.10²⁵.

²⁴ CAMHS Mapping 2010

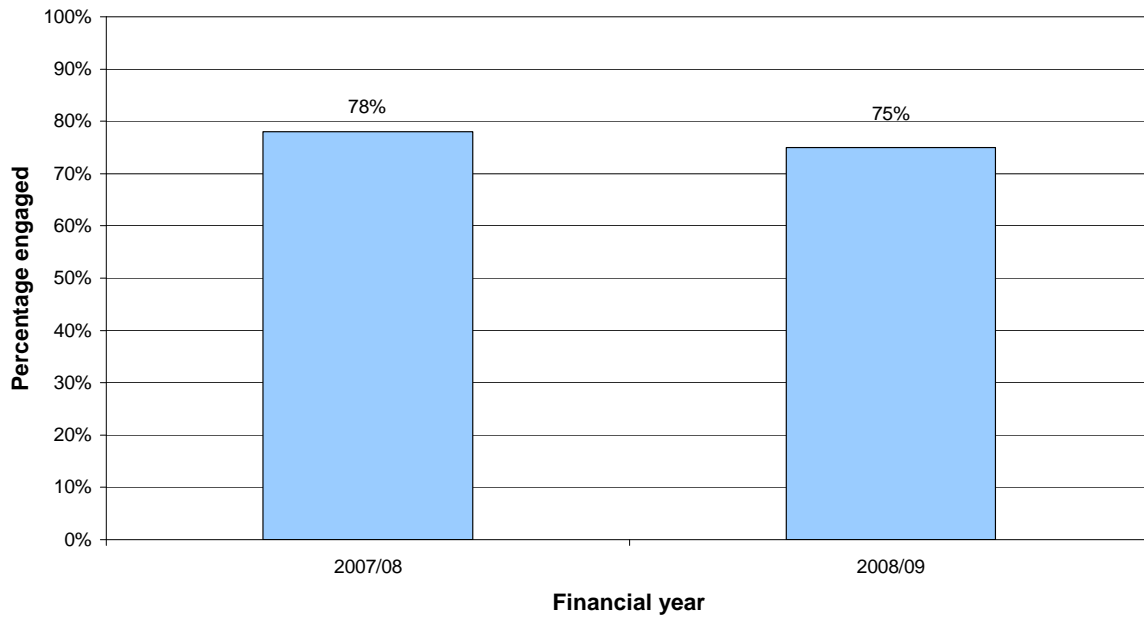
²⁵ Audit Commission School Survey 2009

CAMHS Referrals in Richmond borough



Graph: 55
Source: CAMHS Mapping 2009²⁶

Percentage of users engaged in treatment in Richmond borough

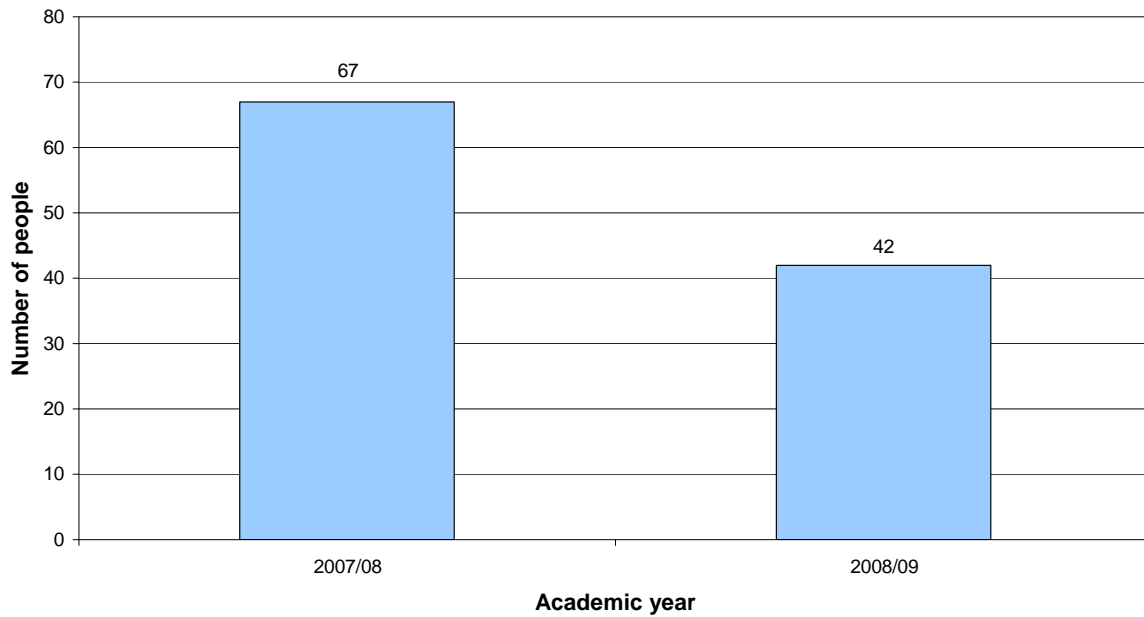


Graph: 56
Source: CAMHS Mapping 2009²⁷

²⁶ CAMHS Mapping 2009 – <http://www.camhsmapping.org.uk/>

²⁷ CAMHS Mapping 2009 – <http://www.camhsmapping.org.uk/>

People presenting for self harm & suicide attempt in Richmond borough



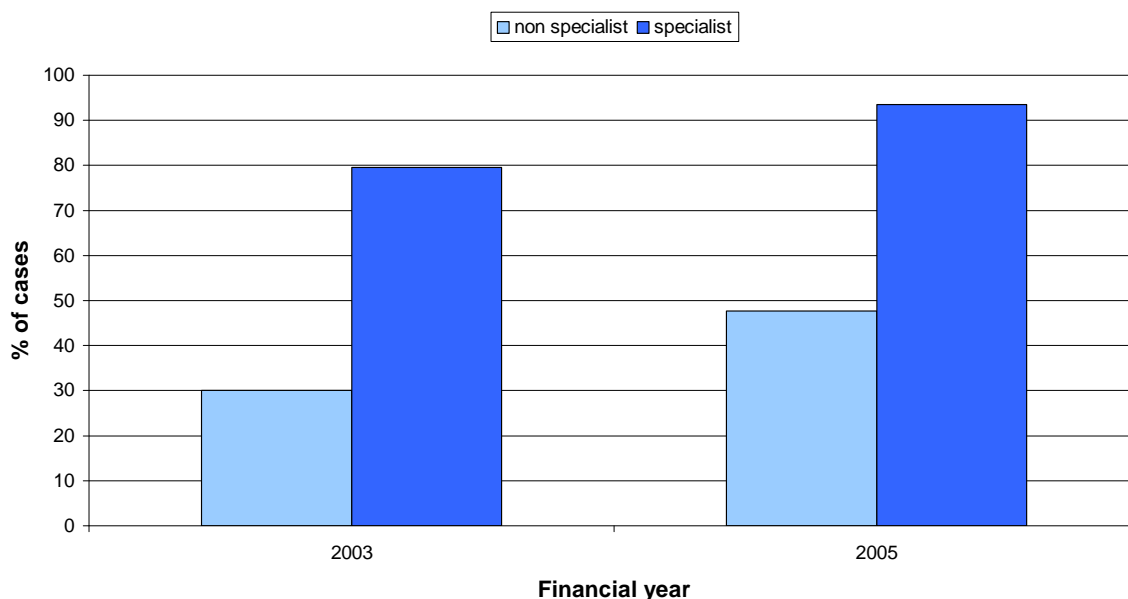
Graph: 57

Source: CAMHS Mapping 2009²⁸

Graph 57 indicates that the total number of referrals resulting in assessment reduced between 2008 and 2009, although the percentage of first appointments resulting in assessment increased slightly. Additionally, the percentage of users engaged in treatment and the number of people presenting for self harm and suicide attempt reduced between 2008 and 2009. However, the percentage of users engaged in treatment in 2009 was still high at 75%. Furthermore, there were no recordings for under 18s committing suicide.

²⁸ CAMHS Mapping 2009 – <http://www.camhsmapping.org.uk/>

Referrals to Richmond Borough's Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) with a wait less than 4 weeks



Graph: 58
Source: Richmond Borough's Self Assessment Framework (SEF) - 2009

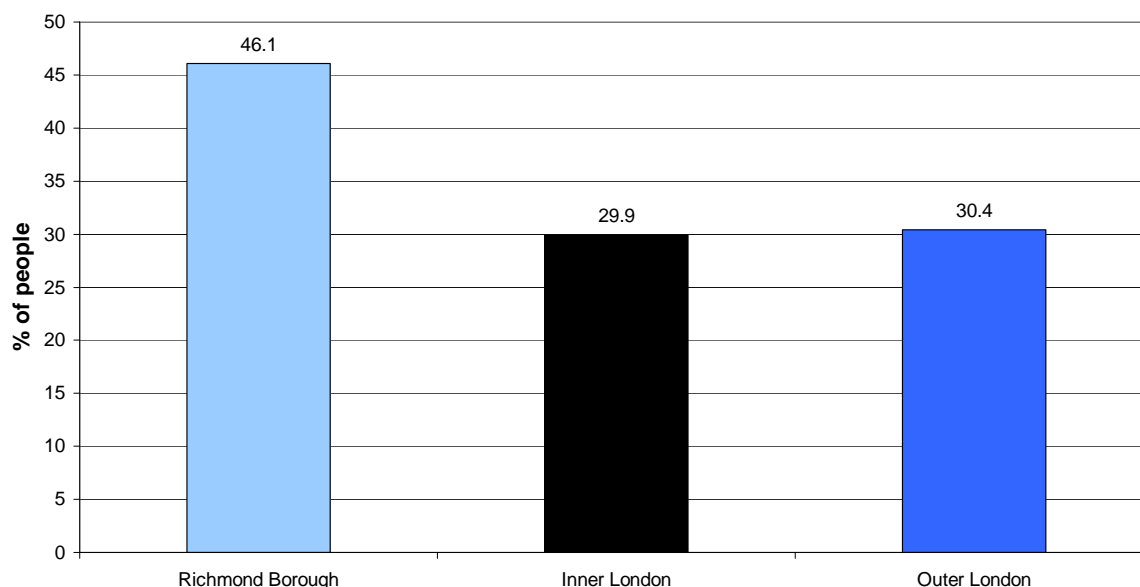
Graph 58 indicates that between 2003 and 2005 the percentage of referrals to Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) with a wait of less than 4 weeks improved significantly for both non-specialist and specialist cases. Non- specialist cases improved significantly from 30% to 48%, while specialist cases improved from 80% to 94%.

A Service Level Agreement between Richmond CAMHS and the Social Inclusion / Education Other Than at School (EOTAS) team of the Local Authority was brokered in January 2008 to provide a coordinated and high quality service to vulnerable young people in Richmond. 13 young people have been supported and taught by the specialist teacher in the academic year 2007/08 to date. Two now attend specialist provision; three mainstream schools; four are working towards GCSE qualifications and have college places offered; two will receive continued support and two remain unengaged. Parental feedback includes an acknowledgement that the teacher's creative approach has enabled a pupil to increase in confidence and face challenges without panic.

Behaviour and parenting classes to support are available following referral to CAMHS from health visitors, school nurses or GP's) for issues around managing children's behaviour for ages 0-12 (but offered up to 16). In addition, school nurses manage low level CAMHS cases and have access to advice and support from specialist CAMHS staff in managing these cases and prior to making a referral where more or higher level support is required.

1.3.2 Parents and carers provide high quality support to their children to support their well being

NI22. Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for behaviour of their children in the area (Place Survey) - 2009



Graph: 59
Source: Place Survey 2009

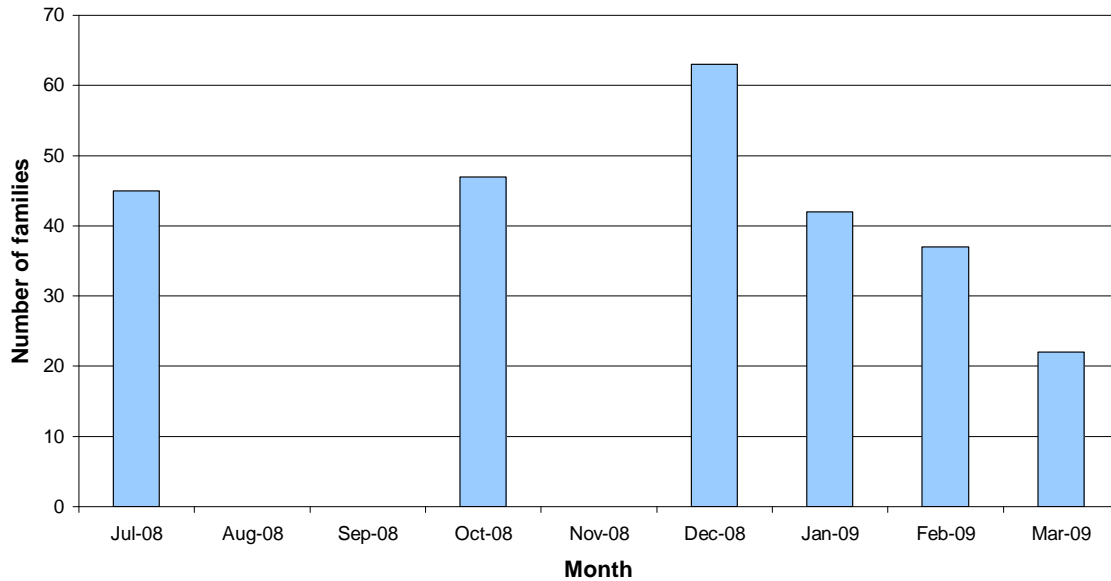
The national 2009 Place Survey asked residents their perception of their local areas. Graph 59 indicates that Richmond Borough has significantly higher perceptions of parents taking responsibility of their children to support their wellbeing compared with inner and outer London. The satisfaction of Richmond Borough residents was 46.1% compared with 29.9% and 30.4% respectively. Although this is the first year of the Place Survey, the previous Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) satisfaction survey included a comparable question, with a result of 44%.

Effectiveness of parenting programmes

Local parenting programmes across the borough and family learning programmes targeted in Hampton and Heathfield are proving a successful way to engage families where English is a second language²⁹.

²⁹ Childcare Sufficiency Assessment 2007

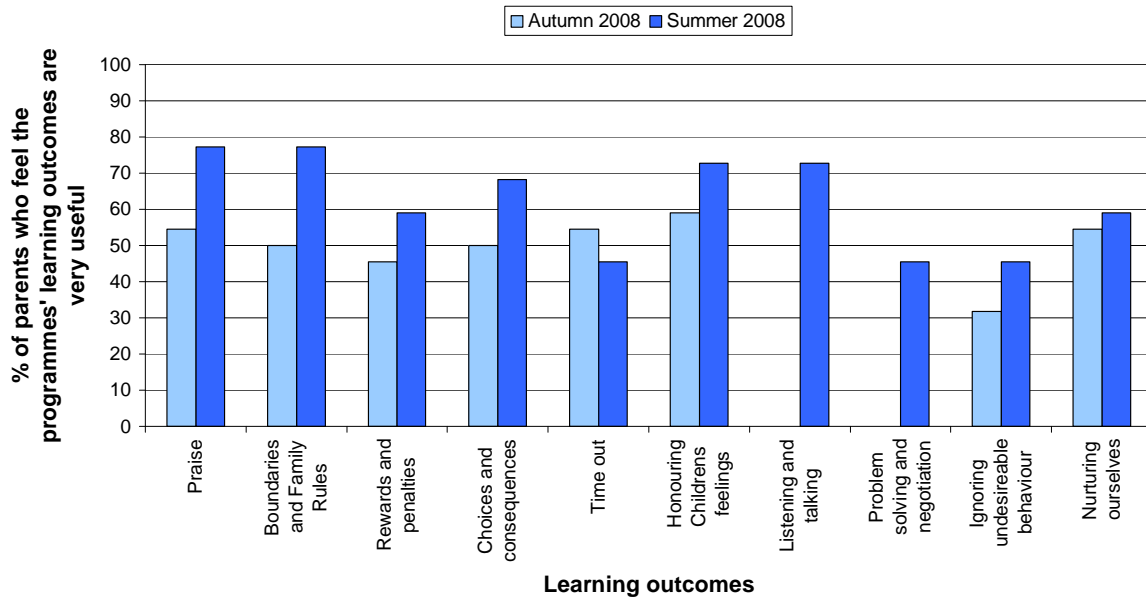
Attendance of the Family Night programme in Richmond Borough during the financial year 2008/9



Graph: 60
Source: Richmond Borough Parenting Programmes – 2009

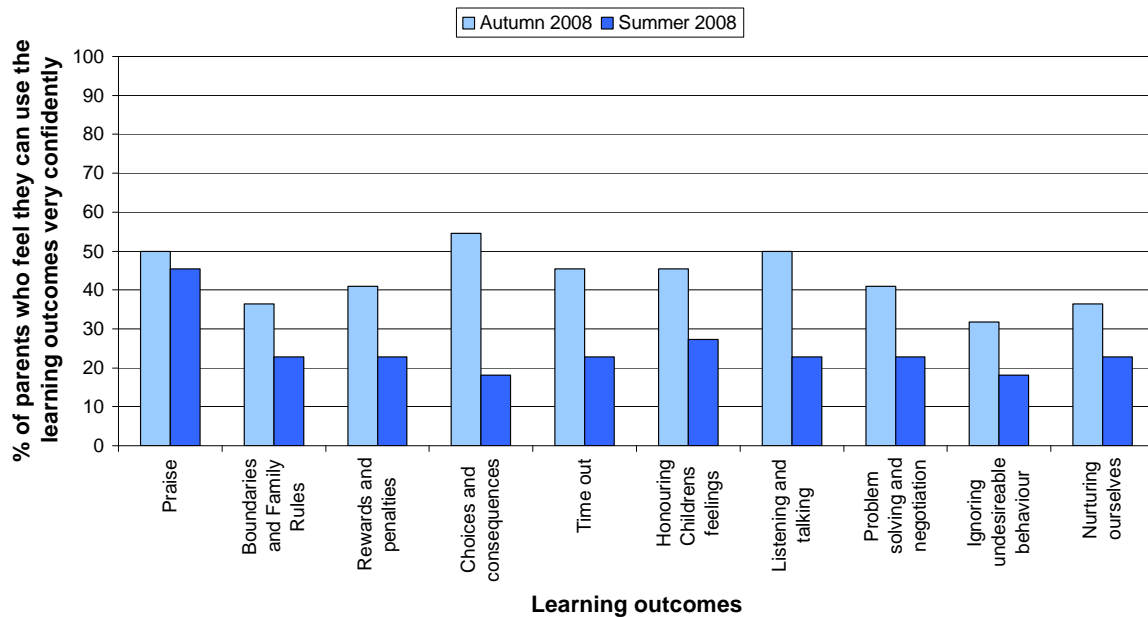
The Friday Night programme in Richmond Borough had a higher attendance during the winter months in 2009. Other than attendance, no further performance measures are currently available and no previous year's data.

Usefulness of parenting programmes learning outcomes in Richmond Borough



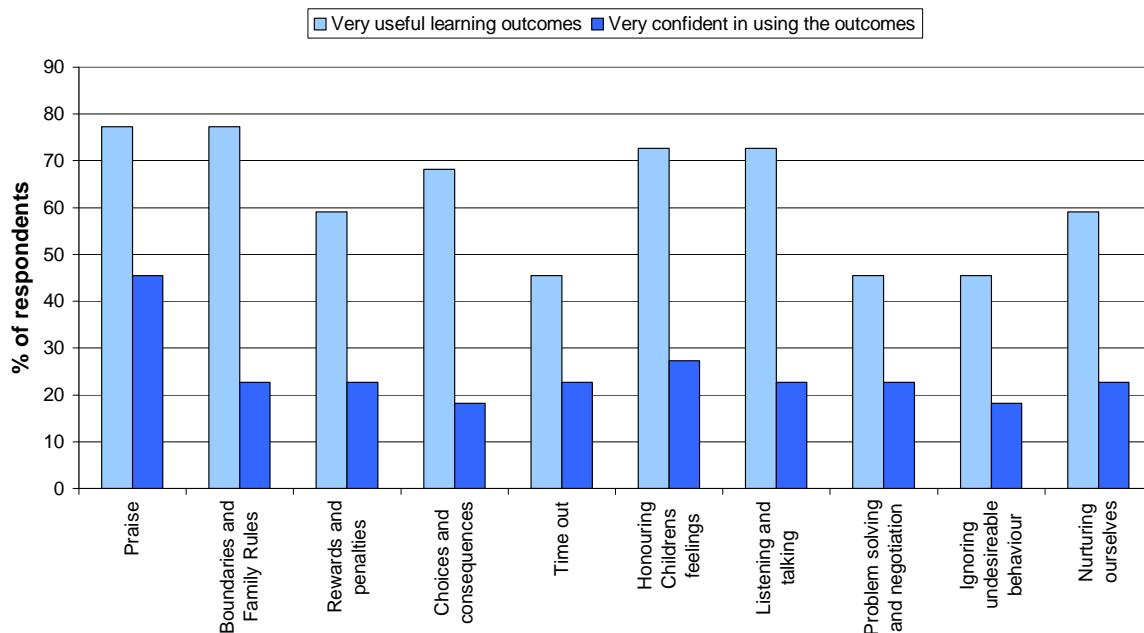
Graph:61
Source: Richmond Borough Parenting Programmes – 2009

Confidence of using learning outcomes from parenting programmes in Richmond Borough



Graph: 62
Source: Richmond Borough Parenting Programmes – 2009

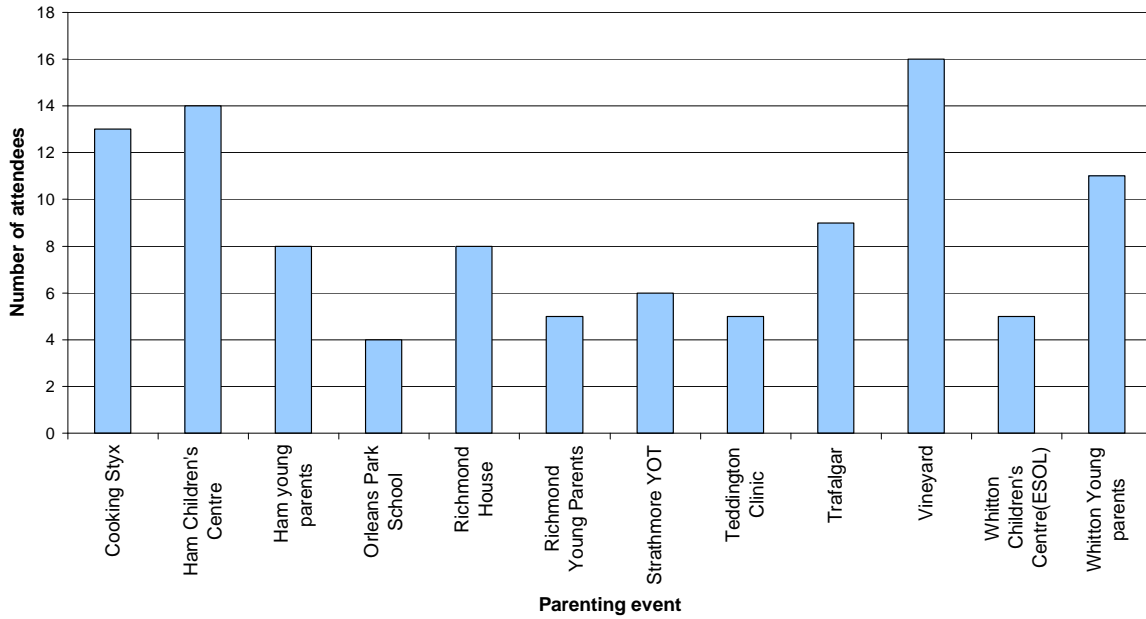
Feedback of parenting programmes in Richmond Borough - summer 2008



Graph: 63
Source: Richmond Borough Parenting Programmes – 2009

Attendees of parenting programmes in Richmond Borough were questioned regarding the usefulness of the programmes and events in relation to learning outcomes and their confidence to using these outcomes. Parents generally found the summer programmes more useful than autumn programmes in 2008 (graph 61), but parents did not necessarily have the confidence to use the outcomes (graph 62). The difference was particularly noticeable in summer 2008 (graph 65). It should be recognised that the number of parent attendees who made comments were very low and could skew the results significantly.

Spring term 2009 parenting programme attendance in Richmond



Graph: 64

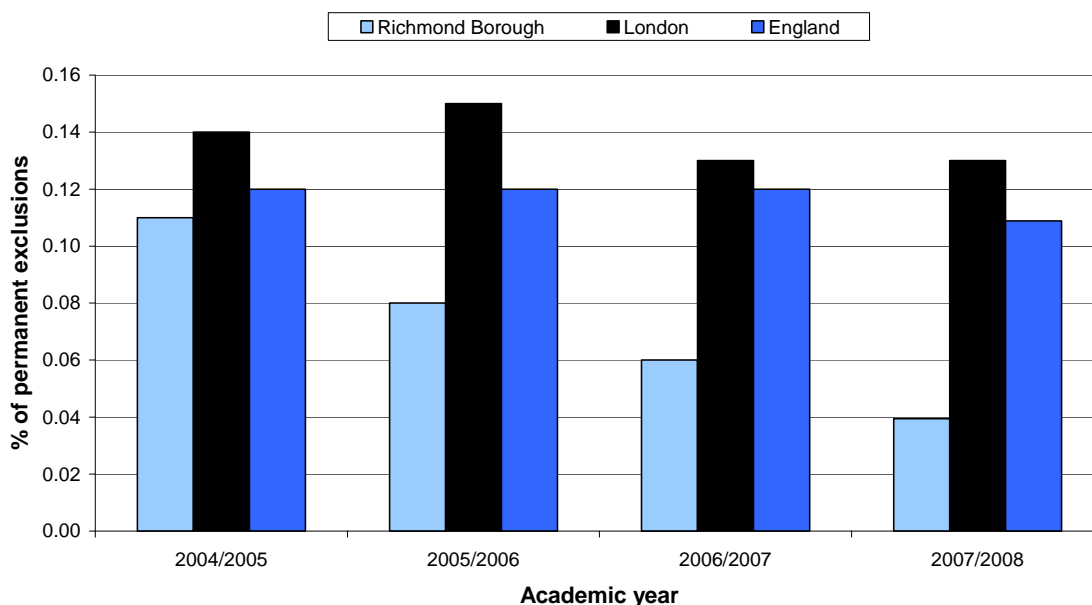
Source: Richmond Borough Parenting Programmes – 2009

The attendance figures for the programmes and events indicate that the Vineyard, Ham Children's Centre and Cooking Styx were most popular.

1.3.4 All children and young people who need it, can access targeted support regarding self-esteem, anger and challenging behaviour, leading to enhanced well being

NI 58 is a new indicator which is measured by the mean value of the number of valid primary carer Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SQD) scores for each child or young person aged 4 to 16 who have been looked after for a year. Richmond Borough achieved a score of 13.7, which equates to 43 children.

NI114. Rate of permanent exclusions from school as a percentage of the school population



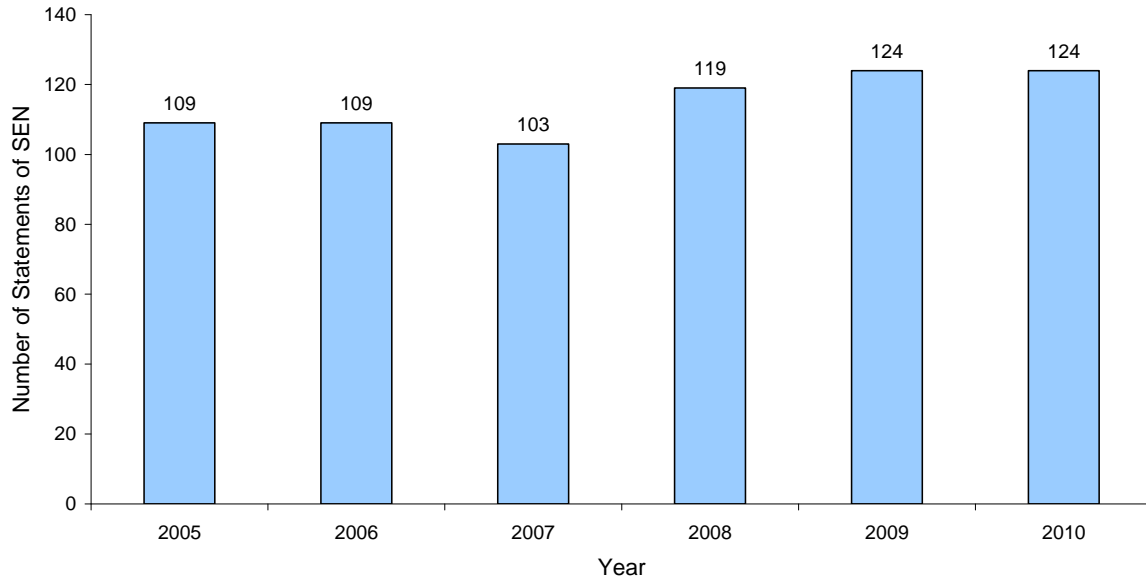
Graph: 65
Source: DfE SFR Permanent and fixed term exclusions - 2009 ³⁰

A permanent exclusion refers to a pupil who is excluded and their name is removed from the school register. Such a pupil would then be educated at another school or via some other form of provision. The permanent exclusion rate is calculated by dividing the number of permanent exclusions during the school year by the number of pupils in school (excluding dually registered pupils in special schools) in the January of the same school year. LA level Exclusion figures have been rounded to the nearest 10.

Richmond Borough's rate of permanent exclusions has decreased since a high of 0.16% in 2002/03. Since 2004/05 the Borough has reported a lower percentage of permanent exclusions than the London and England averages. Most noticeably, the 2006/07 percentage of exclusions in the Borough was 0.06% while the London average was 0.13%.

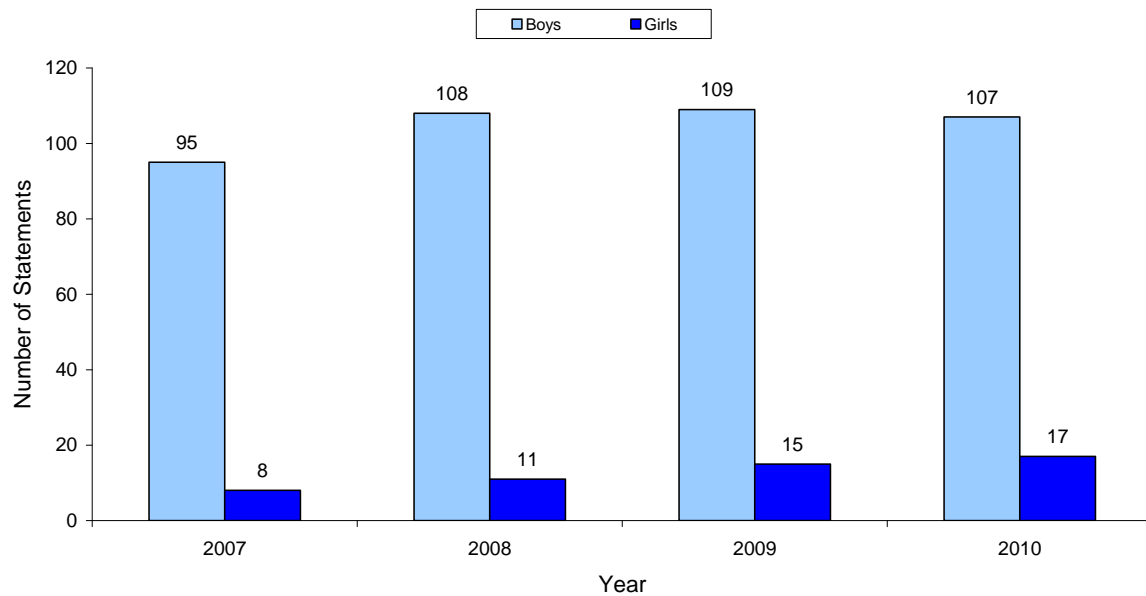
³⁰ DfE SFR Permanent and fixed term exclusions – 2008
http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000793/SFR14_2008TablesAdditional10July.xls

Statements of Special Educational Need for Behavioural, Emotional and Social Difficulties



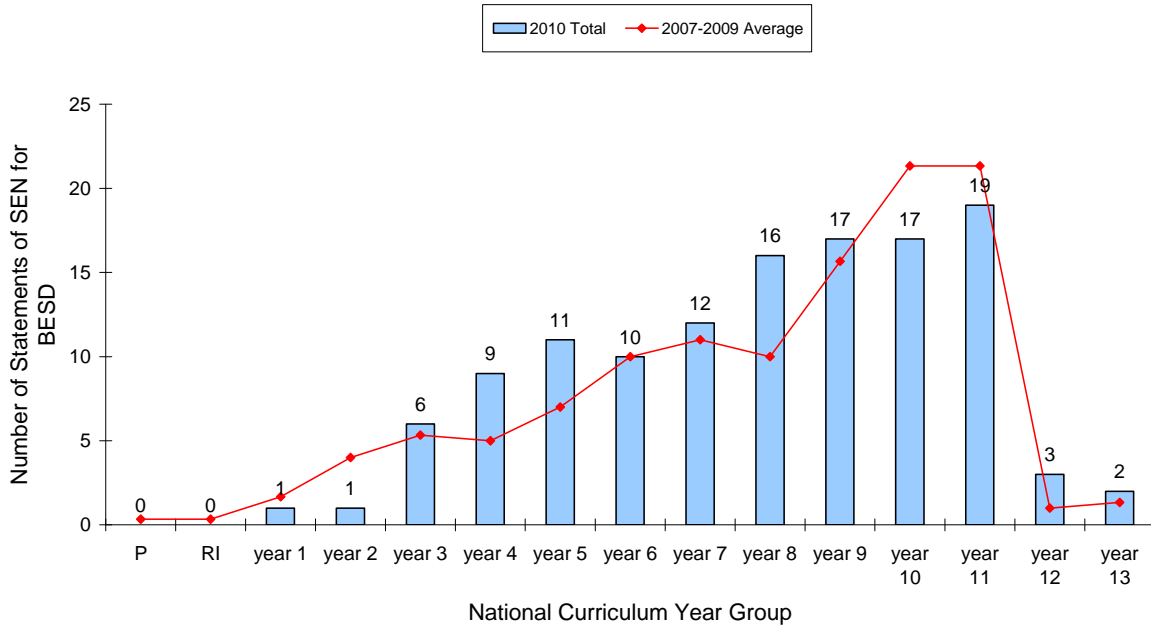
Graph: 66
Source: London Borough of Richmond upon Thames SEN – 2010

Statements of Special Educational Need for Behavioural, Emotional and Social Difficulties in Richmond upon Thames



Graph: 67
Source: London Borough of Richmond upon Thames SEN – 2010

Statements of Special Educational Need for Behavioural, Emotional and Social Difficulties

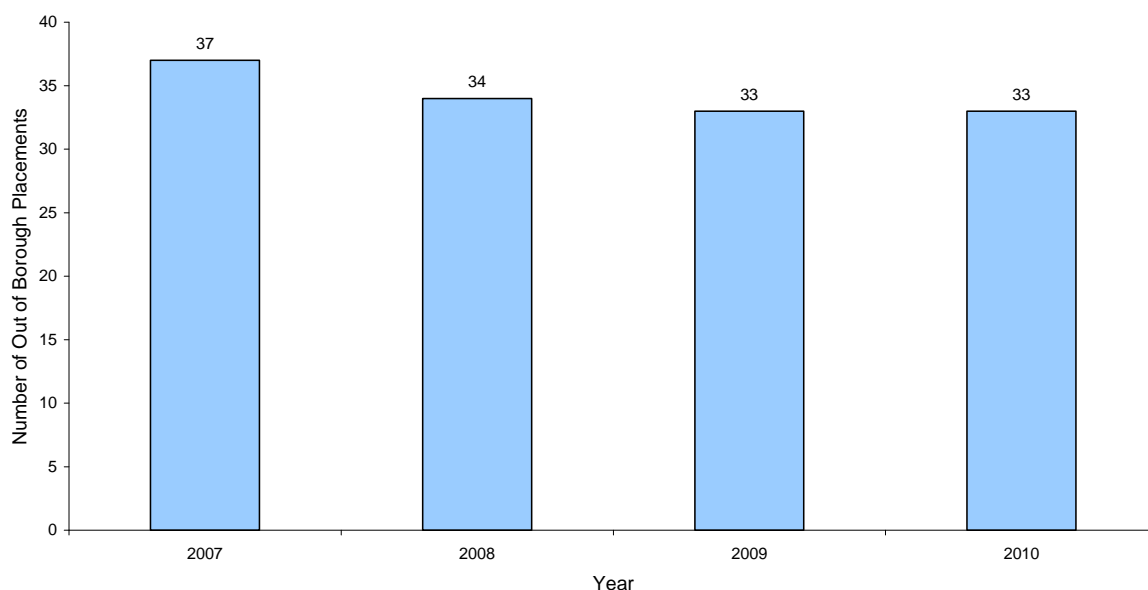


Graph: 68
Source: London Borough of Richmond upon Thames SEN – 2009

Graph 68 indicates that the number of statements of SEN with emotional and behavioural difficulties in Richmond Borough has increased over the 2007-2010 period. There are a far greater number of male than female pupils with SEN statements in each national curriculum year group. The numbers of pupils with statements tends to increase through age groups. In terms of pupils per class, there tends to be a higher proportion in years 10 and 11. Compared with Richmond’s average between 2005 and 2008, there has been a higher number of pupils in most years, especially years 10 and 11 in 2009.

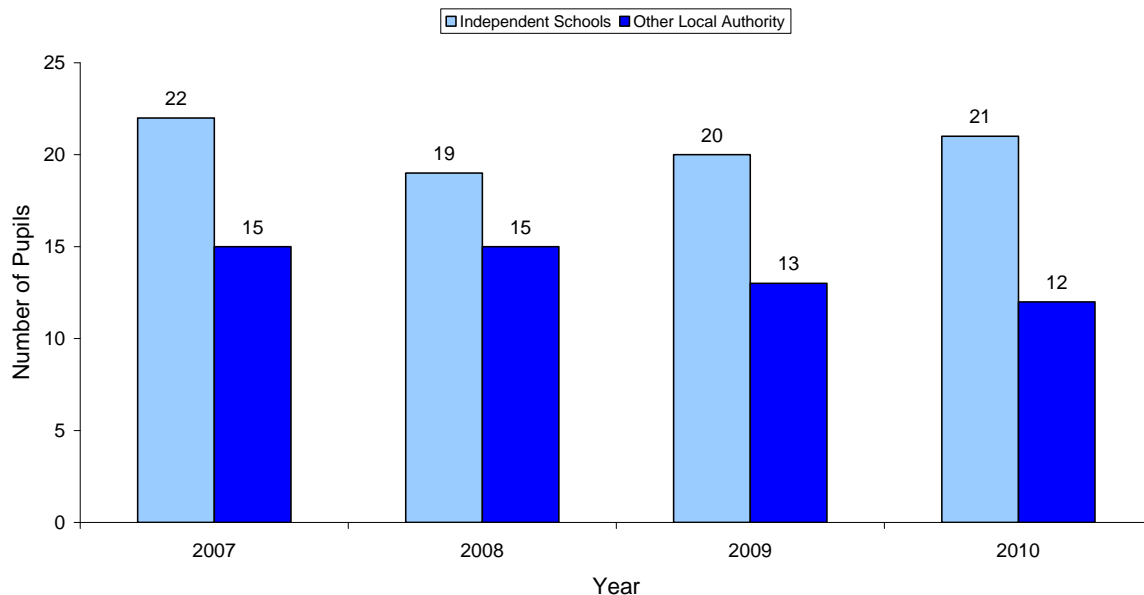
It should be acknowledged that time series comparisons and mean averages could be skewed by differences in data collection between 2005 and 2009. Additionally, the main presenting need is determined by the SEN Panel when agreeing the statement and may be subject to opinions, although SEN panel members are professionals from the field.

Number of Out of Borough Placements for Behavioural, Emotional and Social Difficulties (2006 - 2010)



Graph: 69
Source: London Borough of Richmond upon Thames SEN – 2009

Out of Borough Placements for Behavioural, Emotional and Social Difficulties (2005 - 2010)



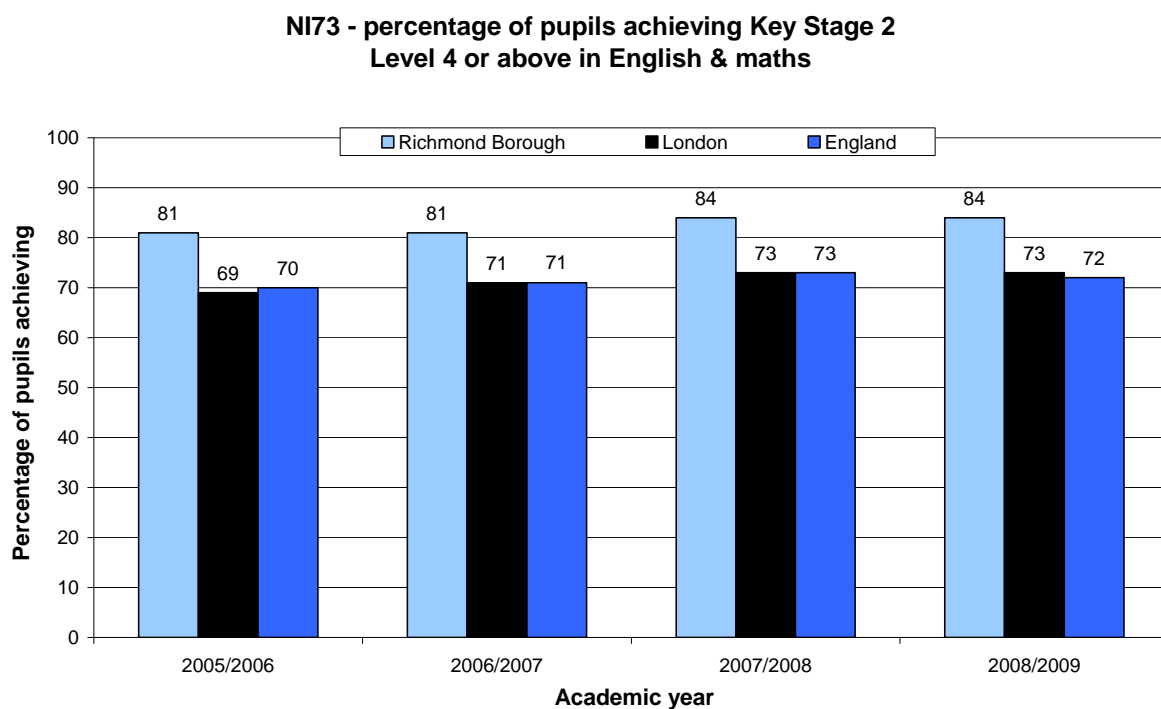
Graph: 70
Source: London Borough of Richmond upon Thames SEN - 2009

The number of placements out of the Borough for pupils with challenging behaviour has been steady since 2006 at approximately 34 per year (graph 69). Of these placements there has been a higher proportion in independent school placements than other local authorities since 2007 (graph 70). Out of Borough placements have significant costs on Borough resources, although the relatively low demand would be hard to cater for within the Borough.

Theme 2: Ensuring all children and young people are enabled to participate, enjoy and achieve

2.1 Ensure all children and young people enjoy high quality and personalised learning at all stages to fulfill their potential

2.1.2 All children enjoy high quality and personalised learning throughout the primary phase

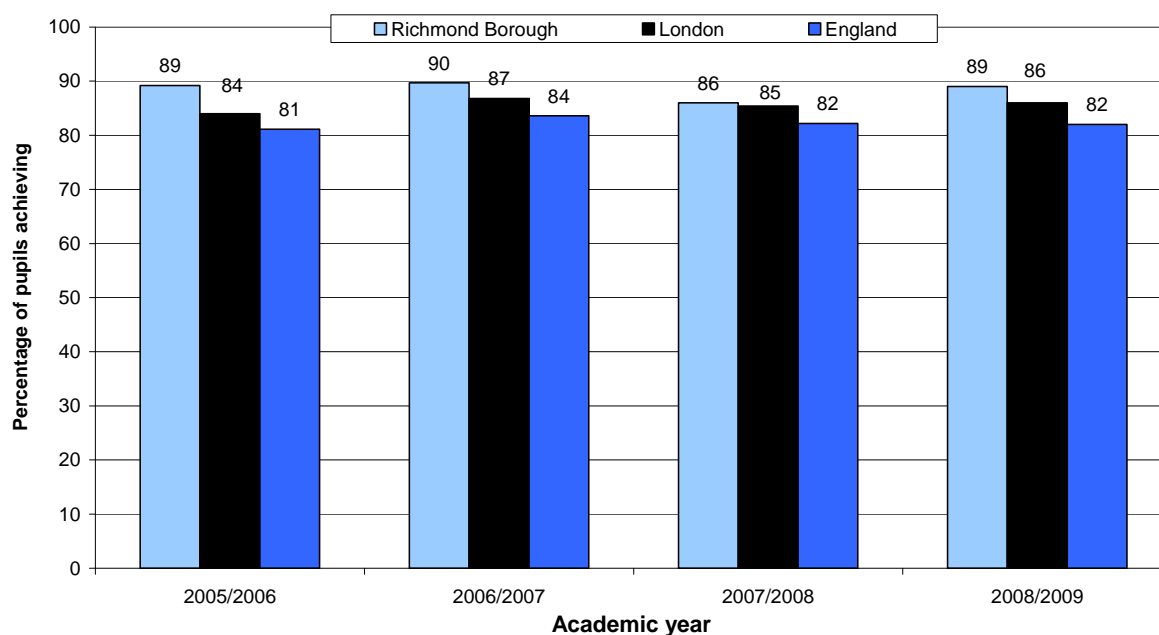


Graph: 71

Source: [DfE: National Curriculum Assessments at Key Stage 2](#)

It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in these areas. This indicator is therefore aimed at ensuring that more pupils master the basics and the Government has set national threshold target NI 73, to be reached by 2011, for 78% of pupils to achieve level 4 or above in both English and maths at Key Stage 2. This future target has been met in Richmond for the last four years, with 84% of pupils achieving the measure in 2008/09.

NI93 - Progression by 2 levels in English between KS1 and KS2



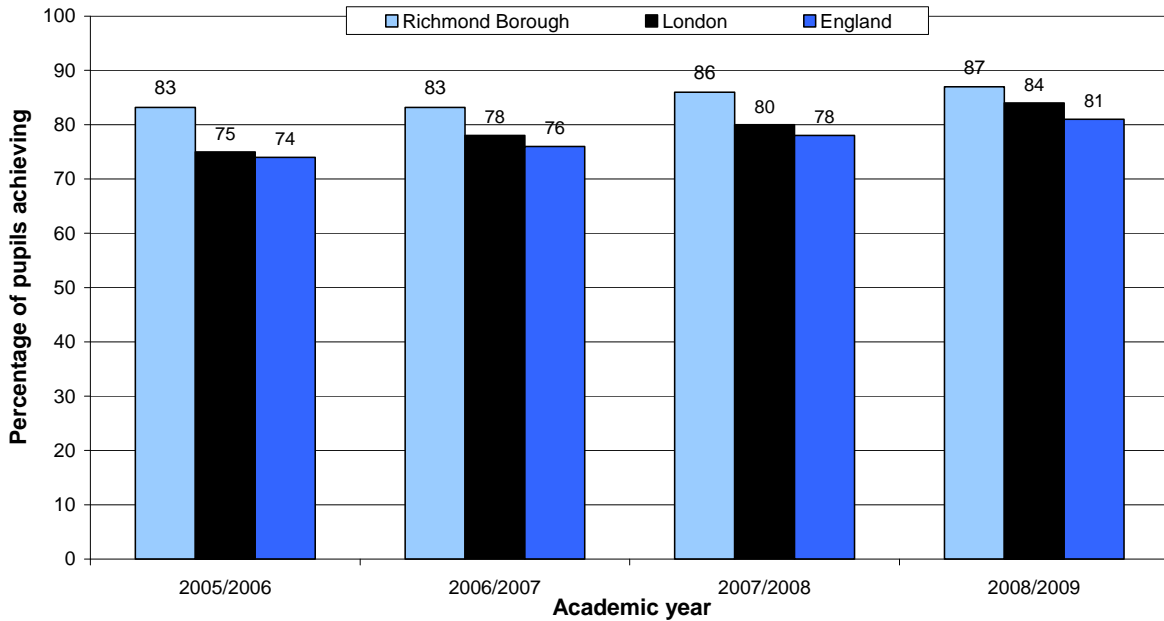
Graph: 72

Source: [DfE: Percentage of Pupils Making Two Levels of Progress in English and in Mathematics between KS1 and KS2](#)

Performance at Key Stage 2 is a very strong indicator for expected performance at Key Stage 4 (5 or more A*-C grades including English and maths). Without this indicator at age 11, the risks to performance at the end of compulsory schooling would be very substantial. English is a core National Curriculum subject and one of the building blocks for the curriculum generally. For pupils not achieving expected levels at the end of Key Stage 2 it is nevertheless important that they also make 2 levels of progress from Key Stage 1 where possible. This indicator not only ensures that schools and local authorities are concentrating on pupils capable of reaching level 4 or above but also enables recognition to be given where pupils do not reach level 4 but still make good progress.

Results for Richmond Borough primary schools increased from 86% making 2 levels of progress in English in 2007/08 to 89% of pupils in 2008/09. This increase in results surpassed the increase in London (86%) and national results (82%) in the London and national results, In 2008/09, Richmond ranked 3 out of 150 LAs.

NI94 - Expected Progress in Maths between KS1 and KS2

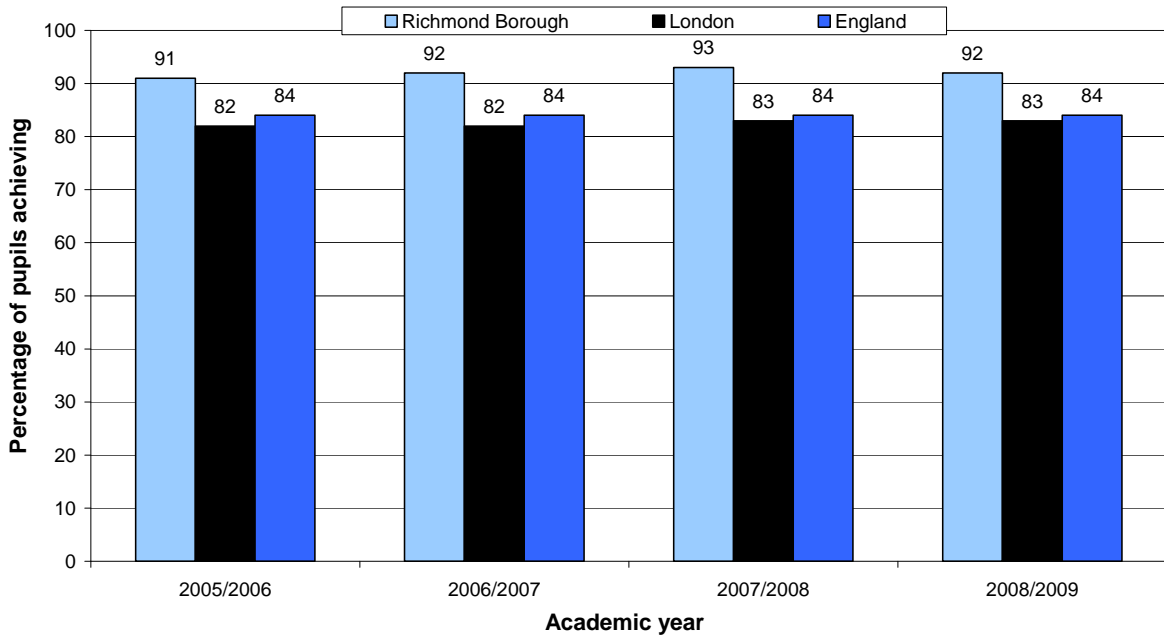


Graph: 73

Source: [DfE: Percentage of Pupils Making Two Levels of Progress in English and in Mathematics between KS1 and KS2](#)

Results for Richmond Borough primary schools rose from 86% of pupils making 2 levels of progress in Maths in 2007/08 to 87% of pupils in 2008/09. This rise in results was similar to the rise in the London and national results, with Richmond maintaining its position above London (84%) and national (81%) results. In 2008/2009, Richmond ranked 5th out of 150 local authorities.

Percentage of pupils achieving Key Stage 1 Level 2 or above in Reading

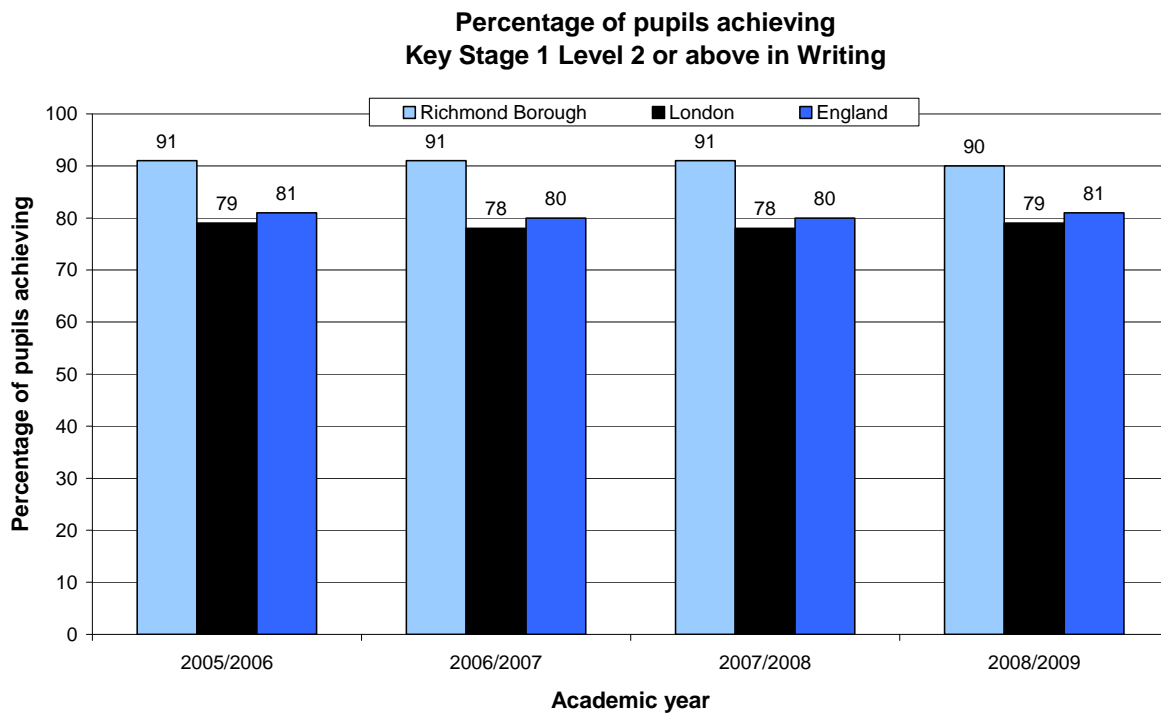


Graph: 74

Source: [DfE: National Curriculum Assessments at Key Stage 1 2009](#)

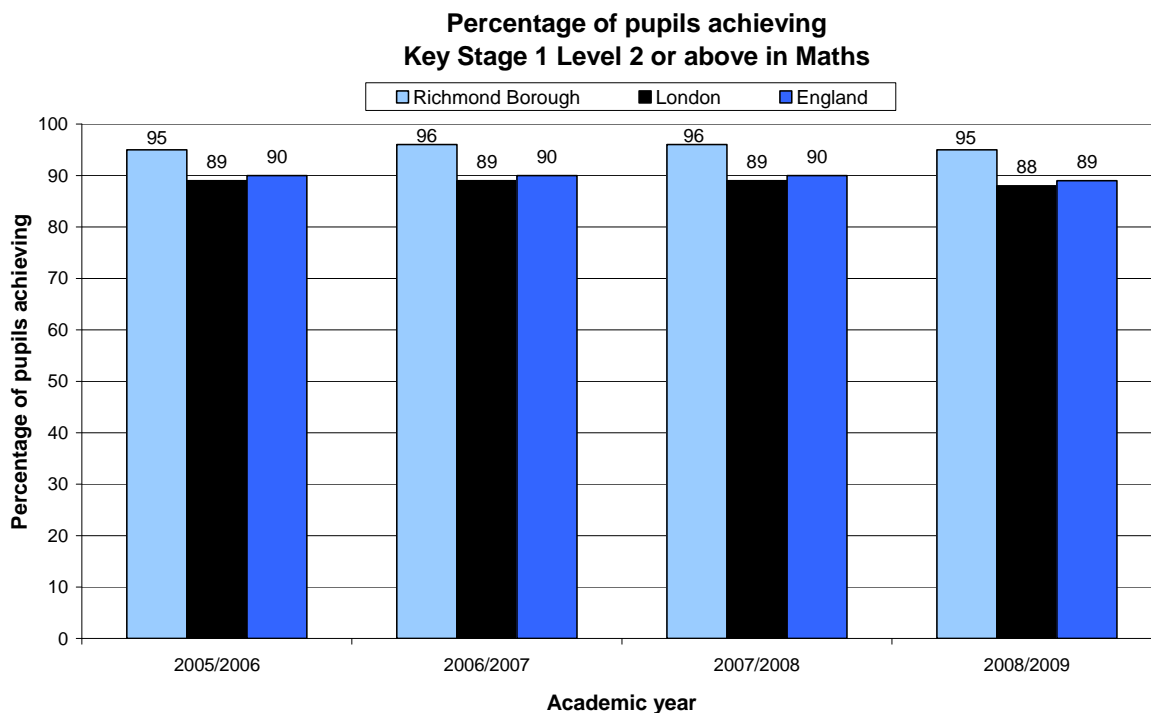
Since 2005, schools have only been required to report teacher assessment results at the end of Key Stage 1 which have been informed by task and test activities undertaken by pupils during the academic year. The teacher assessments measure pupils' attainment against the levels set by the National Curriculum. They measure the extent to which pupils have the specific knowledge, skills and understanding which the National Curriculum expects pupils to have mastered by the end of the key stage.

In 2008/09, 92% of Richmond local authority pupils achieved Key Stage 1 level 2 or above in Reading, which was significantly higher than the London (83%) and national (84%) results. Richmond pupils ranked 3rd out of 150 LAs for this measure.



Graph: 75
Source: [DfE: National Curriculum Assessments at Key Stage 1 2009](#)

In 2008/2009, 90% of Richmond LA pupils achieved KS1 level 2 or above in Writing, which was significantly higher than the London (79%) and national (81%) results. Richmond pupils ranked 2nd^t out of 150 LAs for this measure.

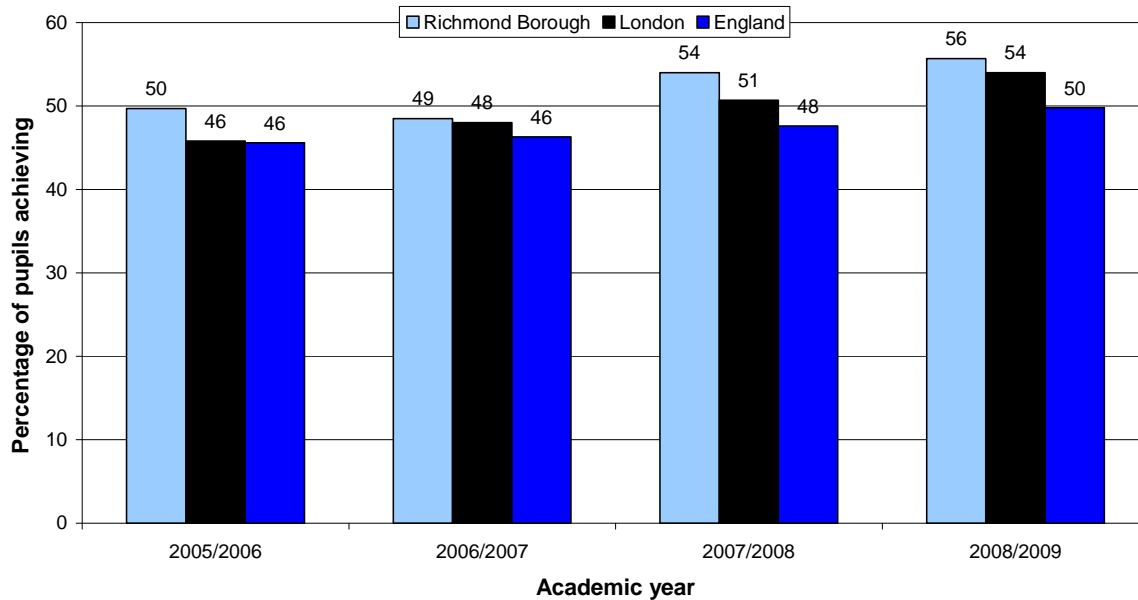


Graph: 76
 Source: [DfE: National Curriculum Assessments at Key Stage 1 2009](#)

In 2008/09, 95% of Richmond local authority pupils achieved Key Stage 1 level 2 or above in Maths, which was significantly higher than the London (88%) and national (89%) results. Richmond pupils ranked 3rd out of 150 local authorities for this measure.

2.1.3 All children and young people enjoy high quality and personalised learning throughout the **secondary phase**

NI75 - Key Stage 4 achievement of 5 or more GCSE A*-C grades including English and mathematics

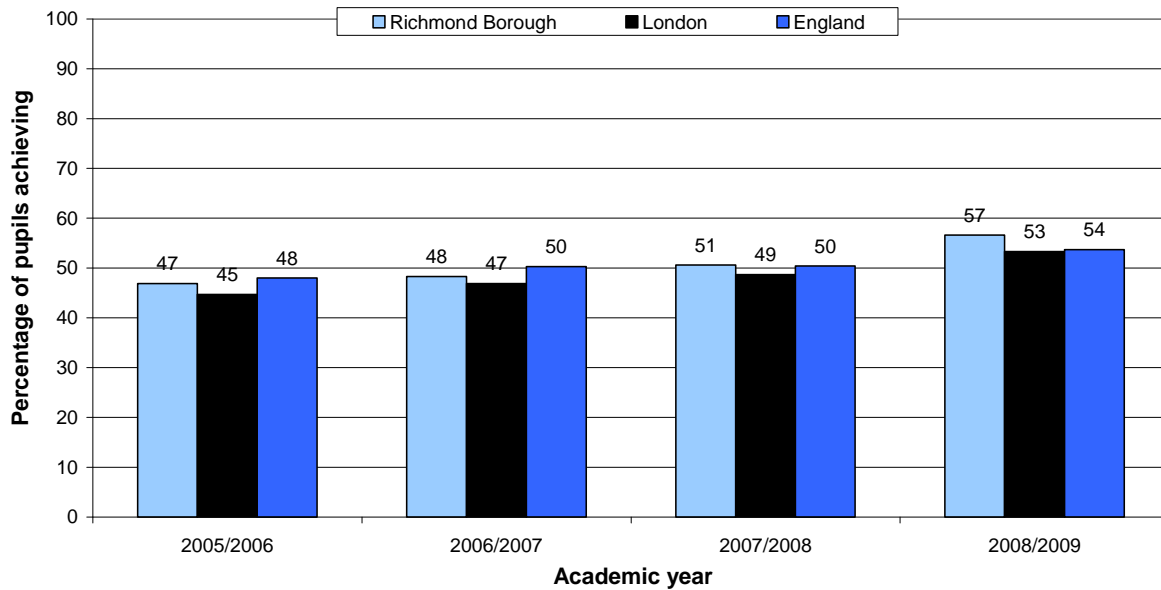


Graph: 77

Source: [DfE: GCSE and Equivalent Results 2008/09](#)

In 2008/09, 55.7% of Richmond local authority secondary school pupils achieved 5 or more GCSE A*-C grades (or equivalent) including English and Maths. This represented a one point seven percentage point increase on the prior year and was above the London (54%) and national (50%) results. Richmond pupils ranked 34th out of 150 local authorities for this measure.

**NI84 - Key Stage 4 achievement
2 or more A*-C grades in Science GCSEs or equivalent**

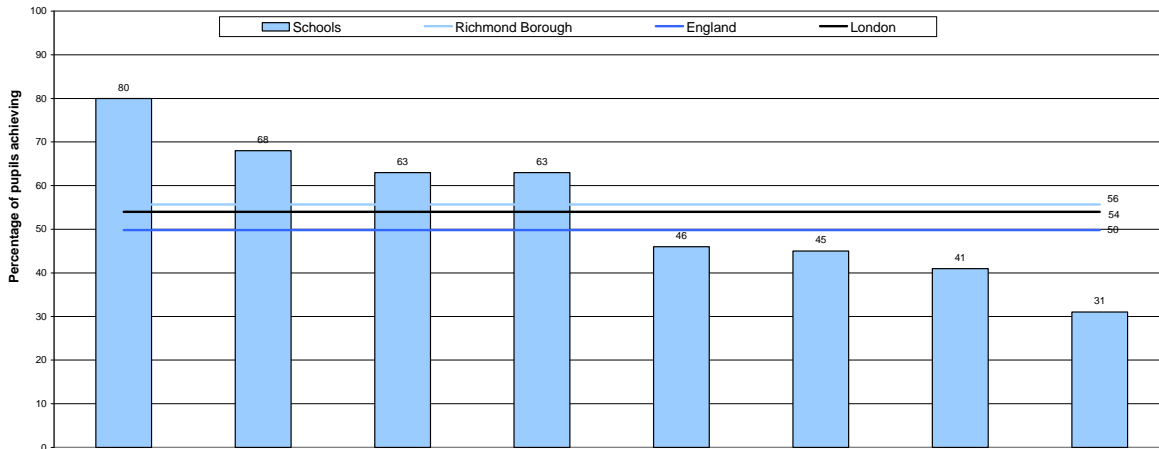


Graph: 78
Source: [DfE: GCSE and Equivalent Results 2008/09](#)

The Government target is to improve continually the proportion of pupils achieving A*-B and A*-C grades in two science GCSEs, with the underlying aim to maximise the number of young people who are able to go on to study science at A level and beyond.

In 2008/09, 56.6% of Richmond local authority secondary school pupils achieved 2 or more A* to C grades in Science GCSEs or equivalent. This represented a six percentage points increase on the prior year and above the London (53%) and national (54%) results. Richmond pupils ranked 54th out of 150 local authorities for this measure.

NI 75 - Key Stage 4 achievement of 5 or more GCSE A*-G grades including English and mathematics 2009



Graph: 79

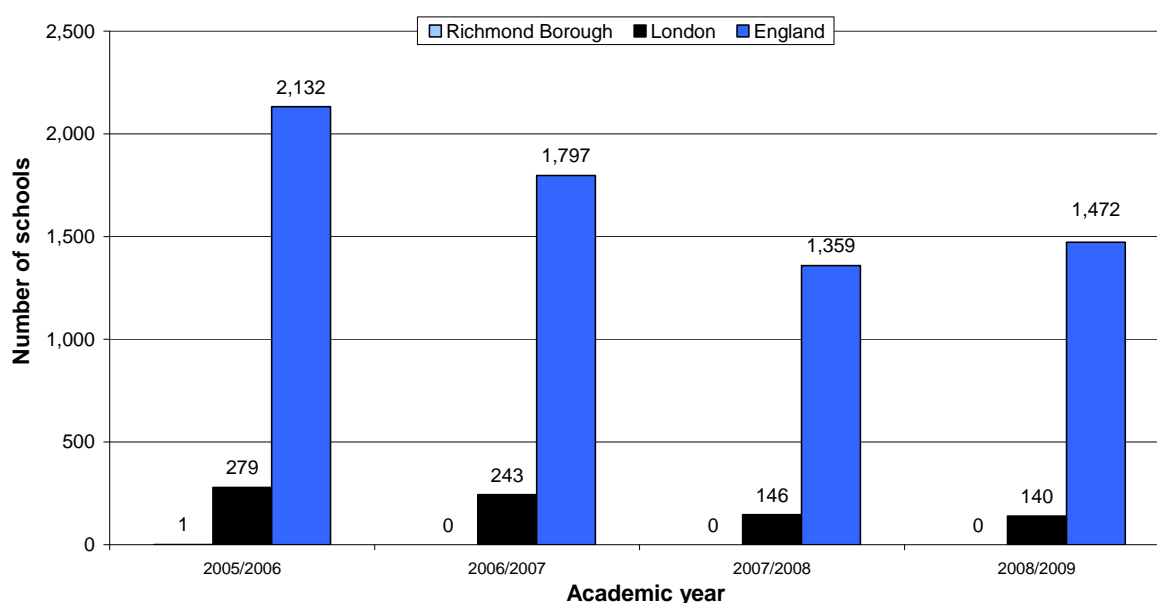
Source: [DfE Achievement and Attainment Tables 2009 - KS4 results](#)

It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in these areas. NI 75 supports this aim by measuring the percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C grades or equivalent including English and maths. As well as improving the proportion of pupils achieving this standard, the Government also wants to see no schools where less than 30% of pupils achieve 5 or more A*-C grades including English and maths by 2012. This target was met in 2009 by all Richmond schools, with performance across schools ranging from 31% to 80%. In comparison with national results, four schools had results below the national average of 48%.

2.2 Reduce achievement gaps at all key stages to enable all pupils to make good progress throughout their time in education

2.2.1 All primary schools improve pupil attainment and achievement, with children in all areas of the borough able to access high quality places through the primary stage.

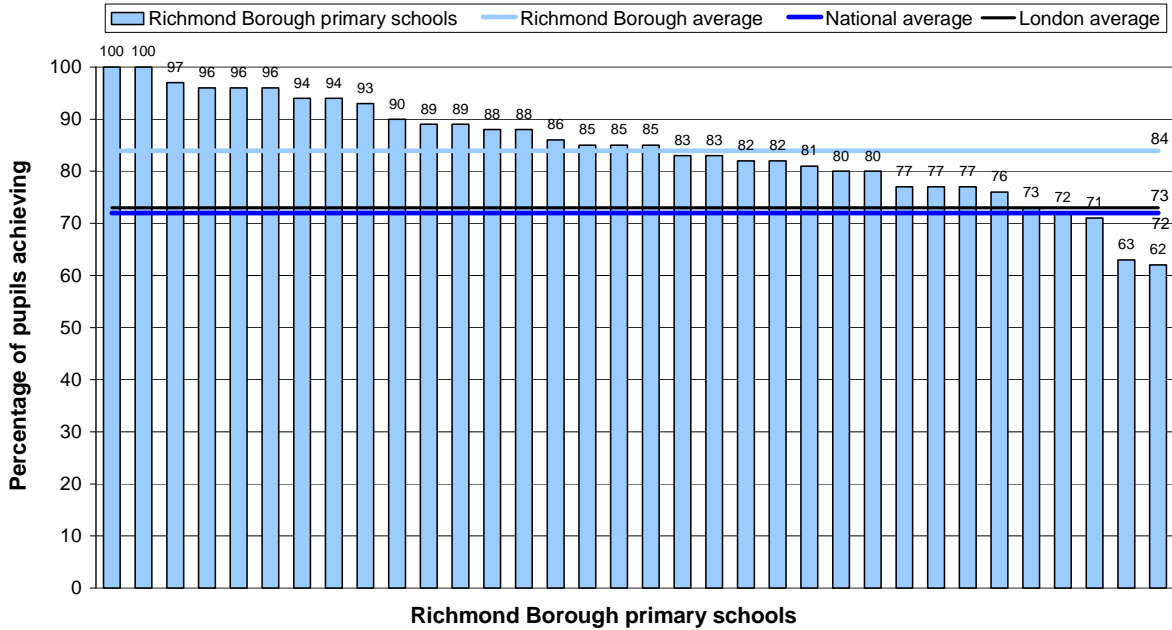
NI76 - Reduction in the number of schools where fewer than 55% of pupils achieve KS2 level 4 or above in both English & mathematics



Graph: 80
Source: [DfE In Your Area](#)

It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in these areas. NI 76 supports this aim by measuring the number of schools within local authorities with fewer than 55% of pupils achieving level 4 or above in both English and maths at the end of Key Stage 2. All of the 32 primary and junior schools in Richmond with cohorts eligible to be measured by this indicator have exceeded the 55% threshold during the last three academic years. However, the indicator is being strengthened to measure the number of schools with fewer than 65% of pupils achieving this threshold. The number of schools in Richmond failing to meet this new indicator has fallen from five schools in 2004/05 to two schools - with 62% and 63% achievement - in 2008/09.

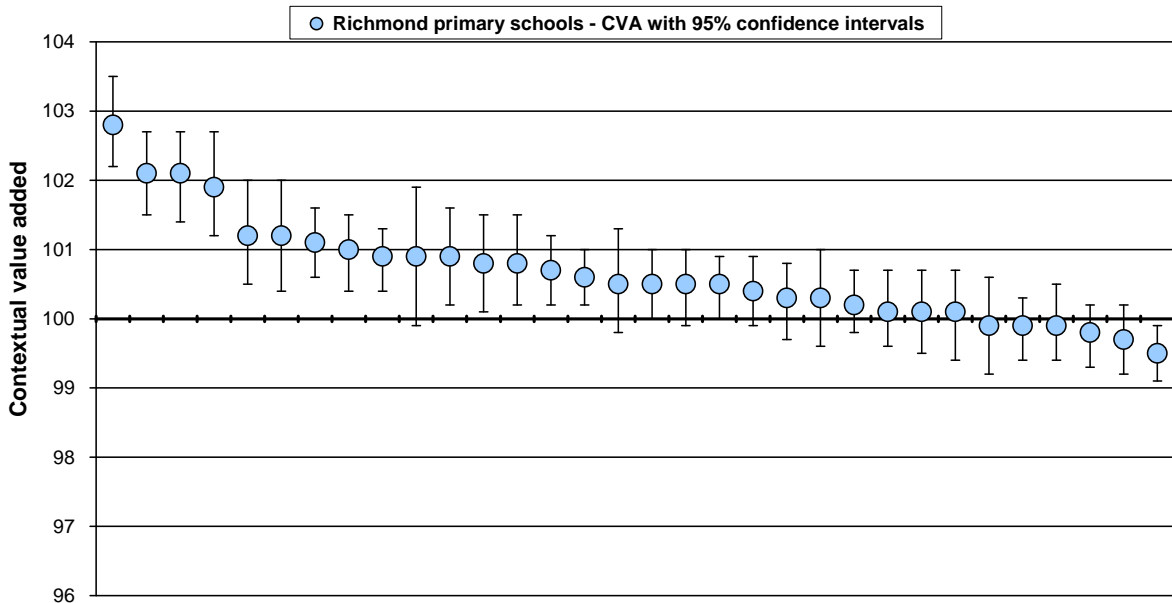
**Percentage of pupils achieving
Key Stage 2 level 4 or above in both English and Maths 2009**



Graph: 81
Source: [DfE Achievement and Attainment Tables 2009 - KS2 results](#)

In 2008/09, Key Stage 2 achievement in Richmond primary and junior schools at level 4 or above in both English and maths ranged from 62% to 100% of pupils, with 30 out of 34 schools above the national average, and four schools below both the national and London averages.

Contextual Value Added (CVA) Key Stage 1 to Key Stage 2 2009



Graph: 82
Source: [DfE Achievement and Attainment Tables 2009 - KS2 Contextual Value Added](#)

Some pupils find it particularly difficult to reach the level expected for their age in key stage tests for example because they have significant special educational needs, but all pupils are capable of making progress and it is important that schools are given recognition for the work that they do with all their pupils. Threshold measures of absolute attainment therefore are complemented by a measure of the progress made by pupils – Contextual Value Added (CVA) - from one key stage to another. A guide to how CVA is calculated is available on the DfE Achievement and Attainment Tables website: [The KS1 to KS2 CVA measure](#)

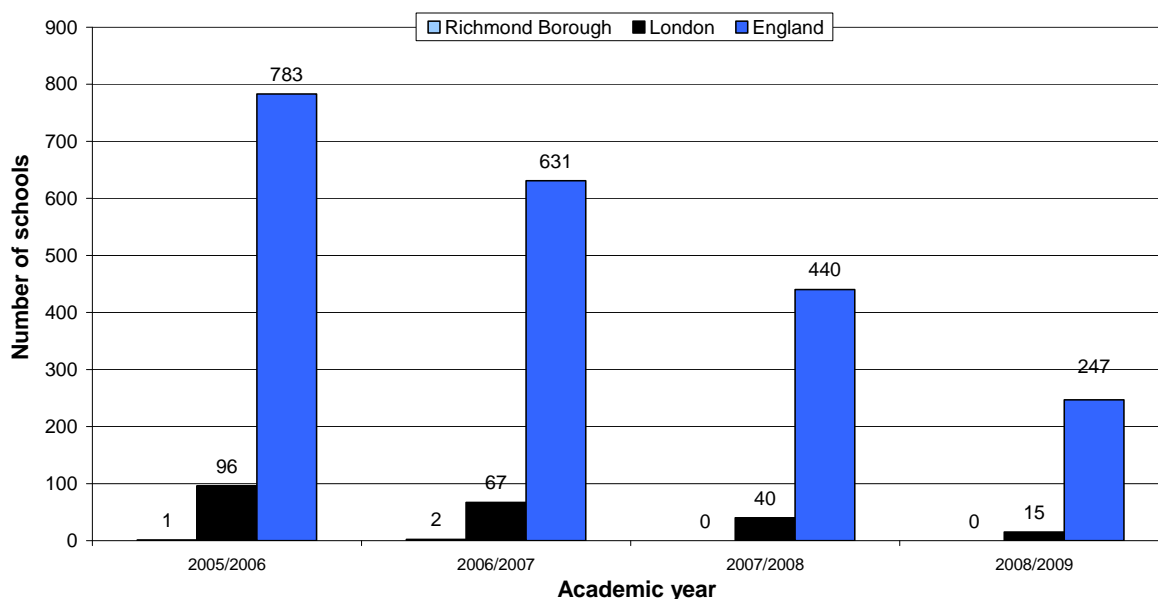
In 2008/2009, the Key Stage 2 CVA measure was calculated for 32 primary and junior schools in Richmond. Of the 32 schools: 14 had CVA that was significantly higher than the national average; 17 were in line with the national average; and one was significantly lower than the national average. The range of CVA across percentile bands placed four Richmond Borough schools in the top 5% nationally and two schools in the bottom 25%, as detailed in the following table:

Key Stage 2 Contextual Value Added	Percentile bands	No. of schools	
		2009	2008
Highest CVA	95% - 100%	4	2
	75% - 95%	11	13
	60% - 75%	8	8
	40% - 60%	7	3
	25% - 40%	2	3
	5% - 25%	0	2
Lowest CVA	0% - 5%	0	0
	No. of schools*	32	31

*Although Richmond had 34 schools with KS2 cohorts in 2009, and 32 in 2008, CVA is not calculated for schools with 10 or fewer pupils eligible for assessment.

2.2.2 All secondary schools improve pupil attainment and achievement so that all are in line with, or significantly above, the national average

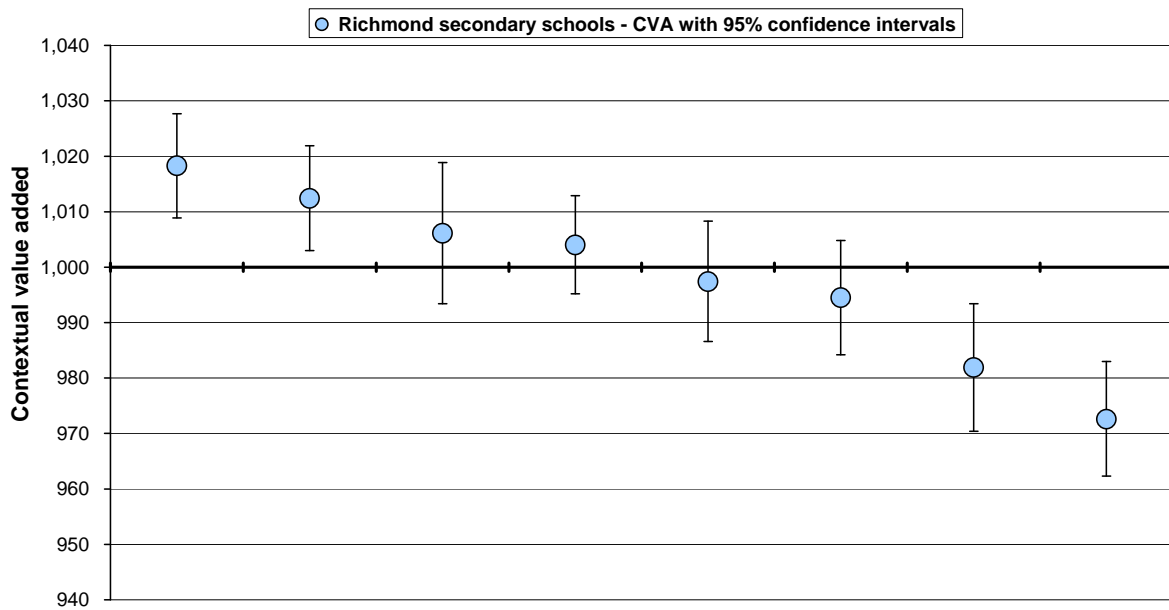
NI78 - Reduction in the number of schools where fewer than 30% of pupils achieve 5 or more A*-C grades inc. English and maths



Graph: 83
Source: [DfE In Your Area](#)

It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done to improve performance in these areas. NI 75 supports this aim by measuring the percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C grades or equivalent including English and maths. As well as improving the proportion of pupils achieving this standard, the Government also wants to see no schools where less than 30% of pupils achieve 5 or more A*-C grades including English and maths by 2012. This target was met in 2009 by all Richmond schools, with performance across schools ranging from 31% to 80%. In comparison with national results, four schools had results below the national average of 50%.

Contextual Value Added (CVA) Key Stage 2 to Key Stage 4 2009



Graph: 84

Source: [DfE Achievement and Attainment Tables 2009 - KS2 to KS4 CVA](#)

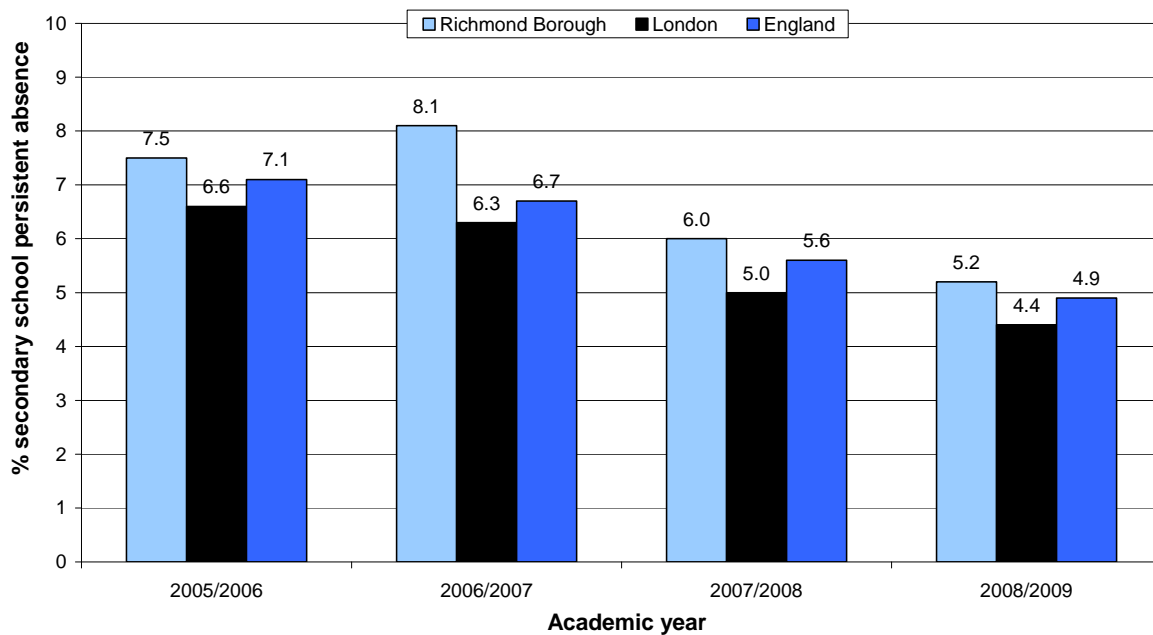
In 2008/09, of the eight Richmond secondary schools: two schools had CVA that was significantly higher than the national average; four were in line with the national average; and two were significantly lower than the national average.

The range of CVA across percentile bands placed two schools in the top 25% nationally (above the 75th percentile) and no schools in the bottom 5% (below the 5th percentile), as detailed in the following table:

Key Stage 4 Contextual Value Added		No. of schools	
	Percentile bands	2009	2008
Highest CVA	95% - 100%	0	0
	75% - 95%	2	1
	60% - 75%	1	1
	40% - 60%	2	0
	25% - 40%	1	2
	5% - 25%	2	2
Lowest CVA	0% - 5%	0	2
No. of schools*		8	8

2.2.3 Improved **attendance** and reduced variation between schools and other educational settings

NI87 - Secondary school persistent absence rates



Graph: 85

Source: [DfE Pupil Absence in Schools in England, including Pupil Characteristics: 2008/09](#)

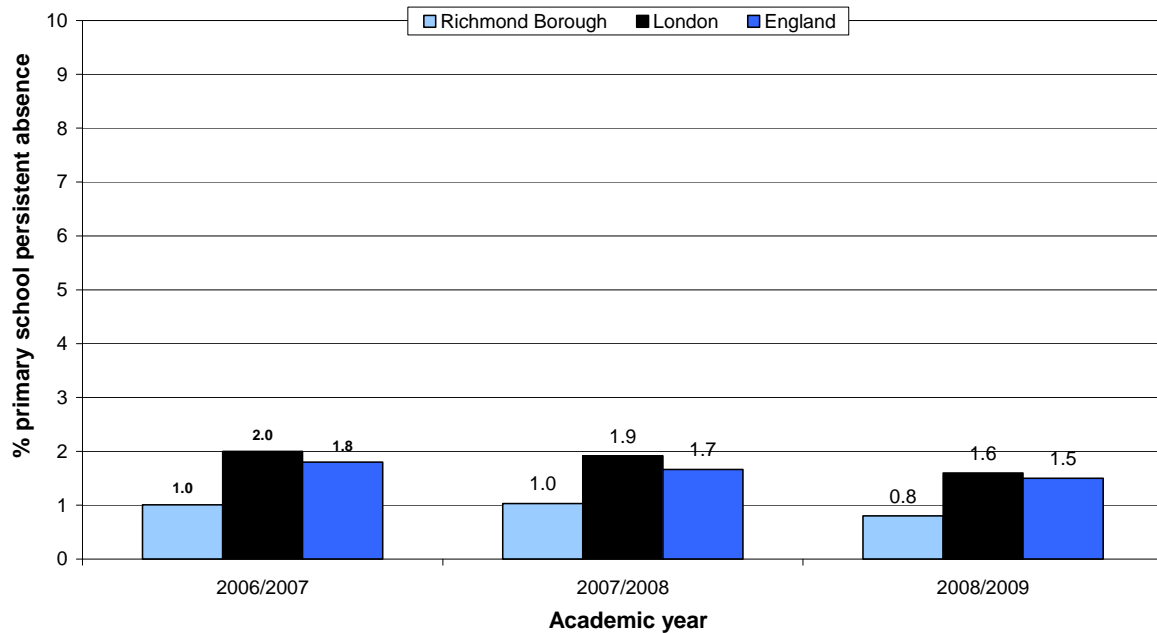
In law, parents of children of compulsory school age (aged 5 to 15 at the start of the school year) are required to ensure that they receive a suitable education by regular attendance at school or otherwise. Failure to comply with this statutory duty can lead to prosecution. Local Authorities are responsible in law for making sure that pupils attend school.

The aim of NI 87 is to reduce the percentage of persistent absentee pupils in secondary schools. Persistent absence is defined as pupils missing more than 63 morning or afternoon sessions across the two and a half terms ending at the May half term, which is typically more than 20% of time in school.

Although the rate of persistent absence in Richmond secondary schools has reduced from 8.10% in 2006/07 to 5.2% in 2008/09, it remains above the London and national rates of 4.4% and 4.9% respectively, and above the target required by the DfE for all local

authorities to reduce persistent absence in secondary schools to below 5% by the end of academic year 2010/11. In 2008/09, Richmond local authority ranked 96th out of 150 LAs for persistent absence in secondary schools (with 1st being the lowest and 150th the highest level of persistent absence).

Primary school persistent absence rates

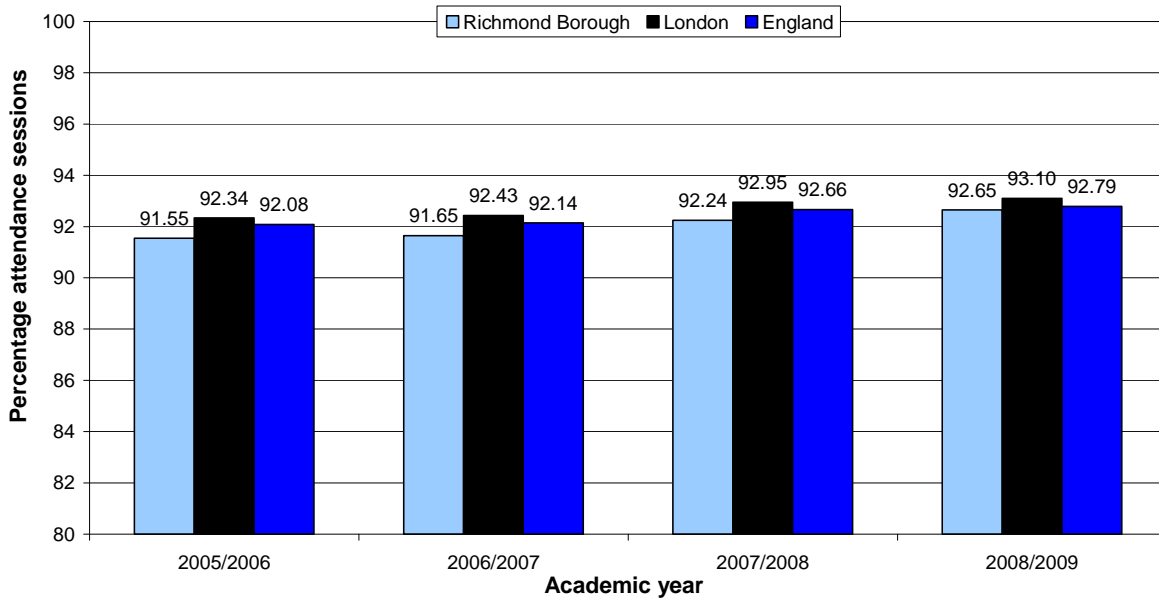


Graph: 86

Source: [DfE Pupil Absence in Schools in England, including Pupil Characteristics: 2008/09](#)

Persistent absentee rates for primary school pupils are significantly lower than for pupils attending secondary schools. In 2008/09, persistent absence rate for Richmond primary schools was 0.8%, which was below the London and national rates of 1.0% and 1.5% respectively.

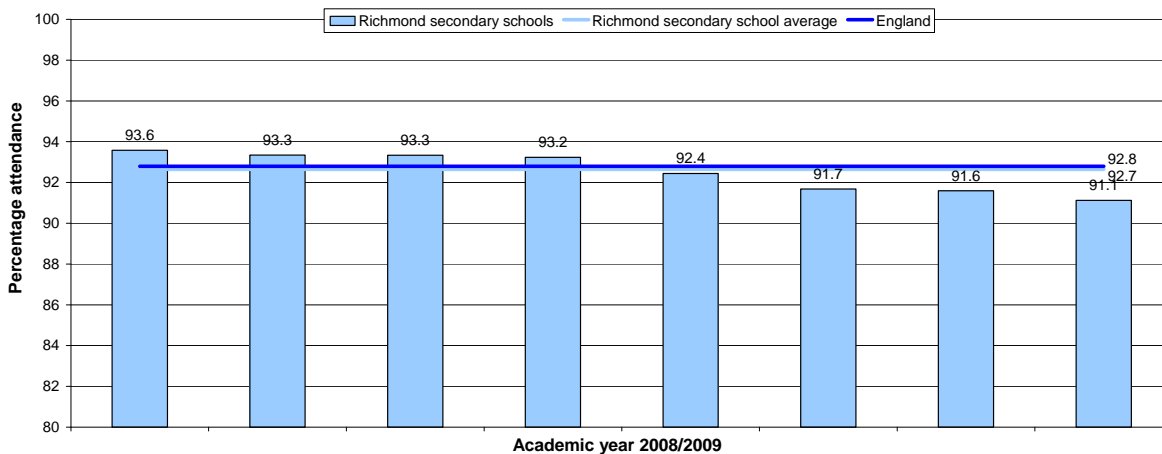
Attendance rates - Secondary schools



Graph: 87
 Source: [DfE Pupil Absence in Schools in England, including Pupil Characteristics: 2008/09](#)

The overall attendance rate in Richmond secondary schools improved in each of the last three years. In 2008/09, attendance was 92.35% an improvement on the rate of 92.24% in the previous year, but below the London and national attendance rates. In 2008/09, Richmond LA ranked 99th out of 150 local authorities for overall attendance in secondary schools (with 1st being the lowest and 150th the highest level of overall attendance).

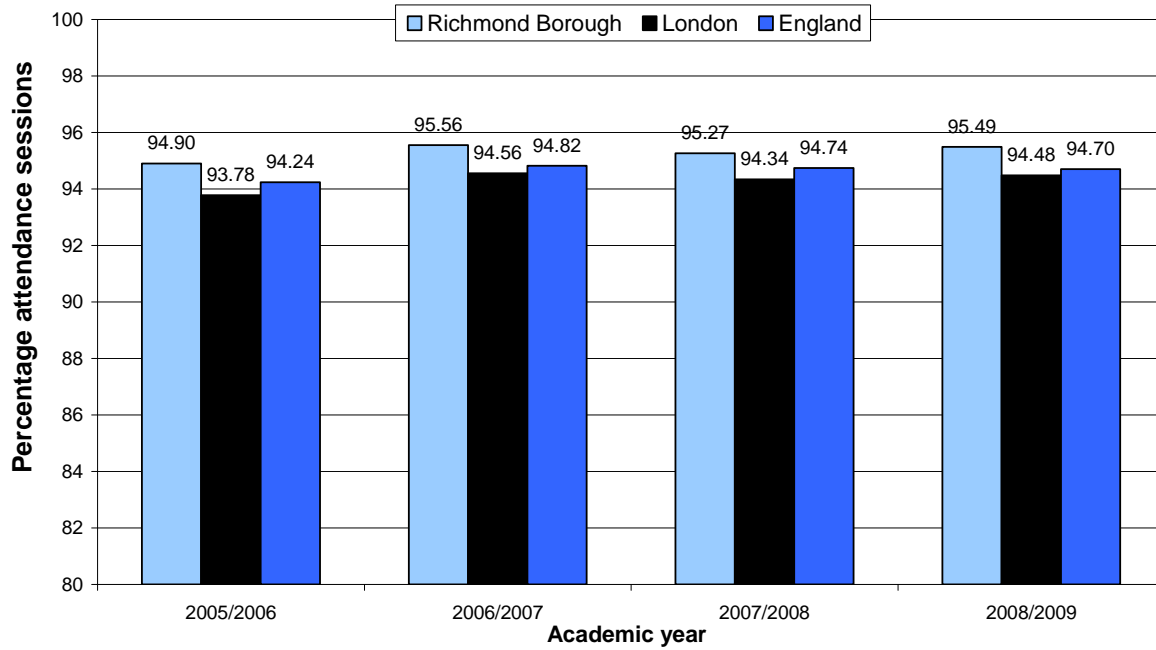
Gap between the highest and lowest rates of attendance in Richmond Borough secondary schools 2008/2009



Graph: 88
 Source: [DfE Achievement and Attainment Tables 2009 - Absence](#)

In 2008/09, Richmond secondary school attendance ranged from 93.6% to 91.1%. In comparison with the national attendance rate for secondary schools of 92.8%, four schools had higher attendance and four schools had lower attendance.

Attendance rates - Primary schools

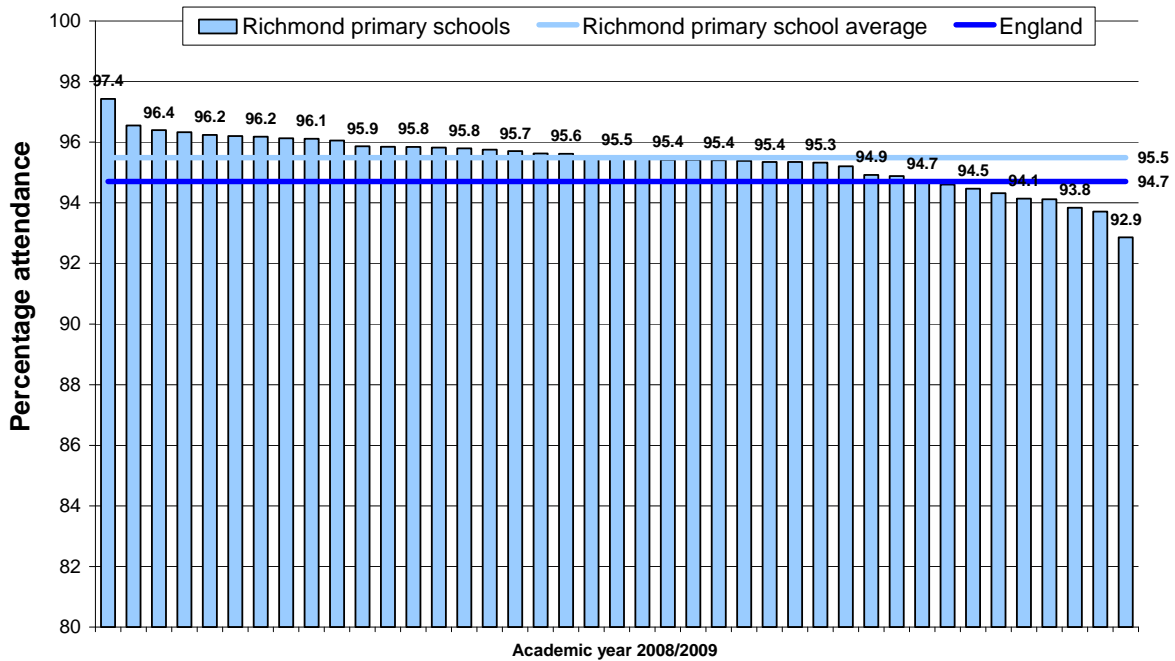


Graph: 89

Source: [DfE Pupil Absence in Schools in England, including Pupil Characteristics: 2008/09](#)

In 2008/09, the overall attendance rate in Richmond primary schools increased marginally to 95.49% compared with 95.27% in the previous year. However, primary school attendance in Richmond has been maintained over the last four years at a higher level than the London and national averages. In 2008/09, Richmond LA ranked 2nd out of 150 local authorities for overall attendance in primary schools (with 1st being the highest and 150th the lowest level of overall attendance).

Gap between the highest and lowest rates of attendance in Richmond Borough primary schools 2008/2009

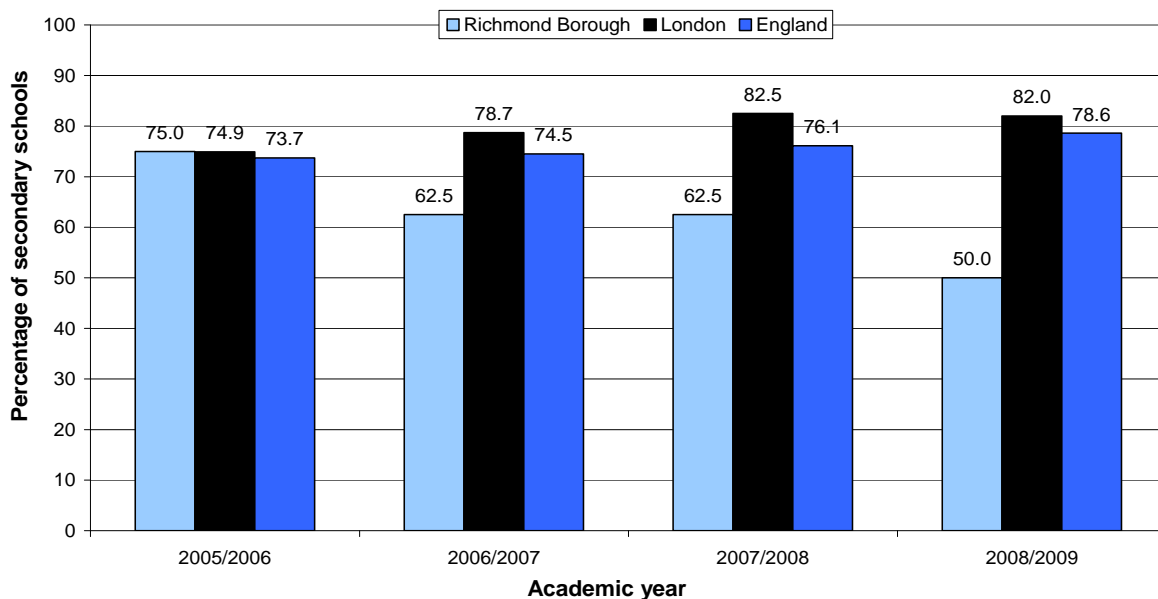


Graph: 90
Source: [DfE Achievement and Attainment Tables 2009 - Absence](#)

In 2008/09, Richmond primary school attendance ranged from 97.4% to 92.9%. In comparison with the national attendance rate for primary schools of 94.7%, 33 schools had higher attendance and eight school lower attendance.

2.2.4 Improved behaviour and reduced variation between schools and other educational settings

NI86 - Secondary schools judged as having 'good' or 'outstanding' standards of behaviour



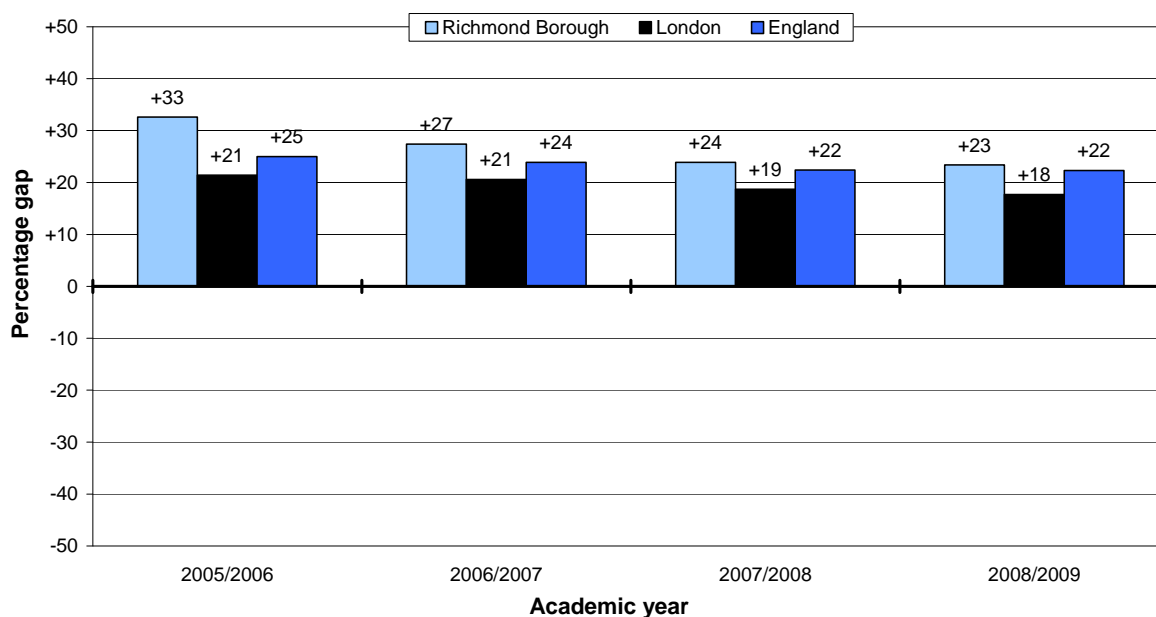
Graph: 91
Source: [DfE: Secondary Schools judged as having Good or Outstanding Standards of Behaviour](#)

Ofsted inspects all schools regularly, usually at three year intervals. Part of the process involves inspectors making judgements about standards in a school, including a specific judgement on standards of behaviour. Standards are graded from 1 to 4 (grade 1 = outstanding; grade 2 = good; grade 3 = satisfactory; and grade 4 = inadequate). NI 86 shows the percentage of secondary schools graded 1 or 2 for behaviour in each local authority. In Richmond Borough, five out of eight secondary schools were judged as having good or outstanding standards of behaviour in 2005/06 and this fell to four out of eight schools in 2008/09. To reach the level achieved by secondary schools across London (82.5%), Richmond Borough schools need at least seven out of the eight secondary schools (87.5%) to be having standards of behaviour judged to be either outstanding or good. At February 2010 Richmond had increased back to 63% (five out of eight) schools being judged as having 'good' or 'outstanding' standards of behaviour.

2.2.5 The gap in attainment of those eligible for free school meals (FSM) and those not eligible is reduced at all key stages

The aim of NI 102 is to narrow the gap in achievement between children from disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers. The indicator is made up of two measures - NI 102a for primary school pupils and NI 102b for secondary school pupils.

NI102a - Attainment gap FSM/non FSM pupils achieving Key Stage 2 Level 4 or above in English and Maths



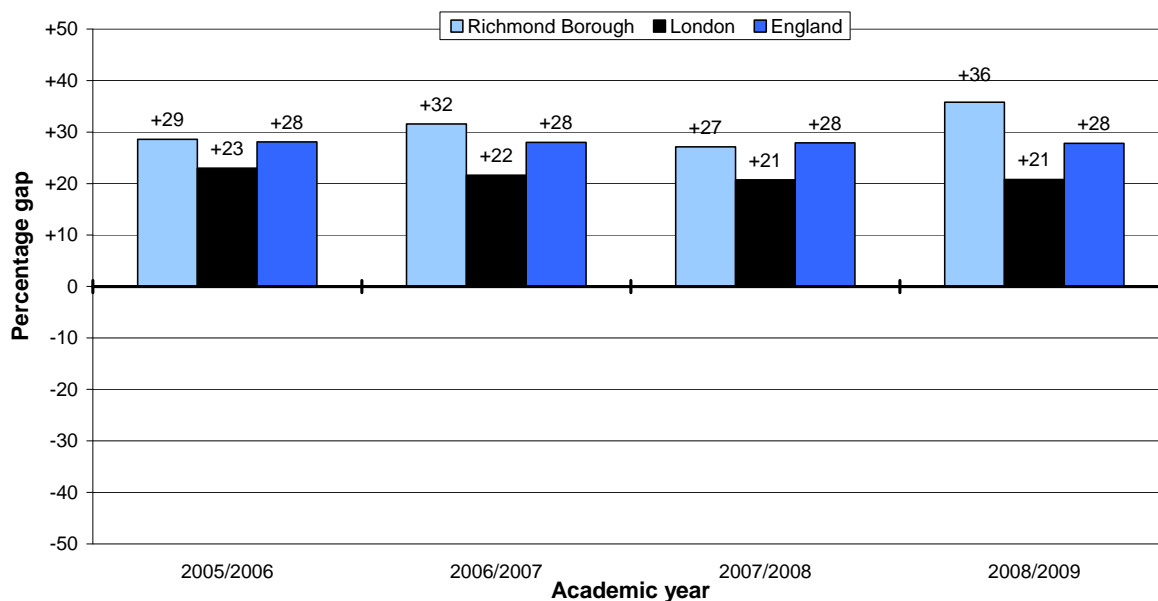
Graph: 92
Source: [DfE Attainment by Pupil Characteristics 2008/09](#)

NI 102a - The percentage point gap between pupils eligible FSM achieving at least level 4 in English and maths at Key Stage 2 and pupils ineligible for FSM achieving the same outcome.

The FSM achievement gap for Richmond primary school pupils reduced from 33% in 2005/06 to 23% in 2008/09 but remained higher than the London and national gaps of 18% and 22% respectively.

In 2008/09, 63.2% of Richmond pupils eligible for FSM achieved this threshold compared with 53.7% nationally, while 86.6% of pupils not eligible for FSM achieved this threshold compared with 76% nationally.

NI102b - Attainment gap FSM/non FSM pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C GCSE grades including English and maths



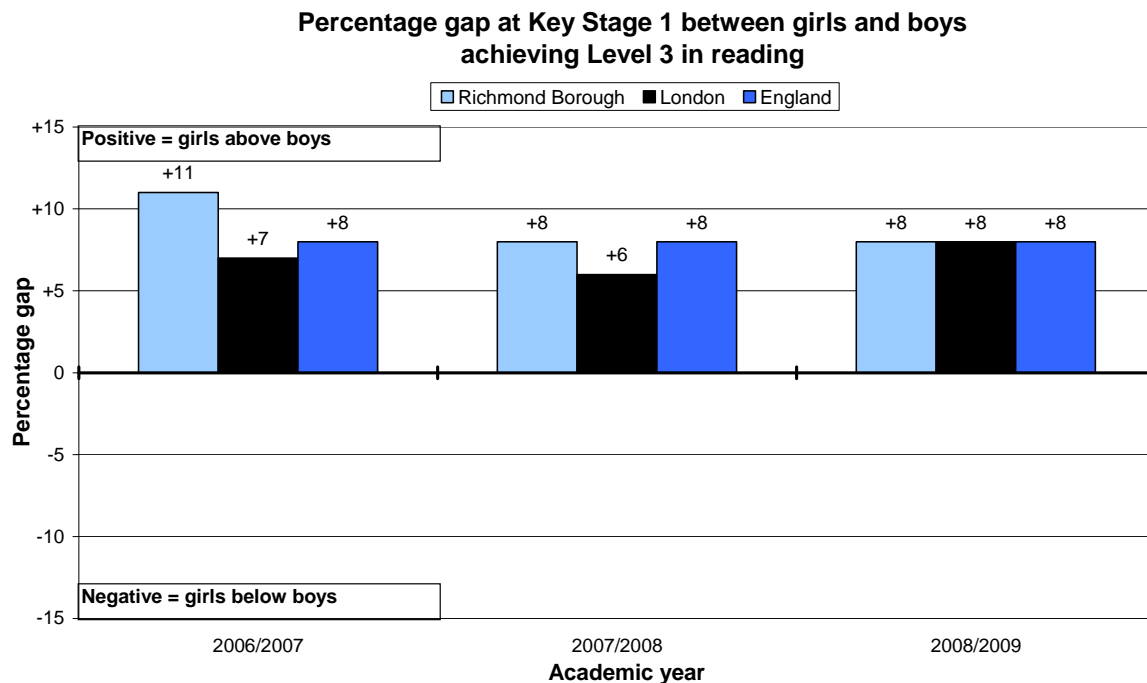
Graph: 93
Source: [DfE Attainment by Pupil Characteristics 2008/09](#)

NI 102b - The percentage point gap between pupils eligible for FSM achieving 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE (and equivalent) including GCSE English and maths at Key Stage 4 and pupils not eligible for FSM achieving the same outcome.

The FSM achievement gap for Richmond secondary school pupils increased from 27% in 2007/08 to 36% in 2008/09. This gap is significantly greater than the London gap of 21% and the national gap of 28%.

In 2008/09, 24.7% of Richmond pupils eligible for FSM achieved this threshold compared with 26.7% nationally, while 60.5% of pupils not eligible for FSM achieved this threshold compared with 54.5% nationally.

2.2.6 The gap in attainment between **boys and girls** is reduced at all key stages

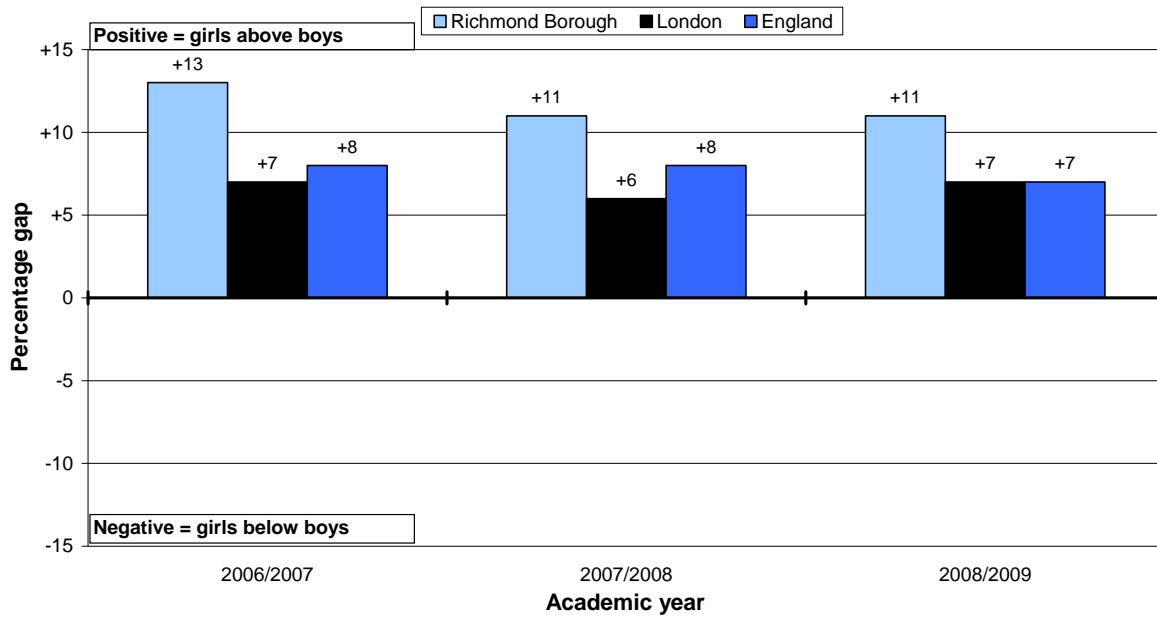


Graph: 94

Source: [DfE National Curriculum Assessments at Key Stage 1 2009](#)

The gap in attainment between girls and boys achieving key stage 1 level 3 reading remained static at 8% in 2008/09. This is identical to the gap at the pan London and national levels.

**Percentage gap at Key Stage 1 between girls and boys
achieving Level 3 in writing**

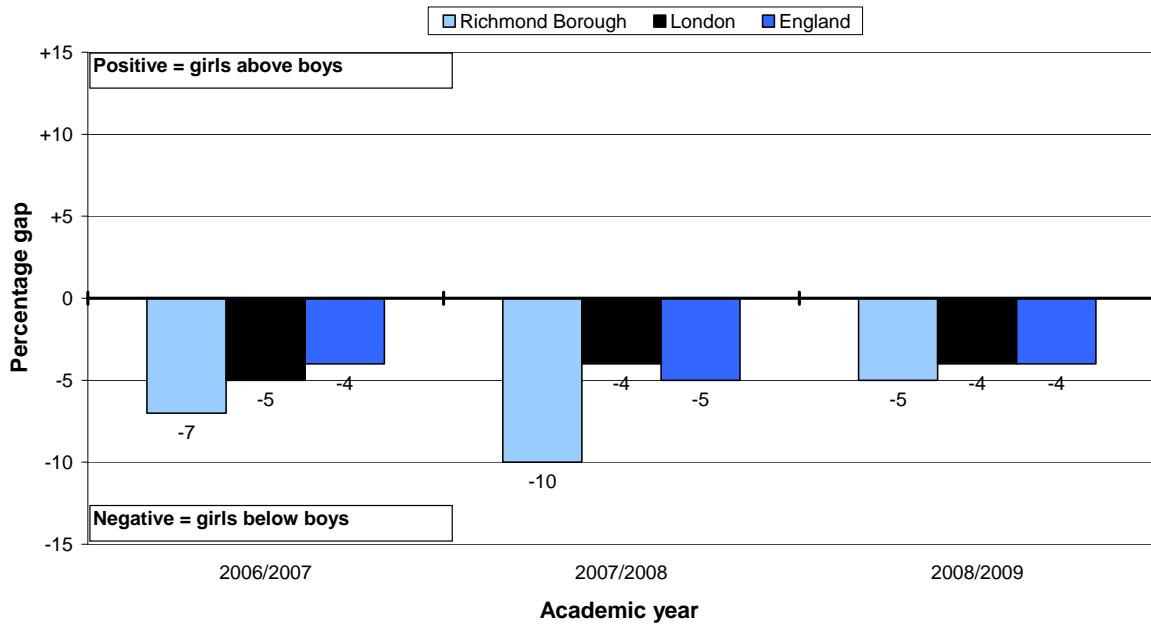


Graph: 95
Source: [DfE National Curriculum Assessments at Key Stage 1 2009](#)

The gap in attainment between girls and boys achieving key stage 1 level 3 writing also remained static at 11%, the same as in 2007/08. This gap is higher than the 7% gap in London and the 7% gap nationally.

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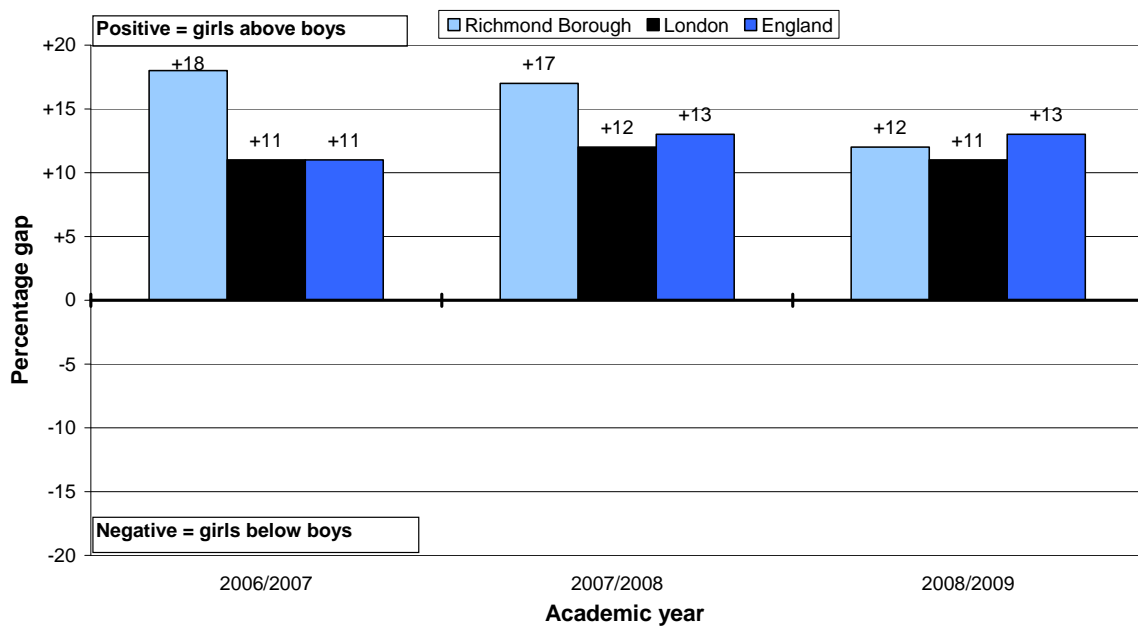
Percentage gap at Key Stage 1 between girls and boys achieving Level 3 in mathematics



Graph: 96
Source: [DfE National Curriculum Assessments at Key Stage 1 2009](#)

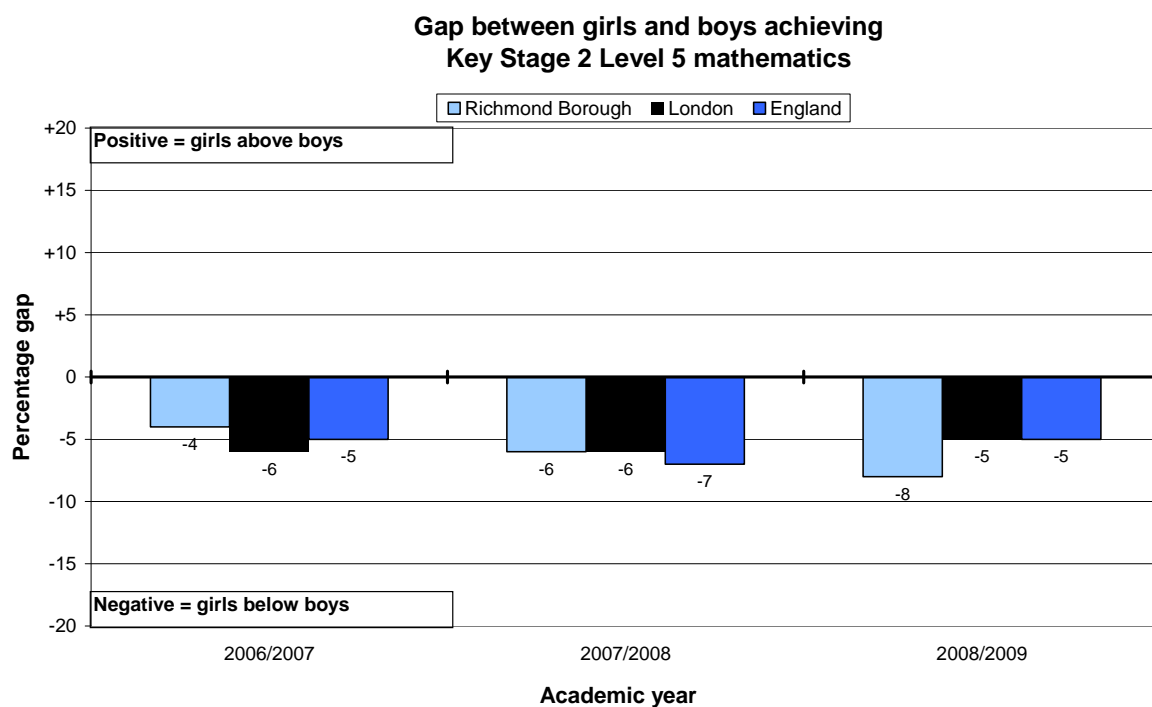
The gap in attainment between girls and boys achieving key stage 1 level 3 mathematics narrowed from -10% in 2007/08 to -5% in 2008/09; greater than the -4% gap in London and the -4% gap nationally.

Gap between girls and boys achieving Key Stage 2 Level 5 English



Graph: 97
Source: [DfE National Curriculum Assessments at Key Stage 2 2008/09](#)

The gap in attainment between girls and boys achieving Key Stage 2 level 5 English narrowed from 17% in 2007/08 to 12% in 2008/09; remaining higher than the 11% gap in London but below the gap of 13% nationally.

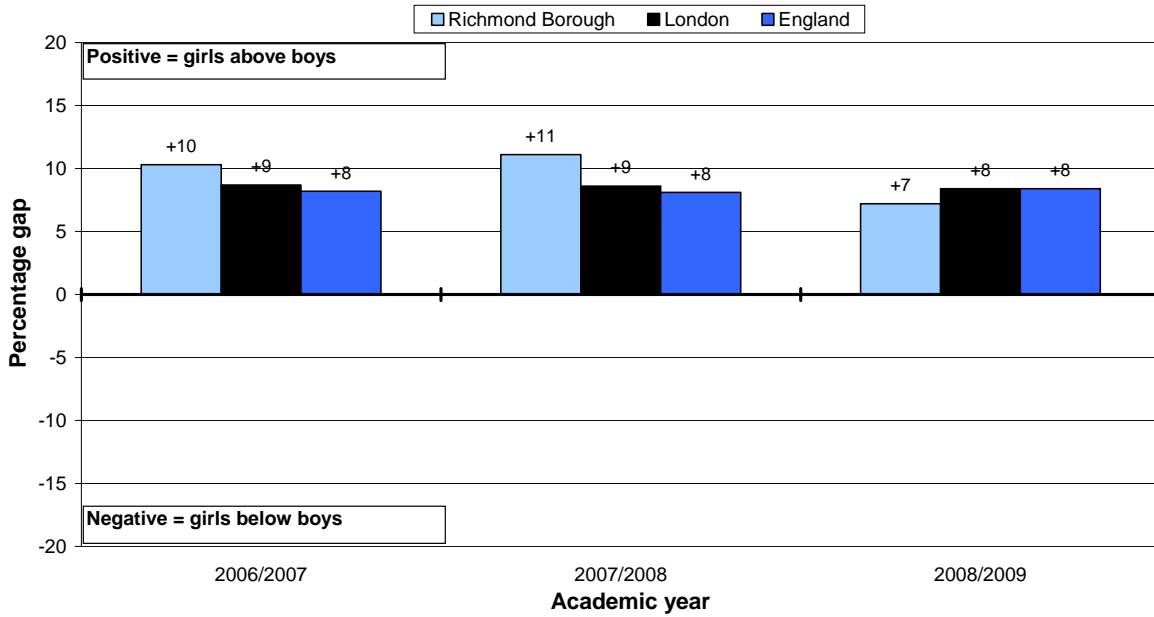


Graph: 98

Source: [DfE National Curriculum Assessments at Key Stage 2 2008/09](#)

The gap in attainment between girls and boys achieving Key Stage 2 level 5 mathematics widened from -6% in 2007/08 to -8% in 2008/09. The gap is wider than that at a London level (-5%) and at a National level (-5%).

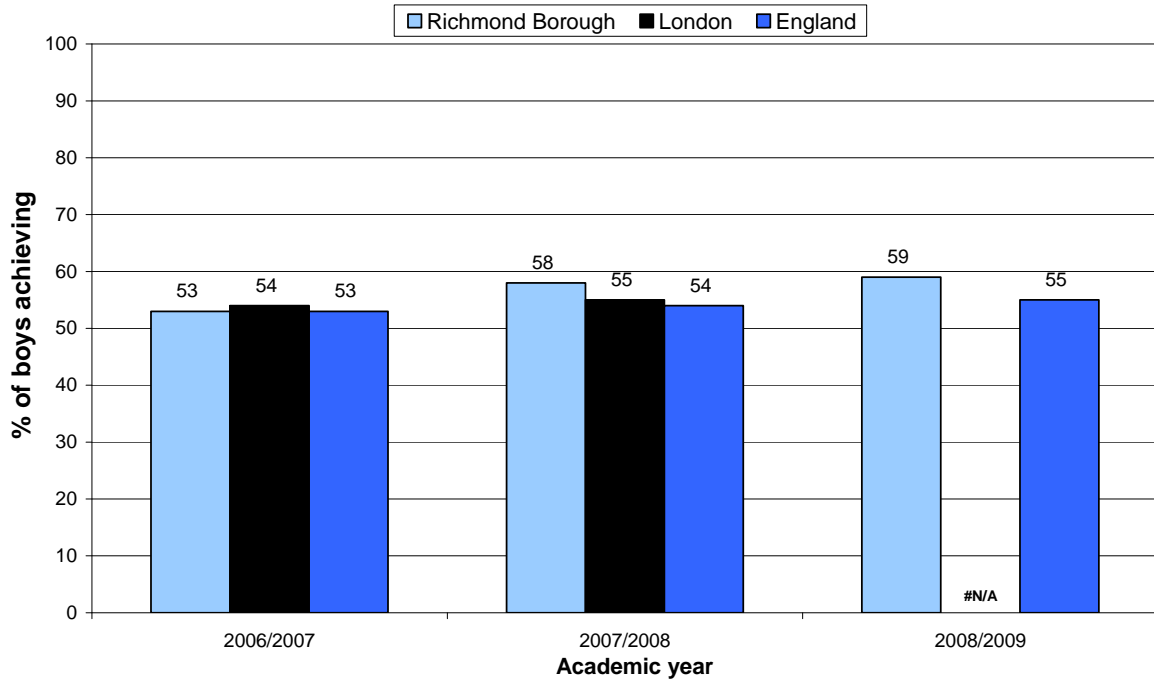
Percentage gap at GCSE between girls and boys achieving 5 or more GCSE A*-C grades including English & mathematics



Graph: 99
Source: [DfE GCSE Attainment by Pupil Characteristics 2008/09](#)

The gap in attainment between girls and boys achieving 5 or more GCSE A*-C grades including English and mathematics reduced from 11% in 2007/08 to 7% in 2008/09. The gap in Richmond in 2008/09 was lower than the achievement gap in London and nationally of 8%.

Percentage of boys achieving A*-C grades in GCSE English

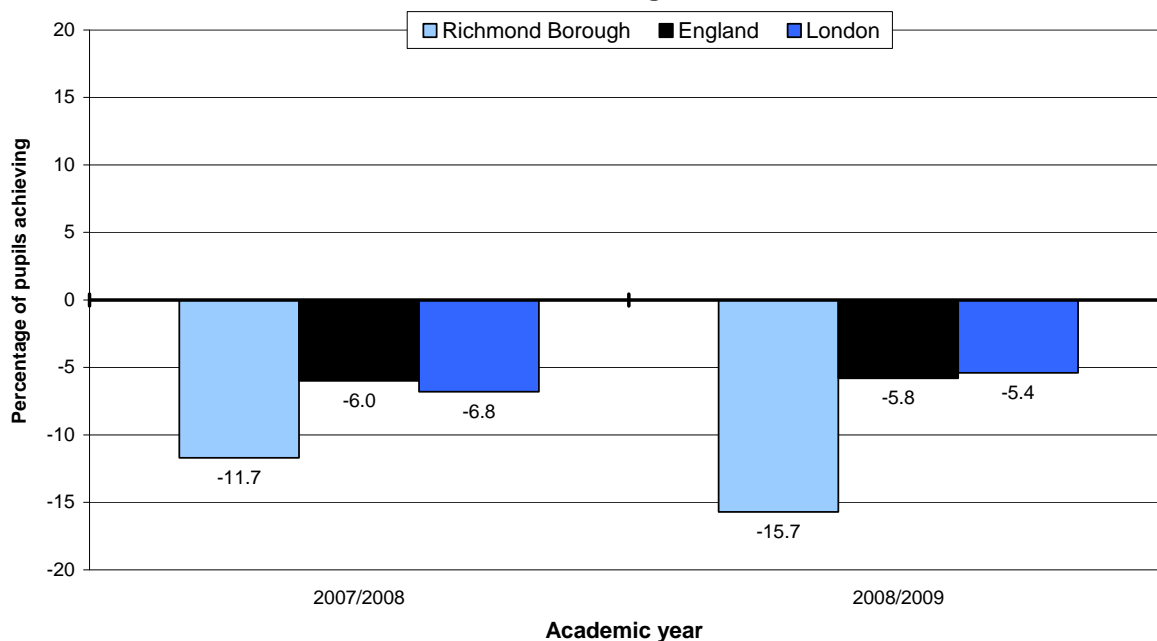


Graph: 100
Source: [DfE GCSE Attainment by Pupil Characteristics 2008/09](#)

This local indicator focuses on increasing the percentage of boys achieving A* to C grades in GCSE English with the aim of narrowing the gap between the performance of girls and boys. In 2008/2009, the results for Richmond boys (59%) were 17 percentage points below those for girls (76%).

2.2.7 The gap in attainment between all pupils and under-performing ethnic groups is reduced at all key stages

NI107 - Gap in attainment at Key Stage 2 between All pupils and pupils from Black African and White and Black African backgrounds achieving Level 4 or above in English and mathematics



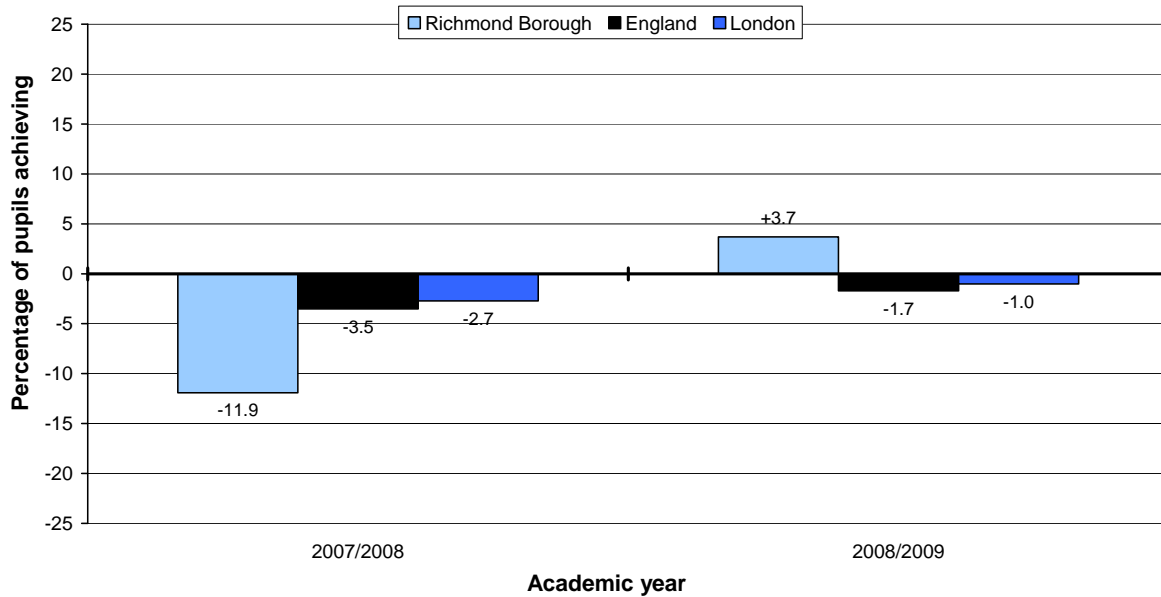
Graph: 101

Source: [DfE Key Stage 2 Attainment by Pupil Characteristics 2008/09](#)

It is widely accepted that good literacy and numeracy are key to employability and further study, and that more needs to be done both to improve general performance in these areas and to narrow attainment gaps for those groups of minority ethnic pupils for whom performance gaps are currently large. The Government is committed to ensuring that more children master the basics and, within that, attainment gaps close.

The ethnic group in Richmond Borough primary schools with the widest gap in performance in achieving level 4 or above in English and maths at Key Stage 2 are pupils from black ethnic backgrounds. In 2008/09, the gap in achievement between this group of pupils and all pupils was wider in Richmond (-15.7%) than London (-5.8%) or nationally (-5.4%). At a national and regional level the gaps reduced from 2007/08 to 2008/09, however in Richmond the gap widened slightly.

NI108 - Gap in attainment at Key Stage 4 between All pupils and pupils from Black African and White and Black African backgrounds achieving 5 or more GCSE A*-C grades including English and mathematics

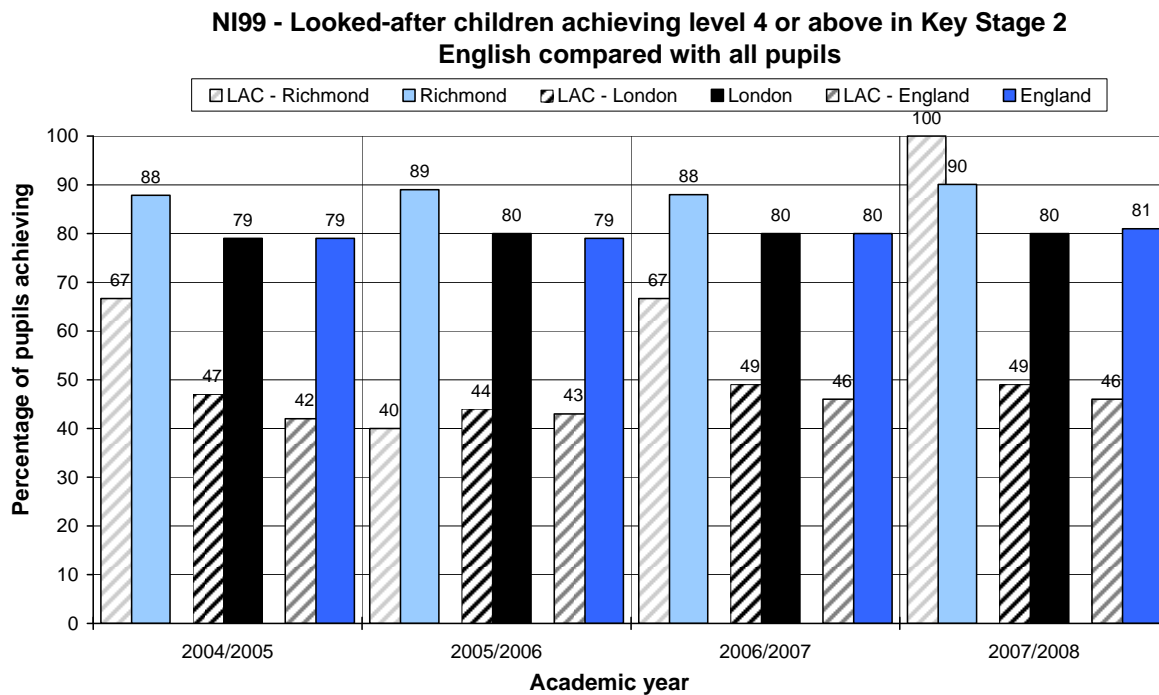


Graph: 102

Source: [DfE GCSE Attainment by Pupil Characteristics 2008/09](#)

The ethnic group in Richmond secondary schools with the widest gap in performance in achieving 5 or more A*-C grades including English and maths at Key Stage 4 are pupils from black ethnic backgrounds. In 2007/08, the gap in achievement between this group of pupils and all pupils was wider in Richmond (-11.9%) than London (-3.5%) or nationally (-3.7%). In 2008/09 the gap in Richmond had been reversed and measured +3.7 compared to the London average gap of -1.7 and national gap of -1.0.

2.2.8 The gap in attainment between all pupils and looked-after children is reduced



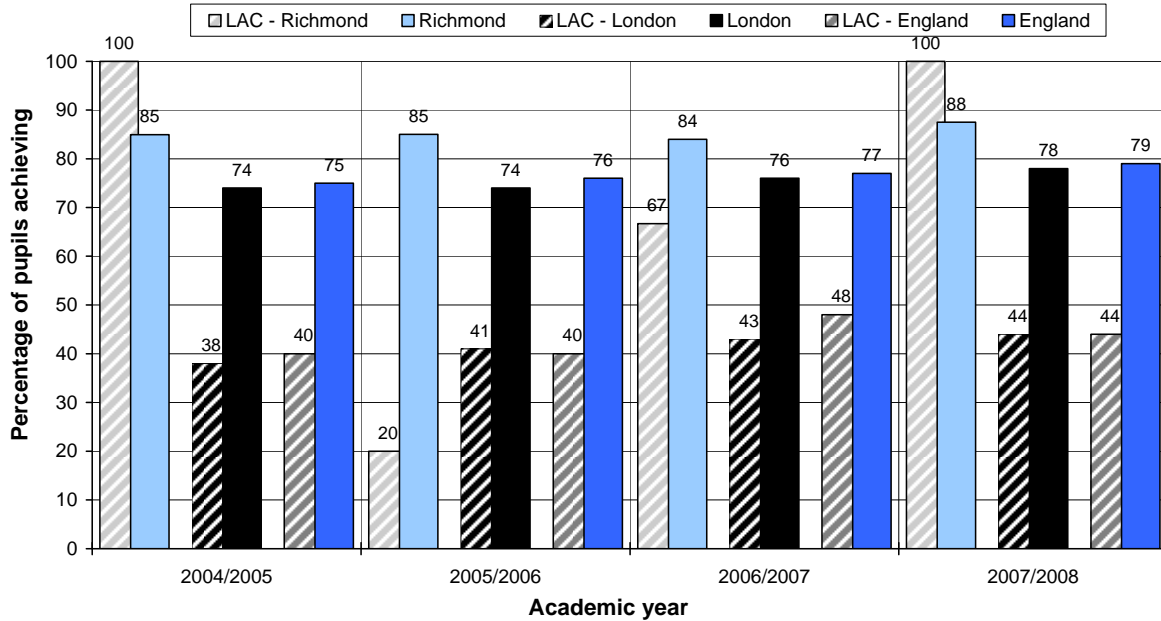
Graph: 103

Source: [DfE: Attainment by Pupil Characteristics 2007/08](#)

The educational attainment of looked after children is generally poor compared to all children. The aim of NI 99, NI 100 and NI 101 is to measure the progress towards narrowing the gap in attainment between looked after children and all children.

In 2008, at Key Stage 2, at a national level 46% of looked after children achieved level 4 or above in English compared to 81% for all children. In Richmond Borough 100% of looked after children achieved level 4 or above at Key Stage 2.

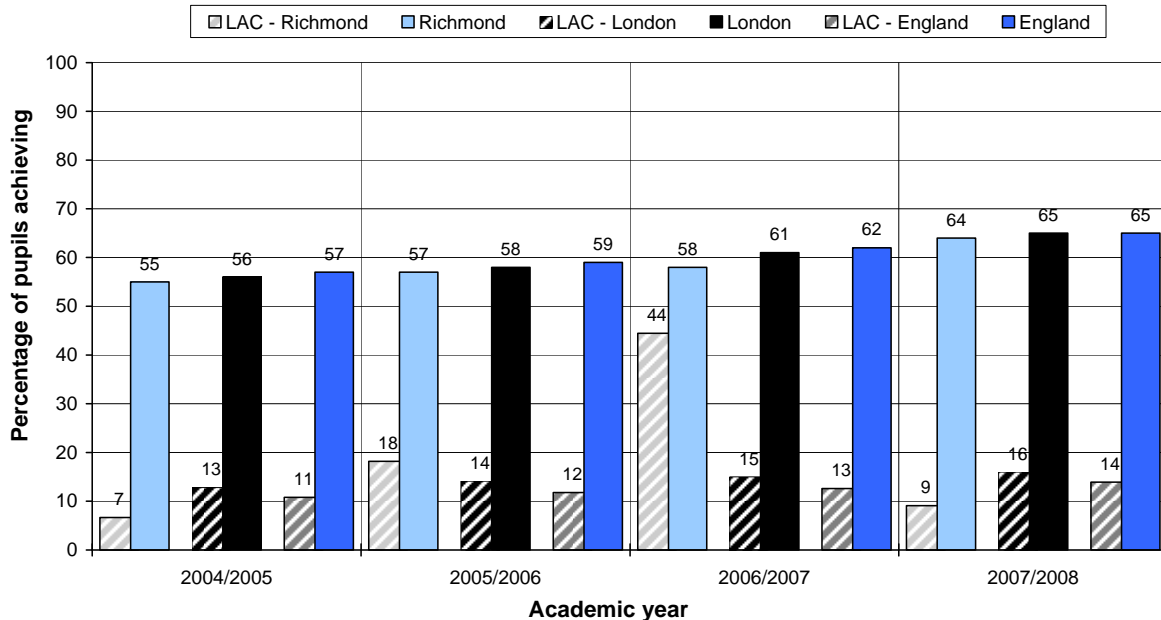
**NI100 - Looked-after children achieving level 4 or above in Key Stage 2
Maths compared with all pupils**



Graph: 106
Source: [DfE: Attainment by Pupil Characteristics 2007/08](#)

In 2008, at Key Stage 2, 44% of looked after children achieved level 4 or above in Maths compared to 79% for all children. In Richmond 100% of looked after children achieved a level 4 in maths at Key Stage 2.

**Looked-after children achieving 5 or more GCSE A*-C grades
compared with all pupils**

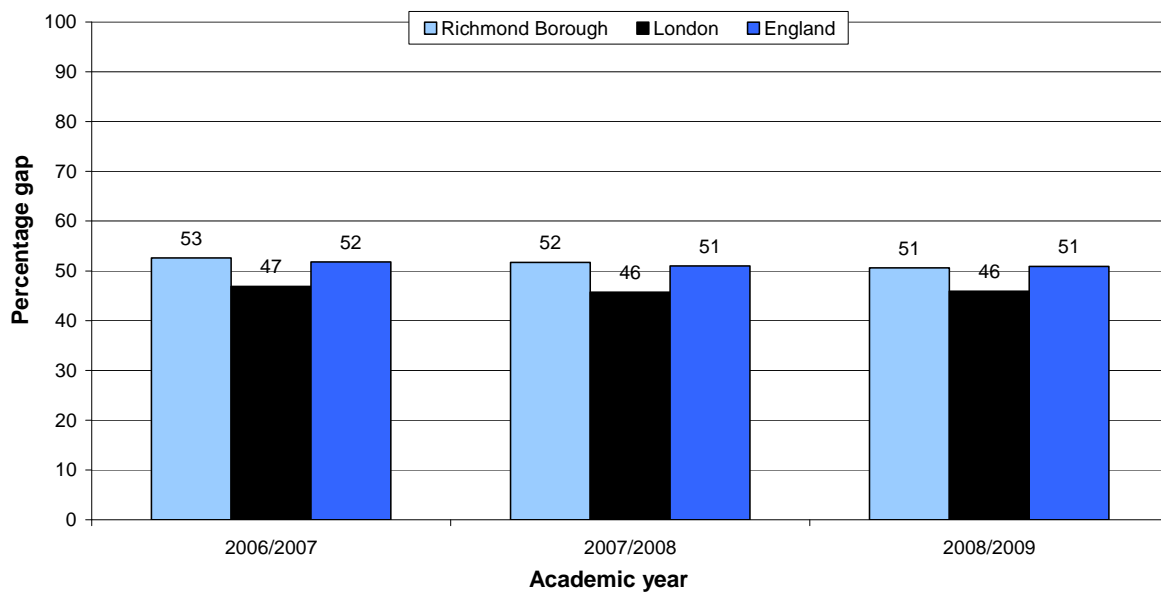


Graph: 107
Source: [DfE: Attainment by Pupil Characteristics 2007/08](#)

2.3 Improve outcomes for those with special and additional education needs

2.3.1 Pupils with special and additional educational needs (including those at School Action and School Action Plus) will make good progress at school to fulfill their potential

NI104 - Gap in attainment for SEN/non SEN pupils
Key Stage 2 Level 4 and above in English and mathematics

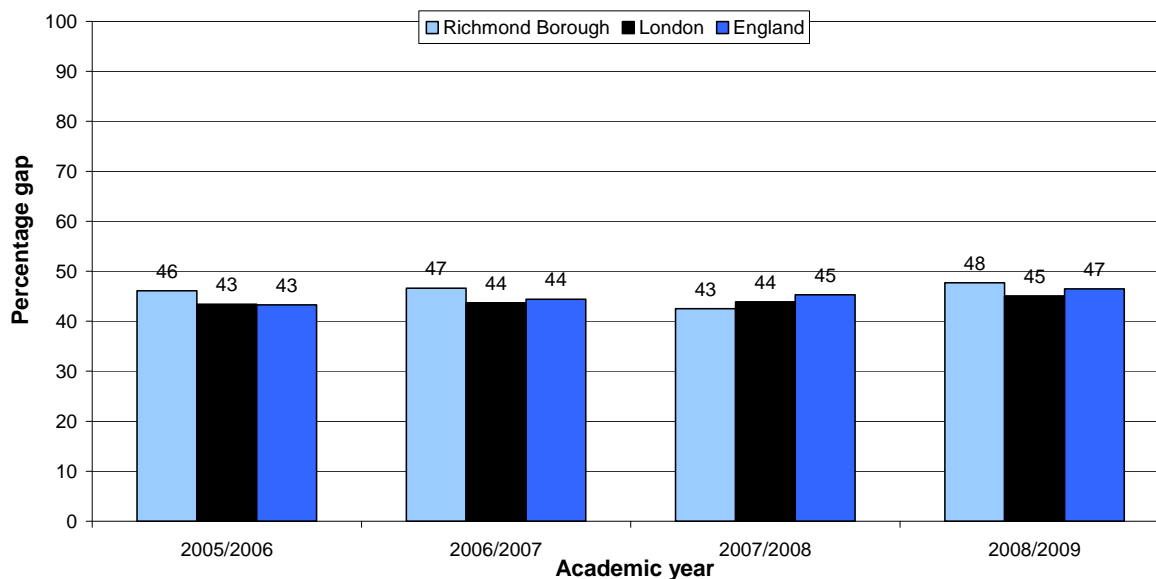


Graph: 106
Source: DfE: Attainment by Pupil Characteristics 2008/09

The aim of NI 104 and NI 105 is to encourage improvement in the attainment of children with Special Educational Needs (SEN), including pupils at the School Action and School Action Plus levels of provision and pupils with a statement of SEN.

NI 104 measures the gap between the attainment of pupils identified as having SEN who achieve level 4 or above in both English and maths at Key Stage 2 and their peers (pupils who have not been identified as having special educational needs). In 2007/08, the gap in attainment was wider in Richmond Borough (52%) than London (46%) and similar to the gap nationally (51%). The picture changed only slightly in 2008/09 with the gap in Richmond reducing to 51% but the gaps in London (46%) and the gap nationally (51%) remained the same.

**NI105 - Gap in attainment for SEN/non SEN pupils
5 or more GCSE A*-C grades inc. English & mathematics**



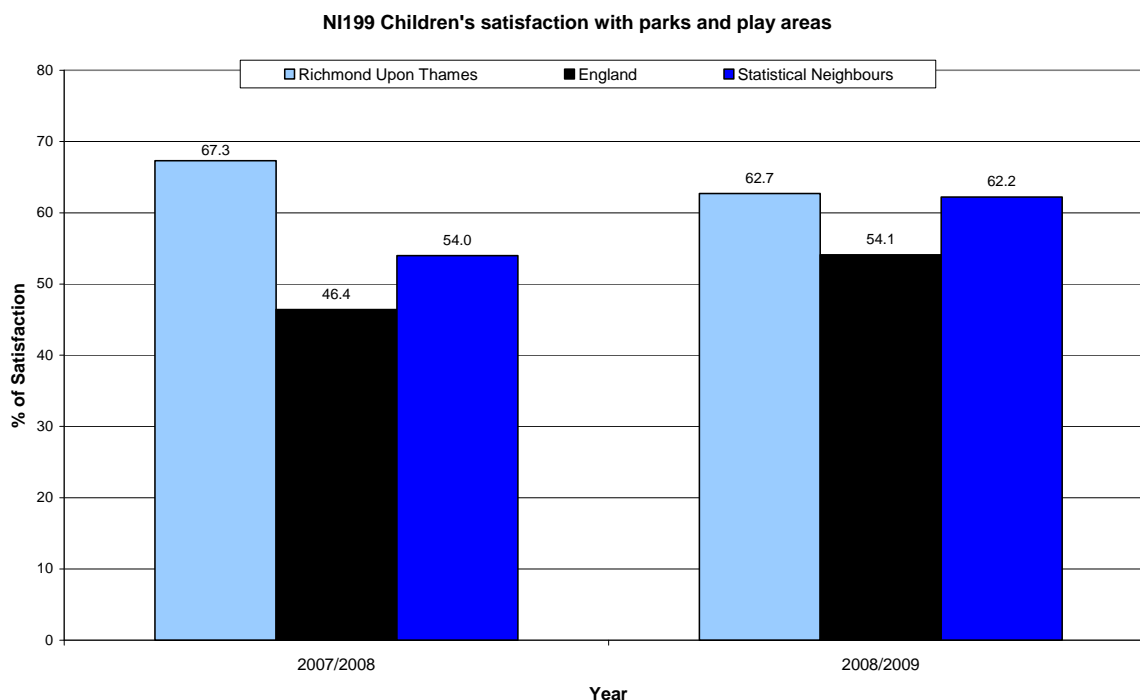
Graph: 107

Source: DfE: Attainment by Pupil Characteristics 2008/09

NI 105 measures the gap between the attainment of pupils identified as having SEN who achieve 5 or more GCSE A*-C grades including English and maths at KS4 and their peers (pupils who have not been identified as having special educational needs). In 2007/2008, the gap in attainment in Richmond (43%) was similar to that in London (44%) and nationally (45%). The gap in attainment increased in 2008/09 to 48% in Richmond, 45% in London and 47% nationally. The gaps in London and England increased slightly however in Richmond the gap widened by 5%.

2.4 Ensure all children and young people are able to enjoy a range of play, sports and cultural opportunities

2.4.1 All children and young people can access a range of **enjoyable** things to do and **places** to go



Graph: 108
Source: Tellus4 Survey 2009

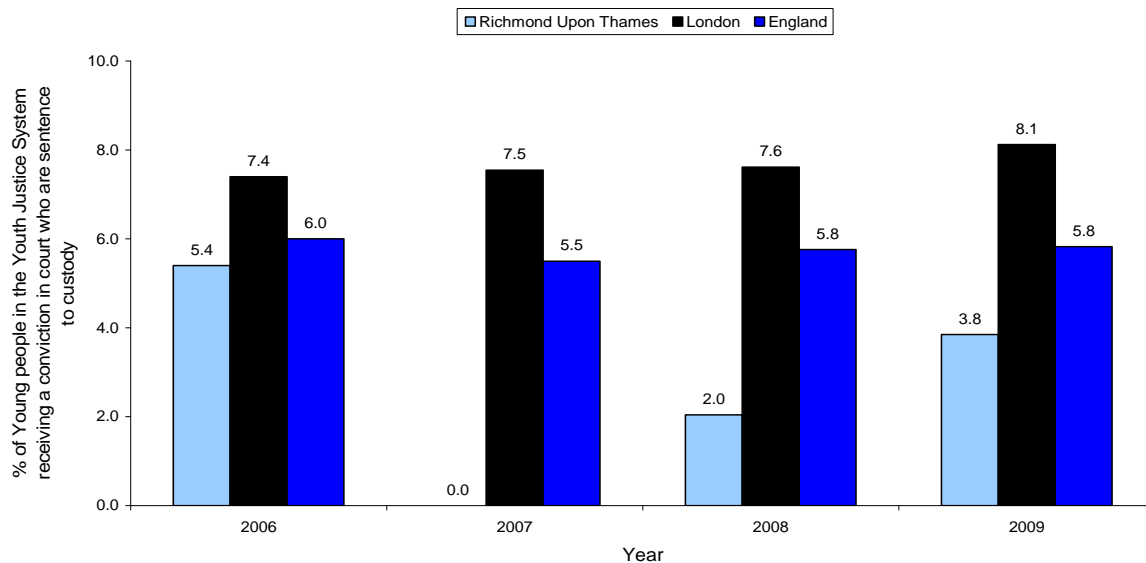
The Tellus4 Survey asked children what they thought of parks and play areas in their area. Richmond Borough results were one of the highest of all 150 local authorities in England with 62.7% respondents satisfied with parks and play areas. The England average was 54.1% and Richmond Borough statistical neighbours averages 62.2%.

In consultation with young people it was identified that having 'things to do and places to go' was important to the young people in the Borough. Provision of facilities for young people is set to increase following an online vote that saw Richmond Borough children and young people vote for 5 projects including skate parks, a multi use games area, IT room development and a youth café. Figures from the youth service also confirm increasing participation in figures have also highlighted the record numbers of 13-19 year olds taking part in activities and schemes organized by the Youth Service.

2.5 Ensure all children and young people are able to participate in a range of activities to make a positive contribution

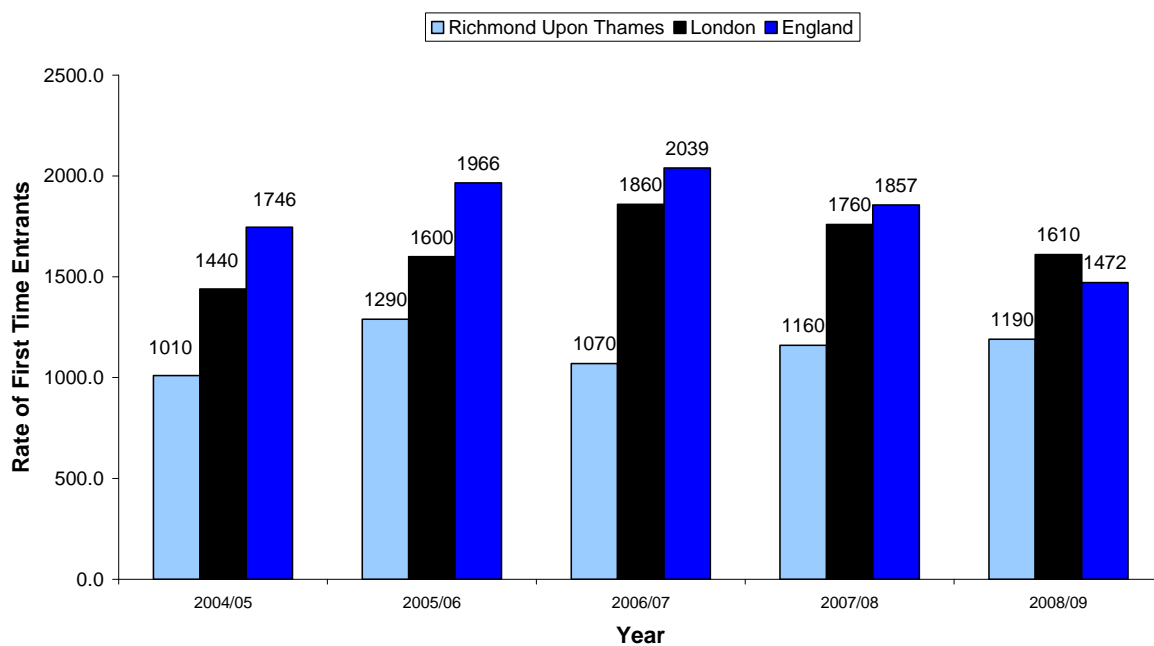
2.5.2 All young people are supported to stay out of crime and anti-social behaviour

NI 43. Young people in the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody



Graph: 109
Source: APA Dataset 2007/08

NI 111. First Time Entrants to the Youth Justice System



Graph: 110

Source: DfE: First-time entrants aged 10-17 to the Criminal Justice System in England³¹

There were 131 first time entrants to the Youth Justice System for 2008/09, compared to 137 for 2007/08, 138 for 2006/07 and 149 for 2005/06. The Richmond Youth Offending Team (YOT) has been successful in keeping the numbers of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System relatively low in recent years.

Graph 110 shows the rate of first time entrants to the youth justice system compared to the London and England averages. Despite a slight increase in the rate in Richmond from 1160 entrants per 100,000 in 2007/08 to 1190 in 2008/09 the rate of first time entrants is still below the average London rate of 1610 and the average national rate of 1472. Provisional figures for 2009/10 indicate that there has been a further reduction in first time entrants from 2008/09.

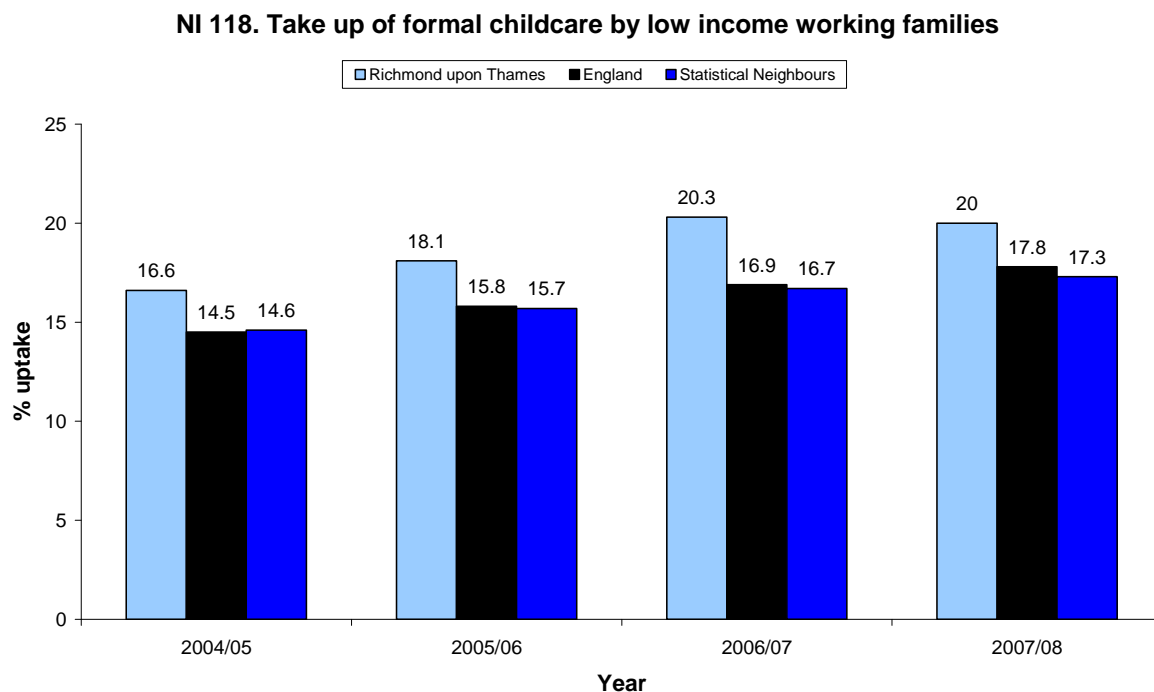
³¹ Note – the rates used in graph xx are for comparative purposes only. Figures published by the Youth Justice Board and youth offending teams are more reflective of Richmond Borough performance.

Theme 3: Addressing inequality to enable every family to access the economic wellbeing of the Borough

3.1 Support all children, young people and their families to prosper, and reduce the impact of poverty

3.1.1 Parents can access high quality childcare to allow them to work or undertake training or education

NI118. Take up of formal childcare by low income working families



Graph: 111
Source: CCIS (Client Caseload Information System) 2007 ³²

NI118 is calculated by the number of working families benefiting from the childcare element of Working Tax Credit (WTC) as a percentage of the number of working families receiving more than the family element of Child Tax Credit (CTC).

Graph 111 shows the trend in the uptake of formal childcare by low income working families between 2004/05 and 2007/08. The take up of formal childcare in Richmond has increased from 16.6% in 2004/05 to 20.0% in 2007/08. The trend in the national uptake of formal childcare plots a similar trend with uptake increasing from 14.5% to 17.8%.

³² CCIS (Client Caseload Information System) 2007 - LAIT
<http://www.esd.org.uk/Solutions4Inclusion/ProjectsByIndicators.aspx?NI=106>

3.1.2 Every family is able to access support to help get back into employment, education or training so they prosper and reduce the impact of poverty

Children in Richmond upon Thames are much less likely to live in poverty than in the rest of the country and in the rest of London. The number of children who live in families reliant on means tested benefits has fluctuated in recent years. According to the 2008 Annual Health Profile, in 2005, around 12.2% of the child population (4,173 children) lived in families receiving means tested benefits, compared with 22.4% nationally³³. This was however an increase over the previous year from 11% (3,579 children). Latest estimates show that in 2007, 9.2% of children were in families receiving benefits compared with 28.3% in Greater London and 19.5% in England.

A key indicator of child poverty is the numbers of children living in families dependent on workless benefits. As might be expected, given the relatively high employment and income levels of the Borough residents, benefit receipt is lower than in other London boroughs. 8.6% of Richmond Borough children (aged 0-18 years) live in families claiming workless benefits, far less than the proportion across greater London (27.5%).³⁴ The proportion is slightly higher among school aged children in Richmond, with around 10% of children aged 5 to 15 years in a family claiming workless benefits.

This equates to approximately 3,500 children across the Borough experiencing severe economic disadvantage.³⁵ 74% (2600) of these children are estimated to be living in single parent households.³⁶

Although not a direct measure of child poverty in Richmond, the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a rank measure of all 354 local authorities, providing a comparison of relative deprivation which indirectly relates to child poverty. Seven summary measures of the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) have been produced which describe different aspects of multiple deprivation and each of these is designed to capture a particular way in which a local authority may experience multiple deprivation.

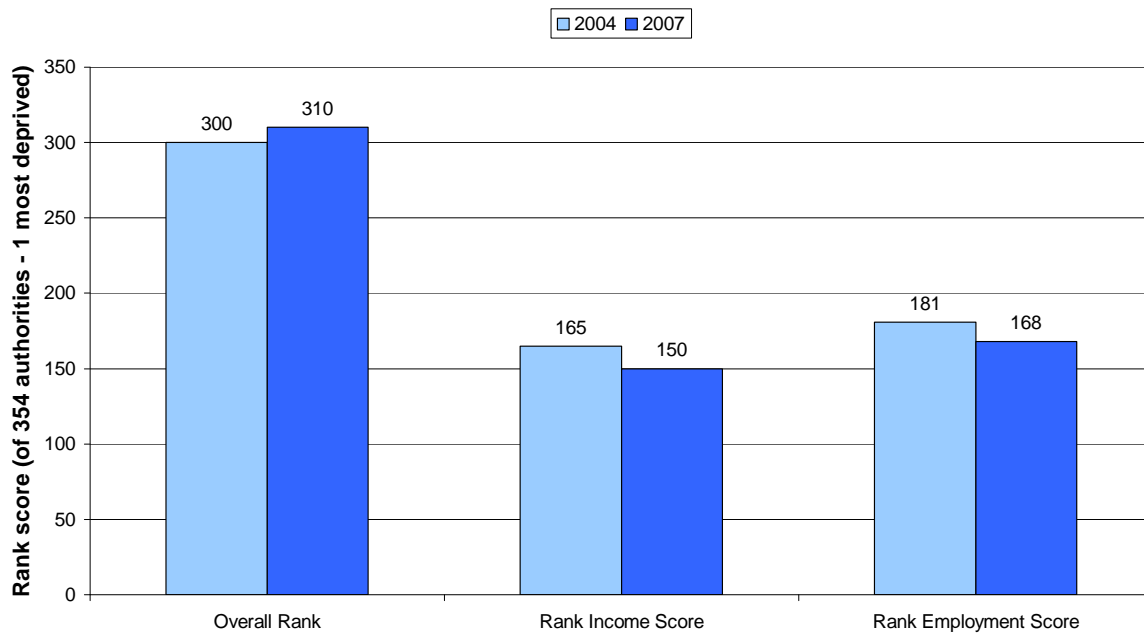
³³ Annual Health Profile 2008; Richmond upon Thames (AHPO & Department of Health 2008)

³⁴ Department for Work and Pensions 5% sample data, August 2007. Source: DMAG Briefing 2008-29.

³⁵ Department for Work and Pensions 5% sample data, August 2007. Source: DMAG Briefing 2008-29.

³⁶ Department for Work and Pensions 5% sample data, August 2007. Source: DMAG Briefing 2008-29.

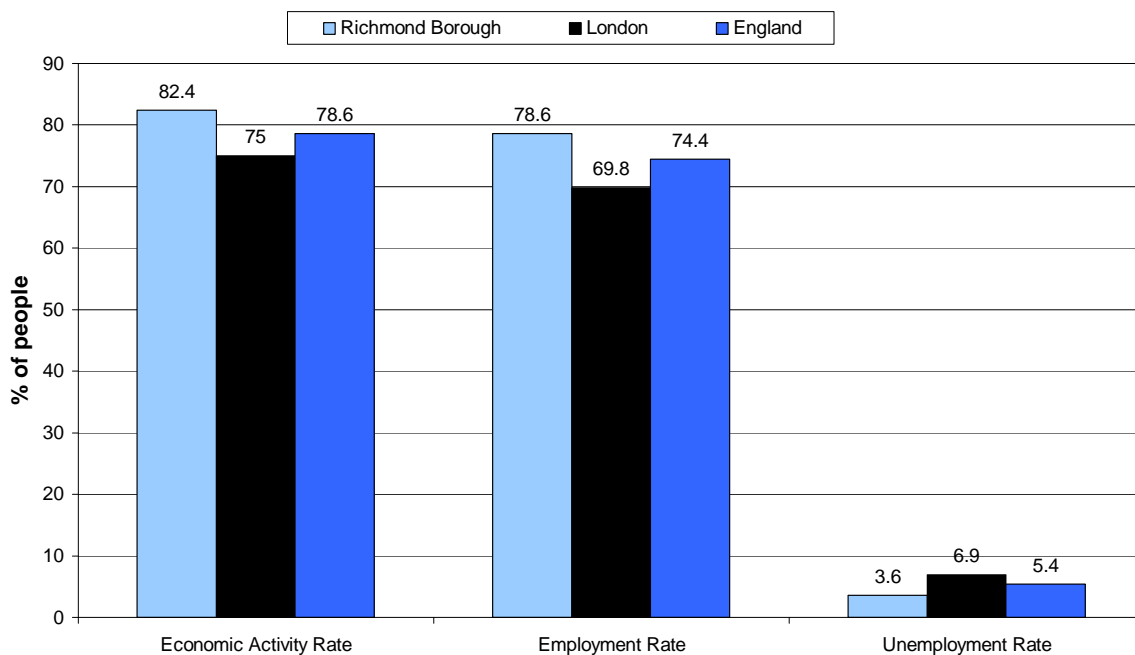
Indicators of multiple deprivation (IMD) in Richmond Borough



Graph: 112
Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2004 and 2007³⁷

At the Borough level, only comparisons for overall IMD rank, rank income score and rank employment score are available. With a rank of 1 indicating the most deprived, graph 109 shows that Richmond Borough is becoming less deprived, although Rank Income Score and Rank Employment Score is becoming more deprived.

Economic activity in Richmond Borough 2007



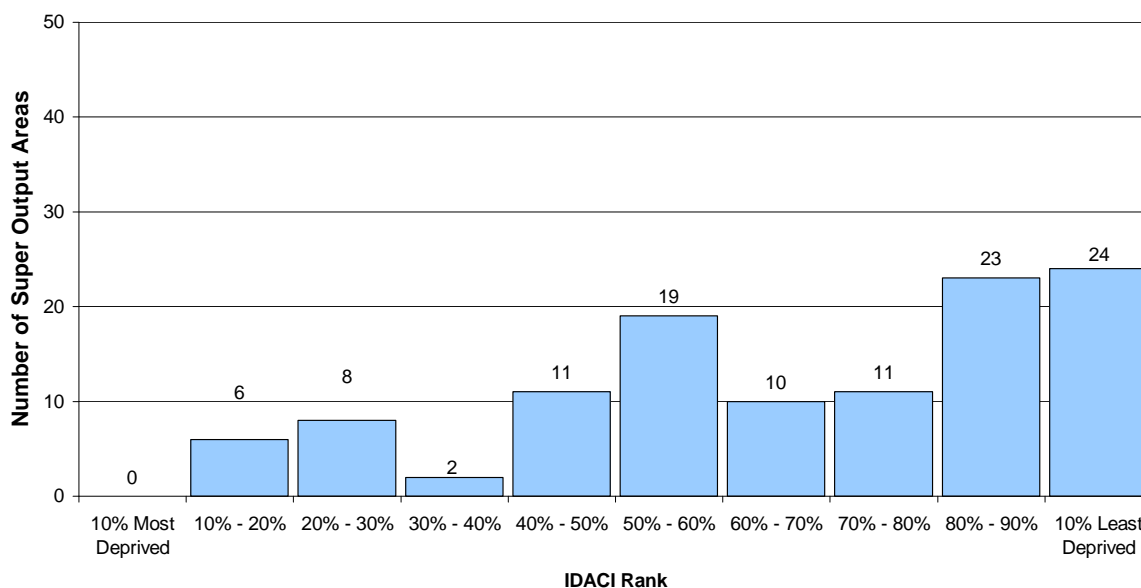
Graph: 113

³⁷ Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2004 and 2007 - <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2004 and 2007 ³⁸

Furthermore, economic activity statistics indicate that Richmond Borough was above the London and England average for economic activity and employment, and had a lower unemployment rate in 2007 (graph 113). Noticeably, economic activity was 7.4% higher than the London average. Although economic activity is not a perfect indicator of child poverty, it is a relevant measure.

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) of Richmond Borough 2007



Graph: 114

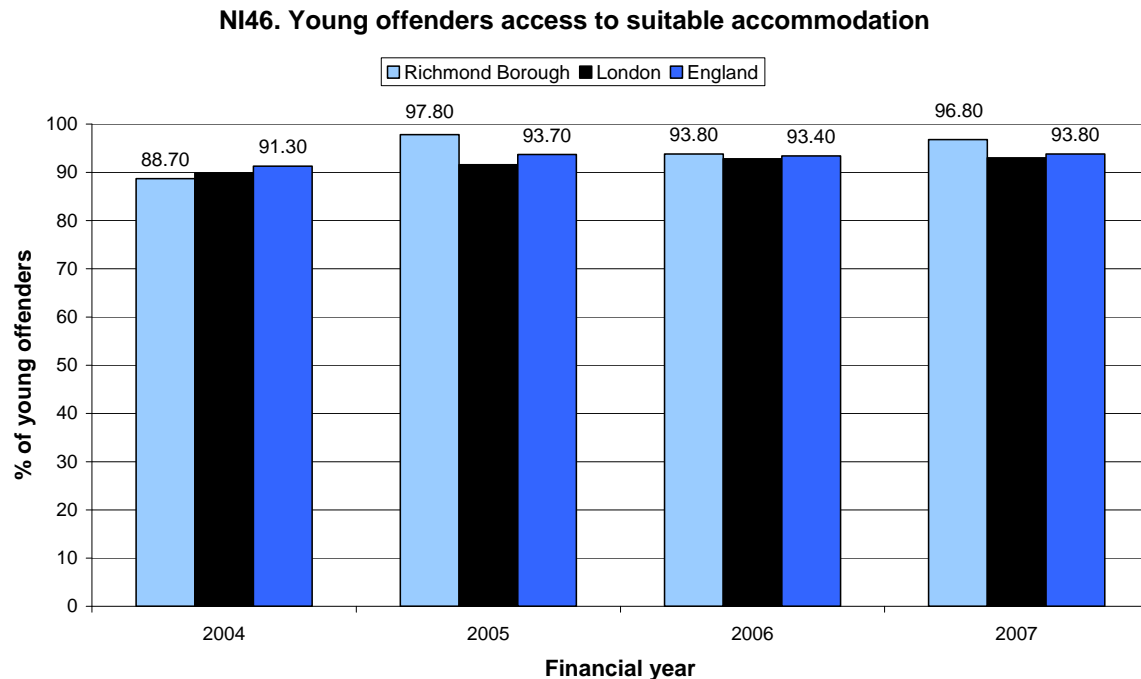
Source: The Indices of Deprivation Team Neighbourhood Renewal Analysis Division Dept. Communities & Local Government 2007

England and Wales this has been broken down by government into 32,482 small geographical areas called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is measured at this level. IDACI measures the percentage of children that live in families that are income deprived and graph 116 highlights the breakdown of LSOAs in Richmond Borough, showing that 58 LSOAs are in the least 30% deprived in the country and only 14 in the top 30% most deprived.

³⁸ Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2004 and 2007 - <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

3.1.3 Homelessness amongst young people is reduced and **young people experiencing homelessness** are provided with a suitable range of housing and support

NI46. Young offenders access to suitable accommodation



Graph: 115
Source: Richmond Borough's Youth Offending Team (YOT) 2007 ³⁹

Providing suitable and sustainable accommodation is critical both to social inclusion and to reducing reoffending. The Suitable, Sustainable, Supported: A strategy to ensure provision of accommodation for children and young people who offend strategy aims to consolidate and develop work with national, regional and local partners to prevent homelessness among young people who have offended or who are at risk of offending, and to increase their access to suitable and sustainable accommodation.

Suitable accommodation means accommodation (a) which so far as reasonably practicable is suitable for the child in the light of his needs, including his health needs and any needs arising from any disability; (b) in respect of which the responsible authority has satisfied itself as to the character and suitability of the landlord or other provider; and (c) in respect of which the responsible authority has so far as reasonably practicable taken into account the child's:

- Wishes and feelings
- Education, training or employment needs.

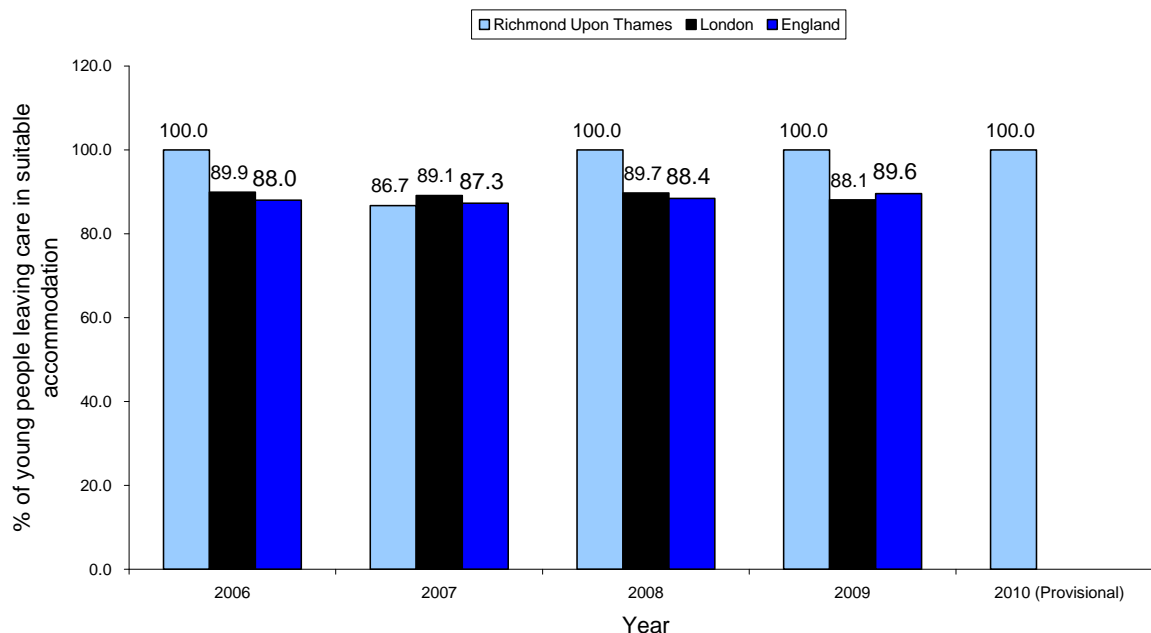
Young offenders are defined as all those aged 10-17 on youth justice disposals.

Graph 115 indicates that the percentage of young offenders with access to suitable accommodation in Richmond Borough increased slightly from 2004 to 2005 and has been

³⁹ Youth Offending Team (YOT) 2007 – Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT)
<http://www.fti.communities.gov.uk/fti/DataDownload.aspx>

steady since. The percentage uptake in 2004 was 88.7% and increased to 96.8% by 2007. Since 2005, Richmond Borough has been above the London and national averages⁴⁰.

NI 147. Care leavers in suitable accommodation.



Graph: 116

Source: DfE Children looked after in England SFR - 2008⁴¹

NI147 measures suitability of accommodation as a proxy for the effectiveness of care leaving services. To be counted as 'in touch' for the purposes of this item, there should be "contact" between the council and the young person sometime within the timeframe of 3 months before and one month after the young person's 19th birthday. Consideration might be given the nature of that contact and the extent to which it is meaningful or perfunctory." There are no hard and fast rules on whether accommodation is deemed 'suitable'; the decision will depend on the circumstances of the individual case, and councils have to use their judgment.

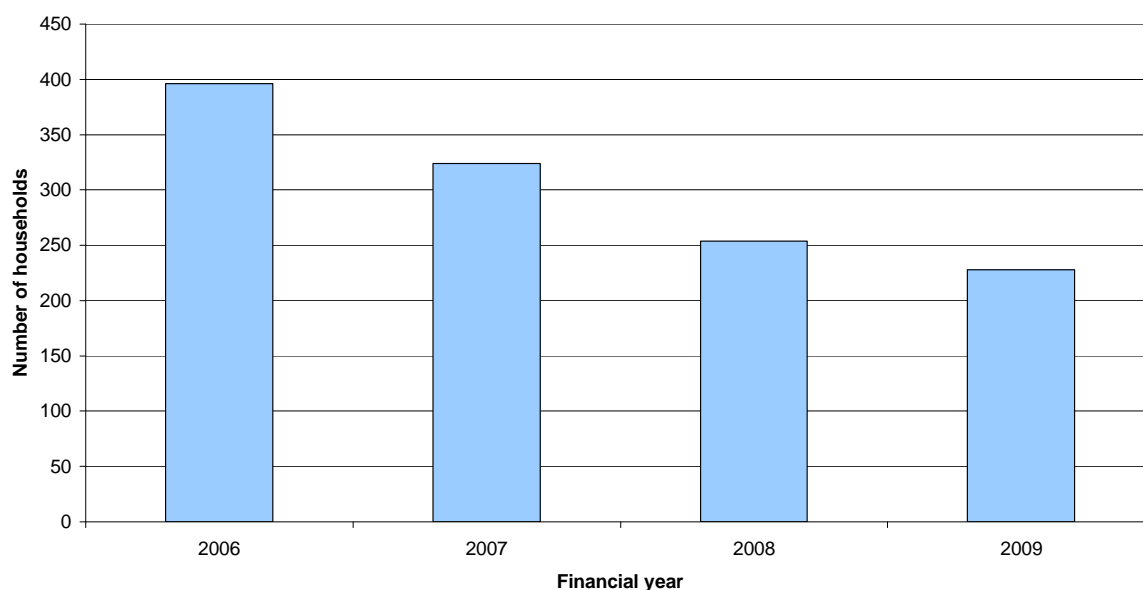
The percentage of care leavers in suitable accommodation in Richmond Borough was 100% in 2008, 2009 and 2010 (provisional). For 2008/09 Richmond had a higher proportion of care leavers in suitable accommodation than the London average of 88.1% and national average of 89.6%.

⁴⁰ London Borough of Richmond upon Thames Housing 2009

⁴¹ DfE Children looked after in England SFR 2008 – Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT)
<http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000810/index.shtml>

NI156. Number of households living in temporary accommodation

NI156. Number of households in Richmond Borough living in temporary accommodation



Graph: 117
Source: P1E data 2008⁴²

This indicator measures the numbers of households living in temporary accommodation provided under the homelessness legislation. Data collected on the P1E housing return includes “snapshot” information on the numbers of households being housed in various types of temporary accommodation by the local authority on the last day of the quarter. The figures include the households of all applicants being provided with accommodation under the homelessness legislation, the majority of which will have been accepted as owed the main homelessness duty.

The number of households living in suitable accommodation in Richmond Borough has been decreasing since 2006 from a high of 396 to 228 in 2009.

⁴² P1E data 2008 – Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT)
<http://www.fti.communities.gov.uk/fti/DataDownload.aspx>

3.2 Ensure all young people post-16 are supported to access education, employment or training

3.2.1 All young people are provided with high quality information, advice and guidance and supported to find learning pathways which successfully engage them in **post-16 education and training**

A number of changes are taking place within the 14 to 19 education sector to ensure that every young person has a high quality, interesting and useful curriculum that will help them achieve their potential and progress to further and higher education and skilled employment. The Richmond 14 – 19 Partnership aims to broaden and improve opportunities for young people by expanding post-16 provision, broadening choice at 14 to 16 and developing 14 to 19 progression pathways. The Partnership will work towards the Vision for 14 to 19 London Challenge stating that,

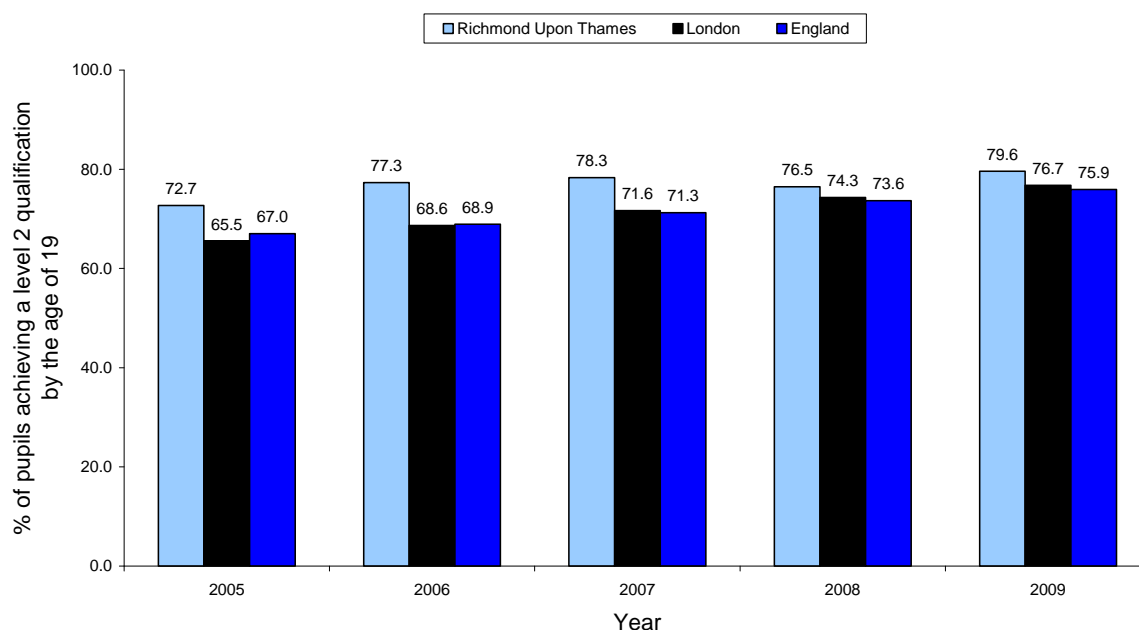
“all young people will benefit from a 14-19 learner offer, which will provide opportunities for them to progress along clear learning pathways and achieve their potential , supporting them as they develop the skills and attributes they need to succeed as lifelong learners and good, active citizens”

“Consisting of all maintained Secondary and Special Schools and Richmond upon Thames College, the Richmond Partnership will guarantee each student access to the appropriate pathways and guidance in order to maximise their opportunities for success and to support progression into further learning or the world of work. Amongst other priorities the Partnership have a focus on improving levels of attainment in all areas of learning with a focus on level 1 and level 2 outcomes and increasing participation in education or training post 14 to meet both local and national targets. “

A level 2 qualification is the equivalent of 5 A*-C grades at GCSE and represents an important platform for employability, further learning and adulthood. In 2007/08 76.7 percent of people aged 19 were qualified to at least level 2 according to DfE statistics⁴³. This was an increase of 5.3 percentage points from 2005/06. The Public Sector Agreement (PSA) required a two percentage point increase between 2005/06 and 2007/08.

⁴³ DfE SFR04/2009

NI 79. Achievement of a level 2 qualification by the age of 19



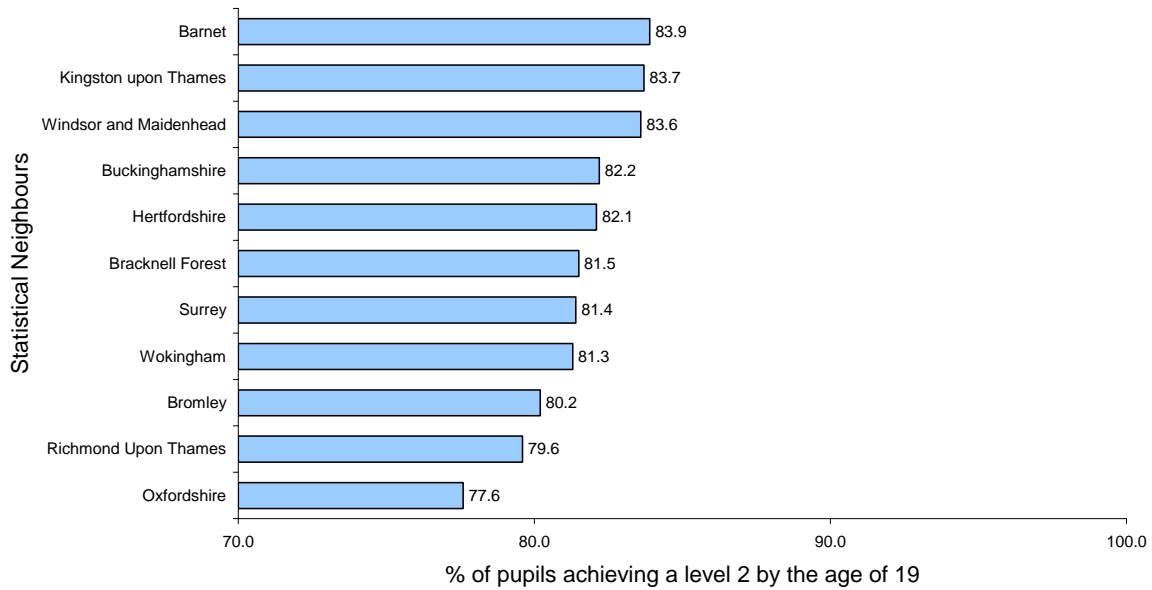
Graph: 118
Source: DfE SFR04/2009

Calculations at a local authority level differ from those at a national level and therefore the data are not comparable, however Richmond Borough can benchmark against other local authorities and statistical neighbours. NI 79 calculates the proportion of young people studying in a local authority at age 15 (year 11) who go on to achieve a level 2 qualification by the age of 19. The numerator for NI 79 is based upon those young people studying in Richmond Borough aged 15 (year 11) who reach Level 2 at 19. The denominator is based on the annual school census figure for the number attending schools in Richmond at age 14. Students attending Richmond Borough schools have followed a trend similar to that at a national level, with 79.6% of 19 year olds reaching the threshold in 2008/09, an increase of 3% from the proportion in 2007/08 (76.5%).

Graph 118 shows the time series from the academic year 2004/05 to 2008/09 for Richmond Borough compared to the London and England averages. Although seeing an increase of five percentage points from 2004/05 to 2007/08 Richmond generally performs below the statistical neighbour average for this indicator. In 2006/07 78% of Richmond Students⁴⁴ achieved a level 2 qualification by the age of 19. However this dropped to 76% of students the following year in 2007/08. In 2008/09 Barnet were the highest scoring statistical neighbour with 83.9% of their cohort achieving a level qualification by the age of 19, followed by Kingston upon Thames with 83.7%.

⁴⁴ 'Richmond Students' refers to those studying in Richmond at age 15 who were 19 in 2007/08.

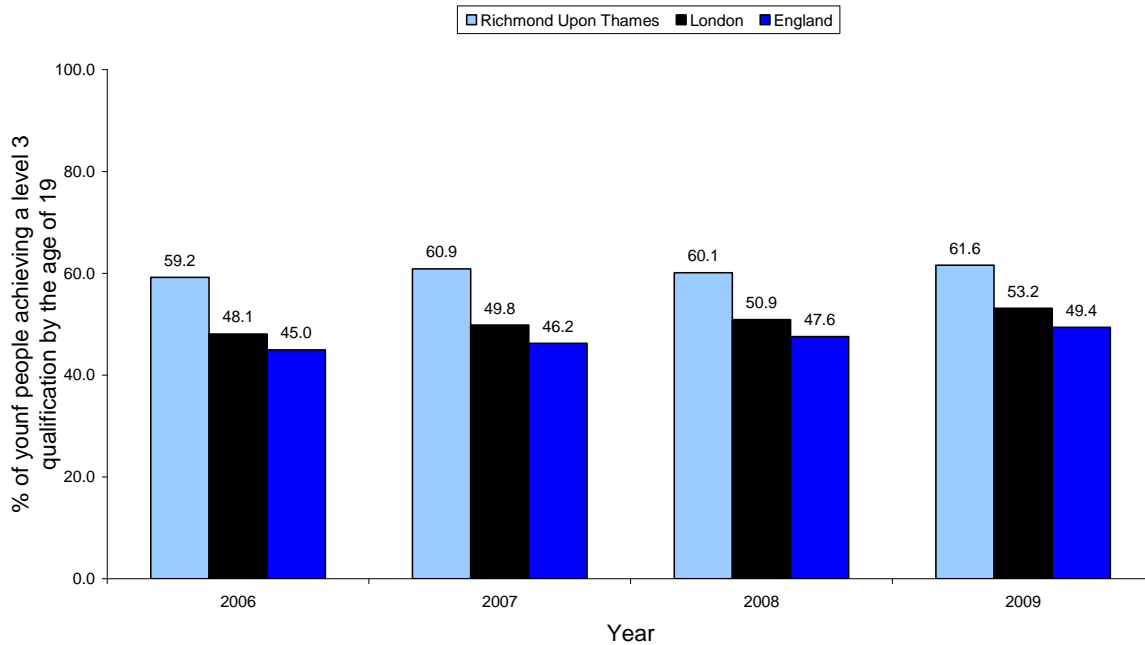
**NI 79. Achievement of a level 2 qualification by the age of 19
(Statistical Neighbours) 2008/09**



Graph: 119

Source: The Data Service, (<http://www.thedataservice.org.uk/NR/ronlyres/C1D84383-6E7F-4E78-91E2>)

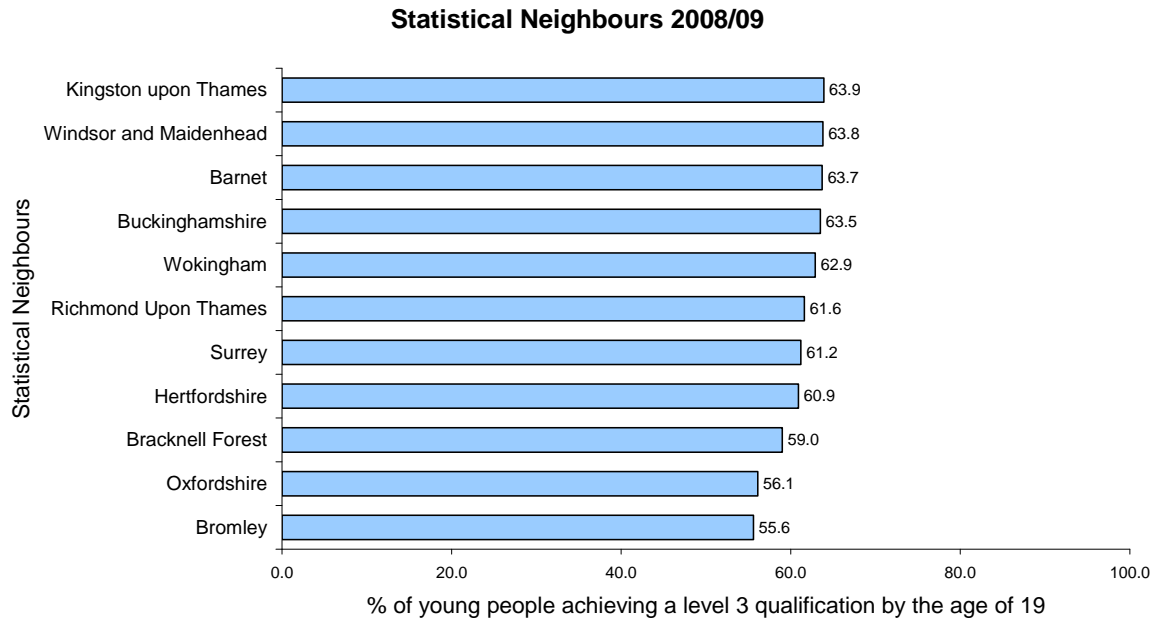
NI 80. Achievement of a level 3 qualification by the age of 19



Graph: 120

Source: The Data Service (<http://www.thedataservice.org.uk/NR/ronlyres/C1D84383-6E7F-4E78-91E2>)

NI 80. Achievement of a level 3 qualification by the age of 19

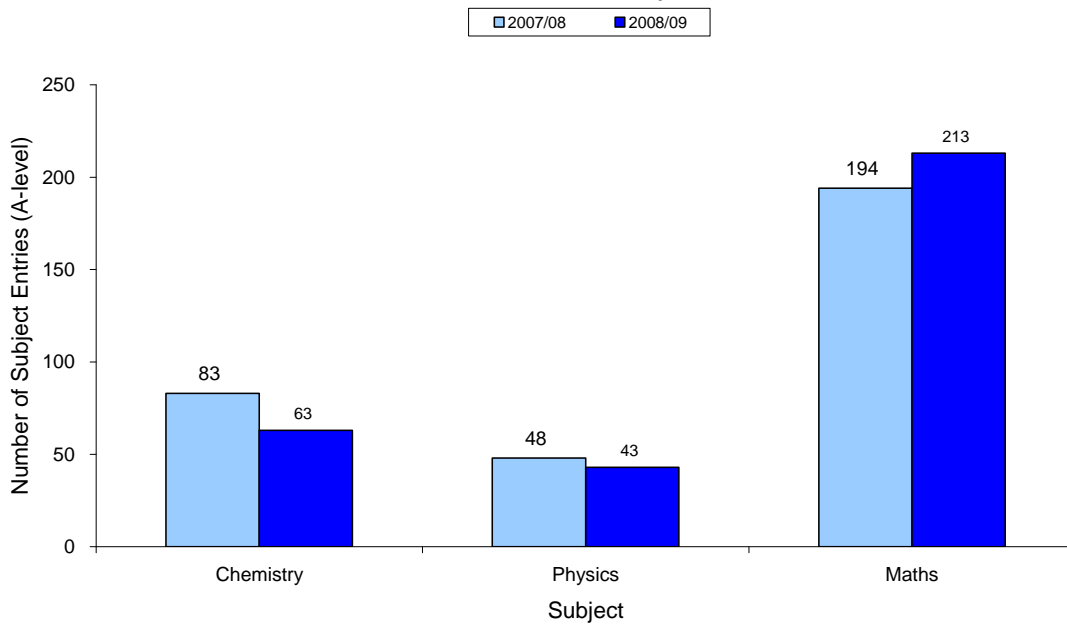


Graph: 121

Source: The Data Service (<http://www.thedataservice.org.uk/NR/ronlyres/C1D84383-6E7F-4E78-91E2>)

A level 3 qualification is the equivalent of two A-level passes at grades A to E. The achievement of a level 3 qualification by the age of 19 increases skill levels of the economy and allows participation into Higher Education and higher skilled employment. Applying the same methodology to the achievement of a level 3 qualification as with the level 2 qualification, Richmond Borough performs well. The indicator calculates the proportion of young people that were studying in the local authority at the academic age 15, that achieved the level 3 threshold by the end of the academic year in which they turn 19. In 2008/09 61.6% of the students aged 19 had achieved the level three threshold. This is well within the top performing quartile nationally and places Richmond in the top 10 performing local authorities for this indicator. Five statistical neighbours had a higher proportion of 19 year olds qualified to level 3 in 2008/09.

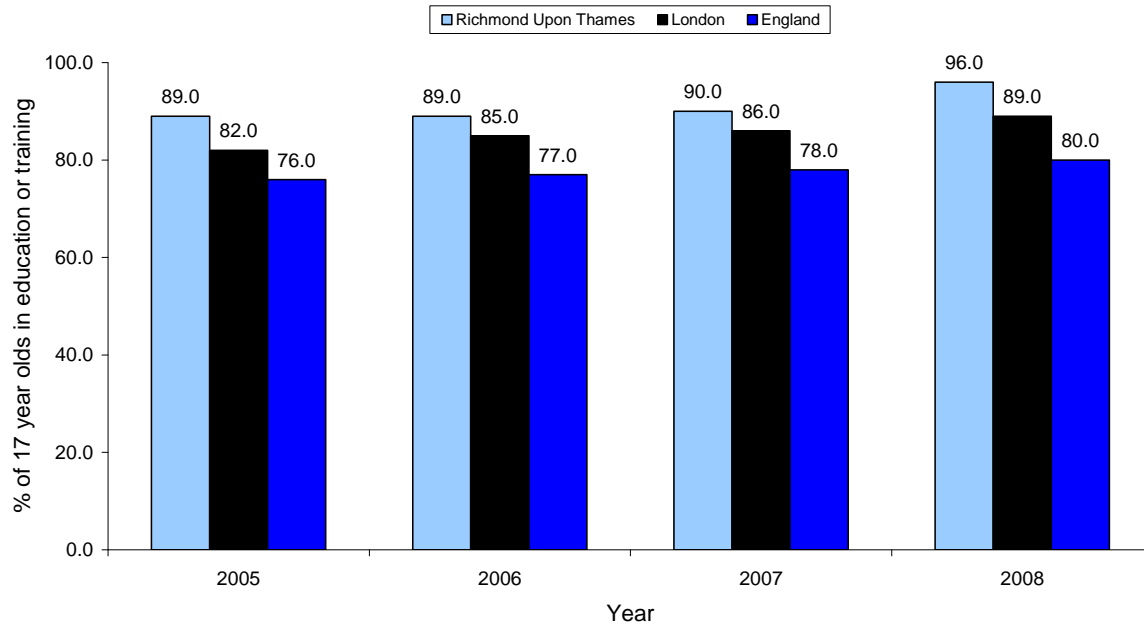
NI 85. Post 16 participation in physical sciences (Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics)



Graph: 122
Source: DfE SFR01/2009

The Government's target is to achieve a year on year increases in the numbers of young people taking A-levels in physics, chemistry and mathematics so that by 2014 entries to A level physics are 35,000 (23,932 in 2007), chemistry entries are 37000 (35,145 in 2007), and mathematics 56,000 (53,460 in 2007). It aims to achieve these targets without adversely affecting the number of young people taking biology A level. These increases equate to 46% physics, 5.2% chemistry and 4.75% mathematics and would result in 70, 87 and 203 entries for each subject respectively in 2014. In Richmond upon Thames the numbers of young people studying Chemistry and Physics has reduced slightly from the number of entries in 2007/08 however the numbers of students taking a-level mathematics has increased.

NI 91. Participation of 17 year olds in education or training



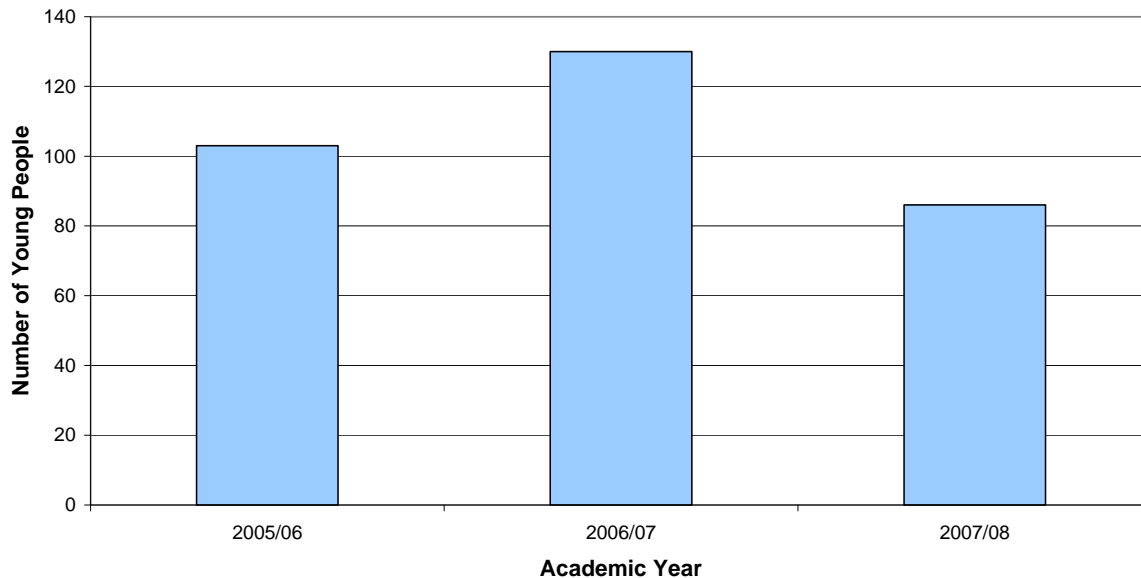
Graph: 123
Source: DfE SFR

With more people dropping out of education and training before the age of 18 than many other countries the government has announced a long term ambition to transform the participation rates so that by 2015 90% of 17 year olds are participating in education or work based learning. The government has already made widespread changes to the 14 to 19 education system including raising the minimum age at which young people leave education to 17 by 2013 and to 18 by 2015. The latest figures available show that the Richmond Borough (96%) has a relatively high participation rate when compared to the London (89%) and England (80%) averages. This is backed up by the Borough statistics for young people not in education, employment or training (NEETs) which is particularly low when compared to comparator authorities.

The Diploma is a new qualification for 14-19 year olds that is set to become one of the main learning pathways alongside GCSEs, A levels and Apprenticeships. The Diploma will offer three levels of study; foundation, higher and advanced. Diplomas will combine both theory and practical learning and so will equip students with a range of hands on and intellectual skills, in a broad work-related subject context. This mix of both theoretical and practical learning will appeal to a broad spectrum of students with differing abilities and aspirations. Studying for a Diploma keeps all options open and so once completed progression routes can include staying at school or college to do another course, A levels or an NVQ. Or, go on to university, to do an apprenticeship or go into a job with training. For students it means gaining practical experience, learning both in and outside of the classroom and finding out about an area of work that they are interested in. The three different levels of Diploma are the equivalent of the following; Foundation Diploma five GCSEs at grade D to G, the Higher Diploma seven GCSEs at grades A* to C and the Advanced Diploma is the same as 3.5 A levels. The government aims to introduce up to 10 subjects by September 2009 and 17 by 2011. In Richmond the success of Diplomas will be measured by NI 90; Take up of 14 to 19

diplomas. Richmond Borough would like to see an increase in the numbers taking up the Diploma following its launch in September 2009. As the qualification becomes embedded within the qualifications framework it is anticipated that the numbers taking up the Diploma offer within the Borough will increase.

**Number of young people completing an Apprenticeship
London Borough of Richmond upon Thames**



Graph: 124
Source: DfE SFR

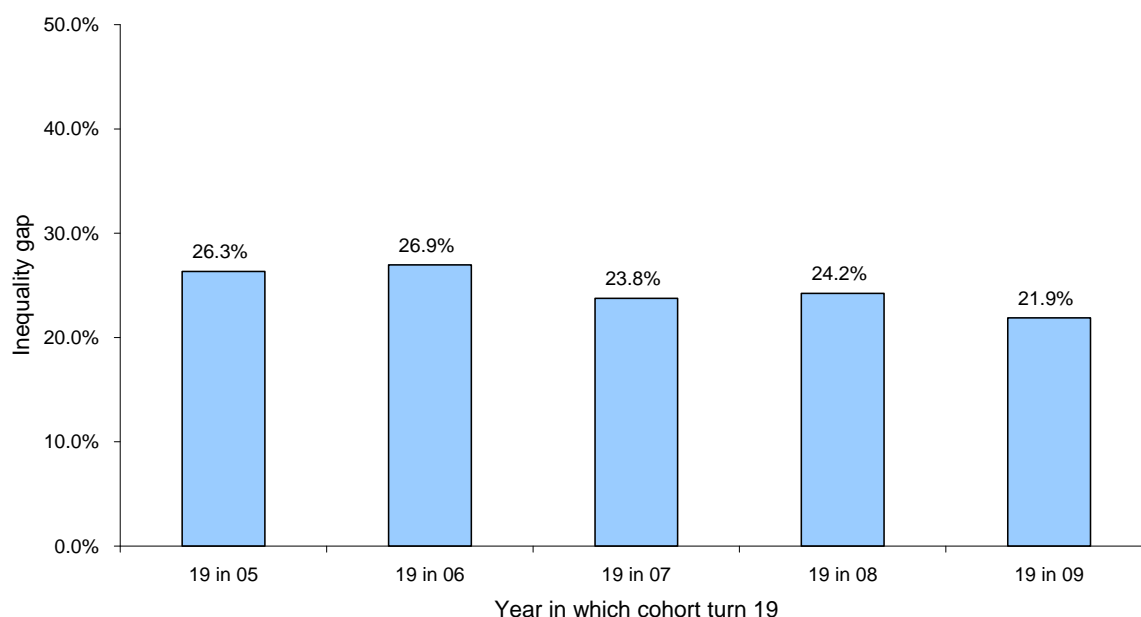
Apprenticeships form part of the 14 to 19 learner offer and are a viable option for young people who want the best jobs, the best careers and the best chance to get on in life. They form a key part of the government strategy in raising the participation in education or training age to 17 in 2013 and to 18 in 2015. A high profile media campaign launched in 2009 and fronted by Sir Alan Sugar has aimed to increase the uptake of apprenticeships in England. Apprenticeships can add value to business by making them more effective, more productive and more competitive by addressing skills gaps in the workforce. The DfE are providing an additional 35,000 apprenticeship places in 2009 to 2010 with education, health and local government committing to large increases in apprenticeship numbers.

In the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames, the number of young people completing an apprenticeship in 2007/08 dropped by 34% from 2006/07. Despite this drop, 86 individuals completed an apprenticeship within the Borough in 2007/08. On a national level apprenticeship starts rose to 225,000 in 2007/08 marking a 22% increase on the previous year, with completion rates reaching an all time high of 64% compared to 48 per cent in 2005/06.

3.2.2 Reduced inequality in achievement post-16 between higher and lower income groups

Richmond Borough is determined to narrow attainment gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged young people. There are clear differences in the attainment of level 2 and level 3 qualifications between those young people eligible and not eligible for free school meals. The PSA for these indicators are to have 61% of young people in receipt of free school meals reaching level 2 by the age of 19 in 2011 and to reduce the gap in the achievement of a level 3 qualification to 24.2%.

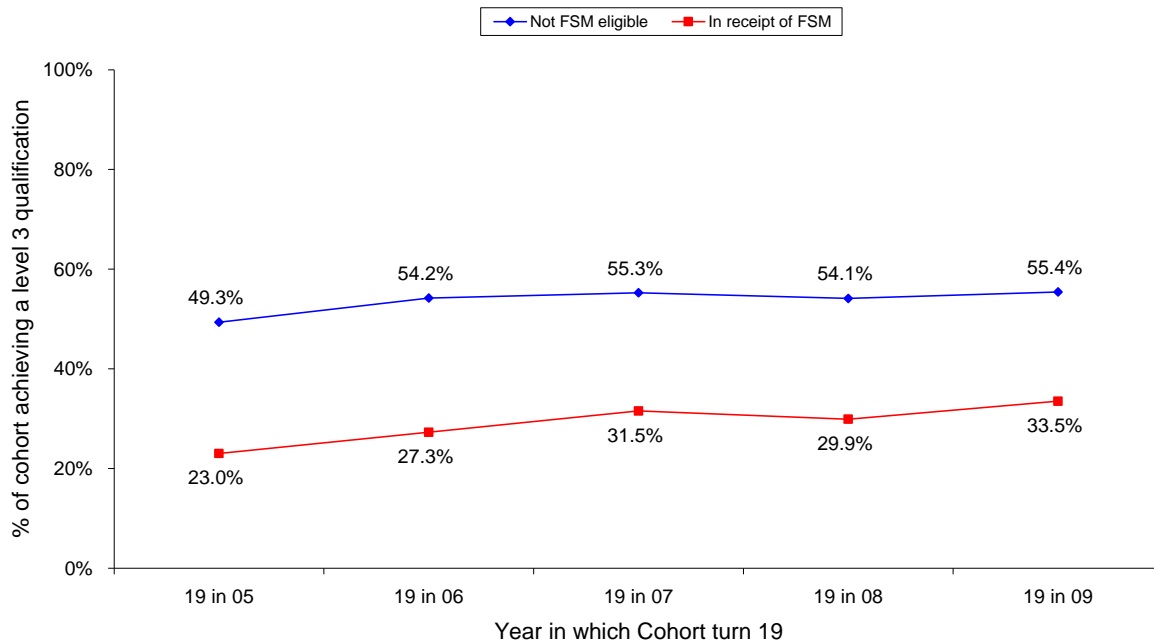
Inequality Gap in the Achievement of a Level 3 Qualification



Graph: 125
Source: The Data Service

The above graph show the inequality gap in the achievement of a level 3 qualification by the age of 19 for Richmond students. As demonstrated by the bars, Richmond is succeeding in narrowing the gap between the most advantaged and the most disadvantaged in the borough. The reduction from 27% in 2004/05 to 25% in 2005/06 places Richmond in the second quartile (25% - 50%) of English local authorities. The top performing quartile had narrowed the gap to below 20%.

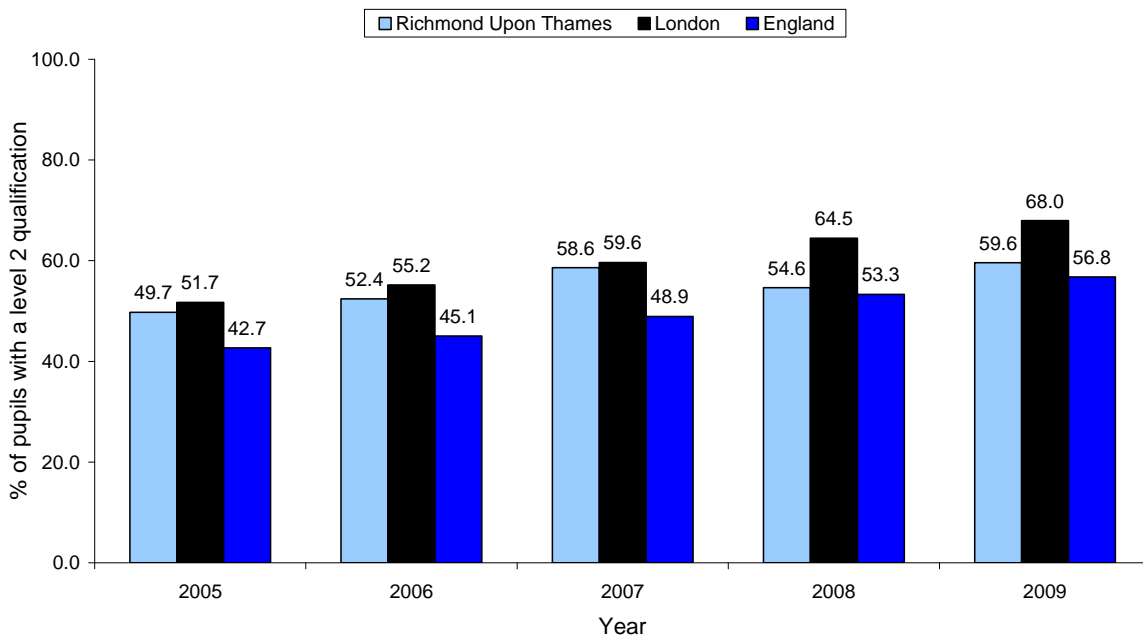
Inequality Gap in the Achievement of a level 3 qualification by the age of 19



Graph: 126
Source: The Data Service

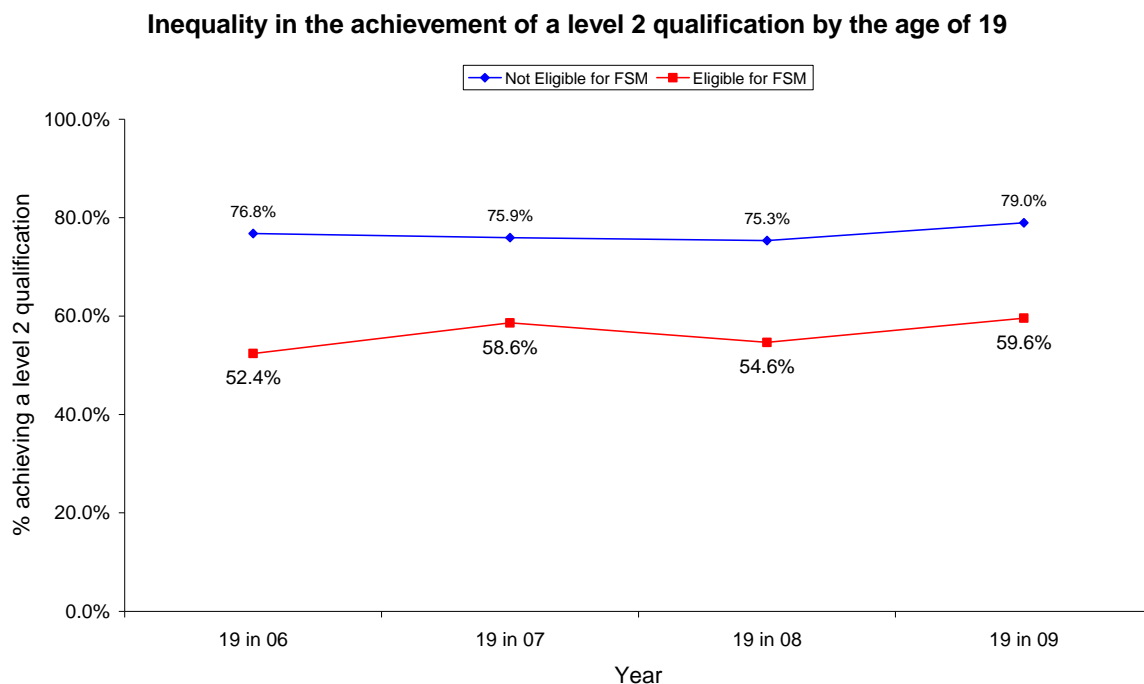
2008/09 saw an increased percentage of both non-fsm eligible and fsm eligible young people achieving level three qualifications. The percentage of young people non eligible for free school meals achieving a level three qualification rose from 29.9% in 2007/08 to 33.5% in 2008/09, a 3.4% increase. The percentage of young people who were not eligible for free school meals achieving a level three qualification also increased from 54.1% to 55.4%, a 1.3 percentage point increase.

NI 82. Inequality Gap in the achievement of a level 2 qualification by the age of 19



Graph: 127
Source: The Data Service

Despite referring to a 'gap' in the title, NI 82 (graph 127) shows percentage of Richmond Borough students who were eligible for free school meals that achieve a level 2 qualification by the age of 19. In line with the achievement of a level three qualification, the overall percentage has increased over the period from 49.7% reaching the threshold in 2004/05 to 59.6% in 2008/09.

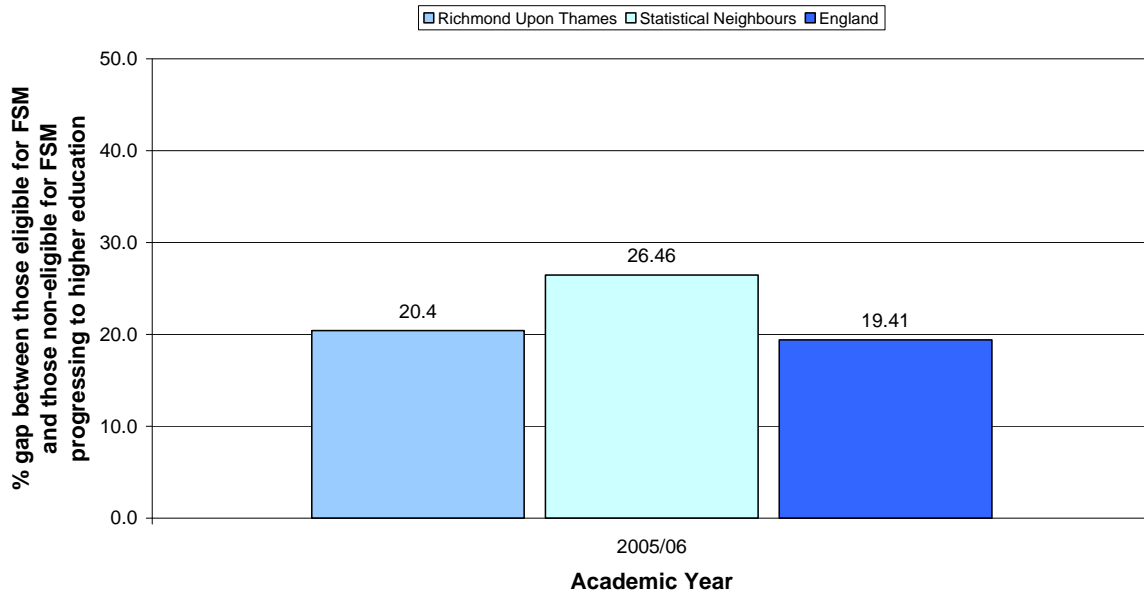


Graph: 128
Source: The Data Service

Graph 128 highlights the disparity between those eligible for free school meals and those ineligible for free school meals in the Borough. From 2005/06 to 2008/09 the gap in achievement of a level 2 qualification by the age of 19 had narrowed to 19%.

In keeping with the theme of narrowing the gap and fitting with the DfE's PSAs which seek to raise standards for all, the DfE measure the gap between proportions of 15 year olds eligible for free school meals (FSM) and those not eligible for FSM progressing to higher education at the age of 18 or 19. This indicator is calculated using the National Pupil Database (NPD) School Census records and Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) Student Records, which have been matched allowing the progress of pupils from schools to higher education institutions to be tracked.

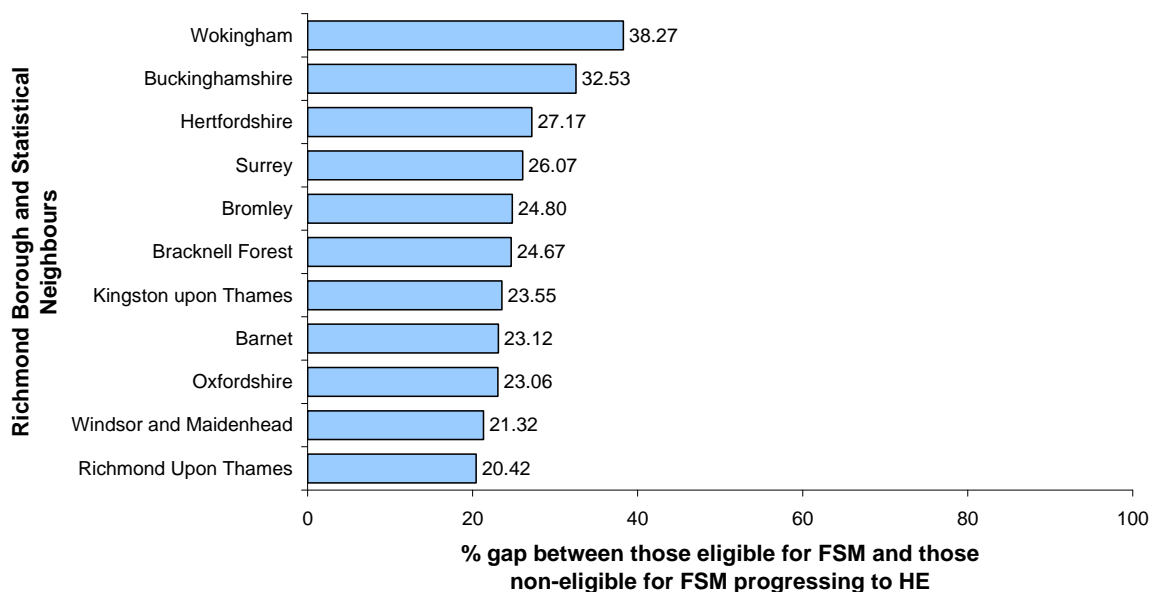
NI 106: Young people from low income backgrounds progressing to higher education (Richmond Borough)



Graph: 129
Source: FTI (LAIT)

The latest figures available for progression to higher education relate to the 2005/06 academic year. The gap in progression to Higher Education (HE) for those eligible for FSM and those ineligible for FSM in the Borough was a difference of 20.4 percentage points. This gap is slightly larger than the England average of 19.4 percentage points but is significantly lower than the statistical neighbour average of 26.5 percentage points. As shown below (graph 130), the gap in progression rates to HE in Richmond is lower than a number of our statistical neighbours.

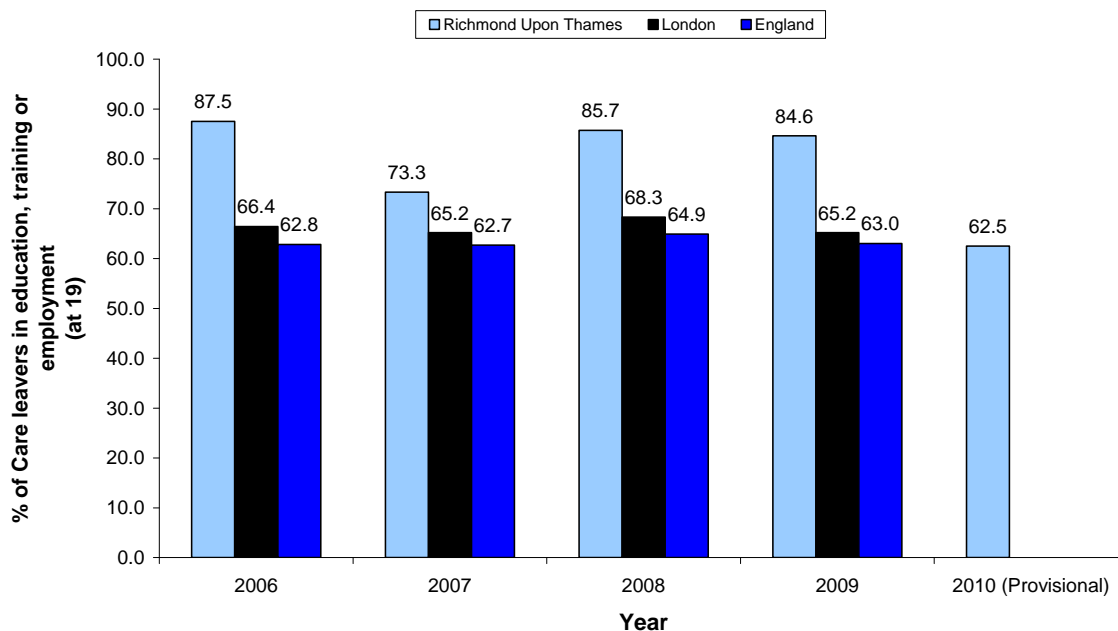
NI 106. Young people from low income backgrounds progressing to higher education (2005/06)



Graph: 130
Source: DfE LAIT

3.2.4 Harder to reach young people receive advice and support to succeed in education and training post-16

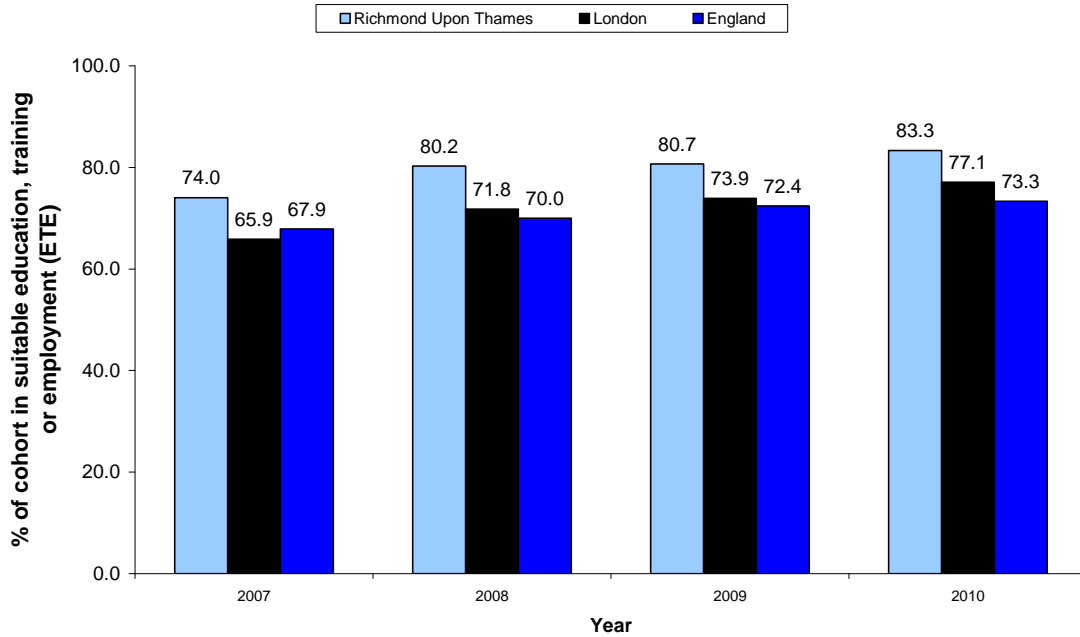
NI 148. Care leavers in education, training or employment



Graph: 131
Source: DfE Local Area Interactive Tool

As part of the government PSA on long term social exclusion, this indicator is intended to drive improvement in long-term success for care leavers, by ensuring they receive the support they need to access education, employment and training. Richmond Borough achieves well on this indicator with over 80% care leavers usually in education employment or training (EET) at the age of 19. In 2008/09 the London average was 65.2% and England 63.0%. The Borough achieved well above these averages with 84.6% of care leavers engaged in EET. The provisional 2009/10 figures show a slight reduction in the number of care leavers in education, training or employment, however the figures is still comparable with the England and London averages of 2008/09.

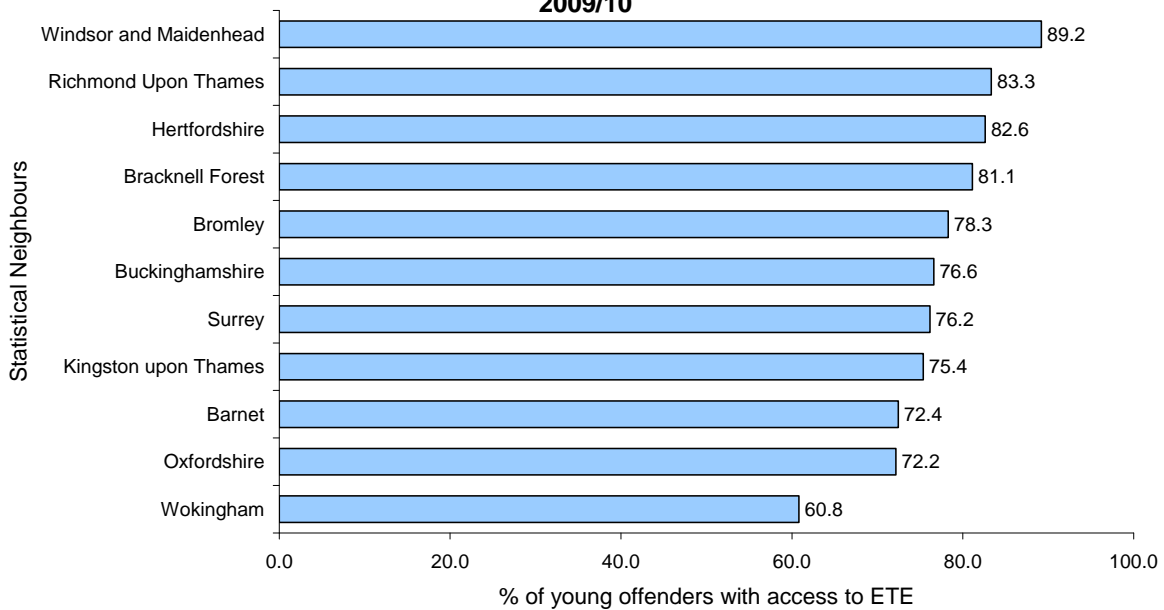
NI 45. Young Offenders in suitable Education, Training or Employment



Graph: 132
Source: DfE Local Area Interactive Tool

Engagement of young offenders in education, training or employment is a key protective factor against reoffending and a key outcome for young people by itself. Measuring performance in this area provides a strong indication of the effectiveness of Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) and their wider partnership arrangements. Richmond Borough YOT performs well in this area with figures for 2007 showing that 75 per cent of young offenders were engaged in ETE. The Borough regularly achieves over and above the London and England averages and performance is relative to statistical neighbours.

NI 45. Young offenders with access to suitable education, training or employment (ETE) 2009/10

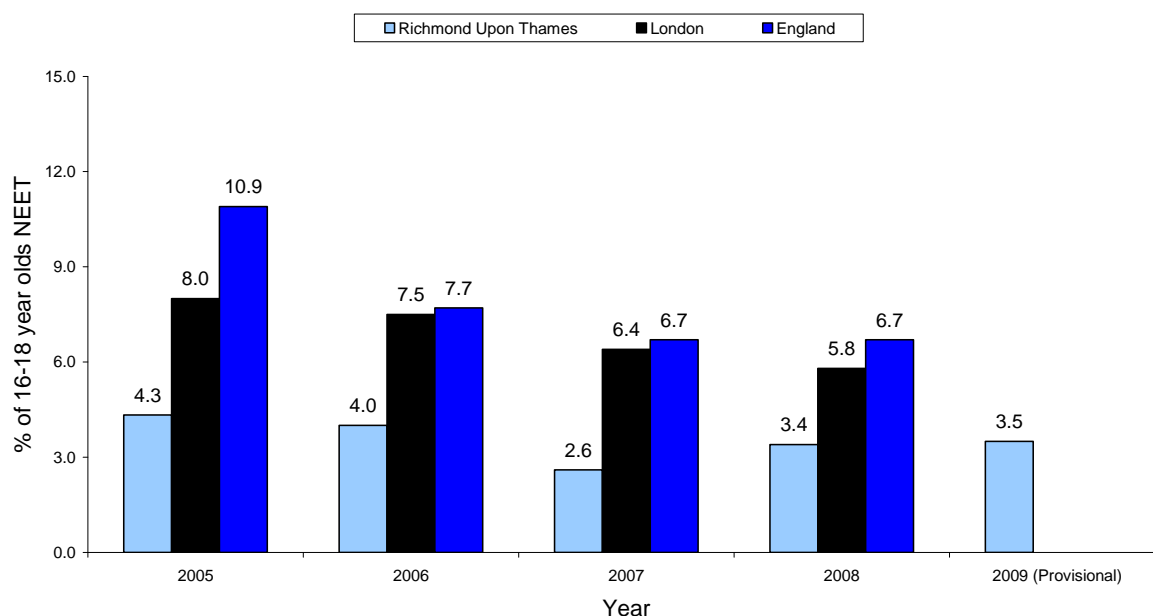


Graph: 133
Source: DfE Local Area Information Tool

A further priority for the government is to reduce the proportion of 16 to 18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET). Falling into the NEET group is a waste of young people’s potential and their contribution to society at a crucial stage of their lives. Being NEET is a major predictor of later unemployment, low income, teenage motherhood, depression and poor physical health. No single agency hold all the keys to reducing NEET; LAs, schools, the Learning and Skills Council, youth support services and employers all have key roles to play. The NEET strategy focuses on prevention, intervention and sustainability as the key elements to reducing NEETs and helping young people to fulfil their potential.

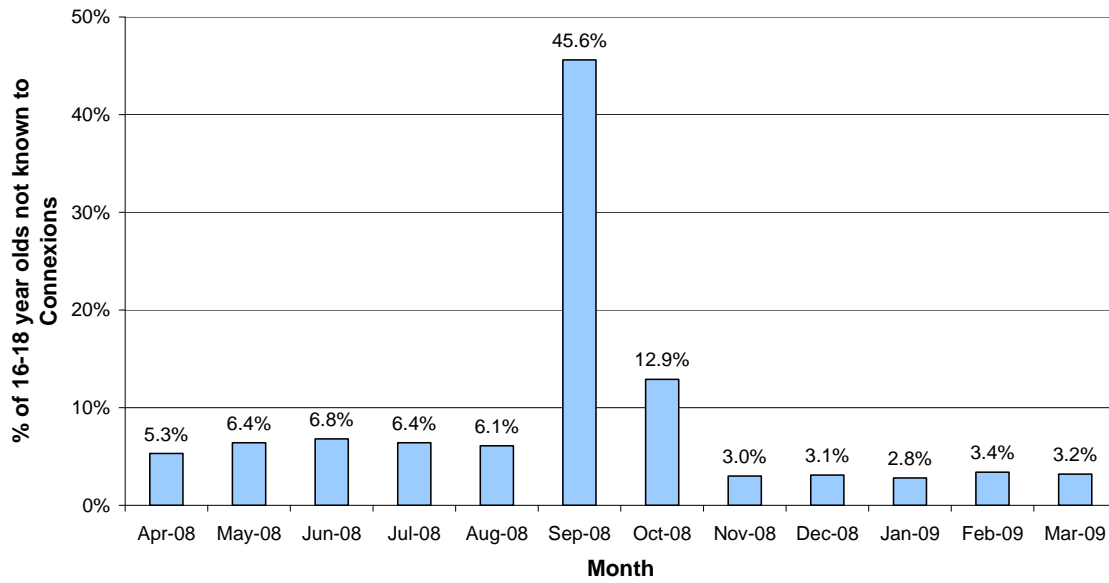
Richmond Borough traditionally has a low NEET figure and has managed to reduce the overall NEET percentage over the last four years. The graph below shows how Richmond’s NEET figure compare to the London and England figures since 2005 and illustrate the low numbers of NEETs within the Borough. NEET figures are monitored monthly but the annual figure is comprised of the average from the three month window from November to January each year.

NI 117. Young people known to Connexions who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)



Graph: 134
Source: DfE Local Area Interactive Tool

**Not Knowns London Borough of Richmond upon Thames
2008-09**



Graph: 135

Source: Connexions (CCIS Monthly Reports 2008/09)

Notes:

Statistical Neighbours.

Statistical neighbour models provide a method for benchmarking progress as an initial guide as to whether their performance is above or below the level that might be expected. The National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER) was commissioned by DfES to develop a tool to enable local authorities to identify other authorities similar to themselves in terms of socio-economic characteristics of their area. These comparative authorities are termed 'statistical neighbours'.

The distance between any two local authorities is defined as the weighted Euclidean distance between the authorities using each of the back ground variables. "Closeness" is defined in the table below:

Extremely Close	Weighted Euclidean distance between local authorities is equivalent to less than 0.25 per standardised variable
Very close	Weighted Euclidean distance between local authorities is equivalent to less than 0.55 per standardised variable
Close	Weighted Euclidean distance between local authorities is equivalent to less than 0.85 per standardised variable
Somewhat close	Weighted Euclidean distance between local authorities is equivalent to less than 1.15 per standardised variable

The following table is a breakdown of London Borough of Richmond upon Thames and the associated statistical neighbours.

Rank (1=Closest)	Statistical Neighbour	Closeness	DfE ID
1	Windsor and Maidenhead	Close	868
2	Kingston upon Thames	Close	314
3	Surrey	Close	936
4	Oxfordshire	Somewhat close	931
5	Barnet	Somewhat close	302
6	Wokingham	Somewhat close	872
7	Bromley	Somewhat close	305
8	Hertfordshire	Somewhat close	919
9	Bracknell Forest	Somewhat close	867
10	Buckinghamshire	Somewhat close	825