

**Brent JSNA**  
2019/2020

# Children and Young People



**NHS**

*Brent*

*Clinical Commissioning Group*

## Demographics of the population

# About Brent

**334,700** people live in Brent -  
we are the 6<sup>th</sup> largest borough in London



**76,800**  
under the age of 18  
23% of the population

**36**  
is our  
average age

**39,500**  
aged 65 and over  
12% of the population



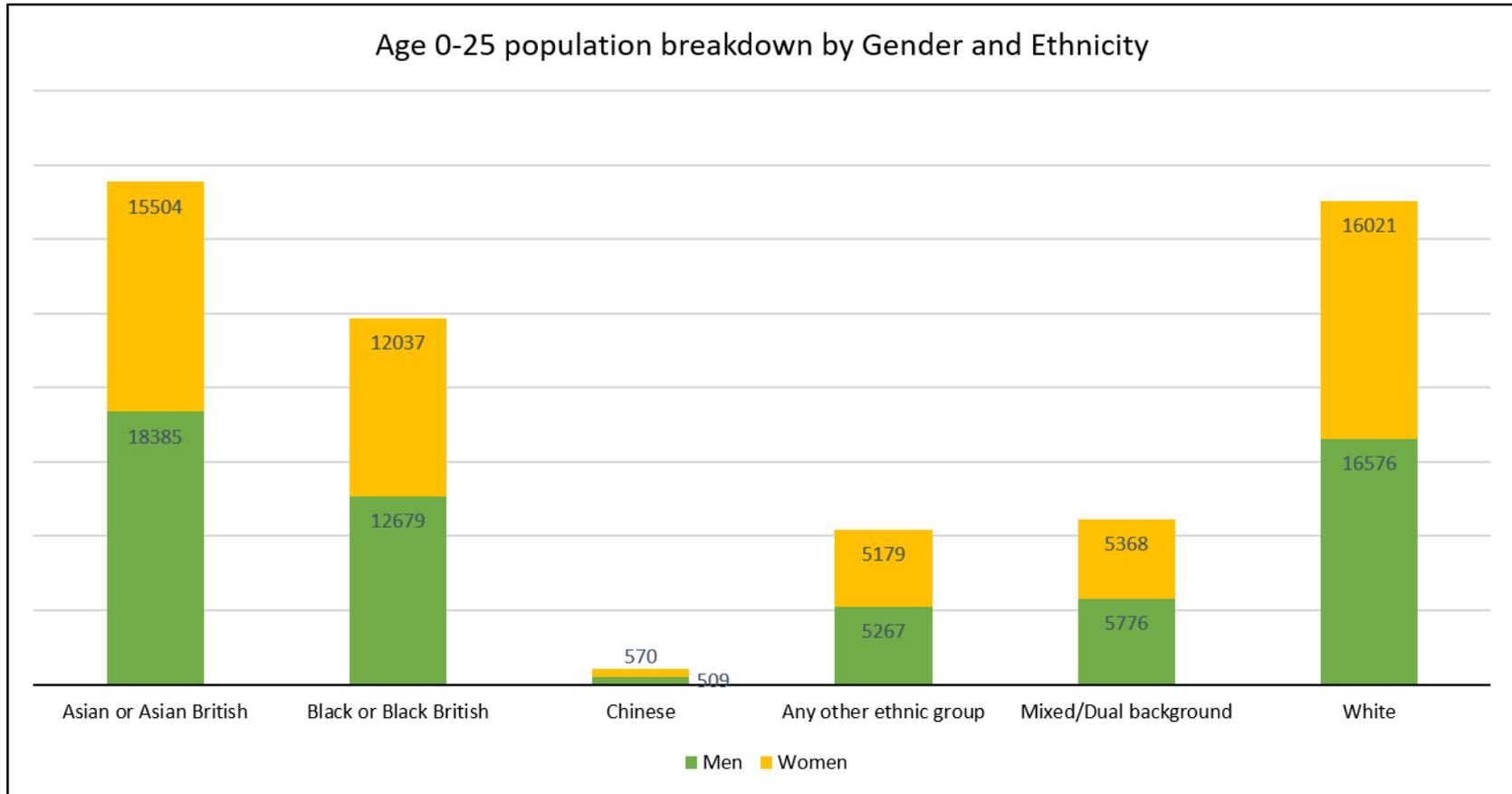
 **53%** residents born abroad  
2<sup>nd</sup> highest in London



**9%** of residents are born  
in India

# Demographics of the population (Continued)

According to ONS 2018 mid-year population estimates, Brent has a 0-25 population of 102,752, which represents 31.1% of the total Brent population.



Schools in Brent now draw pupils from an increasingly diverse range of cultural and linguistic backgrounds. Over one hundred and sixty different languages are spoken in Brent schools. The four most common languages spoken after English are Gujarati, Somali, Arabic, and Romanian. This means that a majority of pupils are learning English as an additional language (65.1 per cent).

Source: GLA 2016 based demographic projections, 2018

# Early Years – Wellbeing and school readiness

The last three years have seen a number of successes but key areas of work remain that need to be addressed in order to ensure that all children achieve their full potential. Children in the early years have access to high quality provision with the number of Ofsted Good and Outstanding early years providers in the borough at the highest level to date. Many children are now able to access 30 free hours of early education a week as the 30 hours entitlement has been popular and take-up figures for this extended entitlement in the borough are amongst the highest in London. Attainment levels at the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile have been increasing year on year.

However, take-up of the entitlement for eligible two year olds and the universal entitlement for all 3 and 4 year olds has slipped in real terms in the last 3 years. It is essential to gain an understanding of the reasons behind this slide in take-up in order that this can be addressed where possible and that all children have access to high quality early education with the related benefits, including school readiness. While attainment levels for most groups of children have risen, they have remained low for boys of Black Caribbean heritage and working with this group to raise their attainment levels at all key stages is a key priority across the Council.

The percentage of children achieving their early learning goals related to communication, language and literacy at 70.7% is also low, ranking Brent 108 out of 152 boroughs. The benefits of joined up working between the local authority, health and the voluntary sector have been acknowledged by all and in the months to come, this multi-agency group will explore ways to link the workforce more comprehensively through information sharing and training, ensuring a network of peers who can effectively support each other with appropriate information, resources and training. It is hoped that this multi-agency approach will increase the scope for early identification and for increased emphasis on children's communication as 'everyone's responsibility'.

## Providers of free entitlements to early years provision

In England all 3 and 4 year olds and some two year olds are entitled to 15 hours of free early years provision. Substantial research has evidenced the impact that high quality early years settings have on long term outcomes of children. In Brent, provision of free early education entitlement places is offered in the childminder, private, voluntary and independent and school sectors. As at March 2019 there were 118 private, voluntary and independent settings, 61 schools and 164 childminders offering some form of early years provision.

# The Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) results

Outcomes for children are measured at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS). Outcomes for Brent children are static and below the national average and is an area that needs multi-agency focus. The number of children achieving a Good Level of Development is shown in the table below.

	Early Years Foundation Stage - % attaining GLD* - 2018			
	Cohort	LA	National	
Boys of Black Caribbean Heritage	149	64	62	2
All Pupil	3757	70	72	-2

LA/region name	Number of children			Average total point score				% achieving at least expected level across all early learning goals				% achieving a good level of development			
	All	Girls	Boys	All	Girls	Boys	Gap*	All	Girls	Boys	Gap*	All	Girls	Boys	Gap*
ENGLAND	652,400	318,293	334,107	34.6	35.8	33.4	2.3	70.2	77.5	63.2	14.3	71.5	78.4	65.0	13.5
LONDON	103,743	50,874	52,869	34.9	36.1	33.7	2.3	72.6	79.5	65.9	13.6	73.8	80.3	67.5	12.8
Brent	3,757	1,821	1,936	33.3	34.5	32.2	2.3	68.7	75.3	62.5	12.8	69.8	76.3	63.6	12.7

\*Indicates the gap in attainment between boys and girls. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point. Attainment gaps are calculated from unrounded percentages

# Take up of free entitlements to early years' provision

Take-up figures for the 2-year-old and universal 3 and 4-year-old entitlement contrast with take up for 30 hours in Brent. There has been a year on year decline in 15 hour take up for 3 and 4 year olds and this is currently at 77%. Take-up of the two-year-old entitlement has increased year on year since 2015 but declined slightly to 56% in 2018. Take-up of the 30-hour entitlement has been consistently strong in the borough with take up in all terms, with the exception of one, exceeding the outer London average.

Figure 1 – Two-year-old take up

	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>England</b>	58%	68%	71%	72%
<b>London</b>	46%	57%	58%	61%
<b>Outer London</b>	50%	59%	59%	63%
<b>Brent</b>	45%	55%	59%	56%

Figure 2 - Universal three and four-year-old take up

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>England</b>	94%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	94%	94%
<b>London</b>	88%	89%	90%	90%	88%	86%	84%	84%
<b>Outer London</b>	89%	90%	91%	91%	90%	88%	87%	87%
<b>Brent</b>	82%	84%	88%	91%	84%	81%	79%	77%

# Take up of free entitlements to early years' provision (Continued)

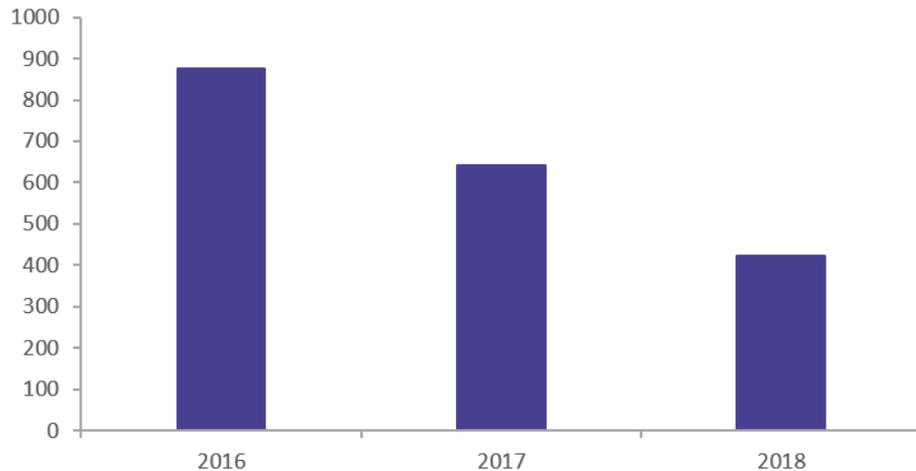
Figure 3 - Take up of 30 hour free entitlement places

	Local authority	Eligibility codes issued	Codes validated (number)	Codes validated (%)	Children in a 30 hours place	Children in 30 hours place as a % of codes issued (%)
<b>Spring term 2019</b>	Outer London	<b>29,263</b>	<b>26,385</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>25,526</b>	<b>87</b>
	Brent	1,440	1,322	92	1,241	86
<b>Autumn term 2018</b>	Outer London	<b>20,896</b>	<b>19,066</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>19,330</b>	<b>93</b>
	Brent	1,009	945	94	1,008	100
<b>Summer term 2018</b>	Outer London	<b>30,223</b>	<b>26,439</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>24,210</b>	<b>80</b>
	Brent	1,483	1,349	91	1,392	94
<b>Spring term 2018</b>	Outer London	<b>26,467</b>	<b>22,866</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>21,362</b>	<b>81</b>
	Brent	1,360	1,196	88	1,086	80

# Take up of the Early Years Pupil Premium (EYPP)

The EYPP is given to early years providers who are delivering the funding entitlement for 3- and 4-year-olds. The funding equates to up to £300 extra per year for each disadvantaged child who meets the eligibility criteria.

Number of people taking up EYPP 2016-2017

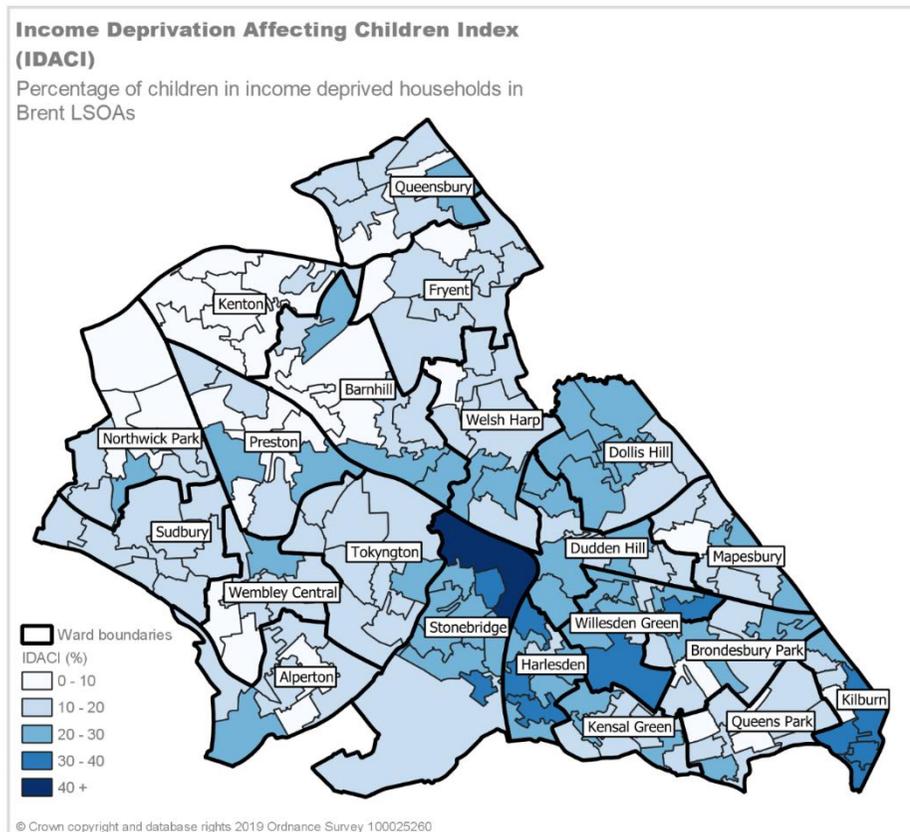


Take up of the EYPP has been varied and has decreased. A survey carried out with providers in 2018 indicated that there was a lack of willingness due to the administrative burden they felt it placed on them for a low financial return.

# Child Poverty

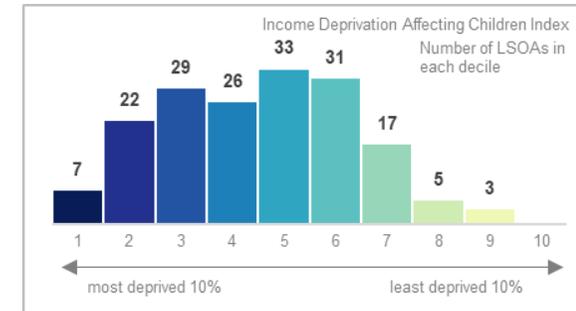
The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index 2019 (IDACI) measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families at lower super output area (LSOA). It is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain which measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).

Brent has total 173 lower super output areas and total 21 wards. In Brent, the east area is more deprived than the west area. Harlesden, Stonebridge and Kilburn wards are the most deprived wards in Brent. For all Brent LSOAs, the average level of income deprivation affecting children is 18.2%, compared to 26.5% in the 2015 indices.



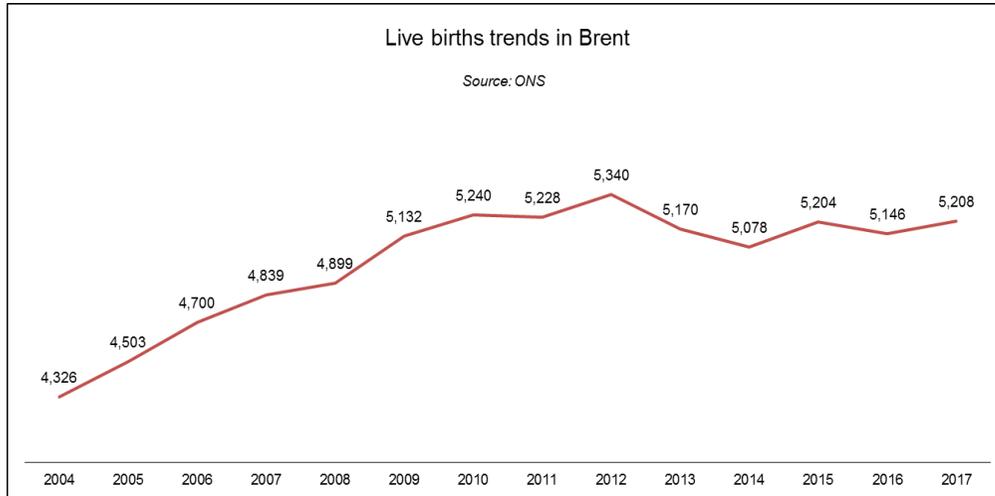
## Ward rankings

Ward	% children income deprived
Harlesden	28.0
Stonebridge	27.6
Kilburn	27.2
Willesden Green	23.4
Dollis Hill	23.2
Dudden Hill	19.6
Kensal Green	18.7
Mapesbury	18.3
Welsh Harp	18.2
Barnhill	18.0
<u>Brondesbury Park</u>	16.4
Preston	15.1
Tokyngton	14.6
Alperton	13.6
Queens Park	13.4
Sudbury	13.3
Wembley Central	13.2
Queensbury	13.1
Northwick Park	11.9
Fryent	11.5
Kenton	8.9



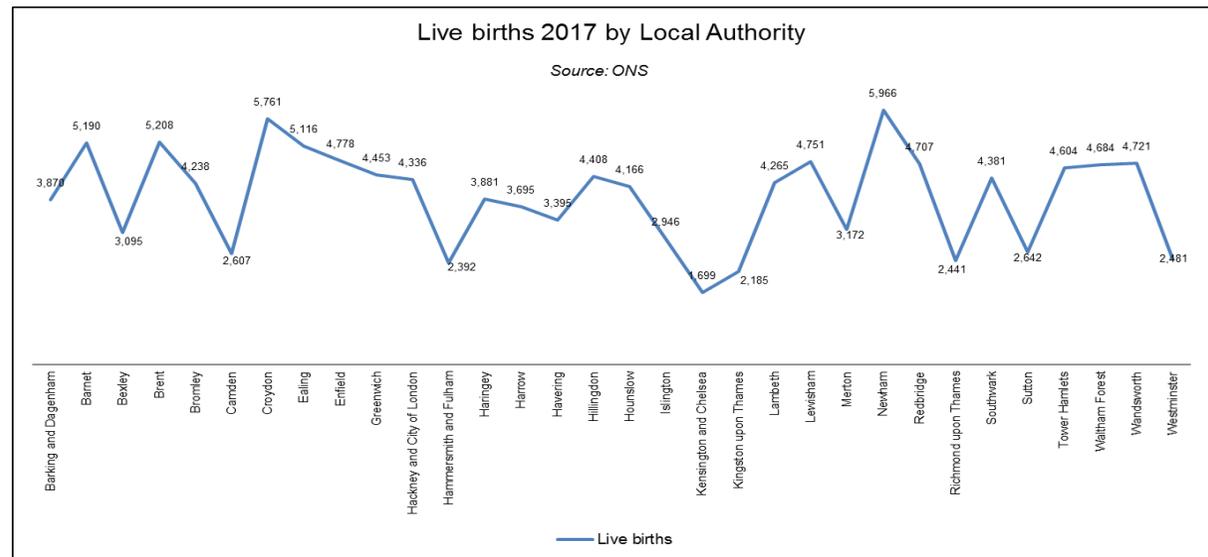
# Child Health

## Live Birth



In Brent, the live birth numbers have been increasing since 2016. The number did significantly drop in 2014 however, it's steadily increasing every year since.

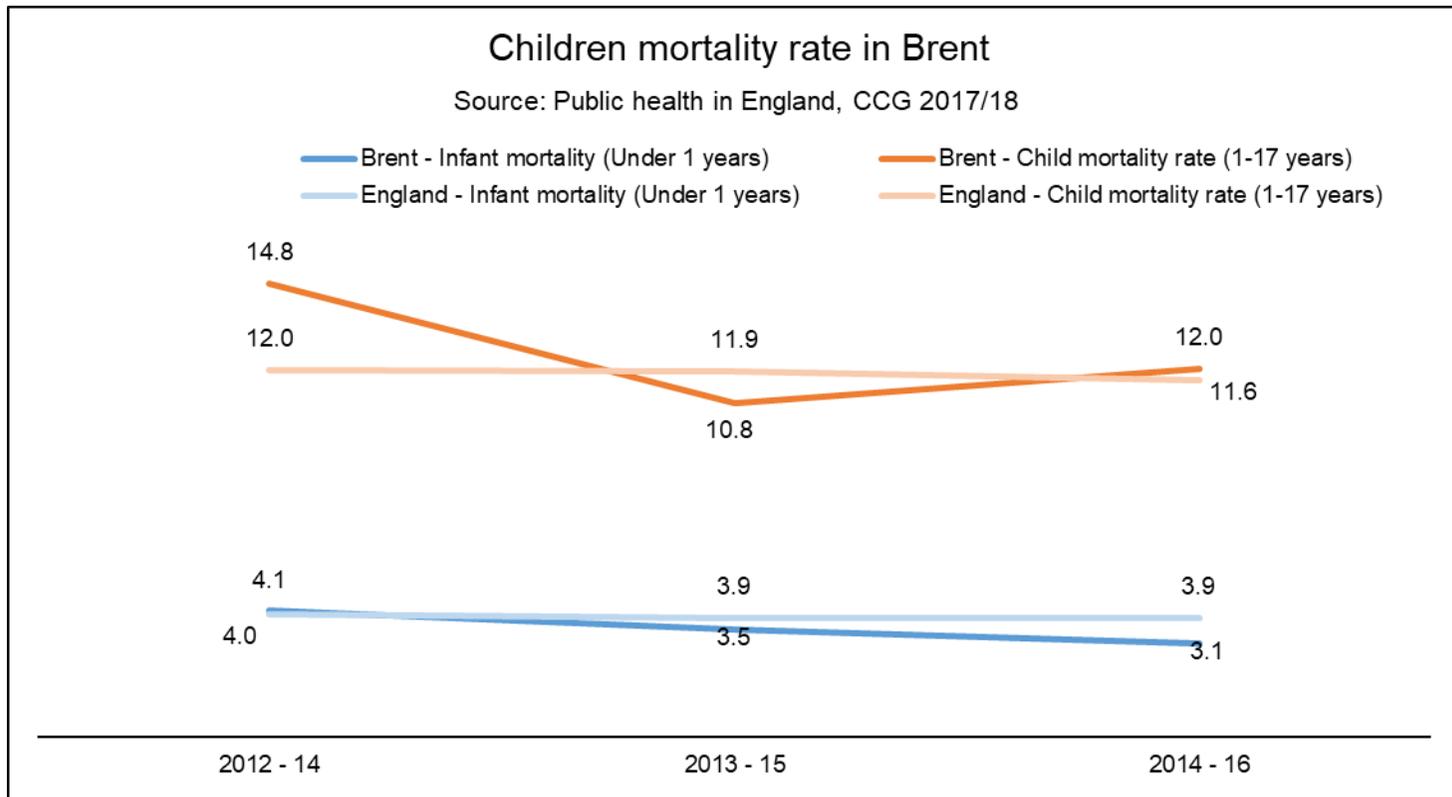
The latest live birth data shows Brent higher than most London boroughs, and Brent's Statistical Neighbours average. The London borough average is 3,904 and Brent's Statistical Neighbour average is 4,789.



# Infant Mortality

This indicator identifies local authorities where deaths in treatment are higher or lower than expected. This rate is indicative of the safety, effectiveness and protection afforded by drug treatment services.

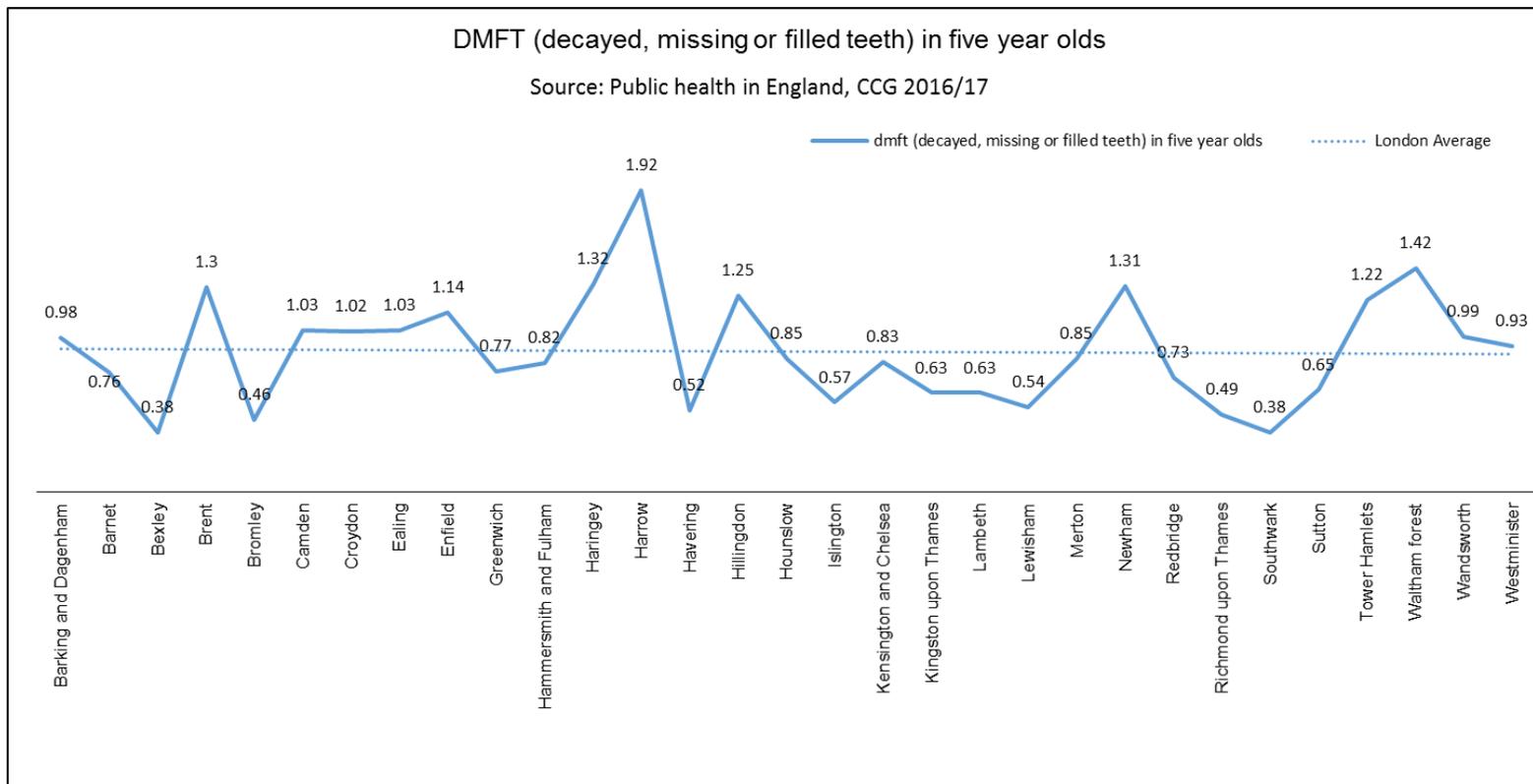
In Brent, Infant mortality rate has been decreasing since 2012 and its well below average compared to National. However, mortality rate for children aged between 1 to 17 years old was significant high compared to National for the time period of 2012-14



# Oral Health

Number of children with one or more obviously decayed, missing (due to decay) and filled teeth. The survey population is defined as all those children attending state maintained primary schools within the local authority who have reached the age of five, but have not had their sixth birthday on the date of examination (excluding special schools).

Dental caries (tooth decay) and periodontal (gum) disease are the most common dental pathologies in the UK. Tooth decay has become less common over the past two decades, but is still a significant health and social problem. It results in destruction of the crowns of teeth and frequently leads to pain and infection. Dental disease is more common in deprived communities than those that are more affluent. The indicator is a good direct measure of dental health and an indirect, proxy measure of child health and diet.

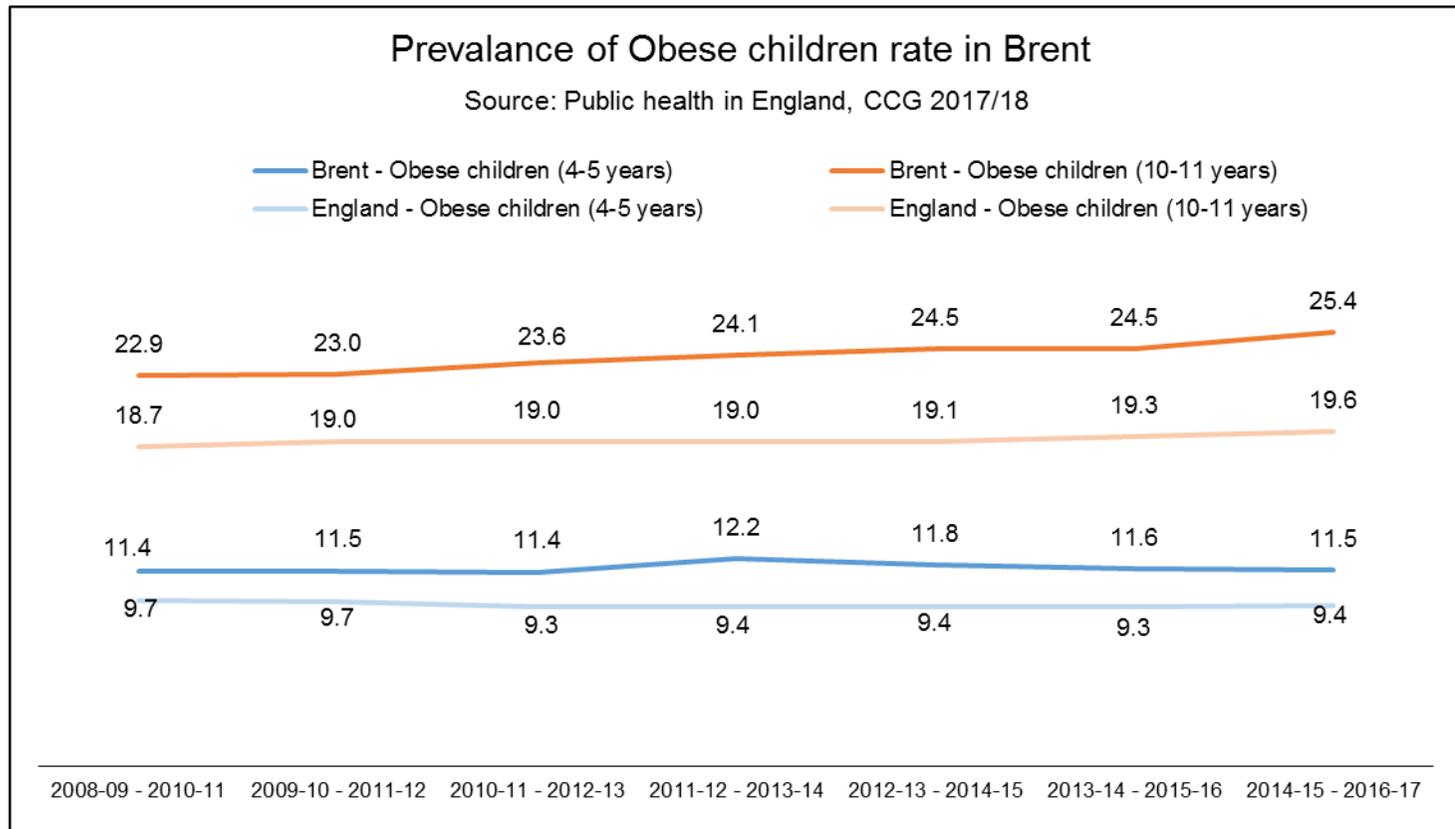


In Brent, **1.3%** of children have one or more obviously decayed, missing (due to decay) and filled teeth, which is significantly higher than London average 0.95%.

# Obesity

This indicator identifies the prevalence of obesity at the start of primary school. The health consequences of childhood obesity include type 2 diabetes, hypertension and psychological problems such as social isolation, low self-esteem, teasing and bullying among other things. There is concern about the rise of childhood obesity and the implications of such obesity persisting into adulthood.

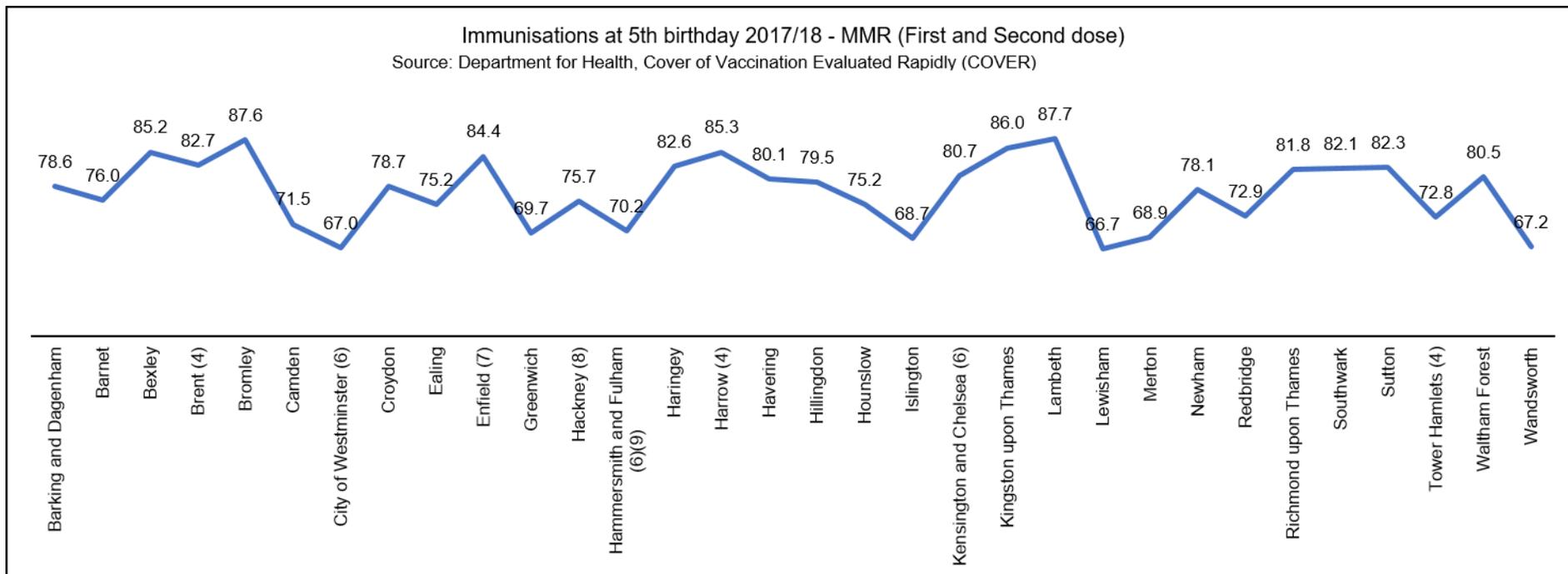
By taking action to reduce levels of childhood obesity, local authorities can help ensure healthy behaviours persist into adulthood culminating in a healthier population, a reduction in inequalities and reduced demand on social and health care services.



In Brent, child obesity rates have been above National average since 2008. Gap between Brent and National average rate is smaller in children aged 4-5 Years compared to children aged 10-11 Years.

# Immunisation

In Brent, the latest data shows 82.7% of children received their first and second dose of MMR at 5th birthday. This is higher than London average (77.8%) and lower than England average (87.2%).



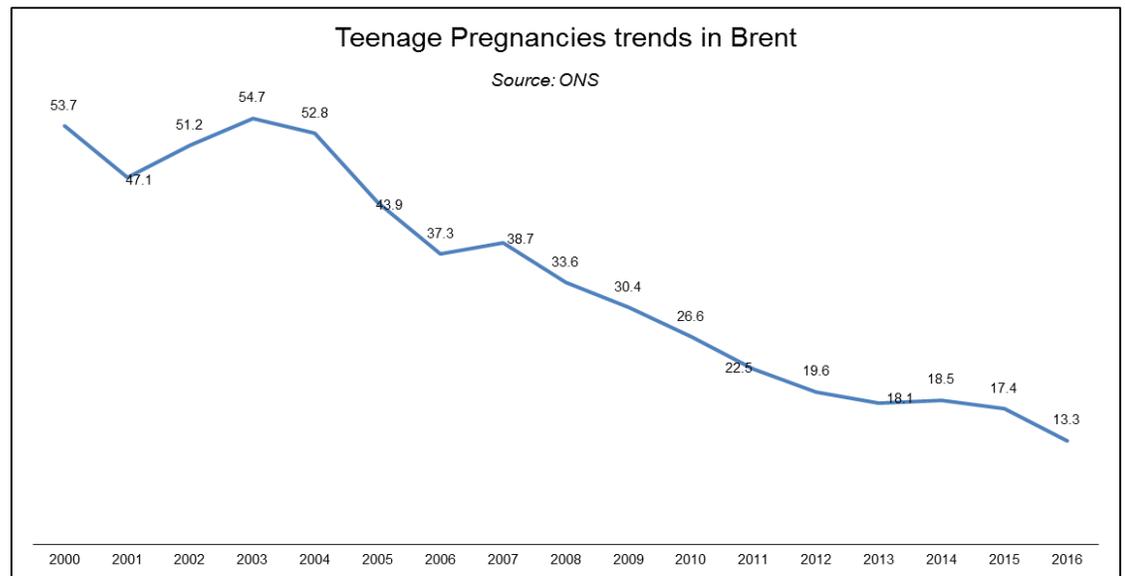
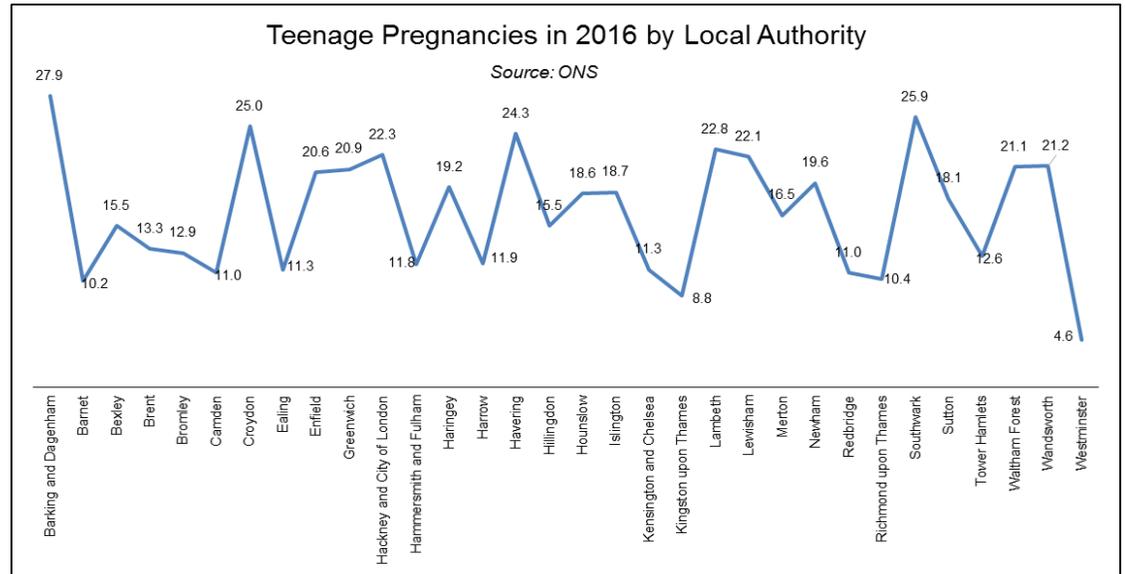
Notes:-

- (1) 8 PCTs were unable to provide reliable annual data due to ongoing problems relating to the implementation of a new child health system.
- (2) 1 PCT was unable to provide annual data due to a major problem with the child health computer system
- (3) 7 PCTs were unable to provide reliable annual data due to ongoing problems relating to the implementation of a new child health system.
- (4) Five year booster data not available for Brent Teaching PCT due to systems problem
- (5) 9 PCTs were unable to submit data due to problems relating to the implementation of a new child health system.
- (6) Five year booster data not available due to systems problems in 3 PCTs out of 8 in North West London

# Teenage Pregnancies

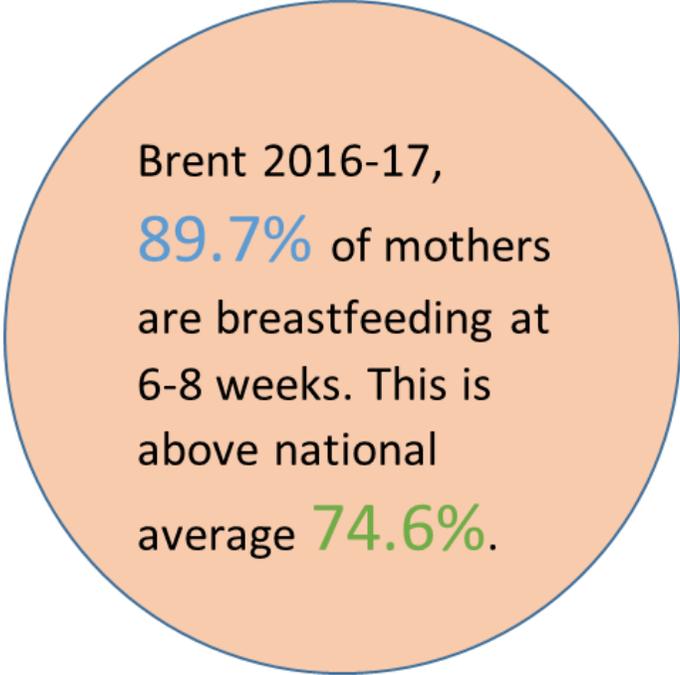
In Brent, the teenage pregnancies rate per 10,000 has been steadily decreasing since 2007.

The latest data shows in 2016, approximately 13 females conceived for every 1,000 females aged under 18 years in Brent compared to 20 in Statistical Neighbours and 19 in England.



# Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding prevalence is monitored at the 6-8 weeks health review as a key outcome. Evidence shows that increases in breastfeeding rates and duration have health benefits for the infant and the mother.



Brent 2016-17,  
**89.7%** of mothers  
are breastfeeding at  
6-8 weeks. This is  
above national  
average **74.6%**.

# Schools

In Brent, at the start of 2018-19 academic year there were a total of 85 schools. Please see below table break-down by school type

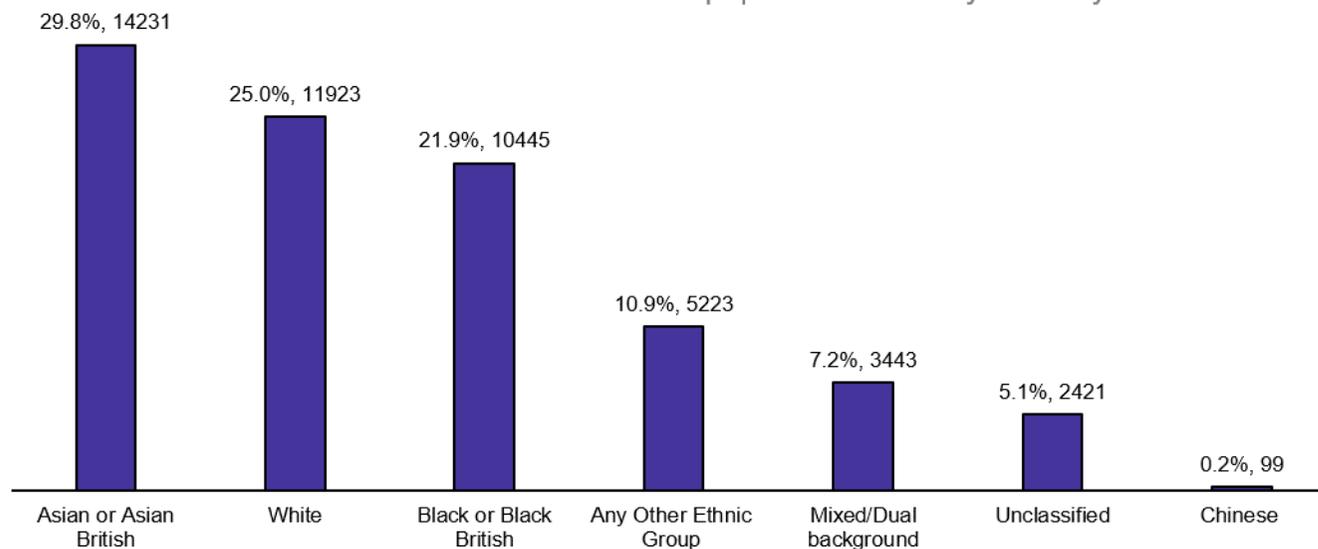
School Type	Maintained	Academies	Free schools
Nursery	4	0	0
Primary	50	9	1
Secondary	2	9	1
Special	2	2	0
All through	0	3	0
Pupil Referral Unit	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>

**95%** of Brent schools judged as being either Good or Outstanding, as of August 2019

In Brent, Jan 2019 Primary schools have **11.4%** of pupils who are known to be eligible for and claiming free school meals

In Brent, Jan 2019 **65.9%** of pupils whose first language is known or believed to be other than English

Number and % of pupils in schools by ethnicity



# Primary Attainment

2018 Key Stage 1 teacher assessment results,

- **75%** of pupils achieved at the expected standard in Reading, which is 0.4% lower when compared to National.

2018 Key Stage 2 teacher assessment results,

- **76.3%** of pupils achieved at the expected standard in Maths, which is 0.8% higher compared to National.
- **27.2%** of pupils achieved great depth at expected standard in Maths, which is 3.5% higher compared to National.

Key Stage 1					
CONTEXT		Local Authority - Brent		NCER National	
Item		Value	Cov.	Value	Gap Cov.
Cohort		3,893	-	659,880	n/a -
Gender (Boys)		53.1%	100.0%	51.3%	+1.8% 100.0%
SEN Support		11.7%	99.8%	11.9%	-0.2% 93.1%
EHCP/Statement		3.4%	99.8%	2.1%	+1.3% 93.1%
Ethnicity (BME)		70.2%	99.8%	25.3%	+44.9% 93.1%
Language (EAL)		70.7%	99.8%	19.3%	+51.4% 99.8%
Disadvantaged		16.3%	100.0%	19.8%	-3.5% 94.4%
ASSESSMENTS		Local Authority - Brent		NCER National	
Subject	Level	Value		Value	Gap
Reading	≥EXS	75.0%		75.4%	-0.4%
	GDS	23.1%		25.6%	-2.5%
Writing	≥EXS	67.7%		69.9%	-2.2%
	GDS	14.6%		15.9%	-1.3%
Maths	≥EXS	75.3%		76.1%	-0.8%
	GDS	20.9%		21.8%	-0.9%

Key Stage 2				
CONTEXT		Local Authority - Brent		National (State-funded schools)
Item		Value		Value Gap
Cohort		3,777		619,450 n/a
Gender (Boys)		52.5%		51.1% +1.4%
SEN Support		13.6%		14.5% -0.9%
EHCP/Statement		3.5%		3.1% +0.4%
Ethnicity (BME)		72.4%		25.2% +47.2%
Language (EAL)		68.8%		20.3% +48.5%
Disadvantaged		33.5%		30.6% +2.9%
ATTAINMENT & ASSESSMENTS				
		Local Authority - Brent		National (State-funded schools)
Subject	Level	Value		Value Gap
Reading (test), Writing (TA) & Maths (test)	≥EXS/Exp.Std.	61.1%		64.4% -3.3%
	GDS/High Score	8.6%		9.8% -1.2%
Reading	≥Exp.Std.	70.7%		75.2% -4.5%
	High Score	24.7%		28.0% -3.3%
Writing (TA)	≥EXS	73.5%		78.3% -4.8%
	GDS	15.2%		19.8% -4.6%
Maths (test)	≥Exp.Std.	76.3%		75.5% +0.8%
	High Score	27.2%		23.5% +3.7%

# Secondary Attainment

2018 Key Stage 4 teacher assessment result,

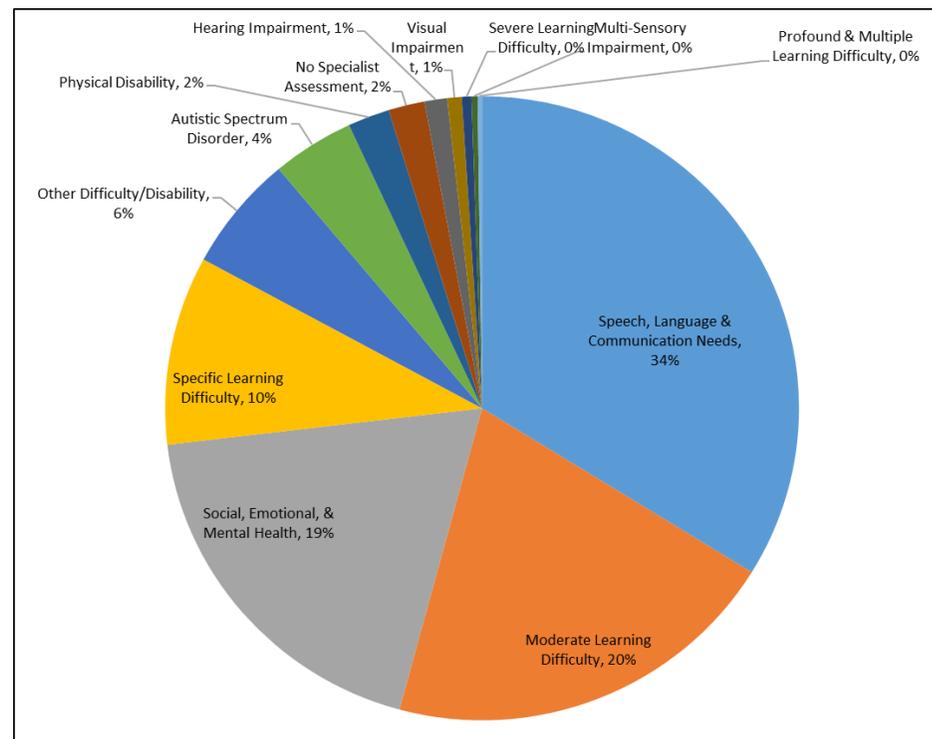
- For each subject level 4+ or above and level 5+ or above result shows Brent doing much better compared to National.

Key Stage 4				
CONTEXT		Local Authority - Brent	NCER National	
Item		Value	Value	Gap
Cohort		2,859	505,300	n/a
Gender (Boys)		51.8%	50.9%	+0.9%
SEN Support		8.1%	10.4%	-2.3%
EHCP/Statement		3.5%	3.8%	-0.3%
Ethnicity (BME)		71.0%	23.2%	+47.8%
Language (EAL)		56.8%	16.3%	+40.5%
Disadvantaged		32.4%	26.9%	+5.5%
ATTAINMENT & PROGRESS				
Subject	Level	Local Authority - Brent	NCER National	Gap
		Value	Value	
Avg. Att8 Score		49.8	46.6	+3.2
Avg. Prog8 Score		+0.54	-0.02	+0.56
Avg. EBacc APS		4.62	4.05	+0.57
EBacc, Entered		63.5%	38.4%	+25.1%
EBacc	Achieved 4+	39.6%	24.1%	+15.5%
	Achieved 5+	27.5%	16.7%	+10.8%
EBacc, English	Achieved 4+	80.3%	75.7%	+4.6%
	Achieved 5+	68.2%	60.5%	+7.7%
EBacc, Maths	Achieved 4+	73.0%	69.6%	+3.4%
	Achieved 5+	55.5%	49.4%	+6.1%
Basics	Achieved 4+	69.5%	64.3%	+5.2%
	Achieved 5+	50.9%	43.3%	+7.6%

# Special Education Needs (Slide 1)

In January 2019, the most prevalent type of primary need identified among pupils on SEN support was 'Speech, Language & Communication Needs' (SLCN), with 34% of pupils having SLCN as their primary need. Total 9.9% of pupils in primary and secondary mainstream schools are on SEN Support compared to 11.9% nationally

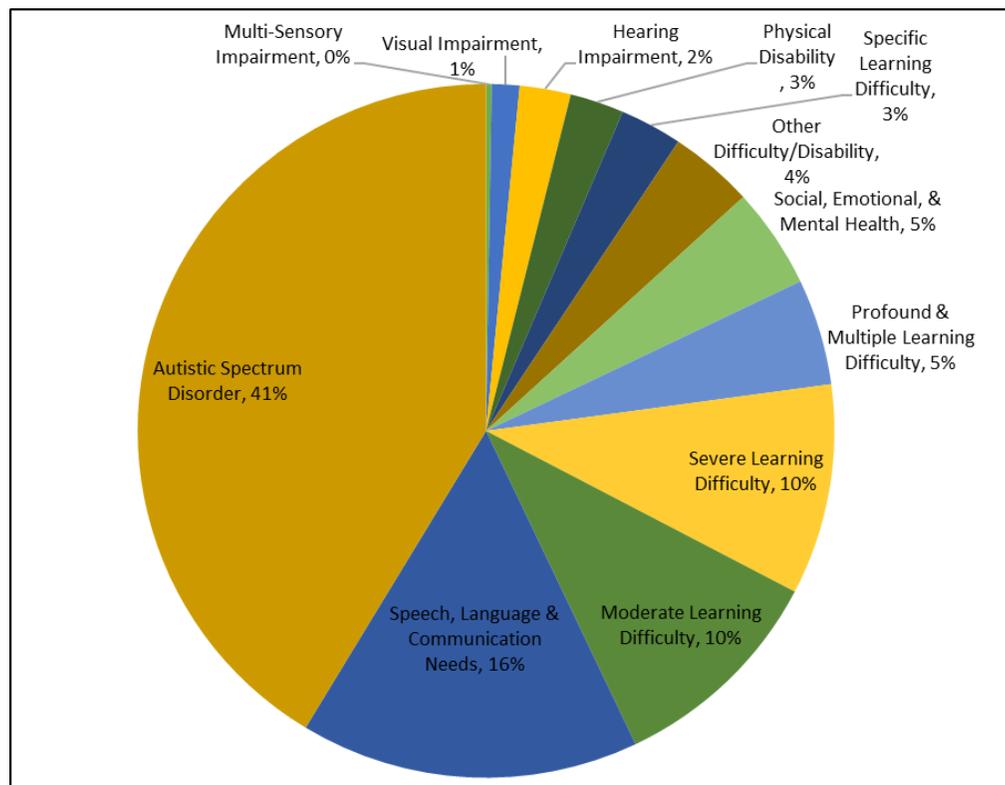
SEN Primary Need type	Number	%
Speech, Language & Communication Needs	1646	34%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	993	20%
Social, Emotional, & Mental Health	922	19%
Specific Learning Difficulty	476	10%
Other Difficulty/Disability	292	6%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	204	4%
Physical Disability	104	2%
No Specialist Assessment	90	2%
Hearing Impairment	56	1%
Visual Impairment	36	1%
Severe Learning Difficulty	24	0%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	15	0%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	11	0%



## Special Education Needs (Slide 2)

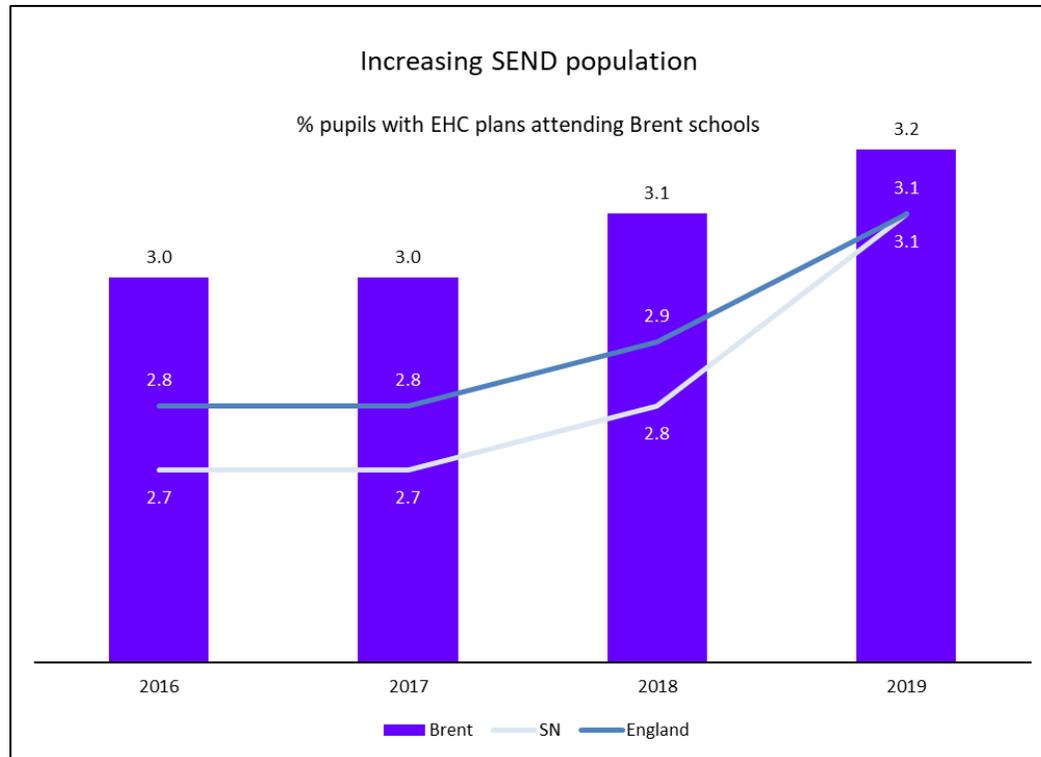
For pupils with EHC plans, 'Autistic Spectrum Disorder' was the most common primary type of need, with 41% of pupils with EHC plans having this as a primary need.

SEN Primary Need type	Number	%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	644	41%
Speech, Language & Communication Needs	245	16%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	160	10%
Severe Learning Difficulty	153	10%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	77	5%
Social, Emotional, & Mental Health	73	5%
Other Difficulty/Disability	61	4%
Specific Learning Difficulty	45	3%
Physical Disability	39	3%
Hearing Impairment	37	2%
Visual Impairment	20	1%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	4	0%



# Special Education Needs (Slide 3)

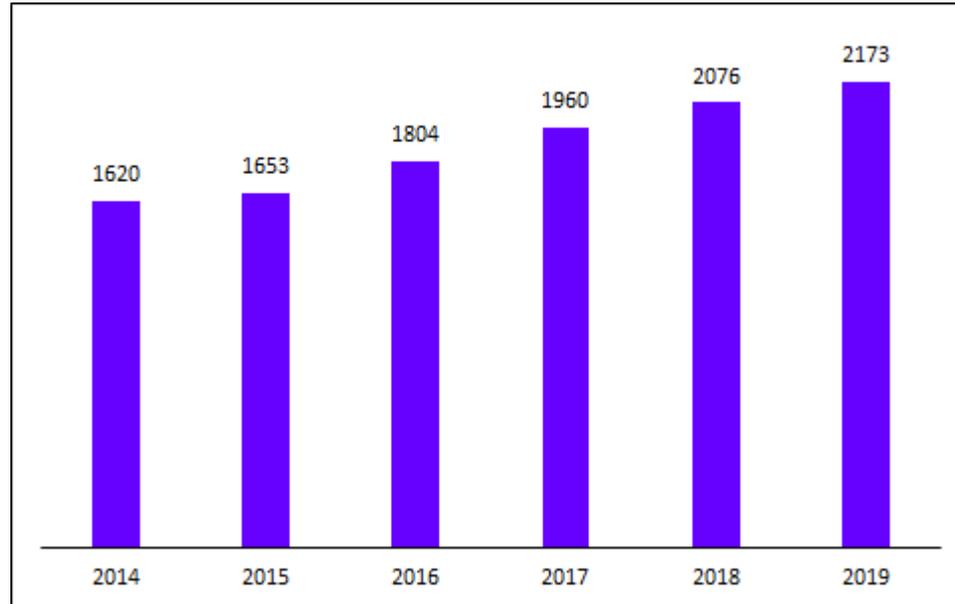
In January 2019, Total 3.2% of pupils attending Brent Schools have an EHC plan compared to the national average of 3.1%. The percentage EHC plan of population has been growing year on year. The number of children with complex needs is increasing, and Brent inclusion is considering how to meet these additional numbers, ideally within borough.



# Special Education Needs (Slide 4)

The number of EHC plans has been rising with an average growth of 6% over the last 5 years.

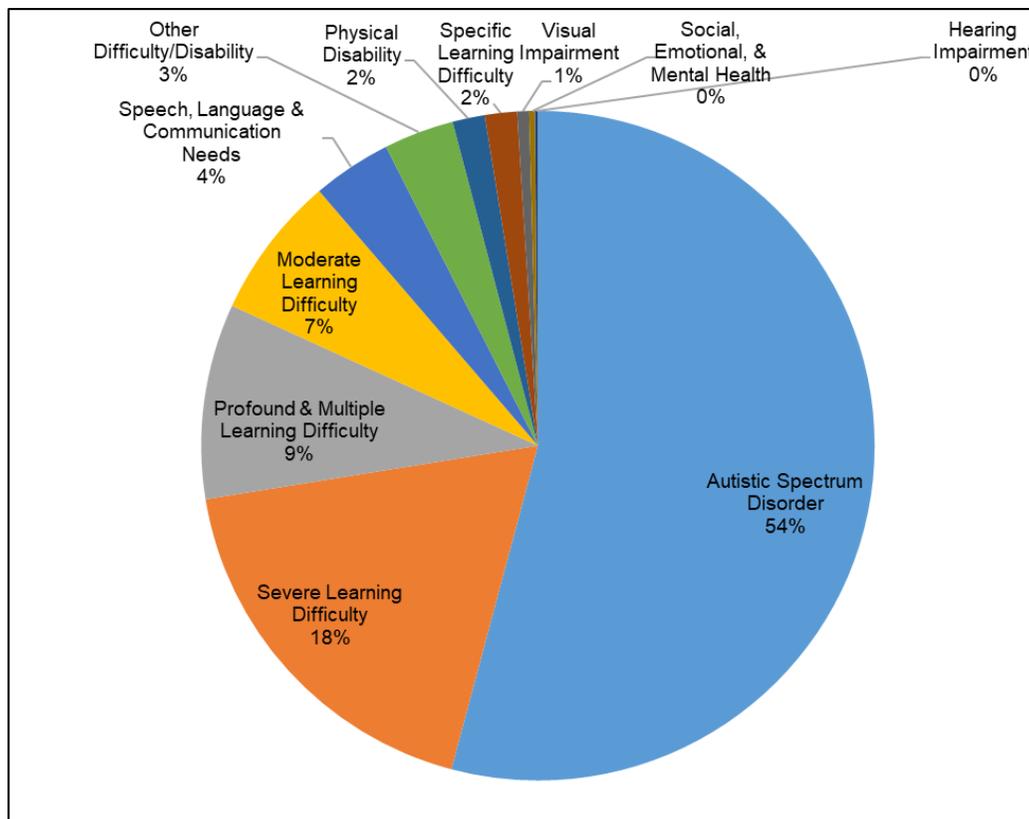
Number of statements and EHCPs		% change year on year
year	No	%
2014	1620	
2015	1653	2.0%
2016	1804	9.1%
2017	1960	8.6%
2018	2076	5.9%
2019	2173	4.7%
Average year on year change		6%



# Special Education Needs (Slide 5)

In Brent special schools for pupils with EHC plans, ASD is the most common primary need type.

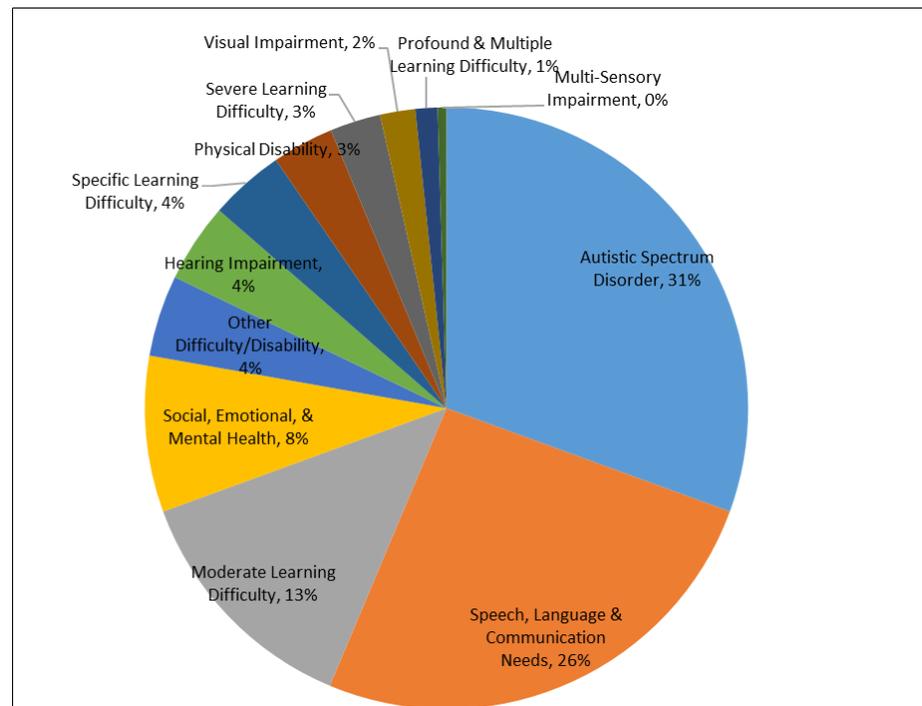
SEN Primary Need type	Number	%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	385	54%
Severe Learning Difficulty	130	18%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	67	9%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	49	7%
Speech, Language & Communication Needs	27	4%
Other Difficulty/Disability	24	3%
Physical Disability	11	2%
Specific Learning Difficulty	11	2%
Visual Impairment	4	1%
Social, Emotional, & Mental Health	2	0%
Hearing Impairment	1	0%



# Special Education Needs (Slide 6)

In Brent mainstream schools for pupils with EHC plans, ASD and Speech and language communication need are the most common primary need.

SEN Primary Need Type	Number	%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	259	31%
Speech, Language & Communication Needs	218	26%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	111	13%
Social, Emotional, & Mental Health	71	8%
Other Difficulty/Disability	37	4%
Hearing Impairment	36	4%
Specific Learning Difficulty	34	4%
Physical Disability	28	3%
Severe Learning Difficulty	23	3%
Visual Impairment	16	2%
Profound & Multiple Learning Difficulty	10	1%
Multi-Sensory Impairment	4	0%



# Pupil Absence

In Brent, the primary school's overall absence rate has increased from 3.9 per cent in 2016/17 to 4.0 per cent in 2017/18. The unauthorised rate also increased to 1.0 percent in 2017/18 from 0.9 percent in 2016/17.

In Brent, the secondary school's overall absence rate has remained at 5 per cent in 2017/18 and 2016/17, which is same as the London average but 0.5 per cent better than the National average.

In Brent, the special school's overall absence has remained the same at 8.2 per cent in 2017/18.

In Brent, overall persistent absentees' rate from all type of schools has increased compared to previous years but in line with London and below the National average.

State-funded primary schools						
Academic year	Pupil enrolments in schools	Percentage of sessions missed (2):			Number of persistent absentees	Percentage of persistent absentees
		Overall absence	Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence		
England 17-18	3,968,040	4.2	3.0	1.1	344,025	8.7
London 17-18	621,625	4.1	3.0	1.1	52,530	8.5
Brent 17-18	24,009	4.0	3.0	1.0	2,003	8.3
Brent 16-17	23,494	3.9	3.0	0.9	1,827	7.8

State-funded secondary schools						
Academic year	Pupil enrolments in schools	Percentage of sessions missed (2):			Number of persistent absentees	Percentage of persistent absentees
		Overall absence	Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence		
England 17-18	2,947,460	5.5	3.9	1.6	409,890	13.9
London 17-18	442,285	5.0	3.5	1.5	53,020	12.0
Brent 17-18	16,555	5.0	3.5	1.5	2,061	12.4
Brent 16-17	16,548	5.0	3.5	1.5	1,993	12.0

Special schools						
Academic year	Pupil enrolments in schools	Percentage of sessions missed (2):			Number of persistent absentees	Percentage of persistent absentees
		Overall absence	Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence		
England 17-18	99,545	10.2	8.0	2.2	29,515	29.6
London 17-18	13,740	10.2	8.1	2.1	4,335	31.5
Brent 17-18	564	8.2	7.1	1.1	148	26.2
Brent 16-17	529	8.2	7.3	0.9	140	26.5

State-funded primary, secondary and special schools (5)						
Academic year	Pupil enrolments in schools	Percentage of sessions missed (2):			Number of persistent absentees	Percentage of persistent absentees
		Overall absence	Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence		
England 17-18	7,015,050	4.8	3.5	1.4	783,425	11.2
London 17-18	1,077,650	4.5	3.2	1.3	109,880	10.2
Brent 17-18	41,128	4.5	3.3	1.2	4,212	10.2
Brent 16-17	40,571	4.4	3.2	1.2	3,960	9.8

(1) Number of pupil enrolments in schools in 2017/18. Includes pupils on the school roll for at least one session who are aged between 5 and 15. Excludes boarders. Some pupils may be counted more than once (if they moved schools during the academic year or are registered in more than one school). See Chapter 2 of the "Guide to absence statistics" for more information.

(2) The number of sessions missed due to overall/authorised/unauthorised absence expressed as a percentage of the total number of possible sessions. See Chapter 3 of the "Guide to absence statistics" for more information.

(3) The definition of persistent absence changed from the 2015/16 academic year. Pupil enrolments missing 10 percent or more of their own possible sessions (due to authorised or unauthorised absence) are classified as persistent absentees. See Chapter 3 of the "Guide to absence statistics" for more information.

(4) Number of persistent absentees expressed as a percentage of the total number of enrolments.

(5) National and regional totals and totals across school types have been rounded to the nearest 5. There may be discrepancies between totals and the sum of constituent parts.

# Pupil Exclusions

In Brent, the primary schools overall permanent and fixed term exclusion rate has decreased compared to previous years, and remained below London and National averages.

In Brent, the secondary schools overall permanent and fixed term exclusion rate has decreased compared to previous years, and remained below London and national averages.

In Brent, the special schools had no permanent exclusions in 2017/18 nor 2016/17.

Academic year	State-funded primary schools						State-funded secondary schools						
	Number of permanent exclusions	Permanent exclusion rate (1)	Number of fixed period exclusions	Fixed period exclusion rate (2)	Number of pupil enrolments with one or more fixed period exclusion	One or more fixed period exclusion rate (3)	Number of permanent exclusions	Permanent exclusion rate (1)	Number of fixed period exclusions	Fixed period exclusion rate (2)	Number of pupil enrolments with one or more fixed period exclusion	One or more fixed period exclusion rate (3)	
England 17-18	1,210	0.03	66,105	1.40	29,236	0.62	England 17-18	6,612	0.20	330,085	10.13	153,479	4.71
London 17-18	69	0.01	6,368	0.85	3,275	0.44	London 17-18	960	0.19	39,185	7.63	23,978	4.67
Brent 17-18	1	0.00	239	0.86	124	0.45	Brent 17-18	29	0.15	1,416	7.28	895	4.60
Brent 16-17	3	0.01	180	0.65	99	0.36	Brent 16-17	33	0.17	1,571	8.03	975	4.99

Academic year	Special schools						State-funded primary, state-funded secondary and special schools						
	Number of permanent exclusions	Permanent exclusion rate (1)	Number of fixed period exclusions	Fixed period exclusion rate (2)	Number of pupil enrolments with one or more fixed period exclusion	One or more fixed period exclusion rate (3)	Number of permanent exclusions (4)	Permanent exclusion rate (1)	Number of fixed period exclusions (4)	Fixed period exclusion rate (2)	Number of pupil enrolments with one or more fixed period exclusion (4)	One or more fixed period exclusion rate (3)	
England 17-18	83	0.07	14,563	12.34	5,788	4.90	England 17-18	7,905	0.10	410,753	5.08	188,503	2.33
London 17-18	6	0.04	2,279	14.14	700	4.34	London 17-18	1,035	0.08	47,832	3.74	27,953	2.19
Brent 17-18	0	0.00	2	0.29	1	0.15	Brent 17-18	30	0.06	1,657	3.47	1,020	2.13
Brent 16-17	0	0.00	14	2.16	8	1.23	Brent 16-17	36	0.07	1,765	3.67	1,082	2.25

Source: School Census

(1) The number of permanent exclusions for each school type expressed as a percentage of the number (headcount) of pupils (including sole or dual main registrations and boarding pupils) in January 2018.

(2) The number of fixed period exclusions for each school type expressed as a percentage of the number (headcount) of pupils (including sole or dual main registrations and boarding pupils) in January 2018.

(3) The number of pupil enrolments receiving one or more fixed period exclusion for each school type expressed as a percentage of the number (headcount) of pupils (including sole or dual main registrations and boarding pupils) in January 2018.

# Young Carers

A Young Carer is anyone aged 18 and under who provides essential and on-going care and emotional support to someone who is: physically ill, mentally ill, disabled and/ or misuses substances.

The 2011 Census identified 166,363 Young Carers in England (a 20% increase in the 2001 census). In Brent we estimate the number of young carers to be in excess of 3,243.

There are likely to be Young Carers in every school or college in Brent and the BBC estimates that 1 in 12 pupils are Young Carers.

Young Carers are equally likely to be girls or boys and 1 in 8 children caring are under 8.

Over 50% of Young Carers provide care for a sibling and some provide in excess of 50 hours plus of care per week.

Young Carers have significantly lower attainment than their peers at GCSE and in meeting National Standards in both Maths and English.

75% of young carers have been Not in Education Employment or Training (NEET) at least once (the national average is 25%) and 42% had been NEET for six months or more (the national average is 10%).

About 1/3rd of Young Carers care for a person with a mental illness.

Over 2/3rds of Young Carers aged 8-16 say that they have been bullied at some point due to their caring role.

Young Carers are more likely to report poorer mental health than their peers.

On average Young Carers miss or cut short 48 school days a year.

Young Carers registered in Brent by age

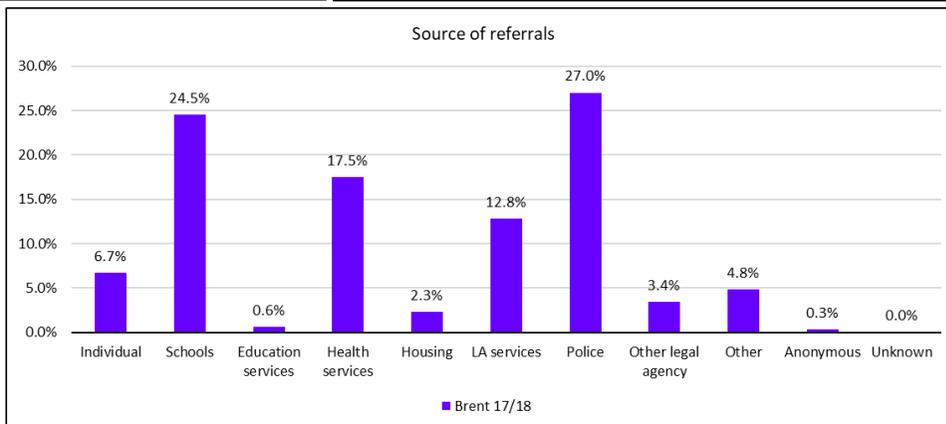
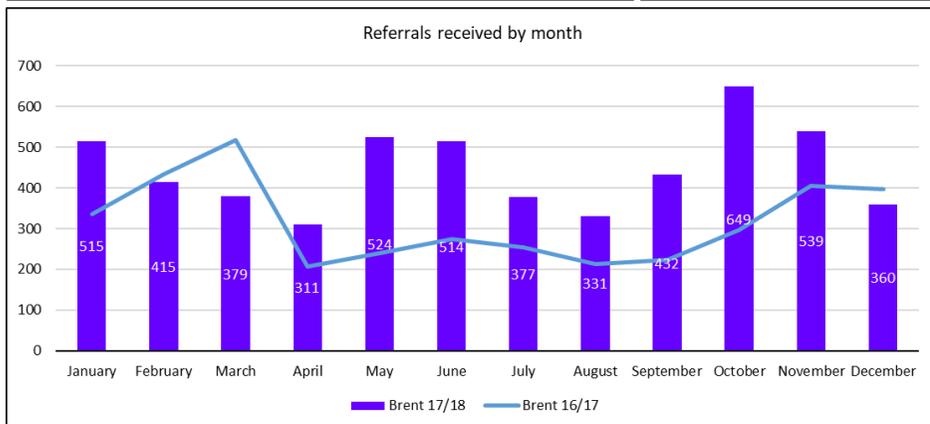
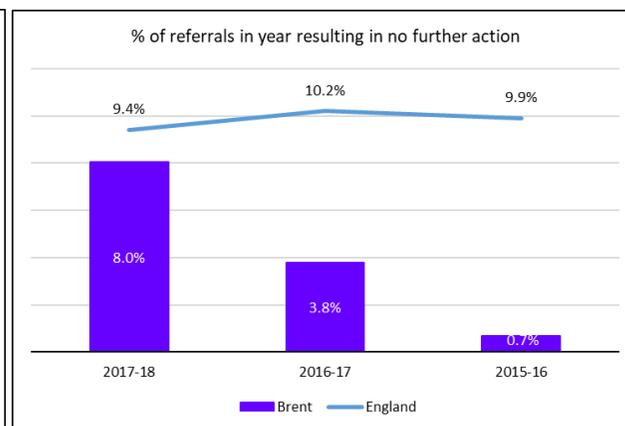
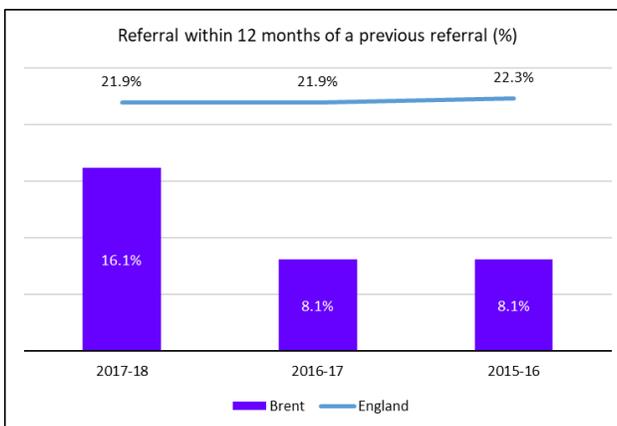
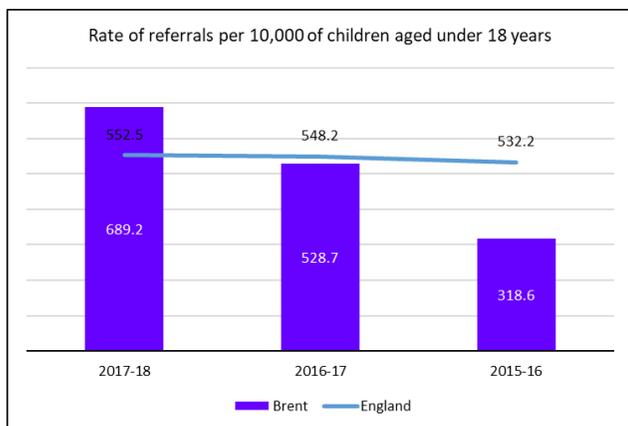
Age	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17
0-7	2	4	Unknown
8 - 13	177	180	Unknown
14 - 17	167	160	Unknown
18 - 24	219	168	Unknown
Unknown	36	30	Unknown
<b>Total</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>316</b>

# Children Social Care Trends

## Child Referral

A referral is defined as a request for services to be provided by children’s social care and is in respect of a child who is not currently in need. A referral may result in: an assessment of the child’s need; the provision of information or advice; referral to another agency; or no further action.

In Brent, the number of referrals received in the year ending 31st March has increased compared to previous years. The percentage of all referrals in the year ending 31st March that were within 12 months of a previous referral has significant increased by 8% compared to previous year, National figure has remained at 21.9% for last two years. The percentage of referrals in year resulting in no further action has increased to 8% compared to 3.8% last year. The majority of referrals come from the police – this year 27.0% of referrals were from the police, followed by schools with 24.5%, and health services with 17.5%.

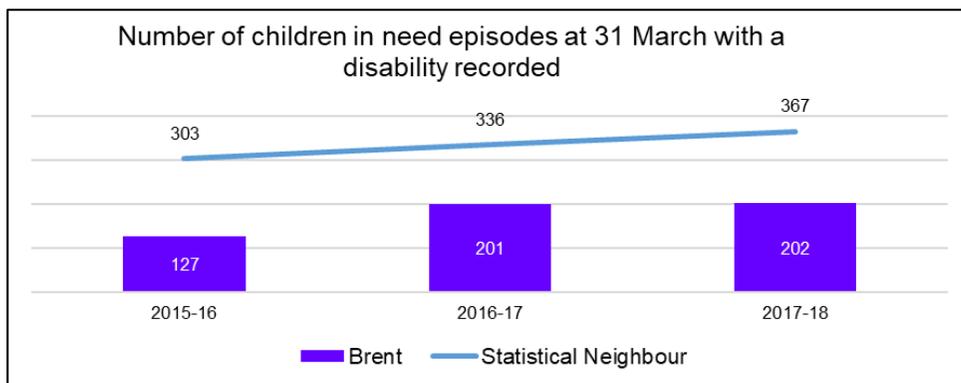


# Children in Need with a disability

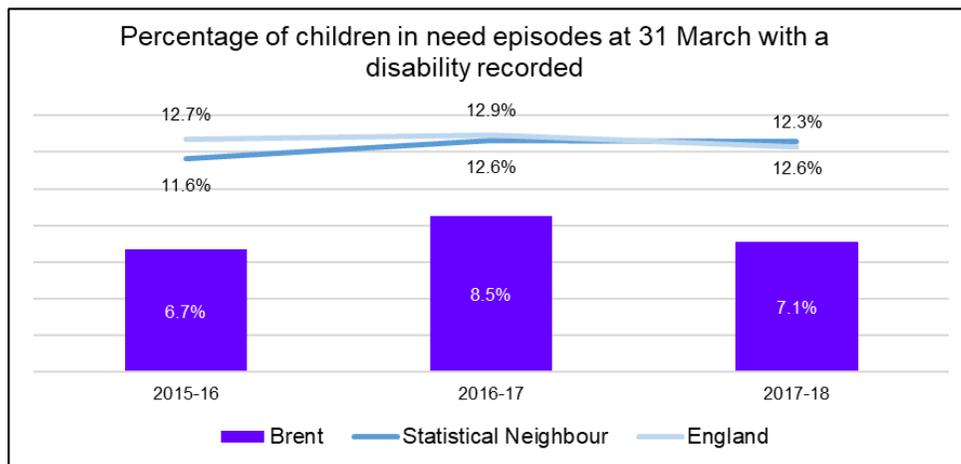
The Disability Discrimination Act 2005 (DDA) defines a disabled person as a person with a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on his ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. The condition must have lasted or be likely to last at least 12 months in order to be counted as a disability.

In Brent, overall the number of children in need has increased by 20.6% compared to previous years.

Brent's number of children with a disability has remained consistent for the last two years.



Number of children in need episodes at 31 March	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Difference from previous year	% change
Brent	1902	2364	2852	488	20.6%
Statistical Neighbour	2607.6	2655.6	2917.7	262.1	9.9%
England	393910	389040	404710	15670	4.0%
London	69340	68070	72810	4740	7.0%

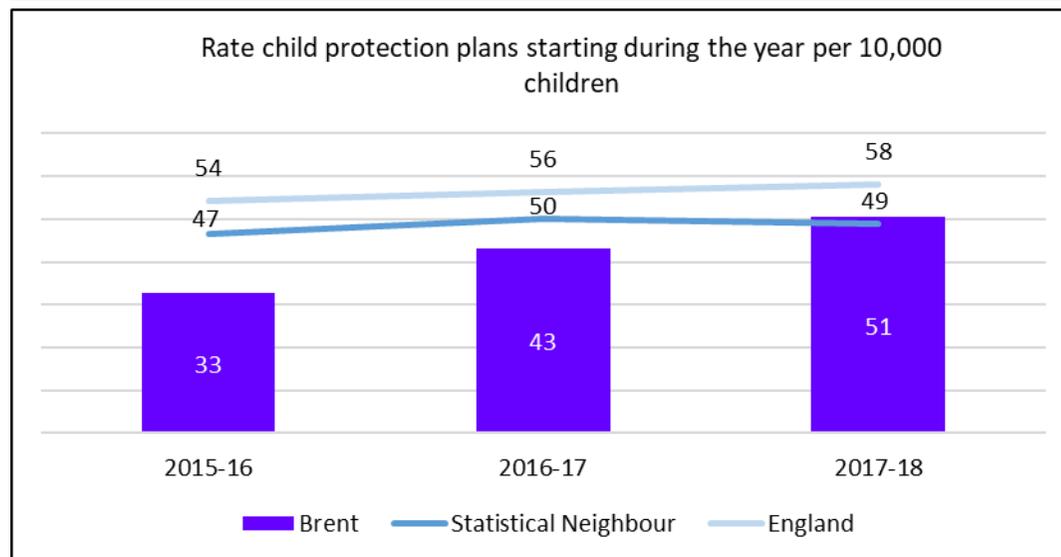
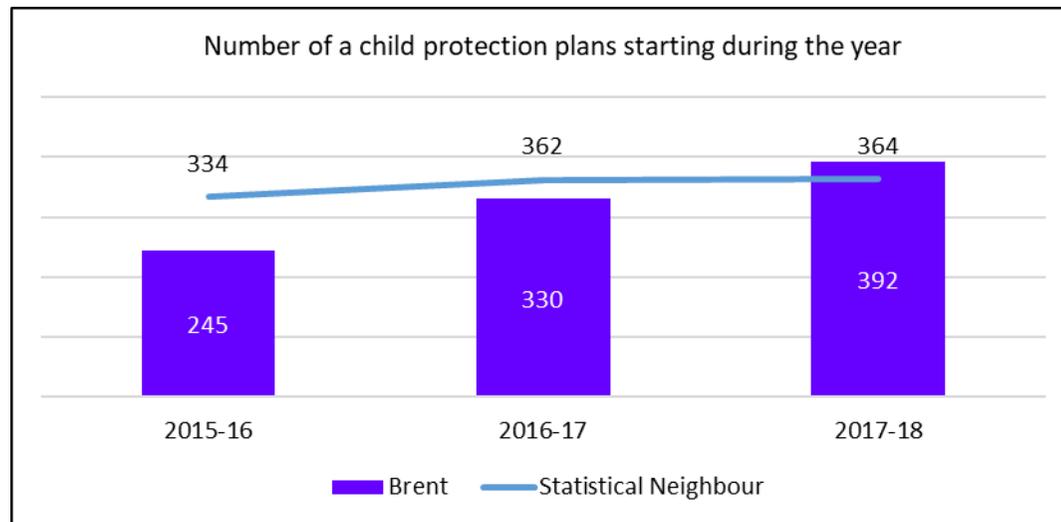


Number of children in need episodes at 31 March with a disability recorded	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Difference from previous year	% change
Brent	127	201	202	1	0.5%
Statistical Neighbour	303	336	367	30.7	9.1%
England	49950	50310	49770	-540	-1.1%
London	8260	8790	9460	670	7.6%

Percentage of children in need episodes at 31 March with a disability recorded	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Difference from previous year
Brent	6.7%	8.5%	7.1%	-1.4%
Statistical Neighbour	11.6%	12.6%	12.6%	-0.1%
England	12.7%	12.9%	12.3%	-0.6%
London	11.9%	12.9%	13.0%	0.1%

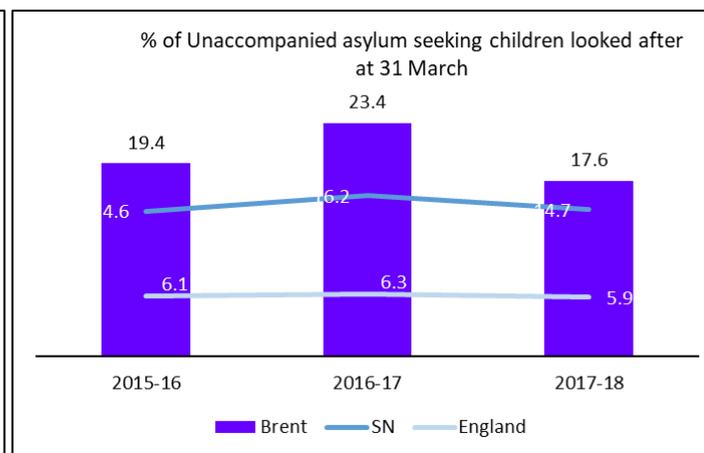
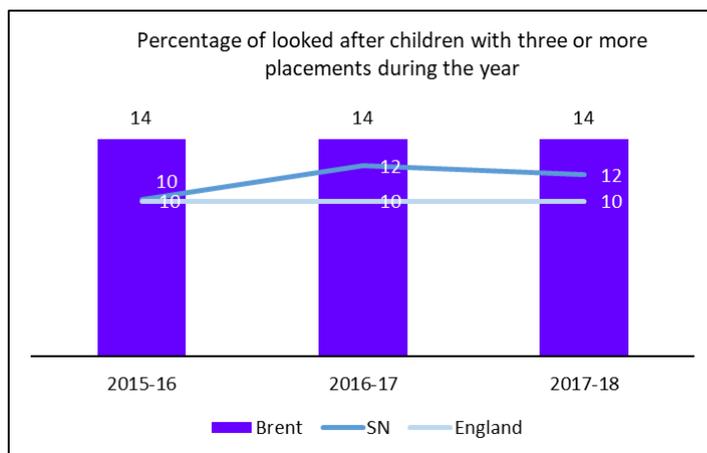
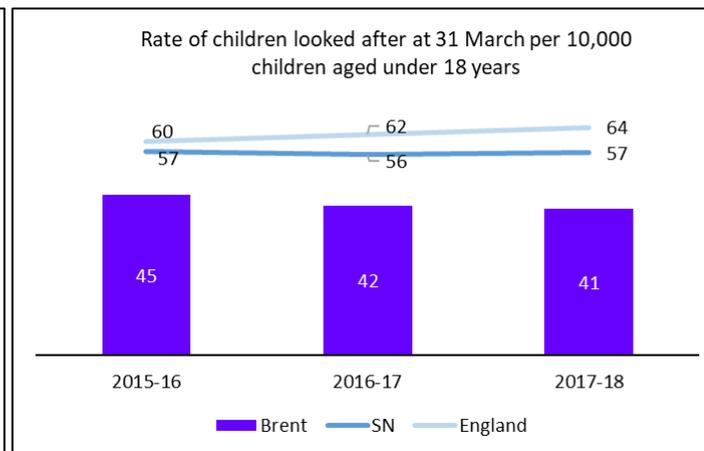
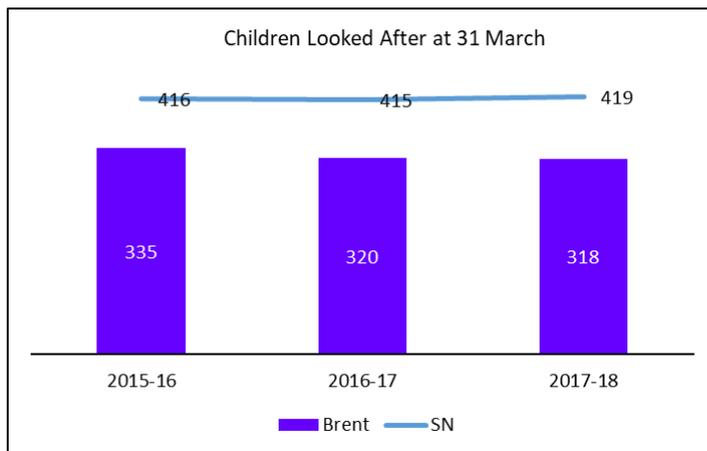
# Child Protection Plan

- In Brent, the number of children who became the subject of a child protection plan during the years ending 31 March has significantly increased since 2015.
- Brent has seen an increase in the child population and this has led to an increase in the number of reports of abuse and child protection conferences.
- The overall numbers of children subject of a child protection plan are lower than National and Statistical Neighbour average.
- In Brent, the initial category of abuse is identified as 'Neglect' in 45% of CP Plans, compared to 42% in Statistical Neighbours. The initial category of abuse is identified as 'Physical abuse' in 25% of CP Plans compared to 7% in Statistical Neighbours.



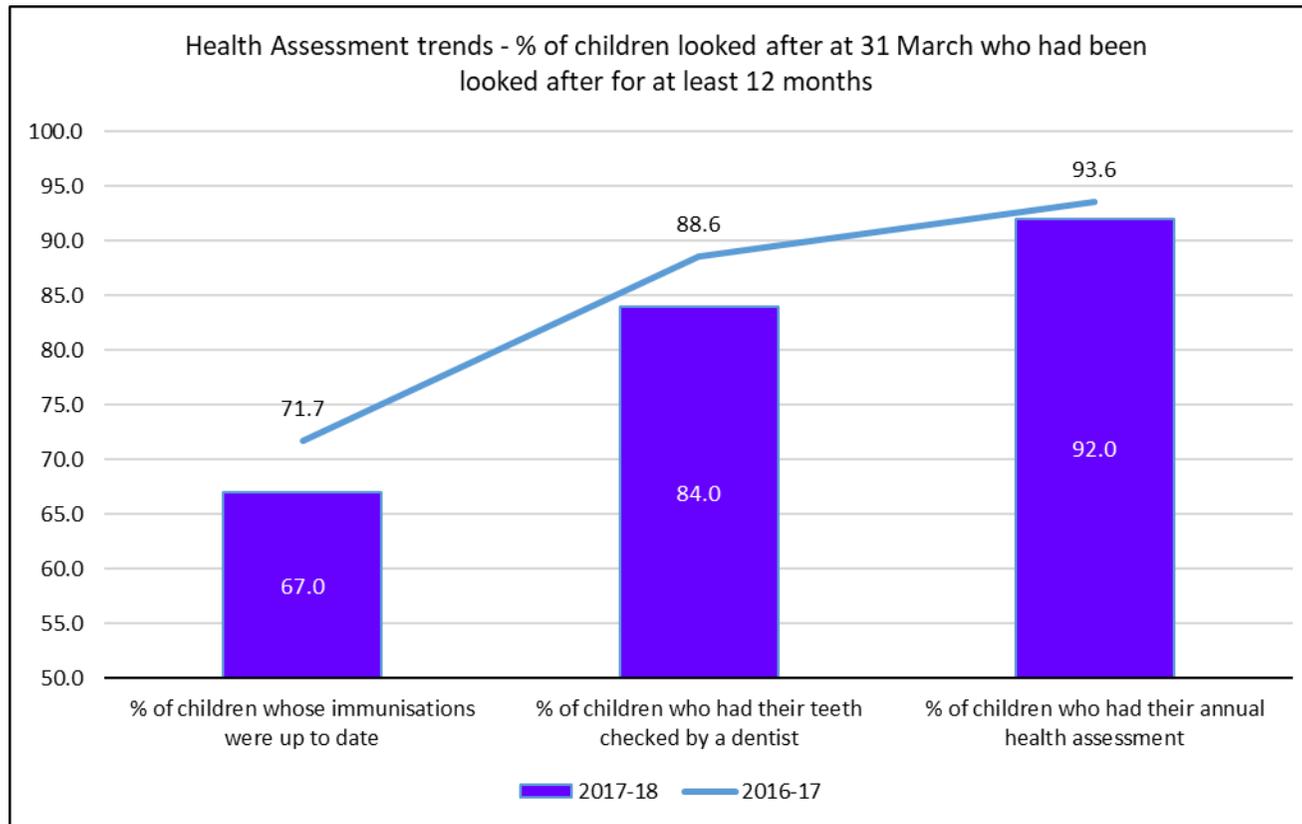
# Looked After Children and Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)

- In Brent, there were 318 looked after children at 31st March 2018 which decreased by 17 compared to 31st March 2016. Brent has a lower number of looked after children compared to both statistical neighbours and England averages. However, nationally looked after children numbers are increasing every year. Brent has an average of 41 children looked after for every 10,000 population of children aged under 18 years.
- Brent has 14% of Looked after children with three or more placements during the year, which is higher than both statistical neighbours and England. In 2018, there were 56 unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) which is a decrease of 19 compared to previous year in Brent. However, overall UASC numbers are still higher in Brent compared to both Statistical Neighbours and England.



# Looked After Children and Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) (Continued)

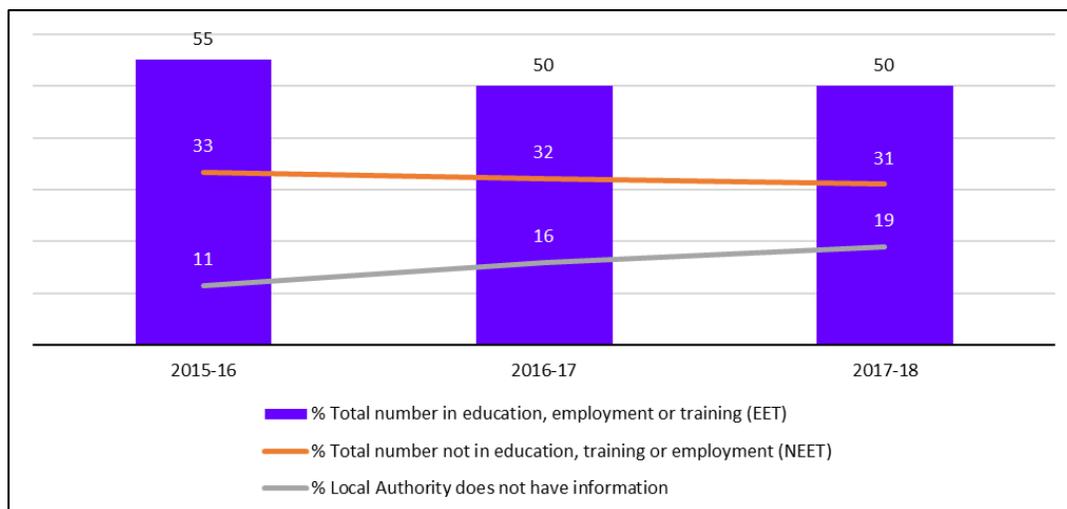
The below graph shows % of health assessments for looked after children who had been looked after at least 12 months has slightly decreased compared to the previous year in Brent.



# Care Leavers aged 19, 20 and 21 by activity

In Brent, the last three year of trends shows that overall 50% of care leavers were known to be in education, employment or training (EET), whereas overall 30% of care leavers known to be not in education, employment or training (NEET).

Brent, has proportionally fewer NEET care leavers compared to Statistical Neighbours, London and England averages.



% Total number in education, employment or training (EET)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Brent	55	50	50
SN	55	53	55
England	49	50	51
London	54	52	53
% Total number not in education, training or employment (NEET)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Brent	33	32	31
SN	32	37	32
England	40	40	39
London	34	36	35
% Local Authority does not have information	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Brent	11	16	19
SN	13	12	13
England	11	10	10
London	12	12	13