



A needs  
assessment of  
young people  
aged thirteen to  
nineteen in  
Surrey

June 2010

# One in Ten

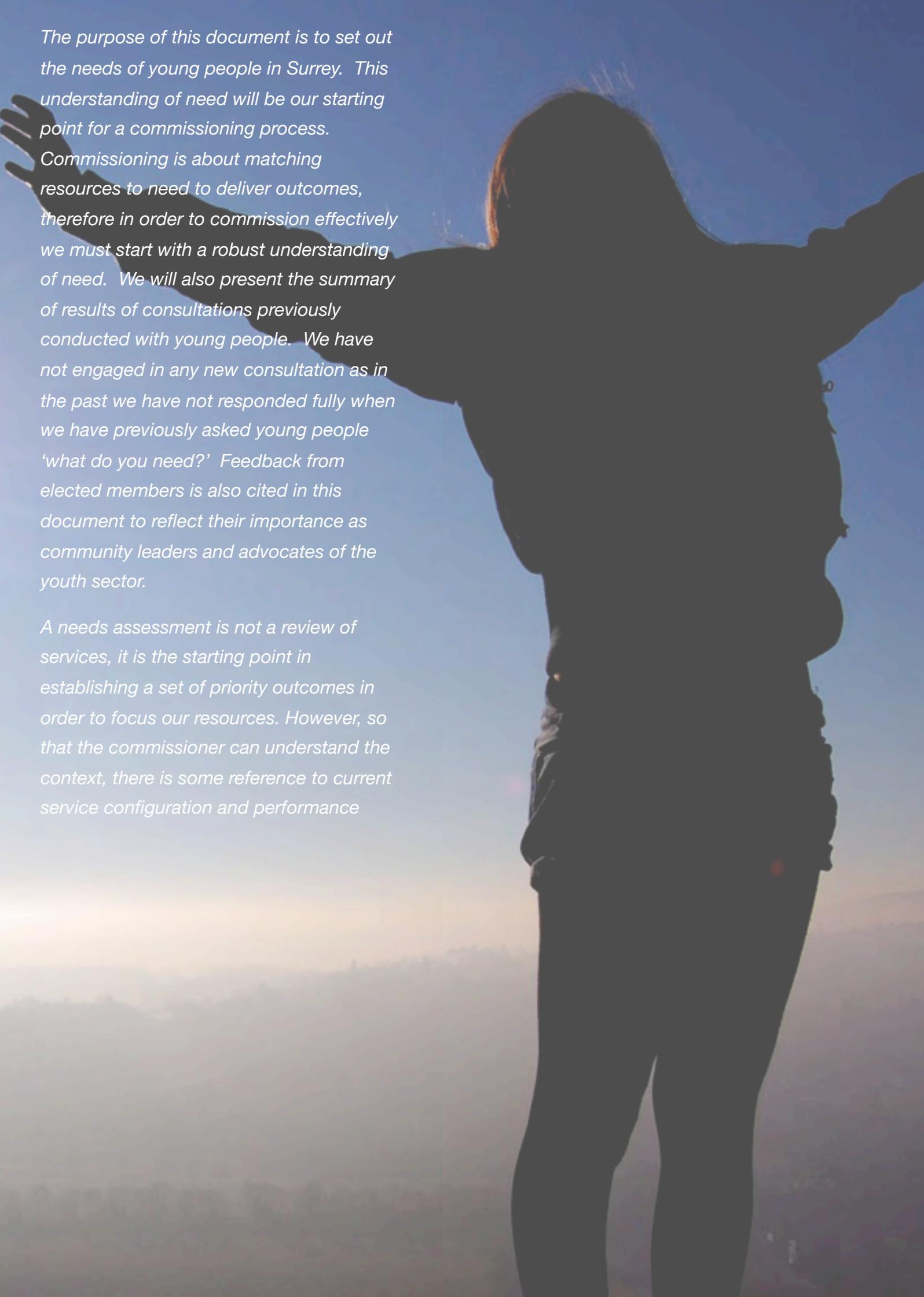
# CONTENTS

Purpose of document	3
Foreword	4
Executive summary	5
Headline findings	6
Methodology	7
Scope	7
Statutory framework	9
National policy context	10
Local policy context	12
Key performance indicators	13
Inspection results	14
Consultation with young people	15
Member feedback	18
Surrey in context	19
Transport	21
Universal need	23
Vulnerable and minority groups	28
Deprivation	29
Offending and anti social behaviour	31
Housing	33
Not in education, employment or training	35
School attendance	38
School exclusions	39
Special educational needs	41
Drugs, alcohol and tobacco	42
Emotional well being and mental health	45
Teenage conception and teenage parents	46
Young carers	48
Black and minority ethnic communities	50
Gypsy, roma, traveller young people	52
Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning young people	54
Young people with disability	55
Obesity	57
Social care	58
Boroughs and districts	61
References	83

*The purpose of this document is to set out the needs of young people in Surrey. This understanding of need will be our starting point for a commissioning process.*

*Commissioning is about matching resources to need to deliver outcomes, therefore in order to commission effectively we must start with a robust understanding of need. We will also present the summary of results of consultations previously conducted with young people. We have not engaged in any new consultation as in the past we have not responded fully when we have previously asked young people 'what do you need?' Feedback from elected members is also cited in this document to reflect their importance as community leaders and advocates of the youth sector.*

*A needs assessment is not a review of services, it is the starting point in establishing a set of priority outcomes in order to focus our resources. However, so that the commissioner can understand the context, there is some reference to current service configuration and performance*





*currently spends £15 million on services for young people while the wider partnership spends an estimated £1.4 billion on all children 0 to 19. By working with my cabinet colleagues, County Council officers and the wider partnership I believe we will realise our ambition to provide a world class start in life for all Surrey young people.*

*It gives me great pleasure to personally endorse this assessment of need, which will act as an effective starting point in our journey.*

# FOREWORD

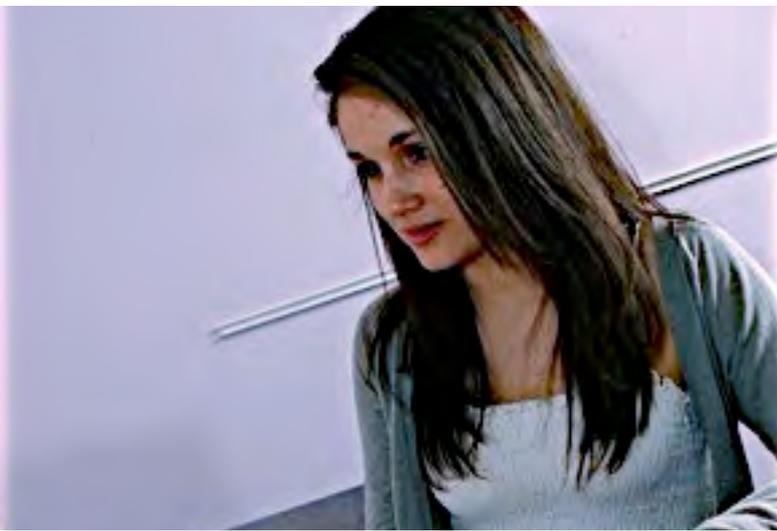
*Surrey County Council has an ambition for its young people to have a world-class start in life. We want all young people to reach their 19th birthday prepared for the challenges of life and work, ready to make a positive contribution to their community and the continued economic success of the county. For most that is already the case; they benefit from the significant wealth and affluence of our successful shire. Growing up in Surrey is a positive experience for the majority, who are supported by strong families and quality universal services such as schools and GPs. However, there is a minority of young people that need additional or targeted support from the council and its partners and some young people's needs are so acute that they require specialist intervention.*

*The Leader of the County Council, Dr Andrew Povey, has further defined our ambition by stating that no young person in Surrey need be 'not in education, employment or training' (NEET). To do this we have to ensure that our universal, targeted and specialist services are effective and efficient, so that we can ensure that resources will have the greatest impact.*

*My aim is to fully understand the needs of young people in Surrey in order to ensure that the services we will commission have the greatest impact on their lives. Your County Council*

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kay Hammond". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Councillor Kay Hammond  
Surrey County Council



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

One in ten of Surrey's residents are aged between 13 and 19, approximately 100,000 people. For the vast majority support from their schools, communities and families and the benefits from the success and affluence of our shire afford them a successful transition into adulthood. Many needs are common to all young people in supporting this transition; education, personal and social development, the development of identity, exposure to arts and culture as well as being safe, being healthy and having fun.

In comparison with the national picture Surrey young people experience low levels of offending and anti-social behaviour (just 24 young people received a custodial sentence in 2009), low numbers not participating in education training and employment (3.9% of our 16-19 population), low levels of teenage conception, low levels of homelessness and low levels of substance misuse.

There are also over 1,000 youth organisations in Surrey across the statutory, voluntary, community and faith sectors, delivering over 11,000 hours of youth provision per week.

Despite young people's successes their feedback in consultations and engagement work undertaken since 1997 has remained constant; their opinions do not appear to have had an impact on the issues that they face. Key themes recur throughout numerous reports; that Surrey's transport network is difficult to access, expensive and unreliable, that bullying remains an issue, that drug and alcohol issues continue to worry them and that young people perceive they are treated as a single group - and treated unfairly as a result.

Whilst the majority of young people do make a successful transition to adulthood around 10,000 young people, another 1 in 10, have vulnerabilities which may mean they do not. Last year there were 1,643 young people in the criminal justice system, 996 not in education, training or employment, 608 accessing drug and alcohol treatment, 374 who experienced homelessness and 128 who were excluded from school.

There are also geographical locations and neighborhoods where young people are less likely to make a successful transition to adulthood; for example, one third of young people not in education training or employment live in just a handful of wards. 10,000 young people in Surrey live in income deprived homes: the links between income deprivation and vulnerability are well evidenced.

Although our data systems do not allow us to gain a full picture of the overlaps in these groups, we can see that the majority of vulnerable young people have multiple needs, for example half of all young people who are not in education training or employment have some form of special need and over half of young people within the youth justice system had a history of low attendance.

Additionally, there are minority groups such as gypsy, roma and traveller young people, gay young people, young people with learning and physical disabilities and looked after young people who, may not be vulnerable by definition but face challenges in making a successful transition that others may not.

The purpose of this needs assessment is identify the key issues for young people in Surrey, and to give us an indication of which outcomes we need to assign resource to (commission) in order to make the biggest impact to support young people in making a successful transition to adulthood. Although the numbers of young people who are vulnerable may compare favourably in the national context, these can be viewed as unacceptable in a county as successful and ambitious as Surrey.

# HEADLINE FINDINGS

- The majority of young people in Surrey make a successful transition to adulthood supported by their families, schools and communities, plus the additional services offered to the most vulnerable
- However 1 in 10 of our young people do not make a successful transition. Whilst this compares favourably in the national context, given the success and affluence of the county this does not represent world-class performance
- There are neighbourhoods and groups who are more vulnerable and are disproportionately less likely to make a successful transition. The most common indicative factor across these is income deprivation. This is hidden by the county's overall affluence
- The full extent of young people who are presenting with multiple vulnerabilities is unknown owing to records across multiple management information systems throughout the sector
- Young people are not routinely consulted on commissioning decisions. Whilst consultations have taken place since 1996, young peoples views have not affected the issues they face
- Whilst there are over 1,000 youth organisations in Surrey delivering over 11,000 hours a week of provision (there is more capacity than young people have free time) young people are not taking full advantage of these opportunities



# METHODOLOGY

In order to achieve a thorough and accurate needs assessment for Surrey young people a significant amount of both qualitative and quantitative research was required to provide the detail we can now present.

The production of a project plan gave an extensive list of tasks that has formed the topics of the research, their definitions and acceptance criteria and how they will be completed. Our team members used their wealth of knowledge and resources to identify existing reports and collect data to form the basis of the work and complete the research in order to compile this document. The data and information presented is therefore the product of secondary research. The project team have collated and analysed data from SCC and across the wider partnership to give a full picture of the needs of young people. This needs assessment is based on data collected by the County Council, the 11 Borough and District Councils, Surrey NHS, Surrey Police and the voluntary, faith and community sector.

After identifying the vulnerable groups in Surrey, the research was aimed at finding data to show population figures for these groups, interdependencies between groups and relating internal and external policies, legislation and guidance. A comprehensive search of all available information on the universal offer in Surrey was carried out and mapped using Geographical Information Service (GIS) as a resource. Once collected and mapped the data has been analysed to recognise the key issues both in Surrey and the 11 boroughs and districts.

We have endeavoured to use the most recently available up to date data from sources across the partnership, referencing appropriately. The partnership is collecting data all the time and sources may be out of date by the time we publish. This of course reinforces the requirement for commissioners to be always updating the understanding of need. In an attempt to give our assessment of need a theoretical underpinning we have reviewed the available literature. We have avoided opinion but accept that the perceptions of young people and others, although they may not be based on data, are of value.

# SCOPE

This needs assessment is focusing on young people 13 to 19 years old; teenagers. However, the ends of this range are somewhat blurred and the current services do work with people younger than 13 and older than 19. Whilst the majority of young people in the youth justice system are 13-17 years old, the age of criminal responsibility is 10 years and the scope of the Youth Justice Service is 10 to 17 years. The Youth Development Service traditionally has worked with young people up to 24 years and Connexions can support young people with special educational needs (SEN) up to 25 years. The age range of 14-19 education and training is somewhat self evident although we commission provision for learners with learning difficulties and disabilities up to the age of 25. Given this, {10 – (13 - 19) – 25} is a more accurate description of the age range of the young people in scope of this assessment, with a focus on teenagers.

The number of 13-19 year olds had to be estimated, as no official data is available. Subtracting the number of live births for 10-12 year olds leaves an estimate of 100,293 13-19 year olds in 2010. However, this does not take into consideration any inward or outward migration. For the purpose of this assessment we are assuming that there are around 100,000 young people in Surrey. Throughout this document different age ranges within the broader range of 10-25 are used this is because data is collected differently throughout the partnership.

Many would argue that the best way to support teenagers is to work with them before they reach 13 years, to intervene early to prevent negative outcomes occurring later. This is undoubtedly true, however the scope of the assessment and this commissioning exercise pertains to teenagers; it is about the resource the council applies to this cohort of residents. The emergence of joint commissioning and Total Place methodology allows local partnerships to pool resources and commission outcomes in a joined up way to best meet need. The council's Children, Schools and Families Directorate are also entering a commissioning cycle for all children 0-19. The future challenge is to have one outcomes framework that allows joint commissioning across different age ranges, places and organisational structures.

Council resource spent on services for young people is the financial scope of this commissioning exercise and not the totality of resource spent by the voluntary sector, NHS Surrey, schools, colleges, police and the boroughs and districts on 13-19 year olds. An agreed commissioning framework should allow these resources and services to join up in the future, however, in terms of current scope the available resource in 2010/11 is £15 million. The current financial projections of the council predict that this could



drop to £12 million by 2013. This pressure is key to the rationale for moving towards a commissioning model, as the focus on outcomes will ensure a better use of public money and more strategic (joined up) spending.

Young people have a range of very diverse needs and in some respects council services for young people are organised around these needs in three definable blocks: Services for Young People, Children and Safeguarding and Schools and Learning. These blocks overlap significantly and teenagers unfortunately do not organise their needs around us in quite so a definitive way. The scope of this assessment and our future commissioning is young people and the youth agenda. This agenda is set out in Youth Matters, the government's guidance that accompanies the 2004 Children Act. The youth agenda is predominantly about those issues that impact on teenagers outside school and formal education settings and outside a statutory child protection framework. The youth agenda is very much located in the community and includes issues like young people's personal development, rights, empowerment, leisure and recreation, homelessness, offending behaviour, educational status (e.g. excluded or NEET). Teenage health is also in scope of this assessment as are the needs of teenagers in care and teenagers with disability. These blurred edges reflect the diverse and interconnected needs of young people. The youth agenda is not about welfare or social care needs and it is not about educational need. It is concerned with young people's happiness, wellbeing, empowerment and access to services such as health, social care and education. Youth services also have a part to play in relation to prevention so that young people do not need specialist interventions provided by health and social care professionals. In summary, the scope of this assessment is young people in Surrey 13-19 years old and their needs as they relate to government policy set out in Youth Matters and a range of statutory duties and youth policy objectives that aim to improve outcomes for young people (this policy context and the legal duties are explained later in the document).



# STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

## Services for Young People Structure

In 2010-11 Services for Young People is made up of 4 services:

- Connexions
- Youth Justice
- Youth Development
- 14-19 Services

This followed the realignment of the Inclusion Service with the Schools and Learning Service in 2009-10 and the transfer of commissioning responsibilities for 16-19 education and training from the Learning and Skills Council to the Local Authority in the same period. Although the Inclusion Service is no longer part of Services for Young People, it remains central to this assessment and future commissioning in recognition of the role that 'youth services' play in supporting school inclusion.

Any future commissioning will need to meet the statutory duties set out in this section and be informed by the national and local policies set out below. The drivers must be balanced against the findings of this needs analysis, the drive for value for money and an increasingly tight financial situation in the public sector.

The 14-19 needs assessment is a separate process with additional legal duties but the intention is to bring these together in the future. Statutory duties

## Connexions

The duty for local authorities to provide a Connexions service for 13-19 year olds and to ensure that youth support agencies co-ordinate their functions in support of the service is enshrined in the Learning and Skills Act 2000 (Section 114-112). There is a range of other legislative instruments that set out the council's duties in relation to Connexions. Central to these is the 'pupil guarantee' stating that every pupil should have a strong foundation to make informed choices about learning, work and lifestyles and have access to high quality careers, education, information advice and guidance.

## Youth Justice Service

The Youth Justice Service is largely defined by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, which sets out the purpose of the Youth Offending Team (YOT) to prevent crime and anti-social behaviour by children and young people in order to reduce

re-offending by young people and protect the public. The Act places duties on the local authority to establish one or more YOTs and provide a range of youth justice services.

## Youth Development Service

The duty to provide a sufficient Youth Service in a local authority area became law in the 1944 Education Act. From January 2007, local authorities have been required to secure 'positive activities', including youth work, for young people in their area as set out in the Education and Inspection Act 2006. These activities should be shaped by what young people say they want and should help put them on the 'path to success'. The Council is expected to act as commissioner but may decide whether it or another organisation is best placed to offer the provision.

## 14-19 Services

In 2009-10 responsibilities for planning, commissioning and funding education and training for young people 16-19 (and for 19-25 year olds with a Learning Difficulty Assessment) transferred from the Learning and Skills Council to Local Authorities. This was required by the duties in the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children & Learning Act 2009, which sets out a range of new duties and powers for Local Authorities.

In particular, the Act establishes a duty to secure enough suitable education and training provision to meet the reasonable needs of young people in Surrey, to age 19 and to 25 for young people with Learning Difficulties and Disabilities (LDD). It also includes new duties relating to promoting participation and providing for young people who are detained in Surrey, as well as powers to direct admissions and secure provision in some instances.

The Local Authority retains continuing responsibility to maintain 16-19 transport policies, the 14-19 Partnership and a 14-19 Plan. Statutory guidance on how these responsibilities are carried out is outlined in the National Commissioning Framework (2010). This requires each Local Authority to set out its plans for future provision in a 16-19 Commissioning Plan, developed in consultation with education and training providers, which sets out priorities for provision in Surrey.

A range of legislation has been passed in recent years to lay the groundwork for the 'Raising of the Participation Age'. The 14-19 Education and Skills White Paper published major qualification and curriculum reform and the establishment of the September Guarantee of an offer of a learning place for every young person. From 2013, Diploma and Apprenticeship entitlements will also be in place.

# NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

## Every Child Matters

The government's Every Child Matters: Change for Children programme sought to provide a new approach to the well-being of children and young people from birth to 19. It aims for every child and young person, whatever their background or circumstances, to have the support they need to:

- Be healthy
- Stay safe
- Enjoy and achieve
- Make a positive contribution
- Achieve economic well-being

The five 'ECM outcomes' underpin all aspects of government policy relating to children and young people.

## Young People and the 'Local Youth Offer'

Policy specifically relating to young people was set out in Youth Matters (2005) and Youth Matters: next steps (2006), which developed proposals for a 'radical reshaping of universal services for teenagers - with targeted support for those who need it most'.

Since January 2007 there has been a statutory duty on local authorities, working in partnership with the voluntary and private sectors, to promote the well-being of young people aged 13 to 19 (up to 25 for those with learning difficulties) through securing access to educational and recreational leisure-time activities (referred to as 'positive activities'). This duty was set out in Clause Six of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 which gave effect to the proposals set out in Youth Matters (2005) and Youth Matters: Next Steps (2006) to create a new set of national standards for positive activities, including:

- Access to two hours per week of sporting activity including formal and informal team sports and other activities such as outdoor adventure, aerobics and dance
- Two hours per week of constructive activities in clubs, youth groups and classes. These might include young people's own hobbies and interests; personal, social and spiritual development activities; study support; activities encouraging creativity, innovation and enterprise; and residential opportunities
- Opportunities to make a positive contribution through volunteering, including taking a lead on campaigning and fundraising
- A wide range of other recreational, cultural, sporting and enriching experiences

- Safe and enjoyable places to spend time, including socialising with friends.

This combination of opportunities is often referred to as the 'local youth offer'.

## Young People and the 'path to success'

Public Service Agreement 14 (PSA, 2007), one of the government's 30 key priority outcomes for 2008-11 set out in the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review, aims to increase the number of children and young people on the path to success. The aims of the PSA and its underpinning delivery agreement are to measure improvement in five areas:

- reduce the percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET).
- more participation in positive activities
- reduce the proportion of young people frequently using illicit drugs, alcohol or volatile substances
- reduce under 18 conception rate
- reduce the number of first-time entrants to the criminal justice system aged 10-17

In order to achieve significant results in these areas, numerous priority actions are identified which target governance and accountability, promotion of integrated working, incentivising effective practice and supporting active participation of young people and their families in commissioning and design of the service. The document sets out the responsibilities of the local authorities, government, health authorities and schools in achieving the desired goals.

## Targeted Youth Support (TYS)

Targeted Youth Support (TYS), as set out in Targeted Youth Support (DfES, 2007), aims to ensure that the needs of vulnerable teenagers are identified early through personalised packages of support developed in universal settings and met by agencies working together effectively in ways that are shaped by the views and experiences of young people themselves. There are seven key elements for effective targeted support that should have been available by the end of 2008 for vulnerable and at risk groups of children:

- strengthening the influence of vulnerable young people, their families and communities
- identifying vulnerable young people early
- building up a clear picture of individual needs
- enabling vulnerable young people to receive early support in all settings
- ensuring vulnerable young people receive a personalised package of support, information, advice and guidance

- providing support for vulnerable young people during transitional periods in their lives
- making services more accessible, attractive and relevant for vulnerable young people

Key outcomes and areas for focus include:

- housing - working together to tackle youth homelessness
- schools and local children's services - working together to support vulnerable young people
- bringing local services together to tackle NEET
- bringing local services together to tackle anti-social behaviour and youth offending
- teenage pregnancy services - working together to reduce teenage pregnancy rates and support young parents
- bringing together local services to tackle drug and alcohol misuse
- bringing services together to improve outcomes for vulnerable young people
- Targeted Youth Support and CAMHS - working together to support vulnerable young people

The Children's Plan (December 2007) builds upon the themes in Targeted Youth Support, stressing the role of parents and the importance of ensuring that young people grow up adequately equipped for life. Services should be responsive to and shaped by the views of children and young people.

### **Integrated Youth Support Services (IYSS)**

Youth Matters (2005) puts forward a vision of an Integrated Youth Offer with increased out-of-school provision and improvements in targeted early intervention.

The delivery of integrated youth support services is a complex reform that goes wider than just targeted youth support. While TYS is about helping vulnerable young people with complex needs to access the intensive support they require, IYSS is about providing services to all young people according to their needs. This will include universal access to information, advice and guidance on education and health issues and to positive activities and personal development opportunities, alongside more targeted work with those at risk of poor outcomes and highly targeted support for the most vulnerable.

As the 2007 Department for Children Schools & Families (DCSF) Green Paper Raising Expectations: Staying in Education and Training post 16 sets out, integrated youth support services are also an essential part of the drive to enable young people to remain in learning and the successful delivery of 14-19 reform.

### **Aiming High**

In 2008 the government published its Implementation Plan, 'Aiming High for Young People: A Ten Year Plan for Positive Activities'. This proposes a number of mechanisms for the empowerment of young people, developing their participation and engaging them in decision-making, promoting young people's influence within communities and tackling negative public perceptions. 'Aiming High' emphasises the importance of working across partnerships, and includes measures to develop key commissioners' skills, expertise and understanding of the Third Sector. There are measures to develop the quality and capacity of youth work, with clear professional standards for workers and potentially the introduction of a new status of youth professional.

### **14-19 Services**

Key government policies for 14-19 services, as set out in the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children & Learning Act 2009, include:

- a long-term commitment to a coherent 14-19 qualification framework built around 4 prescribed routes; GCSE /A Levels, Diplomas, Apprenticeships and Foundation Learning
- establish a distinct 14-19 entitlement by 2012
- extend the Young Persons' Guarantee to ensure a place in training or study is available for every young person up to the age of 18
- formally extend the age of participation to age 17 in 2013 and 18 by 2015
- aspire to having 1 in 5 young people taking up an apprenticeship within 10 years
- establish a system of 14-19 technical schools
- extend the Educational Maintenance Allowance system to include entry into Higher Education
- establish a separate planning and funding system for 14-19 provision
- strengthen technical and vocational education through Employer and Sector Skills Council engagement
- continue reforms in GCSE/GCE, roll out functional skills and foundation learning
- develop community service schemes for young people

### **The 2009 IAG Strategy**

- This new strategy (26 October 2009) sets out twelve quality standards that define the Government's expectations for the delivery of information, advice and guidance (IAG) relevant for the demands of the 21st Century (DCSF, 2009):
- Young people are informed about how information, advice and guidance services can help them and how to access the services they need



# LOCAL POLICY CONTEXT

## The Children and Young People's Plan 2010-14

The Children & Young People's Plan (CYPP) is the joint strategy of the Children's Trust partners that sets out the vision and aspirations for children and young people and how partners will work together to improve outcomes.

This Plan provides a review of the current challenges facing children and young people and the services provided to them and outlines how, over the next three years, the Surrey Alliance will put into place a vision of a world class start to life and the local structures and investment to realise this vision. The first new style CYPP must be published by April 2011.

## The Surrey 14-19 Strategy 2010-15

Surrey has made good progress in implementing and developing the joint 14-19 Strategy through a well-established countywide partnership and innovative working through twelve 14-19 Learning Networks. This partnership brings together schools, colleges, work-based learning providers, employers, the voluntary sector and higher education to work collaboratively to provide learning opportunities for young people in Surrey.

The 14-19 Plan is aligned to the Local Area Agreement 2008-11 through the Children & Young People strand and the Economic Development strand. The 14-19 Plan links with all the priorities in the CYPP.

## The Corporate Plan

Surrey County Council's latest Corporate Plan 2009-2013 sets out the Council's strategic direction and service improvement priorities for the next 4 years. It describes how we will help to deliver the vision set out in Surrey's Sustainable Community Strategy, both by improving our own Services and through closer working with partners and residents.

## The Local Area Agreement 2008-11

The Local Area Agreement (LAA) 2008-11 is a 3 year 'deal' between Central Government and the Surrey Strategic Partnership, based on the Sustainable Community Strategy, to improve services and the quality of life. Surrey's Local Area Agreement is at the core of what is assessed by the Comprehensive Area Assessment. Delivery plans have been agreed for all of Surrey's Local Area Agreement indicators.

- Young people receive the information, advice and guidance on personal wellbeing and financial capability issues that they need
- Young people have the information they need to make well-informed and realistic decisions about learning and career options
- Young people have the advice and guidance that they need to make well-informed and realistic decisions about learning and careers
- Information, advice and guidance services promote equality of opportunity, celebrate diversity and challenge stereotypes
- Young people (reflecting the make-up of their communities) are engaged in the design, delivery and evaluation of information, advice and guidance provision
- Parents and carers know how information, advice and guidance services can help their children and know how these services are accessed
- Information, advice and guidance providers understand their roles and responsibilities
- Programmes of career and personal development for young people are planned and provided collaboratively
- Staff providing information, advice and guidance are appropriately qualified, work to relevant professional standards and receive continuing professional development
- Information, advice and guidance services are regularly and systematically monitored, reviewed and evaluated, and actions are taken to improve services in response to the findings
- Processes for commissioning impartial information, advice and guidance services are effective and result in services that meet the needs of parents/carers and young people

Central to the strategy is an "IAG Guarantee" which ensures all young people - and their parents - are aware of the IAG services available to them and are able to access the relevant support.

## Sustainable Community Strategy

This plan sets out the Partnership's longer-term goals and plans for how we will work together to make Surrey a better place in which to live, work and do business. It is based upon what local people have told us is important to them and how we think Surrey needs to respond to the significant changes that are happening in the world. The Partnership Plan fulfils the requirements of the Local Government Act 2000 for Surrey County Council and Partners to prepare a Sustainable Community Strategy for the county.



Key Performance Indicators for Services for Young People	Surrey Actual	Statistical Neighbours
Youth Justice Service - 2008/09		
Number of First Time Entrants (per 100,000 of 10 – 17 population) Lower better	830	1,330
12 month re-offending data (frequency rate) Lower better	0.89	1.03
Custody rates (as percentage of all sentences) Lower better	1.90%	4.10%
NEET Feb 2010		
Adjusted NEET Lower better (The 'adjusted' NEET figure factors in a proportion of those whose current circumstances are 'unknown', as defined by DCSF )	3.90%	5.30%
Unknowns Lower better	4.10%	2.50%
Youth Work Attendances - 2008/09	Surrey Actual	Target
Contacts higher better	25,884	23,576
Participation higher better	21,372	14,146
Recorded outcome higher better	10,178	8,487
Accredited outcome higher better	4,466	4,244
Key 14-19 Performance Indicators	Surrey Actual	Target
Increase the number of young people who achieve Level 2 qualifications by age 19 by 9% higher better	77.9% (2007-8)	82%
Increase the number of young people who achieve Level 3 qualifications by 7% by 2015 higher better	59.2% (2007-8)	61%
Increase participation post 16 (full-time, part-time and work-based learning) to 98% by 2015 - higher better	84% (2006-7)	98%
Reduce the number of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) to 2% by 2015 - higher better	3.4% (2008-9)	2%

# INSPECTION RESULTS

## Joint Area review (2008)

The 2008 review judged the contribution of local services to improving outcomes:

of children and young people at risk or requiring safeguarding to be inadequate  
for looked after children and young people to be adequate  
for children and young people with learning difficulties and disabilities to be inadequate

It judged that the teenage pregnancy strategy met national guidance but lacked a local evidence-based focus, that although service management was adequate, capacity to improve was inadequate.

A subsequent unannounced inspection by Ofsted in August 2009 found there were no areas for 'priority action'. The findings of this inspection will contribute to Ofsted's annual review of the performance of Surrey's Children's Services, for which Ofsted will award a rating later in the year.

## The Youth Development Service

YDS last received an Ofsted inspection in March 2005, which found 'Surrey Youth Development Service is a good service providing the county council with good value for money.'

## The Connexions Service

The service in Surrey has not had an Ofsted inspection since starting in 2002; two inspections have been scheduled but subsequently cancelled because of Ofsted's prioritisation of inspections in worse performing areas.

## Surrey Youth Justice Service

SYJS was inspected by HMI in June 2008 which found 'a service with adequate investment, substantial stability, held in high regard by and having good connections with a range of public service and voluntary agencies. It had the potential to be a strong service but that potential was not being realised.' In 2009, the Youth Justice Board judged the service as having 'outstanding prospects' based upon the key performance indicators and validation visits reviewing evidence (HMI, 2008).

## 14-19

Ofsted remains the key inspection body for both colleges and schools with Sixth Forms. Overall Surrey has high

performing providers. All 9 Surrey colleges were rated as satisfactory or better in their last inspection, with 3 awarded Beacon Status, whilst 12 of our 32 schools with Sixth Forms were rated as outstanding.

## SCC Council reports

- Abolition of the Learning and Skills Council and new roles for Surrey County Council in commissioning 16-18 education and training and planning adult learning in Surrey, 2 March 2010
- 14-19 Plan 2010-15, 2 March 2010.
- Raising Expectation and the transfer of Learning and Skills Council functions to Surrey County Council, 19 May 2009.
- Developing Services for the Young People of Surrey, 21 October 2008



# A SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CONSULTATIONS WITH YOUNG PEOPLE

Youth consultation is a fundamental pillar of work with young people and should be viewed in the context of participation. Young People's right to be involved in the decisions that affect them is a right that is promoted in law, policy and guidance (The Convention On The Rights Of The Child, 1989; Every Child Matters, 2003; The Children Act, 2004; Youth Matters 2005; Children and Young Peoples Plan, 2010-14). The participation and engagement of young people has been deemed essential to the sustainable achievement of change, the improvement of policy and services, and the delivery of best outcomes. How young people participate in the decision making process and services provided by the county council is assessed against Hart's 'ladder of participation.' This section of the needs assessment summarises previous consultation and participation work done with young people.

The YDS have commissioned two studies, 'Youth Matters' (1996) and 'Young people are talking ... Are you listening?' (1998). These studies identified the needs that Surrey's young people felt they had, broken down into physical, information/education and social needs. The social needs highlighted were having good family relationships, awareness of others, gaining friendships, raising self-esteem and being accepted socially. The information and education needs identified were for information and guidance centres, information readily available on sexual health and on drugs and alcohol. The final set of needs identified was physical and comprised of places/spaces to meet and better public transport.

Prior to 2002 all engagement with young people was conducted by the YDS. The creation of the Connexions Service in 2002 increased the engagement capacity across Services for Young People and led to a diversification of engagement. The Connexions Service created a service development model of engagement and prioritised the organisation of data and comments from young people, through which service change was informed.

Examples of consultations carried out by Connexions are summarised below. These 25 exemplar consultations involved a total of 954 young people, in addition to which, 'satisfaction' surveys with users of Connexions are conducted on an ongoing basis – target 1,000 respondents per quarter.



Date	Subject	Group Consulted	Number of Young People Involved	Key topics identified
August 2008	Aspirations	Looked after young people	17	Low expectation of success at school resulting in poor educational choices
April 2009	Connexions performance	Mystery customer exercise	12	Concerns over confidentiality and having a suitable place to meet
Winter 2008	Experience of being a teenage parent	Young Mums	12	Poor experience of school (once pregnant) leading to lack of motivation to go back into EET
March 2008	Experience of school	Surrey Heath students	35	Bullying
October 2008	JAR Report	Connexions Youth Council	14	Produced young persons version of JAR
July 2008	'Voicebox'	Young people in Guildford	27	Worry about becoming victims of crime, but recognise that their congregating can sometimes be perceived as threatening by others
February 2007	Aim Higher	Web survey	Not recorded	Concern over student debt vs. opportunity to earn a wage by not going on to Higher Education
May 2007	Campus Woking	Students in Woking	20	Transport concerns – timetable of public transport getting home a particular issue
March 2007	Work of Surrey DAAT	St Bedes School students	8	Feedback on Surrey DAAT session used to improve future presentations
June 2007	Local provision	Young people in Heatherside	82	Cost of transport. Lack of local facilities
July 2009	NEET	County-wide focus groups	120	Lack of appropriate provision – particularly work with training
July 2007	Sexual health	Euphonic music festival	237	Young men feel they get less guidance than young women on sexual health/contraception
October 2008	Why get involved in Forums?	Surrey Youth Parliament	7	Poor general awareness of opportunity to participate
May 2008	NEET	Redhill focus group	6	Transport – cost and inadequate provision

Date	Subject	Group Consulted	Number of Young People Involved	Key topics identified
December 2005	'Express yourself' consultation	County-wide group convened for face-to-face consultation	28	Concerns over sexual health, transport and bullying
October 2007	Fear Of Crime	Spelthorne Youth Council	9	Travelling/walking after dark
April 2006	Police Authority	Web survey	57	Groups/gangs intimidating behaviour
October 2005	Transport	Young people in Tandridge	109	Poor awareness of student discounts on public transport
November 2005	Young Carers	Young Carers Forum	4	More places to go and things to do in suitable locations and suitable times to meet their needs
September 2006	Children and Young People's Trust	Youth advocates	Not recorded	Create a charter commitment to consult more widely with young people
September 2006	Choices 16+	Redhill young people	25	Concern getting to/from college on public transport
March 2009	Young Mums	Horley young people	10	It would be easier to get back into EET with more flexible (part time) provision
May 2009	Places to go, things to do	Woking young people	26	Poor public transport. High cost of activities
December 2006	Young People In Care	1 to 1 sessions in Surrey Heath	13	Poor awareness of where/how to access support and guidance regarding education and lifestyle choices
April 2010	NEET	Focus groups across the county	76	Young People are being hit hardest by the recession – particularly NEET young people – sense of hopelessness going forward

The Youth Justice Service (YJS) gives young people an opportunity to identify their own risks and strengths in their initial assessment document as well as seeking feedback at key points in the restorative justice process. The restorative justice programme often helps young people move forward positively. In addition to this engagement, the YJS issues a questionnaire to its users with a 10% response rate. There has also been voluntary forums set up to gain users' opinions and initiate change.

The key themes that are common to the significant majority of these reports have not changed materially from those identified in 'Youth Matters' (1996) and 'Young people are talking ... Are you listening?' (1998):

- the transport network within the County is difficult to access, expensive and unreliable for young people
- young people feel they need better access to safe places and activities
- young people feel they are treated unfairly.
- drug and alcohol issues continue to affect and worry them
- services need to be young person centred
- bullying is an ongoing issue
- access to sexual health services is important and need to be where young people want them
- young people have rich and varied histories, abilities and aspirations and should not be seen as a homogenous cohort based on age
- young people consistently rate the services highly when they receive them but accessibility is an issue

Despite past engagement with young people, the information gathered and the opinions gained do not appear to have had an impact on the way the county council works to address the social issues faced by Young People. To date, participation activity has been positive but uncoordinated and not used well. It has been reliant on specialists rather than being embedded within the wider workforce. The quality of engagement can be improved if it is integrated into how the organisation conducts its business processes whilst ensuring that young people become recognisable assets within the services.

Increasingly young people are using social networking and online facilities to voice their opinion and concerns about issues they feel are important. Young people have identified a need for online, easily accessible information and more web based provision that would be of use to them. Some services have adopted this feedback into their websites with successful results (Surrey Connexions), however, websites such as 'URCounty' and 'go2do' were never adopted by young people. GOSYP, our new web platform, is yet to be launched.

Each section of this document has been consulted on with the group to which it refers. The young person's comment that appears on each page has been provided through Services for Young People's consultations and meetings. These comments reflect the fact that young people have been given the opportunity to talk about how they feel and provide a snap shot of how individuals in this group may be thinking.

## Key Issues

- The Council does not routinely seek the views of young people when commissioning or recommissioning services
- Young people are not informed about the findings of consultation
- There is little evidence of young people's input/feedback being used by the council to inform service development or improvement
- The Council does not exploit the opportunities offered by digital engagement including online platforms

# MEMBER FEEDBACK

This document draws together an assessment of what young people need based on the data available to us and to a lesser extent, previous consultation. We did not want this assessment to be purely based on what adults think young people need. Nor do we intend to consult on objective data and information about Surrey and its young people. However, the document does recognise the value of elected members as community leaders and advocates for the youth sector and their views and opinions have informed this assessment and ultimately our options for delivery. Throughout the process of developing the needs assessment, officers have consulted member, on an individual basis, at Local Area Committees and at Select Committees. By listening and taking account of member insights, such as the importance of physical activity and the need for positive role models, a range of opinions and concerns have been highlighted in relation to the needs of young people and the wider youth sector. Whilst this data is not objectively verifiable it is nonetheless valuable.

We have been told that there is a lack of provision for young people and that "young people need more things to do and more places to go". There is a sense that most of the County Council's provision is targeted at vulnerable young people, detracting focus from prevention and disadvantaging well behaved young people. Indeed, the



# SURREY IN CONTEXT

## Demographics

The number of 13-19 year olds has had to be estimated for this document, as no official data is available. Subtracting the number of live births for 10-12 year olds leaves an estimate of 100,293 13-19 year olds in 2010. However, this does not take into consideration any inward or outward migration (National Census, 2001).

focus of members is very much on local universal provision. There is often tension between the apparent focus of the youth service on targeted work to the detriment of open access provision. It is widely accepted that the young people using the so-called 'universal' provision are more likely to be from Surrey's 10% of income-deprived households, while teenagers from more affluent backgrounds have access to a range of opportunities that others do not.

There is a strong view amongst the elected body that the voluntary, community and faith sector (VCFS) carry out excellent work and need more support from the County Council. There is a view that the VCFS could perhaps, provide more services cost effectively. Advocating for the VCFS, members have raised issues concerning the mechanism for contracting and allocating grant aid to the voluntary sector, suggesting that contracts are too short and the administration involved in contracting is burdensome to small organisations.

Buildings are a key issue, specifically access to buildings and the length of leases where the County Council acts as landlord. Members' views on buildings vary, often centres for young people are seen as a vital part of community infrastructure. Some have expressed the view that the actual work carried out with young people is more important than a centre or a building. A consensus can be identified from the feedback received regarding the need for young people to have safe places to 'hang out'. There is undoubtedly frustration amongst members in relation to the buildings for young people: the state of repair, the use and under use by young people and how we work with the voluntary sector.

Overall, elected members have lots of positive feedback to give about services offered to young people but there is no doubt that they wish to see change and improvements in the services young people receive at a local level.

No. of young people in Surrey	2010	2020	% change
Aged 10 - 14	65,500	73,200	+11.76%
Aged 15 - 19	68,100	64,900	-4.7%
Total 10 - 19 year olds	133,600	138,100	+3.37%

## The National and International Context

The Department for Communities and Local Government's (DCLG) Child Well-Being Index ranks Surrey 5th overall when compared to all local authority areas in the UK (2009). This national success could misleadingly indicate that Surrey children currently enjoy a world-class start to life but needs to be viewed in the context of the UK's poor international performance. Three international studies of children's and young people's well being undertaken by the Child Poverty Action Group in 2009 ranked the UK amongst the bottom performers in comparison with 20 to 30 other comparable rich nations. For Surrey children to be successful in a highly competitive global economy we will need to buck the national trend further and achieve outcomes that match or better those in similar communities in North America and Northern Europe and to be competitive with newly emerging economies such as India and China.

## The Local Context: Growing up in Surrey

1 in 60 of the child population in England and Wales resides in Surrey. The county's 13-19 aged population of 100,293 mostly experience good health, are safe, well educated and have good employment and leisure opportunities. For most Surrey children and young people the affluence of the County, good family life and access to good or better public and private services contribute to success throughout childhood. To grow up in Surrey is to grow up in one of the

most prosperous and economically competitive parts of Great Britain. The county's economy is shaped by its proximity to London and because of this it has opportunities and challenges in common with similar places across the world that serve as the prosperous hinterlands of metropolitan areas.

However, in comparison to similar communities in other rich nations, Surrey children and young people do not fare as well. We want all children in Surrey to have a world-class start to life; to be happy, healthy, safe and well educated, to have access to high quality leisure and cultural opportunities and to make a positive contribution to society and the economic prosperity of the nation. To achieve this, we will need to ensure that children are involved in robust and enduring positive relationships and that we promote stability in family life.

Hidden Surrey (2004), a report commissioned by Surrey Community Foundation stated that, "Surrey is a county of contradictions. Surrey's appearance as a wealthy county is deceptive. Throughout there are tight pockets of deprivation, enclosed within housing estates or even within a few streets, with high levels of child poverty, low income, poor mental health and other significant problems. Often they are adjacent to affluent areas that camouflage the extent of need, driving down the statistics and diverting public funds to areas of more widespread poverty in other parts of the country."

### **Local Labour Market and Economy**

Surrey's location in the south east of England and close proximity to London has resulted in Surrey becoming one of the most affluent counties in the UK. It has the highest GDP per capita and highest cost of living in the UK outside of London, with Dorking seeing the fastest rise in house prices in the South East (over 75%) from 2002 to 2007 (Thornton, 2003). Surrey has a strong economy, but is experiencing the impact of the national recession in 2010. The skills and occupational attributes of Surrey's local workforce are strong. Surrey has historically had low levels of unemployment - the claimant rate in Surrey was 0.7% in May 2008, compared to 1.4% for the South East. Due to the recession, the Surrey rate has increased, reaching 2.2% in Jan 2010, compared to 3.2% for the South East. The number of Job Seekers Allowance claimants has risen from 6,095 at end Sept 2008 to 14,925 in Jan 2010, whilst the number of long term unemployed has increased from 380 to 1,595 over the same period.

The proportion of young people Not in Education, Employment or Training has historically been low, at about 3%, but this has recently risen and was 4.0% (seasonally adjusted) in Dec 2009.





# TRANSPORT

## Literature Review

Transport enables young people to engage in positive activities and needs to be accessible and affordable. Transport for London (TfL) has engaged fully with this issue and has numerous schemes available for young people living and studying in London. Young people aged between 11-15 are entitled to free travel on buses and trams, they are also given discounts on underground fares. Young people aged 16-18 qualify for reduced travel costs of up to half the full adult fare. Young people aged 18+ and still in further education are entitled to 30% off regular adult fares (TfL, online resource). A condition of the young person discounts is conforming to the young person's behavioural code (TfL, Behavioural code, online resource). The behavioural code is made clear to each young person when they receive their Oyster card and failure to comply with it may result in loss of travel privileges. If a young person loses their travel privileges as a result of breaking the behavioural code their parents are notified and told how they can re-apply. Travel privileges can be earned back by volunteering in the community for 6 hours. Travelling across the city enables young people to experience world-class museums and positive activities at an affordable price.

## Commentary

Numerous studies have been undertaken in relation to young people accessing key services by public transport and the difficulties they face. These include: Young People and transport: Their needs and requirements (Department for Transport (DfT), 2006) and Transport Guidance: Supporting Access to Positive Activities (DCSF, 2010). The studies identify that there are numerous barriers faced by young people using public transport. These barriers often have a negative impact on accessing education and leisure activities.

Surrey County Council's recent Accessibility Project confirmed that young people in Surrey face the following transport barriers: cost, availability & frequency, safety, rurality, lack of information, attitudes of transport staff and accessibility. The actions to be taken forward relating to the project have been linked to existing service plans within SCC and the relevant KPIs/NIs in the Transport for Surrey Service Delivery Plan 2009-2013.

For many young people a lack of transport can be socially isolating. Without adequate transport services a young person may be discouraged from continuing in further education or accessing social activities. The choice of employment or training may also be limited by barriers to travel. Many young people, especially those from lower income families, find public transport costs too high. There is no statutory duty on local authorities to provide concessionary fares schemes, which allow students to travel more cheaply. SCC administers a Student Fare Card scheme, which enables learners (16-19) to travel on buses and trains at the fare applicable to under 16s (usually 50% of the adult fare). The student fare cards are issued primarily for the home to school/college journey. Young people can also obtain half price travel on journeys at the weekend and off peak for leisure and social purposes.

Many young people find that the lack of available bus services, particularly at the weekends and in the evenings, is a barrier that often prevents access to services. Young people living in rural areas suffer from either a lack of services or very infrequent services. SCC is currently undertaking a Bus Review. Bus routes across the county are being reviewed to assess whether essential services can be improved and poorly used services reduced or stopped. A survey of current bus timetables for services between villages and principal towns across Surrey shows that the last bus home on a Friday or Saturday evening is frequently as early as 7.30 pm indicated by the heat maps on the following page.

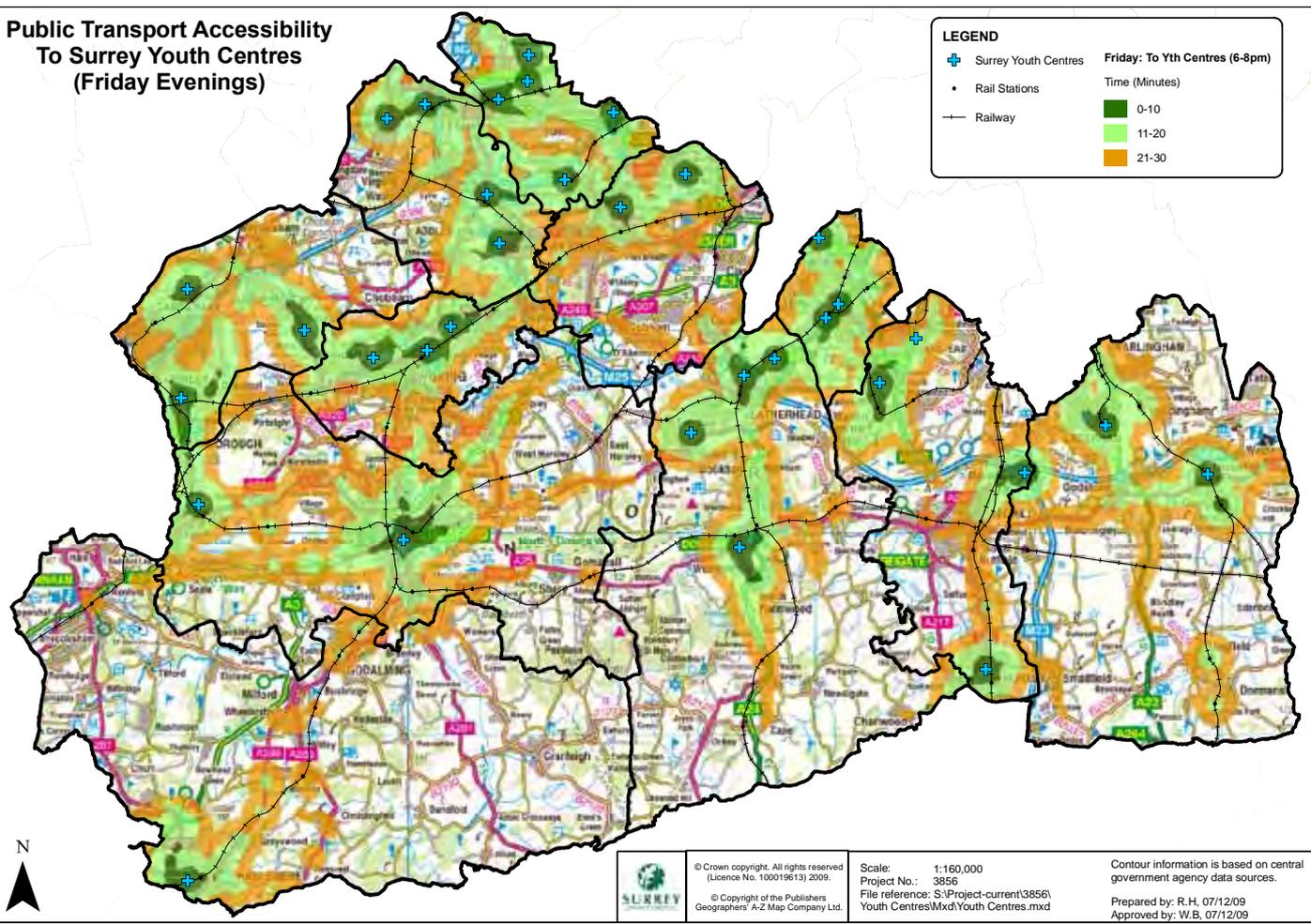
Young people have concerns about safety when using public transport and at transport interchanges. There is a perceived fear of crime that can act as a barrier to accessing transport. SCC works in partnership with transport operators to develop safety improvements at transport interchanges such as improved lighting and additional CCTV. On-bus and on-train safety is also important to ensure the safety of passengers and staff. Services in more rural areas are often less frequent or not available due to the lack of demand for services. SCC tries to ensure that there is a range of different transport options available to young people in the more rural areas of Surrey. For example, non-traditional transport schemes such as Wheels 2 Learn, demand responsive services, taxi voucher schemes and community

### Public Transport Accessibility To Surrey Youth Centres (Friday Evenings)

**LEGEND**

- + Surrey Youth Centres
- Rail Stations
- Railway

Friday: To Yth Centres (6-8pm)	
Time (Minutes)	
	0-10
	11-20
	21-30



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved (Licence No. 100019613) 2009.  
 © Copyright of the Publishers Geographers A-Z Map Company Ltd.

Scale: 1:160,000  
 Project No.: 3856  
 File reference: S:\Project-current\3856\ Youth Centres\Mxd\Youth Centres.mxd

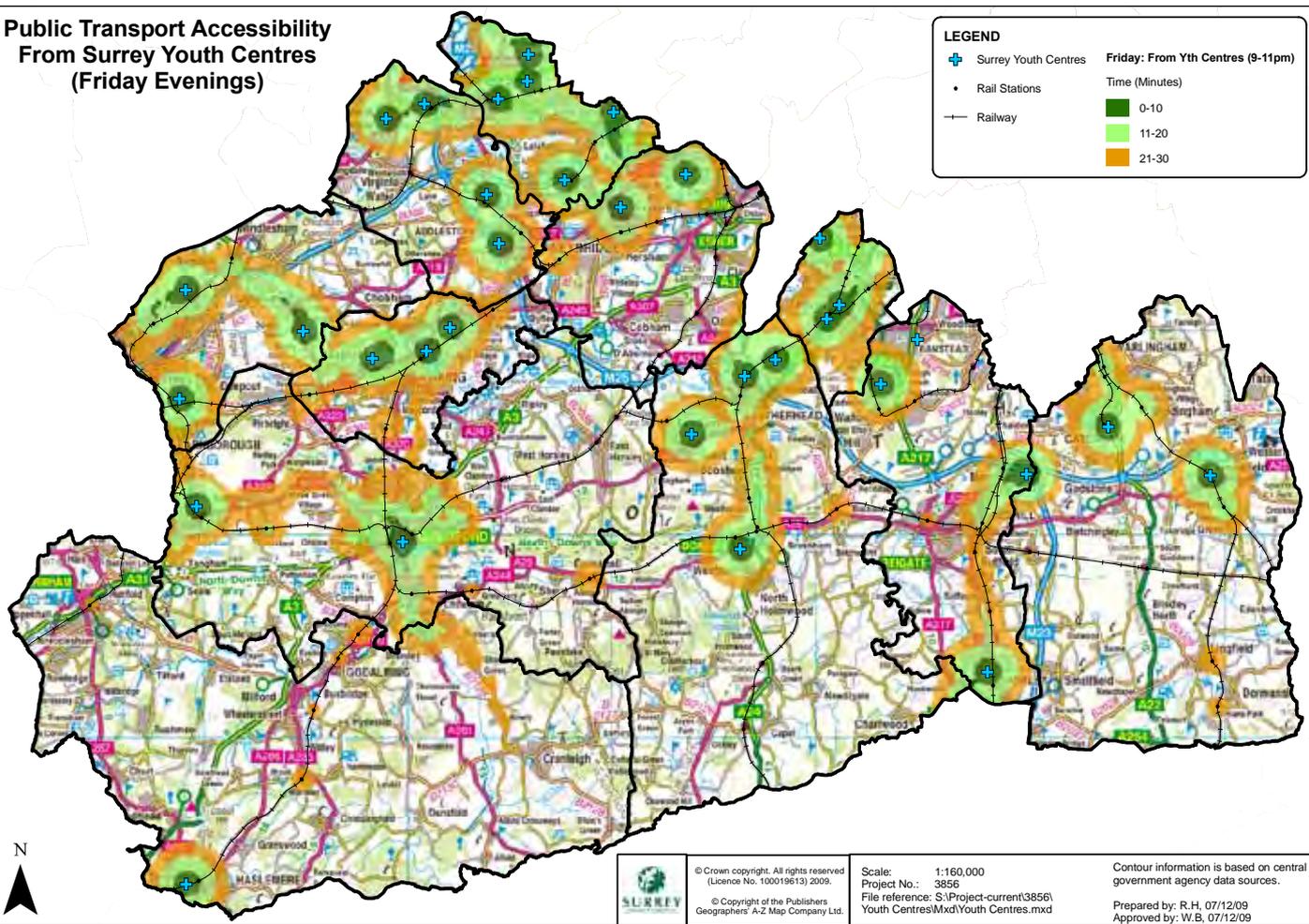
Contour information is based on central government agency data sources.  
 Prepared by: R.H. 07/12/09  
 Approved by: W.B. 07/12/09

### Public Transport Accessibility From Surrey Youth Centres (Friday Evenings)

**LEGEND**

- + Surrey Youth Centres
- Rail Stations
- Railway

Friday: From Yth Centres (9-11pm)	
Time (Minutes)	
	0-10
	11-20
	21-30



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved (Licence No. 100019613) 2009.  
 © Copyright of the Publishers Geographers A-Z Map Company Ltd.

Scale: 1:160,000  
 Project No.: 3856  
 File reference: S:\Project-current\3856\ Youth Centres\Mxd\Youth Centres.mxd

Contour information is based on central government agency data sources.  
 Prepared by: R.H. 07/12/09  
 Approved by: W.B. 07/12/09

# UNIVERSAL NEED

## Youth Work

There are needs that are common to all young people which are predominantly met by the family and a range of universal services such as schools, GPs, maternity services and nurseries. Cultural services such as parks and open spaces, libraries and museums, leisure and recreation centres, art and heritage are also universal in nature and can be enjoyed by anyone. The voluntary sector provides services that contribute and support civic society from the village fête to church youth groups to the soup kitchen, these services are not State lead but born out of community need and self-reliance. Universal services are defined by their generic nature; public services also provide more targeted services often where an intervention is needed to address a problem. Additionally, there are specialist services that are designed to meet the acute needs of the most vulnerable and problematic individuals in our society.

The universal needs of young people that are distinct from those of vulnerable or at risk young people or minority young people can be summarised as follows: the need to navigate the transition from childhood to adolescence to adulthood, the development of social skills, motivation, and confidence, an understanding of self and identity, and the ability to work in a team. Cultural fulfilment is a universal human need, the benefits of cultural activity, arts, sport, literature, open spaces are significant. Finally, young people, with the exception of those with the most complex needs, have to make decision about their education, training and careers. To do this, all young people need information, advice and guidance in order to make the most informed decisions.

The developmental needs of young people are intrinsically linked to the transitional nature of adolescence. Universal need in the context of this document is taken to mean all of the developmental needs that teenagers have in order to successfully make the transition from adolescence to adulthood. This does not include education, health and essential needs, such as shelter and food, but refers to how individuals gain a sense of self and identity through their experiences and activities.

Erikson's theory on stages of psychosocial development suggests that during adolescence (12-18) young people must develop a sense of personal identity (Erikson, 1994). Failure to achieve this leads to role confusion, lack of confidence, lack of motivation and a poor understanding of self, which increases vulnerability in an individual. Therefore, young people must be exposed to situations and support that will enable the development of a strong sense of self. Adolescents will experiment with identities and test



transport based schemes, may assist young people in the rural parts of Surrey to access essential services.

Young people report that there is a lack of information on transport services and the financial support they could apply for. They find it hard to access the right information and sometimes it is not in an appropriate format. SCC has developed a dedicated transport website for students accessing further education. Young people helped design the site and it enables students and parents to obtain simple information on how to access their school/college. The site also includes useful information relating to the transport assistance that is available. Many young people feel that transport drivers are often dismissive of them, unhelpful and rude. This leads to young people being hesitant to use public transport. SCC works with transport operators in the county to ensure that relations between drivers and young people are positive. Young people with learning difficulties/disabilities often find it difficult or impossible to access transport services and lack of accessible transport is often cited as a barrier. SCC has an Independent Travel Training scheme, which supports young people with disabilities to develop the skills to travel independently on public transport. The training can help raise a young person's confidence, decrease dependency on others and encourage further independence in other areas of life.

### Key Issues

The cost of public transport is a barrier to some young people accessing services that are not local

- Young people living in rural areas find it hard to access services which are not local
- Young people do not always feel safe when using public transport

boundaries that may be imposed by family, friends or society. Marcia's theory of identity development separates this process into two stages – exploration of different identities and then commitment to the chosen identity (Whitbourne 1987). During this stage of development, teenagers must go through new experiences in order to break away from their childhood identity and then commit to a personal identity of their choosing. It is when the selected identity conflicts with a social norm that social isolation and exclusion can result. This creates a need for an intervention to enable the young person to pursue and explore the identity they have chosen. Identity however, is a dynamic construct that changes over time according to the experiences the young person has had (Hewstone, Stroebe, Jonas, 2007).

Prior to the adolescent stage, young people should have learnt how to cope with social and academic demands. Not all young people achieve this. Not reaching this stage means that the developmental need still exists and, if not fulfilled, can lead to social exclusion and anti-social behaviour (Slater & Bremner, 2003). It is crucial that young people have a social network made up of parents, schools and the wider community that encourage experimentation and exploration that will foster the achievement of identity.

How young people spend their leisure time has a significant impact on the skills and the life long habits they develop (DCSF, 2007). Participation in constructive leisure-time activities, particularly those that are sustained through the teenage years, can have a significant impact on young people's resilience and outcomes in later life. International evidence demonstrates that participation in positive activities can help to improve attitudes to, and engagement with, school; build social and communication skills; help young people avoid taking risks such as experimenting with drugs or being involved in anti-social behaviour or crime and improve their self-confidence and self-esteem. Participation can also help increase the resilience of young people who are trying to rebuild their lives; for example, young offenders who are trying to change their behaviours and lifestyles. Participation in positive activities also provides opportunities for building relationships with positive role models and for mixing with and bridging gaps between, young people from different ethnic and faith groups as well as different generations – thereby building community cohesion. They can also act as a gateway to support services, which can provide additional help if and when things start to go wrong.

Recent consultation carried out by the government with 19,000 young people, highlighted that they wanted:

- to be treated as individuals
- services that were flexible and responsive to their needs
- a diverse range of good quality activities
- involvement in how funding is spent on activities

- opportunities to volunteer, if their efforts were recognised in some way

In particular, 73% of young people thought that having more places for young people to go would stop some teenagers getting into trouble and 71% of young people said that they would do up to 4 hours of activities per week in their spare time if they had the opportunity.

The nature of universal need makes it difficult to measure. We know that there are 966 NEET young people in Surrey and we can analyse their related needs. However, we struggle to quantify the level of personal development of 100,000 teenagers. Therefore, data and information in relation to universal need, specifically in Surrey, is very limited if not completely absent. We know what the research tells us and what young people say they need: local quantifiable data is harder to come by.

## **Making informed decisions about education, training and careers**

Good quality information, advice and guidance (IAG) underpinned by effective careers education supports young people's progression and enables them to make successful transitions through learning and into work. It helps them make the right learning and career choices and enables them to find answers to the questions and issues, which can arise in their personal lives. Research evidence (DCSF, 2007) shows that young people who receive good quality IAG achieve more and are less likely to drop out or change courses than those who do not. IAG is an umbrella term. It covers a range of activities and interventions that help young people to become more self-reliant and better able to manage their personal and career development, including learning. IAG includes:

- the provision of accurate, up-to-date and objective information on opportunities, progression routes, choices, where to find help and advice and how to access it
- the provision of advice through activities that help young people to gather, understand and interpret information and apply it to their own situation
- the provision of impartial guidance and specialist support to help young people understand themselves and their needs, confront barriers, resolve conflicts, develop new perspectives and make progress

The transition from education to work is an important but often difficult stage in a young person's life. If an individual makes the wrong decisions it can leave them isolated and at risk of becoming NEET and of exhibiting anti-social behaviour in the future (Russell, Simmons & Thompson, 2010; Armstrong & Davies, 2007; Farrington, Gallagher, Morley, St Ledger & West, 1986). Young people feel positive

about the advice they get from services; however, increasingly, young people are getting advice from other additional sources such as family and friends (Witherspoon, 1995). Little research has been conducted into how young people make their career and personal decisions. Recent research suggests that the assumption in policy that good quality guidance and better information can help most young people to make “correct” career decisions when they leave school are fallacious. Changes of mind are common for young people and this needs to be incorporated into policy (Hodkinson, 1998). The use of a marketised system driven by targets and funding constraints like Connexions can compromise the ability of practitioners to best meet the needs of young people struggling with difficult circumstances (Russell et al. 2010). It is therefore, important to have a flexible approach with the services so that each individual gets the service and information he/she requires when he/she needs it (Armstrong et al, 2007).

The government first announced its intention to set up an IAG support service for young people in Learning to Succeed: a new framework for post 16 learning (1999) which described ‘a smooth transition from compulsory schooling to post-16 learning’ and to the world of work. The Connexions service was consequently established in 2001 to provide high-quality, impartial IAG (including careers advice and guidance), together with access to personal development opportunities to help remove barriers to learning and progression and ensure young people make a smooth transition to adulthood and working life.

The Connexions ‘universal provision’ ensures IAG is available to all young people aged 13 to 19 regardless of need and those aged up to 24 with a learning difficulty or disability and is based on eight principles:

- raising aspirations - setting high expectations of every individual
- meeting individual need - and overcoming barriers to learning
- taking account of the views of young people - individually and collectively
- inclusion - keeping young people in mainstream education and training and preventing them moving to the margins of their community
- partnership - agencies collaborating to achieve more for young people, parents and communities than agencies working in isolation
- community involvement and neighbourhood renewal - through personal advisers brokering access to local welfare, health, arts, sport and guidance networks
- extending opportunity and equality of opportunity - raising participation and achievement levels for all young people, influencing the availability, suitability and quality of provision and raising awareness of opportunities

- evidence based practice - ensuring that new interventions are based on rigorous research and evaluation into ‘what works’

‘Youth Matters’ (2005) - argued that all young people should be able to access ‘quality’ information, advice and guidance. The paper continued: ‘The advice should be impartial, comprehensive and free from stereotyping. It should be available in ways that young people want – for example, face-to-face support and advice from people who know them and their abilities; but also on demand and interactively via the web, text and telephone’.

The Education and Skills Act 2008 transferred the statutory responsibility for the delivery of Connexions services to Local Authorities, so that they can integrate IAG with the wider youth support service. The Connexions service brand is to be retained for IAG.

With the participation age expected to increase in stages to 18 by 2015, it is more important than ever that all young people know about the different learning routes and qualifications available to them; including Diplomas, Apprenticeships and Foundation Learning as well as GCSEs and A Levels. To ensure this is effectively communicated, DCSF’s new IAG Strategy (DCSF, 2009) sets out 12 quality standards that define the Government’s expectations for the delivery of IAG relevant for the demands of the 21st Century. Central to the strategy is an “IAG Guarantee” which is intended to ensure all young people and their parents, are aware of the IAG services available to them and are able to access the relevant support. These standards are stated in full in the National Policy Context section of this document.

In spite of the current economic difficulties, the global economy is expected to double in size by 2030, creating up to a billion new jobs in high-skilled industries. This represents a huge change in the jobs market, which will require young people to have high quality, well-rounded education, with relevant and rigorous qualifications and broader employability skills to prosper in this changing market. The universal IAG offer is essential in supporting Surrey young people in achieving this.

## Cultural Fulfilment

Culture is not easily defined, as it means many things to many people. In its broadest sense, culture extends to all mental and spiritual activities through which we connect with others ranging from morals and customs, scientific and political ideas, to activities and tasks. The government’s definition is that: “Culture has both a material and value dimension and includes a wide range of activities, including arts, media, sports, parks, museums, libraries, the built heritage, the countryside, playgrounds and tourism.”



Participation in cultural activities by young people has been linked to an increase in self-esteem, self-confidence, teamwork skills and awareness of others. The positive effects that participating in music can have on young people was highlighted in a report by Lamont (2001). It showed that learning to play musical instruments boosted young people's IQs by improving their spatial-temporal abilities. Musical participation was shown to lead to young people identifying more strongly with their school, leading to higher levels of academic success.

Participation in sporting activities is generally, considered to be directly linked to increased quality of life and over the past few years many literature reviews have been commissioned to discover whether there is any empirical evidence to support this. A think piece commissioned by the Scottish Executive showed that for young people there was a strong correlation between participation in sport and other outcomes such as personal growth, social integration, social support and community wellbeing (Scottish executive social research department, 2006). Apart from the obvious physical benefits, sport also helps increase mental wellbeing by alleviating depression and raising self-esteem.

Culture has been recognised by the government as a key tool in tackling anti-social behaviour and street crime. Testway Housing in partnership with Andover Rugby Club worked on a project to get many of the most difficult young people from housing estates into rugby during the holidays. The local police superintendent confirmed that the scheme had contributed to a 46% reduction in vandalism (Everybody wins, Online resource).

The impact of libraries on quality of life has also been looked at by many studies, showing that greater access to libraries leads to an increase in academic aptitude across a range of subjects. Research from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development showed that reading enjoyment is more important for young people's educational success than their family's socio-economic status (2002). Reading for

pleasure could therefore be one important way to help combat social exclusion and raise educational standards.

Surrey County Council Cultural Services are a suite of universal services delivered throughout the county. Cultural Services comprises of Adult and Community Learning, Libraries, Surrey Arts and Surrey Heritage. They have in common the ability to provide inspiration, creativity, information and self-development to enrich people's lives. They also have an important role in preventing issues becoming problems, often at considerable expense. They make a significant contribution to the work of other partners and among groups such as youth services, adult social care, voluntary, community, faith, health, districts and boroughs. Other cultural opportunities provided by Surrey County Council services include youth centres, youth participation and outreach work, countryside services and extended school activities.

District and Borough authorities in Surrey directly provide a range of services including arts, sport development and facilities, leisure centres, parks and open spaces. Local authorities also support cultural opportunities indirectly through partnerships, funding and facilities.

The voluntary, community and faith sectors are major providers of cultural opportunities underpinned by volunteers. There are 6,000 voluntary, community and faith groups in Surrey providing for cultural needs as diverse as running independent museums and uniform groups like the scouts. The commercial sector is equally diverse and part of the social fabric of our communities including restaurants, bars, theatres, galleries, sports clubs, music venues, all providing places to visit or work.

'Taking Part in Surrey: A culture strategy for an active, creative and inclusive county 2008-2011', brought together all these partners to help inform planning and delivery and to highlight the priority issues:

- Promote participation – taking into account the diversity of people's needs
- Develop Surrey's identity, image and sense of place
- Support the stewardship of cultural assets
- Develop learning opportunities
- Collaborate on financial stability
- Support volunteers

## 14 - 19 Education and Training

As a result of the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act local authorities are now lead commissioners (from 1st April 2010) of 14-19 education and training. This means Surrey County Council has a new duty to provide appropriate education and training opportunities for all young

people in the county aged 14-19 and up to 25 for learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities.

Good progress has been achieved nationally in increasing participation, achievement and progression through a range of developments including through improving information, advice and guidance and increasing the range and flexibility of provision, such as the development of the 4 learning pathways - general qualifications (GCSEs and A Levels), Diplomas, Apprenticeships and Foundation Learning (Kewin, Tucker, Neat and Corney, 2009). Higher levels of participation in education and training for young people aged 16-18 have been shown to have wider benefits beyond improving educational outcomes and progression to employment; including addressing the wider issues of lack of social and political participation, poor physical and mental health, drug abuse and criminality (Bynner and Parsons, 2002).

However, there is much still to be achieved as many vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are over-represented in those not participating. Groups not participating can be considered as young people who are NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training) or JWT (in Jobs Without Training) but much more is known about the former group (Spielhofer, Walker, Gagg, Schagen and O'Donnell, 2007).

Vulnerable groups who are over-represented in those not participating are young people who are looked after; teenage parents; young carers; young people with chronic illness and disability; young people at risk of suicide; young people with mental illness, young people with risk behaviours, including smoking, drinking alcohol and drug misuse; young people involved in crime (Coles, Hutton, Bradshaw, Craig, Godfrey and Johnson, 2002).

In 2008-9, the Learning and Skills Council offered around 22,000 learning opportunities to young people aged 16-18 in Surrey, delivered through a range of providers including colleges, schools, private companies and the voluntary sector. This cohort includes the full spectrum of young people in the county, covering different ethnic groups, learners with varying additional needs and vulnerable groups, as well as some young people who are resident in other areas but travel to learn in Surrey.

Looking ahead, population projections for 2008 through to 2012 show a small decline in Surrey's 15-19 cohort from 68,800 to 66,600, a 3% decrease. Participation levels are currently 87% for year 12 and 80% for year 13. The Raising of the Participation Age will require 100% participation for all 16 year olds in 2013 and for all 17 year olds in 2015. This requires about 4,300 additional young people to be participating in education or training by 2015, comprising around 1,000 young people who are currently NEET, 2,200 who are in jobs without training and a further 1,100 whose

activity is currently unknown. Each of these different groups will present different challenges to the local authority in its new role as lead commissioner. Births in Surrey increased by over 1,700 from 2001 to 2007, growth of over 16%. If these young people remain in Surrey and a similar trend is experienced in neighbouring authorities, then there will be an increase of over 16% in numbers of learners requiring post-16 education and training between 2017 and 2023. This will be in addition to the expanded provision required to meet universal participation by 2015.

Surrey County Council is statutorily required to complete a needs analysis to inform the development of its 16-19 Commissioning Plan for 2011-12. The 14-19 Commissioning Service is therefore conducting a separate needs analysis which, although linked to this broader needs assessment, will focus specifically on the education and training needs of young people in Surrey. Through this process key issues and areas for development will be identified and reported.

## Key Issues

- The universal development needs of a minority of young people are unable to be met by families, schools and communities alone. Where universal developmental needs are not met transition to adulthood may require additional support
- Young people are insufficiently aware of the range of social, cultural and recreational opportunities available
- Some young people do not access (or find it hard to access) the social, cultural and recreational offer
- Non engagement in positive activity increases the likelihood of involvement in risk taking behaviour
- There is a relationship between informed decisions by 14 to 19 year olds regarding education, training and careers and prevention of negative outcomes such as unemployment
- An increase is anticipated in the number of young people requiring places in education or jobs with training (following implementation of Raising of the Participation Age)
- The population of young people aged 16+ will increase by 16% from 2016
- Learners with additional needs tend to under-achieve
- Vulnerable young people and those with additional needs require access to specialist IAG

# VULNERABLE AND MINORITY GROUPS

Some young people experience vulnerability and risk as teenagers; it is these groups that need additional support. The needs described in this section relate to the youth agenda and the scope of this assessment. Often professionals define young people in terms of their presenting needs rather than see them as assets improving their own outcomes. Changing this is fundamental to our future approach. There is significant focus on risk in this assessment; this is due to the role of public services and the policy drivers nationally.

Some young people are in minority groups. They may be gay, or black or disabled, these groups are not automatically vulnerable by virtue of their difference but they can face greater challenge such as prejudice or discrimination. Teenagers from minority groups often need greater support in forming their personal identity and establishing a sense of self as an adult. Young people in minority groups may also be disproportionately represented in the vulnerable groups.

Calculated number of young people aged 13-19 in each group in 2008/09 (unless otherwise stated)	
Total 13 - 19 year olds	100,293
Number living in Deprivation	10,330
<b>Vulnerable groups</b>	
Number in Youth Justice System	1,643
Number of homeless	374
Number not in education, employment or training	966
Number with Less than 60% school attendance	664
Number with permanent exclusion	128
Number with poor emotional wellbeing	0
Number who substance misuse	608
Number of teenage conceptions	488
Number of teenage mothers	205

Calculated number of young people aged 13-19 in each group in 2008/09 (unless otherwise stated)	
Number of young carers	272
<b>Minority groups</b>	
Number in black and minority ethnic groups	10,733
Number with special educational need	3,143
Number of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and questioning young people	4,860
Number of young people with disabilities	750
Number of Gypsy, Roma Traveller young people	1,105
Number of obese young people	15,957
Number of children in need,	2,708
Number of children in care	506
Number of unaccompanied asylum seekers	98

## Commentary

Professionals and practitioners who work with young people know that a young person can experience several vulnerabilities at the same time. For example, a young person who is not in education training or employment may be offending, be in care and be misusing drugs.

Therefore, the number of vulnerable young people cannot be calculated by simply adding together the cohorts of the different groups. A number of different management information systems are used across the sector and a young person is likely to have records on more than one system. Currently, the only way to calculate the overlaps between cohorts held on different systems is to download information from each system and manually cross check a young person against the records from each; a prohibitively time consuming exercise. Overlaps are thus currently limited by the data recorded within individual management information systems, such as that used by the Youth Justice Service.

The overlaps that are known are:

- Young people with less than 60% attendance who received three or more fixed term exclusions accounted for 13.8% of those with low attendance at mainstream schools and 12.3% of young people with less than 60%



# DEPRIVATION

Number in Cohort - 100,293 13-19 year olds in 2010 (estimated)

10.3% live in deprivation = 10,330

The Index of Multiple Deprivation Report (IMD, 2007) is the tool used by the government to identify deprivation levels across the country. The report combines a number of indicators covering a range of economic, social and housing issues into a single measure of deprivation. This figure is then used to identify deprivation hotspots across the country. The IMD, (2007) is drawn upon here to illustrate deprivation across Surrey. As part of the report, supplementary sections are provided detailing deprivation affecting children. The Income Deprivation Affecting Children index is one of the supplementary sections, which identifies the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income-deprived households.

attendance had a mainstream statement or were on a school action plus plan.

- 53% of young people within the youth justice system had a history of low attendance and 15% young people currently NEET were in the youth justice system. For those receiving a court outcome 54.4% were in special schools, therefore, holding statements for emotional and behavioural difficulties and 16.7% had been permanently excluded.
- Of the 374 young people who were homeless in 2009, 21 were in the Youth Justice System and 23 were teen parents. Of the 608 young people who received support from DAAT, 155 were in the Youth Justice System.

## Key Issues

- Young people experience multiple needs and can be in more than one vulnerable group at the same time
- Management information systems are not integrated; comprehensive information on multiple need is not available

## Literature Review

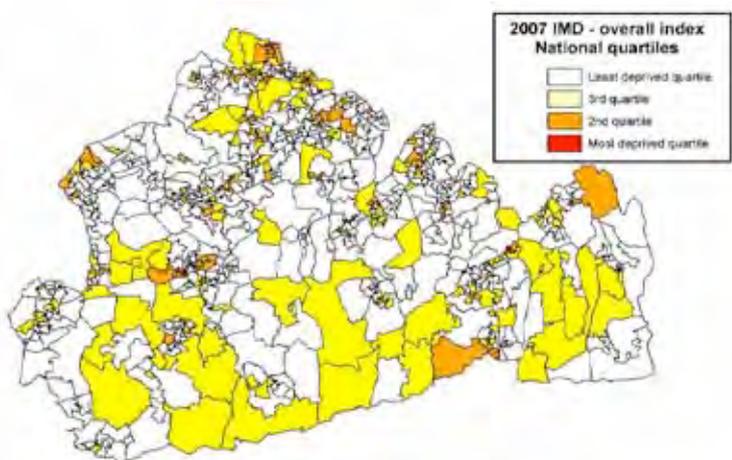
Social deprivation refers to a level of poverty where elements needed to lead a healthy and prosperous life are absent (Cuff, Sharrock & Francis, 1990). Living in an area of deprivation will impact on various aspects of an individual's life including the quality of education received, employment opportunities, quality of hospitals, levels of health, levels of crime and quality of housing (Marsh, Keating, Punch & Harden, 2009; Carstairs, 1995). Lack of open spaces amongst housing estates is a measure of deprivation; this simple factor enables young people to do physical exercise and thus tackle obesity and keep them healthy. Young people living in areas of deprivation have less access to open spaces and so have a greater chance of being unhealthy (Ellaway, Kirk, Macintyre & Mutrie, 2007). The effects of deprivation on the health of a community are well documented as levels of musculoskeletal pain (Urwin, Symmons, Allison, Brammah, Busby, Roxby, Simmons and Williams, 1998), health differences (Carstairs & Morris, 1989) and mortality rates (Sloggett & Joshi, 1994) are higher in those from deprived communities. The adverse affects of living in an area of deprivation means interventions need to be targeted at the poorest communities if the inequalities are to be rectified (Ashworth, Seed, Armstrong, Durbaba and Jones, R, 2007).

*"It's hard living on the estate. Once a week we get to come here and escape from the bad things that go on. People do them things coz they have no money, what else are they gonna do?"*

*Jonathan aged 14*

## Key indicators

The heat map uses data from the IMD, (2007) to illustrate the deprivation across Surrey.



Surrey overall has a wide distribution of the least deprived areas in the country. However there are a number of isolated patches of deprivation in the county.

(Graphic produced by Surrey County Council)

The table below, using information from the IMD, (2007), illustrates the areas in Surrey with the highest levels of income deprivation affecting children. It also shows each borough and district rank from the national database of 364 areas across the country; the lower the score the lower the levels of deprivation in the area.

IMD, (2007) - Income Deprivation Affecting Children	Child Welfare Index (IMD, 2007)	Rank out of 364	
Stanwell North	35.2%	Waverley	6
Westborough	35.2%	Surrey Heath	9
Walton North	36.4%	Elmbridge	12
Ruxley	37.8%	Mole Valley	24
Maybury & Sheerwater	38.6%	Woking	37
Old Dean	39.0%	Epsom and Ewell	41
Walton Ambleside	39.1%	Tandridge	45
		Runnymede	57
		Reigate and Banstead	63
		Guildford	66

IMD, (2007) - Income Deprivation Affecting Children	Child Welfare Index (IMD, 2007)	Rank out of 364
	Spelthorne	123

## Commentary

Surrey is ranked 5 out of 149 in the child well-being index (IMD, 2007) meaning it has the fifth lowest distribution of deprivation in the UK. These pockets are often close to affluent areas that can “camouflage the extent of need, driving down the statistics and diverting public funds to areas of more widespread poverty in other parts of the county” (Hidden Surrey, 2004). These areas are characterised by higher levels of deprivation, which means a higher proportion of parents/carers with no formal educational qualifications who work in routine or semi-routine occupations and by higher barriers to services and housing. Children living in these areas are exposed to multiple social deprivations, which adversely affect their health, educational attainment and life chances.

Free school meal rates can also give a broad indication of the level of deprivation among pupils attending a particular school, which reflects the actual home situation of individual pupils. In Surrey there are 2,801 (6.5%) of young people receiving free school meals, compared to 15% nationally.

## Key Issues

- Despite being an affluent county there are ‘pockets’ where deprivation levels exceed or equal the national average, most particularly in Spelthorne (IMD, 2007)
- 10.3% of Surrey’s young people live in income deprived households (IMD, 2007)
- Deprivation shows a strong correlation with every need identified in this needs assessment

# OFFENDING AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

2008/09 Young People aged 10 – 18 within the Youth Justice System					
Total	1694	Pre Court	1012	Court	682
2008/09 Number of Orders				Total	1327
Pre Court	Total	1185	Court	Total	1327
Reprimand	766	1st Tier		939	
Final Warning	419	Community Penalty		364	
		Custodial		24	

The Home Office defines Anti-social behaviour (ASB) as “any aggressive, intimidating or destructive activity that damages or destroys another person’s quality of life“ (Home office, online resource). While some low level criminal behaviour may be dealt with informally by police officers, generally, young lawbreakers are formally processed. First time offenders may be formally warned by the police. Subsequent or more serious offending results in prosecution and (in most cases) conviction and sentence in the Youth Court. Some of those who are warned and all who are sentenced are referred to the Surrey Youth Justice Service. Young people are also often victims of criminal acts from both young people and adults. 5.7% of all victims of crimes in Surrey are aged 10 – 17 years (Surrey Police Authority data, 2007). 64% of people in Surrey believe that young people are responsible for ASB in their area (Surrey Police Authority data, 2009).

## Literature Review

The reasons that lead a young person to act in an anti-social way or offend differ depending upon the individual and their circumstances. Social factors such as poverty, unemployment and addictions increase the likelihood of a young person offending (Goldson & Muncie, 2006).

There is some confusion as to what constitutes anti-social behaviour. Broadly, it means acting in a manner, which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as them (Crime and Disorder act, 1998; Watkins & Johnson, 2009). The confusion around this manner stems from the lack of a

shared societal understanding of what morality is. This confusion in understanding has resulted in individuals having differing opinions as to which behaviours are anti-social (Millie, 2009). A detailed examination of the state of official government ‘knowledge’ of anti-social behaviour shows that there are substantial gaps and ambiguities in what is known and disjuncture between some of the claims made by government about its approach and what the official evidence seems to say (Prior, 2009).

Although the reasons for committing a crime vary from person to person, the effects can be damaging to society and prevent the individual from engaging in work and education (Goldson & Muncie, 2006). To prevent offending, various interventions have been tried however, due to the numerous different reasons individuals have for committing a crime, a general intervention for everyone is not always successful (Blyth & Soloman, 2009; Mason & Prior, 2008). Risk factors that lead to an individual offending have been identified and form the basis of targeted interventions, however, these are individually focused and ignore societal risk factors, which can directly affect the effectiveness of the intervention (Anderson, Beinart, Farrington, Longman, Sturgis & Utting, 2001; Farrington, 2009). Despite the majority of young people in care being law abiding they are more likely to commit a crime than those in the general population. Being in care is not the sole cause of the delinquency, however, evidence suggests that local authority care does not succeed in combating established offending behaviours (Darker, Ward & Caulfield 2008).

*“I behaved anti-socially and got in trouble with the police. Looking back I cannot put my finger on the exact reason but I believe I wanted to “fit in” and being “cool” had a lot to do with it.”*  
*Mark aged 17, from Guildford*

## Key Indicators

Safer Neighbourhood where offence takes place	Detected crimes with an offender under 19
Neighbourhoods with lowest number	
Dunsfold, Alfold & Ellens Green	1
St Nicholas	1
Warlingham West & Woldingham	6
St. Paul's	6

Safer Neighbourhood where offence takes place	Detected crimes with an offender under 19
Mytchett & Deepcut	6
Virginia Water	6
<b>Neighbourhoods with highest number</b>	
Camberley Town	117
Redhill Town	136
Staines Town	141
Woking Town	199
Guildford Town	304

Surrey Police record the location of crimes committed by young people aged under 19 across the County. Areas recording the highest levels of youth crime are the main town centres (e.g. Camberley and Redhill); small rural communities record the lowest (eg Dunsfold, Alfold and Ellens Green).

District/Borough where young people live	Number in Court	% of population
Tandridge	27	0.24%
Waverley	47	0.28%
Mole Valley	36	0.35%
Epsom & Ewell	35	0.39%
Surrey Heath	45	0.43%
Surrey Total	682	0.50%
Runnymede	47	0.51%
Guildford	87	0.52%
Woking	62	0.58%
Elmbridge	93	0.61%
Reigate & Banstead	108	0.70%

District/Borough where young people live	Number in Court	% of population
Spelthorne	95	0.90%

The Youth Justice Service records details about the young people referred to them, including their home address. There were 682 young people receiving a court outcome in Surrey in 2008/09, which is 0.5% of the total 10–19 population. Spelthorne has the majority of young offenders (0.9%), with Tandridge the fewest (0.24%) (SYJOP, 2008).

## Commentary

In 2008/09 984 young people entered the Youth Justice System in Surrey as first time offenders, 0.72% of the 10-19 population. This is lower than other comparative counties and has dropped by over 30% since 2007/08 due to the Surrey Public First policy by Surrey Police. The policy allows the police to deal with low-level incidents involving young people by using a discretionary, restorative outcome other than formal action. This often includes bringing the victim and offender together in a restorative way to achieve a positive result for all parties. It is a key target of the Local Area Agreement to continue to reduce this number by 5% each year (NI 111, The New Performance Framework for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: Single Set of National Indicators, 2007).

Some areas have a larger proportion of young people entering the system (Spelthorne 1.15%) whereas others have a lower proportion (Waverley 0.45%, Tandridge 0.46%). This correlates to some extent with deprivation and higher levels of school exclusions in these areas (SYJOP, 2008 & 2009). Young people commit offences for a variety of reasons and the majority who commit minor offences for the first time do not re-offend. In Surrey, only 24.4% of young people who receive a pre-court disposal re-offend within 1 year (SYJOP, 2008).

However, those who do re-offend and young offenders further into the criminal justice system have higher re-offending rates (SYJOP, 2008). They often have a range of issues in their lives and are frequently well known to local services through instability at home or in education and have needs that have not been met earlier. By the time these young people receive community sentences, they tend to be disengaged from mainstream services and lack positive links to their communities, resulting in higher rates of re-offending. The YJS routinely use a national risk assessment tool (ASSET) to identify the risk factors associated with individual offending patterns. A sample of 1,392 ASSET assessments, undertaken on initial referral, show thinking & behaviour, education, training & employment and family to be the top 3

risk factors out of the twelve domains of the assessment tool. The number of young people who received a court sentence in 2008/09 was 682, with only 21 receiving a custodial sentence (one of the lowest numbers in the country). 43.4% of these went on to re-offend within 1 year with a re-offending index of 0.89, lower than the national average of 1.03 (SYJOP, 2008).

85% of young offenders are male and their ethnicity broadly reflects the diversity of the whole population of Surrey. This suggests that the system does not act disproportionately or unfairly on any ethnic group. The exception is young people from the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller (GRT) community who appear to be over represented in the youth justice system but accurate data is hard to collate. The most common offences committed by young people was burglary and theft (899 in 2008/09) followed by violence against the person (619) and criminal damage (519) (SYJOP, 2008).

Despite low levels of crime in Surrey, anti social behaviour is perceived as a problem. Children and Young People are commonly viewed negatively as perpetrators of anti-social behaviour with 64% of people believing that young people are responsible for ASB in their area and only 37.99% of people feel young people make a positive contribution to their community (Surrey Police Authority data, 2009).

Youth crime in Surrey is low. Considerable progress has been made in reducing the number of first time entrants. Re-offending rates are lower than comparable authorities. The use of custody is amongst the lowest in the country. The YJS is held in high regard by courts and the police.

### Key Issues

- The relatively low level of youth offending and anti-social behaviour contradicts community perceptions of young people
- Young people are entering the Youth Justice System disproportionately higher in areas of with highest levels of deprivation
- Risk of offending correlates to the way some young people think and behave, to ETE status and to negative family and personal relationships
- There is a significant relationship between school exclusion and risk of offending
- There is considerable evidence that Restorative Justice has had an impact on reducing First Time Entrants and reoffending
- Young people from the Gypsy Roma Traveller community are over represented in the Youth Justice System in Surrey

# HOUSING

Number in Cohort - In 2009 374 16/17 year olds presented themselves as homeless

### Literature Review

Young people experiencing disruption or trauma during childhood and/or from poor socio-economic backgrounds are at increased risk of homelessness. The main 'trigger' for youth homelessness is relationship breakdown (usually with parents or step-parents). For many, this is a consequence of long-term conflict within the home, and often involves violence.

Young homeless people have much poorer health than other young people. Depression and other mental health problems are prevalent, as are substance misuse issues. A significant minority of young homeless people have multiple needs. It is not clear whether the prevalence of complex needs is on the increase or whether agencies are now better at recognising a range of needs.

Homelessness compounds a number of the problems faced by young people. This is particularly evident with mental health problems and/or the onset of (or exacerbation of existing) substance misuse problems. There is particularly strong evidence that homelessness impedes young people's participation in employment, education or training (Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2008).

*"Having my own place means my child has the best chance in life and it means I look after my baby rather than my parents."*

*Frimley Green, Young Parents Group*

### Key Indicators

Organisation and group of young people	Number of young people
Catch 22, Care Leavers as of April 2010	28 of 237 in unsatisfactory accommodation
Catch 22, Unaccompanied asylum seekers, as of April 2010	12 in housing need
16-17 year olds presenting as homeless 2009	374 homeless or at high risk

Organisation and group of young people	Number of young people
Supporting People, 16 and 17 year olds 2008/09	114 accommodation provided, 85 homeless
Supporting People, Teenage parents 2008/09	23 accommodation provided, 20 homeless
Youth Justice Service, Young Offenders 2009/10	8.7% in unsatisfactory accommodation

## Commentary

Housing need for vulnerable groups of young people has been forecast by Children, Schools & Families (Strategy & Commissioning May 2010) as follows:

Looked after children (LAC) - LAC (including looked after unaccompanied asylum seeking children) to increase slightly from 790 in 2009 to 809 in 2015. Currently the majority of unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) LAC are placed outside of the county (85-90%). Placing these young people back into Surrey would require provision for an additional 90-95 young people.

LAC in Independent Living - The number of LAC (excluding UASC) in independent living will remain in the late twenties up to 2015. The majority of LAC UASC in independent living are placed outside of the county. Placing these children back in the county means approximately an additional 40 places would be required in Surrey.

Care Leavers - Care leavers (including UASC) are projected to decline from 374 in 2009 to 355 in 2015. Of the 237 care leavers in Dec 09 (exc. UASC) currently supported by Catch 22, 28 resided in accommodation deemed unsuitable. There are 115 UASC care leavers (Dec 09) and it is estimated there are 10-12 UASC care leavers in accommodation that is unsuitable.

Homeless 16-17 yr olds - Homeless approaches by 16-17 year olds are projected to decline from 269 in 2010 to 259 in 2015. It is forecasted Children Services can expect 160-200 referrals relating to homeless 16-17 year olds this year. Between April and December 2009 Supporting People began funding supported accommodation for 90, 16-17 yr olds classified as homeless. In Dec 2009 there were 3, 16-17 yr olds in B&B accommodation (placed by the housing authorities) and at the end of March 2010, 10, 16-17 year olds were in B&B accommodation, placed by Children's Services.

Teenage Parents - Projections indicate there will be a decline in the number of teenage births to 184 in 2015 from 216 in 2006. In 2008/09 Supporting People began funding

supported accommodation for 23 teenage parents aged 16-17 (male and female) with 20 of them classified as homeless. Latest figures show that between April and December 2009 funding for supported accommodation began for 17 teenage parents aged 16-17 years old (male and female).

Young Offenders - Pre-court disposals are expected to decrease from 1,400 in 2006/07 to 1,151 in 2014/15. Young offenders receiving court disposals are also expected to decrease from 748 in 2006/07 to 663 in 2014/15. As of February 2010, 21 young offenders, supported by Catch 22, were in need of housing support including 7 in B&B accommodation and 1 in temporary accommodation

Children with Disabilities/Learning Difficulties - At present no comprehensive countywide data on the housing needs of young people with learning difficulties and disabilities is available.

## Commentary

The Youth Justice Service has a national performance indicator to ensure that at the end of an order over 95% of young people live in satisfactory accommodation. This target has been consistently hard to achieve due to the lack of suitable accommodation in Surrey. As of February 2010 Catch 22 identified 21 young offenders (aged 16+) in need of housing support including seven placed in B&B accommodation and one in temporary accommodation.

Currently there is no comprehensive countywide data available on the housing needs of young people with disability and learning difficulty

Housing issues for young people remain a challenge in Surrey. There are long waiting lists, access criteria for young people with high needs and lack of access to emergency accommodation. These issues combine to leave some young people at risk in unsuitable accommodation. This would include "sofa surfing", living with friends, Bed & Breakfast hotels, sleeping rough and prison. A recent Law Lords judgment (G vs. Southwark) has increased the demand on Surrey Children's Services for emergency placements for 16-17 year olds.

Surrey's Housing Strategy for Young people 2010-15 has identified some key themes and priorities including: preventing young people becoming homeless; providing a range of housing options; role of supported housing options; emergency bed provision. The budget for Supporting People has been reduced by £200k for 2010/11, which will mean that new provision can only be commissioned when lower priority provision has been discontinued or remodelled.



# NOT IN EDUCATION, TRAINING OR EMPLOYMENT (NEET)

Number in Cohort - 966 Young People aged between 16 and 19 (i.e. up to their 19th birthday) (February 2010).

## Key Issues

- Numbers of young people who are homeless or living in unsatisfactory accommodation are not mapped in a way that supports planning for type and volume of accommodation required
- Young people using class 'A' drugs and those with a mental health diagnosis are amongst the hardest to place in appropriate accommodation
- The council is over reliant on unsuitable accommodation including bed & breakfast hotels for homeless young people
- The Southwark judgement extends the responsibilities on local authorities in some instances

It is well documented that young people who are not in stable education, employment or training by 19 are more likely to suffer from a range of negative life outcomes, including poor health, unsuitable housing and low employment (Education Reform Act, 1988).

The NEET agenda will continue to be high on the national agenda over the next 3 years, due to the effects of recession and the change in statutory requirements for young people aged 17 (2013) and 18 (2015). From those dates all young people will be expected to stay in education, training or employment for at least 16 hours a week (this is a provisional amount). The first group of young people to be directly affected by this are at present in year 8 in secondary school.

## Literature Review

There is a widespread current perception that being 'NEET' (not in employment, education or training) presents a major risk for young people of becoming socially excluded (Yates & Payne, 2006). Social exclusion can lead to higher rates of anti-social behaviour and health problems in the individuals over the course of their lives (MacDonald, 2008). The cost of a young person aged 16-18 being NEET is £5,500 per year to the taxpayer (Godfrey, Hutton, Bradshaw, Coles, Craig & Johnson, 2002). In order to prevent social exclusion, legislation has emphasised the importance of targeting young people who are NEET to engage them in work or training and thus, avoid the negative effects. However, the concept of NEET is difficult because it identifies what young people are not rather than who they are, thus labelling a heterogeneous mix of young people, whose varied situations and difficulties are not conceptualised within the definition, with a general 'negative' (Yates & Payne, 2006). The difference in young people's desires, aspirations and goals mean it is difficult to create a method of intervention that is guaranteed to work with each person. Being in a job that does not provide training is seen as a 'problem' as it does not enable the young person to develop skills that enable them to compete in the job market (Quinn, Lawy and

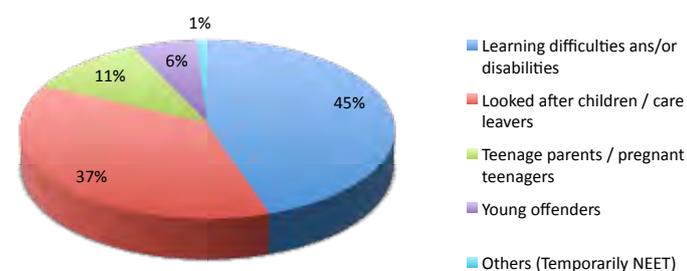
Diment, 2008). There are several significant indicators that have been identified as increasing the likelihood of becoming NEET, including looked after young people, teenage parents, young carers, young people with learning difficulties and disabilities, chronic illness and having had accidents, young people with risk behaviours including smoking, alcohol or drug misuse, and young people involved with crime (Godfrey et. al, 2002); many of these indicators are commonly identified with the Surrey NEET cohort. The Department for Children Schools and Families identified that children from income deprived households were more likely to become NEET and get involved in anti-social behaviour during their teens (2007). The lack of economic opportunities in an area of deprivation drastically influences the chance of a young person becoming NEET, as there is simply a lack of local opportunity (Chen, 2009). NEET is a diverse group and can consist of individuals who have disabilities, LAC, young parents, young carers, those with a chronic illness, those who have had accidents, young people at risk of suicide, those with a mental illness, young people who engage in risky behaviours and those involved in crime (Godfrey et. al., 2002).

*“I left school and I went into a sixth form in the school. I thought I’d like it but I didn’t so left after a month and I didn’t find a job... [being NEET] is boring...no money to do anything... you can’t go out much...you get discouraged...”*

### Key Indicators

	2004/ 05	2005/ 06	2006/ 07	2007/ 08	2008/ 09	2009 to date
Average number of NEET	942	1087	1007	1001	1016	1090

Key groups of NEET using February 2010 figures, total 966 (Connexions Client information system CCIS)



Learning difficulties and/or disabilities	Looked after children /care leavers	Teenage parents and pregnant teenagers	Young offenders	Others
428 44.3%	14 1.4%	107 11.1%	57 5.9%	360 37.3%

Temporarily NEET (Others) includes those who are actively seeking an opportunity and those who are taking a gap year/ other lifestyle choice but also those who have poor focus on aspirations/career choices meaning they tend to move in and out of the NEET group.

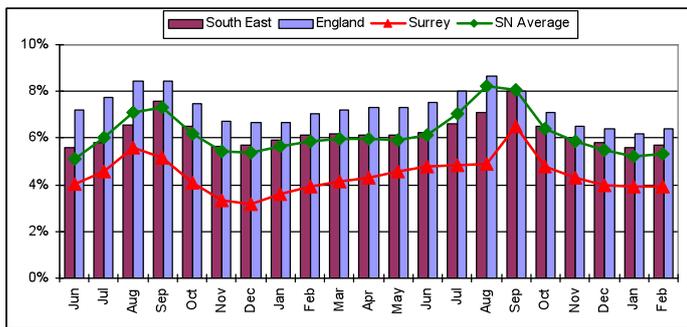
Wards in Surrey with the highest NEET	2009					
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maybury and Sheerwater	33	41	33	36	32	30
Westborough	33	33	39	27	24	22
Ashford North and Stanwell South	25	29	27	26	27	23
Merstham	21	23	25	24	20	19
South Park and Woodhatch	9	15	22	22	22	18
Egham Hythe	13	18	20	20	18	16
Staines South	15	19	15	20	18	16
Leatherhead North	8	12	15	15	17	17

### Commentary

In February 2010 there were 966 NEET young people aged 16-19 years in Surrey, including year 11 leavers. This is the lowest proportion of NEET to cohort in the South East region and the lowest amongst Surrey’s statistical neighbours. However, this number represents a 2.5% increase in the proportion of NEET 16-19 year olds in Surrey since the 04/05 benchmark. Although an average 240 young people leave the NEET group every month, the overall headline figure remains at around 1,000, meaning that there are roughly as many joiners as leavers (CCIS).

NEET always peaks at the end of the academic year as some Year 11 school leavers join the register. There are common seasonal fluctuations, with a drop in NEET numbers around Christmas owing to availability of temporary work, followed by an increase in the New Year as these jobs come to an end, while simultaneously some students drop out from college having decided the first term was not what

they expected. However, neither of these fluctuations are as apparent in the current figures because there were very few Christmas vacancies and young people were more inclined to remain in college rather than drop out given the few alternative opportunities there were available.



*Chart showing the fluctuation in % NEET for Surrey in comparison to National, SE and statistical neighbours to February 2010 (CCIS)*

There are some 16-19 year olds who are more likely to be NEET than others and the most common indicators found in Surrey are young people with a learning difficulty, Looked After young people and pregnant teenagers or teenage mothers. Of the February 2010 NEET cohort, 428 (44.3%) had a learning difficulty or disability. This is a typical proportion and a strong indicator of the most significant circumstances that are likely to lead to a young person becoming NEET (CCIS). 57 young people (5.9%) were excluded from school at some point, of which 25 were also recorded as being irregular attendees. However, a further 106 young people were only recorded as being irregular attendees (total number 131 (13.6%)), which suggests irregular attendance at school is a stronger indicator for future NEET status than school exclusion. This is supported with evidence from those who are NEET and also young offenders with court disposals, where non-attendance is a factor in over 70% (CCIS).

Conversely, evidence also suggests that some NEET groups have more chance of becoming EET (in education, employment or training) than others. For example, a pregnant young woman or a teenage mother has a 1 in 9 chance of moving from NEET to EET, whereas a young offender has a 1 in 2 chance. It is thought that professional practice and social circumstances are both contributing factors to this discrepancy.

It is also the case that the longer young people are NEET the less likely they are to become EET, and 20.4% of the February cohort had been NEET for 6 months or more.

Some specific areas (wards) of the county consistently have a relatively high number of NEET, and these correlate to areas that have other significant deprivation factors.

## Key Issues

- Most young people do very well in this county and levels of NEET are low when compared nationally. However NEET young people have poor life chances and there are links with offending, substance misuse and accommodation issues
- The overall headline figure for NEET remains around 1,000. Thus, although an average 240 young people move from NEET into EET every month, there are roughly as many moving the other way
- 20 wards account for 33% of all of Surrey's NEET young people
- The most common identified circumstance of young people who are NEET is having a learning disability / difficulty. The February 2010 cohort is typical in that 428 out of 996 young people who are NEET (44.3%) also have LDD
- Irregular attendance at school appears strongly correlated with NEET status post 16
- Other issues in a young person's life may also indicate a higher propensity of becoming NEET. Former looked after children and young people who offend and pregnant young women/teenage mothers are all significantly more likely to become NEET. By intervening earlier with these groups we may be able to lower this likelihood
- However, conflicting targets can mean that the needs of individual young people may be missed. For example, it may be better that a teenage mother is at home caring for her child than being targeted for support getting back into EET
- Young people who are NEET for more than 6 months (20% of NEET group) are less likely to secure employment or training

# SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Number in Cohort - 766 young people years 7-11 with under 60% attendance in Academic Year 2008/09\*

2,876 young people years 7-11 with under 80% attendance in Academic Year 2008/09.

Young people who have more than 20% of absence are defined as persistent absentees. Responsibility in law for ensuring attendance rests with the parents of the young person and failure to comply can lead to prosecution. Schools hold a responsibility for keeping accurate records.

## Literature Review

There are numerous reasons for non-attendance at school that range from bullying (Elliot, 2002), learning difficulties (Reid, 2010), substance use (Miller & Plant, 1999), communities' cultural differences (Crozier, Davies & Szymanski, 2009) and an individual's personal belief about education (McKendrick, Scott & Sinclair, 2007). Deprivation and the level of education within the family directly affect a young persons attitude towards school attendance and thus the rate at which they attend (McKendrick, Scott & Sinclair, 2007; Hinshaw, 1992). The Gypsy Roma Traveller communities do not prioritise the British education GCSE syllabus, as it is not applicable to them as a minority group. This results in extremely low attendance levels at schools and high drop out rates (Bhopal & Myers, 2009; Crozier et al, 2009).

The law states that pupils cannot leave school until the last Friday in June of year 11, and some will be well over 16 at this point. Education is seen to bring benefit to society as it teaches individuals to interact with each other and raises the benefits of civic participation (Glaeser, Ponzetto & Shkeifer, 2007). Failure to attend school can lead an individual to social exclusion, which can lead to higher rates of anti-social behaviour over the course of their life (MacDonald, 2008).

*“Had I gone to school more often I could have got a better job.”*

*Ben, Phoenix Project (May 2010)*

## Key Indicators

There has been consistent improvement in PA results for Surrey secondary schools in the past four academic years (6.4% in 2005/06, 6.2% in 2006/07, 5.3% in 2007/08 and 4.6% in 2008/09). Schools and the county council met the

county level persistent absent academic year reduction target of 5.1% for 2008/09, with an achievement of 4.6%.

Number of young people in years 7 – 11 with attendance of 60% and under

National Curriculum year	7	8	9	10	11
	74	102	177	229	258

Sept – April 2008/09, retrieved November 2009 from SCC education Management System

\*This data does not include 2 schools in Tandridge, 1 in Elmbridge and 1 in Woking

Surrey has 15 schools that are designated Persistent Absence schools (PA). These are schools with over 6.1% of its cohort deemed persistent absentees. Surrey is also amongst those with the highest percentages of PA (4th highest out of 11 statistical neighbours) in the academic year 2007/08 but performs above the national and regional average.

	Number of Young People with less than 80% School Attendance	Number of School age	% of school age population
Surrey	2876	139,429	2.06%
Elmbridge	188	12,985	1.45%
Epsom and Ewell	238	11,069	2.15%
Guildford	397	16,830	2.36%
Mole Valley	227	10,050	2.26%
Reigate and Banstead	386	16,874	2.29%
Runnymede	234	9,583	2.44%
Spelthorne	317	12,552	2.53%
Surrey Heath	235	11,492	2.04%
Tandridge	143	10,505	1.36%
Waverley	275	14,458	1.90%
Woking	236	11,405	2.07%

## Commentary

A large proportion of school non-attendance is due to illness or family holidays but it can have a direct bearing on a range of outcomes for young people, the most relevant include a direct correlation between low attendance and achieving



# SCHOOL EXCLUSIONS

Number in Cohort - 860 Fixed term and 128 Permanent Exclusions in 2008/09.

Fixed term exclusions are defined as temporary exclusions from school. The first 5 days of any exclusion is the responsibility of the parents. From the 6th day full time provision is the responsibility of the school.

Permanent exclusion is defined as permanent removal from the school role following a governors' disciplinary hearing. Educational provision then becomes the responsibility of the local authority.

level 2 qualifications (5 or more GCSEs) as young people miss learning. This in turn impacts on the range of options available at post 16, with a correlation between non-attendance and being NEET. It is also regarded as a national risk factor for entry to the youth justice system, teenage pregnancy and drug and alcohol abuse, with 55% of over school age young people with court disposals being persistent absentees when at school (Sept 08 - Aug 09).

Analysis of the cohort identifies a peak of non attendance at year 11 for all young people with females more likely to be persistent absentees than males at all national curriculum years except Year 7. This is reflected nationally, although further research is needed to assess where Surrey compares. Statemented males are more likely to have less than 80% attendance in Year 8 and 9, with statemented females peaking in year 9. However, those on School Action Plus are more likely to have less than 80% attendance in year 10 for both sexes. Non-attendance for Looked After Children peaks are, year 10 for males and year 9 for females.

## Key Issues

- In Surrey irregular school attendance is a key indicator for offending, NEET, substance misuse and teenage pregnancy
- Irregular attendance means that young people have less access to IAG delivered through school

## Literature Review

Bad behaviour in schools continues to be a significant problem in the UK education system. A simple causal relationship between young people and bad behaviour does not exist; influences range from wider society, family, peer group, school to the individual (Rutter, Giller and Hagnell, 1998). Evidence can be cited that reflects the common oversimplification when explaining pupils' behaviour, whereby it is either the young person or the school that is held accountable (Watkins and Wagner, 2000). This approach is seen by some commentators to fail to address the issue of the bad behaviour that is offered as a frequent cause of exclusion.

The most severe punishment for a young person who is guilty of creating disruption and trouble is permanent exclusion (removal) from school (McKluskey, 2008). In the UK, this phenomenon of excluding pupils from schools has increased in the past decade, which may not necessarily be an indication of deteriorating behaviour but rather the competition between schools in the context of league tables (Watkins and Wagner, 2000).

When young people are permanently excluded from education they may be left disaffected from society with poor future employment and life prospects (Lall, 2007). Young people who are excluded are a group at an increased risk of drug use and anti-social behaviour during their childhood and later marginalisation and exclusion from society in adulthood. Young people from deprived areas and communities with high levels of neighbourhood disorganisation are more likely to be excluded from school (McCrystal, Percy & Higgins, 2007). There appears to be a bias in how many males are excluded as opposed to females, this seems to be accounted for by the perceptions held of how each sex should behave (Carlile, 2009). The popular constructions of masculinity affect boys at school



and how they behave or think they should behave (Gilbert & Gilbert, 1998). There is also evidence to suggest individuals from ethnic minorities are over represented in exclusion figures (Blair, 2001). When an individual is excluded from a school he/she is offered an opportunity to learn in an alternative way.

*“It was great at first, you know, doing nothing but then I started getting into trouble and really bored. Now I think I missed my education and my friends are all going to uni.”*

*Jonathan (GASP Motor Project, March 2010)*

## Key Indicators

NI114 (2007), Rate of permanent exclusions from school 2008/09 National Target: 0.11% Surrey 0.09%

	Number of Permanent Exclusions	Number of 3 or more Fixed Term Exclusions	% of school age population
Surrey	128	860	0.62%
Elmbridge	12	44	0.34%
Epsom and Ewell	7	60	0.54%
Guildford	16	106	0.63%
Mole Valley	10	82	0.82%
Reigate and Banstead	16	154	0.91%
Runnymede	14	89	0.93%

	Number of Permanent Exclusions	Number of 3 or more Fixed Term Exclusions	% of school age population
Spelthorne	18	73	0.58%
Surrey Heath	9	66	0.57%
Tandridge	8	18	0.17%
Waverley	8	81	0.56%
Woking	10	87	0.76%

## Commentary

Surrey has had high fixed term and permanent exclusions over the last 3 years, however, levels are now declining. In 2007/08 the overall percentage of fixed term exclusions was 6.27%, higher than the national average. Permanent exclusions have fallen by 30% according to provisional data for 2008/09; primarily due to the implementation of an action plan which involved close collaboration with head teachers and the introduction of more rigorous prevention strategies.

For the academic year 2008/09, males (73.5%) are more likely to be permanently excluded than females (26.5%). Year 9 and 10 represent the most common years for all exclusions. The key reason given for a permanent exclusion was persistent disruptive behaviour (51% of all exclusions), followed by violence against a pupil or an adult. The same two are joint highest for fixed term exclusions (26%). The spread of permanent exclusions varies across the county with the northeast traditionally having the highest rate. With fixed term exclusions the southeast has been highest over the past 3 years.

## Key Issues

- Excluded young people and those at risk of exclusion fare generally well at short stay schools. However, reintegration into mainstream can be difficult
- The National Curriculum requirement that year 8 and 9 pupils follow a standard education offer restricts scope for innovation for excluded pupils
- Males account for nearly ¾ of all permanently excluded pupils
- Exclusion is correlated with low attendance, risk of anti social behaviour, substance misuse and teenage pregnancy

# YOUNG PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

Number in Cohort - 5,238 Young People of School Age in January 2009

This group has been assessed as having physical, behaviour or learning needs that make it harder for them to access education than most people their age. As many as 1 in 5 children may at some time need extra help with their education. There are varying levels of need and this determines the level of support provided. Though having special educational needs alone does not in itself cause vulnerability, when combined with low attendance or entitlement to free school meals (an indicator of poverty) a young person may become vulnerable.

*“This group means I can do fun things with Gordon and learn more than I do in school, like cooking and stuff.”*

*Jamie, Molesey Youth Club Special needs group*

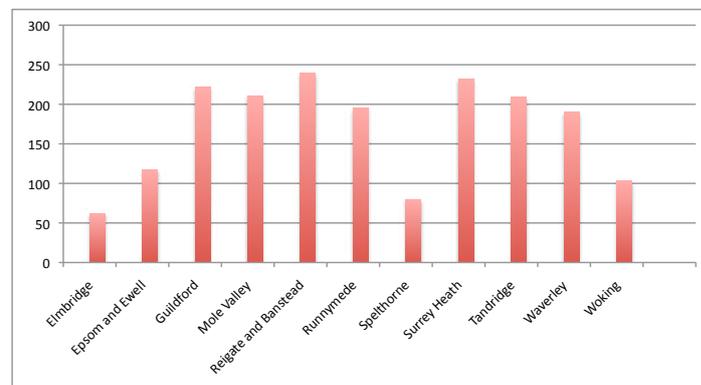
## Literature Review

Young people with special education needs (SEN) find it hard to learn in mainstream settings and so need additional support or are placed in special schools to facilitate their learning (Law, McCann, O’May, Smart & James, 2009). Having emotional and behavioural difficulties is something that increases the risk of a young person being excluded from mainstream schools (Jull, 2008). Exclusions reduce the ability of schools and associated agencies to work with children with SEN, thus it’s important that these individuals are catered for and supported through education (Armstrong, Armstrong & Barton, 2000). Young people with profound and multiple learning difficulties and those with autistic spectrum disorders require expert teaching in special schools and management by professionals who have a detailed understanding of the individuality of these young people (Fergusson, Howley & Rose, 2008). Specialist support for individuals with severe special education needs provides them with a better chance of achieving in education and thus avoiding a life of exclusion from society (Jull, 2008). Writers on SEN education emphasise the benefits of focusing on 6 core values with young people, these being envisioning high expectations, enhancing positive contributions, building on strengths, acting on choices,

expanding relationships and ensuring full citizenship (Turnbull, Turnbull & Wehmeyer, 2006).

## Key Indicators

In January 2009 there were 5,238 Statements of Special Educational Need (SEN), recorded and administered by Surrey County Council, 14,000 children and young people with a School Action (SA) plan and 9,000 with School Action Plus (SAP) plan.



## Commentary

When young people have additional needs with regard to their behaviour or learning which restricts their access to the curriculum, the school may decide it can plan a response with its own resources and will place the young person on a school action plan. If it involves external support, for example, assessment by a speech therapist, then the young person will be placed on a school action plan plus. If the assessment identifies the need for regular additional support or resources then a statement of SEN can be sought. In most cases these pupils still attend mainstream provision.

Where a young person’s special educational needs cannot be met in mainstream provision, specialist provision needs to be provided. This can be in county special schools of which there are 17. If the needs require an out of county placement this is decided at panel. There has been a steady reduction in those with full statements in Surrey over the past few years. In Jan 2009 there were 5,238 statements administered and recorded by Surrey County Council. Of these, 51.6 % were in main schools, 34.2% in maintained Special schools and the remainder in Independent provision. There are 88 with physical disabilities who are mainly educated at mainstream schools. There are 426 who have a primary need of Autistic Spectrum Disorder. Other groups include those with Moderate Learning Difficulties (27%), Speech, Language or Communication Difficulties (19%) and Severe Learning Difficulty (7%) (JSNA, 2009).

Of the 5,238 statements 2,730 were for young people between the ages of 10 and 19. These included 364 with Behaviour, Emotional and Social Difficulties (13.3% of the



# DRUGS, ALCOHOL AND TABACCO

Number in Cohort - 608 young people accessed the DAAT substance misuse services in 2008/09

Engaging in unhealthy behaviours has a significant effect on the quality of life of an individual, impacting on all aspects in that person's life, from education to offending (Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2009). Substance misuse is not restricted to a particular group but young people in care, offenders and excluded pupils appear more likely to drink to excess or use drugs.

total), which is most prominent in years 9 – 11. In addition to those with a full statement, 9,000 are on School Action Plus and therefore receive additional services within mainstream provision to ensure they access a curriculum appropriate to their needs.

Young People with SEN are over represented within those who are NEET and those in Youth Justice. On leaving full time education as many as 40% of young people with SEN become NEET. Those on a formal statement are over represented in youth custody (15% of the total population in 2009). Of statemented young people only 5% achieve 5 A-C grades including English and Maths against 67.4% Surrey wide. This is in line with our statistical neighbours (JSNA, 2009).

## Key Issues

- 40% of SEN young people become NEET on leaving formal education
- SEN young people are over represented in the Youth Justice System

## Literature Review

Substance misuse can cause an individual to behave in an abnormal way. Dependant on the substance used, the individual can become aggressive and argumentative and this has been blamed for numerous acts of anti-social behaviour (Shiner, 2009; JSNA, 2009). The most common addictions in young people are cigarettes, alcohol and cannabis all of which have negative effects on an individual's health (Chen & Kandel, 1995). Substance misuse in adolescents is associated with behavioural, physical and mental health problems all of which can prevent a young person from engaging in society (Gilvarry, 2000).

There are five explanations offered by young people as to why they misuse substances: belonging, coping, pleasure, creativity, and aggression (Novacek, Raskin, Hogan, 1990). Frequent cannabis use in adolescence predicts depression and anxiety in adult life with daily users carrying the highest risk (Patton, Coffey, Carlin, Degenhardt, Lynskey & Hall, 2002). Groups identified as more vulnerable to substance misuse include: children of substance misusing parents; young offenders; young people in care; homeless young people; excluded pupils; sexually exploited young people; young people from BME groups (Lloyd 1998). Effective interventions to prevent substance misuse amongst young people include family based interventions (Best 2001), training for staff (Bauld et al 2004), multi-component programmes (Tobler 2000), normative approaches (Cuijpers 2002), whole community approaches to addressing substance use (Fountain et al 2003).

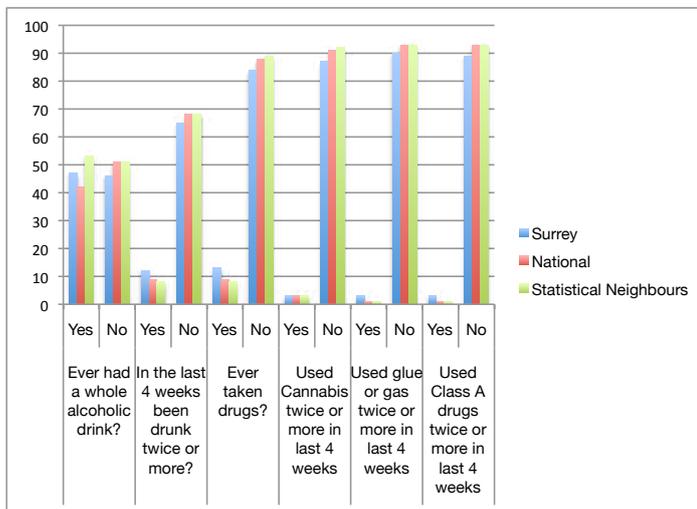
*“Before I was just doing it every now and again and now it's doing it all day. When it was the summer I had to be in at 7 o'clock so instead of wanting to go out and stuff I would like get proper stoned and then just mong out and fall asleep anyway. Didn't feel like I was missing out*

on going out, as I didn't want to go out anyway. That's when I started using it loads, before it was just every now and again."

Josh, 15

## Key Indicators

NI 115 (2007) measures the percentage of young people reporting either the frequent misuse of drugs/volatile substances or alcohol or both as measured by the Tell Us Surveys. (Young people are included in this indicator in years 6, 8 and 10 and frequent is defined as being drunk twice or more and/or having taken illegal drugs or volatile substances twice or more in the last 4 weeks; or both being drunk once and taking illegal drugs or volatile substances once in the last 4 weeks).



Survey question (extract from Tellus 4)		Surrey %	National %	Statistical % Neighbours
Ever had a whole alcoholic drink?	Yes	47	42	53
	No	46	51	51
In the last 4 weeks been drunk twice or more?	No	65	68	68
	Yes	12	9	8
Ever taken drugs?	Yes	13	9	8
	No	84	88	89
Used Cannabis twice or more in last 4 weeks	No	87	91	92
	Yes	3	3	3

Survey question (extract from Tellus 4)		Surrey %	National %	Statistical % Neighbours
Used glue or gas twice or more in last 4 weeks	No	90	93	93
	Yes	3	1	1
Used Class A drugs twice or more in last 4 weeks	No	89	93	93
	Yes	3	1	1

## Commentary

Alcohol misuse is a general term used to describe any drinking behaviour that could potentially cause harm or pose a threat to the health and well-being of the user and those around him/her (JSNA, 2009). The UK law, with regards to alcohol consumption and purchase, states that it is against the law for anyone under 18 to buy alcohol in a pub, off-licence or supermarket. It is also illegal to buy alcohol for someone who is not aged 18 or over and to give alcohol to anyone under 5 years old (National Health Service {NHS}, Big drink debate, 2010).

The Department of Health advises parents that an alcohol free childhood is the best option – however, if 15 to 17 year olds consume alcohol, they should never exceed the recommended adult daily limits (3-4 units of alcohol for men and 2-3 units for women). 1 unit of alcohol is measured as about half a pint of beer or ordinary lager or a single measure of spirits (25ml) (NHS Choices, 2010).

It is hard to identify the extent of alcohol misuse amongst the youth population as the research into alcohol misuse, aside from a few isolated studies, groups the entire Surrey population together from ages 18-64. This has resulted in the dominant literature on alcohol misuse being self-report surveys. However, despite the legislation governing alcohol consumption, when 11-13 year olds were asked where they had got the alcohol from, 23% said it had been provided by their parents, 26% had got it from friends and 20% had another person buy it for them.

The national Tellus4 survey asked young people from all over the country about their alcohol use and found that 47% of Surrey young people had had a full alcoholic drink. This result is 5 percentage points above the national average. 18% of the total admitted to being drunk on 1 or more occasions in the previous 4 weeks. Overall, the data suggests that patterns of alcohol use are broadly consistent with the national picture. Slightly more young people have



had an alcoholic drink but for those that do drink, marginally fewer young people have got drunk two or more times in the last 4 weeks.

Alcohol misuse is an important issue to address as it can make an individual argumentative and aggressive and has been blamed for contributing to many anti-social problems in Surrey. Long-term excessive use can cause serious illness such as liver damage, stomach cancer and heart disease and serious overindulgence can result in death (NHS, Big drink debate, 2010). There is an overarching steer on local authorities to address substance misuse levied by the requirement to meet NI 39 and 41 (NI, HM Government, Communities and Local Government, 2007).

The Home Office Toolkit (2007, Online resource) identified that there are likely to be 3,392 young people using drugs frequently in Surrey. This figure excludes those using alcohol. Of these the most at risk group are those young people who have been arrested, looked after, excluded from school or are frequent non-attenders.

The Surrey young people's substance needs assessment, 2009/10, identified that 608 young people accessed the substance misuse services in 2008/09. Of these 608 individuals, the vast majority present with cannabis and alcohol as the primary drug of choice and were referred by schools, the police or health authorities. The Surrey Drug and Alcohol team have found that young people in care are particularly vulnerable with regards to substance misuse (Surrey Drug and Alcohol team, 2008). There is not a significant difference in terms of gender for those using the services (Female 45% and Males 55%) (JSNA, 2009). The number of people using the services from Surrey County Council is far lower than the Home Office Toolkit had predicted.

The 2010 Tellus4 survey asked 1,177 pupils aged 10-15 about their drug use (2010). 84% of those surveyed said they had never taken any drugs, this is 4 percentage points below the national figure of 88%. Of those who disclosed

drug use in the last 4 weeks, 58 (5% of the total) had used cannabis; 35 (3% of the total) had used class A drugs (like cocaine, LSD, ecstasy or heroin). The Tellus4 survey did not consider those aged 16-19 whose habits have been absent from the literature. Drugs cause serious health issues in the users and can have a significant negative impact on a community and those around the user (HM Government, 2000).

According to national surveys, the overall smoking rates in Surrey are low, but significantly higher in deprived areas and populations. In Surrey, 16% of year 6, year 8 and year 10 pupils had smoked a cigarette but 78% had never done so. This can be compared against the respective national figures of 21% and 73% (JSNA, 2009). The Tobacco Control Strategy for Surrey 2010-15 identified 'reducing the uptake of smoking in children and young people' as Strategic Priority 1.

Girls are more likely to become regular smokers than boys with 10% of 11-15 year old girls becoming regular smokers compared with 7% of boys (JSNA, 2009). There is evidence to show that children from deprived backgrounds are more severely affected by smoking and the side effects that result from smoking. Children from deprived areas are more likely to be exposed to tobacco smoke and to start smoking than their equivalents in more affluent areas (JSNA, 2009), which can lead to health issues in later life.

Although nationally, smoking rates are in decline, it still impacts upon certain needs in the lives of young people. The withdrawal symptoms from nicotine contributes towards poor behaviour and classroom disruption in lessons. As a consequence, there were 155 fixed term exclusions from Surrey schools in 2005/06 and 71 exclusions in 2006/7 that were identified as being caused by smoking. Tobacco is also a gateway to other substances, notably cannabis.

## Key Issues

- Young people living in income deprived families are more likely to smoke, misuse alcohol and misuse drugs
- Young people who offend, those who are in care and those excluded from school are more likely to become involved in substance misuse
- There is a relationship between the use of drugs, alcohol and tobacco and a range of health problems
- There is a lack of training amongst young people's professionals on SMS issues

# EMOTIONAL WELLBEING AND MENTAL HEALTH

Number in Cohort - an estimated 10% of the 5-16 population may have a clinically diagnosed mental disorder

*“Emotional and spiritual resilience that enables us to enjoy life, survive pain, disappointment and sadness and cope successfully with change. It is a positive sense of well-being and an underlying belief in your own dignity and worth”*

*MIND (1998)*

## Literature Review

Mental health issues account for a large proportion of the disease burden in young people in all societies. Most mental disorders begin during youth (12–24 years of age), although they are often first detected later in life. Poor mental health is strongly related to other health and development concerns in young people; notably lower educational achievements, substance misuse, violence, and poor reproductive and sexual health (Patel, Fisher, Hetrick & McGorry, 2007). Mental health problems increase in individuals who partake in negative health behaviours such as substance misuse, particularly cannabis use (Hall, 2006). Young people who diet often are more likely to develop eating disorders that can affect the level of educational attainment and concentration levels during education (Patton, Selzer, Coffey, Carlin & Wolfe, 1999; Neumarker & Steinhausen, 2003). The best way of dealing with mental disorders is an early intervention that will target the problem and engage young people to work towards the best solution (Lester, Birchwood, Bryan, England, Rogers, & Sirvastava, 2009).

*“I needed the support of my worker. I wasn’t thinking right and it got me into a lot of trouble. Now I’m less angry and can deal with things much better.”*

*LGBTQ Group Addlestone (February 2010)*

## Key Indicators

The Office for National Statistics reported in 2004 that 1 in 10 children and young people aged 5-16 years had a clinically diagnosed mental disorder.

Disorder	Conduct disorder	Emotional disorder	Hyperactivity disorder	Less common disorders
	8,477	6,878	2,239	2,079

Source: Child and Mental Health Observatory 2009 (Office for National Statistics)

25% of young people assessed in the Youth Justice Service in 2008 required referral for a mental health assessment.

## Commentary

Young people’s emotional well-being and mental health impacts upon every area of their lives, from their educational achievements, their relationships with peers and with the adults with whom they come into contact and the choices they make. There is growing recognition that young people with good emotional and mental health are more likely to be able to contribute and achieve, and that good mental health is important for optimum physical health. For those young people who do experience difficulties it is important that their needs are responded to quickly and effectively, to reduce the severity and duration of problems. For young people with persistent, severe or complex mental health needs it is important to be able to access high quality specialist provision.

A young person’s vulnerability mental health difficulties are affected by a number of individual, family and environmental factors. Priority areas and groups where there is an identified need and high prevalence include;

- Spelthorne
- Runnymede
- Preston
- Old Dean
- Sheerwater.

Young people with learning disabilities; young people in care; young people from black and ethnic minority groups; young people who have experienced abuse; and young people whose parents have mental health difficulties.

Prevalence of mental health problems and disorders is influenced by many factors including deprivation, prevalence of at risk, and vulnerable individuals and groups. Spelthorne and Woking are Surrey’s most deprived boroughs and there are an estimated 11,000 young people in Surrey living in low-income households.

National data regarding mental health disorders suggest that the prevalence of mental disorders in 5-16 year olds is 10%. There are resilience factors (within the child, family and the environment), which make mental health problems/disorders less likely such as: female gender, positive parent-child

relationship and high standard of living. In contrast there are risk factors (within the child, family and the environment), which make mental health problems/disorders more likely such as learning difficulties, parental mental illness, being a Child in Care and deprivation.

Applying national prevalence rates, supplied by the Child and Mental Health Observatory 2009 (Office for National Statistics), the estimated number of certain mental health problems in children and young people in Surrey is estimated to be 8,477 with conduct disorder, 6,878 with emotional disorder, 2,239 with hyperactivity disorder and 2,079 with less common disorders. Studies suggest that the numbers of children and young people with mental health disorders in Surrey likely to access care are: 12,307 at Tier 1, 6,153 at Tier 2, 2,051 at Tier 3, and 386 at Tier 4.

The views of 63 young people, children and parents/carers who had previously used or were currently using CAMHS, collected in a questionnaire have showed that a minority of children and young people have a very long wait to be seen in CAMHS and many users feel that quicker input would have a more positive response. The clinic rooms could be improved by being warmer and brighter, with more age appropriate facilities. Most responders reported that CAMHS helped them (and their family) and they were positive about the quality of the CAMHS worker they had seen. Areas that could be improved include how easy the CAMHS worker was to talk to, how good the explanations were, how easy they were to understand and how well they worked in a team. CAMHS users would like to see more interventions at home and counseling services. The most commonly reported worst part of CAMHS was that people do not enjoy attending for appointments and the buildings/equipment are not good enough. Responders also reported that clinic times are inconvenient and it is difficult to keep in touch in between appointments.

## Key Issues

- Data is hard to source in Surrey
- Evidence suggests that Spelthorne has the highest proportion of children and young people with mental health disorders
- There can be long waiting times before first appointments with child and adolescent mental health services
- The severity and duration of mental health problems are reduced when needs are responded to quickly and effectively

# TEENAGE CONCEPTION & TEENAGE PARENTS

Number in Cohort - 468 (2008)

Rates of teenage births in the UK are the highest in Western Europe and the cost to the Government of pregnancy amongst those under 18 has been estimated at £1,814 per teenage conception to the NHS alone which doesn't include other costs. There is a strong association between teenage pregnancy, poverty and disadvantage, so negative consequences are disproportionately concentrated among those who are already disadvantaged.

Around three quarters of teenage pregnancies are unplanned and half end in a termination. Conceptions that end in a birth, often contribute to health inequalities and child poverty due to poorer child health outcomes, poor maternal emotional health and wellbeing and increased chances of both teenage parents and their children living in poverty (DCSF, 2010).

Those at risk of becoming teenage parents are those with;

- Poor educational attainment
- Poor attendance at school
- Young people who are in care or have been looked after

Other risk factors include being a daughter of a teenage mother, having mental health problems, sexual abuse in childhood and early first intercourse. There is also an association between crime and teenage parenthood and the use of alcohol and drugs also increases the likelihood of under 18 conception (DCSF, 2010).

## Literature Review

In 2001 UNICEF reported the UK as having the highest rate of teenage pregnancy in western Europe. Tackling teenage pregnancy has been high on the agenda of policy makers at both national and local level. The causal relationship between young girls and conception is not one-dimensional. Correlations have been identified between early motherhood and poor educational achievement, poor physical and mental health, social isolation and poverty (Swann & Morgan, 2003). Dynamic factors also play a role in the increase in rates of both teenage sexual activity and pregnancy, such as the availability in contraception, increased access to abortion and changes in attitudes towards teenage sexual activity (Mecca, Smelser and Vasconcellos, 1989). Early pregnancy and motherhood was generally more acceptable to

disadvantaged women compared to those of advantaged backgrounds (Jewell, Tacchi & Donovan, 2000).

Some have made a link between low self-esteem and teenage pregnancy as an extension from the causal relationship identified between low self-esteem and major societal problems (Mecca, Smelser and Vasconcellos, 1989). There is evidence that identifies the role that culture and social norms have in defining what constitutes a societal problem. Some have linked the welfare cost and dependency associated with early motherhood as an explanation for negative attitudes towards it (Mecca, Smelser and Vasconcellos, 1989).

Looked after children are exposed to more of the risk factors associated with teenage pregnancy than experienced by those young people who are not in care. This stems from the fact that young people in care are more likely to suffer from social exclusion, which is a key determinant of teenage pregnancy. The issues surrounding teenage pregnancy and the consequences of it therefore differ for this specific group. Research identifies the inadequacy of school and care-based sex and relationship education (SRE) and advice programmes as a major potential reason for levels of teenage pregnancy, especially among LAC who, as a group, have low attendance records when compared with children who are not looked after (SCIR, 2005).

There are a range of negative outcomes associated with teenage conception leading to pregnancy. These include becoming NEET owing to a failure of complete their education, being employed in lower paid jobs when compared to their peers and a higher incidence of short and long-term health problems when compared with their peers education (Social Exclusion Unit, 1999). Commentators have also identified negative outcomes for the babies of teenage mothers including lower than average birth weight (Botting, Rosato & Wood, 1998) and a 60% in infant mortality rates.

*“You need a lot of support because of the way older parents treat you and it’s safe here (Old Dean Youth Club). We trust the workers and feel like we are never judged. The extra support we receive enables us to retrain and gain confidence in our abilities.”*

*Frimley Green, Young Parents Group (February 2010)*

## Key Data

Teenage Pregnancy Data (2008) released in February 2010 shows that Under 18 Conception numbers and rates have continued to fall in Surrey.

In Surrey, absolute numbers of conceptions fell by 2.8% from 481 (2007) to 468 (2008) with a corresponding fall in the rate per 1,000 population from 23.4/1000 (2007) to 22.5/1000 (2008), the lowest rate in ten years. The percentage change in rate from the 1998 baseline in 2008 is -18.5% against -5.2% in 2007. This is a significantly better performance than the regional rate and national rate (Office of National Statistics, 2010).

### Under 18 Conceptions and number leading to termination by Borough / District 2006/08 (figures for 3 years)

	Number of conceptions	Rate (per thousand 15-17yr old girls, 2001 census)	% leading to termination
Surrey	1,465	23.9	58%
Elmbridge	172	25.8	68%
Epsom & Ewell	79	19.6	63%
Guildford	158	22.0	54%
Mole Valley	93	19.1	69%
Reigate & Banstead	212	30.3	50%
Runnymede	98	25.5	59%
Spelthorne	179	37.6	60%
Surrey Heath	111	23.7	53%
Tandridge	110	18.8	57%
Waverley	120	15.4	55%
Woking	135	28.1	53%

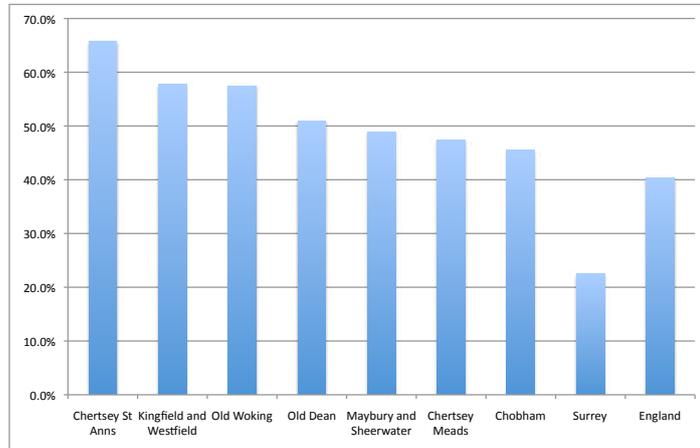
### Under 18 Conceptions and number leading to termination by Borough / District 2006/08 (figures for 3 years)

## Commentary

Using 3 year data from 2006/08 for the 11 Boroughs and Districts, the highest conception rates were in Spelthorne (37.6 per 1,000), with Mole Valley having the lowest (19.1 per 1,000). Terminations are highest in Mole Valley (69%), with Surrey Heath (53%) the lowest. Approx 200 babies are born to teenage mothers each year with there being around 280 terminations.

Teenage mothers tend to come from socially disadvantaged backgrounds and are far more likely to raise families in

poverty. Nationally 20% of births conceived to under 18s are to young women who are already teenage mothers, who also face higher risks of their children being born prematurely, dying in the first year of life and having developmental problems later on. Psychologically, teenage mothers are also three times more likely to suffer from post-natal depression and experience poor mental health for up to three years after the birth.



For some young people becoming a parent is an informed choice and what they need is better support in dealing with the socioeconomic disadvantage that comes with being a teenage parent.

Chlamydia is now the commonest sexually transmitted infection in England and Wales, with 103,000 new cases being diagnosed in 2004. The prevalence is highest in young sexually active adults, especially women aged 16 - 24 years and men aged 18 - 29 years. As most people are asymptomatic, large proportions of cases remain undiagnosed.

## Key Issues

- Young women in care are more likely to become pregnant
- There is poor access to sexual health services in rural areas; there is low uptake of chlamydia screening, particularly young men
- High levels of termination (58% of known pregnancies)
- Reducing levels of teenage pregnancy but rate of reduction slower than elsewhere

# YOUNG CARERS

Number in Cohort – 700 young people aged 0-18 years in 2009 / 2010

A young carer is a young person who has responsibilities to the person in need of care that impacts on his or her own emotional or physical wellbeing or educational achievement and life chances. Care giving responsibilities often lead to bullying from peers, stress, physical concerns, and mental and / or health related issues. The extra time invested in caring for others creates less time for education, seeking employment and being able to pursue normal activities associated with being a young person. Young carers typically experience traumatic life changing events such as bereavement, family break-ups, losing income and housing or seeing the effects of an illness or addiction affect their loved one. In most cases it typically means that a young carer simply does not have the time to have fun.

## Literature Review

Accurate data is difficult to obtain as no information about those young carers who have not come to the attention of projects is available (Dearden & Becker, 2004) and because young carers of people with mental health problems are regularly hidden (Gray, 2009). There are many factors that influence whether children become carers, but the most significant is the availability and effectiveness of health and social care support for the person in need of care (Dearden & Becker, 2003). Aldridge and Becker (2007) found that neglect from professionals as well as by other family members contributes towards young carer responsibilities. Research indicates that caring can result in educational disadvantage for some young carers, which can have knock on effects in later life in relation to career choices and opportunities (Dearden & Becker, 2003). Group work led by professional young carer groups has been found to provide new opportunities for young carers to experience a positive environment, participate in purposeful activities and develop new friendships (Richardson, Jinks & Roberts, 2009).

*“I’m the one that knows what is going on with my dad, I live with him. Why don’t they ask me?” Surrey young carer*

## Key Indicators

A national survey of young carers in 2004 showed that 50% of young carers provided care for up to ten hours a week, 32% for 11 to 20 hours, 16% for more than 20 hours and 2% for more than 50 hours. The report also stated that 36% of young carers had been caring for up to two years, 44%



for three to five years, 18% for six to ten years and 3% for more than ten years.

District/ Borough	0-18 Population	Young Carers on the Young Carers Register (7/9/209)	
		No.	%
Elmbridge	31,544	65	0.20
Epsom & Ewell	16,978	50	0.29
Spelthorne	19,949	55	0.28
Runnymede	16,228	41	0.25
Surrey Heath	20,304	40	0.20
Woking	21,550	74	0.34
Tandridge	20,250	52	0.26
Mole Valley	18,855	89	0.47
Reigate & Banstead	30,993	103	0.33
Guildford	29,200	76	0.26
Waverley	30,498	55	0.18
<b>Total / Average</b>	<b>256,349</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>0.27</b>

## Commentary

Accurate data on the number of young people with care responsibilities is hard to obtain, as it is often dependant on young people self-referring for support. There are estimated to be approximately 700 young carers in Surrey (2010) with approximately 175,000 young carers under the age of 18 in the UK (2001 census). However, both figures may be underestimations.

In 2008/09 young carer's projects in Surrey provided some form of intervention, advice or support to 1,187 young carers. Of these 1,187 113 were from an ethnic minority, 691 were looked after by an adult with a disability or long term

condition and 496 helped to look after a disabled child (sibling).

The average age of a young carer in Surrey is 12, this is the same as the national average, the youngest known carer in Surrey is just 4 years old. Across all areas within Surrey there is a large drop off in numbers receiving support when carers reach the age of 16. This suggests an accelerated level of independence and perhaps a general lack of time to pursue young carer support activities. This may be due to GCSE commitments, pressure to find employment and make contributions financially to the household income.

Groups young carers care for	
Children with a disability	45%
Physically disabled family member	13%
Family member with mental health issues	13%
Family member with learning disabilities	8%
'Other' conditions	21%

Across Surrey the total amount of time spent by professional care workers with young carers on an individual basis is 19 minutes per week.

A 2009 poll of 350 young carers throughout the UK revealed that 60% say their school is doing nothing to help them cope with juggling their caring responsibilities and education, 60% of young carers said they did not have or did not know of a teacher to turn to who understands about young carer issues. This lack of understanding and knowledge surrounding young carer issues and responsibilities creates teachers who often assume that pupils are under achieving, skipping school or have poor mental and physical health when it may not always be the case.

## Key Issues

- Accurate data on the number of young people with care responsibilities is hard to obtain. There is estimated to be 700 young carers in Surrey
- Across Surrey the total amount of time spent by professional care workers with young carers on an individual basis is 19 minutes per week
- A 2009 poll of 350 young carers revealed that 60% of them say their school is doing nothing to help them cope with juggling their caring responsibilities and education

# BLACK AND MINORITY ETHNIC COMMUNITIES

Cohort Size - 23,000 0-15 year olds, 10.88% of total

The 2001 UK Census classified ethnicity into several main groups: White, Black, Asian, Mixed, Chinese and Other. These categories form the basis for all National Statistics ethnicity statistics (National Census, 2001).

## Literature Review

People from ethnic minority backgrounds generally live in more deprived material and physical circumstances than their white counterparts. A complex cycle of deprivation that includes poverty, unemployment, low educational achievements, overcrowding, stress, ill health and social isolation, amongst others, affects a greater proportion of ethnic minority individuals than white people and can result in widespread social exclusion in some communities (dept. Prime Minister Office)

Disproportionality between Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups and their white counterparts is evident in education (Middleton, et al, 2005). It was found that achievement of 5 or more A\*-C GCSE grades at the end of year 11 varied between ethnic groups, with Indian young people performing best with 40% achievement, compared to only 35% of their white counterparts, 30% of black young people and 28% of Pakistani/Bangladeshi young people. Levels of ethnic self-segregation in England's schools are high and are highest for Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi pupils (Burgess & Wilson, 2003).

Free School Meals (FSM) are an indicator for the level of family poverty. 13% of white pupils were entitled to FSM, 26% of Black Caribbean, 38% of Pakistani, 41% of Black African and 59% of Bangladeshi pupils (Strand, 2007).

In England, Asians were considerably more likely to describe their health as 'bad' or 'very bad', (National Statistics, 2002; Nazroo, 2003), and Bangladeshi men and women were almost six times more likely to develop diabetes. (National Statistics, 2002). There is evidence to suggest that ethnic inequalities in health are related to the socio-economic situation of that group (Nazroo, 2003).

*"It is good to know that there are a lot of young BME people out there, Surrey is a predominantly white middle class area and sometimes it can get frustrating living here. Most of my family live*

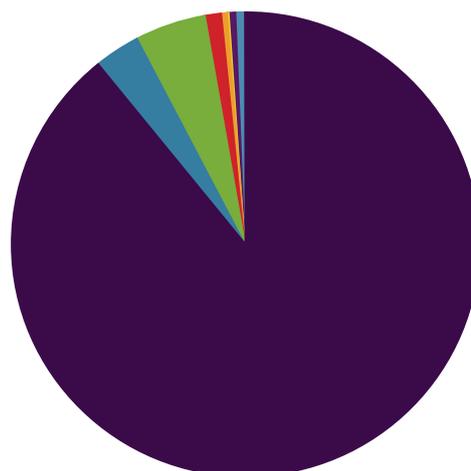
*in London and Birmingham and as soon as I have any time I just go up there."*

## Key Indicators - 0-15 year population

	All 0-15 yrs	BME	% of total
Woking	18,100	2,800	15.47%
Epsom and Ewell	13,700	2,100	15.33%
Spelthorne	16,800	2,100	12.50%
Elmbridge	26,700	3,300	12.36%
Reigate and Banstead	25,700	2,800	10.89%
Runnymede	13,500	1,400	10.37%
Surrey Heath	17,100	1,700	9.94%
Tandridge	16,500	1,600	9.70%
Guildford	23,500	2,000	8.51%
Waverley	24,200	1,900	7.85%
Mole Valley	15,500	1,200	7.74%
Surrey	211,400	23,000	10.88%
England	9,655,800	1,544,700	16.00%

Source: ONS Current Estimates - Population Estimates by Ethnic Group (2002)

- White
- Mixed
- Asian or Asian British
- Black or Black British
- Chinese
- Traveller
- Gypsy or Roma
- Other





## Commentary

Mid 2007 estimates suggest that 10.9% of 10-15 year olds in Surrey are from BME communities compared to 16% for England. According to the School Census data, children of Pakistani heritage form the single largest minority ethnic group (1.3% of the total school population), with 5.5% from non-British White background. Language data collected by schools for the first time in January 2007 shows that children and young people in Surrey schools speak over 120 first languages other than English. Epsom & Ewell has the most ethnically diverse population, and Woking the most significant concentration of an ethnic minority population (Asian).

Data indicates that BME young people are not disproportionately represented in vulnerable groups, apart from a possible link with areas of deprivation and some safeguarding issues, in fact GCSE education performance data shows young people from all minority groups gain better qualifications than the SE average in almost every borough and district.

The proportion of children from BME groups subject to safeguarding arrangements is slightly above the national average but below that of comparable authorities, whilst the proportion of BME children and young people who are looked after is in line with that found in similar authorities. There are too few foster parents from ethnic minorities to match need. However, matching procedures appropriately identify how a prospective carer can meet specific ethnic, cultural or religious needs.

142 out of 398 Surrey schools reported at least one racist incident between April 2008 and March 2009, representing a slight increase over the preceding 3 years (121 in 2005/06, 131 in 2006/07 and 138 in 2007/08). The highest number of racist incidents reported by primary and secondary schools were in Reigate & Banstead (91) and Tandridge (71), the lowest was Mole Valley (17). An analysis of the number of

incidents reported per school indicates that a few schools contribute a large proportion of the total number of reported incidents while in others the distribution of reported incidents is more evenly spread. 95 pupils were excluded from school following racist incidents. This figure represents 13% of perpetrators. 8 incidents were reported to the police (4 incidents in 2007/08).

Ethnicity data on young people attending Youth Development Centre activities April to December 2009 shows Asian/Asian British as the largest minority at 4.9% of attendances. There is also a significant group of GRT young people at 1.8% of attendances. Young people identifying as Asian/Asian British accounted for 28% of all attendances in Runnymede and 23% in Woking. Overall, participation in YDS programmes by young people from BME communities is consistent with their distribution within the population as a whole and suggests that BME young people including Travellers are not disproportionately accessing YDS provision.

The Youth Justice Service monitors the proportion of young people from each ethnic group processed by the criminal justice system. Data for 2009 shows that the incidence of offending by white young people was 1.45% of the white 10-17 population. Three of the four BME groups monitored under the Youth Justice Board performance regime show offending prevalence significantly less than the white population. The exception is Black/Black British where offence prevalence is marginally above the white group.

Young people from the Gypsy, Roma or Traveller (GRT) community are not included in the census data collected by the office for national statistics. There is a more detailed section on GRT young people elsewhere in this needs assessment. It is estimated by NHS Surrey that the population of GRT children (0-18 years) was at least 3,000 (Bowers, 2006).

## Key Issues

- Data from Surrey County Council suggest that BME young people are not disproportionately represented in vulnerable groups, although there appears to be a link between areas of higher deprivation and higher numbers of young people from minority communities, who are also more likely to be subject to safeguarding arrangements but no more likely to be looked after than their white peers
- Other minority groups not measured by this data may be “hidden” (see next section on GRT)



# GYPSY, ROMA AND TRAVELLER CHILDREN

Number in Cohort - 3,000 young people aged 0-18 years old in 2006 (estimate)

According to Surrey County Council Traveller Education Service there were nearly 1500 Gypsy & Traveller children and young people receiving educational services across Surrey in 2006. Bowers (2006) estimated that given the reluctance to continue sending children to school beyond primary school years and to self-ascribe, the number is likely to be at least double; thus, taking the population of Gypsy and Traveller children to at least 3,000.

## Literature Review

Issues surrounding Gypsy, Roma, Traveller groups in the UK cover many areas including health, education and accommodation. Much of the literature around gypsy and traveller groups also discusses inequality, exclusion and poverty (Cemlyn, Greenfields, Burnett, Matthews & Whitwell 2009; DCSF, 2008; Parry, Van Cleemput, Peters, Walters, Thomas & Cooper, 2007).

Existing inequalities include: worst health status, yet the least likely to receive continuous health care; earlier deaths than any other group; poor and continually decreasing trend in children's educational achievement; employment rates are low and poverty is high (Cemlyn et al., 2009).

Research into the health status of gypsies and travellers in England indicated that health is poorer compared to their age-sex matched counterparts of deprived, inner city white residents and ethnic minority backgrounds. There is an even larger difference between the health of the study population and the general UK population indicating a greater

prevalence of illnesses such as self-reported anxiety, respiratory problems and chest pain (Parry et al., 2007).

Educationally, the Gypsy, Roma Traveller group are among the least successful with only 21% and 9% of Irish Travellers and English Gypsies respectively, obtaining 5 A\*-C grades at GCSE (Department for Education 7 Skills, 2006). With regard to permanent exclusions, in 2003/04 the rates for this group were four times higher than the average of other pupils.

*“When you go to school you learn stupid stuff like what the Romans did 2,000 years ago. That’s not important and won’t get me a job, I need to learn skills so then I can get a proper job.”*

*Nathan, Age 15*

## Key Indicators

Statistically Gypsies, Roma & Travellers are described as an ‘invisible’ ethnic minority. The absence of reliable national data on the Gypsy, Roma & Traveller population is mirrored across a number of key areas, including employment and service delivery. There is insufficient information to measure how Gypsy, Roma & Traveller children are doing against the Every Child Matters outcomes in Surrey.

It was estimated by NHS Surrey that population of Gypsy, Roma & Traveller children was at least 3,000 (Bowers, 2006).

The table below contains details by borough and district regarding the total number of non-ascribed and the total number of self-ascribed children and young people. These figures are not definite numbers but are gathered through work within the traveller community and from the school census. The self-ascribed have been broken down into two ethnicity categories, which since 2003, have been used within the School Census. These two groups are defined as follows:

Borough	Self-Ascribed Traveller			Non-Ascribed	Grand Total
	Traveller - Irish Heritage	Roma /Roma Gypsy	Total		
Elmbridge	3	38	41	9	50
Epsom & Ewell	2	31	33	5	38
Guildford	9	188	197	103	300
Mole Valley	6	28	34	16	50

	Self-Ascribed Traveller			Non-Ascribed	Grand Total
Reigate & Banstead	12	38	50	30	80
Runnymede	16	48	64	40	104
Spelthorne	10	36	46	19	65
Surrey Heath	4	32	36	17	53
Tandridge	6	34	40	26	66
Waverley	5	44	49	32	81
Woking	3	20	23	8	31
Other	1	8	9	27	36
Potentially in county	200	528	728	521	1249
Grand Total	277	1073	1350	853	2203

*Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Children and Young People aged 0 to 19 in Surrey as of 02/09/2009*  
*Source: Schools Census and Traveller Education Support (2/9/2009)*

## Commentary

Guildford has the highest number of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children between the ages of 0 to 19 with 300, followed by Runnymede with just over 100. All other boroughs and districts have under 100 Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children known to the REMA Traveller Education Support.

Within Surrey there are 19 public sites; Surrey County Council owns 18 and one is owned and managed by Tandridge District Council. These sites currently accommodate an estimated 577 pitches (dwellings).

Gypsy, Roma & Traveller young people have the poorest life chances of any ethnic group. Life expectancy is ten years lower than the national average, infant mortality is 20 times higher than in the rest of the population. Less than 25% of GRT pupils achieved five A\* - C passes at GCSE compared to the national average of 50%.

The Gypsy, Roma & Traveller communities are the second largest ethnic minority group in Surrey and described by the Joint Parliamentary Human Rights Committee as the hardest to reach. There are 19 public Gypsy, Roma & Traveller sites in Surrey 18 of which are owned by the County Council and one is owned and managed by Tandridge District Council.

Those Gypsy Roma Travellers who live on a site are taught about their roles and responsibilities from an early age. Girls are expected to adopt a homemaker role whilst boys are expected to work in the family business when aged 14. The community on sites have a need for accommodation space and utilities but are largely self-sufficient due to the support the community offers to one another.

The GRT who have settled in houses but still identify as being part of the GRT community are more prone to bullying and social exclusion than other groups. They have a need to be supported and coached through education and other areas where they may feel excluded or be victims of abuse/ bullying and ensure they are encouraged to achieve despite the difficulties they may face.

Many of the males within the community have ambitions to go to college and obtain certification for trades, which enables them to attract more work. However current law restricts their access to college until age 16 by which time they are working full-time and cannot return to education. There is a need to ensure young people can access vocational courses when they want to do them.

There is also a need for a clear support structure for those who identify as being part of the GRT community and wish to leave or pursue different goals to that of the community. Leaving the community often leads to social exclusion of the individual from all that they have known. This can lead to homelessness, substance misuse and other anti-social problems.

GRTs experience poor health for numerous reasons one being distrust of things external to the community. There is a need to ensure that there are no blocks to accessing health services for this community.

## Key Issues

- There is a wide difference in attainment between young people from the Gypsy, Roma & Traveller communities and their peers in the majority population
- GCSE's have no currency in the GRT community and measuring young peoples success in this community in terms of 5 A\*-C is insensitive to the particular needs of this group
- GRT young people need vocational training and qualifications that have relevance for their traditions and lifestyle. This may need a more flexible approach to secondary curriculum provision from year 9
- There is a shortage of accurate data about the GRT population

# LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL AND QUESTIONING YOUNG PEOPLE

Number in Cohort - 4,166 young people aged 11-16 years old, estimated

Sexuality and gender are complex concepts as each individual has a different identity that can change during an individual's life. People who identify as anything other than heterosexual are grouped together under the banner of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender with those who are unsure of their identity being referred to as Questioning (LGBTQ). In the UK the Government estimates that 7% of the population are lesbian, gay or bisexual (Stonewall, online resource).

## Literature Review

If a LGBTQ person has a strong support network and structures in place, they are more likely to experience positive life outcomes. These networks increase and improve resilience and, consequently, reduce the risk and propensity for negative outcomes that a young person may otherwise have had. Stonewall (online resource)

The oppressive social environment created through sexual/transgender identity-related stigma negatively impacts on well-being of LGBTQ youth. This is reflected in high levels of self-harm, domestic violence experienced, levels of health and suicide rates in those who are LGBTQ (Kelleher, 2009). Whilst in education those who are LGBTQ or perceived by others as being so are more likely to be victims of bullying (Minton, Dahl, O'Moore & Tuck, 2008). The long-term effects of being bullied can be social exclusion, low self esteem which can lead to self-harm, violent behaviour and psychotic symptoms as well as long term mental health problems (Sweeting, Young, West & Der, 2006; Arseneault, Bowes & Shakoor, 2010). The LGBTQ community is more likely to partake in un-healthy behaviours such as smoking and substance misuse due to the stress that leads to bad health throughout life (Remafedi, 2007). The social stigma attached to being LGBTQ as being 'abnormal' means that each individual develops a strategy of shame-avoidance where they manage the stigma individually without the help of professionals. This individual coping strategy can include self-destructive behaviours, which is reflected in the high suicide rate and levels of self-harm (McDermott, Roen & Scourfield, 2008). LGBTQ individuals also face stigmas when trying to gain employment, although research on transgender individuals is mainly absent from the literature

this group faces barriers to employment due to their physical appearance (Valentine, 2007).

*"... we're the minority of the minority. People don't understand us...."*

*Sarah, 18, Young Transgender Woman from Surrey*

## Key Indicators

Based on National estimates, there are estimated to be 4166 young people in Surrey who are LGBTQ aged 11 – 16.

## Commentary

There is little data around young people who are LGBTQ in Surrey.

In 2007, Gay Surrey undertook a Lifestyle Survey of the LGBT community in Surrey. 600 young people aged between 11-22 completed the survey and identified key concerns that the LGBTQ community feel they have (table 1, Surrey County Council 2010).

Key Issues from Gay Surrey research 2007:

- 1/3 of LGBTQ young people are bullied at home by a parent
- 34% of LGBTQ people within the education system experienced some form of homophobia
- 88% of young people who suffered some sort of homophobic incident did not report it
- 43% of the people who had experienced some sort of homophobic incident had self-harmed, 22% of these had attempted suicide

## Key Issues

- There is very little data about LGBTQ young people in Surrey
- LGBTQ young people are more likely to be bullied at school, face barriers in accessing health care and suffer poorer health than the heterosexual population
- Individuals who are LGBTQ have higher suicide rates than the heterosexual population

# YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY

Number in Cohort - 3,000 – 5,577 aged 13-19 (estimated)

Receiving High Rate Benefit - 750 aged 13-19

Young People with disability and their families often face a unique and often challenging set of circumstances. Some have highly complex needs requiring multi-agency support from health, social care and education. Young people with the most severe disabilities include those who require help and support for almost every daily activity and those who are technology dependent. Others require less support but nevertheless have long-term disabilities that can limit their opportunities to take part in community life.

## Literature Review

The impact of a disability on a family is significant and for parents can be filled with joy and sadness. The adjustment that adults and other siblings have to make has an impact on their career, leisure time and how they live (Trute, Hiebert-Murphy & Lavine, 2007). Across the world countries are advocating the education of children and young people with disabilities in mainstream schools. Informal support from parents, teachers and close friends is frequently cited as key to the success of young people with disabilities in mainstream schools (Lightfoot, Wright and Sloper, 2001). However, inclusion and educational integration is complicated by the issue of self-identity among pupils with disabilities. Some commentators claim that in order for a disabled adult to have a well-developed sense of identity, they will have needed significant involvement as a child with other people with similar disabilities (Stainback, Stainback, East, Sapon-Shevin, 1994). Therefore, a young person with a disability will not be able to develop a positive self-identity if an image of false homogeneity is the aspiration of policy makers. Little time is afforded to education professional and key worker relationship, which is central to the young person achieving in education (Webb, Greco, Sloper & Beecham, 2008). Individuals with disabilities do attend mainstream schools but are more likely to be bullied than other pupils (Thompson, Whitney & Smith, 2007; Cooney, Jahoda, Gumley & Knott, 2006).

Access to education has been central to research on disability in education; however, this has failed to consider the disadvantages disabled individuals have with regards to assessments (Hanafin, Shevlin, Kenny & McNeela, 2007). There is a considerable gap in access to paid employment for young people with disabilities compared with young people in general, these individuals also experience difficulties in adjusting to leaving school and beginning

employment (Hirst, 2006). The dreams and aspirations of disabled individuals remain invisible in the literature however there is a push to help disabled individuals realize their ambitions rather than to just fit into society (Addlakha, 2007). The transition process for all young people is challenging, but for young people with disabilities there are additional challenges presented. These barriers include low expectations by parents and others in the community, a lack of knowledge from the career and vocational education services, and a lack of self-advocacy skills (Blomquist, 1998).

## Key Indicators

The table below summarises the known and estimated numbers of young people aged 13-19 with disabilities and complex needs in Surrey 2008/09:

	0-19 yrs	13-19 indicative number*
Estimated number of disabled children aged 13-19 based on national prevalence of 3 – 5%	8000-14400	3000 – 5577
Number of Disability Living Allowance (DLA) claimants aged 0-19 (NOMIS November 2008)	5380	2000
Number of DLA claimants aged 0-18 receiving Higher Rate Care and/or Mobility (NOMIS November 2008)	2020	750
Together for Disabled Children estimated number of Surrey children with severe disabilities (based on proxy figure of 1.2% of population aged 0-19 derived from national DLA figures)	3192	1180
Number of children on Surrey Children's Disabilities Register (September 2009)	1980	732
Caseload of Complex Needs Team (East) (Surrey County Council August 2009)	485	180 (Mar 2010)
Caseload of Complex Needs Team (West) (Surrey County Council August 2009)	415	160 (Mar 2010)

	0-19 yrs	13-19 indicative number*
Estimated number of children and young people aged 5-14 with autistic spectrum disorder (ASD) based on 1:100 of population	1452	1000

\*estimate based on 13-19 as 37% of total 0-19 population, except for Caseloads East and West which are based on March 2010 data

## Commentary

The Thomas Coram Research Unit estimated that the proportion of disabled children in English local authorities was between 3% and 5.4%. For Surrey, this means between about 3,000 and 5,000 young people aged 13-19 years (based on 13-19 population of 100,293)

Disability Living Allowance is a tax-free benefit for children and adults who need help with personal care or have walking difficulties because they are physically or mentally disabled (Direct Gov, online resource). This benefit is not means tested and so offers the most comprehensive picture of the proportion of young people with disabilities by borough/district and is shown by considering the number of residents aged up to 25 claiming Disability Living Allowance. In August 2009 the number of children and young people claiming DLA is 7270 (estimated at 2700 for 13-19 years). This is close to the estimate based on the Family Resources Survey of 9620 Surrey children and young people with a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity affecting day-to-day activities. There are more claimants for DLA in the east of Surrey than the west. Guildford and Reigate & Banstead are the boroughs with the most claimants; Epsom & Ewell and Mole Valley the fewest.

Aiming High for Disabled Children (AHDC, 2007) made a commitment to introduce an indicator on the provision of services for disabled children as part of the comprehensive spending review which is a core part of performance management arrangements aimed at improving the quality of services for disabled children.

The report "Parental experiences of services provided to disabled children: Year two results 2009-10" sets out the main findings from the second national sample survey of parents of disabled children in England. This was conducted on behalf of the DCSF between July and November 2009. Surrey's overall score was the joint lowest out of its statistical neighbour group and is lower than the England average. Surrey's highest scores relate to the transparency of decision-making and to assessment. Its lowest scores relate to feedback and participation in decision-making.

As of 4th September 2009, 1,968 children and young people aged 0 to 18 years were on the Children and Young People Disability Register in Surrey. This is a voluntary register so does not cover all children and young people with disabilities. Approximately 34% have a communication difficulty, with the next common categories being learning disability severe (18%) and physical disability (17%).

1,587 young people received a range of specialist medical services and made use of short break (day and overnight) services. There were 81,000 hours of family based or individual care support, these children generally attend special schools both in Surrey and out of county. Transition from children's services to adult services at 18 years is a particularly important stage for young people with disability when their future educational and social care is planned.

Nationally this group face multiple barriers. 29% live in families that are in poverty; Educational attainment is lower than their peers; and they are less satisfied with their lives than their peers. The pressure on families results in twice as many family breakdowns compared to families without disabled children. Disability Challengers, a Surrey based charity, offering play and leisure opportunities, estimated that for every young person offered opportunities, there are 3 that do not receive provision.

## Key Issues

- Young People with disability in Surrey are likely to have poorer outcomes across a range of indicators compared to their non-disabled peers, including:
  - lower educational attainment
  - poorer access to health services and therefore poorer health outcomes
  - more difficult transitions to adulthood
  - poorer employment outcomes
- There is better access to services in the west of the county for children with complex needs than in the east of the county
- Parents of young people with disability feel there is a lack of information, too much duplication of assessments and services, (they have to repeat their story) and that access to services is difficult
- Differing eligibility criteria and referral systems results in inconsistent data about young people with disability
- Economic hardship is more likely to be an issue for young people with disability underlining the importance of ensuring full access to state benefits to which young people and their families may be entitled

# OBESITY

Number in Cohort – 11,398 young people aged 11-15 years old

Obesity is an important cause of premature death and is associated with a number of chronic disease including coronary heart disease and diabetes. It is regarded as one of the most serious public health and economic problems facing the UK.

## Literature Review

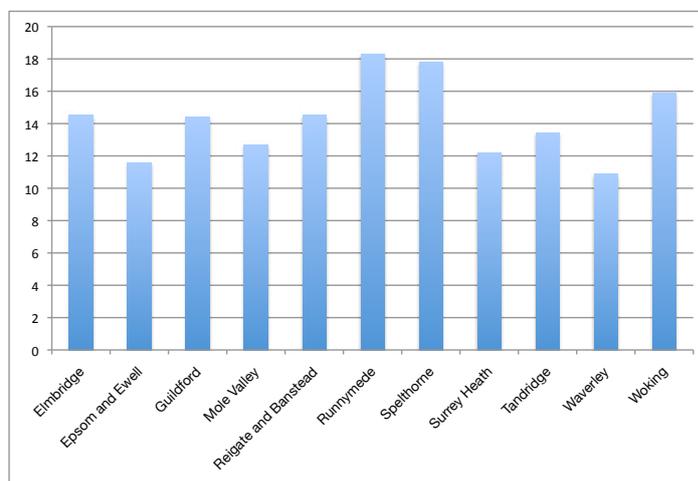
The increase in both adult and child obesity has been well documented and the World health organization revealed that overweight affects 1 in 10 children worldwide (Chinn & Rona, 2001; World Health Organization & International association for the study of obesity, 2004; Ogden & Flanagan, 2008). As a means to explain this increase, researchers have focused their attention on the role of the obesogenic environment and have highlighted the importance of factors such as the food industry, food advertising and food labelling which has been increasingly designed to encourage a sedentary lifestyle through the use of cars, computers and television (Hill & Peters, 1998).

Obesity has been associated with a range of physical and psychological problems including cardiovascular disease, diabetes, joint trauma, cancer, hypertension, mortality and low self-esteem, poor self image and depression (Ashton, Nanchahal & Wood, 2001; Wadden, Butryn, Sarwer, Fabricatore, Crerand, Lipschutz, Faulconbridge, Raper & Williams, 2006; Fontaine, Redden, Wang, Westfall & Allison, 2003). Obese school aged children have a lower quality of life than their healthy peers (Friedlander, Lark, Rosen, Palermo & Redline, 2003) and weight loss in obese individuals results in an increase in quality of life (Kushner & Foster, 2000). Young people living in areas of deprivation have a greater chance of being overweight partly due to having less access to open spaces (Ellaway, Kirk, Macintyre & Mutrie, 2007). There is a relationship between socioeconomic status and health where poor health in childhood affects adult wellbeing (Currie & Stabile, 2003). Therefore it's important to ensure young people understand nutrition and how to eat healthily and responsibly.

## Key Indicators

NI 56 Level of Obesity among primary school age children in year 6

07/08	08/09	Target 2010/11
14.1%	14.3%	13.7%



Percentage of obesity in year 6 children in Surrey

## Commentary

There has been a steady increase in obesity among children in the UK aged 2-10 years increasing from 9.9% in 1995 to 15.1% in 2006 (JSNA, 2009). Recent information from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) showed that 14.1% of children in year 6 in Surrey were obese in 2006/07, rising to 14.3% in 2008/09, with 27% overweight or obese in 2008/09 (NHS, 2009). In 2006/07 the number of obese young people almost doubles between Year R (7.9%) and Year 6 (14.1%). This number rises to 33% among eleven to 15 year olds (11,398) based on 2006 data (NHS, Online Resource).

Findings from the NCMP in 2007/08 show a strong positive relationship between deprivation and obesity. Also there were differences according to ethnic group, especially in year 6. The highest rates of prevalence are found outside the 'white British' ethnic groups. The Surrey figures are below the national rate.

Healthy eating and physical activity provides significant protection for children from becoming overweight or obese. According to the Tellus2 (2007) survey 72% of respondents eat 3 or more portions of fruit or vegetables a day against a national average of 63%, and 70 % against statistical neighbours. The recommendation for five to fifteen year olds is to do at least one hour of moderate activity per day. The TELLUS2 survey showed 43% reached this; higher than both statistical neighbours (39%) and national (38%). National evidence states that boys are more involved in physical activity than girls, with girls involvement decreasing from the age of 11. This trend continues among 16-19 year olds where 51% of males reported at 30 minutes of activity on at least 5 days against 24% of young women (JSNA, 2009).

## Key Issues

- Obesity rates almost double between year R at 7.9% and Year 6 at 14.1%
- There is a correlation between obesity and deprivation

# CHILDREN IN NEED AND ON A CHILD PROTECTION PLAN

Number in Cohort - 3095 Children in need aged 10-17 on 31/3/09

538 Children aged 0-19 on a Child Protection Plan on 31/3/09

A child (or young person) in need is defined in the Children Act 1989 as being disabled, or unlikely to have, or to have the opportunity to have, a reasonable standard of health or development without services from a local authority; or unlikely to progress in terms of health or development, without services from a local authority.

A child protection plan aims to keep the child or young person safe; to promote their welfare and if it can be done safely, to support the wider family to care for them.

## Literature Review

The social impact of domestic violence or child abuse on a young person is varied as each young person reacts and deals with it in differing ways. Exposure to violence causes psychosocial problems within the young person and if not addressed can lead to a range of behavioural, social and mental problems throughout life (Herrenkohl, 2008). Young people who have been victims of or observed domestic violence are more likely to be involved in instances of youth violence (Ferguson & Hartley, 2009). Experiencing domestic violence is undoubtedly a negative experience for any young person however those who do are often more resilient to stressors throughout their lives (MacMillan, Georgiades, Duku, Shea, Steiner, Nlec, Tanaka, Gensey, Spree, Vella, Walsh, DeBellis, Van demeulen, Boyle & Schmidt, 2009). Individuals who are victims of abuse or domestic violence should be supported and offered courses of treatment to ensure they do not become socially excluded (Finkelhor, 2009).

## Key Indicators

Children in Need 2009	All	Aged 10-17
Elmbridge	626	267
Epsom and Ewell	392	162
Guildford	916	410

Children in Need 2009	All	Aged 10-17
Mole Valley	492	229
Reigate and Banstead	904	381
Runnymede	590	243
Spelthorne	687	273
Surrey Heath	443	207
Tandridge	460	201
Waverley	608	247
Woking	728	308
Out of County	275	155
Unknown	38	12
Surrey Total	7159	3095

For 68% of 412 young people in Surrey on a Child Protection Plan, domestic abuse was one of the primary issues.

10-15 year olds (2437) represent the group with the highest numbers of children in need.

## Commentary

In November 2008, the most common issues faced by a child in need were family dysfunction abuse or neglect. Children subject to a Child Protection Plan (CPP) faced issues such as domestic abuse, parent/carer with mental health, substance misuse problems or learning difficulties, housing or education issues. Only 27% of young people had one issue whereas 34% had two issues, 19% had three and 20% had four or more (JSNA, 2009).

The main issue faced by children with subject to a CPP is domestic violence. This is defined as 'actual or threatened physical, psychological or sexual abuse' and involves the use of power by one person over another. The impact of domestic abuse on a young person is widely documented. For 68% or 412 young people in Surrey on a Child Protection Plan, domestic abuse was an issue Young people aged 10-15 represent the group with the highest numbers of children in need, totalling 2437 out of 7159 based on the 08/09 census.

Over the past two years there has been an increased number of referrals to social care, mainly due to concerns of neglect and abuse. This rise has been interpreted as a response to the baby P tragedy and Surrey's poor Joint Area Review in 2008.

## Key Issues

- Children that are subject to a CPP tend to experience more than 1 issue, almost 75% experience 2 or more
- The main issue faced by young people on CPP is domestic violence

# YOUNG PEOPLE IN CARE

Number in Cohort – 578 Aged 10-17 as of June 2009

Young people are in care when parental responsibility is shared or taken over by the local authority. This can be as a result of a care order following court proceedings or by voluntary agreement with parents. Young people may continue to live with their families (but subject to supervision by a social worker) or may be placed with foster carers, or in a residential home run by the local authority, voluntary or independent sector.

Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC) are also in the care of the local authority, and are included in this cohort. A UASC young person is an individual who is under 18 applying for asylum in his/her own right, separated from both parents and not being cared for by an adult who by law or custom has responsibility to do so. For this reason UASC become looked after by the local authority.

The numbers of UASC in Surrey have more than quadrupled since 2006 and are the primary reason for the growing number of looked after young people in the county. In July 2009 there were 102 UASC young people aged 10–25 years old in Surrey.

## Literature Review

Young people in care are an extremely vulnerable group. Young people in care offend more than the general young population and have lower levels of attainment in education (Broadhurst, Grover & Jamieson, 2009). However the vast majority of young people in care are law abiding and engaged in positive activities (Darker, 2008). There is an increased chance of offending in males when leaving foster care and education due to numerous social factors (Ryan, Hernandez & Hertz, 2007). Young people in care have a poor record of achievement in school as they have particular difficulties, arising from changes of placement, inadequate liaison between children's homes and schools, low expectations among care and school staff and an environment in which educational needs are not given priority (Jackson, 2007). Young people in care are also more likely to experience mental health problems (Minnis, Everett, Pelosi, Dunn & Knapp, 2004). Psychosocial outcomes are poor in looked after young people as they have higher levels of psychopathology, educational difficulties and neurodevelopmental disorders the prevalence of which increases if the individual has had many placement changes (Ford, Vostanis, Meltzer & Goodman, 2007). The effects on mental health can be severe in later life as females with care histories are disproportionately over-represented amongst

commercial sex workers. This is directly linked to the psychosocial legacies of their care experiences (how they defined themselves and placed themselves in the world) were instrumental in their entry into selling sex (Coy, 2008). More emphasis needs to be placed on the mental health and wellbeing of young people in care to avoid social exclusion in their adult life (Minnis et al, 2004). Research now focuses on the costs and consequences of placing young people in care and exploring the relationship between cost and outcome, known as the cost calculator for children's services (Ward, Holmes & Soper, 2008).

Unaccompanied asylum seeking children experience a range of traumatic situations in their country of origin including the death or persecution of family members, war, forced recruitment and personal persecution. The majority are bought to the UK by an agent (Hopkins, Hill, 2008). Literature consistently shows increased levels of psychological morbidity among refugee children, especially post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, and anxiety disorders. (Fazel & Stein, 2002) in addition to the vulnerabilities described above that can be experienced by other looked after children.

*“When I was in care I got split from my brother. He was the only one I trusted so I would run away to see him and get in trouble.”*

*Nicola, age 23*

Access to schools and colleges is often difficult, and young people's adjustment to new educational environments also takes time. Many young people are anxious and most need intensive periods of English language support (Wade, Mitchell & Baylis, 2005). Many young people face elements of racism and stigma from the general public as a result of their asylum status in the UK. Early pregnancy and parenthood appear to be widespread among this group of young people (Chase, Knight & Statham, 2008). Young people only partly disclose information about their circumstances surrounding their quest for asylum and subsequent aspects of their lives since arriving in the UK and therefore frequently need to re-tell their stories with new needs emerging over time as their confidence in those around them grows (Wade et al, 2005).

*'I'm happy to be in England, we don't have much to do in Surrey, but now are planning some leisure events with the Youth service and our Key worker.'*

*Pathways programme in Staines,*

## Key Indicators

13% of young people in care in Surrey achieved 5 A\* - C compared with 69% of their peers

The numbers of UASC in Surrey has rapidly increased over the past few years from 49 in March 2006 to 223 in 2009. This may be because Surrey is located near London, which has vast opportunity, and is also easily accessible from both the Channel ports and the major airports. UASC account for approximately two-thirds of the increase in Surrey's Looked After Children population over the past three years.

Age of UASC in 2009	
Under 10	0
10-15	50
16-17	86
18-25	87
Total	223

### *Surrey County Council, Surrey NHS (2009) Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2009/10*

## Commentary

As of June 2009 there were 578 young people in care in Surrey aged 10-17 years, of whom 136 were UASC.

41% of these looked after children were statemented compared with 0.3% Surrey average, (with 13% having Behaviour, Emotional and Social difficulties). Additionally, 34% were on School Action Plus. Between 2008-09 24% of Children in Care had received 3 or more exclusions (0.62% Surrey average) while in December 2009, 24% were school age offenders.

The gap between the educational outcomes for young people in care and those in the general youth population continues to widen. Only 13% of young people in care in Surrey achieved 5 A\* - C compared with 69% of their peers, a vivid indicator of the extent to which life experiences differ significantly between non-vulnerable Surrey pupils and those who are in care.

An estimated 45% of Looked After Children aged 10-17 have mental health issues (The national estimate for the general population is 10%). Substance misuse is also higher among young people in care compared to the general population. Although Surrey has less children and young people in care than its statistical neighbours, there has been

a rising trend in the number entering care, caused primarily by UASC arriving in the county.

The wards with the highest score on the incomes deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) have the highest number of young people becoming looked after.

The USAC group of young people come from some of the most conflict-ridden countries in the world. Most recently there has been a sharp rise from areas where the UK is involved in conflict e.g. Iraq and Afghanistan. Only about 10% of USAC in Surrey are female, compared to around half of all applicants across the South East as a whole.

With most of this group being aged over 16, USAC face problems accessing employment and vocational training, with the key issues being: difficulty speaking/writing English, the recognition of overseas qualifications, little relevant UK work experience and a lack of references as a consequence of their refugee status, often because they are unable to provide the required documentation.

None of the UASC that have become looked after by Surrey County Council have been removed from the UK back to their country of origin.

## Key Issues

- The gap between educational outcomes for Children in Care in Surrey and others continues to widen
- Although Surrey has less children in care than its statistical neighbours, there has been a rising trend in the number entering care, approximately two thirds of which is accounted for by unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC)
- Children in Care are disproportionately represented in the Youth Justice System, SEN cohort and excluded cohort
- There is a link between the number of children being looked after in a locality and deprivation
- There is a disproportionate number of looked after teenagers going into care
- The number of UASC in Surrey has increased sharply over the past few years
- A major barrier UASC pursuing educational and vocational opportunities is lack of proficiency in written and spoken English



BOROUGH AND  
DISTRICTS

# ELMBRIDGE

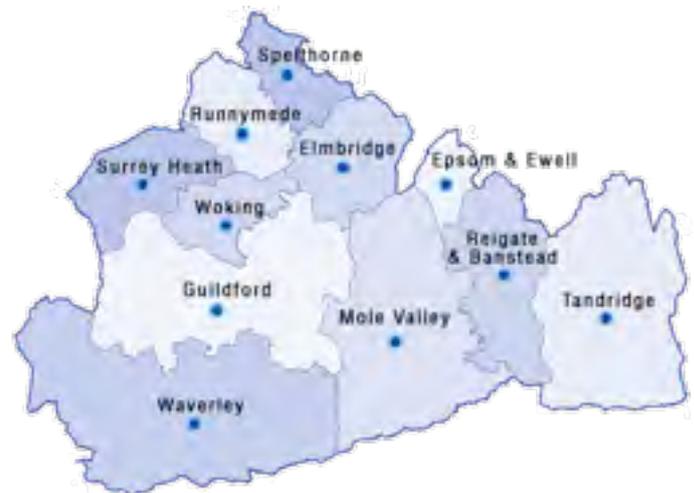
The second most populated borough in Surrey, Elmbridge is home to 131,000 residents, 15,500 of which are young people aged 10-19. Comprising a combination of villages, towns and countryside, Elmbridge provides areas of woodland and riverside walks, as well as an array of shops, pubs and restaurants.

Elmbridge ranks 12th out of 364 boroughs and districts on the child well-being index in England and is 3rd out of the 11 borough and districts in Surrey. There are 2,537 children and young people (0-15yrs) living in income deprived households in the borough. This accounts for 9.65% of 0-15 year olds in Elmbridge, slightly lower than the Surrey average of 10.67%.

The number of NEET, number of young people sentenced in court, number of under 18 conceptions, conceptions leading to terminations and those who are obese in year six is above average in Elmbridge when compared with the whole of Surrey. Of the 107 Surrey young parents who are NEET, 16 live in Elmbridge. Persistent school absence is lower (1.45%), than the Surrey figure of 2.06%. Elmbridge has a higher proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic groups (12.36%), than the overall Surrey figure of 10.88%.

Young people and professionals working in Elmbridge support the view that there is an issue with poor public transport, particularly in Lower Green, Fieldcommon and Claygate and the highest priorities include supporting the transition from NEET to EET and reducing teenage pregnancy. Young people also perceive a lack of 'affordable places to go and things to do for young people'.

A Youth Crime Prevention diagnostic report was recently undertaken in the wards of Walton North and Walton Ambleside. A summary of the needs found that although crime was low, local people spoke about noise and nuisance issues, graffiti, damage to property and bin fires and other opportunist arson. There appeared to be a small group of young people in various locations who were responsible for the majority of low-level youth crime and anti-social behaviour. Many of these young people were not engaged with structured universal youth provision, although many stated that they are 'bored' and 'want more to do'. More than half of residents had a low level of tolerance towards young people and there appeared to be a view of mistrust of young people held by some adults. This group of residents appeared to have a disproportionately high fear of crime when compared with the actual level.



Group	Elmbridge	% of relevant population in Elmbridge	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Population of 10-19 Year Olds (Using SCC 2010 projected total population of 1,119,900)	15,500		133,600	11.94%
Number of Children (0-15 yrs) in Income Deprived Homes (Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007 + SCC mid 2008 Population Estimates)	2,537	9.65%	21,371	10.67%
Number of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Young People (0-15yrs ONS Current Estimates - Pop Estimates by Ethnic Group Mid-2007)	3,300	12.36%	23,000	10.88%

Group	Elmbridge	% of relevant population in Elmbridge	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Child Wellbeing Index (CWB) (ONS Data 2007)		12th out of 364		5th out of 149
Number of First Time offenders (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	70	0.46%	984	0.72%
Number of Young people sentenced in Court (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	93	0.61%	682	0.50%
Number of Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	97	3.97%	966	3.58%
Under 80% School Attendance (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	188	% of school age population 1.45%	2,876	% of school age population 2.06%
Number of Permanent Exclusions (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	12	% of school age population 0.09%	128	% of school age population 0.09%
Number of NEET Young Parents (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	16	16.49%	107	11.08%
Number of under 18 Conceptions of 15-17 year old females over 3 years (Data is across three years 2006-08 reported by ONS)	172	Rate per 1000 (15-17, 2001 Census) 25.8	1,465	Rate per 1000 (15-17, 2001 Census) 23.9
Under 18 conceptions leading to termination over 3 years (Data is across three years 2006-08 reported by ONS)	117	68%	850	58%
Children that are obese in year 6 (Data from National Child Measurement Programme: 2007/08 school year)		14.5%		14.1%
Number of Children in Care (Data from Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008/09)	41	0.27%	695	0.51%
Number of Young Carers on Carers Register on 07/09/2009 (0-18yrs Surrey Young Carers and Mid Surrey Young Carers Data)	63	0.20%	548	0.21%

# EPSOM AND EWELL

Epsom & Ewell is the least populated borough in the county. The population consists of 70,900 residents, 8,800 of which are young people between 10-19. The residents are mainly located in the more urban areas in the north of the borough. Consequently, the south of the borough is more sparsely populated, largely covered by protected green space.

Epsom & Ewell ranks 41st out of 364 boroughs and districts in England and is 6th in the county on the child well-being index, with 1,334 young children in income deprived homes (aged 0–15). This figure of 10.18% is slightly lower than the 10.67% Surrey average. There is a higher proportion of Black and Minority Ethnic groups (15.33%), than the overall Surrey figure of 10.88%.

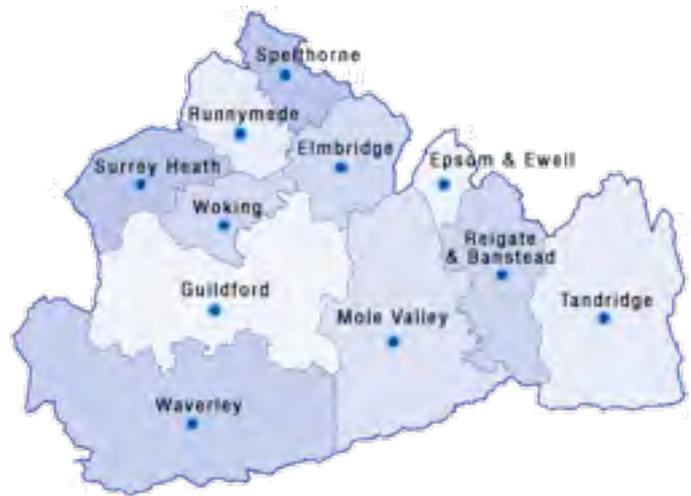
The number of NEET young people and permanent exclusions are the lowest in the county in comparison to the other boroughs and districts. The number of young people sentenced in court, the number of NEET young parents, the under 18 conception rate, the number of children obese in year 6 and the number of children in care are also lower in Epsom & Ewell than the Surrey average.

Young people and professionals working in Epsom & Ewell support the view that there is a need arising from the recent housing developments for schools and public transport. The cost of transport is an issue for young people in the south of the borough. There is a minimum fare of £2 for any journey, whereas young people in the north of the borough can use the red London Buses free of

charge to travel to towns such as Kingston and Sutton for entertainment activities.

A Youth Crime Prevention diagnostic report was recently undertaken in the Longmead Estate where a picture emerged of the majority of services having to come into the Estate rather than having a local base from which to work. Young people who have parents with time and enough finance are taken to activities outside the area.

The area was described by many of the interviewees as having greatly improved recently, but with some real concerns. Issues raised included concern at the negative relationships between groups of young people, young people with parents and parents amongst themselves. Other concerns included that young people had inappropriate power on the estate, with no respect for the police, the level of drug taking, and under reporting of incidents for fear of reprisal.



Group	Epsom & Ewell	% of relevant population in Epsom & Ewell	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Population of 10-19 Year Olds (Using SCC 2010 projected total population of 1,119,900)	8,800		133,600	11.94%
Number of Children (0-15 yrs) in Income Deprived Homes (Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007 + SCC mid 2008 Population Estimates)	1,334	10.18%	21,371	10.67%
Number of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Young People (0-15yrs ONS Current Estimates - Pop Estimates by Ethnic Group Mid-2007)	2,100	15.33%	23,000	10.88%

Group	Epsom & Ewell	% of relevant population in Epsom & Ewell	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Child Wellbeing Index (CWB) (ONS Data 2007)		41st out of 364		5th out of 149
Number of First Time offenders (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	70	0.78%	984	0.72%
Number of Young people sentenced in Court (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	35	0.39%	682	0.50%
Number of Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	48	3.15%	966	3.58%
Under 80% School Attendance (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	238	% of school age population 2.15%	2,876	% of school age population 2.06%
Number of Permanent Exclusions (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	7	% of school age population 0.06%	128	% of school age population 0.09%
Number of NEET Young Parents (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	4	8.33%	107	11.08%
Number of under 18 Conceptions of 15-17 year old females over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	79	Rate per 1000 (15-17, 2001 Census) 19.6	1,465	Rate per 1000 (15-17, 2001 Census) 23.9
Under 18 conceptions leading to termination over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	50	63%	850	59%
Children that are obese in year 6 (Data from National Child Measurement Programme: 2007/08 school year)		14.5%		14.1%
Number of Children in Care (Data from Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008/09)	41	0.27%	695	0.51%
Number of Young Carers on Carers Register on 07/09/2009 (0-18yrs Surrey Young Carers and Mid Surrey Young Carers Data)	63	0.20%	548	0.21%

# GUILDFORD

Guildford is the most populated borough in Surrey, with 134,400 residents, of which 16,600 are young people between 10-19. Although mainly rural, there are three main urban areas, Guildford (accommodating about half of the population), Ash and Tongham. The south of this historic borough is mainly green belt with the Surrey Hill Area of Outstanding National Beauty. The Alliance priority area of Westborough is within the borough and as such has been the focus of considerable attention.

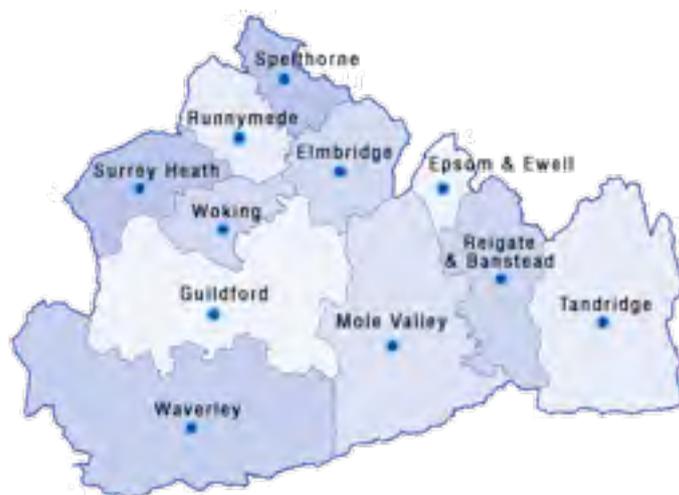
Guildford ranks 66th out of the 364 boroughs and districts in England on the child well-being index, placing it 10th out of the 11 boroughs and districts in Surrey. There are 2,583 children and young people (0-15yrs) living in income deprived households in the borough. This figure of 11.48% is higher than the Surrey average of 10.67%.

The figures for first time entrants, NEET, school attendance, permanent exclusions, obesity, children in care and young carers are all above the county average. The number of NEET young parents, the number of under 18 conceptions and the number of terminations are all lower in Guildford when compared with the county average.

Young people and professionals working in Guildford support the view that there is an issue with adequate transportation and affordable places to go. Westborough and Park Barn are identified areas of high need where there are a concentrated number of income deprived homes. A more specific need presents itself in Ash/ Normandy relating to the particularly high number of Gypsy/Traveller families.

A Youth Crime Prevention diagnostic report was recently undertaken in the Westborough ward. The overwhelming message from interviewees was the need for youth work for 13–19 year olds. There appeared to be limited after school social education in the area for young people over 13 years and there was a large cohort of young people aged 12-14 that may offer some future problems. Identified problematic activity by young people was mainly anti-social behaviour, with some drug and alcohol misuse and linked negative behaviours.

There was also a mainly false perception held by people both in and out of the area of high levels of youth crime – based on historical issues. There was also a need for parenting support and for help for parents with significant issues, including literacy and numeracy skills. There was also a group of young parents who need help with parenting skills and other specific support.



Group	Guildford	% of relevant population in Guildford	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Population of 10-19 Year Olds (Using SCC 2010 projected total population of 1,119,900)	16,600		133,600	11.94%
Number of Children (0-15 yrs) in Income Deprived Homes (Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007 + SCC mid 2008 Population Estimates)	2,583	11.48%	21,371	10.67%
Number of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Young People (0-15yrs ONS Current Estimates - Population Estimates by Ethnic Group Mid-2007)	2,000	8.51%	23,000	10.88%

Group	Guildford	% of relevant population in Guildford	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Child Wellbeing Index (CWB) (ONS Data 2007)		66th out of 364		5th out of 149
Number of First Time offenders (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	130	0.78%	984	0.72%
Number of Young people sentenced in Court (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	87	0.52%	682	0.50%
Number of Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	103	3.67%	966	3.58%
Under 80% School Attendance (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	397	% of school age population 2.36%	2,876	% of school age population 2.06%
Number of Permanent Exclusions (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	16	% of school age population 0.10%	128	% of school age population 0.09%
Number of NEET Young Parents (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	8	7.77%	107	11.08%
Number of under 18 Conceptions of 15-17 year old females over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	158	Rate per 1000 22.0	1,465	Rate per 1000 23.9
Under 18 conceptions leading to termination over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	85	54%	850	59%
Children that are obese in year 6 (Data from National Child Measurement Programme: 2007/08 school year)		14.4%		14.1%
Number of Children in Care (Data from Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008/09)	104	0.62%	695	0.51%
Number of Young Carers on Carers Register on 07/09/2009 (0-18yrs Surrey Young Carers and Mid Surrey Young Carers Data)	76	0.26%	548	0.21%

# MOLE VALLEY

Mole Valley is one of the two districts in Surrey and is home to 81,200 residents. The population is made up of high numbers of older people, which is set to increase. The total number of young people between 10-19 in the district is 10,100. It borders both London and West Sussex and although there is an urban/rural mix in the district, the majority of people live in the two main urban centres, Leatherhead and Dorking.

Mole Valley ranks 24th out of 364 boroughs and districts in England on the child well-being index, placing it fourth in the county. The number of children in income deprived homes comprises 8.76% of the total number of 0-15 year olds. This is lower than the Surrey average at 10.67%. Proportionally, the number of BME groups in Mole Valley (7.74%) is lower than any other borough or district and therefore also lower than the Surrey average (10.88%)

Although the number of under 18 conceptions leading to termination for Mole Valley are the highest of the 11 boroughs and districts at 69%, the number of under 18 conceptions is the third lowest in the county at a rate of 19.1 per 1000 of the population.

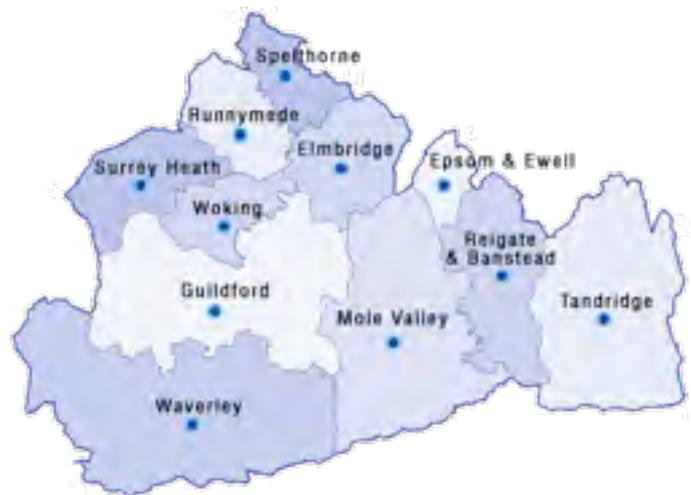
Educationally, persistent absenteeism from school, the number of permanent exclusions and the number of NEET young people are all above the Surrey average. This may relate to the lack of a further education college in Mole Valley and of a 'proper' connexions centre.

The two larger areas of deprivation are Leatherhead Common and Holmwoods. Smaller areas of social housing that tend to attract fewer resources are spread around Mole Valley. Examples of this are in Ashted,

Bookham, Fetcham and the more rural Capel. 3 of the 10 Surrey wards that suffer the most barriers to housing and services are in Mole Valley. Young people consistently complain of inadequate public transport, which is naturally a bigger problem for those from lower income families.

A Youth Crime Prevention diagnostic report was recently undertaken in the North Leatherhead Ward. The most significant concern raised by a number of individuals and agencies was for young people who had left school aged 16 who were significantly vulnerable to becoming involved in anti-social or criminal behaviour. There was also a negative perception of young people in the district that may be a combination of the relatively higher proportion of older people and in some areas, the contrasting socio-economic groups living very close together.

There are gaps in support for those most vulnerable, some of this can be improved through better communication and improved signposting to what is already on offer, some can be improved by a more planned approach from the practitioner community.



Group	Mole Valley	% of relevant population in Mole Valley	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Population of 10-19 Year Olds (Using SCC 2010 projected total population of 1,119,900)	10,100		133,600	11.94%
Number of Children (0-15 yrs) in Income Deprived Homes (Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007 + SCC mid 2008 Population Estimates)	1,253	8.76%	21,371	10.67%
Number of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Young People (0-15yrs ONS Current Estimates - Population Estimates by Ethnic Group Mid-2007)	1,200	7.74%	23,000	10.88%

Group	Mole Valley	% of relevant population in Mole Valley	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Child Wellbeing Index (CWB) (ONS Data 2007)		24th out of 364		5th out of 149
Number of First Time offenders (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	66	0.64%	984	0.72%
Number of Young people sentenced in Court (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	36	0.35%	682	0.50%
Number of Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	79	4.01%	966	3.58%
Under 80% School Attendance (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	227	% of school age population 2.26%	2,876	% of school age population 2.06%
Number of Permanent Exclusions (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	10	% of school age population 0.10%	128	% of school age population 0.09%
Number of NEET Young Parents (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	7	8.86%	107	11.08%
Number of under 18 Conceptions of 15-17 year old females over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	93	Rate per 1000 19.1	1,465	Rate per 1000 23.9
Under 18 conceptions leading to termination over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	64	69%	850	59%
Children that are obese in year 6 (Data from National Child Measurement Programme: 2007/08 school year)		12.7%		14.1%
Number of Children in Care (Data from Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008/09)	49	0.48%	695	0.51%
Number of Young Carers on Carers Register on 07/09/2009 (0-18yrs Surrey Young Carers and Mid Surrey Young Carers Data)	89	0.47%	548	0.21%

# REIGATE AND BANSTEAD

The borough is densely populated with 132,300 residents, of which 15,200 are young people between 10-19, living in mainly urban areas. The main towns are Reigate, Banstead, Redhill and Horley. There is also a large rural area across the borough comprised of designated green belt area and part of the Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding National Beauty. The Alliance priority area of Merstham is within the borough and as such has been the focus of considerable attention.

The borough ranks 63rd out of 364 boroughs and districts in England on the child well-being index. There are 2,749 children and young people (0-15yrs) living in income deprived households in the borough. This figure of 11.17% is higher than the Surrey average at 10.67%.

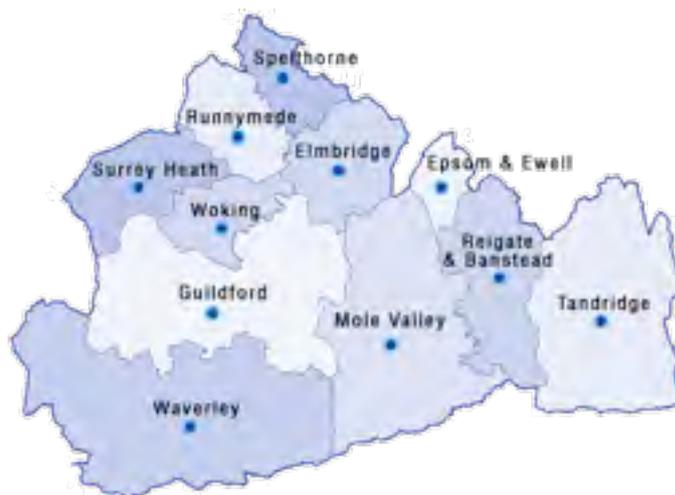
The figures for the number of under 18 conceptions leading to termination and the number of young parents who are NEET in Reigate & Banstead are below the Surrey average. All other parameters are above the Surrey average.

Young people and professionals working in Reigate & Banstead support the view that the single biggest issue is difficulty in travel and access to provision. The borough is cut in two by a rural belt and travelling between by public transport is difficult. This leads to young people in the north of the borough travelling outside to areas such as Epsom and Sutton, leading to a lack of identity for the borough as a whole.

A Youth Crime Prevention diagnostic report was recently undertaken in the Merstham area, which is a Surrey County Council Priority area and as such has been the focus of considerable attention and resource. The area is a place of stark contrasts. Within this small area there are people who are relatively financially rich and those who are very financially poor, home owners, some of whom own large houses and those who live in social housing some of whom may not have room in their homes for their families.

Young people of all ages are exhibiting anti-social and abusive behaviour on the estate, which is causing damage to property and psychological damage to themselves and others. There is a need to put into place social education, both universal and targeted.

There are gaps in support for those most vulnerable, some of this can be improved through better communication and improved signposting to what is already on offer, some can be improved by a more planned approach from the practitioner community.



Group	Reigate & Banstead	% of relevant population in Reigate & Banstead	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Population of 10-19 Year Olds (Using SCC 2010 projected total population of 1,119,900)	15,200		133,600	11.94%
Number of Children (0-15 yrs) in Income Deprived Homes (Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007 + SCC mid 2008 Population Estimates)	2,749	11.17%	21,371	10.67%
Number of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Young People (0-15yrs ONS Current Estimates - Pop Estimates by Ethnic Group Mid-2007)	2,800	10.89%	23,000	10.88%

Group	Reigate & Banstead	% of relevant population in Reigate & Banstead	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Child Wellbeing Index (CWB) (ONS Data 2007)		63rd out of 364		5th out of 149
Number of First Time offenders (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	140	0.90%	984	0.72%
Number of Young people sentenced in Court (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	108	0.70%	682	0.50%
Number of Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	146	4.79%	966	3.58%
Under 80% School Attendance (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	386	% of school age population 2.29%	2,876	% of school age population 2.06%
Number of Permanent Exclusions (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	16	% of school age population 0.09%	128	% of school age population 0.09%
Number of NEET Young Parents (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	22	15.07%	107	11.08%
Number of under 18 Conceptions of 15-17 year old females over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	212	Rate per 1000 30.3	1,465	Rate per 1000 23.9
Under 18 conceptions leading to termination over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	106	50%	850	59%
Children that are obese in year 6 (Data from National Child Measurement Programme: 2007/08 school year)		14.5%		14.1%
Number of Children in Care (Data from Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008/09)	88	0.57%	695	0.51%
Number of Young Carers on Carers Register on 07/09/2009 (0-18yrs Surrey Young Carers and Mid Surrey Young Carers Data)	103	0.33%	548	0.21%

# RUNNYMEDE

Located in the north west of the County, Runnymede has 82,600 residents of which 9,300 are young people between 10-19. The population is comprised of predominantly older people and those of working age. The number of children and young people is low. Although mostly designated green belt, Runnymede is made up of three main towns, Addlestone, Chertsey and Egham.

Runnymede ranks 57th out of 364 on the child well-being index placing it 8th overall in the county. There are 1,571 children and young people (0-15yrs) living in income deprived households in the borough. At 11.02%, this is higher than the Surrey average of 10.67%

Runnymede has the highest proportion of NEET young people (4.99%), and the highest number per population of permanent exclusions (0.15%), in the county. Egham Hythe and Englefield Green West have the highest number of NEET. Also above the Surrey average are the number of first time offenders, the number of young people sentenced in court, persistent absence from school, the number of NEET young people who are parents, under 18 conception rate, the number of children obese in year 6, the number of children in care and the number of people on the young carers register.

Young people and professionals working in Runnymede support the view that key issues in the borough include hazardous drinking levels, particularly for children and young people growing up in families where the levels of drinking are dangerous. The need to provide drop-in sexual health clinics and to improve communications and the working relationship with Surrey PCT and health services were also voiced as issues in Runnymede.

A Youth Crime Prevention diagnostic report was recently undertaken in the Egham Hythe area. There appeared to be some youth crime and anti social behaviour issues and concern was raised by the majority of retailers and residents, as well as a number of local agencies around the number of young people congregating outside local shops. There were also concerns raised around a group of young people calling themselves the 'Pooley Green Unit' (PGU). There are a noticeable group of young people who are considered Not in Education Employment or Training who are exhibiting negative behaviours and are influencing younger people along the same lines. The majority of young people interviewed stated that they would like to see more activities, youth clubs and after school clubs in the local area for young people. Although some young people were aware of the youth clubs in Egham and Englefield Green they did not attend as it was 'too far'. Almost all agencies and more than half of residents had identified the lack of a base for youth work in the area of Pooley Green as a barrier to engaging some of these young people in the neighbourhood.



Group	Runnymede	% of relevant population in Runnymede	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Population of 10-19 Year Olds (Using SCC 2010 projected total population of 1,119,900)	9,300		133,600	11.94%
Number of Children (0-15 yrs) in Income Deprived Homes (Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007 + SCC mid 2008 Population Estimates)	1,571	11.02%	21,371	10.67%

Group	Runnymede	% of relevant population in Runnymede	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Number of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Young People (0-15yrs ONS Current Estimates - Population Estimates by Ethnic Group Mid-2007)	1,400	10.37%	23,000	10.88%
Child Wellbeing Index (CWB) (ONS Data 2007)		57th out of 364		5th out of 149
Number of First Time offenders (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	82	0.88%	984	0.72%
Number of Young people sentenced in Court (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	47	0.51%	682	0.50%
Number of Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	84	4.99%	966	3.58%
Under 80% School Attendance (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	234	% of school age population 2.44%	2,876	% of school age population 2.06%
Number of Permanent Exclusions (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	14	% of school age population 0.15%	128	% of school age population 0.09%
Number of NEET Young Parents (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	12	14.29%	107	11.08%
Number of under 18 Conceptions of 15-17 year old females over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	98	Rate per 1000 25.5	1,465	Rate per 1000 23.9
Under 18 conceptions leading to termination over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	58	59%	850	59%
Children that are obese in year 6 (Data from National Child Measurement Programme: 2007/08 school year)		18.3%		14.1%
Number of Children in Care (Data from Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008/09)	55	0.59%	695	0.51%
Number of Young Carers on Carers Register on 07/09/2009 (0-18yrs Surrey Young Carers and Mid Surrey Young Carers Data)	41	0.25%	548	0.21%

# SPELTHORNE

Spelthorne has five main urban areas, Ashford, Shepperton, Staines, Stanwell and Sunbury. The majority of the 91,000 residents live in these towns. 10,300 of the population are young people between 10-19. Two thirds of the borough is green belt. The Alliance priority areas of Stanwell North and Ashford North and Stanwell South are within the borough and as such have been the focus of considerable attention.

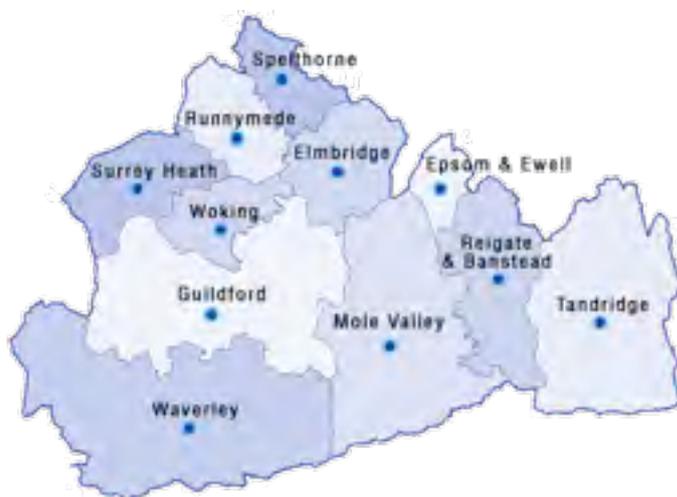
Spelthorne ranks 123 out of 364 in the child well being index, with the highest percentage (15.47%) of young people living in income deprived households in Surrey (2,429 children and young people). Also the highest in the county are the number of first time entrants into the youth justice system, the number of young people sentenced in court, the number of young people who are persistently absent from school and the number of under 18 conceptions.

The number of children in care however, is the same as the Surrey average and, of the 107 NEET young parents in Surrey, Spelthorne is home to 7, which is 6.42% of the relevant population and the lowest figure in the county.

Young people and professionals working in Spelthorne support the view that there is community isolation, particularly in Sunbury and Stanwell, with this leading to alienation into mainstream services. The highest priorities include supporting NEET into appropriate EET, permanent

exclusions and settled travellers. Young people speak of a lack of youth work provision and a lack of places to go.

A Youth Crime Prevention diagnostic report was recently undertaken in the wards of Stanwell North and Ashford North and Stanwell South, which is a Surrey County Council Priority area and as such has been the focus of considerable attention and resource. This showed that young people, parents and residents raised a concern with a lack of youth provision. The groups causing anti social behaviour were not large but were not engaged by the local youth services. Many of the young people considered by agencies to be vulnerable or actively causing problems were out of full time educational provision or work placement. Many of those interviewed considered that a lack of effective parenting was a major contributor to issues of anti-social behaviour.



Group	Spelthorne	% of relevant population in Spelthorne	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Population of 10-19 Year Olds (Using SCC 2010 projected total population of 1,119,900)	10,300		133,600	11.94%
Number of Children (0-15 yrs) in Income Deprived Homes (Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007 + SCC mid 2008 Population Estimates)	2,429	15.47%	21,371	10.67%
Number of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Young People (0-15yrs ONS Current Estimates - Pop Estimates by Ethnic Group Mid-2007)	2,100	12.50%	23,000	10.88%

Group	Spelthorne	% of relevant population in Spelthorne	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Child Wellbeing Index (CWB) (ONS Data 2007)		123rd out of 364		5th out of 149
Number of First Time offenders (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	122	1.15%	984	0.72%
Number of Young people sentenced in Court (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	95	0.90%	682	0.50%
Number of Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	109	4.78%	966	3.58%
Under 80% School Attendance (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	317	% of school age population 2.53%	2,876	% of school age population 2.06%
Number of Permanent Exclusions (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	18	% of school age population 0.14%	128	% of school age population 0.09%
Number of NEET Young Parents (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	7	6.42%	107	11.08%
Number of under 18 Conceptions of 15-17 year old females over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	179	Rate per 1000 37.6	1,465	Rate per 1000 23.9
Under 18 conceptions leading to termination over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	107	60%	850	59%
Children that are obese in year 6 (Data from National Child Measurement Programme: 2007/08 school year)		17.8%		14.1%
Number of Children in Care (Data from Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008/09)	54	0.51%	695	0.51%
Number of Young Carers on Carers Register on 07/09/2009 (0-18yrs Surrey Young Carers and Mid Surrey Young Carers Data)	55	0.28%	548	0.21%

# SURREY HEATH

With 83,300 residents, Surrey Heath is a densely populated borough, of which 10,500 are young people aged between 10-19. The residents mainly live in the urban areas and two thirds of the borough is designated green belt. Surrey Heath ranks 9th out of 364 boroughs and districts in England on the child well-being index. The number of children in income deprived homes is 1,431. At 8.72% this is lower than the Surrey average of 10.67%. The Alliance priority area of the Old Dean is within the borough and as such has been the focus of considerable attention.

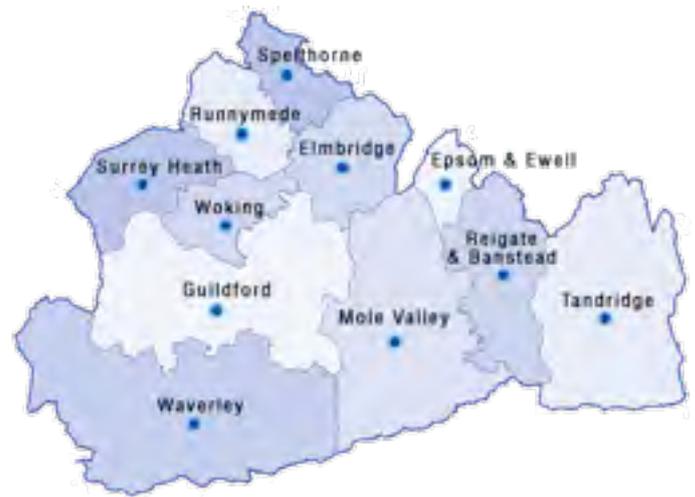
Surrey Heath also has the lowest number of children in care in the county, with only 27. Above the Surrey average is the number of NEET young people at 4.30 % and of the 107 NEET young parents, 8 are in Surrey Heath.

Young people and professionals working in Surrey Heath support the view that the specific areas such as the Old Dean and St Michaels are often viewed negatively by other communities and this impacts on the atmosphere and attitudes within the communities. The key needs of young people in these areas revolve around developing self-esteem and low level mental health issues. Other needs include a lack of safe places to “hang out with mates”, transport links and more leisure based activities.

A Youth Crime Prevention diagnostic report was recently undertaken in the ward of Old Dean, which is a Surrey County Council Priority area and as such has been the focus of considerable attention and resource. It found that although current incidents of youth crime and anti-social

behaviour are low, the Old Dean is an area where levels of anti-social and criminal behaviour “oscillate” over time.

A number of concerns exist that suggest a significant risk of incidents increasing over time if appropriate preventative services are not provided. The most significant concern is the gap in services targeted toward vulnerable 8 – 12 year olds. Whilst the Youth Centre reaches many of those teenagers who need additional time and effort, it was felt that there are more young people in the area who are not yet accessing support. It is clear that incidences of anti-social behaviour are likely to be more common on Friday/Saturday nights and during the warmer months. There is also considerable local leisure provision that local young people are not accessing.



Group	Surrey Heath	% of relevant population in Surrey Heath	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Population of 10-19 Year Olds (Using SCC 2010 projected total population of 1,119,900)	10,500		133,600	11.94%
Number of Children (0-15 yrs) in Income Deprived Homes (Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007 + SCC mid 2008 Population Estimates)	1,431	8.72%	21,371	10.67%
Number of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Young People (0-15yrs ONS Current Estimates - Pop Estimates by Ethnic Group Mid-2007)	1,700	9.94%	23,000	10.88%

Group	Surrey Heath	% of relevant population in Surrey Heath	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Child Wellbeing Index (CWB) (ONS Data 2007)		9th out of 364		5th out of 149
Number of First Time offenders (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	54	0.51%	984	0.72%
Number of Young people sentenced in Court (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	45	0.43%	682	0.50%
Number of Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	67	4.30%	966	3.58%
Under 80% School Attendance (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	235	% of school age population 2.04%	2,876	% of school age population 2.06%
Number of Permanent Exclusions (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	9	% of school age population 0.08%	128	% of school age population 0.09%
Number of NEET Young Parents (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	8	11.94%	107	11.08%
Number of under 18 Conceptions of 15-17 year old females over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	111	Rate per 1000 23.7	1,465	Rate per 1000 23.9
Under 18 conceptions leading to termination over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	59	53%	850	59%
Children that are obese in year 6 (Data from National Child Measurement Programme: 2007/08 school year)		12.2%		14.1%
Number of Children in Care (Data from Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008/09)	27	0.26%	695	0.51%
Number of Young Carers on Carers Register on 07/09/2009 (0-18yrs Surrey Young Carers and Mid Surrey Young Carers Data)	40	0.20%	548	0.21%

# TANDRIDGE

Located in east Surrey, the district of Tandridge is home to 82,500 residents, of which 10,800 are young people between aged 10-19. There are four main urban areas in which the majority of the residents live and they are Caterham, Oxted, Warlingham and Whyteleafe. Only 10% of the district is not designated green belt and 50% of the district is used for agriculture. The number of both older people and young people is above average.

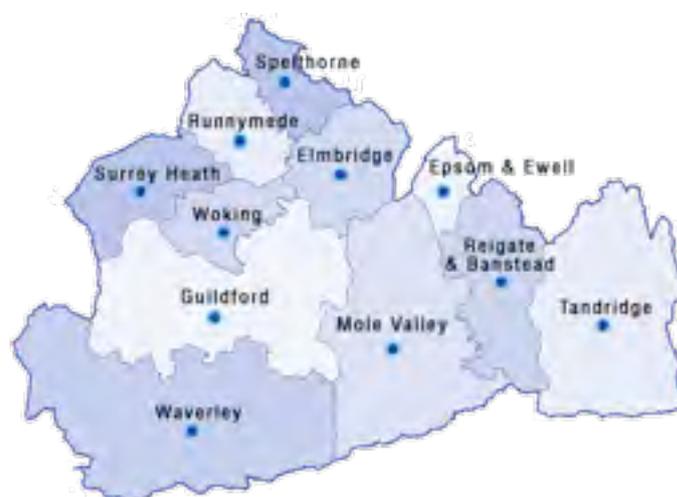
The number of children in income deprived homes in Tandridge is 1,431. This figure of 9.48% is lower than the Surrey average of 10.67%. Tandridge is ranked 45th out of 364 boroughs and districts in England on the child well-being index, placing it 7th in the county.

All parameters are lower than the Surrey average in Tandridge with the number of young people sentenced in court and the number of young people persistently absent from school being the lowest in the county. However, of the 107 NEET young parents in Surrey, there are 6 in Tandridge, which is 11.11% of the relevant population, higher than the Surrey average. Also, higher than the Surrey average is the number of young carers in the district.

Young people and professionals working in Tandridge support the view that the key issues are linked to the rural nature of the district. Transport links are voiced as an issue for young people, reducing access to services and employment. This, combined with the lack of localised services, means that young people living in social housing with low income are disadvantaged.

A Youth Crime Prevention diagnostic report was recently undertaken in the ward of Hurst Green. There was evidence of early drug and alcohol use, violent behaviour between young people and on occasion with adults, a lack of confidence to engage with services that do exist and the presence of low level anti-social behaviour that at times escalates to more serious incidents such as damage to the railway network, arson, car crime and theft.

Some young people themselves described a place in which they do not feel safe from people coming into the area from outside and ask for more police presence. Due to birth trends, the teenage population is growing compared with levels in recent years but these young people are offered little constructive, affordable activity with appropriate adults.



Group	Tandridge	% of relevant population in Tandridge	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Population of 10-19 Year Olds (Using SCC 2010 projected total population of 1,119,900)	10,800		133,600	11.94%
Number of Children (0-15 yrs) in Income Deprived Homes (Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007 + SCC mid 2008 Population Estimates)	1,431	9.48%	21,371	10.67%
Number of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Young People (0-15yrs ONS Current Estimates - Pop Estimates by Ethnic Group Mid-2007)	1,600	9.70%	23,000	10.88%

Group	Tandridge	% of relevant population in Tandridge	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Child Wellbeing Index (CWB) (ONS Data 2007)		45th out of 364		5th out of 149
Number of First Time offenders (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	51	0.49%	984	0.72%
Number of Young people sentenced in Court (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	27	0.26%	682	0.50%
Number of Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	54	3.27%	966	3.58%
Under 80% School Attendance (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	143	% of school age population 1.36%	2,876	% of school age population 2.06%
Number of Permanent Exclusions (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	8	% of school age population 0.08%	128	% of school age population 0.09%
Number of NEET Young Parents (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	6	11.11%	107	11.08%
Number of under 18 Conceptions of 15-17 year old females over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	110	Rate per 1000 18.8	1,465	Rate per 1000 23.9
Under 18 conceptions leading to termination over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	63	57%	850	59%
Children that are obese in year 6 (Data from National Child Measurement Programme: 2007/08 school year)		13.4%		14.1%
Number of Children in Care (Data from Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008/09)	43	0.41%	695	0.51%
Number of Young Carers on Carers Register on 07/09/2009 (0-18yrs Surrey Young Carers and Mid Surrey Young Carers Data)	52	0.26%	548	0.21%

# WAVERLEY

Waverley is a mostly rural borough and contains Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The majority of the 117,800 people live in the more urban towns of Farnham, Godalming, Haslemere and Cranleigh. 16,100 of the population are young people between 10-19.

Waverley has the lowest percentage of children in income-deprived homes. The 8.43% of 0-15 year olds that live in income deprived homes is below the Surrey average of 10.67%. It ranks 6th out of the 364 boroughs and districts on the child well-being index in England, placing it the highest in the county.

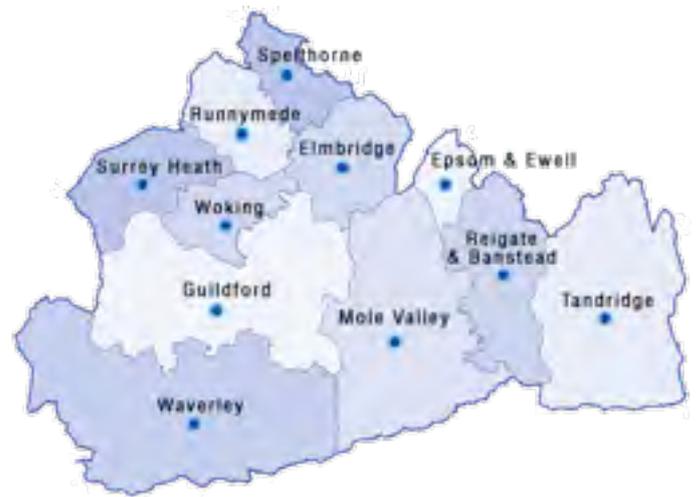
The number of first time entrants into the youth justice system is also the lowest in Surrey, as is the number of permanent exclusions, under-18 conceptions, the number of obese children in year 6 and the number of young carers. All the other parameters, as well as those just mentioned, all fall below the Surrey average.

Young people and professionals working in Waverley support the view that the key needs in the borough are an apparent lack of transport reducing access to youth provisions, a lack of access to information on sexual health and relationships that would enable young people to make informed decisions. Improvements could also be made in partnership working between local schools and nurses, particularly for Godalming. There are small but significant pockets of neighbourhood disadvantage, which, on relevant measures (e.g. IMD), score highly on a countywide basis. For instance, Godalming Central & Ockford ward

has experienced an exceptionally high teenage pregnancy rate.

A Youth Crime Prevention diagnostic report was recently undertaken in the wards of Farncombe and Binscombe. The most significant concern raised by agencies was a lack of intervention for 'targeted' young people and young people in general aged 14 to 15 and above. This is compounded by a lack of suitable and appropriate venues within Farncombe and Binscombe and the geographical layout of the area, with no easily identifiable 'central' point for service delivery.

Substance misuse, particularly alcohol, was identified as an issue for young people and was often associated with anti-social behaviour and low-level youth crime. Whilst there is provision available to those who are experiencing problems with substance misuse, there is a lack of co-ordinated and formal preventative intervention.



Group	Waverley	% of relevant population in Waverley	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Population of 10-19 Year Olds (Using SCC 2010 projected total population of 1,119,900)	16,100		133,600	11.94%
Number of Children (0-15 yrs) in Income Deprived Homes (Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007 + SCC mid 2008 Population Estimates)	1,888	8.43%	21,371	10.67%
Number of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Young People (0-15yrs ONS Current Estimates - Pop Estimates by Ethnic Group Mid-2007)	1,900	7.85%	23,000	10.88%

Group	Waverley	% of relevant population in Waverley	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Child Wellbeing Index (CWB) (ONS Data 2007)		6th out of 364		5th out of 149
Number of First Time offenders (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	76	0.45%	984	0.72%
Number of Young people sentenced in Court (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	47	0.28%	682	0.50%
Number of Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	75	3.56%	966	3.58%
Under 80% School Attendance (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	275	% of school age population 1.90%	2,876	% of school age population 2.06%
Number of Permanent Exclusions (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	8	% of school age population 0.06%	128	% of school age population 0.09%
Number of NEET Young Parents (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	5	6.67%	107	11.08%
Number of under 18 Conceptions of 15-17 year old females over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	120	Rate per 1000 15.4	1,465	Rate per 1000 23.9
Under 18 conceptions leading to termination over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	66	55%	850	59%
Children that are obese in year 6 (Data from National Child Measurement Programme: 2007/08 school year)		10.9%		14.1%
Number of Children in Care (Data from Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008/09)	80	0.47%	695	0.51%
Number of Young Carers on Carers Register on 07/09/2009 (0-18yrs Surrey Young Carers and Mid Surrey Young Carers Data)	55	0.18%	548	0.21%

# WOKING

Two thirds of the borough of Woking is designated green belt. It is a densely populated part of the county with 91,400 residents, of which 10,400 are young people between 10-19. The Alliance priority area of the Maybury and Sheerwater is within the borough and as such has been the focus of considerable attention.

Woking ranks 37th out of 364 boroughs and districts in England on the child well-being index. This places it 6th out of the 11 boroughs and districts in Surrey. Woking has the highest percentage of BME young people aged 0-15 of all the boroughs and districts (15.47%).

The percentage of young people entering the youth justice system and being sentenced in court is higher than the county average, as are the majority of other indicators. The rate per 1000 of under18 conceptions at 28.1 is higher than the county average of 23.9. 53% of these lead to termination, which is lower than the county average of 59%.

Young people and professionals working in Woking support the view that the key issue is the lack of resources given outside Maybury and Sheerwater. Young people regularly voice their concern over the growth of cyber-bullying. A considerable number of teenagers find themselves temporarily homeless.

A Youth Crime Prevention diagnostic report was recently undertaken in the ward of Maybury and Sheerwater, which is a Surrey County Council Priority area. The area contains

both residential and important commercial areas and part of Woking town centre lies within this ward.

The report found that a significant concern was related to the 'environment' that children and young people were growing up in; for example, having negative role models, witnessing behaviours that are not conducive to positive and healthy development, such as drug use and drug dealing. The incidence of crime and anti-social behaviour was found to be low.



Group	Woking	% of relevant population in Woking	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Population of 10-19 Year Olds (Using SCC 2010 projected total population of 1,119,900)	10,400		133,600	11.94%
Number of Children (0-15 yrs) in Income Deprived Homes (Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007 + SCC mid 2008 Population Estimates)	2,165	12.51%	21,371	10.67%
Number of Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Young People (0-15yrs ONS Current Estimates - Pop Estimates by Ethnic Group Mid-2007)	2,800	15.47%	23,000	10.88%

Group	Woking	% of relevant population in Woking	Surrey	% of relevant population in Surrey
Child Wellbeing Index (CWB) (ONS Data 2007)		37th out of 364		5th out of 149
Number of First Time offenders (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	92	0.87%	984	0.72%
Number of Young people sentenced in Court (Surrey Youth Justice Data 2008/09)	62	0.58%	682	0.50%
Number of Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	99	4.18%	966	3.58%
Under 80% School Attendance (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	236	% of school age population 2.07%	2,876	% of school age population 2.06%
Number of Permanent Exclusions (Surrey County Council (Academic Year 2008/09) Retrieved on November, 2009, from Education Management System)	10	% of school age population 0.09%	128	% of school age population 0.09%
Number of NEET Young Parents (Surrey Connexions Data snapshot Feb 2010)	12	12.12%	107	11.08%
Number of under 18 Conceptions of 15-17 year old females over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	135	Rate per 1000 28.1	1,465	Rate per 1000 23.9
Under 18 conceptions leading to termination over 3 years (Data is across three years 2005-07 reported by ONS)	72	53%	850	59%
Children that are obese in year 6 (Data from National Child Measurement Programme: 2007/08 school year)		15.9%		14.1%
Number of Children in Care (Data from Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2008/09)	74	0.70%	695	0.51%
Number of Young Carers on Carers Register on 07/09/2009 (0-18yrs Surrey Young Carers and Mid Surrey Young Carers Data)	74	0.34%	548	0.21%

# REFERENCES

## Policy

Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act (2009). Online resource retrieved 03/2010 from

Children and young people's plan 2010-2014. Online Resource retrieved 03/2010

Crime and Disorder Act, (1998). Online Resource, retrieved 03/2010

Education Act, (1944). Online Resource, retrieved 03/2010 from <http://www.parliament.uk/about/livingheritage/transformingsociety/school/overview/educationact1944.cfm>

Education and Inspections Act. (2006). Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/ukpga\\_20060040\\_en\\_1](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2006/ukpga_20060040_en_1)

Every Child Matters: Change for children. (2004). Online resource, retrieved 03/2010 from <http://publications.everychildmatters.gov.uk/default.aspx?PageFunction=productdetails&PageMode=publications&ProductId=DfES/1081/2004>

Learning and Skills Act, (2000). Online Resource, retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/ukpga\\_20000021\\_en\\_1](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/ukpga_20000021_en_1)

Local government act (2000). Online resource retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/ukpga\\_20000022\\_en\\_1](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2000/ukpga_20000022_en_1)

Public Service Agreement targets. (2007). Online Resource, retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr\\_csr07\\_psaindex.htm](http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr_csr07_psaindex.htm)

Surrey 14-19 strategy 2010-2015. Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccws/pages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE\\_RTF/Surrey+14-19+Draft+Plan+2010-2015?opendocument](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccws/pages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE_RTF/Surrey+14-19+Draft+Plan+2010-2015?opendocument)

The Children's Plan, building brighter futures. (2007). Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from <http://publications.dcsf.gov.uk/default.aspx?PageFunction=productdetails&PageMode=publications&ProductId=CM%207280>

## Inspection results

HMI. (2008). Joint Inspection of Surrey Youth Offending Service. Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from <http://www.justice.gov.uk/inspection/inspect/hmi-probation/index.htm>

Ofsted. (2008). Inspection Results. Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.ofsted.gov.com/oxcare\\_providers/la\\_view/%28lead%29/936](http://www.ofsted.gov.com/oxcare_providers/la_view/%28lead%29/936)

Surrey 14-19 strategy 2010-2015. Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccws/pages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE\\_RTF/Surrey+14-19+Draft+Plan+2010-2015?opendocument](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccws/pages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE_RTF/Surrey+14-19+Draft+Plan+2010-2015?opendocument)

Surrey Joint Area Review. (2008). Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/oxcare\\_providers/la\\_download/\(id\)/4267/\(as\)/JAR/jar\\_2008\\_936\\_fr.pdf](http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/oxcare_providers/la_download/(id)/4267/(as)/JAR/jar_2008_936_fr.pdf)

## YP Consultation

Children Act. 2004. Online resource, retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/ukpga\\_20040031\\_en\\_1](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/ukpga_20040031_en_1)

Convention on the rights of the child. (1989). United Nations, Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from <http://www.cirp.org/library/ethics/UN-convention/>

Every Child matters (2003). Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/consultations/downloadableDocs/EveryChildMatters.pdf>

Children and young people's plan 2010-2014. Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from <http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/education/sbdb.nsf/bd00cf85fc98633e80256afd003907d2/4fb652186d788acd802576c4003f93e7?OpenDocument>

Youth Matters, Green Paper.(2005). DCSF. Online Resource, retrieved 03/2010 from <http://publications.dcsf.gov.uk/default.aspx?PageFunction=productdetails&PageMode=publications&ProductId=Cm6629>

Youth Matters. (1996). In Surrey Youth Strategy. Surrey County Council, available on request.

Young people are talking are you listening? (1998). Surrey Youth Strategy. Surrey County Council, available on request.

## Surrey Context

Department for communities and local governments. (2009). Local Index of Child Well-Being 2009. Online resource retrieved 05/2010 from <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/childwellbeing2009>

Hidden Surrey (2004). Surrey Community Foundation. Online resource, retrieved 03/2010 from <http://>

[www.communityfoundationsurrey.org.uk/pdfs/Hidden%20Surrey%20Report%20-%20March%202009.pdf](http://www.communityfoundationsurrey.org.uk/pdfs/Hidden%20Surrey%20Report%20-%20March%202009.pdf)

National Census (2001). Office for national statistics. Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/SCCWebsite/sccwspages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE\\_RTF/2001+census?opendocument](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/SCCWebsite/sccwspages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE_RTF/2001+census?opendocument)

Thornton, P. (2003, September 27th). Surrey 'stockbroker belt' tops UK house-price list. The Independent. Available online from <http://www.independent.co.uk/life-style/house-and-home/property/surrey-stockbroker-belt-tops-uk-houseprice-list-581317.html>

## Transport

DCSF. (2010). Transport Guidance: supporting access to positive activities. Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/everychildmatters/publications/document\\_s/laetransportguidesupportaccesstospositiveactivities/](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/everychildmatters/publications/document_s/laetransportguidesupportaccesstospositiveactivities/)

The Department for Transport's Mobility and Inclusion. (2006). Young People and transport: their needs and requirements. Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from <http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/inclusion/childrenandyoungpeople/youngpeoplesneeds?page=1>

Transport for London. Online resource retrieved 03/2010 from <http://www.tfl.gov.uk/tickets/14312.aspx>

Transport for London, Behavioural code. Online resource retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.tfl.gov.uk/tickets/14435.aspx#behaviour\\_code](http://www.tfl.gov.uk/tickets/14435.aspx#behaviour_code)

## Universal Need

Erikson, E.H. (1994). *Childhood and Society*. Paladin, London.

Whitbourne, Susan. "Personality Development in Adulthood and Old Age: relationships among Identity Style, Health and Well-being." in K.E. Schaie ed., *Annual review of Gerontology and Geriatrics (Vol 7)* New York: Springer 1987

Hewstone, M., Stroebe, W., & Jonas, K. (2003). *Introduction to Social Psychology: A European Perspective*. John Wiley & Sons

Slater, A., and Bremner, A.G. (2003). *Introduction to developmental psychology* 94th ed). John Wiley & Sons, UK.

## IAG

Education and skills act. (2008). Online resource retrieved from 05/2010 from [http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga\\_20080025\\_en\\_1](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/ukpga_20080025_en_1)

## 14-19 Education and Training

Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act (2009). Online resource retrieved 03/2010 from

[http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2009/ukpga\\_20090022\\_en\\_1](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2009/ukpga_20090022_en_1)

Bynner, J, and Parsons, S. (2002) Social Exclusion and the Transition from School to Work: the Case of Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) *Journal of Vocational Behaviour* 60, 1, 289-309

Coles, C, Hutton, S, Bradshaw, J, Craig, G, Godfrey, C, and Johnson, J. (2002) Literature Review of the Costs of Being Not in Education, Employment or Training at Age 16-18 Social Policy Research Unit, University of York and University of Hull

Kewin, J, Tucker, M, Neat, S, and Corney, M. (2009) Lessons from History: Increasing the number of 16 and 17 year olds in education and training. Confederation for British Teacher4s Research Paper

Spielhofer, T, Walker, M, Gagg, K, Schagen, S, and O'Donnell, S. (2007). Raising the Participation Age in Education and Training to 18: Review of Existing Evidence of Benefits and Challenges (National Foundation for Education Research for UK DCSF)

## Deprivation

Ashworth, M, Seed, P, Armstrong, D, Durbaba, S, & Jones, D.M. (2007). The relationship between social deprivation and the quality of primary care: a national survey using indicators from the UK quality and Outcomes Framework. *British journal of general practice*, Vol.57, pgs. 441-448.

Carstairs, V, and Morris, R. (1989). Deprivation: explaining differences in mortality between Scotland and England and Wales. *British medical journal*, Vol. 299, pgs. 886-889.

Cuff, E.C, Sharrock, W.W, and Francis, D.W. (1990). *Perspectives in Sociology* (4th edition). Routledge, London.

Ellaway, A, Kirk, A, Macintyre, S & Mutrie, N. (2007). Nowhere to play? The relationship between the location of outdoor play areas and deprivation in Glasgow. *Health and Place*, Vol.13, pgs. 557-561.

Hidden Surrey (2004). Surrey Community Foundation. Online resource, retrieved 03/2010 from <http://www.communityfoundationsurrey.org.uk/pdfs/Hidden%20Surrey%20Report%20-%20March%2009.pdf>

Index of multiple deprivation. (2007). Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from <http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07/>

Marsh, I, Keating, M, Punch, A & Harden, J. (2009). Sociology, making sense of society (4th edition). Longman, UK.

Sloggett, A and Joshi, H. (1994). Higher mortality in deprived areas: community or personal disadvantage? British medical journal, Vol. 309, pgs. 1470-1474.

Urwin, M, Symmons, D, Allison, T, Brammah, T, Busby, H, Roxby, M, Simmons, A, and Williams, G. (1998). Estimating the burden of musculoskeletal disorders in the community: the comparative prevalence of symptoms at different anatomical sites, and the relation to social deprivation. Annals of the Rheumatic diseases Journal, Vol.57, pgs. 649-655.

## Anti Social Behaviour

Anderson, B., Beinart, S., Farrington, D.P., Longman, D.P., Longman, J., Sturgis, P. and Utting, D. (2001). Risk and protective factors associated with Youth Crime and Effective intervention. London: Youth Justice Board.

Blyth, M and Soloman, E. (2009). Prevention and youth crime, is early intervention working? The Policy Press, Bristol, UK.

Crime and Disorder act 1998. Online Resource, retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1998/ukpga\\_19980037\\_en\\_1](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1998/ukpga_19980037_en_1)

Darker, I, Ward, H, and Cauldield, L. (2008). An analysis of offending by young people looked after by local authorities. Youth Justice, Vol. 8, pgs. 134-148.

Goldson, B. and Muncie, J. (2006). Youth crime and justice. Sage publishing.

Home office. Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/anti-social-behaviour/>

Mason, P. and Prior, D. (2008). The children's fund and the prevention of crime and anti-social behaviour. Criminology & Criminal Justice, Vol. 8, pgs. 279-296.

Millie, A. (2009). Securing respect, behavioural expectations and anti-social behaviour in the UK. The Policy Press, Bristol, UK.

Prior, D. (2009). The 'problem' of anti-social behaviour and the policy knowledge base: Analysing the power/ knowledge relationship. Critical Social Policy, Vol.29 (1), pgs. 5-23.

Surrey Police Authority data (2007/ 2008/ 2009) available on request from Surrey Police Authority.

Surrey Youth Justice offending profile 2008/09, (2008). Available on request from Surrey Youth Justice. Watkins, M, and Johnson, D. (2009). Youth justice and the youth court, an introduction (1st Edition). Waterside Press, UK.

The new performance framework for local authorities and local authority partnerships: Single set of National Indicators. (2007). Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/nationalindicator>

## Housing

Joseph Rowntree Foundation. (2008). Youth Homelessness in the UK. Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from <http://www.jrf.org.uk/publications/youth-homelessness-uk>

Legal case, G vs Southwark. (2009). Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/research/ccfr/INTRAC/publications/NCAS%20briefing%20on%20Southwark%20Judgement%20May%2009.pdf>

## NEET

Chen, Y.W. (2009). Once 'NEET', Always 'NEET' Experiences of Employment and Unemployment of Youth Participating in a Job Training Program in Taiwan.

Connexions Client Information System (CCIS). Headline information available on request.

Department for Children Schools and Families. (2007). Drivers and Barriers to Educational Success - Evidence from the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England. Retrieved March 2010, from <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/research/programmeofresearch/projectinformation.cfm?projectId=15337&type=5&resultspage=11>

Education Reform Act. (1988). Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1988/ukpga\\_19880040\\_en\\_1](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1988/ukpga_19880040_en_1)

Godfrey, C. Hutton, S, Bradshaw, J. Coles, B, Craig, G. & Johnson, J. (Department for Education and Skills) (2002). Estimating the Cost of Being "Not in Education,

Employment or Training" at Age 16-18. Queens Printer, York UK.

MacDonald, R. (2008). Disconnected Youth? Social Exclusion, the 'underclass' & economic marginality. *Social Work & Society*, Vol 6(2), pg. 236 – 248.

Quinn, J., Lawy, R. and Diment, K. (2008). Young people in jobs without training in south west England; Not just 'dead-end kids in Dead-end jobs'. University of Exeter, UK.

Yates, S. and Payne, M. (2006). Not so NEET? A Critique of the Use of 'NEET' in Setting Targets for Interventions with Young People. *Journal of youth studies*, Vol.9 (3), pg. 329-344.

## School attendance

Bhopal, K. and Myers, M. (2009). Gypsy, Roma and Traveller pupils in schools in the UK: inclusion and 'good practice.' *International journal of inclusive education*, Vol. 13 (3), pg. 299-314.

Crozier, G., Davies, J. and Szymanski, K. (2009). Education, identity and Roma families: teachers' perspectives and engagement with INSETRom training. *Intercultural education*, Vol.20(6), pg. 537-548.

Elliot, M. (2002). *Bullying, a practical guide to coping for schools* (3rd Edition). Pearson education limited, UK.

Glaeser, E.L., Ponzetto, G.A.M. and Shleifer, A. (2007). Why does democracy need education? *Journal of economic growth*, Vol. 12(2), pg. 77-99.

Gleeson, D. (2008). School attendance and truancy: a socio-historical account. *Sociological review*, Vol. 40(3), pg. 437-490.

Hinshaw, S.P. (1992). Externalizing behavior problems and academic underachievement in childhood and adolescence: casual relationships and underlying mechanisms. *Psychological bulletin*, Vol. 111(1), pg. 127-155.

MacDonald, R. (2008). Disconnected Youth? Social Exclusion, the 'underclass' & economic marginality. *Social Work & Society*, Vol 6(2), pg. 236 – 248.

McKendrick, J., Scott, G. & Sinclair, S. (2007). Dismissing disaffection: young people's attitudes towards education, employment and participation in a deprived community. *Journal of youth studies*, Vol. 10, pg. 139-160.

Miller, P. and Plant, M. (1999). Truancy and perceived school performance: an alcohol and drug study of UK teenagers. *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, Vol.34(6), pg. 886-893.

Reid, K. (2010). Management of school attendance in the UK, a strategic analysis. *Educational management administration & leadership*, Vol. 38(1), pg. 88-106.

## Exclusions

Blair, M. (2001). *Why pick on me?: School exclusion and black youth*. Trentham Books Ltd, London.

Carlile, A. (2009). Sexism and permanent exclusion from school. *Forum*, Vol.51(3), pg. 333-346.

Lall, M. (2007). Exclusion from school: teenage pregnancy and the denial of education. *Sex education*, Vol. 7(3), pp. 219-237.

McCluskey, G. (2008). Exclusion from school: what can 'included' pupils tell us? *British educational research journal*, Vol. 34(4), pg. 447-466.

McCrystal, P, Percy, A, & Higgins, K. (2007). Exclusion and marginalisation in adolescence: The experience of school exclusion on drug use and antisocial behaviour. *Journal of youth services*, Vol.10(1), pg. 35-54.

## Young people with special education needs

Armstrong, F., Armstrong, D.A. and Barton, L. (2000). Inclusive education: policy, context and comparative perspectives. *Inclusive education*, Vol.4(2), pg. 92-106.

Fergusson, A., Howley, M. and Rose, R. (2008) Responding to the mental health needs of young people with profound and multiple learning difficulties and autistic spectrum disorders: issues and challenges. *Mental Health and Learning Disabilities Research and Practice*. 5(2), pp. 240-251.

Jull, S.K. (2008). Emotional and behavioural difficulties (EBD): the special educational need justifying exclusion. *Journal of research in special educational needs*, Vol. 8(1), pg. 13-18.

Law, J, McCann, D, O'May, F, Smart, C, & Buchan, J. (2009). *Service Provision for Children and Young People with Complex Needs in a Community Setting from The Perspectives of Nursing and Allied Health Professionals - RF 82/2009*. Project Report. Scottish Government, Edinburgh.

Surrey County Council & Surrey NHS. (2009). *Joint strategic needs assessment*. Online resource retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE\\_RTF/Joint+Strategic+Needs+Assessment+-+JSNA?opendocument](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE_RTF/Joint+Strategic+Needs+Assessment+-+JSNA?opendocument)

Turnbull, A., Turnbull, H.R., and Wehmeyer, M.L. (2006). *Exceptional Lives: special education in today's schools*. Merrill publishing, UK.

## Drugs, alcohol and tobacco

Chen, K. and Kandel, D.B. (1995). The natural history of drug use from adolescence to the mid-thirties in a general population sample. *American journal of public health*, Vol. 85 (1), pgs. 41-47.

Gilvarry, E. (2000). Substance abuse in young people, *The journal of child psychology and psychiatry and allied disciplines*, Vol.41, pgs. 55-80.

HM Government. (2000). *Tackling Drugs to make a better Britain*. Online resource, retrieved March 2010, from [www.druglibrary.stir.ac.uk/documents/natplan.pdf](http://www.druglibrary.stir.ac.uk/documents/natplan.pdf)

National Health Service. (2010). *Surrey's big drink debate, it's your shout*. Online resource retrieved March 2010, from <http://www.surreybigdrinkdebate.nhs.uk/youngpeople/>

National Health Service, Choices. (2010). *Your health, your choices*. Online resource retrieved March 2010, from <http://www.nhs.uk/chq/pages/2595.aspx?categoryid=62&subcategoryid=66>

Novacek, J, Raskin, R & Hogan, R. (1991). *Why do adolescents use drugs? Age, Sex and user differences*. *Journal of youth and adolescence*, Vol. 20, pgs, 475-492.

Patton, G.C, Coffey, C, Carlin, J.B, Degenhardt, L, Lynskey, M and Hall, W. (2002). Cannabis use and mental health in young people: cohort study, *British Medical Journal*, Vol. 325, pgs. 1195-1198.

Shiner, M. (2009). *Drug Use and social change, the distortion of history*. Palgrave Macmillan, UK.

Surrey County Council & Surrey NHS. (2009). *Joint strategic needs assessment*. Online resource retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE\\_RTF/Joint+Strategic+Needs+Assessment+-+JSNA?opendocument](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE_RTF/Joint+Strategic+Needs+Assessment+-+JSNA?opendocument)

Tellus2, National Survey. (2010). Online Resource retrieved March 2010, from [http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/education/s\\_b\\_d\\_b\\_n\\_s\\_f\\_/bd00cf85fc98633e80256afd003907d2/710d655f9b006dba802572ab0048d658?OpenDocument](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/education/s_b_d_b_n_s_f_/bd00cf85fc98633e80256afd003907d2/710d655f9b006dba802572ab0048d658?OpenDocument)

The new performance framework for local authorities and local authority partnerships: Single set of National Indicators. (2007). Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from <http://>

[www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/nationalindicator](http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/localgovernment/nationalindicator)

## Emotional wellbeing and mental health

Hall, W.D. (2006). Cannabis use and the mental health of young people. *Australian and New Zealand journal of psychiatry*. Vol 40(2), pg. 105-113.

Lester, H., Birchwood, M., Bryan, S., England, E., Rogers, H., & Sirvastava, N. (2009). Development and implementation of early intervention services for young people with psychosis: case study. *Brisith journal of psychiatry*, Vol. 194, pg. 446-150.

Neumarker, K.J., and Steinhausen, H.C. (2003). Eating disorders in young people. *Europe child & adolescent psychiatry*. Vol. 12(1), pg. 1-115.

Patel, V., Flisher, A., Hetrick, S., & McGorry, P. (2007). Mental health of young people: a global public-health challenge. *The Lancet*, Mental health of young people: a global public-health challenge. Vol. 369, pg. 1302-1313.

Patton, G.C., Selzer, R., Coffey, C., Carlin, J.B., & Wolfe, R. (1999). Onset of adolescent eating disorders: population based cohort study over 3 years. *British medical journal*, Vol. 318, pg. 765-768.

## Teenage conception & Teenage parents

Botting, B., Rosato, M. and Wood, R. (1998). Teenage mothers and the health of their children. *ONS Population Trends*. Vol. 93: 19-28.

DCSF. (2010). *Teenage pregnancy strategy: beyond 2010*. Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/everychildmatters/healthandwellbeing/teenagepregnancy/teenagepregnancy/>

Jewell, D. Tacchi, J. and Donovan J. (2000). Teenage pregnancy: whose problem is it? *Family Prectice*. Vol. 17, pp. 522-528.

## Young carers

Aldridge, J. and Becker, S. (2003) *Children caring for parents with mental illness: Perspectives of young carers, parents and professionals*, Bristol: The Policy Press.

Dearden, C. and Becker, S (2004). *Young Carers in the UK: the 2004 report*. London: Carers UK and the Children's Society.

Gray, B. and Robinson, C. (2009). *Hidden Children: Perspectives of professionals on young carers of people with*

mental health problems. Child Care In Practice; Volume 5, Issue 2.

National Census (2001). Office for national statistics. Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/SCCWebsite/sccwspages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE\\_RTF/2001+census?opendocument](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/SCCWebsite/sccwspages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE_RTF/2001+census?opendocument)

Richardson, K., Jinks, A., and Roberts, B (2009). Qualitative evaluation of a young carers initiative. Journal of Child Health Care, Volume 13, No 2, p150 – 160.

## Black and minority ethnic communities

Burgess, S. and Wilson, D. (2003). Ethnic segregation in England's schools. Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.5.2245&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

National Census (2001). Office for national statistics. Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/SCCWebsite/sccwspages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE\\_RTF/2001+census?opendocument](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/SCCWebsite/sccwspages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE_RTF/2001+census?opendocument)

National Statistics. (2002). Minority ethnic groups. Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/pdfdir/meg1202.pdf>

Nazroo, J.Y. (2003). The structuring of ethnic inequalities in health: economic position, racial discrimination, and racism. American Journal of Public Health, vol. 93(2) pp. 287-284.

Strand, S. (2008) 'Minority ethnic pupils in the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England: Extension report on performance in public examinations at age 16.', DCSF Research Report, London: DCSF

## Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Young People

Bowers, J. (2006) Surrey Change Up Additional Support Programme: Gypsy and Traveller Research For Consultation, The Gypsy Media Company, Hastings.

Cemlyn, S., Greenfields, M., Burnett, S., Matthews, Z. & Whitwell, C. (2009). Online resource retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded\\_files/res\\_e\\_a\\_r\\_c\\_h\\_/12inequalities\\_experienced\\_by\\_gypsy\\_and\\_traveller\\_communities\\_a\\_review.pdf](http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/res_e_a_r_c_h_/12inequalities_experienced_by_gypsy_and_traveller_communities_a_review.pdf)

DCSF. (2008). The Inclusion of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children and young people. Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from <http://publications.teachernet.gov.uk/default.asp?>

[PageFunction=productdetails&PageMode=publications&ProductId=DCSF-00063-2008](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/RRP/u014955/index.shtml)

Department for education and skills. (2006). Ethnicity and education: The evidence on minority pupils aged 5-16. Online Resource retrieved 03/2010 from <http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/RRP/u014955/index.shtml>

Parry, G., Van Cleemput, P., Peters, J., Walters, S., Thomas, K., and Cooper, C. (2007). Health status of Gypsies and Travellers in England. Journal of Epidemiol Community Health. Vol. 61: pp.198–204

## Young people who are LGBTQ

Gay Surrey (2007) Gay Surrey's Lifestyle Survey: Young People Report. Online Resource, retrieved 03/2010 from [www.gaysurrey.org/downloads/YoungPeopleReport071127a.pdf](http://www.gaysurrey.org/downloads/YoungPeopleReport071127a.pdf)

Kelleher, C. (2009). Minority stress and health: implications for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning (LGBTQ) young people. Counselling psychology quarterly. Vol. 22(4), pg. 373-379.

McDermott, E., Roen, K., and Scourfield, J. (2008). Avoiding shame: young LGBT people, homophobia and self-destructive behaviours. Culture, health & Sexuality. Vol. 10(8), pg. 815-829.

Minton, S.J., Dahl, T., O'Moore, A.M., and Tuck, D. (2008). An exploratory survey of the experiences of homophobic bullying among lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered young people in Ireland. Irish educational studies, Vol. 27(2), pg. 177-191.

Remafedi, G. (2007). Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youths: who smokes, and why? Nicotine & Tobacco research. Vol. 9(1), pg. 65-71.

Sweeting, H., Young, R., West., P., & Der, G. (2006). Peer victimization and depression in early-mid adolescence: A longitudinal study. British journal of educational psychology. Vol. 76(3), pg. 577-594.

Valentine, D. (2007). Imagining transgender: an ethnography of a category. Duke university press, US.

## Young people with disability,

Addlakha, R. (2007). How young people with disabilities conceptualize the body, sex and marriage in urban India: Four case studies. Sexuality and disability, Vol. 25(3), pg. 111-123.

Cooney, G., Jahoda, A., Gumley, A., & Knott, F. (2006). Young people with intellectual disabilities attending mainstream and segregated schooling: perceived stigma, social comparison and future aspirations. *Journal of intellectual disability research*, Vol. 50(6), pg. 432-444.

Hanafin, J., Shevlin, M., Kenny, M., & Mc Neela, E. (2007). Including young people with disabilities: Assessment challenges in higher education. *Higher education*, Vol. 54(3), pg. 435-448.

Hirst, M.A. (2006). Young people with disabilities: what happens after 16? *Child: Care, health and development*, Vol. 9(5), pg. 273-284.

Thompson, D., Whitney, I., and Smith, P.K. (2007). Bullying of children with special needs in mainstream schools. *Support for learning*, Vol. 9(3), pg. 103-106.

Trute, B., Hieber-Murphy, D., and Levine, K. (2007). Parental appraisal of the family impact of childhood development disability: Times of sadness and times of joy. *Journal of intellectual & developmental disability*, Vol. 32(1), pg. 1-9.

Webb, R., Greco, V., Sloper, P., & Beecham, J. (2008). Key workers and schools: meeting the needs of children and young people with disabilities. *European journal of special needs education*, Vol. 23(3), pg. 189-205.

## Obesity

Ashton W, Nanchahal K, Wood D. Body mass index and metabolic risk factors for coronary heart disease in women. *Eur Heart J* 2001;22:46-55.

Chinn S, Rona RJ. Prevalence and trends in overweight and obesity in three cross sectional studies of British children, 1974-94. *Brit Med J* 2001;322:24-6.

Currie, J, and Stabile, M. (2003). Socioeconomic status and child health: Why is the relationship stronger for older children? *The American Economic Review*, Vol. 93(5), pgs. 1813-1823.

Fontaine, K.R, Redden, D.T, Wang, C, Westfall, A.O & Allison, D.B. (2003). Years of life lost due to obesity, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 289(2), pgs. 187-193.

Friedlander, S.L, Lark, E.K, Rosen, C.L, Palermo, T.M & Redline, S. (2003). Decreased quality of life associated with obesity in school-aged children, *Archives of pediatrics and adolescent medicine*, Vol. 157, pgs. 1206-1211.

Hill JO, Peters JC. Environmental contributions to the obesity epidemic. *Science* 1998;280:1371-4.

Kushner, R. F and Foster, G.D. (2000). Obesity and quality of life, *Nutrition*, Vol.16, pgs. 947-952.

Ogden, J. and Flanagan, Z. (2008). Beliefs about the causes and solutions to obesity: A comparison of GPs and lay people. *Journal of patient education and counseling*, Vol. 71, pp.72-78.

Tellus2, National Survey. (2010). Online Resource retrieved March 2010, from [http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/education/s\\_b\\_d\\_b\\_n\\_s\\_f\\_/bd00cf85fc98633e80256afd003907d2/710d655f9b006dba802572ab0048d658?OpenDocument](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/education/s_b_d_b_n_s_f_/bd00cf85fc98633e80256afd003907d2/710d655f9b006dba802572ab0048d658?OpenDocument)

Wadden TA, Butryn ML, Sarwer DB, Fabricatore AN, Crerand CE, Lipschutz PE, Faulconbridge L, Raper SE, Williams NN. Comparison of psychosocial status in treatment seeking women with class 111 vs. class 1-11 obesity. *Obesity* 2006; 14:90S-8S.

World Health Organization (international obesity task force) and the International association for the study of Obesity. (2004). Obesity in children and young people: A crisis in public health. Available on request from, [childhood@iotf.org](mailto:childhood@iotf.org)

## Social Care

Ferguson, C.J., and Hartley, R.D. (2009). A multivariate analysis of youth violence and aggression: the influence of family, peers, depression, and media violence. *The journal of pediatrics*, Vol. 155(6), pg. 904-908.

Finkelhor, D. (2009). The prevention of childhood sexual abuse. *The future of children*, Vol. 19(2), pg. 169-194.

Herrenkohl, T.I. (2008). Intersection of child abuse and children's exposure to domestic violence. *Trauma, violence & abuse*, Vol. 9(2), pg. 84-99.

MacMillan, H.L.,Georglades, K., Duku, E.K., Shea, A., Steiner, M., Nlec, A., Tanaka, M., Gensey, S., Spree, S., Vella, E., Walsh, C.A., DeBellis, D., Van derMeulen., Boyle, M.H., & Schmidt, L.A. (2009). Cortisol response to stress in female youths exposed to childhood maltreatment: results of the youth mood project. *Biological Psychiatry*, Vol.66(1), pg. 62-68.

Surrey County Council & Surrey NHS. (2009). Joint strategic needs assessment. Online resource retrieved 03/2010 from [http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE\\_RTf/Joint+Strategic+Needs+Assessment+-+JSNA?opendocument](http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/sccwebsite/sccwspages.nsf/LookupWebPagesByTITLE_RTf/Joint+Strategic+Needs+Assessment+-+JSNA?opendocument)

## Young People in Care

Broadhurst, K., Grover, C., and Jamieson, J. (2009). *Critical perspectives on safeguarding children*. Wiley-Blackwell publishing.

Coy, M. (2008). Young women, local authority care and selling sex: findings from research. *British journal of social work*, Vol. 38(7), pg. 1408-1424.

Darker, I. (2008). An analysis of offending by young people looked after by local authorities. *Youth justice*, Vol. 8(2), pg. 134-148.

Ford, T., Vostanis, P., Meltzer, H., & Goodman, R. (2007). Psychiatric disorder among British children looked after by local authorities: comparison with children living in private households. *The british journal of psychiatry*, Vol. 190, pgs. 319-325.

Jackson, S. (2007). Residential care and education. *Children and society*, Vol. 2(4), pg. 335-350.

Minnis, H., Everett, K., Pelosi, A.J., Dunn, J., & Knapp, M. (2004). Children in foster care: Mental health, service use and costs. *European child & adolescent psychiatry*, Vol. 15 (2), pg. 63-70.

Ryan, J.P., Hernandez, P.M., and Hertz, D. (2007). Developmental trajectories of offending for male adolescents leaving foster care. *Social work research*, Vol.31(2), pg. 83-93.

Ward, H., Holmes, L., and Soper, J. (2008). Costs and consequences of placing children in care, child welfare outcomes.



For questions relating to this publication please contact:

Susan Bell, Lead editor  
Services for Young People  
Surrey County Council  
Quadrant Court  
35 Guildford Road  
Woking  
GU22 7QQ

01483 517019  
[susan.bell@surrey.gov.uk](mailto:susan.bell@surrey.gov.uk)  
[www.surrey.gov.uk](http://www.surrey.gov.uk)