Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

Children’s Summary Analysis
March 2015
This paper provides a detailed analysis of the needs of Surrey’s children, young people and families based on the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and supported by up-to-date data and evidence. It aims to develop a common understanding for the Children and Young People’s Partnership, and map ‘one version of the truth’ as outlined in the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

The analysis highlights how some needs vary during the different stages in children and young people’s lives. It focuses on the five priorities of the Children and Young People’s Partnership:

- **Early Help (including healthy behaviours)**
  To identify and address the needs of Surrey’s children and families earlier, reducing the need for more intensive, acute or specialist support.

- **Complex needs (including paediatric therapies)**
  Improving children’s health and wellbeing to give every child the best start in life and ensuring that children and young people with complex needs will have a good, ‘joined up’ experience of care and support.

- **Emotional wellbeing and mental health**
  Children and young people are supported as close to home and by people they know as much as possible and there are seamless pathways to effective targeted and specialist services where needed.

- **Safeguarding (including looked after children and domestic abuse)**
  To embed and inform specific safeguarding improvements including those directed by the Health and Wellbeing Board, Surrey Safeguarding Children Board and the Community Safety Board.

- **Shared understanding of need**
  To develop a culture of sharing information about children young people and families so that we can collectively serve their interests in a more joined up way. This document itself is an outcome of this priority and aims to collate a better understanding of need from information held by all members of the partnership.

This analysis is updated on an annual basis and we are committed to continued joint working with our partners to develop a useful and usable evidence base that informs the work of the Children, Schools and Families directorate and multi-agency boards, including the Children and Young People’s Partnership Board and Health and Wellbeing Boards.

Detailed information on the specific issues raised in this analysis can be found in the full Joint Strategic Needs Assessment on the SURREYi.
It is estimated that there are 278,248 children and young people aged 0-19 living in Surrey with 54% concentrated in the northern, more urban districts and boroughs of Elmbridge, Epsom and Ewell, Runnymede, Spelthorne, Surrey Heath and Woking\(^1\). Estimates predict that the 0-19 population will increase by 12% by 2037, with the North East experiencing the lowest rate of growth (8%) and the highest in the North West (15%)\(^2\). There is now greater ethnic and cultural diversity with 20% of school children in Surrey from a minority ethnic group\(^3\). There are 187 languages spoken in Surrey’s maintained schools and academies, with the most common after English being Polish, Spanish, Portuguese, French and Punjabi\(^4\).

Most of our children and young people are safe, well educated, experience good health, and have good leisure and employment opportunities. Many families in Surrey also benefit from higher than average socio-economic circumstances and opportunities that are related to this. However hidden deprivation exists in Surrey and there are groups of children and young people who experience poorer outcomes. There are indications that the current economic climate and reforms moving through the welfare system are likely to increase family stress and hardship. Particularly concerning is the impact of deprivation experienced locally as 10% of children and young people in Surrey live in poverty\(^5\) with pockets of poverty close to the most affluent areas.

### Early Help

The impact of all of these changes is a rise in the demand for local services and pressure on budgets. To combat this we need effective targeted and evidence based initiatives to support children, young people and families to achieve positive outcomes in health, education and social care. A focus for local services is the need to provide appropriate help at the right level in time to stop the problems experienced by families from escalating. This type of early help is increasingly an area for local focus and reflected in the priorities of the Children and Young People’s Partnership.

The Family Support Programme has been successful in Surrey, supporting families who meet two of the three criteria set by the government (children not attending school, families involved in anti-social behaviour and families where an adult is claiming unemployment benefit). In August 2014, 568 families had achieved their set goals and the target for May 2015 is 1050\(^6\). In August 2014 the Family Support Programme referral data showed that Surrey Children’s and Safeguarding Service made the largest percentage of referrals, particularly in the North West and South West where 28% of referrals were made by children’s social care\(^7\). This shows that Children’s and Safeguarding Service have been key in identifying families who would benefit from the Family Support Programme. This also shows the potential of the Family Support Programme to meet a gap for families who need support but do not need the high level of intervention offered by social care. Secondary schools and primary schools were also high on the list of agencies making the most referrals to the Family Support Programme.
Health services made fewer referrals but this is likely to change as the criteria for eligibility widens.

- **Emotional wellbeing & mental health**

  From April to June 2014, 2,085 children and young people aged 0 – 17 years old were attending services supporting emotional wellbeing and mental health. 1715 were supported by the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) community teams, 283 by the children & young people’s learning disabilities services and 86 by eating disorder services for children and young people.

- **Complex needs**

  In January 2014 of the 147,184 children and young people on roll in Surrey maintained schools, academies and free schools 17% were identified as having special educational needs (SEN). Of those identified with special educational needs (SEN) 19% had a statement, 48.5% received school action and 32.5% school action plus.

  In November 2014, 732 children and young people were receiving social care support from the Children with Disabilities Team, 358 in the east of the County and 374 in the west.

- **Safeguarding**

  Local figures indicate that the proportion of survivors seeking domestic abuse outreach services with at least one child under 16 years old is 53%. Witnessing domestic abuse as a child is associated with adulthood reports of depression and low self-esteem, and becoming either a victim or a perpetrator of domestic abuse as an adult.
This stage in children’s very early development involves laying the foundations for childhood and developing affectionate bonds. Research and consultations have highlighted this stage as being crucial in helping our children and families reach the best outcomes at later stages. In 2013 there were 13,569 live births recording the mother’s usual place of residence as Surrey. North East Surrey had the highest number with 4,084 live births and the lowest number was 2,775 in the South West. The rate of live births in Surrey is expected to rise by around 1,000 over the next 15 years.

Early help

- Interventions promoting maternal mental health, targeting parents and pre-school children show a high level of effectiveness and cost effectiveness as early intervention can prevent many of the negative effects of perinatal mental illnesses on families.
- In 2012/13, 1% of women giving birth in Surrey were under 18 years old. Although there is a lower percentage of births to teenage girls compared with England there is a higher than average termination rate in Surrey at 59%. Some areas in Surrey (Runnymede, Woking and Spelthorne) have a higher rate of teenage conceptions than Surrey overall. This means family planning and healthy relationships education is important across Surrey and there are areas where it may need to be targeted. To support teenage parents the Family Nurse Partnership was introduced in Surrey in September 2014 and supports first time mothers under the age of 20.
- In 2013/14, 2% of all Early Help Assessments and Common Assessment Frameworks were started pre-birth. It is important that the early help offer is available during pregnancy to ensure services are co-ordinated and families are supported to prevent unmet needs escalating.

Complex needs

- Lifestyle choices during pregnancy can have a significant impact on the health outcomes of babies, for instance the use of drugs and/or alcohol and smoking.
- 6% of babies born in Surrey have a low birth weight.
- 7% of mothers in Surrey are smokers at the time of delivery.
- Surrey has a lower percentage than the national average for both of the above factors which can lead to the baby having complex needs.
- The age of mothers can affect risks of disabilities for the baby. Women under 20 years old are more at risk of poor nutrition and poor placental transfer of food and oxygen; whereas those who have children later are more likely to suffer from chromosomal abnormalities.

Emotional wellbeing & mental health

- Nationally the incidence of postnatal depression is between 10-15% of all mothers.
- There is not currently a specialist perinatal mental health resource in Surrey so there is a risk that mothers with an antenatal history of, or existing, mental illness may not have those risks managed effectively.

Safeguarding

- The risk of domestic abuse is increased for women during pregnancy.
Sources
1. Surrey County Council (2014) *Contextual Information January 2015* Surrey: Performance, Quality and Audit Team
2. ONS (2014) *Live births* 2013

North West
- Less than 10 unborn children subject to a child protection plan
- 3,187 live births in 2013
- Less than 10 pre-birth Early Help Assessments between April 2013 and March 2014

North East
- Less than 10 unborn children subject to a child protection plan
- 4,084 live births in 2013
- 11 pre-birth Early Help Assessments between April 2013 and March 2014

South West
- Less than 10 unborn children subject to a child protection plan
- 2,775 live births in 2013
- No pre-birth Early Help Assessments between April 2013 and March 2014

South East
- Less than 10 unborn children subject to a child protection plan
- 2,775 live births in 2013
- No pre-birth Early Help Assessments between April 2013 and March 2014
At this stage children begin to develop key emotional, physical and social capabilities. The support that children and their parents receive at this stage builds on the good outcomes achieved during pregnancy and maternity. It is also a stage where most are in touch with a service, so there are good opportunities to influence and change behaviours here. It is estimated there are 73,412 children aged 0 – 4 years old in Surrey; 21,139 living in the North East; 17,490 in the North West; 19,140 in the South East; 15,643 in the South West.

Early help

- 68% of children under 5 in Surrey are registered at a children's centre.
- 73% of children living in the 15% most deprived areas in Surrey are registered at a children's centre and 77% (9,774) of these children have engaged with the centre in the last year.
- In 2012/13, 84% of children in Surrey received the measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) immunisation by two years old. This is lower than the average for England and the South East which presents a potential risk to children in Surrey. The immunisation rate for diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib in children aged two is also worse in Surrey than the England average.
- In Surrey 82% of mothers initiate breastfeeding when the baby is born. Although this drops to 57.3% at 6 to 8 weeks, the number of mothers breastfeeding in Surrey is higher than the national average. The national infant feeding survey suggests the decline is due to the lack of support in the early days and women not feeling comfortable breastfeeding in public.
- 5.8% of children aged 4 – 5 are obese in Surrey. This is lower than the national average.
- In Summer 2014, 1,339 2 year olds in Surrey had accessed a free early education place.
- In 2013/14, 50% of all early help assessments were for 0 – 4 year olds making this age group the highest number of children supported through early help. Behavioural problems, developmental delay and speech and language delay were the three most common factors recorded.

Complex needs

- The Children and Families Act 2014 introduced a new SEN system for 0 – 25 year olds. This will mean earlier intervention as the Education, Health and Care Plan can be offered from birth.
- The number of 2 – 5 year olds with a statement of special educational need increased by 37% between 2008 and 2013. This could be due to earlier diagnosis of conditions such as autism as well as the increasing birth rate.
- The proportion of children with speech, language and communication needs is higher in Surrey (22%) than nationally (14%). In Surrey 60 - 70% of children with speech, language and communication needs are statemented between 2 and 5 years of age.
- In August 2014 Surrey Early Support Service were supporting 188 families.

Emotional wellbeing and mental health

- Foundations for good mental health lie in pregnancy, infancy and early childhood.
• Parental mental health problems can affect how parents bond with and form attachments with their babies\(^{40}\).
• Positive emotional development and attachment are important for infants. Early Years Childcare Service commission a service through Perinatal and Infant Mental Health (PIMH) offering support classes in baby massage for vulnerable mothers. The sessions are delivered at Children’s Centres across Surrey.

Safeguarding
• Parental substance misuse and mental ill health can have a significant impact upon the health and well-being of children and young people, and where they co-exist alongside domestic abuse the short and long term risks to the child increase. At a young age children may experience sleep disturbance, temper tantrums and delayed development as a result of domestic abuse suffered or witnessed\(^{41}\).
• In January 2015, 35% of children subject to a child protection plan and 16% of looked after children in Surrey were 0 – 4 years old\(^{42}\).
Early Years

North West
- 107 children 0 – 4 years old subject to a child protection plan
- 27 looked after children 0 – 4 years old*
- 187 Early Help Assessments for children 0 – 4 years old between Apr 2013 and March 2014
- In 2013/14 62% of children achieved a good level of development at early years foundation stage

South West
- 60 children 0 – 4 years old subject to a child protection plan
- 41 looked after children 0 – 4 years old*
- 75 Early Help Assessments for children 0 – 4 years old between Apr 2013 and March 2014
- In 2013/14 65% of children achieved a good level of development at early years foundation stage

North East
- 106 children 0 – 4 years old subject to a child protection plan
- 25 looked after children 0 – 4 years old*
- 178 Early Help Assessments for children 0 – 4 years old between Apr 2013 and March 2014
- In 2013/14 63% of children achieved a good level of development at early years foundation stage

South East
- 92 children 0 – 4 years old subject to a child protection plan
- 30 looked after children 0 – 4 years old*
- 99 Early Help Assessments for children 0 – 4 years old between Apr 2013 and March 2014
- In 2013/14 68% of children achieved a good level of development at early years foundation stage

Sources
   Surrey: Performance, Quality and Audit Team
2. Surrey County Council (2014) Early Help data 2013/14 Surrey: Children’s and Safeguarding Service

*There are also less than 10 looked after children who are 0 – 4 years old receiving services from the Children with Disabilities teams countywide
At this stage children are supported to relate within schools and communities in a way that develops a positive sense of self; personal values and achievement. It is estimated that there are 70,993 children aged 5 – 9 years old in Surrey; 19,628 living in the North East; 16,576 in the North West; 18,728 in the South East and 16,061 in the South West.43

Early help
- In 2013 there were a high percentage of pupils in Surrey schools making expected progress in reading (89%), writing (90%) and maths (86%) from key stage 1 to 2.44
- In Surrey obesity prevalence doubles from reception (5.8%) to year 6 (12.8%) showing that interventions to prevent and treat obesity need to be targeted at the under 5s and school-aged children.45 Surrey has a slightly lower prevalence of obese children than neighbouring local authorities46 and is lower than the average for England where 9.5% of children in reception and 19.1% in year 6 are obese.47
- A national survey of 5 year old children shows children in Surrey have a lower level of decayed, missing and filled teeth than the average in England. However there are higher than average numbers in Woking, Runnymede and Spelthorne.48

Complex needs
- A study on out of school play and leisure activities for 4 -11 year olds in Surrey found that non disabled children were participating in a larger number of activities than children from any of the disabled groups. This shows a possible gap in access to school play and leisure activities for disabled children in this age group. However more disabled children than non disabled children were reported to take part in play schemes and other non term time activities which shows that the main gap is activities during term time.49
- 59% of Surrey Gypsy Roma Traveller (GRT) children have special needs compared to 19% amongst the whole Surrey population. There are wide gaps between the average educational attainment of GRT children in Surrey and their non–GRT peers. It is therefore important that there is support aimed at GRT children with special needs in primary schools in Surrey.50

Emotional wellbeing and mental health
- An evaluation of the Targeted Mental Health in Schools Approach (TaMHS) found that education staff in schools accessing TaMHS were utilising consultations with Primary Mental Health Workers to support their work with children and young people with mental health problems in school. The majority of consultations related to primary school aged children, showing the impact and importance of TaMHS in primary schools.51

Safeguarding
- Early identification of parental alcohol and substance misuse is particularly important for this age group. Early introduction and normalisation to parental alcohol abuse and substance misuse can be a barrier for children as they are developing. They may not recognise that there is a problem or know that support is available.
- 31% of children subject to a child protection plan and 17% of looked after children in Surrey are 5 - 9 years old.52
Primary Years

North West
- 107 children 5 – 9 years old subject to a child protection plan
- 22 looked after children 5 – 9 years old*
- 60 Early Help Assessments for children 5 - 9 years old between April 2013 and March 2014
- In 2013/14 the average point score for Reading, Writing and Maths at key stage 1 was 16.7
- In 2013/14, 81% of children achieved level 4 or above for Reading, Writing and Maths at key stage 2

*There are also less than 10 looked after children who are 5 - 9 years old* receiving services from the Children with Disabilities teams countywide

South West
- 60 children 5 – 9 years old subject to a child protection plan
- 30 looked after children 5 – 9 years old*
- 42 Early Help Assessments for children 5 - 9 years old between April 2013 and March 2014
- In 2013/14 the average point score for Reading, Writing and Maths at key stage 1 was 16.8
- In 2013/14, 82% of children achieved level 4 or above for Reading, Writing and Maths at key stage 2

Sources
   Surrey: Performance, Quality and Audit Team
2. Surrey County Council (2014) Early Help data 2013/14 Surrey: Children’s and Safeguarding Service

North East
- 85 children 5 – 9 years old subject to a child protection plan
- 34 looked after children 5 – 9 years old*
- 52 Early Help Assessments for children 5 - 9 years old between April 2013 and March 2014
- In 2013/14 the average point score for Reading, Writing and Maths at key stage 1 was 16.7
- In 2013/14, 82% of children achieved level 4 or above for Reading, Writing and Maths at key stage 2

South East
- 92 children 5 – 9 years old subject to a child protection plan
- 37 looked after children 5 – 9 years old*
- 52 Early Help Assessments for children 5 - 9 years old between April 2013 and March 2014
- In 2013/14 the average point score for Reading, Writing and Maths at key stage 1 was 16.6
- In 2013/14, 81% of children achieved level 4 or above for Reading, Writing and Maths at key stage 2
At this stage young people begin to build firm and positive foundations for adult life. It is estimated there are 133,843 children and young people aged 10 - 19 years old in Surrey; 35,453 living in the North East; 30,420 in the North West; 36,346 in the South East and 31,624 in the South West.

Early Help

- The number of children not in education and employment or training halved from 1,080 in 2009 to 415 in October 2013. In 2012/13, 96% of 16 – 18 year olds were participating in education, training and employment. However there are still young people in Surrey who face barriers to finding work and accessing college training such as those from Gypsy Roma Traveller communities who may have poor educational attainment and low literacy.
- Surrey’s restorative approach to young people who offend has contributed to a 90% reduction in the number of young people entering the youth justice system for the first time over the last five years.

Complex needs

- There are a high number of 10 – 14 year olds receiving support from the Children with Disabilities Teams compared to other age brackets. This may be due to parents feeling in need of an increased amount of support due to challenging behaviour as children move into teenage years.

Emotional wellbeing and mental health

- National research found that around half of people with a long-term mental health problem experience the symptoms by the age of 14 years old. This highlights the importance of awareness raising across universal services and access to early intervention services such as youth counselling and the targeted and specialist services Surrey CAMHS offers.
- NSPCC have reported that in 2013/14 nationally the majority of childline counselling sessions for suicide were for 12 – 15 year olds and that more 15 year olds were counselled than any other age group. The report also found that one in three children and young people counselled about suicide also mentioned self harm.
- The Surrey Young Carers Health Survey 2013 showed 65% of respondents had felt stressed, 50% had felt anger, 28% had experienced depression, 28% had felt anxious and 9% had self harmed. The majority of responses in the survey came from young people aged 12 – 18 years old. This shows that caring has a significant impact on the emotional health of teenagers who are young carers in Surrey.

Safeguarding

- The Youth Support Services Homelessness Prevention Team became active in November 2012. The service is supporting up to 350 young people per year which is more than predicted.
- The expansion of the domestic abuse definition to include 16 – 17 year olds should improve rates of reporting and make a difference to interventions offered to survivors and perpetrators to include support for teenagers and earlier prevention work. Those who both experience and instigate teenage domestic abuse were likely to have previous experiences of child maltreatment, domestic abuse in the family and/or aggressive peer networks.
- A national Barnardo’s report regarding child sexual exploitation showed that the average age of service users
at the time of referral is 13.9 years old for females and nine months older (14.6 years old) for males. The study found that a high percentage of young people receiving services for child sexual exploitation had vulnerabilities such as having experienced violence or being a looked after child. Fewer males than females were accessing services and the majority of referrals for male victims came from the criminal justice system. This may mean that other agencies are missing signs of young males experiencing child sexual exploitation. Surrey Safeguarding Children’s Board chair a multi-agency child sexual exploitation group to share information in order to support young people at risk of or who have experienced child sexual exploitation.

- 28% of children subject to a child protection plan and 39% of looked after children in Surrey are 10-15 years old. Less than 5% of children subject to a child protection plan in Surrey are 16 and over. 29% of looked after children in Surrey are 16 and over.

Attainment of Surrey’s Pupils 2013

Nearly all 16 year old pupils achieved at least 5 GCSE and equivalent (grade A*-G) and 7 out of 10 achieved an A*-C grade in both English and Mathematics.

Surrey snapshots available at Surrey
**North West**
- 112 children and young people 10 – 17 years old subject to a child protection plan
- 130 looked after children 10 – 17 years old*
- 88 Early Help Assessments for children 10-19 years old between Apr 2013 and March 2014
- 6,965 young people in years 12 – 14 are PETE
- 101 young people in years 12 – 14 are NEET
- There are 327 young people in years 12 – 14 whose current activity is not known

**South West**
- 51 children and young people 10 – 17 years old subject to a child protection plan
- 106 looked after children 10 – 17 years old*
- 70 Early Help Assessments for children 10-19 years old between Apr 2013 and March 2014
- 5,881 young people in years 12 – 14 are PETE
- 95 young people in years 12 – 14 are NEET
- There are 220 young people in years 12 – 14 whose current activity is not known

**North East**
- 95 children and young people 10 – 17 years old subject to a child protection plan
- 124 looked after children 10 – 17 years old*
- 72 Early Help Assessments for children 10-19 years old between Apr 2013 and March 2014
- 6,951 young people in years 12 – 14 are PETE
- 135 young people in years 12 – 14 are NEET
- There are 329 young people in years 12 – 14 whose current activity is not known

**South East**
- 75 children and young people 10 – 17 years old subject to a child protection plan
- 124 looked after children 10 – 17 years old*
- 62 Early Help Assessments for children 10-19 years old between Apr 2013 and March 2014
- 7,581 young people in years 12 – 14 are PETE
- 111 young people in years 12 – 14 are NEET
- There are 423 young people in years 12 – 14 whose current activity is not known

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**Sources**
1. Surrey County Council (2014) Contextual Information January 2015 Surrey: Performance, Quality and Audit Team
2. Surrey County Council (2014) Early Help data 2013/14 Surrey: Children’s and Safeguarding Service

**Key**
- PETE – Participating in education, training or employment
- NEET – Not in education, employment or training

*There are also 41 looked after children who are 10 – 17 years old receiving services from the Children with Disabilities teams countywide
Young Adulthood

At this stage more vulnerable young adults may need additional support. Young people with additional needs may transition from children’s to adults’ services. It is estimated there are 62,653 young adults aged 20 - 24 years old in Surrey; 13,768 living in the North East; 16,615 in the North West; 14,255 in the South East and 18,015 in the South West. Although the South West of Surrey has the lowest population overall it has the highest number of 20 – 24 year olds which may be due to young adults attending the University of Surrey in Guildford.

Early help

- The Care Act 2014 clarifies local authorities’ responsibility for carers who are under 18 years old during transition to adulthood. This means there will not be a gap between a young person being entitled to a young carers assessment as stipulated in the Children and Families Act 2014 and support through a carers assessment when they are 18 years old. Young adult carers can face barriers to education and employment which may be due to young people becoming more heavily involved in caring as they get older. Having a caring a role when aged 16 – 24 years old can affect future life opportunities.

Complex needs

- Adult Social Care have strengthened the referral system for people with learning disabilities or autism in need of suitable accommodation.
- Work is ongoing with partners to develop new accommodation for support for young people with learning disabilities and autism who would have previously gone into residential care outside Surrey.

Emotional wellbeing and mental health

- Transition from Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services to Adult Mental Health Services can be a particularly vulnerable time for a young adult. Young people with mental health problems whose needs have been met primarily by paediatric services, education or social care may find that there is no equivalent service for adults.

Safeguarding

- Young women aged 16 – 24 years old are at increased risk of domestic abuse.
- When asked who they would talk to if they were really happy or sad about something, 76% of looked after children in Surrey said they would talk to their carer. This is important when considering the impact when a young adult leaves foster care.
- Although 70% of care leavers in Surrey felt they received enough support, 25% answered no when asked if they received enough support/information to live independently.
Young Adulthood

Countywide

- In August 2014, 738 young people over 18 years old were being supported by the Transitions Team in Adult Social Care. 141 young people under 18 years old were also being supported in preparation for adulthood.
- From April to June 2014, 55 young people aged 18 – 25 years old were attending services for children and young people supporting emotional wellbeing and mental health. 31 were supported by the CAMHS community teams, 16 by Mindful (service for 16 – 24 year olds), 3 by the children & young people’s learning disabilities services and 5 by eating disorder services for children and young people.
- There are 440 young people over 18 years old receiving a leaving care service. This includes 106 young people who were unaccompanied asylum seeking children.

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1. Surrey County Council (2014) Data from Adult Social Care Information System
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**Next steps**

- **Early Help**

Surrey County Council and partners have produced an Early Help strategy and there is a multi agency early help commissioning group which will give early help commissioners the opportunity to shape services more effectively to meet needs and the purchasing power to gain better value for money.  

The Family Support Programme plans to widen the eligibility criteria so that more families are eligible for support. The aim is to support between 4000 and 7000 families over three years from 2014-18. Children's centres are increasingly being involved in Surrey's early help offer and will be more involved with the Family Support Programme as the criteria expands to include children under 5.  

The JSNA chapter: *Families in need* will be published in 2015.

- **Complex needs**

The SEND code of practice: 0 – 25 years came into practice in September 2014. The main change is the introduction of a single Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) replacing the SEN statement. Children, young people and their families will be more involved in the new process than they had been previously.  

The JSNA chapter: *Special Educational Needs and Disabilities* (SEND) will be published in 2015.

- **Emotional wellbeing and mental health**

Mental health awareness raising and early help services are needed to identify mental health needs earlier in children and young people and to offer appropriate interventions at the right time. Further research is needed to identify the specific needs of children and young people in Surrey with mental health needs.

The JSNA chapter: *Adult mental health* highlights a gap in specialist perinatal mental health resource. If a parent with a history of mental illness is not supported appropriately at the right time there can be adverse effects for the child leading to further services needed by the family throughout the child’s life.

The JSNA chapter: *Safeguarding* and the JSNA chapter: *Children and Young People in the Care of the Council* are currently in progress and will be published in 2015. Themes such as child sexual exploitation, children who go missing from home, unaccompanied asylum seeking children and looked after children will be included in these chapters.
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