

Measuring the numbers of children living in situations of vulnerability in Jersey

Methodology Paper

Introduction

Aim

Methodology

- **Group Definitions**
- **Data Sources**
- **Data Collation**

Key Knowledge Gaps

Category Definitions and Data

- **p7. Children and Young People (CYP) receiving statutory care or support**
- **p10. CYP known to have experienced specific personal harm**
- **p12. CYP with a disability, ill-health or developmental difficulties**
- **p14. CYP in households or families with characteristics or locations that indicate higher potential likelihood of current or future harm**
- **p17. CYP who are vulnerable of concern by virtue of their identity or nationality**
- **p17. CYP at risk in relation to activity or institutions outside the home**
- **p21. CYP caring for others**

Introduction

The work carried out in Jersey to provide estimates of the numbers of children and young people who find themselves in situations of vulnerability has been inspired by the work carried out for the Children's Commissioner for England.

There are key similarities in the process and structure, whilst taking in to account the unique context of Jersey – the differences in laws, data collection and reporting, population, demographics, and education.

This paper explores these differences and shows how the resulting vulnerability groupings were arrived at. It goes on to detail the quality and regularity of reporting of data that is currently available, and to highlight where data is not available.

It is of importance, not least because of the backdrop of historical issues that vulnerable young people, and particularly those in care, have faced in Jersey, but also a means of being transparent, open, and questioning when it comes to the lives of children and young people on the island.

Aim

Having reliable estimates of the number of children and young people who are living in situations of vulnerability and assessing this over time can enable effective and meaningful advice for practice and policy. It can help to understand the scale of difficulties that young people are faced with today, and it can support decision-making to better support children.

This work lays the groundworks, working with what is available. It does not account for any co-occurrences (double counting), and as such it does not seek to create a total sum figure of children living in situations of vulnerability. Its purpose is to assess what data is available, what the trends in these data show and what can be done in the future to create a better and clearer picture.

Methodology

Group definitions and structure

The wider vulnerability groups remained consistent with the English model.

- I. Children and Young People (CYP) receiving statutory care or support
- II. CYP known to have experienced specific personal harm
- III. CYP with a disability, ill-health or developmental difficulties
- IV. CYP in households or families with characteristics or locations that indicate higher potential likelihood of current or future harm
- V. CYP who are vulnerable of concern by virtue of their identity or nationality
- VI. CYP at risk in relation to activity or institutions outside the home
- VII. CYP caring for others

The following considerations had to be taken in to account when addressing the more specific definitions of situations of vulnerability:

- The care of Children in Need is not a statutory requirement in Jersey, and no equivalent of this requirements from the Children Act 1989 exists. As such, Children in Need have been moved from I to IV
- Special Guardianship Orders or an equivalent do not exist in Jersey
- Record of Need (RoN) is the Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP) equivalent in Jersey
- Free School Meals (FSM) status does not exist in Jersey, however the Jersey Premium status was used in its placed. It is a targeted funding programme for schools, based on CYP who are either Looked After, are from households who have recently claimed Income Support or households with 'Registered' status (who after 5 years living on the island, would become eligible for Income Support). The two statuses are, as a proportion of all children in schools, relatively in line with each other:
 - In England, around 15.4% in 2019, down from 21% in 2012, of children are entitled to receive FSM (*Schools, Pupils and their Characteristics (England) 2019; Pupils not claiming free school meals, DFE*)
 - In Jersey, 22% of pupils in government schools received Jersey Premium funding in 2019
- The 'Troubled Families' programme does not exist in Jersey, and no equivalent exists
- Unaccompanied asylum seeking CYP are not accepted by Jersey
- Refugees and families seeking asylum are not accepted by Jersey

Data Sources

Most of the included sources are publicly available and can be found through online search engines. Many of the publications are hosted on www.gov.je and the data available here has been the central focus of this work.

I. Statistics Jersey

Extensive population statistics were readily available through Statistics Jersey, the States' online portal. These data generally pertain to the wider population and although these reports rarely gave valuable insights relating directly to children and young people, they did offer the contextual backdrop on which many comparisons and extrapolations could be built. These reports included:

- *Total population estimate by age and gender per year: 2010 to present*
- *Jersey Better Life Index*
- *Jersey School Survey Report*
- *Jersey Opinions and Lifestyle Survey*
- *Jersey Future Housing Needs*
- *Household receipts and expenditure*
- *Registered Actively Seeking Work*
- *2011 Census*

II. Government of Jersey

More specified data reporting, with regards to vulnerability groupings, were found in Government of Jersey public reports. These papers often had a smaller focus area and contained more nuanced statistics, acting as the basis for the Government's policy planning and evaluations. Some of the key reports were:

- *Children and Young People's Plan 2019-2023*
- *Departmental Operational Business Plans 2020*
- *Jersey Virtual School Head Annual Report 2018*
- *Children's Services Improvement Board – 'One Year On'*

III. States of Jersey

The remaining publications came from a wider network of departments and agencies, including the Police, the Safeguarding Partnership Board, and the Children's Services. These reports are a mix of strategy papers that include specific statistics that support policy planning and evaluation, and annual reports that focus on performance and levels of incidence.

- *Annual Report of the Safeguarding Partnership Board 2018*
- *Domestic Abuse Strategy 2019-2022*
- *Jersey Health Profile 2016*
- *A Picture of Health (Jersey 2014)*

- *Disability Strategy for Jersey 2017*
- *Mental Health Strategy for Jersey (2016-2020)*
- *Schools, Pupils, and their Characteristics – 2017/2018*
- *Police Annual Report 2018*
- *Police Performance Statistics 2018-2019*
- *Children’s Services Key Performance Indicators*
- *JPACS Annual Statistical Summary 2019 – Criminal Justice*
- *Youth Justice Early Intervention – Children and Young People Probation Data 2016-19*

IV. Information Requests

In some areas, where a lack of publicly available data was identified, the Children’s Commissioner made information requests from the appropriate departments. Where information from these requests has been used in this work, this has been noted.

V. External Sources

A limited number of external sources were used, of note is the NSPCC paper *Keeping Children Safe in Jersey in 2018/2019*.

Data Collation

All figures, be they population figures, percentages, estimates, funding, or extrapolations, that related to or could be used to contextualise the numbers of CYP living in situations of vulnerability were collated in a database that has been adjusted and updated as new reports are released.

Data points for each respective group were compared, showing where there was variability or stability in the figures across different sources. This also gives an insight as to where data is plentiful and where it is lacking.

When making decisions as to which data points to include, and for any extrapolations requiring contextual population statistics, reports and data from official government bodies have always taken precedence.

It is, perhaps, worth noting that most data relating to CYP in Jersey comes from the States and its governing bodies. There has been less of a focus in this paper on academic literature, as these often relate to England and for the purpose of this work it would be reductive to translate directly across due to the differences in demographics, laws and practice.

Key Knowledge Gaps

There is a breadth of information available on children and young people in Jersey, with regular, reliable and accurate reporting on children in receipt of statutory care (such as looked after children), children with special educational needs, children in need, children in receipt of Jersey Premium, and children and young people who are not in education, employment or training.

In the following areas, there is data held but it is not publicly available:

- CYP in secure settings
- CYP who are subject to neglect, or emotional, physical, or sexual abuse
- Missing CYP
- CYP excluded from school
- CYP involved with the Criminal Justice System

Whilst for the following situations of vulnerability, there has been limited data available:

- CYP with prior care experience
- CYP who have a Record of Need
- CYP in low-income families
- CYP in families going through acute stress or dysfunction
- CYP of Registered status households
- LGBTQ+ CYP
- Bullied CYP
- CYP who are teenage parents
- CYP who are young carers

It is worth noting that for young carers and for health issues (physical or mental health), there are large discrepancies between self-reported data and official statistics.

The following areas are those where there are gaps in the data, with no data publicly available or being otherwise held:

- CYP who have been trafficked
- CYP who have been victims of female genital mutilation
- Children of prisoners
- CYP in workless families
- CYP in families with substance and alcohol abuse
- CYP involved with or vulnerable to gangs
- CYP at risk of radicalisation

Category Definitions and Data

I. CYP receiving statutory care or support

Looked After CYP

A child is looked after if they are in the care of a Minister for a continuous period of more than 24 hours (Children (Jersey) Law 2002).

A wider definition of a child being deemed to be looked after is if they are subject to a Care Order, Interim Care Order, or Emergency Protection Order, or are not subject to any legal orders but are either a personal with parental responsibility has agreed to them living in care and has signed consent on their behalf, or they themselves have signed consent.

There was a wide range of reporting on the numbers of Looked After Children (LAC), and whilst there was some variance in reporting this is expected given the fluid status definition.

- *Annual Report of the Safeguarding Partnership Board (2018)* reported 93 LAC, but no specific date is given
- *Departmental Operational Business Plans (2020)* reported 89 as of July 2019
- *Jersey Virtual School Head Annual Report (2018)* reported 100 at the end of November 2018, 26 of whom were placed off island, and 68 have been LAC for a year or longer. They report that 23 LAC are in residential placements and 1 placed with parents. At the time of reporting, 5 LAC lived with disabilities and 33 had a registered special educational need
- *Schools, pupils and their characteristics (2017/2018)* reported 42 LAC in schools as of January 2018. This is notably lower than the other sources, however this may be due to age limitations (see below)
- *The Children's Services Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for December 2018* reported 93 LAC, 20 of whom were under the age of admission to primary school (age 0-5). This report gives full breakdowns of LAC by each age, and reports that 14% of LAC entries are repeat entries from the last two years. They also report that 6 LAC are living off-island in residential care homes
- *The Children's Services Improvement Board - 'One Year On'* reported on the current placement types of LAC, split by age bands
 - 4 LAC placed for adoptions with Freeing Order
 - 1 LAC in Greenfields secure unit
 - 9 LAC in residential settings on island
 - 12 LAC in residential settings off island
 - 5 LAC placed with own parents / other with parental responsibility
 - 1 LAC in NHS trust providing medical or nursing care
 - 2 LAC living independently
 - 55 LAC in foster placements
- A response to an information request made by the Children's Commissioner detailed the Primary Need of LAC in Jersey, including abuse or neglect, disability, and family dysfunction

- There is some limited reporting on outcomes for LAC, with the 2018 *Virtual School Head Annual Report* reporting that 4.2% of LAC students obtained 5 A-C's at GCSE over the three years prior. This is the lowest in England. Additionally, they report that 0% of LAC students achieved strong GCSEs in English and Maths in the same year

There is regular and accurate reporting of the numbers of LAC in Jersey, with some reporting taking in to account the distinction between repeat and new entries, allowing for accurate monthly tracking. Whilst age-banded data exists, it is not readily available in a frequently (monthly) updated format and the latest accessible data that exists in this format is from December 2018. The same is true of data relating to the length of time a CYP has spent as a LAC.

CYP in secure settings

Secure settings are defined as CYP being in youth custody, in a mental health secure tier 4 institution, or in secure welfare accommodation.

There is very limited public reporting on these three settings, however following an information request from the Children's Commissioner to the Police, the redacted *Youth Offending Data* allows for some insights:

- 239 CYP aged 11 to 17 spent time in custody in 2019. This data was available split by each age, with the highest frequency of incidents occurring at age 16 (81 incidents)

This data is reliable and accurate, however in its present format it would be difficult to ascertain any further information on the make up of this cohort and any co-occurrence with other situations of vulnerability.

CYP who are subject to a Child Protection Plan (CPP)

For CYP who are considered to be at risk of significant harm, such as physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or neglect, the Independent Safeguarding and Standards (ISS) are responsible for creating a plan to address that risk.

A conference to determine the risk may be attended by the social worker, parents, Children's Service, police, medical professional, school representative or the child (if old enough).

If sufficient risk is identified, the CYP is placed on the child protection register (CPR) and a plan created for them.

The key data sources for information relating to CYP subject to a CPP include:

- The *Departmental Operational Business Plans (2020)* reported 114 CYP on the CPR
- The *Annual Report of the Safeguarding Partnership Board (2018)* stated there was an average of 64.5 children on a CPP each month

- The *Children's Services Key Performance Indicators* showed 92 children on the CPR as of December 2018, with this broken down by age. The report also detailed that there were 132 ICPCs, of which 108 were progressing to CPPs
- In response to an information request by the Children's Commissioner to the Health Department, with data drawn from the Mosaic system, details of the Primary Need of CYP were shared, including abuse or neglect, disability, parents' illness or disability, family in acute stress or dysfunction, socially unacceptable behaviour, low income, absent parenting or other. Similarly, total numbers of CYP were given for each registration category, including emotional abuse, neglect, physical abuse, or sexual abuse. This data was based on a snapshot from 31/12/2018. In total it reported 92 CYP who are subject to a CPP across these different needs and registration categories.

The data sources available are official and trustworthy channels that are used regularly for statutory reporting purposes in England. Recent and detailed information is available in this area.

CYP with prior care experience

For children who are no longer deemed to be at continuing risk of significant harm, or who have reached the age of 18, they will cease to be subject of a CPP and will cease to be a LAC. CYP who have been returned to their family before their 16th birthday, and CYP who have been adopted, are both included under this definition.

The main sources of reporting here relate to care leavers:

- The *Children's Services KPIs* reported 29 LAC exits and 35 Care Leavers in 2018. Of those leaving care, 42.9% were also Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)
- The *Children's Services Improvement Board's* 2019 report reported 19 children who had stepped down to being Children In Need (CIN) from LAC status, with none subsequently re-entering care

There is a lack of data relating to CYP who have returned to their family and those who have been adopted (although data exists for those CYP who have been placed for adoption, no public data follows their future outcomes). An increased focus on outcomes for all CYP under this grouping, given the high levels of CYP leaving care who go on to become NEET, would help to build a clearer picture and improve understanding of and support for life for young people after being in care.

CYP who have Special Educational Needs (SEN) or disability – CYP with SEN statements or Record of Need

In Jersey, CYP who have special educational needs or disabilities have a Record of Need (RoN) rather than the Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) employed in England. It is also worth noting that the initial work in England grouped CYP with SEN together with Children in Need (CIN) due to the statutory requirements for care in both cases. This is not true of

Jersey, and so this group focuses on educational needs and disability, rather than on the wider understanding of needs covered by CIN status.

All children's learning is monitored through assessment, and increased support may come from special educational needs co-ordinators (SENCo's) and the Inclusion and Early Intervention (IEI) Team. Where concerns are identified further assessment will take place, which may require input from advisory teachers, speech and language therapists, occupational therapists, and educational psychologists. This may lead to the creation of a RoN.

A RoN specifies a child's needs, determines the educational arrangements required to meet those needs, determines resources that should be allocated to enable these arrangements, and determines how progress of the child will be monitored.

It is worth noting the distinction between this group, who have a RoN, and Group III, which relates to CYP with disability or ill-health but who do not have a RoN or an EHCP. Much of the available data does not make this distinction, and therefore more nuanced information can be found in Group III.

- The *Departmental Operational Business Plans (2020)* report that 232 pupils had a RoN in 2018, with 12 pupils arriving from the UK with an EHCP
- *Schools, pupils and their characteristics for 2017 / 2018* report 215 students having a RoN

There is a lack of publicly available information pertaining specifically to CYP who have a RoN, especially in contrast to the reporting on the larger numbers of CYP who have SEN or disabilities. Whilst this is expected, given the significant difference in group sizes, improved monitoring and reporting on the outcomes of CYP who have a RoN would be beneficial.

II. CYP known to have experienced specific personal harm

This group's membership is defined by whether children have been victims of maltreatment and as a result have experienced personal harm. The individual categories have remained consistent with the English definitions, and as such are based on the National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC)'s definition of child abuse as any action by another person, adult or child, that causes or fails to prevent significant harm to a child.

The categories include:

- CYP who have been sexually abused or exploited
- CYP who have been trafficked
- CYP who have been neglected
- CYP who have been physically abused
- CYP who have been emotionally abuse
- CYP who have been victims of FGM
- CYP victims of crime (other than abuse)

The seventh category, which is not defined under the NSPCC's abuse definition, includes those CYP who have been victims of crimes that are recorded by the police where the crime is not listed as abuse (in any of the above mentioned forms).

Data reporting in this area is scarce, and as such most data comes from information requests by the Children's Commissioner. The two publicly available sources were:

- The NSPCC's *Keeping children safe in Jersey in 2018/19* report stated that there had been 72 sexual offences against children under the age of 16 recorded by the police in Jersey in 2018. They also report that in the average (30 pupils) primary school class, at least two children have suffered abuse or neglect, however this is attributed to Home Office data, and does not relate specifically to Jersey
- The *Jersey School Survey Report* for 2018, which gave all children in Years 6, 8, 10 and 12 the opportunity to take part and including 3058 children in total. Using the *Schools, pupils and their characteristics* report's figure for the same year of 14136 pupils in schools, this equates to roughly 21.6% of all children in school. For the question relating to child sexual exploitation, Year 6 were not included (Year group totals are not reported). The responses showed that on average, 15% of pupils personally knew of someone who had been a victim of child sexual exploitation. Extrapolating from this to all pupils would not be a reliable measure, and given the nature of the question asked would not elicit valuable information
- In the first response to an information request by the Children's Commissioner, data shows the distribution of CYP who are subject to a CPP by the purpose of their registration. The figures show 36 CYP registered for emotional abuse, 38 for neglect, 13 for physical abuse, and 5 for sexual abuse. The same document details the Primary Need of CIN and LAC, of whom 77 and 73, respectively, are CYP whose Primary Need is abuse or neglect
- The second response to an information request to the police by the Children's Commissioner reported on Youth Offending data. This showed that between 2011 and 2019, 56 CYP were victims of sexual crimes where the perpetrator was also a child, 65 CYP were victims of serious violence and the perpetrator was also a child, and 306 CYP were victims of assault and the perpetrator was also a child. It also gave an age by age breakdown of the numbers of child victims between 2011 and 2019 (up to 19/03/19), totalling 514 CYP. This equates to an average of 70 CYP (514 / 7.25) CYP who are child victims each year.

The data shares have been key to having a detailed picture of the numbers of CYP who are victims of sexual abuse, neglect, physical abuse, or emotional abuse.

There is no data available relating to trafficking of CYP, or those CYP who have been victims of female genital mutilation (FGM). Data for the work done in England was provided by the National Crime Agency and is reported on a quarterly basis. It enables an insight into the number of children who have been at risk of modern slavery, and therefore could be considered to be living in a situation of vulnerability.

III. CYP with a disability, ill-health or developmental difficulties

CYP who have a special educational need (SEN)

This category incorporates CYP who receive SEN support, defined as where extra or different help is given to the child other than that provided through the school's curriculum. This is delivered by the class teacher, special educational needs co-ordinator and teaching assistants, who may receive external specialist advice or support. This does not include CYP with a RoN, who are included in Group I.

There is some variance in the reported statistics relating to the numbers of CYP who have SEN, with both data sources requiring some extrapolation for numerical statistics.

- The *Departmental Operational Business Plans 2020* report that 1339 (13% of) pupils had a SEN, of whom 232 had a RoN, therefore 1107 CYP had a SEN but no statement or RoN in 2018. Specific needs of CYP with SEN were presented as percentages. When coupled with the reports' statistic that there were 14,172 pupils enrolled as of January 2019, it was then possible to create estimates of the more specific categories such as speech or communication difficulties, Autism Spectrum Disorder, or learning disabilities
- *Schools, pupils and their characteristics (2017/2018)* recorded 1576 pupils with SEN, 215 of whom have a Record of Need. This means there were 1361 students with SEN but with no statement or RoN in 2018. The report also stated a total number of 14,136 pupils in schools which has been used as the basis for creating estimates, based on the given percentages, of the distribution of CYP with SEN by their registered need

These are both reliable and accurate sources, and the disparity is due to the inclusion of non-maintained schools in the second source and because of this wider reach the second report has taken precedence. Data is nuanced, specific and regularly updated in this area. Outcomes are tracked and reported on.

CYP with physical ill-health

This category includes CYP who have physical health issues. In the work carried out in England, this is further defined by whether these health issues are longstanding, limiting or life-limiting.

There is insufficient data available in Jersey to make quite this level of distinction. It is possible, however, to derive some overall estimates.

- The *Departmental Operational Business Plans 2020* report stated that 6% of SEN pupils' needs were identified as physical disabilities and / or medical, this equates to an estimated 80 CYP
- *Schools, pupils and their characteristics (2017/2018)* also reported that 6% of SEN pupils' needs were identified as physical disabilities, which given the aforementioned increased scope of the report (inclusion of non-maintained schools), gives a higher estimate of 94 CYP

CYP with emotional and mental health issues

This category is defined as those CYP who self-report having emotional and mental health issues, those who are receiving mental health treatment and those who are receiving in-patient mental health treatment.

- *Schools, pupils and their characteristics* (2017/2018) reported that 35% of all pupils with SEN were recorded as having a social, emotional and mental health need. This equates to an estimated 551 CYP
- In the *Departmental Operational Business Plans 2020*, the same statistic, without the inclusion of non-maintained schools, was 29%, equating to an estimated 388 CYP
- The *Jersey School Survey Report* for 2018 (Years 6, 8, 10, 12 / rep. 21.6% of all students) reported that 1 in 8 children self-reported having a mental or physical disability or long-term illness. 1 in 16 reported that their disability caused at least some day to day limitation. This equates to an estimated 1767 and 883 CYP respectively, based on a total of 14136 (*Schools, pupils and their characteristics*)

The first source was given precedence, given its wider scope and data quality. This is not to discard the survey data, which should be given consideration due to the significant numbers of CYP who self-report mental or physical disabilities or long-standing illness, however it is not possible to separate out mental and physical health from this data alone. It would be worthwhile to further explore young peoples' attitudes and opinions in this area to gather a clearer picture of what these issues mean to them.

One CYP is receiving in-patient treatment at an NHS trust or other providing medical care (*Children's Services Improvement Board*).

IV. CYP in households or families with characteristics or locations that indicate higher potential likelihood of current or future harm

These are CYP who are living in situations of vulnerability, due to the familial or locality-based concerns, but who do not meet the requirements for statutory care.

This includes several broad areas:

- Children in Need
- CYP in poverty
 - CYP eligible for Jersey Premium
 - CYP in low-income families and materially deprived
 - CYP in destitution or food poverty
- Other situations of vulnerability
 - Workless families
 - Families with poor inter-parental relationship
 - Lone-parent families
 - CYP of prisoners
 - Living with friends or wider family
 - Parental substance abuse
 - Households that report domestic abuse
 - Mental ill-health in the family
 - Locations with concentrated poverty and deprivation
 - CYP who do not meet the threshold of social worker intervention

Definitions

Every child who is referred to the Children's Services should have an assessment to identify their needs and understand the impact of any parental behaviour on them as an individual. Under the Children (Jersey) Law 2002, their age and understanding must be taken into account before making decisions regarding provision of services or other future actions. Identification of a Child in Need does not hold any statutory requirements of care.

Jersey Premium is an increased funding allocation for the school attended by a CYP who belongs to a household that is currently or has recently claimed income support, for CYP who are LAC, and for CYP who live in households with 'Registered' status. It is designed to increase available resources and improve provision for disadvantaged young people.

Relative low-income, defined by the threshold of 60% of the median equivalised income for a jurisdiction, equated to a household income, after housing costs, of less than £16,300 in January 2015. As these statistics relate to relative low-income, it does not necessarily imply deprivation or destitution, nor does it account for outgoings.

Children in Need

- The *Children's Services KPI's* reported that there were 230 CIN in December 2018, and the data is supplied for each age. Of these, 139 have plans in place, 91 do not
- In response to an information request on school exclusions data by the Children's Commissioner, the data showed that there were 173 CIN in schools in 2019
- The *Departmental Operational Business Plans 2020* reports 260 CIN in Government schools in 2019
- In a further information request by the Children's Commissioner, more specific data relating to the Primary Need of CIN was shared, totalling 230 CYP who were CIN in 2018

Some variance in the data is expected, especially when covering different periods of time. The reporting of data on CIN is of a high quality and is regularly updated and monitored.

Jersey Premium

For Jersey Premium related data sources, there is wider public reporting with some variance in the reported figures:

- The *Departmental Operational Business Plans 2020* reports 2248 (22% of) pupils being in receipt of Jersey Premium (JP) in 2019
- The *Jersey Health Profile* showed 2165 (22% of) pupils were eligible for JP in January 2016
- *Schools, pupils and their characteristics (2017/2018)* reported 2821 pupils being in receipt of JP funding as of January 2018
- The *Children and Young People's Plan 2019-2023* reported 3500 pupils were eligible for JP funding
- Based on the funding allocations outlined in the *Household receipts and expenditure* report, there was funding allocated for 2778 CYP to receive JP in 2019

As with previous data source comparisons, it is worth noting that the *Departmental Operational Business Plans* does not include non-maintained schools, which could be the source of the difference in reported values.

Low-income Families

For other measures of low-income and deprivation:

- The *Jersey Household Income Distribution* for 2014/15 estimated that 4900 (29% of) CYP live in relative low-income after housing costs are considered, and 2100 (13% of) CYP live in relative low-income before housing costs are considered. This data is based on 2014 population estimates based on the 2011 Census
- The *Children and Young People's Plan 2019-2023* reported that 13% of CYP lived in households below the relative low-income threshold, equivalent to 2365 CYP (based on a total population estimate for 2019 of children aged 0-15 of 18194)

This an area that is reliably reported on, however the data is not current, but this is an inherent limitation in reporting that relies on census and income data.

Lone-parent families, and families in stress and dysfunction

The wider definitions of situations of vulnerability have limited reporting, and what does exist is generally survey response data rather than officially recorded statistics.

- The *Departmental Operational Business Plans 2020* reported that 4% of a total of 45,150 households are single parents with dependent children. This equates to an estimate of 1663 households
- The *Jersey School Survey Report 2018* found that 15% of children lived with mainly or only their mother or father. This equates to an estimated 2729 CYP. 5%, or 909 CYP, lived with their time shared between their mother or father
- In response to an information request by the Children's Commissioner, data was shared detailing the Primary Need of CIN and LAC, including low income, absent parenting, families in acute stress and dysfunction
- The *Domestic Abuse Strategy 2019-2022* reported that one in five children have been exposed to domestic abuse. This is based on Radford's 2011 *Child abuse and neglect in the UK today* (NSPCC). They also report on SafeLives, a UK analysis, estimating that 175 children are living with high risk domestic abuse, and 225 living with medium risk abuse
- The *Children and Young People's Plan 2019-2023* reported that 5% of, or an estimated 2079, households are classed as 'overcrowded'

There is no data collected on CYP who are the children of prisoners.

Whilst some data, predominantly collected through surveys, exists on workless families, substance abuse and mental health issues, there is no reporting on the numbers of CYP who are living in households with these concerns and vulnerability risk factors.

V. CYP who are vulnerable or of concern by virtue of their identity or nationality

Due to several omissions from the framework used in England, based on differences in laws regarding refugees and unaccompanied asylum seekers, this group is limited to two categories.

Registered Status

CYP who live in households with 'Registered' status (have not yet lived on the island for 5 years). It is worth noting that these CYP are also counted under the Jersey Premium category. Reporting in this area is limited, and the exact number of children living in households with registered status is not publicly available.

LGBTQ+ CYP

The second category includes LGBTQ+ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or Questioning) CYP. Data here tends to be self-reporting from surveys.

- The *Jersey School Survey 2018* reported that 75% of females reported being exclusively attracted to males, and 87% of males reported being exclusively attracted to females. This equates to an estimated 430 CYP aged 16-17 who are not exclusively attracted to members of the opposite sex

Other data sources relating to a child's nationality or identity include:

- The *Jersey School Survey 2018* reported that 5%, or an estimated 909 CYP, hardly ever or never spoke English at home
- *Schools, pupils and their characteristics (2017/2018)* reported that 23% of pupils have English as an Additional Language (EAL)

VI. CYP at risk in relation to activity or institutions outside the home

This group includes:

- CYP believed to be radicalised
- Missing CYP
- CYP outside mainstream education
 - Excluded CYP
 - CYP in Alternative Provision and Pupil Referral Units
 - CYP missing from mainstream education
 - CYP not in education, employment or training (NEET)
- CYP involved with the criminal justice system
- CYP involved with or vulnerable to gangs
- Bullied CYP

Radicalisation and Gangs

For CYP at risk of radicalisation or at risk of becoming involved with gangs, there is no data collected or reported. Whilst police hold data relating to the possession and sale of narcotics, there is no distinction in the data around gangs specifically.

Missing Children and Young People

Missing CYP are not publicly reported on, with the *Safeguarding Partnership Board 2018* detailing the number of missing persons but not the number of missing CYP. However, data on those CYP who go missing is recorded and was shared with the Children's Commissioner when requested:

- The *Children's Services KPI's* reported that there were 6 missing children in November 2018, of who 1 was a CIN and 5 were LAC. 47% of missing child cases in 2018 had no known reason recorded
- Data shared from the Mosaic system recorded 22 missing CYP episodes from August to December 2018, and 35 episodes from January to March 2019. Of those in 2019, 17 return interviews were completing following missing CYP episodes

Exclusion from School

There is some basic reporting of school exclusions data, however the most detailed information was supplied in response to an information request by the Children's Commissioner.

- The *Jersey Virtual School Head Annual Report* for 2018 stated that 9 LAC, 22 CIN and 2 CYP who are subject to a CPP were excluded from school in 2017. It also details vulnerable CYP who have low attendance or persistent low attendance to school, given by Key Stage and by category of vulnerability
- The response to a request for exclusions data in 2019 provided data in several formats – across schools (primary, secondary, and special), and by reason for exclusion. These led to total estimates ranging from a minimum, based on school data, of 338 individuals up to a maximum, based on reasons data, of 596 individuals. It is worth noting that the higher estimate is based on data that may include repeat entries from the same individual, and as such the lower estimate has been given precedence. This is true of any onward extrapolations, as this figure is the only accurate figure available of, specifically, the number of individuals excluded. The data share also gave some insights as to who the children being excluded from schools were:
 - 29 children had a Record of Need
 - 143 children in receipt of Jersey Premium (40%), with 522 exclusion incidents
 - 28 in Primary schools, and 311 in Secondary schools. This equates to a 6% secondary school exclusion rate
 - 261 were male pupils and 78 were females
 - 246 were English pupils, 79 were Portuguese and 6 were Polish pupils

- Numbers of CIN, LAC or CPP CYP who have been excluded are given as the total numbers of students in each of these categories, and the average number of exclusions per student in each category. This does not tell us the specific number of individuals but does give us the number of incidents for each category. With this limitation in mind, in 2018 to 2019 there were an estimated 117 exclusions of CIN, 33 of LAC, 112 of CYP subject of a CPP, and 733 of children who were neither CIN, LAC or subject of a CPP

CYP outside of mainstream Education

For CYP who are otherwise outside mainstream education, there is reliable public reporting:

- The *Departmental Operational Business Plans 2020* reported that 45 pupils were educated other than at school (EOTAS) in 2019. They also detail that around 100 young people aged 16 to 18 were NEET in Jersey in the same year. The *Registered Actively Seeking Work (Third Quarter 2019)* reported 50 individuals aged 16 to 19 being registered as Actively Seeking Work
- *Schools, pupils and their characteristics (2017/2018)* stated that 40 pupils were home schooled in 2018
- The *Annual Report of the Safeguarding Partnership Board* for 2018 reported 43 children being education other than at school
- The *Children's Services KPI's* for 2018 noted that 42.9% of Care Leavers, an estimated 15 young people, were not in education, employment, or training (NEET). This only relates to young people up to the age of 21 years. It is noted that improvements in data collection in this area should be a priority, and recognises that action is underway to update previously inaccurate reporting

CYP involved with the Criminal Justice System

Involvement with the criminal justice system for young people in Jersey can be with the Parish Hall Enquiry system, at a local level, and the Youth Court (and subsequently the Magistrate's Court) at a country-wide level. CYP involved at both levels will be counted here together.

- The *Jersey Youth Justice Review* in 2019 reported that on average over the 8 years prior, 272 children and young people up to the age of 17 committed offences each year. This figure was 262 in 2017, and 154 in 2018 (including 93 under the age of 16). They also report that in 2017, there were 63 youths associated with 105 cases in the Youth Court. They detail that the current size of the Youth Justice Cohort at the time of reporting was 64
- The *JPACS Annual Statistical Summary 2019 – Criminal Justice* report gave some insights as to numbers of on-going enquiries for young people in Jersey. The report states that in 2019 there were
 - 13 Youth Court Social Enquiry reports
 - 1 Royal Court Social Enquiry for young people

- 168 Parish Hall Enquiries, though some individuals may be the subject of more than one enquiry (It is worth noting that 14 of these enquiries were remanded in the Youth Court and one in the Magistrate’s Court, and are therefore counted in the previously listed statistics)
- In a response by the police to an information request by the Children’s Commissioner on youth probation data, it was shown that for the three-year period between 2016 and 2019
 - 588 CYP aged 11 to 17 were listed on the Parish Halls probation data, including 118 females and 470 males
 - There were 32, 30 and 19 Youth Court Social Enquiry reports for 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively
 - There were 14 (1 Female, 13 Male), 20 (1F, 19M) and 15 (15M) CYP Probation Orders for 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively
 - There was a total of 294 individual offenders, across 594 offences, aged under 18 over this year-year period

The same report detailed that in 2020, there were 20 juveniles waiting for Parish Hall Enquiries

Whilst data relating to the involvement of CYP with the criminal justice system may not be readily and publicly available, the information request has provided data of a high quality, that is reliable, accurate and up to date.

Bullied CYP

The last category of vulnerability in this group covers those CYP who are bullied. The NSPCC define bullying as behaviour that hurts someone else, including name calling, hitting, pushing, spreading rumours, threatening, or undermining someone. It can happen anywhere and can be online (cyberbullying) or in person. It takes place over a prolonged period, causing physical or emotional hurt and distress.

Reporting in this area is solely through self-report, and data that may be collected in each school on incidents of bullying are not collated and publicly reported on.

- The *Jersey School Survey Report* for 2018, covering CYP in years 6, 8 and 10, stated that 26% of children reported being bullied at least once in the last 12 months. They go on to detail that 2% of children reported being bullied pretty much every day. This equates to between 283 and 363 CYP, based on all school pupils and all CYP respectively, that are at risk of being bullied daily. Due to the sample size, this is unlikely to be a reliable estimate

It is recommended that, in order to gain a clearer understanding of the scale of bullying in Jersey, school-based reporting systems rather than sample-based self-reporting would allow for more reliable and up-to-date data collection in this area.

VII. CYP caring for others

This group includes CYP who are teenage parents, and those who are young carers.

Teenage Parents

Multiple definitions for teenage parenthood exist. Public Health England, basing their definition on longitudinal research findings, consider teenage mothers and fathers as young mothers under 20 and young fathers under 25. Conversely, the English Children's Commissioners' work on vulnerability defined teenage parents as those CYP who are parents, but are not yet legally adults.

Data in this area is sparse:

- The *Jersey Health Profile 2016* (data from 2013 to 2015) reported 10 conceptions by individuals under the age of 16 in Jersey between 2013 and 2015, an average of 3 per year. For those aged 16 to 17, there were an average 7 births per year. Overall, for those aged under 18 years old, the conception rate was 6.8 per 1000, with 54% of pregnancies leading to termination

Data in this area is lacking, and it is not known how many young people may be at risk of vulnerability relating to their pregnancy, teenage parenthood, going through abortions or giving birth. The *Jersey School Survey* for 2018 does look at questions relating to sexual behaviour, attitudes, and access to contraceptives, it does not cover pregnancies or parenthood.

Young Carers

Young carers are CYP who look after another person, usually a member of their family. They can be supporting them with a disability, illness, mental health condition or a drug or alcohol problem.

Data on young carers in Jersey varies significantly between official data around the Primary Need registration of CIN, CYP subject to a CPP, and LAC, and self-reported survey data.

- In response to an information request by the Children's Commissioner, it was reported that 6 CIN's Primary Need is registered as their parents' illness or disability. Less than 5 CYP who are subject to a CPP had their parents' illness or disability given as their Primary Need
- *A Picture of Health (Jersey 2014)* found that 24% of young people reported taking on the tasks of a young carer. This equates, based on 14,136 pupils in schools (*Schools, pupils and their characteristics - Academic year 2017/2018*), to an estimated 3392 CYP living with young carer responsibilities
- The *Jersey Health and Life Opportunities Survey* for 2015 reported that 1% of households had a young carer aged under 19. The same figure is quoted in the *Disability Strategy for Jersey 2017* report, with a sample size of 96. This is a small sample size, and any estimates based on this alone may be less than reliable. With this in mind, and based on the *Departmental Operational Business Plans 2020* figure

of there being 45,150 households in Jersey, there are an estimated 451 households that have a young carer aged under 19

The scale of difference between self-reported figures and official registrations is stark and is a reminder that there are a significant number of CYP who take on the roles and responsibilities of young carers in Jersey, but who may not receive wider recognition for this. Including questions relating to these responsibilities on the regular school surveys would help to illuminate and clarify this picture.