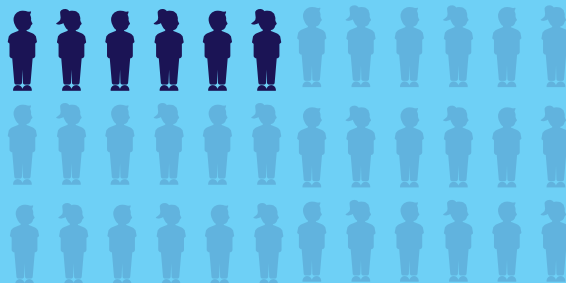


Childhood vulnerability in numbers

Need, spend, and the millions of
children in England who miss out

Millions of children in England are vulnerable.

Across a typical class of 30,
6 children are growing up at risk
due to family circumstances



Including 2 children living
in a household where domestic
violence or abuse is present

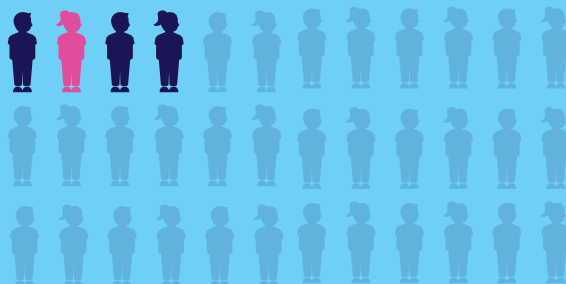


Or 4 children living in a
household where domestic violence,
substance misuse and/or severe mental
health problems are present



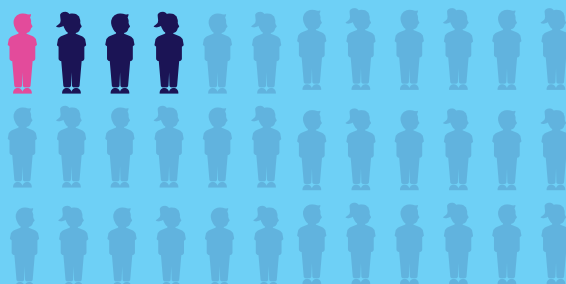
Across a typical class of 30,
4 children have an identified
special educational need (SEN)

—
but only 1 of them will have a SEN
statement or Education, Health
& Care plan



Across a typical class of 30,
4 children will have a mental
health issue

—
but only 1 of them will be
accessing mental health
services



If children don't get help, problems get worse.

Ben is 2.

He lives with his mum and dad. They are living in poverty and are homeless, staying in a B&B provided by the council. Both parents have poor mental health. This home life affects Ben's development, both because his mum and dad spend less time playing with him, and since they are isolated. Ben doesn't get to play with other children.

Children in the same situation:

123,520 Children in England live in temporary accommodation

593,000 Children live in material deprivation and severe low income

900,000 Live with parents that have poor mental health



How can we help?

- **Counselling** for mum and dad
- A **nursery place** for Ben
- Access to a family-nurse partnerships would help mum and dad with parenting

Ben is 5.

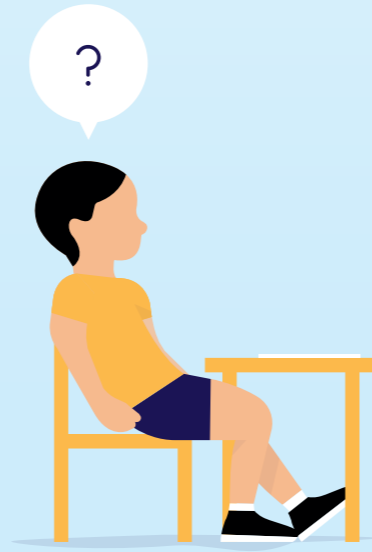
His family didn't get any help and now dad is drinking too much. Ben has started school, but is already behind his classmates: he has failed to meet more than half of his developmental benchmarks. He finds it hard to communicate and manage how he feels, has difficulty understanding things, and loses his temper when he is confused.

Children in the same situation:

81,828 Last year 81,828 children reached less than half of the 'early years' development benchmarks on starting school

150,000 Approximately 150,000 boys aged 5-10 had a "behaviour disorder" (more than twice the rate of girls)

472,000 Children live in families where an adult has alcohol or drug dependency



How can we help?

- **Speech and language therapy** for Ben
- There are a range of programmes for Ben and his parents which can help him and them manage emotions. These have a really strong evidence base

Ben is 12.

He now lives with his mum and step dad. He never received help for his emotional and communication problems, and this has led to angry outbursts and violent behaviour at home and school. He has been expelled from school. He doesn't get on with his parents either, and spends a lot of time out of the house.

Children in the same situation:

7,720 Children were permanently excluded in 2016/17

90,756 Children not in mainstream education

270,572 Boys aged 11-16 have a mental health disorder



How can we help?

- **Mental health care** for Ben
- Family-therapy for Ben and his family
- An **educational psychologist** to help him get back to school
- **Youth services** to help Ben outside of school

Ben is 14.

He is in a gang and 'runs' drugs between areas. His mum and step dad wanted him out of the house because he is aggressive. After a fight where he got stabbed, the council agreed to take him into care. No foster family will take him and so he is placed in a children's home 100 miles away. This is one of three children's homes Ben is placed in within a year.

Children in the same situation:

30,000 Children in England are believed to be in gangs

573 Children were admitted to hospital last year with stab wounds

7,880 Children in care had two or more homes last year



How can we help?

- Ben still needs help for his mental health
- A stable and therapeutic **children's home**
- A **youth worker** or someone else to develop a relationship with

Ben is 16.

He ran away from his children's home, was caught up in a fight and is now in custody. He also has a daughter Chloe, 6 months old. He has no qualifications and no contact with his family. When he gets out of jail next year he intends to return to the area where he grew up. He doesn't know where he'll live.

Children in the same situation:

891 There are 891 children in custody in England

118,100 There are 118,100 16-18 year olds in England not in education or training

6,105 Babies born to parents under 18 last year

47,876 Of children with special education needs fail to get any level-2 qualifications (GCSE or equivalent) by age 19



How can we help?

- Ben needs **support and stability** when he gets out of prison. Somewhere to live, a place at college and someone to help him get his life back on track

How many children are getting help?

All children at risk due to family circumstances: 2.3 million

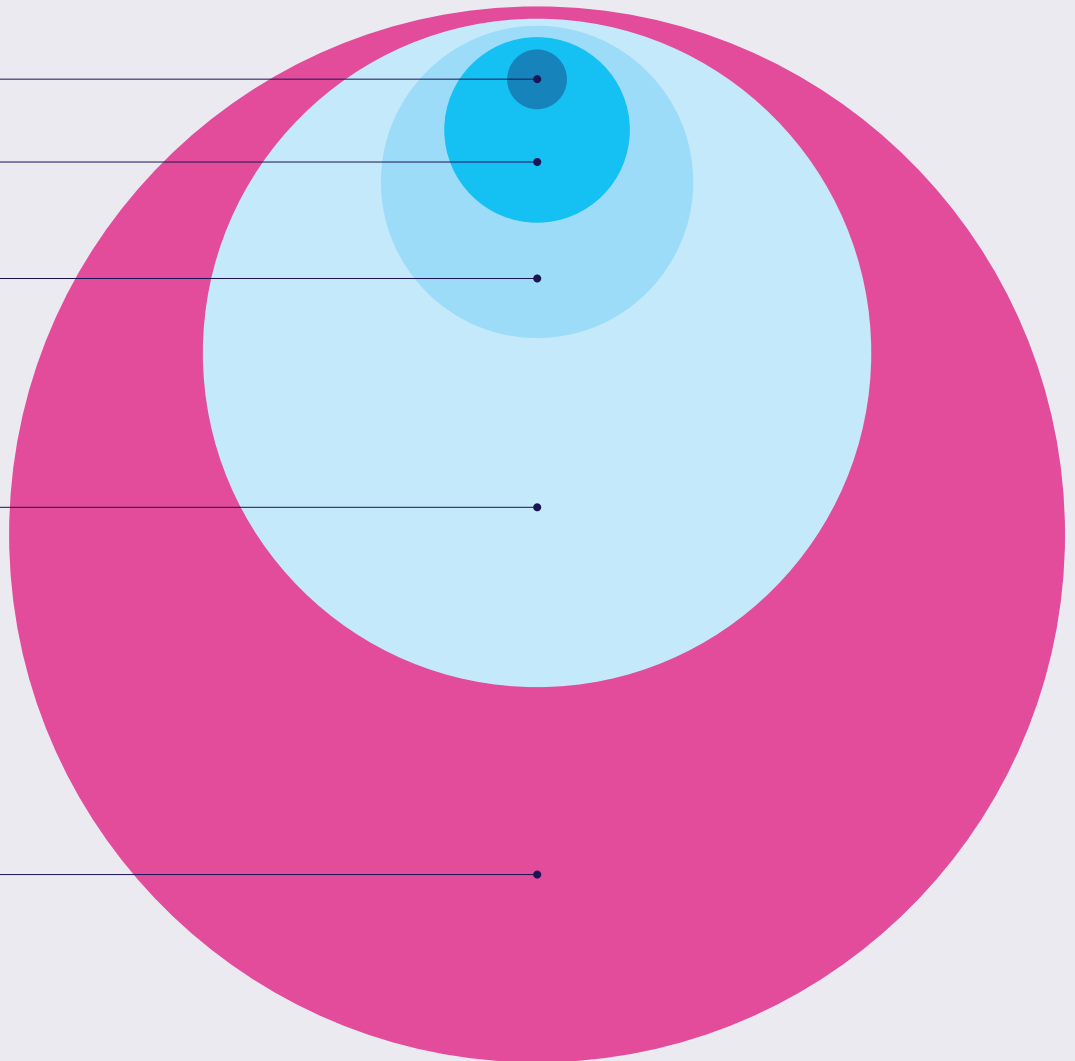
Intensive statutory support: **128,000**

Other Children in Need: **269,000**

Other children supported through Troubled Families: **271,000**

Other children known to children's services (level of support unclear): **761,000**

'Invisible' to children's services: **829,000**



Intensive statutory support (128,000)

- Children in care (as at 31/03/2018)
- Children on a child protection plan (as at 31/03/2018)

Other Children in Need (269,000)

- All other Children in Need (as at 31/03/2018)

Other children supported through Troubled Families (271,000)

- Children in families who are currently being supported through the funded Troubled Families (TF) programme (as at March 2019)

Other children known to children's services (level of support unclear) (761,000)

- Other families identified by local authorities as eligible for Troubled Families-type support, but not funded through the TF programme (as at March 2019)
- Other children who had a Child in Need episode during the year (2017/18), or a referral but no further action
- Other children identified by their local authority as young carers

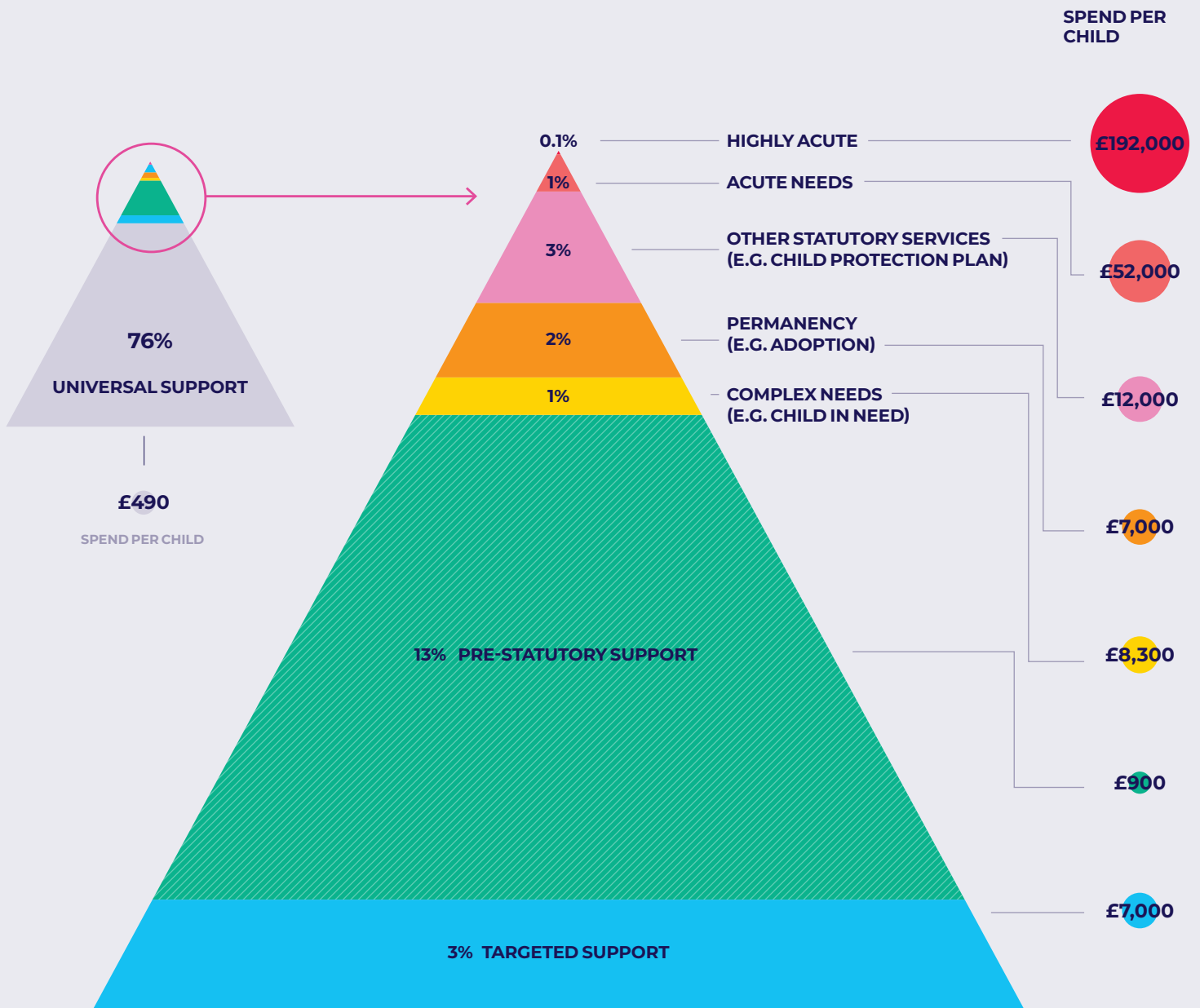
'Invisible' to children's services (829,000)

- The remaining children are growing up at risk in vulnerable families

Where does the money go?

In order to understand how many children get what kind of help, and how much that costs, we worked with a group of councils to map out all the services they provide for children. This diagram lists those services in ascending order based on the level of need of the child, with basic ones at the bottom and specialist ones at the top. For each level, it shows how much the services cost per child, what proportion of total spending this accounts for, and what proportion of children use that service.

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN ACCESSING SERVICES



Highly acute needs: Children in care who have a specialist high-cost residential placement, or children with an Education Health and Care Plan in high-cost specialist provision.

Acute Needs: Children in care and unaccompanied asylum seeking children.

High Needs: Support for children who have reached a statutory threshold, including those with an Education Health and Care Plan or a Child Protection Plan, or a young offender.

Permanency: Children who have a permanent home that is not with their birth parents. This includes Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs), care leaver support and adoption.

Children in need: Support for children identified as a 'Child in Need'.

Pre-statutory support: Structured help for children with specific needs below statutory thresholds. It includes help for children with SEN support and support for families from the Troubled Families Programme or council's 'Early Help' services (such as family support).

Targeted support: Help for children with specific additional needs including mental health or well-being, pupil referral units, or youth work with specific groups.

Universal support: Support available to all children. This includes council spending to support schools (such as school buses) and early years (such as nursery places).



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