Using Sankey diagrams to visually depict the service journeys of criminally exploited children

Nina Maxwell (lead), Dorottya Cserző and Lois Liao (Cardiff University)

Ting Wang, Roshan Toby and Hywel Evans (Swansea University)









Background

- No exact figures about prevalence
 - No statutory definition or clear service pathways
 - Inconsistences across services
- Failed by the systems designed to protect them
 - Local authorities 'give way' to the police (Jay Review, 2024)
 - Children must prove their victimhood
 - Contrasts with welfare principle











Study aims

- To provide insight into the referral routes and service pathways for criminally exploited children and how best to support them
 - Examine the referral and service pathways for criminally exploited children
 - Explore the education, health and social outcomes associated with service provision
 - Identify what factors influence professional decision-making about service pathways









Methods

Chronological case study framework 2022 - 2025

Phase one: Data collection

One Welsh local authority

Referred to a multiagency exploitation meeting: 2021 to 2023

(n = 162)

Phase two: Analysis

Data linkage with administrative datasets: CSC, education, health (n = 162)

Simulation data extraction and development (n = 15) Phase three: Results

Visually mapping chronologies using linked data

Professional decision making with two Welsh local authorities (n = 28)









Data extraction

- Data recording is inconsistent and incomplete
 - Names: spelling and aliases
 - Parent details (especially fathers)
 - Nationality and ethnicity
 - Missing episodes
 - Exploitation and indicators
- Outcomes are not routinely recorded
 - No further referrals
 - Completed orders









Data linkage

- Social care and youth justice
 - Welsh Demographic Service: NHS, Forename, Surname, DOB, gender, postcode
 - Over 95% matching rate
- Data linkage
 - Family relationships 78% for mother and 72% for father
 - Unmatched
 - No DOB 16+ years
 - Known to child protection
 - CSC, YJS, offences, seriousness of offence

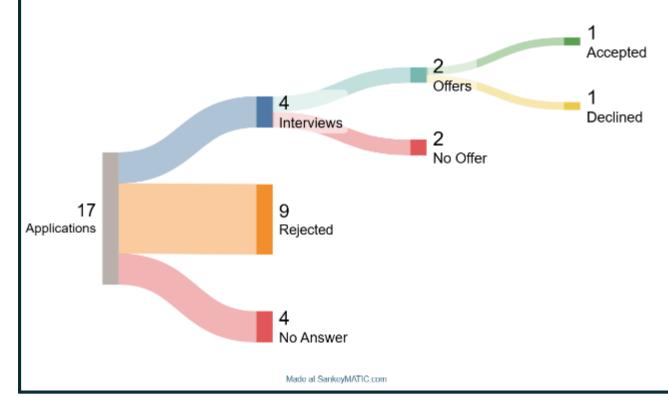








Sankey diagrams



- Which service pathways are better for whom?
 - Flow diagram: visualise amounts through different stages or nodes
- Nodes
 - Evidence-informed and expertiseinformed
 - Traceability issues
 - Inflated by data masking

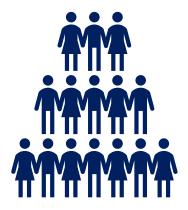








Sample



162 children's services

102 youth justice services

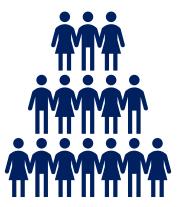
45 females





115 males

113 British49 unknown



98 White

21 Mixed

20 Other

22 Not recorded



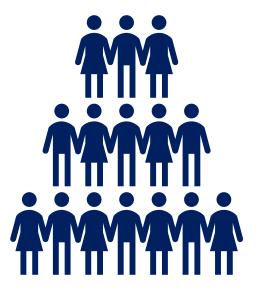






Demographics

- Under 10 years = 20*
- 10 12 years = 10
- 13 15 years = 50
- 16 17 years = 45
- 18 + years = 47





45 mum only



7 dad only



20 both parents



39 one or both parents



33 not with parents









Health pathways: A&E attendance



Up to two years after CSC referral

No A&E event after • 14% reduction

Once: 78% reduction

Twice: 79% once or not at all

Three: 79% once, twice or not at all

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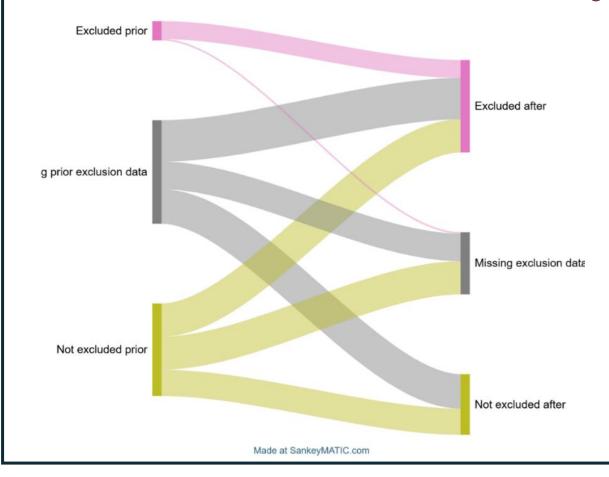








Education pathways: school exclusion



- Attending school prior to referral
 - 28% remained in school
 - 36% were excluded
- Excluded prior to referral
 - 10% excluded
 - 84% remained excluded
- Data missing (50%)
 - 40% became excluded

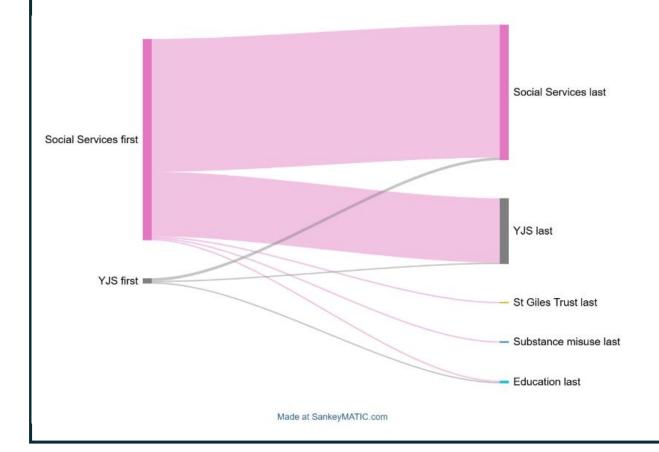








Social care pathways



- Referred to children's social care
 - 64% remained with CSC
 - 30% moved to YJS
- Referred to youth justice services
 - Less than 10
 - Remained with YJS
 - Moved to CSC
 - Moved to education support
- Specialist services

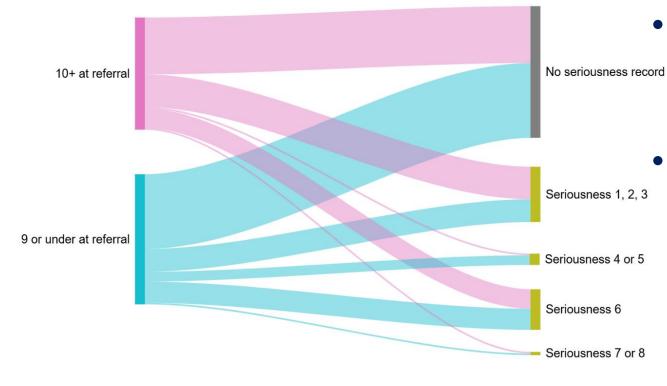








Offending pathways



No offences

- 56% under ≤9 years
- 46% of children ≥10 years
- Seriousness (1 to 8)
 - 4/5 ratings higher for ≤9 years
 - 6 ratings equal for both age groups
 - 1-3 ratings higher for ≥10 years
 - 7/8 ratings low both age groups









Impact

- Evidence-informed service provision
 - Reinforcing practitioner insights
 - Data needed to evidence service change
 - New insights about how contextual factors impact service delivery
 - Tailoring or creating provision
- Next steps
 - Address issues with traceability across multiple nodes
 - Working with practitioners









Thank you for listening

Contact details:

Nina Maxwell

Principal Research Fellow

CASCADE

Cardiff University

maxwelln2@cardiff.ac.uk

www.ComplexSafeguardingWales.org







