



Assessment of the outcomes of vulnerable children

Technical Paper 4 in Children's Commissioner project on
vulnerable children

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JULY 2017

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Introduction

Aims and objectives

The Office of the Children’s Commissioner commissioned Cordis Bright to conduct rapid exploratory research to investigate differential outcomes both in childhood and adulthood associated with being a member of a vulnerable group in childhood.

The aim of this review is to contribute to, and inform, a report on vulnerable children. In particular, the review aimed to focus on:

- > Identification of findings that showed absolute and differential outcomes compared to other groups or the general population for children and young people who are in groups commonly referred to as vulnerable and/or invisible in the literature.
- > Gaps in quantitative research evidence concerning outcomes for children and young people commonly referred to as vulnerable and/or invisible in the literature.
- > Areas for consideration for future work in this area.

The outcomes which were the focus of this review can be categorised into four main domains: educational, economic, social and behavioural. These are shown in Figure 1 alongside some example outcome areas.

Figure 1 Outcome areas included in this review and examples

Outcome areas	Example outcomes that we aimed to find
Educational	Qualifications, e.g. GCSEs, A-level / equivalents, degree, other qualifications School exclusion Literacy Numeracy NEET
Economic	Average income Disposable income Pension Employment / unemployment / economic inactivity Home ownership / renting / homelessness Living in poverty
Social	Positive family relationships / stability of relationships Positive parenting Community attachment Social isolation
Behavioural	Offending Anti-social behaviour Re-offending Victimisation Likelihood of being incarcerated Involvement in risk-taking behaviours

This review is part of a wider programme of work commissioned by the Office of the Children’s Commissioner which included four independent research teams working on four projects focussing on:

- > Numbers of vulnerable children
- > Outcome differences for vulnerable children (this report)
- > Qualitative research concerning the experiences and subjective wellbeing of vulnerable children
- > Health outcome differences for vulnerable children

This report should be read in conjunction with the project overview “On measuring the number of vulnerable children in England,” and the other 5 Technical Papers.

Review approach

This review took place over a 12-week period and took an approach summarised in the diagram below.

Figure 2 Diagram summarising the approach to the review



The review had two key phases: project set-up and project delivery. During phase 1 the focus of the review was to collaborate with the three other research teams and the Office of the Children’s Commissioner in order to develop a list of groups of vulnerable and/or invisible children to use as the basis for investigation of quantitative outcome differences among vulnerable children. To support this Cordis Bright conducted:

- > **Step 1. A rapid review of frameworks and groups.** This review focussed on including commonly used frameworks for working with vulnerable children and young people across children’s services, social care, health and criminal justice. It also included a review of commonly referred to groups in the literature. This was a rapid review which formed the basis of discussion in steps two to four below.
- > **Step 2. Internal “sense-testing” meeting with the wider Cordis Bright team.** The review in Step 1 was discussed and “sense-tested” with Senior Consultants, Consultants and Researchers from the wider Cordis Bright team (see: www.cordisbright.co.uk) with specialisms in both research and practice concerning supporting vulnerable children and young people. Following this discussion the review was refined.
- > **Step 3. Office of the Children’s Commissioner workshop.** The review outlined in Step 1 and 2 above was presented at a workshop facilitated by the Office of the Children’s Commissioner along with the other teams’ initial findings and approaches. Following feedback from the other teams and senior leaders from the Office of the Children’s Commissioner the list of 32 vulnerable groups of children and young people to be included in the review was agreed and signed-off. The final list that forms the basis of this report is presented in Figure 3.
- > **Step 4. Designing and agreeing the search strategy and protocol.** Following step 3 Cordis Bright designed a search strategy and research protocol which was signed-off by the Office of the Children’s Commissioner. This was designed to cover a wide breadth of vulnerable groups in a rapid and systematic way. As such the evidence on which this review is based cannot be

described as exhaustive. There will be gaps. This is due to the rapid nature of the review, i.e. we have produced the findings on which this report is based in around 35 days including analysis and reporting - which equates to just under one day per vulnerable group for conducting the search, reviewing the literature, writing up findings and reporting. The search strategy is described below.

Figure 3 Table presenting the 32 sub-groups for this stage of the review, by domain

Domains and subgroups	
Safeguarding concerns or in local authority care	
1	Children looked after/looked after children
2	Children who are subject to child protection plans
3	Children in a secure detention estate
4	Children in need
5	Unaccompanied asylum seeking children
6	Care leavers
7	Children who are subject to a special guardianship order
8	Adopted children
Child's health and/or disability	
9	Children who have special educational needs and/or disability (SEND)
10	Children who have mental health difficulties
11	Children who have physical health issues
Economic circumstances	
12	Children in poverty

13	Children in low-income families
14	Children who are homeless or who are in insecure/unstable housing
Family circumstances/characteristics	
15	Pre-Section 17 children
16	Teenage parents
17	Children in non-intact families
18	Young carers
19	Undocumented children and children without legal identity/regular immigration status
20	Children in 'troubled families'
21	Children whose parents use substances problematically
22	Children whose parents may have limited parenting capacity
Child's educational engagement	
23	NEET/pre-NEET children
24	Excluded pupils, and those at risk of exclusion
Child's involvement in offending or anti-social behaviour	
25	Children involved with the criminal justice system/young offenders
26	Young people who are involved in gangs
Childhood experience of abuse/exploitation	
27	Children who have childhood experienced trauma/abuse

28	Children who have been victims of modern slavery or trafficking
Missing and absent children	
29	Missing children
30	Absent children
Minority populations	
31	Children from minority ethnic backgrounds
32	Children who are in a gender minority and children who are lesbian, gay or bisexual

Search strategy

The following search strategy for the review was developed by Cordis Bright, agreed with and signed-off by the Office of the Children’s Commissioner. We conducted searches across the 32 groups outlined in the Figure 3 above using Google and Google Scholar. JSTOR was used in instances where reports found in Google Scholar were not publicly available.

Primary term	Secondary term	Secondary term
Insert group name	Children Young People	Outcomes Impact Indicators Difference

A challenge for the review was to keep it manageable and bounded given the resource available and the timescale. As such, we used, in the first instance, the following search strategy parameters:

- > Inclusion of literature and evidence which focused on England only.
- > Literature that has been published in the last 5-6 years, i.e. since 2011, in order to keep the findings as current as possible.
- > Keeping a focus on quantitative studies based on large sample sizes, i.e. samples of 1,000 plus.
- > An emphasis on longitudinal data that identifies differential outcomes by the 32 vulnerable groups.
- > Maintaining a focus on quantifiable differences in outcomes in childhood and adulthood in comparison to the general population as a result of being in the groups under exploration as a child.

We adopted a reasoned approach to the literature search. That is, if the searches did not appear to be providing relevant results in the first 50 articles, we moved onto the next search.

The above approach resulted in 512 separate searches and 25,600 results. However, as the review developed we relaxed some of the criteria and also conducted more searches using different search terms where evidence was scarce. This included relaxing criteria about when evidence was published and sample size.

Figure 13 in Appendix A provides a summary of the results of the search strategy used. It shows that in total 104 documents/reports were included in the review based on the search. Following more detailed review the findings are based on 60 documents found during the search. In addition, other sources will be included in the sections that follow as a “snowball” approach was used to identify other useful literature from the 60 reports included in the final review. The findings in the following sections have footnotes to the relevant sources.

Unless otherwise stated in the sections that follow, the review provides findings concerning outcomes for vulnerable children and young people based on:

- > Secondary data sources, for example, from the Office of National Statistics, Department for Education etc.
- > Longitudinal research, i.e. research including the same participants conducted at a number of points over time so that change and distance-travelled can be measured.
- > Survey research, i.e. cross-sectional surveys conducted at one point in time that provide a snapshot of people’s situations.

Longitudinal studies referenced in the following report are summarised in Figure 14 in Appendix B.

Review limitations

This review has the following key limitations that the reader should be aware of when interpreting the findings:

- > The review included findings on 32 groups of children and young people commonly referred to as vulnerable. It is not an exhaustive list. There are likely to be other groups of vulnerable and invisible children that have not been included. However, this provides the Office of the Children's Commissioner, policy makers, academics and practitioners working across children's services a collated evidence base that demonstrates how children's life chances are impacted by being a member of a group commonly referred to as "vulnerable", as well as an insight into where gaps in evidence may exist.
- > There is likely to be evidence related to differential outcomes for vulnerable groups in childhood and adulthood not captured in this review. The review took a semi-systematic approach to searching for literature and evidence using an initial 'one-size fits all' search strategy. In total, the project was based on around 35 days' work. This means on average we have pulled together this evidence spending under a day on each of the 32 groups, including search, review and reporting. This is a rapid review of 32 distinct groups and four outcome areas which covers wide and deep areas of academic research. To conduct this review more robustly more resource would be required. However, this review provides a starting point to inform future approaches to measuring outcomes across vulnerable groups which should be of interest to all those working to improve the life chances of children and young people.
- > The findings are limited to associations between vulnerable groups and outcomes. The review does not include commentary on causation or theories of causation. This would require a more comprehensive approach to conducting reviews across the 32 groups and four outcome areas. However, the review may provide insights into where future research could focus in terms of explaining and understanding differential outcomes and how differences in outcomes could be reduced in the future between vulnerable groups and the wider population.
- > The review does not provide a comprehensive analysis of the quality of studies and data used in producing the findings. However, unless otherwise stated findings are based on evidence with the following characteristics:
 - > National statistics, longitudinal studies and cross-sectional studies
 - > A minimum sample size of 1,000
 - > Published since 2011, i.e. in the last 5-6 years
 - > Focussed on England.

These characteristics can provide confidence to the reader that the evidence base reported here and in the summary report is robust.

Structure of the report

The following report is structured by the key vulnerability domains and then by groups of vulnerability that are included in that domain. In each section, there is:

- > A section on key messages for the domain overall. This includes key messages concerning:
 - > The available evidence
 - > Key outcomes findings
- > For each groups of vulnerable children and young people there is:
 - > An evidence brief
 - > A table summarising key findings for the outcomes including:
 - > Educational
 - > Economic
 - > Social
 - > Behavioural

Safeguarding concerns or experience of local authority care

Key messages about the evidence base for this domain

Figure 4 shows that across this domain the amount of evidence of outcomes found across the eight groups was greatest for looked after children and care leavers. These were the only groups where evidence was available concerning outcomes across the four areas. Looked after children findings were based on 14 sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. This is the greatest number of sources included for any of the groups of vulnerable children discussed in this review.

The groups where evidence in terms of outcomes is weak are unaccompanied asylum seeking children and children who are subject to a special guardianship order, where evidence was only found for one outcome area each.

Figure 4 Summary of where there are findings for each group by the four key outcome areas

	Educational	Economic	Social	Behavioural
Children looked after/looked after children	✓	✓	✓	✓
Children who are subject to child protection plans.	-	-	✓	✓
Children in a secure detention estate	-	-	✓	✓
Children in Need	✓	✓	-	✓
Unaccompanied asylum seeking children	-	-	✓	-
Care leavers	✓	✓	✓	✓
Children who are subject to a special guardianship order	✓	-	-	-
Adopted children	✓	-	✓	✓

Looked after children

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes included 14 sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. This is the greatest number of sources included for any of the groups of vulnerable children discussed in this review.

Six of these were either recent Department for Education publications about national statistics, or were reports citing these national statistics. The outcomes evidence drawn from these sources can therefore be considered robust.

Other sources included reports and evidence reviews, for example, by charities, which summarise the most recent available, robust data on particular outcomes. In a number of cases, the original sources of this data (also cited in this report) are published prior to 2011 so would not have been identified via our initial searches. For example, we have included a 2012 publication by the Prison Reform Trust because it cites earlier research by Barnardo's which falls outside of the inclusion period but appears to be the latest available data on numbers of children in care at the time of their arrest.¹ The Barnardo's report on this research, published in 2009, is then itself included.² This was considered to be adequately robust because it is based on analysis of assessment data from 39% of the Youth Offending Teams on all young people aged 12-14 given Detention and Training Orders in 2007-08.

Overall, relatively extensive evidence was found in all four domains. The majority of this evidence relates to outcomes in childhood but there is some evidence of longer-term outcomes in adulthood, particularly in the economic domain. This includes two studies based on longitudinal data from the 1970 British Birth Cohort Study, although one of these dates from before 2011^{3,4}.

¹ Newman, R., Talbot, J., Catchpole, R. and Russell, L. (2012). *Turning young lives around: How health and justice services can respond to children with mental health problems and learning disabilities who offend*. London: Prison Reform Trust. Available at: <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/Portals/0/Documents/turningyounglivesaroundFINAL.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

² Glover, J. and Hibbert, P. (2009) Locking up or giving up? *Why custody thresholds for teenagers aged 12, 13 and 14 needs to be raised*. Ilford: Barnardo's. Available at: http://www.barnardos.org.uk/locking_up_or_giving_up_august_2009.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

³ Knapp, M., King, D., Healey, A., and Thomas, C. (2011) Economic outcomes in adulthood and their associations with antisocial conduct, attention deficit and anxiety problems in childhood. *Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics*, 14 (3), 137–147. Available at: http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/38200/1/Knapp_Economic_Outcomes_adulthood.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁴ Viner, R. M. and Taylor, B. (2005). Adult health and social outcomes of children who have been in public care: population-based study. *Paediatrics*, 115 (4), 894–899. Available at: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/115/4/894> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	<p><u>Exclusion and absence</u></p> <p>There is evidence that looked after children are more likely to be excluded from school but less likely to be absent from school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The permanent exclusion rate for looked after children in 2014 was 0.13%, compared to 0.06% of all children – this is broadly stable following a period of decline in recent years⁵. > 10.25% of looked after children were excluded for one or more fixed period in 2014, compared to 1.86% of all children⁶. > Looked after children were absent for an average of 4.0% of sessions in 2015, which is lower than the average for all children of 4.6% of sessions⁷. <p><u>Attainment and progression</u></p> <p>There is evidence that although the educational attainment of looked after children is improving year-on-year, their levels of attainment are still lower than non-looked after children of all ages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Attainment at Key Stage 1 continues to improve for looked after children, but is still much lower than for all children. The largest difference is in writing where in 2015 only 63% of looked after children achieved level 2 or above compared to 88% of non-looked after children⁸. > Attainment at Key Stage 2 continues to improve for looked after children in all subjects but remains significantly lower than for all children. In 2015, 52% of looked after children achieved level 4 or above in reading, writing and mathematics, compared to 80% of all children⁹. > In 2015, 14% of looked after children achieved 5+ A*-Cs (including English and mathematics) at GCSE, compared to 53% of all children. This is an increase on the 12% achieving this in the previous year¹⁰.
Economic	<p><u>Living in poverty and low income families</u></p>

⁵ Department of Education (2016). Outcomes for children looked after by LAs: 31 March 2015. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/outcomes-for-children-looked-after-by-las-31-march-2015> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁶ Department of Education (2016). Outcomes for children looked after by LAs: 31 March 2015. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/outcomes-for-children-looked-after-by-las-31-march-2015> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁷ Department of Education (2016). Outcomes for children looked after by LAs: 31 March 2015. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/outcomes-for-children-looked-after-by-las-31-march-2015> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁸ Department of Education (2016). Outcomes for children looked after by LAs: 31 March 2015. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/outcomes-for-children-looked-after-by-las-31-march-2015> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁹ Department of Education (2016). Outcomes for children looked after by LAs: 31 March 2015. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/outcomes-for-children-looked-after-by-las-31-march-2015> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁰ Department of Education (2016). Outcomes for children looked after by LAs: 31 March 2015. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/outcomes-for-children-looked-after-by-las-31-march-2015> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<p>There is evidence of a relationship between poverty and being a looked after child.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Looked after children rates by 10,000 children by Deprivation Decile (of a Midlands sample, 2012) were just 9.2 in the most affluent area compared to 108 in the least affluent areas¹¹. <p><u>Employment and economic activity</u></p> <p>There is evidence that being looked after may lead to poorer employment and economic activity outcomes.</p> <p>Two studies based on the 1970 British Birth Cohort Study examined the link between looked after status and adult outcomes of over 11,000 children, following them up to the age of 30^{12,13,14}.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Knapp et al. (2011) found that being taken into care before the age of ten was found to be predictive of economic inactivity at age 30 for men and women and reduced earnings for men. However, no quantifiable data on these outcomes was reported¹⁵. > Viner and Taylor (2005) found that a history of being a looked after child was associated with significantly poorer economic outcomes and a twofold risk of current unemployment in men. However, no quantifiable data on these outcomes was reported¹⁶. <p><u>Homelessness or unstable accommodation</u></p> <p>There is evidence that looked after children may be likely to experience homelessness as an adult.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The Department for Education reports that in 2010, 25% of adults who were homeless had been in care at some point in their lives^{17,18}.

¹¹ Bywaters, P. (2016). Child protection and children 'looked-after': the role of socio-economic inequalities. Available at: <http://sites.cardiff.ac.uk/cascade/files/2016/03/Cardiff-Presentation.pdf>. [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹² Bywaters, P., Bunting, L., Davidson, G., Hanratty, J., Mason, W., McCartan, C. and Steils, N. (2016) The relationship between poverty, child abuse and neglect: an evidence review. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Available at: <https://www.jrf.org.uk/file/48920/download?token=Pmnooju4&filetype=full-report> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹³ Knapp, M., King, D., Healey, A., and Thomas, C. (2011) Economic outcomes in adulthood and their associations with antisocial conduct, attention deficit and anxiety problems in childhood. *Journal of Mental Health Policy and Economics*, 14 (3), 137–147. Available at: http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/38200/1/Knapp_Economic_Outcomes_adulthood.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁴ Viner, R. M. and Taylor, B. (2005). Adult health and social outcomes of children who have been in public care: population-based study. *Paediatrics*, 115 (4), 894–899. Available at: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/115/4/894> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁵ Bywaters, P., Bunting, L., Davidson, G., Hanratty, J., Mason, W., McCartan, C. and Steils, N. (2016) The relationship between poverty, child abuse and neglect: an evidence review. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Available at: <https://www.jrf.org.uk/file/48920/download?token=Pmnooju4&filetype=full-report> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁶ Bywaters, P., Bunting, L., Davidson, G., Hanratty, J., Mason, W., McCartan, C. and Steils, N. (2016) The relationship between poverty, child abuse and neglect: an evidence review. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Available at: <https://www.jrf.org.uk/file/48920/download?token=Pmnooju4&filetype=full-report> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁷ Reeve, K. and Batty, E. (2011). *The hidden truth about homelessness: Experiences of single homelessness in England*. London: Crisis. Available at: http://www.crisis.org.uk/data/files/publications/HiddenTruthAboutHomelessness_web.pdf [Accessed 6 April 2017]

¹⁸ Department for Education (2015). *Care Leavers' Transition to Adulthood*. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Care-leavers-transition-to-adulthood-summary.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In a study based on a survey of more than 1,000 adults accessing services for homelessness or other low-threshold support services, 16% of those who had experienced homelessness had been a looked after child^{19,20}.
Social	<p><u>Experience of abuse or neglect</u></p> <p>Experience of abuse or neglect is reportedly the primary reason why children become looked after.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2015, 61% of looked after children had been taken into care due to abuse or neglect²¹. <p><u>Missing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > There were 8,670 looked after children who were recorded as missing at least once in 2016. This corresponds to 9% of the cohort of 100,810 children who were looked after at some point during the year²².
Behavioural	<p><u>Offending and anti-social behaviour</u></p> <p>There is an association between children who are in care and offending; the group is over-represented among the offender population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 6% of looked after children had received a conviction or a final warning or reprimand during the year ending 31 March 2013. This compared with 1% of all children aged 10-17 in 2013²³. > A review in 2009 found that 22% of children under the age of 14 had been living in care at the time of their arrest (NB 1% of the children within the general population are in the care of a local authority)^{24,25}. <p><u>Substance misuse</u></p> <p>Substance misuse is more common amongst looked after children aged 16-17, when compared with looked after children of all ages. Sources did not include equivalent rates for non-looked after children.</p>

¹⁹ McDonagh, T. (2011) *Tackling homelessness and exclusion: Understanding complex lives*. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Available at: <http://www.irf.org.uk/sites/files/irf/homelessness-exclusion-services-summary.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²⁰ Homeless Link (2013). *Young and Homeless 2013*. Homeless Link. Available at: <http://www.homeless.org.uk/sites/default/files/site-attachments/Youth%20and%20Homeless%202013%20Full%20Report.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²¹ Zayed, H. and Harker, R. (2015). *Children in Care in England: Statistics*. House of Commons Briefing Paper Number 04470. London: House of Commons. Available at <http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN04470/SN04470.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²² Department of Education. (2016). *Children looked after in England (including adoption) year ending 31 March 2016*. London: Department for Education. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/556331/SFR41_2016_Text.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²³ Zayed, H. and Harker, R. (2015). *Children in Care in England: Statistics*. House of Commons Briefing Paper Number 04470. London: House of Commons. Available at <http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN04470/SN04470.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²⁴ Glover, J. and Hibbert, P. (2009) Locking up or giving up? *Why custody thresholds for teenagers aged 12, 13 and 14 needs to be raised*. Ilford: Barnardo's. Available at: http://www.barnardos.org.uk/locking_up_or_giving_up_august_2009.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²⁵ Newman, R., Talbot, J., Catchpole, R. and Russell, L. (2012). *Turning young lives around: How health and justice services can respond to children with mental health problems and learning disabilities who offend*. London: Prison Reform Trust. Available at: <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/Portals/0/Documents/turningyounglivesaroundFINAL.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="437 277 1385 394">> In 2014, 3.5% of looked after children of all ages were identified as having a substance misuse problem during the year. This was the same level as in 2013 and lower than the 4.1% in 2012. Comparable rates for all children are not available²⁶. <li data-bbox="437 427 1385 544">> In 2014, 10.8 per cent of all looked after children aged 16 or 17 were identified as having a substance misuse problem. Boys in this age group were more likely (12.1%) to have a substance misuse problem than girls (9.2%)²⁷. <p data-bbox="437 577 544 607"><u>Self-harm</u></p> <p data-bbox="437 640 1369 714">There is unquantified evidence that looked after children are more likely to self-harm in adulthood in comparison to the general population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="437 748 1385 864">> In 2012, it was reported that looked after children and care leavers were between four and five times more likely to self-harm in adulthood, though no breakdown between the groups nor figures for the general population was provided^{28, 29}.

²⁶ Department of Education. (2014). Statistical First Release. Outcomes for Children looked after by local authorities in England as at 2014. London: Department for Education. Available at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/384781/Outcomes_SFR49_2014_Text.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²⁷ Department of Education. (2014). Statistical First Release. Outcomes for Children looked after by local authorities in England as at 2014. London: Department for Education. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/384781/Outcomes_SFR49_2014_Text.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²⁸ Department for Education (2015). Care Leavers' Transition to Adulthood. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Care-leavers-transition-to-adulthood-summary.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²⁹ Department of Health (2012). Preventing suicide in England. A cross-government outcomes strategy to save lives. Department of Health. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/430720/Preventing-Suicide-.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Children who are subject to child protection plans

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes three sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. One is a Department for Education publication based on recent national statistics, and is therefore a robust source of evidence for the social outcome on which it is cited.

The remaining two sources relate to behavioural outcomes, and, in particular, to offending. The first is a 2012 publication by the Prison Reform Trust, which is included because it cites earlier research by Barnardo's which falls outside of the inclusion period but appears to be the latest available data on numbers of children on a child protection plan at the time of their arrest³⁰. The second is the Barnardo's report on this research, published in 2009³¹. This was considered to be adequately robust because it is based on analysis of assessment data from 39% of Youth Offending Teams on all young people aged 12-14 given Detention and Training Orders in 2007-08.

Evidence was found relating to outcomes in childhood only and no longitudinal data was found. In addition, evidence related to only two outcome domains with no evidence found for educational and economic outcomes.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	No evidence of outcomes found.
Economic	No evidence of outcomes found.
Social	<p><u>Experience of abuse or neglect</u></p> <p>Experience of abuse or neglect is reportedly the primary reason why children become subject to child protection plans.</p> <p>> The most common 'initial category of abuse' reported when a child becomes the subject of a plan is neglect (43%), followed by emotional abuse (34%)³².</p>
Behavioural	<p><u>Offending and anti-social behaviour</u></p> <p>Children on a child protection plan are over-represented among the offender population.</p> <p>> In 2009 a review found that 6% of children under the age of 14 were on the child protection register at the time of their arrest^{33,34}.</p>

³⁰ Newman, R., Talbot, J., Catchpole, R. and Russell, L. (2012). *Turning young lives around: How health and justice services can respond to children with mental health problems and learning disabilities who offend*. London: Prison Reform Trust. Available at: <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/Portals/0/Documents/turningyounglivesaroundFINAL.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

³¹ Glover, J. and Hibbert, P. (2009) Locking up or giving up? *Why custody thresholds for teenagers aged 12, 13 and 14 needs to be raised*. Ilford: Barnardo's. Available at: http://www.barnardos.org.uk/locking_up_or_giving_up_august_2009.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

³² Department of Education. (2015). *Characteristics of children in need: 2014 to 2015*. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/characteristics-of-children-in-need-2014-to-2015> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

³³ Glover, J. and Hibbert, P. (2009) Locking up or giving up? *Why custody thresholds for teenagers aged 12, 13 and 14 needs to be raised*. Ilford: Barnardo's. Available at: http://www.barnardos.org.uk/locking_up_or_giving_up_august_2009.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

³⁴ Newman, R., Talbot, J., Catchpole, R. and Russell, L. (2012). *Turning young lives around: How health and justice services can respond to children with mental health problems and learning disabilities who offend*. London: Prison Reform Trust. Available at: <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/Portals/0/Documents/turningyounglivesaroundFINAL.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Children in the secure detention estate

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes four sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. Two were from central government publications which were based on or cited national statistics.

A third source is based on a survey of close to 1,000 (942) young people in custody.³⁵ A flexible approach was taken to the inclusion criteria in this instance as the survey was the only survey of young people in custody identified during the review.

Similarly, the fourth source did not meet the original inclusion criteria as it dated from 2010³⁶. However, it was included because it was the most recent source which provided a detailed profile of young people in custody, based on the Youth Justice Board's placement management data for all young people in custody.

All outcomes evidence found related to children in a secure detention estate for criminal justice reasons and not to any other sub-groups who might be in secure detention (e.g. for immigration reasons).

We have been able to report a range of evidence on social and behavioural outcomes, but not on educational or economic outcomes. No longitudinal data was identified, and the data relates to outcomes in childhood, generally at the time of being in custody, and not to outcomes in adulthood.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	No evidence of outcomes found.
Economic	No evidence of outcomes found.
Social	<p><u>Safeguarding concerns and experience of local authority care</u></p> <p>There is evidence that young people in custody for criminal justice reasons are more likely to have experience of local authority care than children in the general population.</p> <p>> A 2012-2013 survey of 15-17 year olds in young offender institutions found a third of young men and 61% of young women had been in local authority care at some point. This is in comparison to just 0.006% of children in the general population^{37,38,39}.</p>

³⁵ Kennedy, E.. (2013). *Children and Young People in Custody 2012/13: An analysis of the experiences of 15-18-year-olds in prison*. London: HM Inspectorate of Prisons/Youth Justice Board. Available at: <http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/prisons/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2014/03/hmip-children-young-people-in-custody-12-13.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017] Caution needs to be applied when interpreting these survey findings as the number of young women included in the sample was very small i.e. 16. The sample does, however, represent 88% of young women held in YOIs at the time the survey was conducted.

³⁶ Jacobson, J., Bhardwa, B., Gyateng, T., Hunter, G., and Hough, M. (2010) *Punishing Disadvantage: a profile of children in custody*. London: Prison Reform Trust. Available at: <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/portals/0/documents/punishingdisadvantage.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

³⁷ Kennedy, E.. (2013). *Children and Young People in Custody 2012/13: An analysis of the experiences of 15-18-year-olds in prison*. London: HM Inspectorate of Prisons/Youth Justice Board. Available at: <http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/prisons/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2014/03/hmip-children-young-people-in-custody-12-13.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017] Caution needs to be applied when interpreting these survey findings as the number of young women included in the sample was very small i.e. 16. The sample does, however, represent 88% of young women held in YOIs at the time the survey was conducted.

³⁸ Ministry of Justice. (2014) *Transforming Youth Custody Impact Assessment*. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/273405/tyc-impact-assessment.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

³⁹ Department of Education. (2016). *Children looked after in England (including adoption) year ending 31 March 2016*. London: Department for Education. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/556331/SFR41_2016_Text.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<p>> A study in 2010 of the backgrounds of 6.5% of children who entered custody in July to December 2008 found that 39% had been on the child protection register or experienced abuse or neglect^{40,41}.</p> <p><u>Homelessness or unstable accommodation</u></p> <p>There is evidence to suggest that children in custody may be more likely to have lived in unstable accommodation.</p> <p>> A study in 2010 of the backgrounds of 6.5% of children who entered custody in July to December 2008 found that 51% of young people in custody come from deprived or unsuitable accommodation^{42, 43}.</p> <p><u>Family circumstances/characteristics</u></p> <p>There is evidence that young people in custody for criminal justice reasons are likely to have limited or unstable relationships with one or more parent.</p> <p>> A study in 2010 of the backgrounds of 6.5% of children who entered custody in July to December 2008 found that 76% of children have an absent father and 33% an absent mother^{44,45}.</p>
Behavioural	<p><u>Offending and anti-social behaviour</u></p> <p>There is evidence that children and young people who have been in custody for criminal justice reasons are likely to have committed multiple previous offences and to have been in custody before.</p> <p>> Of those children sentenced to custody for indicatable (i.e. more serious) offences in 2012, just over half (52%) had already experienced a period of custody⁴⁶.</p> <p>> 51% of the young people released from a custodial sentence in 2011 had 11 or more previous offences⁴⁷.</p>

⁴⁰ Jacobson, J., Bhardwa, B., Gyateng, T., Hunter, G., and Hough, M. (2010) *Punishing Disadvantage: a profile of children in custody*. London: Prison Reform Trust. Available at: <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/portals/0/documents/punishingdisadvantage.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁴¹ Ministry of Justice. (2014) *Transforming Youth Custody Impact Assessment*. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/273405/tyc-impact-assessment.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁴² Jacobson, J., Bhardwa, B., Gyateng, T., Hunter, G., and Hough, M. (2010) *Punishing Disadvantage: a profile of children in custody*. London: Prison Reform Trust. Available at: <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/portals/0/documents/punishingdisadvantage.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁴³ Ministry of Justice. (2014) *Transforming Youth Custody Impact Assessment*. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/273405/tyc-impact-assessment.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁴⁴ Jacobson, J., Bhardwa, B., Gyateng, T., Hunter, G., and Hough, M. (2010) *Punishing Disadvantage: a profile of children in custody*. London: Prison Reform Trust. Available at: <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/portals/0/documents/punishingdisadvantage.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁴⁵ Ministry of Justice. (2014) *Transforming Youth Custody Impact Assessment*. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/273405/tyc-impact-assessment.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁴⁶ Jacobson, J., Bhardwa, B., Gyateng, T., Hunter, G., and Hough, M. (2010) *Punishing Disadvantage: a profile of children in custody*. London: Prison Reform Trust. Available at: <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/portals/0/documents/punishingdisadvantage.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁴⁷ Jacobson, J., Bhardwa, B., Gyateng, T., Hunter, G., and Hough, M. (2010) *Punishing Disadvantage: a profile of children in custody*. London: Prison Reform Trust. Available at: <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/portals/0/documents/punishingdisadvantage.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Children in need

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes three sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. Two of these are reports by the Department for Education and based on national statistics. They therefore provide a robust evidence base on the educational outcomes which they discuss.

The third source was a robust study which drew on the National Pupil Database and the data on Children Looked After in 2013. The cohort includes around 640,000 English school children aged 16 on 1st September 2012, including a sub-set of 7,852 children in care and so the analysis is based on a large sample size⁴⁸.

Evidence of educational outcomes was found and this related to attainment and progression in school. Economic outcomes were also identified in relation to living in poverty as a child. There was also evidence found on behavioural outcomes for a sub-set of children in need who also have special educational needs. No evidence was found on social outcomes, and none which provided an indication of longer-term outcomes for children in need when they become adults.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	<p><u>Attainment and progression</u></p> <p>There is evidence that the educational attainment of children in need is lower than that of the general population of children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> Attainment at Key Stage 2 is significantly lower for children in need than for the general population. In 2015, 49% of children in need achieved level 4 or above in reading, writing and mathematics, compared to 80% of all children⁴⁹.> In 2014-15, 15% of children in need attained five or more A*-C grades at GCSE (including English and mathematics), compared to 54% of all children⁵⁰. <p>A 2015 study based on national data for GCSE point scores found that⁵¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> Children who were in need but not in care scored 155.5 points lower than those not in need or in care, equivalent to averaging more than three grades lower in all eight best subjects.> The same study also found that children who had entered care early achieved better GCSE results than children in need (by 28 points or nearly five GCSE grades).

⁴⁸ Sebba, J., Berridge, D., Luke, N., Fletcher, J., Bell, K., Strand, S., Thomas, S., Sinclair, I., and O'Higgins, A. (2015). *The Educational Progress of Looked After Children: Linking Care and Educational Data*. Universities of Oxford and Bristol. Available at: http://www.bristol.ac.uk/media-library/sites/sps/documents/research/educational-progress-looked-after-children-overview-report_nov-2015.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁴⁹ Department of Education (2016). *Outcomes for children looked after by LAs: 31 March 2015*. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/outcomes-for-children-looked-after-by-las-31-march-2015> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁵⁰ National Audit Office. (2016). *Children in need of help or protection*. London: National Audit Office. Available at: <https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Children-in-need-of-help-protection.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁵¹ Sebba, J., Berridge, D., Luke, N., Fletcher, J., Bell, K., Strand, S., Thomas, S., Sinclair, I., and O'Higgins, A. (2015). *The Educational Progress of Looked After Children: Linking Care and Educational Data*. Universities of Oxford and Bristol. Available at: http://www.bristol.ac.uk/media-library/sites/sps/documents/research/educational-progress-looked-after-children-overview-report_nov-2015.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Economic	<p><u>Living in poverty and low income families</u></p> <p>There are a number of measures that suggest that children in need are more likely to experience poverty than those not in need or care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Children in need are twice as likely to be eligible for free school meals than children neither in care nor need; 58% of children in need are eligible for free school meals compared to 23% of those neither in care nor in need⁵². > The Indicators of Deprivation affecting Children Index (IDACI 2013-2014) is a measure of deprivation relating to the postcode in which the child lives. Data has been analysed for deprivation levels of neighbourhoods at four different time points (reference by school key stages that children were in over time). Children in need were in more deprived areas across all key stages (0.22 average compared with 0.29). However, somewhat counterintuitively, greater deprivation was associated with better results, although absolute levels of attainment were not reported⁵³.
Social	No evidence of outcomes found.
Behavioural	<p>Evidence suggests that children in need who also have special educational needs are more likely to experience behavioural difficulties than those not in need or care. However, the proportion of children in need with SEN, who had a specific or moderate learning difficulty was much lower than those not in need or in care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Of children in need identified as having special educational needs, 32% were identified as having behavioural or social difficulties compared to 28% of those not in care⁵⁴. > The difference was much greater for children that have a moderate or specific learning disability. In these cases, the proportion of children with SEN who have these needs is much higher for children who are not in need or looked after⁵⁵. > For moderate learning disability the percentage who have behavioural difficulties was 18% for children in need compared to 26% not in care, and for specific learning disability the figures were 6% compared to 16%, respectively⁵⁶.

⁵² Sebba, J., Berridge, D., Luke, N., Fletcher, J., Bell, K., Strand, S., Thomas, S., Sinclair, I., and O'Higgins, A. (2015). *The Educational Progress of Looked After Children: Linking Care and Educational Data*. Universities of Oxford and Bristol. Available at : http://www.bristol.ac.uk/media-library/sites/sps/documents/research/educational-progress-looked-after-children-overview-report_nov-2015.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁵³ Sebba, J., Berridge, D., Luke, N., Fletcher, J., Bell, K., Strand, S., Thomas, S., Sinclair, I., and O'Higgins, A. (2015). *The Educational Progress of Looked After Children: Linking Care and Educational Data*. Universities of Oxford and Bristol. Available at : http://www.bristol.ac.uk/media-library/sites/sps/documents/research/educational-progress-looked-after-children-overview-report_nov-2015.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁵⁴ Sebba, J., Berridge, D., Luke, N., Fletcher, J., Bell, K., Strand, S., Thomas, S., Sinclair, I., and O'Higgins, A. (2015). *The Educational Progress of Looked After Children: Linking Care and Educational Data*. Universities of Oxford and Bristol. Available at : http://www.bristol.ac.uk/media-library/sites/sps/documents/research/educational-progress-looked-after-children-overview-report_nov-2015.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁵⁵ Sebba, J., Berridge, D., Luke, N., Fletcher, J., Bell, K., Strand, S., Thomas, S., Sinclair, I., and O'Higgins, A. (2015). *The Educational Progress of Looked After Children: Linking Care and Educational Data*. Universities of Oxford and Bristol. Available at : http://www.bristol.ac.uk/media-library/sites/sps/documents/research/educational-progress-looked-after-children-overview-report_nov-2015.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁵⁶ Sebba, J., Berridge, D., Luke, N., Fletcher, J., Bell, K., Strand, S., Thomas, S., Sinclair, I., and O'Higgins, A. (2015). *The Educational Progress of Looked After Children: Linking Care and Educational Data*. Universities of Oxford and Bristol. Available at : http://www.bristol.ac.uk/media-library/sites/sps/documents/research/educational-progress-looked-after-children-overview-report_nov-2015.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Unaccompanied asylum seeking children

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes just one source identified from the literature review relating to social outcomes of unaccompanied children, though this is not restricted to those seeking asylum. There appears to be limited research on outcomes available for this group.

However, the one study reviewed does provide robust data relating to unaccompanied children going missing. *'Heading back to harm'* was published in 2016 by ECPAT UK and Missing People. It contains research conducted via data requests to local authorities across the UK asking for data in relation to numbers of unaccompanied or trafficked children who went missing from care. This allowed for a large sample size (approximately 5,000) to be identified and some strong conclusions to be drawn⁵⁷.

No evidence was found of longer-term outcomes in adulthood or of educational, economic or behavioural outcomes.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	No evidence of outcomes found.
Economic	No evidence of outcomes found.
Social	<u>Going missing</u> There is evidence that unaccompanied children frequently go missing from local authority care, though this does not relate specifically to unaccompanied asylum-seeking children > Research conducted via data requests to local authorities suggests that from September 2014 to September 2015 13% of unaccompanied children (593 children) in care went missing at least once ⁵⁸ .
Behavioural	No evidence of outcomes found.

⁵⁷ ECPAT UK and Missing People (2016) *Heading back to harm: A study on trafficked and unaccompanied children going missing from care in the UK*. London: ECPAT UK and Missing People. Available at: http://www.ecpat.org.uk/sites/default/files/hbth_report2016_final_web_0.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁵⁸ ECPAT UK and Missing People (2016) *Heading back to harm: A study on trafficked and unaccompanied children going missing from care in the UK*. London: ECPAT UK and Missing People. Available at: http://www.ecpat.org.uk/sites/default/files/hbth_report2016_final_web_0.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Care leavers

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes nine sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. Four of these are national statistics published by the Department for Education or Department for Business, Innovation and Skills and the fifth is Department of Health strategy document. Robust conclusions can be drawn from these.

A further source is a report for the Centre for Social Justice is based on data on care leavers drawn from data requests to local authorities, which received 103 responses⁵⁹.

Two of the remaining sources were outside of the original inclusion criteria for the review because they were published prior to 2011⁶⁰. However, they were included because they are cited in later reports and provide evidence on outcomes for which no later data was found, namely homelessness and offending. The final source is a report by Crisis, dating from 2011, which includes reference to some of this earlier evidence.

Evidence was found relating to all four outcome domains. None of it is based on longitudinal studies and it relates primarily to outcomes for care leavers in young adulthood.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	<p><u>Attainment and progression</u></p> <p>There is evidence that care leavers are less likely to progress into higher education destinations than young people who are not care leavers</p> <p>> In 2013-14, 6% of care leavers were in higher education compared with one-third of all 19-year-olds^{61, 62}.</p> <p><u>NEET</u></p> <p>There is evidence that a higher number of care leavers are NEET at age 19 than young people who are not care leavers.</p>

⁵⁹ Centre for Social Justice (2015). *Finding Their Feet, Equipping care leavers to reach their potential*. London: Centre for Social Justice. Available at: <http://www.centreforsocialjustice.org.uk/core/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Finding.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]. Freedom of Information requests by Centre for Social Justice. 103 local authorities responded, 93 were able to give data.

⁶⁰ Stein, M. (2006) Research Review: Young people leaving care, *Child and Family Social Work*, 11 (3), 273–9 and Centre for Social Justice (2008). *Couldn't care less*. London: Centre for Social Justice. Available at: <http://www.centreforsocialjustice.org.uk/core/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/CouldntCareLess.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁶¹ Department for Education (2016) Children looked after in England, including adoption, National Table F1. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/54834/2015_National_Tables.xlsx [Accessed 20 April 2017] and Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (2014) Participation rates in higher education: academic years 2006 and 2007 to 2012 and 2013 (provisional), Table 2. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/participation-rates-in-higher-education-2006-to-2013> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁶² Department for Education (2015). Care Leavers' Transition to Adulthood. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Care-leavers-transition-to-adulthood-summary.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2013-14, 41% of 19-year-old care leavers were NEET compared with 15% for all 19-year-olds. This is the highest proportion since 2001-02^{63, 64}.
Economic	<p><u>Homelessness or unstable accommodation</u></p> <p>There is evidence to suggest that a relatively high proportion of care leavers experience homelessness within two years of leaving care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Research going back to 2006 found that 33% of care leavers were homeless at some point between 6 and 24 months after leaving care^{65, 66}. > The Department for Education reports that in 2010, 25% of adults who were homeless had been in care at some point in their lives^{67, 68}.
Social	<p><u>Teenage parenthood</u></p> <p>There is evidence that female care leavers are relatively likely to become teenage parents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2014, 22% of female care leavers became teenage mothers^{69, 70}.
Behavioural	<p><u>Offending and anti-social behaviour</u></p> <p>There is evidence that care leavers are disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2008, 49% of young men under the age of 21 who had come into contact with the criminal justice system had a care experience^{71, 72}. <p><u>Self-harm</u></p>

⁶³ Department for Education (2016) Children looked after in England, including adoption, National Table F1. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/54834/2015_National_Tables.xlsx [Accessed 20 April 2017] and Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (2014) Participation rates in higher education: academic years 2006 and 2007 to 2012 and 2013 (provisional), Table 2. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/participation-rates-in-higher-education-2006-to-2013> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁶⁴ Department for Education (2015). Care Leavers' Transition to Adulthood. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Care-leavers-transition-to-adulthood-summary.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁶⁵ Department for Education (2015). Care Leavers' Transition to Adulthood. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Care-leavers-transition-to-adulthood-summary.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁶⁶ Stein, M. (2006) Research Review: Young people leaving care, *Child and Family Social Work*, 11 (3), 273–9

⁶⁷ Reeve, K. and Batty, E. (2011). The hidden truth about homelessness: Experiences of single homelessness in England. London: Crisis. Available at: http://www.crisis.org.uk/data/files/publications/HiddenTruthAboutHomelessness_web.pdf [Accessed 6 April 2017]

⁶⁸ Department for Education (2015). Care Leavers' Transition to Adulthood. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Care-leavers-transition-to-adulthood-summary.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁶⁹ Centre for Social Justice (2015). *Finding Their Feet, Equipping care leavers to reach their potential*. London: Centre for Social Justice. Available at: <http://www.centreforsocialjustice.org.uk/core/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Finding.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]. Freedom of Information requests by Centre for Social Justice. 103 local authorities responded, 93 were able to give data.

⁷⁰ Department for Education (2015). Care Leavers' Transition to Adulthood. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Care-leavers-transition-to-adulthood-summary.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁷¹ Centre for Social Justice (2008). *Couldn't care less*. London: Centre for Social Justice. Available at: <http://www.centreforsocialjustice.org.uk/core/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/CouldntCareLess.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁷² Department for Education (2015). Care Leavers' Transition to Adulthood. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Care-leavers-transition-to-adulthood-summary.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<p>There is evidence that care leavers are more likely to self-harm in adulthood in comparison to the general population⁷³.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="437 383 1385 501">> In 2012, it was reported that looked-after children and care leavers were between four and five times more likely to self-harm in adulthood, though no breakdown between the groups nor figures for the general population^{74,75}.

⁷³ Please note that the statement below has not been quantified in any more detail.

⁷⁴ Department for Education (2015). Care Leavers' Transition to Adulthood. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/Care-leavers-transition-to-adulthood-summary.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁷⁵ Department of Health (2012). Preventing suicide in England. A cross-government outcomes strategy to save lives. Department of Health. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/430720/Preventing-Suicide-.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Children who are subject to a special guardianship order

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes two sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. These are both governmental reports based on national statistics and are therefore a robust source of evidence on outcomes.

Both sources relate to educational outcomes, and specifically to attainment and at school. No evidence was found in relation to any other outcome domains, or to longer-term outcomes in adulthood.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	<p><u>Attainment and progression</u></p> <p>There is evidence that the educational attainment of children who are subject to a special guardianship order is lower than that of the general population of children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> Based on the limited data available, recent government statistics estimate that 65% of children subject to a guardianship order achieved level 4 or above in reading, writing and mathematics at Key Stage 2, compared with 80% of all children.> In 2015, 21% of children subject to a guardianship order achieved 5+ A*-C GCSEs or equivalent including English and mathematics, compared to 53% of all children⁷⁶.
Economic	No evidence of outcomes found.
Social	No evidence of outcomes found.
Behavioural	No evidence of outcomes found.

⁷⁶ Department of Education (2016). Outcomes for children looked after by LAs: 31 March 2015. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/outcomes-for-children-looked-after-by-las-31-march-2015> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Adopted children

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes only two sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. Both were reports published by the Department for Education. One was based on a survey of 152 local authorities but which included limited outcomes data. The second was published in 2016 and explored outcomes for children looked after by local authorities, and included national statistics on educational attainment of adopted children.

Evidence was found in relation to educational outcomes, in the form of data on attainment at school. There was also evidence in the social domain, relating to experience of abuse and neglect.

No longitudinal evidence was found, and no evidence relating to outcomes in adult life.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	<p><u>Attainment and progression</u></p> <p>There is evidence that the educational attainment of adopted children is lower than that of the general population of children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> Based on the limited data available, recent government statistics estimate that 68% of children adopted achieved level 4 or above in reading, writing and mathematics at Key Stage 2, compared to 80% of all children.> 23% of adopted children achieved 5+ A*-C GCSEs or equivalent including English and mathematics, compared to 53% of all children⁷⁷.
Economic	No evidence of outcomes found.
Social	<p><u>Experience of abuse and neglect</u></p> <p>Children on adoption orders are more likely to have experienced abuse or neglect than other groups of children in care.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> 72% of children on adoption orders became looked after because of abuse or neglect. This compares with 65% of children in the care population as a whole⁷⁸.
Behavioural	No evidence of outcomes found.

⁷⁷ Department of Education (2016). Outcomes for children looked after by LAs: 31 March 2015. London: Department for Education. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/outcomes-for-children-looked-after-by-las-31-march-2015> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁷⁸ Selwyn, J., Wijedasa, D and Meakings, S. (2014). *Beyond the Adoption Order: challenges, interventions and adoption disruption*. London: Department for Education. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/301889/Final_Report_-_3rd_April_2014v2.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Health and/or disability

Key messages about the evidence base for this domain

Figure 5 shows that the review found findings across the four outcome areas for children who have special educational needs and/or disability. No longitudinal evidence was found concerning children who have special education needs and/or disability.

The review provides findings for educational and economic outcomes for children who have mental health difficulties which included some longitudinal evidence as well as evidence for differential outcomes in adulthood based on having mental health difficulties in childhood.

However, the review found no findings concerning outcomes for children who have physical health issues.

Figure 5 Summary of where there are findings for each group by the four key outcome areas

	Educational	Economic	Social	Behavioural
Children who have special educational needs and/or disability (SEND)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Children who have mental health difficulties	✓	✓	-	-
Children who have physical health issues	-	-	-	-

Children who have special educational needs and/or disability (SEND)

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes five sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. These sources provide robust data on outcomes because they collate and discuss the most recently-available national statistics in relation to SEN and disability. They are therefore based on sample sizes of over 1,000. However, no longitudinal studies were found for this group.

The majority of evidence on outcomes related to children who have SEN, rather than children who have a disability. Most evidence related to educational outcomes, although some evidence was also found in relation to economic and behavioural outcomes. There was no evidence found on social outcomes and thus there appears to be a gap in evidence for this outcome domain.

In most cases, the reviewed studies provided evidence relating to short or medium term outcomes experienced by looked after children, such as education outcomes experienced during childhood and early adulthood. There was less evidence relating to longer-term outcomes experienced later in adulthood, and this emerges as a possible gap in evidence.

The evidence relating to educational attainment was published in 2016 and continues to be maintained and updated. The evidence on other outcome areas came from earlier publications which do not appear to be updated any more.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	<p><u>Exclusion and absence</u></p> <p>There is evidence that children who have special educational needs (SEN) are more likely to be excluded or absent from school than children who do not have SEN.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> The permanent exclusion rate for pupils receiving SEN support in 2014-15 was 0.3%, compared to 0.2% for pupils with statements or Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans and less than 0.1% of pupils with no SEN⁷⁹.> 5.6% of pupils receiving SEN support were excluded for one or more fixed period in 2014-15 compared to 6.3% of pupils with statements or EHC plans and 1.3% of pupils with no SEN⁷⁹.> Pupils receiving SEN support were absent for 6.2% of sessions in 2014-15, whilst those with statements or EHC plans were absent for 7.7% of sessions and pupils with no SEN were absent for 4.2% of sessions⁷⁹. <p><u>Attainment and progression</u></p>

⁷⁹ Department of Education. (2016). *Special educational needs: an analysis and summary of data sources*. London: Department for Education. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/555075/Special_educational_needs_analysis_and_data_sources.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<p>There is evidence that children who have SEN experience lower levels of educational attainment and progression than children who do not have SEN. The attainment gap between children who have SEN and those who do not is larger than the attainment gap between the general population and any other group for which statistics are gathered by the Department for Education⁸⁰.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Only 21% of pupils with SEN achieved a good level of development⁸¹ in Early Years Foundation Stage for 2014-15; this is 50% lower than pupils without SEN (71%)⁷⁹. > 32.8% of pupils with SEN achieved 5+ A*-C including English and mathematics by age 19 in 2014-15, which is 45.2 percentage points lower than pupils without SEN (78%)⁷⁹. > In 2014-15, 88% of pupils with a statement were in a sustained education destination after completing Key Stage 4, compared to 82% of pupils with SEN without statements and 92% of those without SEN (2013-14 destinations)⁷⁹. <p><u>NEET</u></p> <p>There is evidence that young people who have SEN are more likely to be NEET than those who do not have SEN.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 87.3% of 16 and 17 year olds who had SEN with a statement or EHC plan were in education and training in December 2015. This is 4.0 percentage points lower than those without SEN (91.3%)⁷⁹.
Economic	<p><u>Living in poverty and low income families</u></p> <p>There is evidence to suggest that families which include a disabled child are more likely to be on a low income than families which do not include a disabled child.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2011-12, 29% of children living in families which include a disabled child are living in low income families, compared to 25% of children living in families in which there is no disabled child⁸². <p><u>Employment and economic activity</u></p> <p>Statistics relating to adults with learning disabilities indicate that only a small proportion of learning disabled adults are in employment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2014-15, 6.0% of adults with learning disabilities aged 18-64 who were receiving support from social services were in paid employment⁷⁹.

⁸⁰ Department for Education. (2016). *Revised GCSE and equivalent results in England, 2014 to 2015*. Available at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/494073/SFR01_2016.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁸¹ This is defined as at least the expected level within: communication and language; physical development; and personal, social and emotional development; literacy; and mathematics (See: Department for Education (2015). *Early Years Foundation Stage Profile results in England, 2015*)

⁸² Office for Disability Issues. (2013). Disability Equality Indicators. Available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20131128110838/http://odi.dwp.gov.uk/disability-statistics-and-research/disability-equality-indicators.php> [Accessed 20 April 2017]. Citing findings from Family Resources Survey 2011-12

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Social	<p data-bbox="416 277 560 309"><u>Victimisation</u></p> <p data-bbox="416 342 1369 416">There is evidence to indicate that young people who have a disability are more likely to be a victim of crime than young people who do not have a disability.</p> <ul data-bbox="416 450 1390 566" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="416 450 1390 566">> Figures from <i>the British Crime Survey 2010-11</i> show that 39% of 16-34 year olds who had a disability were a victim of crime compared to 28% of 16-34 year olds who did not have a disability, a gap of 11 percentage points⁸².
Behavioural	<p data-bbox="416 636 810 667"><u>Offending and anti-social behaviour</u></p> <p data-bbox="416 701 1347 775">There is evidence to suggest that children who have SEN may be over-represented in custodial settings.</p> <ul data-bbox="416 808 1378 1077" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="416 808 1378 882">> In 2011-12 18% of sentenced children in custody had a statement of special educational needs, compared to 3% of children in the general population⁸³. <li data-bbox="416 916 1378 1077">> There is also a ‘disproportionately high prevalence of learning disability amongst young people in custodial institutions. The prevalence has been reported as 2 – 4 % in the general population, but much higher at 23 – 32% amongst young people in custody⁸⁴.

⁸³ Jacobson, J., Bhardwa, B., Gyateng, T., Hunter, G., and Hough, M. (2010) *Punishing Disadvantage: a profile of children in custody*. London: Prison Reform Trust. Available at: <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/portals/0/documents/punishingdisadvantage.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]. Cited in: Ministry of Justice (2013) *Transforming Youth Custody: Putting education at the heart of detention*. London: Ministry of Justice. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/181588/transforming-youth-custody.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁸⁴ Hughes, N., Williams, H., Chitsabeen, P., Davies, R. and Mounce, L. (2012). *Nobody made the connection: The prevalence of neurodisability in young people who offend*. London: Office of the Children’s Commissioner. Available at: <https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/Nobody%20made%20the%20connection.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Children who have mental health difficulties

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes three sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. This included a report based on the longitudinal National Child Development Study. The second two reports were produced by the Children’s Society in 2016 and NSPCC in 2015, which summarised relevant research and that provided robust data on outcomes.

The evidence provides some findings concerning the impact of having mental health difficulties in childhood into adulthood. However, there were no findings in the areas of social and behavioural outcomes based on this review.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	<p><u>Exclusion and absence</u></p> <p>There is some unquantified evidence that children who have mental health issues are more likely to be absent and excluded from school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Children who scored higher on a mental health screening tool (the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire), were more likely to have behavioural problems at school, to truant and to be excluded^{85,86}.
Economic	<p><u>Employment and economic activity</u></p> <p>The National Child Development Survey (1958-2008) found adults that struggled with psychological problems in childhood tend to work fewer hours, earn less money and experience more unemployment^{87,88}.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > At 23 they earn 20% less than those with no experience of childhood psychological problems. > At 33, they earn 24% less than those with no experience of childhood psychological problems. > At 50, they earn 30% less than those with no experience of psychological problems.

⁸⁵ Biehal, N., Ellison, S., Baker, C., and Sinclair, I. (2009) *Characteristics, outcomes and meanings of three types of permanent placement – adoption by strangers, adoption by carers and long-term foster care*. Research brief DCSF-RBX-09-11, London: Department for Children, Schools and Families. Available at: <http://www.adoptionresearchinitiative.org.uk/briefs/DCSF-RBX-09-11.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁸⁶ Bazalgette, L., Rahilly, T. and Trevelyan, G. (2015) *Achieving Emotional wellbeing for looked after children*. London: NSPCC. Available at: <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/globalassets/documents/research-reports/achieving-emotional-wellbeing-for-looked-after-children.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁸⁷ Centre for Longitudinal Studies (2015). *Counting the true cost of childhood psychological problems in adult life*. London: Centre for Longitudinal Studies. Available at: <http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/news.aspx?itemid=3223&itemTitle=Counting+the+true+cost+of+childhood+psychological+problems+in+adult+life&siteid=27&siteSectionTitle=News> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁸⁸ Ayre, D. (2016). *The links between child poverty and mental health problems*. The Children’s Society. Available at: https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/poor_mental_health_report.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="432 277 1374 394">> The study also shows that adults who had experiences of childhood psychological problems had a 28% lower net family income than those who did not experience such problems^{89,90}.
Social	No evidence of outcomes found.
Behavioural	No evidence of outcomes found.

⁸⁹ Mental Health Foundation (2016). Fundamental Facts About Mental Health 2016. London: Mental Health Foundation. Available at: <https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/sites/default/files/fundamental-facts-about-mental-health-2016.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁹⁰ Goodman, A., Joyce, R. and Smith, J.P. (2011). *The long shadow cast by childhood physical and mental problems on adult life*. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 108(15), 6032-6037. Available at: <http://www.pnas.org/content/108/15/6032.full> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Children who have physical health issues

Evidence base

The literature review did not identify any sources to include in the evidence of outcomes for this group of children. Bespoke searches were run in addition to the systematic searches conducted for all groups but did not yield any results. It is possible that the search terms used to capture the group were too broad and that individual searches for specific health conditions might pick up difference sources of evidence. Such searches were not feasible given the breadth and timescales of this review, but might be useful to consider in future research on the topic.

Evidence of outcomes

No evidence of outcomes was found for this group during the review.

Economic circumstances

Key messages about the evidence base for this domain

Figure 6 shows that based on this review there is evidence of outcomes across all four areas for children who are homeless or who are in insecure/unstable housing. There is evidence of outcomes across the educational, social and behavioural categories for children in low income families or in poverty.

The quality of data concerning children in low income families and in poverty is relatively strong including evidence from national statistics and longitudinal studies including, for example, the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England and the Millennium Cohort Study.

However, the evidence for children who are homeless or who are in insecure/unstable housing is not as robust being mostly based on a survey conducted in 2013 with 79 homelessness agencies and 90 local authorities.

Across both of these groups there was a lack of evidence concerning outcomes in adulthood, with the exception that homelessness as a child increases the likelihood of being homeless as an adult.

Figure 6 Summary of where there are findings for each groups by the four key outcome areas

	Educational	Economic	Social	Behavioural
Children in poverty / low income families	✓	-	✓	✓
Children who are homeless or who are in insecure/unstable housing	✓	✓	✓	✓

Children in poverty or low income families

For the purpose of this review the groups ‘children in poverty’ and ‘low income families’ have been combined as the literature suggests that they represent the same thing: children in families where the household income is less than 60% of the median household income in the UK.

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes eight sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. This includes government reports, evidence reviews by voluntary sector organisations and academic studies. In most cases, the publications were based on analysis of data from longitudinal studies with large study samples. The primary longitudinal studies referenced were the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England and the Millennium Cohort Study. The evidence of outcomes for this group is therefore robust.

However, several sources identified during the searches referenced other sources and data (included analysis of longitudinal study data) published prior to 2011. Outcomes evidence from these sources has been included in the review because they appear to be the most recent studies and reviews relating to the domains or outcomes in question.

The review found evidence of a wide range of outcomes in the educational, social and behavioural domains but no evidence of economic outcomes (other than living in poverty, which is what defines the group itself). In addition, there was no evidence found in relation to outcomes in adulthood.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	<p><u>Exclusion and absence</u></p> <p>There is evidence that children living in poverty and low income families are more likely to be absent from school than children in richer families.</p> <p>> In an analysis of data from the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England (LSYPE), 24% of 14 year olds in the bottom socioeconomic quintile reported playing truant compared to 14% in the middle quintile and 8% in the top quintile^{91, 92}.</p> <p><u>Attainment and progression</u></p> <p>Evidence from the LSYPE indicates that living in poverty and low income families impacts negatively on attainment and progression throughout school.</p>

⁹¹ HM Government. (2012). *Measuring Child Poverty: A consultation on better measures of child poverty*. London: HM Government. Available at: <https://www.education.gov.uk/consultations/downloadableDocs/Measuring%20Child%20Poverty%20Consultation%20Document%20final.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁹² Chowdry, H., Crawford, C. and Goodman, A. (2009) *Drivers and Barriers to Educational Success: Evidence from the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England*. London: Department of Children, Schools and Families. Available at: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/4160570.pdf?repositoryId=161> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > By age five, children from the poorest fifth of families⁹³ are already on average over a year behind their expected years of development when assessed on the BAS naming vocabulary test^{94,95}. > By age 11, only around three quarters of children from the poorest fifth of families reach the expected levels at Key Stage 2, compared with 97% of children from the richest families⁹⁶. > 21% of children from the poorest fifth of families attain five good GCSEs (grades A*–C) compared with 75% of children in the richest fifth^{97,98}. <p><u>NEET</u></p> <p>There was evidence that children living in poverty and low income families are more likely than richer children to be NEET after compulsory school age.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In an analysis based on LSYPE data, around 15% of young people from the poorest fifth are NEET at age 17 compared with just 2% of individuals from the richest fifth⁹⁹.
Economic	No evidence of outcomes found.
Social	<p><u>Family circumstance/characteristics</u></p> <p>Evidence was found that children living in poverty are more likely to live in non-intact and larger families than children who are not living in poverty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Based on data from the Millennium Cohort Study, low income couples – both married and cohabiting – with children under five are twice as likely to split up, compared to the average couple of the same marital status¹⁰⁰. > There is a positive association between persistent poverty and the number of children living in a household. Compared with an only child, a child living in a household with three or more children is over three times more likely to experience persistent poverty¹⁰¹.

⁹³ Based on before-tax income.

⁹⁴ Wickham S., Anwar E., Barr B., Law, C. and Taylor-Robinson, D. Poverty and child health in the UK: using evidence for action. *Archives of Disease in Childhood*, 101 (8), 759-766. Available at: <http://adc.bmj.com/content/101/8/759> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁹⁵ Waldfogel, J. and Washbrook, E. (2010). Low income and early cognitive development in the UK. London: Sutton Trust. Available at: http://www.suttontrust.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/02/Sutton_Trust_Cognitive_Report.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁹⁶ Goodman A. and Gregg, P. (2010) *Poorer children's educational attainment: how important are attitudes and behaviour?* York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Available at: <https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/poorer-children%E2%80%99s-educational-attainment-how-important-are-attitudes-and-behaviour> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁹⁷ Chowdry, H., Crawford, C. and Goodman, A. (2009) *Drivers and Barriers to Educational Success: Evidence from the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England*. London: Department of Children, Schools and Families. Available at: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/4160570.pdf?repositoryId=161> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁹⁸ Goodman A. and Gregg, P. (2010) *Poorer children's educational attainment: how important are attitudes and behaviour?* York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Available at: <https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/poorer-children%E2%80%99s-educational-attainment-how-important-are-attitudes-and-behaviour> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

⁹⁹ Chowdry, H., Crawford, C. and Goodman, A. (2009) *Drivers and Barriers to Educational Success: Evidence from the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England*. London: Department of Children, Schools and Families. Available at: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/4160570.pdf?repositoryId=161> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁰⁰ A figure quoted in a presentation on Policy Exchange's website, by Harry Benson (http://www.policyexchange.org.uk/assets/Harry_Benson_handout.pdf).

¹⁰¹ Adelman, L., Middleton, S. and Ashworth, K. (2003). *Britain's poorest children: Severe & persistent poverty and social exclusion*. London: Save the Children. Available at: http://www.savethechildren.org.uk/sites/default/files/docs/BRTAINS_POOREST_CHILDREN.pdf .[Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<p data-bbox="432 342 703 371"><u>Relationships with peers</u></p> <p data-bbox="432 409 1361 566">Data from the 11th wave of the Millennium Cohort Study indicates that children in persistent poverty experience more difficulties in peer relationships when compared with children who have never been in poverty. Children experiencing persistent poverty are more likely than children never in poverty to:¹⁰²</p> <ul data-bbox="432 600 1377 869" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="432 600 1377 674">> Fall out with friends most days; 9.0% of children in persistent poverty fall out with friends most days, compared to 2.6% of children who have never been in poverty. <li data-bbox="432 707 1094 736">> Fight with or bully others (16.4% and 3.8% respectively). <li data-bbox="432 770 1046 799">> Be bullied most days (11.6% and 4.6% respectively). <li data-bbox="432 833 948 862">> Play alone (35.7% and 26.2% respectively). <p data-bbox="432 902 1361 976">Children experiencing persistent poverty are less likely than children never in poverty to:¹⁰³</p> <ul data-bbox="432 1010 1206 1173" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="432 1010 1042 1039">> Have a good friend (83.9% and 91.4% respectively). <li data-bbox="432 1072 1031 1102">> Be liked by others (79.0% and 88.3% respectively). <li data-bbox="432 1135 1206 1164">> Talk to friends about their worries (34.1% and 42.5% respectively).
Behavioural	<p data-bbox="432 1238 826 1267"><u>Offending and anti-social behaviour</u></p> <p data-bbox="432 1305 1361 1417">Evidence was found that children in poverty or low income families are more likely to engage in anti-social behaviour at age 14 than children from higher income backgrounds.</p> <ul data-bbox="432 1451 1377 1570" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="432 1451 1377 1570">> In an analysis of data from the <i>Longitudinal Study of Young People in England</i>, 41% of children from the poorest fifth of families report engaging in some form of anti-social behaviour at aged 14, compared to 21% from the richest fifth of families¹⁰⁴. <p data-bbox="432 1603 632 1632"><u>Substance misuse</u></p> <ul data-bbox="432 1666 1377 1830" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="432 1666 1377 1830">> Based on data from the LSYPE, children in poverty or low income families are more likely to smoke cigarettes frequently in their teenage years but less likely to drink alcohol frequently. They are more likely to try cannabis by age 14 but less likely to have tried it by age 16¹⁰⁵.

¹⁰² Joseph Rowntree Foundation. (2016). *Poverty and children's personal and social relationships*. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Available at: <https://www.irf.org.uk/report/poverty-and-childrens-personal-and-social-relationships> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁰³ Joseph Rowntree Foundation. (2016). *Poverty and children's personal and social relationships*. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Available at: <https://www.irf.org.uk/report/poverty-and-childrens-personal-and-social-relationships> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁰⁴ Chowdry, H., Crawford, C. and Goodman, A. (2009) *Drivers and Barriers to Educational Success: Evidence from the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England*. London: Department of Children, Schools and Families. Available at: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/4160570.pdf?repositoryid=161> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁰⁵ Chowdry, H., Crawford, C. and Goodman, A. (2009) *Drivers and Barriers to Educational Success: Evidence from the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England*. London:

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="432 277 1378 394">> 6% of children in the poorest fifth of families were smoking frequently (defined as smoking more than six cigarettes per week) at age 14 compared to 1% in the richest fifth of families. <li data-bbox="432 427 1378 501">> By aged 16, 17% of young people in the poorest fifth of families reported smoking frequently, compared to 7% of young people from the richest fifth of families. <li data-bbox="432 535 1378 609">> 5% of children from the poorest fifth of families are frequent drinkers by age 14, compared to 8% of children from the richest fifth. <li data-bbox="432 642 1378 716">> 15% of children from the poorest fifth of families are frequent drinkers by age 16, compared to 21% of children from the richest fifth. <li data-bbox="432 750 1378 866">> 10% of children from the poorest fifth of families have tried cannabis by age 14, compared to 8% of children from the richest fifth. By age 16, 20% of children in the poorest fifth of families have tried cannabis, compared to 24% of the richest fifth. <p data-bbox="432 900 791 931"><u>Engagement in positive activities</u></p> <p data-bbox="432 965 1378 1039">There is evidence that children who are living in poverty or low income families are less likely to engage in positive activities than children who are not living in poverty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="432 1072 1378 1189">> Based on data from the LSYPE, 89% of children in the poorest fifth of families engaged in positive activities at aged 14, compared to 98% of children in the richest fifth of families¹⁰⁶.

Department of Children, Schools and Families. Available at: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/4160570.pdf?repositoryid=161> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁰⁶ Chowdry, H., Crawford, C. and Goodman, A. (2009) *Drivers and Barriers to Educational Success: Evidence from the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England*. London: Department of Children, Schools and Families. Available at: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/4160570.pdf?repositoryid=161> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Children who are homeless or who are in insecure/unstable housing

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes eight sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature.

The source from which most evidence was drawn was a research report that had been prepared by Homeless Link, to find out more about the scale and nature of homelessness amongst young people in England. The research was based on a survey carried out in 2013 with 79 homelessness agencies and 90 local authorities responding.

Despite the relatively small evidence base, evidence was found in all four outcome domains. The majority of evidence related to outcomes in childhood, with the exception of evidence that homelessness as a child increases the likelihood of being homeless as an adult.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	<p><u>NEET</u></p> <p>There is evidence that being NEET is common at the point of becoming homeless.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Around 50% of young homeless people (defined as under the age of 25) are likely to be NEET at the point of becoming homeless^{107,108}.
Economic	<p><u>Homelessness and unstable housing</u></p> <p>Evidence was found that young people who have been homeless are more likely to become homeless again when they are older.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > From the Census Questionnaire Survey 2010, 34% of homeless people with the most complex problems had run away from home at least one night when they were young, while 16% had been part of a family that had experienced homelessness or spent time in local authority care^{109,110}.
Social	<p><u>Family circumstances/characteristics</u></p> <p>There is evidence that homeless children experience breakdown in their relationships with their families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 44% of children approaching local authorities and 30% approaching homeless agencies reported that their parents were no longer willing to support them. This

¹⁰⁷ Homeless Link (2013). *Young and Homeless 2013*. Homeless Link. Available at: <http://www.homeless.org.uk/sites/default/files/site-attachments/Youth%20and%20Homeless%202013%20Full%20Report.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁰⁸ Copps, J. and Keen, S. (2009). *Getting back on track: helping young people not in education, employment or training in England*. London: New Philanthropy Capital. Available at: www.thinknpc.org/getting_back_on_track/?post-parent=4881 [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁰⁹ McDonagh, T. (2011) *Tackling homelessness and exclusion: Understanding complex lives*. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Available at: <http://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/files/jrf/homelessness-exclusion-services-summary.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹¹⁰ Homeless Link (2013). *Young and Homeless 2013*. Homeless Link. Available at: <http://www.homeless.org.uk/sites/default/files/site-attachments/Youth%20and%20Homeless%202013%20Full%20Report.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<p>is the predominant reason for homelessness among children, with family breakdown being cited¹¹¹.</p>
Behavioural	<p><u>Offending and anti-social behaviour</u></p> <p>There is evidence that homeless children are relatively likely to have been involved in offending.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Homeless agencies have reported that a fifth of homeless children using their services were ex-offenders, while 4% presenting as homeless at local authorities had offending histories¹¹².

¹¹¹ Homeless Link (2013). *Young and Homeless 2013*. Homeless Link. Available at: <http://www.homeless.org.uk/sites/default/files/site-attachments/Youth%20and%20Homeless%202013%20Full%20Report.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹¹² Homeless Link (2013). *Young and Homeless 2013*. Homeless Link. Available at: <http://www.homeless.org.uk/sites/default/files/site-attachments/Youth%20and%20Homeless%202013%20Full%20Report.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Family circumstances/characteristics

Key messages about the evidence base for this domain

Figure 7 shows that on the basis of this review, in this domain there are three groups where no evidence concerning outcomes was found. These groups are:

- > Pre-Section 17 children and young people. Despite running additional searches no results were found. One key challenge is identifying the terms of key words which might most closely describe this group.
- > Undocumented children and children without legal identity/regular immigration status.
- > Children whose parents may have limited parenting capacity.

However, searches concerning children in troubled families' resulted in findings across the four key outcome domains.

Figure 7 Summary of where there are findings for each group by the four key outcome areas

	Educational	Economic	Social	Behavioural
Pre Section 17 (no. 3C)	-	-	-	-
Teenage parents	✓	✓	-	-
Children in non-intact families	-	✓	-	-
Young carers	✓	✓	✓	-
Undocumented children and children without legal identity/regular immigration status	-	-	-	-
Children in 'troubled families'	✓	✓	✓	✓
Children whose parents use substances problematically	✓	-	✓	✓
Children whose parents may have limited parenting capacity	-	-	-	-

Children whose cases are on the ‘boundary of meeting eligibility criteria for support’ under Section 17 of the Children’s Act

Evidence base

The literature review did not identify any sources to include concerning outcomes for this group of children. Bespoke searches were run in addition to the systematic searches conducted for all groups but did not yield any results. One key challenge is in identifying the terms or key words which might most closely describe this group.

Evidence of outcomes

No evidence of outcomes was found for this group during the review.

Teenage parents

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes two sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. Both sources date from 2006-07 and would therefore not meet the original inclusion criteria for the review because they are published before 2011. They have been included in the absence of more recent outcomes evidence identified by the review.

The first is a report by the Department of Children Schools and Families that refers to ‘longitudinal studies’ when referencing certain outcome findings. However, it has not been possible to trace the source of this longitudinal data¹¹³. Secondly, there is a report of governmental national statistics.

In addition, there was one systematic review, which looked at long-term outcomes for the children and teenage parents themselves. The systematic review included studies which used a UK dataset to quantify any long-term outcomes of a teenage birth upon the mother, father or child but only identified six studies for inclusion in the review¹¹⁴. It found ‘*evidence to suggest that early motherhood accounts for relatively few of the negative long term socioeconomic outcomes and it is predominantly an indicator of a disadvantaged family background*’¹¹⁵.

Evidence was found in relation to educational and economic outcomes, but not social and behavioural ones. In addition, evidence related only to teenage mothers and not to teenage fathers.

Evidence of outcomes

¹¹³ Longitudinal studies reported in: Department for Children, Schools and Families & Department of Health (2007). *Teenage Parents Next Steps: Guidance for Local Authorities and Primary Care Trusts*. Available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/00597-2007BKT-EN.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹¹⁴ Squires, H., Hernandez Alava, M., Payne, M., Blank, L., Baxter, S. and Preston, L. (2013, unpublished). How much does teenage parenthood affect long term outcomes? A systematic review. Available at: <http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/74544/1/12.13.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹¹⁵ Squires, H., Hernandez Alava, M., Payne, M., Blank, L., Baxter, S. and Preston, L. (2013, unpublished). How much does teenage parenthood affect long term outcomes? A systematic review. Available at: <http://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/74544/1/12.13.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	<p><u>Attainment and progression</u></p> <p>Teenage mothers are more likely to have no qualifications in later adulthood than mothers who give birth later in adulthood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > By age 30 teenage mothers are 20% more likely to have no qualifications than mothers giving birth aged 24 or over¹¹⁶. <p><u>NEET</u></p> <p>Evidence was found that teenage mothers are more likely to be NEET aged 16-19 compared to 16-19 year olds females generally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Data reported in 2006 found that only 30% of teenage mothers aged 16-19 were in ETE compared 90% of all female 16-19 year olds ^{117, 118}.
Economic	<p><u>Living in poverty and low income families</u></p> <p>Teenage mothers are more likely to live in poverty than mothers who give birth later in adulthood, and that the children of teenage mothers are more likely to live in poverty than children born to older mothers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > By age 30, teenage mothers are 22% more likely to be living in poverty than mothers giving birth aged 24 or over¹¹⁹. > Children born to teenage mothers have a 63% higher risk of living in poverty¹²⁰. <p><u>Employment and economic activity</u></p> <p>Teenage mothers are more likely to be unemployed and living in economically inactive households in adulthood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > By age 30, teenage mothers are much less likely to be employed or living with a partner¹²¹.

¹¹⁶ Longitudinal studies reported in: Department for Children, Schools and Families & Department of Health (2007). *Teenage Parents Next Steps: Guidance for Local Authorities and Primary Care Trusts*. Available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/00597-2007BKT-EN.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹¹⁷ Department for Work & Pensions (2006) Proportion of teenage mothers in education, training or employment in England, 2004-06 from Labour Force Survey Household Spring datasets found in: Department for Children, Schools and Families & Department of Health (2007). *Teenage Parents Next Steps: Guidance for Local Authorities and Primary Care Trusts*. Available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/00597-2007BKT-EN.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹¹⁸ Department for Work & Pensions (2006) Proportion of teenage mothers in education, training or employment in England, 2004-06 from Labour Force Survey Household Spring datasets found in: Department for Children, Schools and Families & Department of Health (2007). *Teenage Parents Next Steps: Guidance for Local Authorities and Primary Care Trusts*. Available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/00597-2007BKT-EN.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹¹⁹ Longitudinal studies reported in: Department for Children, Schools and Families & Department of Health (2007). *Teenage Parents Next Steps: Guidance for Local Authorities and Primary Care Trusts*. Available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/00597-2007BKT-EN.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹²⁰ Longitudinal studies reported in: Department for Children, Schools and Families & Department of Health (2007). *Teenage Parents Next Steps: Guidance for Local Authorities and Primary Care Trusts*. Available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/00597-2007BKT-EN.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹²¹ Longitudinal studies reported in: Department for Children, Schools and Families & Department of Health (2007). *Teenage Parents Next Steps: Guidance for Local Authorities and Primary Care Trusts*. Available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/00597-2007BKT-EN.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="432 277 1401 353">> By age 30, when teenage mothers do live with a partner, that partner is more likely to be unemployed and have poor qualifications¹²².
Social	No evidence of outcomes found.
Behavioural	No evidence of outcomes found.

¹²² Longitudinal studies reported in: Department for Children, Schools and Families & Department of Health (2007). *Teenage Parents Next Steps: Guidance for Local Authorities and Primary Care Trusts*. Available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130401151715/http://www.education.gov.uk/publications/eOrderingDownload/00597-2007BKT-EN.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Children in non-intact families

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes included just three sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. The first was a report from the Department of Work and Pensions, the second a presentation from the Employment Research Institute but which provided a useful summary of national statistics. The third was a study which reported on the Millennium Cohort Study, a longitudinal study following 19,000 children born in the UK in 2000-2001 and therefore providing a very robust dataset. However, unfortunately these studies only provided outcomes from the economic domain.

Whilst evidence of economic outcomes in childhood for this group is robust, no evidence was found in relation to the remaining three outcome domains or to outcomes in adulthood across any of the four domains.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	No evidence of outcomes found.
Economic	<p><u>Living in poverty and low income families</u></p> <p>Children in non-intact families are more likely to live in persistent poverty than children in two-parent families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > After housing costs 43% of children in lone parent families live in a household with an equivalised income of less than 60%, compared to 22% in a couples family^{123, 124}. > The proportion of children experiencing persistent poverty (defined as equivalised parental income below 60% of the median every year) is 60% for those with a lone parent, 33% for those who had a lone parent who then cohabited, 20% for those who had a lone parent who then married, 9% for those who had parents continuously cohabitating, and 4% for those who had parents who were continuously married^{125, 126}.
Social	No evidence of outcomes found.
Behavioural	No evidence of outcomes found.

¹²³ Department for Work and Pensions (2013). *Households Below Average Income series*. London: Department for Work and Pensions. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/households-below-average-income-hbai-2> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹²⁴ Graham, H. (2012). *Lone parents, employment and wellbeing – what does the evidence tell us?* Employment Research Institute: Edinburgh Napier University. Available at: http://www.gcph.co.uk/assets/0000/4123/Helen_Graham_-_GCPH_presentation_181013.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹²⁵ Panico, L., Bartley, M., Kelly, Y., McMunn, A., & Sacker, A. (2010). Changes in family structure in early childhood in the Millennium Cohort Study. *Population Trends*, 142, 78–92. Available at:

http://download.springer.com/static/pdf/932/art%253A10.1057%252Fpt.2010.32.pdf?originUrl=http%3A%2F%2Fink.springer.com%2Farticle%2F10.1057%2Fpt.2010.32&token2=exp=1492988831~ac=%2Fstatic%2Fpdf%2F932%2Fart%25253A10.1057%25252Fpt.2010.32.pdf%3ForiginUrl%3Dhttp%253A%252F%252Fink.springer.com%252Farticle%252F10.1057%252Fpt.2010.32*~hmac=9adf71b382847328ea108a62fc9692833bb292ade93afd4a57df30df5b38bbd8 [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹²⁶ Graham, H. (2012). *Lone parents, employment and wellbeing – what does the evidence tell us?* Employment Research Institute: Edinburgh Napier University. Available at: http://www.gcph.co.uk/assets/0000/4123/Helen_Graham_-_GCPH_presentation_181013.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Young carers

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes only two sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. However, the first was quite extensive and cited evidence for nearly all of the outcome domains. This was a report by the Children's Society based on a robust and widely known longitudinal data set: the Longitudinal Survey of Young People in England (LSYPE), as well as other literature¹²⁷. The other study was in the form of a briefing paper by the audit commission which used Connexions data (overseen by the Department for Education) which works with young people to the age of 19 and has data on approximately 24,000 young people. The available evidence for this group is therefore relatively robust. Although, no evidence was found in relation to behavioural outcomes.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	<p><u>Exclusion and absence</u></p> <p>Being a young carer has been found to increase the risk of missing school, due to caring responsibilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> 1 in 20 young carers identified in the LSYPE may miss school because of their caring responsibilities¹²⁸. <p><u>Attainment and progression</u></p> <p>Research suggests that young carers have significantly lower educational attainment at GCSE level than all children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> Young carers are likely to have significantly lower educational attainment at GCSE level, the equivalent to nine grades lower overall than their peers e.g. the difference between nine B's and nine C's¹²⁹. <p><u>NEET</u></p> <p>Being a carer at a young age may increase the likelihood of being NEET later in life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> There is a 1 in 3 chance of being NEET between 16 and 19 years old if you were a young carer at year nine, compared to a 1 in 4 chance if you were not¹³⁰.

¹²⁷ The Children's Society. (2013). *Hidden from view: The experiences of young carers in England*. London: The Children's Society. Available at: https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/report_hidden-from-view_young-carers_final.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹²⁸ The Children's Society. (2013). *Hidden from view: The experiences of young carers in England*. London: The Children's Society. Available at: https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/report_hidden-from-view_young-carers_final.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹²⁹ The Children's Society. (2013). *Hidden from view: The experiences of young carers in England*. London: The Children's Society. Available at: https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/report_hidden-from-view_young-carers_final.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹³⁰ The Children's Society. (2013). *Hidden from view: The experiences of young carers in England*. London: The Children's Society. Available at: https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/report_hidden-from-view_young-carers_final.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Young carers between the ages of 16 and 18 were twice as likely to be NEET when Connexions data was used to predict whether the young person will be NEET for six months or more between 1 September 2007 and 31 August 2009^{131, 132}.
Economic	<p><u>Employment and economic activity</u></p> <p>The LSYPE found that ‘the average annual income for families with a young carer is £5,000 less than families who do not have a young carer’¹³³.</p> <p><u>Employment</u></p> <p>LSYPE data also shows that young carers in work at age 20/21 are more likely to be in lower skilled occupations, although again this is not as strong as the GCSE link.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Data shows that young people who were in employment at age 20/21 (who had caring responsibilities at age 13/14) were more likely to work in personal service (22% of the cohort compared to 15% of those who had not had caring responsibilities at age 13/14), or sales or customer service (27% compared to 21%)¹³⁴.
Social	<p><u>Family circumstances/characteristics</u></p> <p>Evidence was found that young carers are more likely to live in households with higher numbers of children and in households with adults who are economically inactive and/or have no qualifications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Young carers are 1.6 times more likely to live in households where there are three or more other children living¹³⁵. > Young carers are 1.6 times more likely to live in a households where the mother has no educational qualifications¹³⁶. > Young carers are over four times more likely to live in a household where no adults are in work¹³⁷.
Behavioural	No evidence of outcomes found.

¹³¹ Audit Commission (2010). *Against the odds: Re-engaging young people in education, employment or training*. London: Audit Commission. Available at: <http://edascot.org.uk/resources/Against%20the%20Odds.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹³² The Children’s Society. (2013). *Hidden from view: The experiences of young carers in England*. London: The Children’s Society. Available at: https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/report_hidden-from-view_young-carers_final.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹³³ The Children’s Society. (2013). *Hidden from view: The experiences of young carers in England*. London: The Children’s Society. Available at: https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/report_hidden-from-view_young-carers_final.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹³⁴ The Children’s Society. (2013). *Hidden from view: The experiences of young carers in England*. London: The Children’s Society. Available at: https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/report_hidden-from-view_young-carers_final.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹³⁵ The Children’s Society. (2013). *Hidden from view: The experiences of young carers in England*. London: The Children’s Society. Available at: https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/report_hidden-from-view_young-carers_final.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹³⁶ The Children’s Society. (2013). *Hidden from view: The experiences of young carers in England*. London: The Children’s Society. Available at: https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/report_hidden-from-view_young-carers_final.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹³⁷ The Children’s Society. (2013). *Hidden from view: The experiences of young carers in England*. London: The Children’s Society. Available at: https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/report_hidden-from-view_young-carers_final.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Undocumented children and children without legal identity/regular immigration status

Evidence base

The literature review did not identify any sources to include in the evidence of outcomes for this group of children. Bespoke searches were run in addition to the systematic searches conducted for all groups but did not yield any results.

Evidence of outcomes

No evidence of outcomes was found for this group during the review.

Children in ‘troubled families’

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes for children in ‘troubled families’ includes only two sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. However, one of the sources is extensive and provided information on outcomes for all four domains.

This source was robust because it reported on a survey with a large sample size, which was a local authority survey on families included in the Troubled Families Programme in 2013. Information was submitted by 133 authorities, a return rate of 89%. Responses covered 8,447 families, including 16,277 children. The data collected looked at employment, education, crime, housing, child protection, parenting and health¹³⁸. The only other study referred to was in the form of governmental statistics and so was also robust in its nature¹³⁹.

No longitudinal data was available so all outcomes relate to childhood and are concurrent with being a child in a ‘troubled family’.

¹³⁸ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹³⁹ Office for National Statistics (2013) *Statistical Bulletin: Focus on: Violent Crime and Sexual Offences, 2011/12*. Available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/focus-on-violent-crime/stb-focus-on-violent-crime-and-sexual-offences-2011-12.html> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	<p><u>Exclusion and absence</u></p> <p>There is evidence that children in Troubled Families are more likely to be absent or excluded from school when compared with the general population of children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2013, 56% of a large sample of families in the Troubled Families Programme had a child with persistent unauthorised absence from school (i.e. less than 85% attendance) compared to the national figure of 5%¹⁴⁰. > In 2013, 30% of a large sample of families in the Troubled Families Programme had children with fixed term exclusions, and 16% a child that had been permanently excluded¹⁴¹. <p><u>NEET</u></p> <p>Evidence was found that a substantial proportion of young people in Troubled Families are NEET.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2013, a quarter of a large sample of families in the Troubled Families Programme included a 16-24 year old who was NEET¹⁴². <p><u>Parental offending and association with education.</u></p> <p>Evidence was found that having an adult in the household with a recent proven offence was associated with children in Troubled Families being NEET.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2013, 36% of a large sample of families in the Troubled Families Programme with an adult offended in the household had one or more NEET young people (up to age 25), compared with 22% of families with no proven adult offenders¹⁴³.
Economic	<p><u>Homelessness and unstable accommodation</u></p> <p>There is evidence that children in Troubled Families are relatively likely to be at risk of eviction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2013, 21% of a large sample of families in the Troubled Families Programme had been at risk of eviction within the last 6 months. <p><u>Employment and economic inactivity</u></p>

¹⁴⁰ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁴¹ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁴² Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁴³ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<p>There is evidence that children in Troubled Families are more likely to be living in households where no one is in employment or where adults are receiving out-of-work benefits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2013, 74% of a large sample of families in the Troubled Families Programme were in households where there was no one in work, compared to 17% of households nationally¹⁴⁴. > In 2013, 83% of a large sample of families in the Troubled Families Programme were in households where an adult was receiving an out-of-work benefit, compared to around 11% of the population nationally¹⁴⁵.
Social	<p><u>Family circumstances/characteristics</u></p> <p>There is evidence that children in Troubled Families are more likely than children in the general population to live in families with 3 or more children and in non-intact families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2013, 40% of a large sample of families within the Trouble Families Programme had 3 or more children in the family, in comparison to 16% of families nationally¹⁴⁶. > 49% were lone parent families, compared to the national figure of 16%¹⁴⁷. <p><u>Experience of abuse and neglect</u></p> <p>Evidence was found that children in Troubled Families are more likely to experience domestic violence than children in the general population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2013, 29% of a large sample of families in the Troubled Families Programme experienced domestic violence or abuse on entry to the programme. National estimates put the level of domestic violence among individuals at around 7% in a year¹⁴⁸. <p><u>Safeguarding concerns or experience of local authority care</u></p> <p>Evidence was available that children in Troubled Families are relatively likely to be subject to child protection arrangements or in local authority care, and that this was more likely for children in Troubled Families where there was an adult offender.</p>

¹⁴⁴ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁴⁵ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁴⁶ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁴⁷ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁴⁸ See for example: Office for National Statistics (2013) *Statistical Bulletin: Focus on: Violent Crime and Sexual Offences, 2011/12*. Available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/focus-on-violent-crime/stb-focus-on-violent-crime-and-sexual-offences-2011-12.html> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2013, 35% of a large sample of families in the Troubled Families Programme had a child who was either a Child in Need, subject to child protection arrangements or had been taken into care¹⁴⁹. > In 2013, having an adult in a Troubled Family household with a recent proven offence was associated with having a child in care. 8% of a large sample of families in the Troubled Families Programme who had an adult offender in the household had one or more child(ren) in care, compared with 5% of families in households with no adult offenders¹⁵⁰.
Behavioural	<p><u>Offending and anti-social behaviour</u></p> <p>There is evidence of a high prevalence of offending and anti-social behaviour in children in Troubled Families.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2013, 36% of a large sample of families in the Troubled Families Programme included a young person with a proven offence in the past six months¹⁵¹. > In 2013, 26% of a large sample of families in the Troubled Families Programme included a young person involved in anti-social behaviour in the last six months¹⁵².

Children whose parents use substances problematically

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes three sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. Two were evidence reviews or reports based on national statistics and therefore cited robust evidence. In addition, one source reported on a survey with a large sample size, which was a survey of local authorities on families included in the Troubled Families Programme in 2013. Information was submitted by 133 authorities, a response rate of 89%. Responses covered 8,447 families, including 16,277 children. The data collected looked at employment, education, crime, housing, child protection, parenting and health¹⁵³.

Evidence was found in relation to three outcome domains but no evidence was found on economic outcomes. As with many of the other groups, evidence related to outcomes in childhood and there was no evidence on outcomes in adulthood.

¹⁴⁹ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁵⁰ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁵¹ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁵² Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁵³ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	<p><u>Attainment and progression</u></p> <p>There is evidence that children of parents with chronic substance problems are likely to have more problems at school in terms of learning difficulties, reading problems, poor concentration and generally low performance, linked with limited parental involvement^{154, 155}.</p>
Economic	No evidence of outcomes found.
Social	<p><u>Safeguarding concerns and experience of local authority care</u></p> <p>There is evidence of known links between parental substance misuse and children being on the child protection register.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Figures linking parental substance misuse to child protection intervention vary from between 20% after referral to children’s services to 60% at the child protection stage^{156, 157}.
Behavioural	<p><u>Substance misuse</u></p> <p>There is evidence that substance misuse by an adult in the household results in increased likelihood of substance misuse by a child in the household, at least in families with multiple and complex needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2013, data from the national Troubled Families Programme showed that 23% of a large sample of families in the programme with an adult drug user also had a child with a substance misuse problem compared to 13% where there was no adult drug user¹⁵⁸. > In 2013, data from the national Troubled Families Programme showed that 20% of a large sample of families in the programme with an adult with an alcohol misuse problem had a child who was substance misusing compared to 13% families where there was no adult misusing alcohol¹⁵⁹.

¹⁵⁴ Cleaver H., Unell I. and Aldgate J. (2011) *Children’s Needs, Parenting Capacity: Child abuse: parental mental illness, learning disability, substance misuse and domestic violence* (2nd Ed). London: Department for Education. Available at: http://dera.ioe.ac.uk/12956/7/Childrens_Needs_Redacted.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017].

¹⁵⁵ Taylor A., (2013). *The impact of parental substance misuse on child development*. Devon: Research in Practice. Available at: <http://www.cheshireeastscb.org.uk/pdf/rip-frontline-impact-of-psm-briefing-web.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁵⁶ Cleaver H., Unell I. and Aldgate J. (2011) *Children’s Needs, Parenting Capacity: Child abuse: parental mental illness, learning disability, substance misuse and domestic violence* (2nd Ed). London: Department for Education. Available at: http://dera.ioe.ac.uk/12956/7/Childrens_Needs_Redacted.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017].

¹⁵⁷ Taylor A., (2013). *The impact of parental substance misuse on child development*. Devon: Research in Practice. Available at: <http://www.cheshireeastscb.org.uk/pdf/rip-frontline-impact-of-psm-briefing-web.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁵⁸ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁵⁹ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Children whose parents may have limited parenting capacity

Evidence base

The literature review did not identify any sources to include in the evidence of outcomes for this group of children. Bespoke searches were run in addition to the systematic searches conducted for all groups but did not yield any results.

Evidence of outcomes

No evidence of outcomes was found for this group during the review.

Educational engagement

Key messages about the evidence base for this domain

Figure 8 shows that there are findings across all four outcome areas for NEET/pre-NEET children and young people. However, there were only findings in the educational outcomes area for excluded pupils, and those at risk of exclusion.

For both groups findings are based on national statistics and also longitudinal data. There are also some findings concerning outcomes in adulthood.

Figure 8 Summary of where there are findings for each group by the four key outcome areas

	Educational	Economic	Social	Behavioural
NEET/pre-NEET children	✓	✓	✓	✓
Excluded pupils, and those at risk of exclusion	✓	-	-	-

Children who are not in education, training and employment (NEET) or who are at risk of becoming NEET

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes nine sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. They include government and charity reports and evidence reviews based on national statistics, therefore providing a robust dataset from which conclusion can be drawn.

One study refers to longitudinal data. This analysed data from the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England, citing the individual study's cohort sample size as approximately 9,000¹⁶⁰. This provides a solid foundation upon which conclusions can be made.

Evidence was found in relation to all domains. In addition, some evidence was found in relation to outcomes in adulthood.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	<p><u>Attainment and progression</u></p> <p>Evidence was found that NEET young people tend to have lower levels of qualifications than the general population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The ONS Labour force survey found that a higher proportion of 16-24 year olds without any qualifications are NEET (25%) than the proportion of those qualified to GCSE level and above (10%)¹⁶¹.
Economic	<p><u>Employment and economic activity</u></p> <p>There is evidence that young people who are NEET as young adults are likely to experience higher unemployment and lower earnings later in adulthood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Young people who are unemployed for a year between the ages of 16 and 24 are likely to spend just under 9% less time in work between the ages of 26 and 29 than they would have done otherwise^{162, 163}. > Men that experience any time NEET from 16-23, spend an average of 23.56 months out of work over the period. This equates to a 15.77% wage penalty at 30-34.

¹⁶⁰ The Children's Society. (2013). *Hidden from view: The experiences of young carers in England*. London: The Children's Society. Available at: https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/report_hidden-from-view_young-carers_final.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁶¹ Brown, J. (2016). *NEET: Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training*. London: House of Commons. Available at: <http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN06705/SN06705.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁶² ACEVO (2012). *Youth Unemployment: The crisis we cannot afford*. London: ACEVO Commission on Youth Unemployment. Available at: http://www.nuffieldfoundation.org/sites/default/files/files/ACEVO%20Youth%20Unemployment_lo_res.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁶³ Institute of Health Equity (2014). *Local Action on Health Inequalities: Reducing the number of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET)*. London: Public Health England. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/356062/Review3_NEETs_health_inequalities.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Women who experience any time NEET from 16-23 spend an average of 36.31 months out of work over the period. This equates to a wage penalty of 17.07% at age 30-34¹⁶⁴.
Social	<p><u>Teenage parenthood</u></p> <p>Public Health England reported national statistics indicating that 1 in 5 NEET girls aged 16-18 are teenage mothers¹⁶⁵.</p>
Behavioural	<p><u>Offending and anti-social behaviour</u></p> <p>Being NEET increases the likelihood of young people offending, but that the likelihood of offending when unemployed may reduce in later adulthood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Public Health England have reported national statistics indicating that young men who are NEET are five times more likely to have a criminal record than their peers^{166,167}. > A study focusing on England and Wales in 2001 found that youth unemployment was significantly positively related to burglary, theft, fraud, forgery and total crime rates. A second study in 2000 found that there is a stronger correlation between youth unemployment and crime rates than there is between unemployment and crime rates amongst older adults^{168,169}.

¹⁶⁴ ACEVO (2012). Youth Unemployment: The crisis we cannot afford. London: ACEVO Commission on Youth Unemployment. Available at: http://www.nuffieldfoundation.org/sites/default/files/files/ACEVO%20Youth%20Unemployment_lo_res.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁶⁵ Department for Education statistics on participation in education and training cited in: Public Health England. (2016). *A framework for supporting teenage mothers and young fathers*. London: Public Health England. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/524506/PHE_LGA_Framework_for_supporting_teenage_mothers_and_young_fathers.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁶⁶ Audit Commission (2010). *Against the odds: Re-engaging young people in education, employment or training*. London: Audit Commission. Available at: <http://edascot.org.uk/resources/Against%20the%20Odds.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁶⁷ Institute of Health Equity (2014). Local Action on Health Inequalities: Reducing the number of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET). London: Public Health England. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/356062/Review3_NEETs_health_inequalities.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁶⁸ Found in D. Bell & D. Blanchflower, Youth Unemployment: Déjà Vu? (2010)

¹⁶⁹ Institute of Health Equity (2014). Local Action on Health Inequalities: Reducing the number of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET). London: Public Health England. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/356062/Review3_NEETs_health_inequalities.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Children who have been excluded or are at risk of exclusion

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes three sources identified through the literature review. Two of these are robust data sources based on longitudinal data.

The first was in the form of a statistical bulletin based on the responses of young people in the Youth Cohort Study (YCS) and the Longitudinal Study of Young People in England (LSYPE) focusing on activities in 2009-10 when the respondents were 19 years old. The combined sample size is reported to be approximately 19,000¹⁷⁰.

The second was a quantitative longitudinal analysis of exclusions from English secondary schools. The data used was from the National Pupil Database and relates to a cohort of students who began their secondary education in September 2006 and took their GCSEs (or key stage 4 tests) in summer 2011. The sample size was approximately 500,000 and robust statistical analysis was undertaken. Unfortunately there were not many measures of outcomes of exclusions, with the study examining predictors and associations with exclusion (such as poverty). However, the study did contain some outcomes which have been included under the educational domain relating to future exclusions and absences and also being not in education, employment or training later in life.

No research was found relating to the other three domain outcomes.

¹⁷⁰ Department for Education (2011). *Youth Cohort Study & Longitudinal Study of Young People in England: The Activities and Experiences of 19 year olds: England 2010*. London: Department for Education. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/219058/b01-2011v2.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	<p><u>Exclusion and absence</u></p> <p>Evidence indicates that the likelihood of experiencing a further exclusion if you have experienced a fixed term exclusion during secondary school is high.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Analysis of a longitudinal study has shown that of 16% of students who experience a fixed term exclusion, 56% experience further exclusion¹⁷¹. <p><u>NEET</u></p> <p>There is evidence of an association between being excluded from school and being NEET later in life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The Longitudinal Study of Young People in England showed that in 2010 children who have been excluded or suspended from school are more likely to be NEET at aged 19 than children who had not been excluded or suspended. For instance, 27% of students who had been permanently excluded from school in year 10 or 11 were NEET for 12-23 months, compared to 19% who had been suspended and just 10% who had not been excluded^{172,173}.
Economic	No evidence of outcomes found.
Social	No evidence of outcomes found.
Behavioural	No evidence of outcomes found.

¹⁷¹ Strand, S. and Fletcher, J. (2015) *A Quantitative Longitudinal Analysis of Exclusions from English Secondary School*. Oxford: University of Oxford. Available at: http://www.education.ox.ac.uk/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Exclusion-from-Secondary-schools_small.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁷² Brown, J. (2016). *NEET: Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training*. London: House of Commons. Available at: <http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN06705/SN06705.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁷³ Department for Education (2011). *Youth Cohort Study & Longitudinal Study of Young People in England: The Activities and Experiences of 19 year olds: England 2010*. London: Department for Education. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/219058/b01-2011v2.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Involvement in offending/anti-social behaviour

Key messages about the evidence base for this domain

Figure 9 shows that there are findings for three of the four outcome areas for children involved with the criminal justice system/young offenders. However, there were only findings for two areas for young people who are involved in gangs.

The findings are based on national statistics, longitudinal surveys and also cross-sectional surveys – all with sample sizes of 1,000. However, there was very limited evidence of outcomes in adulthood.

Figure 9 Summary of where there are findings for each group by the four key outcome areas

	Educational	Economic	Social	Behavioural
Children involved with the criminal justice system/young offenders	✓	-	✓	✓
Young people who are involved in gangs	-	-	✓	✓

Children involved with the criminal justice system / young offenders

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes eight sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. Some are charity or governmental briefing papers. However, they provide robust data on outcomes in the respect that they collate and discuss recently available national statistics.

Two studies reported surveys with notable sample sizes. The first reported a local authority survey on families included in the Troubled Families Programme in 2013. Information was submitted by 133 authorities, a return rate of 89%. Responses covered 8,447 families, including 16,277 children. The data collected looked at employment, education, crime, housing, child protection, parenting and health¹⁷⁴.

The second study reported the findings from a survey in 2006, but which was more recently cited by the Prison Reform Trust in 2012, and for this reason was included in the review. The report presents the headline findings from the Offending, Crime and Justice Survey (OCJS). It describes levels and trends in youth offending, anti-social behaviour and victimisation among young people aged from 10 to 25 living in private households in England and Wales. The sample was approximately 5,000 and included some participants from the previous wave, although this report is cross-sectional. However, one limitation with respect to this report is that it did not focus on outcomes of children involved with criminal justice with just one finding included in the evidence review under the social domain¹⁷⁵.

No evidence was found of economic outcomes and very limited evidence was found of longer-term outcomes in adulthood.

¹⁷⁴ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁷⁵ Roe, S. and Ashe, J. (2008) *Young People and Crime: Findings from the 2006 Offending, Crime and Justice Survey*. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 09/08. London: Home Office. Available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110218135832/rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/08/hosb0908.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	<p><u>NEET</u></p> <p>Evidence was found that children and young people who offend are more likely than the general population to be NEET or not in full-time ETE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 27% of children and young people who offend are not in full time ETE at the end of their period of youth justice supervision¹⁷⁶. > Research based on 24,000 young people working with Connexions found that being under supervision by a Youth Offending Team increased the chance of being NEET for six months or more by 2.6 times^{177,178}.
Economic	No evidence of outcomes found.
Social	<p><u>Victimisation</u></p> <p>There is evidence that the majority of children and young people are victims of crime themselves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > A study based on large-scale survey data from 2003-2006 found that over half of children and young people who offend have themselves been victims of crime^{179,180}.
Behavioural	<p><u>Offending and anti-social behaviour</u></p> <p>Evidence suggests that young people who have offended commonly reoffend as children and young adults but that offending behaviour tends to reduce once they become adults.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2014 the rate of reoffending for young people was 38%, which was an increase of 19 points since 2013¹⁸¹.

¹⁷⁶Newman, R., Talbot, J., Catchpole, R. and Russell, L. (2012). *Turning young lives around: How health and justice services can respond to children with mental health problems and learning disabilities who offend*. London: Prison Reform Trust. Available at: <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/Portals/0/Documents/turningyounglivesaroundFINAL.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁷⁷ Audit Commission (2010). *Against the odds: Re-engaging young people in education, employment or training*. London: Audit Commission. Available at: <http://edascot.org.uk/resources/Against%20the%20Odds.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁷⁸ Brown, J. (2016). *NEET: Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training*. London: House of Commons. Available at: <http://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/SN06705/SN06705.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁷⁹ Roe, S. and Ashe, J. (2008) *Young People and Crime: Findings from the 2006 Offending, Crime and Justice Survey. Home Office Statistical Bulletin 09/08*. London: Home Office. Available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110218135832/rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs08/hosb0908.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁸⁰ Newman, R., Talbot, J., Catchpole, R. and Russell, L. (2012). *Turning young lives around: How health and justice services can respond to children with mental health problems and learning disabilities who offend*. London: Prison Reform Trust. Available at: <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/Portals/0/Documents/turningyounglivesaroundFINAL.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁸¹ Ministry of Justice. (2016) *Youth Justice Statistics 2014/15*. London: Ministry of Justice. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/495708/youth-justice-statistics-2014-to-2015.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="432 277 1358 394">> The Sheffield Desistance Study indicates that criminal behaviour typically decelerates rapidly in the early 20s, including for those who had been persistent offenders^{182,183}. <p data-bbox="432 427 1358 544">There is evidence that children whose family members offend or are involved in anti-social behaviour are more likely to offend and be involved in anti-social behaviour themselves, at least in families with multiple and complex needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="432 577 1358 694">> In 2013, 37% of a large sample of families in the Troubled Families Programme which included an adult offender also included a young offender, compared with 31% of families with no proven adult offenders¹⁸⁴. <li data-bbox="432 728 1358 887">> In 2013, 45% of a large sample of families in the Troubled Families Programme which included an adult involved in anti-social behaviour also included a young person involved in anti-social behaviour, compared with 20% of families where no adult was involved in anti-social behaviour.

¹⁸² Bottoms, A. E. and Shapland, J. (2016) 'Learning to desist in early adulthood: the Sheffield Desistance Study' in J. Shapland, S. Farrall and A. E. Bottoms (eds.) *Global Perspectives on Desistance*. London: Routledge. [See: <http://data.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/committeeevidence.svc/evidencedocument/justice-committee/young-adult-offenders/written/22050.html> Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁸³ House of Commons (2016). *The treatment of young adults in the criminal justice system: Seventh Report of Session 2016-17*. London: House of Commons. Available at: <https://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201617/cmselect/cmjust/169/169.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁸⁴ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Children who are involved in gangs

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes two studies that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. The first study was a paper analysing a longitudinal dataset. The study analysed the Offending, Crime and Justice Survey (OCJS), a longitudinal survey of young people in England and Wales, cited in the previous section (although by a different study).

The survey used an accelerated longitudinal (or ‘cohort sequential’) design, where a group of different age cohorts are followed for a number of years. In their analysis they included young people who were 10-16 in 2003 (the only age groups for which they had relevant gang membership measures up to 2006) and analysed how their behaviour changed from that year to 2006.

Unfortunately the study does not specify the number of children included in their analysis, but it has been widely reported that the total sample of the OCJS of children aged 10-29 years old is approximately 5,000, meaning that some strong inferences can be drawn from this research¹⁸⁵.

The only other study included in this review is in the form of a governmental report, which also reviewed the OCJS and was co-authored by some of the same academics. However, it was referenced just once, under the behavioural domain¹⁸⁶.

No evidence was found in relation to educational or economic outcomes. All outcomes reported were short-term and tended to be concurrent with gang involvement.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	No evidence of outcomes found.
Economic	No evidence of outcomes found.
Social	<p><u>Victimisation</u></p> <p>No evidence was found that being in a gang increases the likelihood of victimisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > No evidence was found by one study that joining a gang makes it more likely that young people ‘will be fearful of crime, be subject of violent victimisation, or suffer from violent victimisation’¹⁸⁷.
Behavioural	<u>Offending and anti-social behaviour</u>

¹⁸⁵ Medina, J., Cebulla, A., Ross, A., Shute, J. and Aldridge, J. (2013). *Children and young people in gangs: a longitudinal analysis*. London: Nuffield Foundation. Available at: http://natcen.ac.uk/media/205473/children_young_people_gangs.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁸⁶ Sharp, C., Aldridge, J. and Medina, J. (2006). *Delinquent youth groups and offending behaviour: findings from the 2004 Offending, Crime and Justice Survey*. Home Office Online Reports 14/06. London: Home Office. Available at: <http://dera.ioe.ac.uk/8472/1/rdsolr1406.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁸⁷ Medina, J., Cebulla, A., Ross, A., Shute, J. and Aldridge, J. (2013). *Children and young people in gangs: a longitudinal analysis*. London: Nuffield Foundation. Available at: http://natcen.ac.uk/media/205473/children_young_people_gangs.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<p>There is evidence that being in a gang may contribute to involvement in offending and anti-social behaviour but there is also evidence that this is not the case for all gang members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > A propensity score analysis of the Offending Crime and Justice Survey (2003-2006) suggests that young people joining a gang increased the likelihood of spending time socialising in the street and expressing support for pro-delinquency values¹⁸⁸. > In a study of delinquent youth groups and offending behaviour, 37% of gang members did not report committing a criminal act in the year preceding the study^{189,190}. > There is evidence to suggest that a child or young person's offending and anti-social behaviour may persist after leaving a gang, at least in the short term. > One study found that leaving a gang does not automatically and immediately lead to less problem behaviour though there is a discernible reduction within a year of leaving¹⁹¹.

¹⁸⁸ Medina, J., Cebulla, A., Ross, A., Shute, J. and Aldridge, J. (2013). *Children and young people in gangs: a longitudinal analysis*. London: Nuffield Foundation. Available at: http://natcen.ac.uk/media/205473/children_young_people_gangs.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁸⁹ Sharp, C., Aldridge, J. and Medina, J. (2006). *Delinquent youth groups and offending behaviour: findings from the 2004 Offending, Crime and Justice Survey*. Home Office Online Reports 14/06. London: Home Office. Available at: <http://dera.ioe.ac.uk/8472/1/rdsolr1406.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁹⁰ Medina, J., Cebulla, A., Ross, A., Shute, J. and Aldridge, J. (2013). *Children and young people in gangs: a longitudinal analysis*. London: Nuffield Foundation. Available at: http://natcen.ac.uk/media/205473/children_young_people_gangs.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁹¹ Medina, J., Cebulla, A., Ross, A., Shute, J. and Aldridge, J. (2013). *Children and young people in gangs: a longitudinal analysis*. London: Nuffield Foundation. Available at: http://natcen.ac.uk/media/205473/children_young_people_gangs.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Experience of abuse/exploitation

Key messages about the evidence base for this domain

Figure 10 shows that there are findings from the search for three outcome areas concerning childhood experience of trauma and/or abuse. However, evidence was relatively weak concerning victims of modern slavery or trafficking.

No evidence was found concerning outcomes in adulthood across both groups.

Figure 10 Summary of where there are findings for each group by the four key outcome areas

	Educational	Economic	Social	Behavioural
Experience of childhood trauma or abuse	✓	-	✓	✓
Victims of modern slavery or trafficking	-	-	✓	-

Experience of childhood trauma or abuse

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes five sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. In addition, a recent evidence review from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation highlights challenges in identifying evidence in relation to this group. This evidence review finds that the UK lacks¹⁹²: *‘a common and consistently applied set of definitions or measures of child abuse and neglect for use in gathering official statistics. Definitions and measures have also varied over time, making trend data difficult to interpret’.*

There is a lack of evidence in the UK which *‘investigates the link between childhood experience of abuse and neglect and subsequent poverty-related factors such as income, employment, housing and education’.*

However, two studies were based on large sample sizes. The first reported a local authority survey on families included in the Troubled Families Programme in 2013. Information was submitted by 133 authorities, a return rate of 89%. Responses covered 8,447 families, including 16,277 children. The data collected looked at employment, education, crime, housing, child protection, parenting and health¹⁹³.

The second study *‘Heading back to harm’* was published in 2016 by ECPAT UK and Missing People. It contains research conducted via data requests to local authorities across the UK asking for data in relation to numbers of unaccompanied or trafficked children who went missing from care. This allowed for a large sample size (approximately 5,000) to be identified and some strong conclusions to be drawn¹⁹⁴.

Overall information was found for three out of the four domains, with no information being found for economic outcomes. The evidence relates to outcomes in childhood, often concurrent to the experience of abuse, but there is no evidence found in relation to longer-term outcomes in adulthood.

¹⁹² Bywaters, P., Bunting, L., Davidson, G., Hanratty, J., Mason, W., McCartan, C. and Steils, N. (2016) The relationship between poverty, child abuse and neglect: an evidence review. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Available at: <https://www.jrf.org.uk/file/48920/download?token=Pmnooju4&filetype=full-report> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁹³ Department for Communities and Local Government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁹⁴ ECPAT UK and Missing People (2016) *Heading back to harm: A study on trafficked and unaccompanied children going missing from care in the UK*. London: ECPAT UK and Missing People. Available at: http://www.ecpat.org.uk/sites/default/files/hbth_report2016_final_web_0.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	<p><u>Exclusion and absence</u></p> <p>There is evidence that experiencing domestic violence might lead to increased absence from school, at least for children in families with multiple and complex needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2013, 62% of a large sample of families in the Troubled Families Programme experiencing domestic violence had a truanting child compared to 54% where there was no domestic violence¹⁹⁵.
Economic	No evidence of outcomes found.
Social	<p><u>Family circumstances/characteristics</u></p> <p>There is evidence that children experiencing domestic violence may be more likely to come from families including more children, at least for children in families with multiple and complex needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2013, 32% of a large sample of families in the Troubled Families Programme with three or more children were experiencing domestic violence, compared to 27% two or fewer children^{196, 197}. <p><u>Going missing</u></p> <p>Children who are victims of child sexual exploitation may be more likely to go missing on multiple occasions than children who are not victims of child sexual exploitation. For example, repeatedly going missing has become a key indicator to agencies that a child may be a victim of child sexual exploitation^{198,199}.</p>
Behavioural	<p><u>Offending and anti-social behaviour</u></p> <p>There is evidence that children experiencing domestic violence may be more likely to offend, at least for children in families with multiple and complex needs.</p>

¹⁹⁵ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁹⁶ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁹⁷ A correlation has been found between large family size and domestic violence. See for example: Krug, Etienne G.; World Health Organization (2002). *World Report on Violence and Health*. World Health Organization. p.102. ISBN 978-92-4-154561-7

¹⁹⁸ Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (2011). *Out of Mind, Out of Sight*. London: Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre. Available at: https://www.ceop.police.uk/Documents/ceopdocs/ceop_thematic_assessment_executive_summary.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

¹⁹⁹ Home Office (2011). *Missing Children and Adults. A Cross Government Strategy*. London: Home Office. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/117793/missing-persons-strategy.pdf. [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="432 277 1342 394">> In 2013, 39% of a large sample of families in the Troubled Families Programme experiencing domestic violence also had a young offender compared to 31% where there was no domestic violence²⁰⁰.

²⁰⁰ Department for Communities and Local government. (2014). *Understanding troubled families*. London: DCLG. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/336430/Understanding_Troubled_Families_web_format.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Victims of modern slavery or trafficking

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes just one source identified from the literature review relating to social outcomes for trafficked children. There appears to be limited research on outcomes for victims of modern slavery or trafficking in the UK.

However, the one study reviewed does provide robust data relating to trafficked children going missing. 'Heading back to harm' was published in 2016 by ECPAT UK and Missing People. It contains research conducted via data requests to local authorities across the UK asking for data in relation to numbers of unaccompanied or trafficked children who went missing from care. This allowed for a large sample size (approximately 5,000) to be identified and some strong conclusions to be drawn²⁰¹.

The study also commented that *'poor data collection and recording at a local level is deeply concerning and suggests that the UK's wider child protection response to child victims of trafficking, in particular, is inadequate'*.

No evidence was found of longer-term outcomes in adulthood or of educational, economic or behavioural outcomes.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	No evidence of outcomes found.
Economic	No evidence of outcomes found.
Social	<u>Going missing</u> There is evidence that trafficked children who are trafficked are frequently go missing from local authority care > Research conducted via data requests to local authorities suggests that from September 2014 to September 2015 28% of trafficked children (167 children) in care went missing at least once ²⁰² .
Behavioural	No evidence of outcomes found.

²⁰¹ ECPAT UK and Missing People (2016) *Heading back to harm: A study on trafficked and unaccompanied children going missing from care in the UK*. London: ECPAT UK and Missing People. Available at: http://www.ecpat.org.uk/sites/default/files/hbth_report2016_final_web_0.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²⁰² ECPAT UK and Missing People (2016) *Heading back to harm: A study on trafficked and unaccompanied children going missing from care in the UK*. London: ECPAT UK and Missing People. Available at: http://www.ecpat.org.uk/sites/default/files/hbth_report2016_final_web_0.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Missing and absent children

Key messages about the evidence base for this domain

Evidence base

Figure 11 shows that there were findings for three out of the four outcome area for missing children and one outcome area for absent children. The data was mainly based on national statistics and a large-scale survey with over 7,000 young people in the sample.

There were no longitudinal studies identified for these groups and similarly no outcomes relating to differential outcomes in adulthood.

Figure 11 Summary of where there are findings for each group by the four key outcome areas

	Educational	Economic	Social	Behavioural
Missing children	-	✓	✓	✓
Absent children	-	-	-	-

Missing children

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes three sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. They mainly consisted of reports and one government strategy paper reporting findings based on national statistics.

There were no longitudinal studies, but one study did report the findings of a large national survey from 2011 of 85 mainstream secondary schools in the UK, with a final sample of over 7,000 young people aged 14 to 16. This was an extensive report with wide-ranging quantitative findings. However, much of it related to the associations, predictors and backgrounds of children who run away rather than outcomes. Nevertheless, it provided a robust source of information on short-term economic, social and behavioural outcomes.

No research was found relating to educational outcomes or to longer-term outcomes in adulthood.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	No evidence of outcomes found.
Economic	<p><u>Homelessness and unstable accommodation</u></p> <p>There is evidence to suggest that significant proportions of young people who go missing sleep rough or are in unstable accommodation whilst they are away, though higher proportions stay with friends and relatives. In a large-scale survey of young people in school aged 12-16 years old²⁰³:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> 18% of young people who had run away said that they had slept rough or stayed with someone they just met for at least some of the time they were away.> 45% of young people stayed with friends.> 36% of young people stayed with relatives.
Social	<p><u>Victimisation</u></p> <p>There is evidence that young people who go missing are frequently victims of abuse whilst they are missing.</p>

²⁰³ The Children's Society (2011). *Still Running 3: Early findings from our third national survey of young runaways*. London: The Children's Society. Available at: https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/still_running_3_full_report_final.pdf. [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In a large-scale survey of young people in school aged 12-16, 11% of young people who had gone missing reported that they had been hurt or harmed while away from home on the only or most recent occasion²⁰⁴. > An earlier study concluded that 25% of children suffered some form of abuse whilst missing; 13% were physically hurt and 8% of young runaways were sexually assaulted^{205,206}.
Behavioural	<p><u>Offending and anti-social behaviour</u></p> <p>There is evidence that young people who go missing may commit acquisitive crime or be involved in anti-social behaviour whilst away. In a large-scale survey of young people in school aged 12-16 years old²⁰⁷.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 12% of young people who had gone missing said that they had stolen in order to survive while away. > 9% said that they had begged whilst away from home.

²⁰⁴ The Children's Society (2011). *Still Running 3: Early findings from our third national survey of young runaways*. London: The Children's Society. Available at: https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/still_running_3_full_report_final.pdf. [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²⁰⁵ Parents and Abducted Children Together (PACT) (2005). *Every Five Minutes*. London: PACT. Available at: <http://www.actionagainstabduction.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Every-five-minutes.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²⁰⁶ Home Office (2011). *Missing Children and Adults. A Cross Government Strategy*. London: Home Office. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/117793/missing-persons-strategy.pdf. [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²⁰⁷ The Children's Society (2011). *Still Running 3: Early findings from our third national survey of young runaways*. London: The Children's Society. Available at: https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/sites/default/files/tcs/still_running_3_full_report_final.pdf. [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Absent children

Evidence base

The literature review did not identify any sources to include in the evidence of outcomes for absent children. Bespoke searches were run in addition to the systematic searches conducted for all groups but did not yield any results. However, an article by the charity Missing People (2016) provides useful insight as to why this might be²⁰⁸. Missing People argue that opportunities to find out the risks that absent children (and adults) face are being missed, with most police forces not conducting a Safe and Well Check for children returning after an 'absent' episode.

In addition Department for Education Statutory Guidance mandates local authorities to conduct return home interviews when children return from being missing, which find out why they went missing, what happened while they were away, any risks they face, and what help they need to tackle these risks. However, these interviews are not mandatory for children who have been absent.

Missing People also highlight the lack of research data available on absent children, referring to a recent 2016 report by the UK Missing Persons Bureau which reported that a number of police forces using the absent category could not provide full data about absent children and adults²⁰⁹.

Evidence of outcomes

No evidence of outcomes was found for this group during this review.

²⁰⁸ Missing People. (2016). *The absent category – safeguarding children and vulnerable adults?* Available at: <https://www.missingpeople.org.uk/latest-news/762-the-absent-category-safeguarding-children-and-vulnerable-adults.html> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²⁰⁹ UK Missing Persons Bureau. (2016) *Missing Persons Data Report*. London: National Crime Agency. Available at: <http://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/publications/696-missing-persons-data-report-2014-2015/file> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Minority populations

Key messages about the evidence base for this domain

Evidence base

Figure 12 shows that there are findings across all four outcome areas for children from minority ethnic backgrounds. However, for children who are in a gender minority or who are lesbian, gay or bisexual there were only findings identified in the social outcomes area.

The findings are based on national statistics and large scale surveys. No longitudinal studies provided findings in this section based on the search strategy employed in this review. There were some findings concerning differential outcomes in adulthood associated with being from a minority ethnic group.

Figure 12 Summary of where there are findings for each group by the four key outcome areas

	Educational	Economic	Social	Behavioural
Children from minority ethnic backgrounds	✓	✓	✓	✓
Children who are in a gender minority or who are lesbian, gay or bisexual	-	-	✓	-

Children from minority ethnic backgrounds

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes 11 studies that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. The majority of the studies were charity reports drawing on the available national statistics on the topic. They provide robust data on outcomes because they collate and discuss recently available national statistics in relation to minority populations, such as those from the Department for Education or Ministry of Justice. However, no longitudinal studies were identified.

There was one survey report published in 2012 called The Taking Part Survey, which was commissioned by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. The total sample size for this study was large, being approximately 9,000. The survey measures participation by adults (aged 16 and over) and children 5-10 and 11-15 living in private households in England in culture, leisure and sport as well as more diverse measures²¹⁰.

Overall, evidence was found on outcomes relating to all four domains.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	<p><u>Exclusion and absence</u></p> <p>Evidence was found that Black Caribbean pupils are more likely be excluded from school than children of all ethnic backgrounds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > In 2009-10, 16.7% of Black Caribbean pupils received exclusions. This compared with 5.04% of all pupils²¹¹.
Economic	<p><u>Employment and economic inactivity</u></p> <p>There is evidence that the children from minority ethnic backgrounds are more likely to be unemployed as adults than the general population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The rate of unemployment is higher for ethnic minorities at the age of 16+, at 9.9% compare to the overall population figure of 5.4%²¹². > The unemployment rate for 16–24 year-olds is close to 50% for Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Black young people, more than twice the rate of their white peers^{213,214}. > NatCen research into racial discrimination in employment selection processes found high levels of racial discrimination across all ethnic groups, ranging from 21%

²¹⁰ Department for Culture, Media and Sport. (2012). *Taking Part 2011/12: annual adult and child release*. London: Department for Culture, Media and Sport. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/taking-part-the-national-survey-of-culture-leisure-and-sport-adult-and-child-report-2011-12>. [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²¹¹ Department for Education (2012) A profile of pupil exclusions in England

²¹² Department for Work and Pensions (2016) Labour market status by ethnic group. London: Department for Work and Pensions. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/labour-market-status-by-ethnic-group-annual-data-to-2015> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²¹³ Catney, G. and Sabater, A. (2015). Ethnic minority disadvantage in the labour market. York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation. Available at: <https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/ethnic-minority-disadvantage-labour-market> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²¹⁴ Nwulu, S. (2015). *Beyond the school gates: Developing the roles and connections of supplementary schools*. London: Action and Research Centre. Available at: <https://www.thersa.org/globalassets/pdfs/reports/supplementary-schools-report-sept-2015.pdf>. [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<p>for Pakistani and Bangladeshi names to 32% for Indian, Chinese and Black Caribbean names, and with levels of net discrimination in favour of white British names over equivalent applications from minority candidates of 29%. However, no indication of the age of the sample was given^{215, 216}.</p>
Social	<p><u>Community and belonging</u></p> <p>Evidence was found that people from minority ethnic backgrounds are under-represented amongst those participating in cultural and creative activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The government's <i>Taking Part Survey</i> 2005-2006 and 2012-13 found that BME audience and participation levels remain low; only 2% of amateur group participants come from a minority ethnic background and the 'creative workforce' is 93% white^{217, 218}.
Behavioural	<p><u>Offending and anti-social behaviour</u></p> <p>It is widely accepted that children from minority ethnic backgrounds are over-represented in the criminal justice system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Children from minority ethnic backgrounds are more likely to be arrested than their white peers and accounted for 18% of all first-time entrants into the youth justice system in the year ending March 2015^{219, 220}. > Research has found differences in the types of offence that children were arrested for across ethnic groupings. Black boys were, for example, 10.5 times as likely, and boys of mixed ethnicity 4.2 times as likely, to be arrested for robbery than white boys^{221, 222}. > In May 2016, children from minority ethnic backgrounds accounted for almost 45% of children remanded or sentenced to custody. This has risen from 25% in May 2005^{223, 224}.

²¹⁵ Hales, J., Purdon, S., Sejersen, T. and Hayllar, O. (2009) *A test for racial discrimination in recruitment practice in British cities*. London: Department for Work and Pensions. Available at: <http://www.natcen.ac.uk/media/20541/test-for-racial-discrimination.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²¹⁶ Nwulu, S. (2015). *Beyond the school gates: Developing the roles and connections of supplementary schools*. London: Action and Research Centre. Available at: <https://www.thersa.org/globalassets/pdfs/reports/supplementary-schools-report-sept-2015.pdf>. [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²¹⁷ Department for Culture, Media and Sport. (2012). *Taking Part 2011/12: annual adult and child release*. London: Department for Culture, Media and Sport. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/taking-part-the-national-survey-of-culture-leisure-and-sport-adult-and-child-report-2011-12>. [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²¹⁸ Nwulu, S. (2015). *Beyond the school gates: Developing the roles and connections of supplementary schools*. London: Action and Research Centre. Available at: <https://www.thersa.org/globalassets/pdfs/reports/supplementary-schools-report-sept-2015.pdf>. [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²¹⁹ Ministry of Justice. (2016) *Youth Justice Statistics 2014/15*. London: Ministry of Justice. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/495708/youth-justice-statistics-2014-to-2015.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²²⁰ Sabbagh, D. (2017). *Restorative justice and black, Asian and minority ethnic children in the youth justice system*. London: Restorative Justice Council. Available at: <https://www.barrowcadbury.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Restorative-justice-and-BAME-children-in-the-youth-justice-system-1.pdf>. [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²²¹ Uhrig, N. (2016). *Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic disproportionality in the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales*. London: Ministry of Justice. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/black-asian-and-minority-ethnic-disproportionality-in-the-criminal-justice-system-in-england-and-wales> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²²² Sabbagh, D. (2017). *Restorative justice and black, Asian and minority ethnic children in the youth justice system*. London: Restorative Justice Council. Available at: <https://www.barrowcadbury.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Restorative-justice-and-BAME-children-in-the-youth-justice-system-1.pdf>. [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²²³ Bateman, T. (2015). *The state of youth custody 2015: An overview of trends and developments*. National Association for Youth Justice. Available at: <http://thenavy.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/State-of-Youth-Justice-Oct15.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²²⁴ Sabbagh, D. (2017). *Restorative justice and black, Asian and minority ethnic children in the youth justice system*. London: Restorative Justice Council. Available at: <https://www.barrowcadbury.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Restorative-justice-and-BAME-children-in-the-youth-justice-system-1.pdf>. [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Children who are in a gender minority or who are lesbian, gay or bisexual

Evidence base

The evidence of outcomes includes four sources that were identified via searches or during the review of literature. One was a charity report that summarised the latest research on children who are in a gender minority, lesbian, gay or bisexual (LGBTQ). However, the other three studies provide a robust data source on outcomes because they reported the findings of large-scale surveys (in excess of 1,000 participants) conducted within the last four years.

The first reported the 2012-2013 Youth Chance survey, a Big-Lottery funded survey of over 7,000 LGBTQ young people aged 16-25.²²⁵ Unfortunately not longitudinal in nature, the survey only provides information on short-term outcomes.

The second reported the 2013 Gay British Crime Survey, a YouGov commissioned report carried out by Stonewall, which surveyed more than 2,500 lesbian, gay and bisexual people across Britain to investigate their experiences of homophobic hate crimes and incidents²²⁶. Again this was not longitudinal in nature, and focused on a specific set of outcomes relating to crime.

The third was another survey conducted by Stonewall, this time of 1,832 primary and secondary school staff members across Britain. This asked staff about their experiences of homophobic bullying of pupils in their schools and the inclusion of sexual orientation issues in their classroom²²⁷.

Overall, the research provided information relating to social outcomes but none of the studies reported on outcomes relating to educational, economic or behavioural findings in childhood and young adulthood.

Evidence of outcomes

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
Educational	No evidence of outcomes found.
Economic	No evidence of outcomes found.
Social	<p><u>Community and belonging</u></p> <p>There is evidence that LGBTQ young people are likely to experience a sense of not belonging or being accepted in a range of different communities and social settings. A large-scale survey of LGBTQ young people aged 16-24 found that²²⁸:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">> LGBTQ young people are twice as likely not to feel accepted in the area where they currently live, compared to heterosexual non-trans young people.

²²⁵ METRO. (2014). *Youth Chances. Summary of First Findings: The experiences of LGBTQ young people in England*. London: METRO. Available at: http://www.mermaidsuk.org.uk/assets/media/youth%20chances%20experiences%20og%20lgbt%20youth_2014.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²²⁶ Stonewall. (2014) *The Teachers' Report 2014: Homophobic bullying in Britain's Schools in 2014*. London: Stonewall. Available at: https://www.stonewall.org.uk/sites/default/files/teachers_report_2014.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²²⁷ Stonewall. (2014) *The Teachers' Report 2014: Homophobic bullying in Britain's Schools in 2014*. London: Stonewall. Available at: https://www.stonewall.org.uk/sites/default/files/teachers_report_2014.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²²⁸ METRO. (2014). *Youth Chances. Summary of First Findings: The experiences of LGBTQ young people in England*. London: METRO. Available at: http://www.mermaidsuk.org.uk/assets/media/youth%20chances%20experiences%20og%20lgbt%20youth_2014.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Domain	Evidence of outcomes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="432 277 1362 394">> 59% of LGBTQ young people that would be interested in joining a religious organisation have stopped or reduced their involvement owing to their sexuality or gender identity. <li data-bbox="432 427 1339 501">> Over a third of LGBTQ young people (34%) are not able to be open about their sexuality or gender identity at a sports club they are involved in²²⁹. <li data-bbox="432 535 1353 609">> Nearly 1 in 10 of LGBTQ young people (8%) have had to leave home for reasons relating to their sexuality or gender identity²³⁰. <p data-bbox="432 642 576 674"><u>Victimisation</u></p> <p data-bbox="432 707 1355 869">There is evidence that young people who are LGBTQ are likely to experience homophobic bullying or hate crime. The available evidence suggests that this is at its peak at school and is a less common, though still relatively frequent occurrence, for young people aged 18 and over.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="432 902 1385 976">> In a large-scale survey of LGBTQ young people aged 16-25, 49% reported that they had experienced discrimination at school²³¹. <li data-bbox="432 1010 1385 1084">> A large-scale survey of school staff found that over half of lesbian, gay and bisexual young people had experienced bullying at school^{232, 233}. <li data-bbox="432 1117 1385 1234">> In a large-scale survey of LGBTQ young people aged 16-25, 15% reported that they had experienced discrimination or fear of discrimination about their sexuality or gender identity²³⁴. <li data-bbox="432 1267 1362 1341">> The Gay British Crime Survey 2013 by Stonewall found 21% of 18 to 24 year olds have experienced a homophobic hate crime or incident in the last three years²³⁵. <li data-bbox="432 1375 1385 1536">> In addition, the Gay British Crime Survey 2013 found that those aged 18 to 24 who experienced a homophobic crime or incident were much more likely to have been threatened with physical violence than those aged over 55; 28% compared with 12%²³⁶.
Behavioural	No evidence of outcomes found.

²²⁹ Partnership for Young London. (2016). Young People Count 2016. London: Partnership for Young London. Available at: <http://www.partnershipforyounglondon.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Young-People-Count-2016.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²³⁰ METRO. (2014). *Youth Chances. Summary of First Findings: The experiences of LGBTQ young people in England*. London: METRO. Available at: http://www.mermaidsuk.org.uk/assets/media/youth%20chances%20experiences%20og%20lgbt%20youth_2014.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²³¹ METRO. (2014). *Youth Chances. Summary of First Findings: The experiences of LGBTQ young people in England*. London: METRO. Available at: http://www.mermaidsuk.org.uk/assets/media/youth%20chances%20experiences%20og%20lgbt%20youth_2014.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²³² Partnership for Young London. (2016). Young People Count 2016. London: Partnership for Young London. Available at: <http://www.partnershipforyounglondon.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Young-People-Count-2016.pdf> [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²³³ Stonewall. (2014) *The Teachers' Report 2014: Homophobic bullying in Britain's Schools in 2014*. London: Stonewall. Available at: https://www.stonewall.org.uk/sites/default/files/teachers_report_2014.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²³⁴ METRO. (2014). *Youth Chances. Summary of First Findings: The experiences of LGBTQ young people in England*. London: METRO. Available at: http://www.mermaidsuk.org.uk/assets/media/youth%20chances%20experiences%20og%20lgbt%20youth_2014.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²³⁵ Stonewall. (2013). *Homophobic Hate Crime. The Gay British Crime Survey 2013*. London: Stonewall. Available at: https://www.stonewall.org.uk/sites/default/files/Homophobic_Hate_Crime_2013_.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

²³⁶ Stonewall. (2013). *Homophobic Hate Crime. The Gay British Crime Survey 2013*. London: Stonewall. Available at: https://www.stonewall.org.uk/sites/default/files/Homophobic_Hate_Crime_2013_.pdf [Accessed 20 April 2017]

Appendix A. Results of the Search Strategy

Figure 13 shows the results of the search strategy employed for this review. It does not include the results of subsequent “snowball” results achieved from reviewing the literature that the searches found. Each finding reported in this report is accompanied by a footnote which directs the reader to the source.

Figure 13 Results from the search strategy including extra search terms

	Group	Documents highlighted via Google	Documents highlighted by Google Scholar	Documents highlighted via additional search terms	Total from all searches	Total included in the review	Extra search terms run
Safeguarding concerns or in local authority care							
1	Children looked after/looked after children	14	0	0	14	6	[Children] + [looked after] + [Outcome] + [Poverty / Income / Employment / Family / Social / Parent / Low Income / Economic]
2	Children who are subject to child protection plans.	5	0	0	5	2	[Children] + [Protection Plan] + [Outcome] + [Education / Economic / Social / Behavioural / Exclusion / NEET / Offending / Antisocial]
3	Children in a secure detention estate	1	0	0	1	1	
4	Children in Need	3	0	0	3	1	[Children in Need] + [Outcomes] + [Economic / Employment / Income / Parent]

	Group	Documents highlighted via Google	Documents highlighted by Google Scholar	Documents highlighted via additional search terms	Total from all searches	Total included in the review	Extra search terms run
5	Unaccompanied asylum seeking children	2	0	0	2	0	
6	Care leavers	2	0	0	2	1	
7	children who are subject to a special guardianship order	0	0	0	0	1	
8	Adopted children	7	0	0	7	1	[Children] + [Adopted] + [Outcomes] + [Education / Income / employment / behavioural / relationship / NEET]
Child's health and/or disability							
9	Children who have special educational needs and/or disability (SEND)	3	0	0	3	3	

	Group	Documents highlighted via Google	Documents highlighted by Google Scholar	Documents highlighted via additional search terms	Total from all searches	Total included in the review	Extra search terms run
10	Children who have mental health difficulties	5	0	0	5	3	
11	Children who have physical health issues	2	0	1	3	1	[long-term illness / long-term limiting illness / limiting long-term illness / health problem / health condition / unhealthy] + [children / young people] + {outcomes / impact / indicators / difference}
Economic circumstances							
12	Children in poverty	7	0	1	8	8	
13	Children in low-income families	7			7		
14	Children who are homeless or who are in insecure/unstable housing	1	0	0	1	1	

	Group	Documents highlighted via Google	Documents highlighted by Google Scholar	Documents highlighted via additional search terms	Total from all searches	Total included in the review	Extra search terms run
Family circumstances/characteristics							
15	Pre Section 17	0	0	0	0	0	[Children] + [Pre Section 17] + [Outcomes] + [Education / Economic / Social Behavioural]. [Edge of care / section 17 / child in need / statutory support] + [threshold / boundary / eligible / not eligible / ineligible] + [child / young person] + [outcomes/ impact/ indicators / difference]
16	Teenage parents	5	0		5	4	
17	Children in non-intact families	1	0		1	1	Lone parent / one parent / single parent
18	Young carers	1	0		1	1	

	Group	Documents highlighted via Google	Documents highlighted by Google Scholar	Documents highlighted via additional search terms	Total from all searches	Total included in the review	Extra search terms run
19	Undocumented children and children without legal identity/regular immigration status	0	1		1	0	
20	Children in 'troubled families'	2	0		2	2	
21	Children whose parents use substances problematically	3	0		3	2	
22	Children whose parents may have limited parenting capacity	2	0		2	0	
Child's educational engagement							
23	NEET/pre-NEET children	3	1	1	5	3	[Children] + [NEET] + [Outcomes] + [Offending / Anti-social / Crime /

	Group	Documents highlighted via Google	Documents highlighted by Google Scholar	Documents highlighted via additional search terms	Total from all searches	Total included in the review	Extra search terms run
							Economic / Family / Community / Relationship]
24	Excluded pupils, and those at risk of exclusion	2	0		2	1	
	Child's involvement in offending or anti-social behaviour						
25	Children involved with the criminal justice system/young offenders	7	1	1	9	5	[Children] + [Criminal Justice System] + [Outcomes] + [Offending / Anti-social / Crime / Economics / Family / Community / Relationship]
26	Young people who are involved in gangs	1	1	0	2	1	[Children] + [Gangs] + [Outcomes] + [Education / Employment / Poverty / NEET / Income]
	Childhood experience of abuse/exploitation						

	Group	Documents highlighted via Google	Documents highlighted by Google Scholar	Documents highlighted via additional search terms	Total from all searches	Total included in the review	Extra search terms run
27	Children who have childhood experienced trauma/abuse	1	0	0	1	1	[Children] + [Trauma] + [Abuse] + [Outcomes] + [Education / Economic]*
28	Children who have been victims of modern slavery or trafficking	1	0		1	1	
Missing and absent children							
29	Missing children	1	0	2	3	2	[Missing Children] + [Outcomes] + [Education / Economic / Social / Behavioural]/ new search: {runaway} + [child / children] + [outcome / impact / indicator / difference]
30	Absent children	1	0	0	1	0	[Absent Children] + [Outcomes] + [Education / Economic / Social / Behavioural]

	Group	Documents highlighted via Google	Documents highlighted by Google Scholar	Documents highlighted via additional search terms	Total from all searches	Total included in the review	Extra search terms run
Minority populations							
31	Children from minority ethnic backgrounds	0	0	2	2	4	[Children] + [BME Backgrounds] + [Outcomes] + [Offending / Anti-social / Victim / Family]
32	Children who are in a gender minority and Children who are LGB	0	0	2	2	2	[Children] + [Gender Minority] + [Outcomes] + [Education / Exclusion / NEET / Offending / Anti-social]
	Total	90	4	10	104	60	

Appendix B. A summary of longitudinal sources used in this review

Figure 14 Summary of longitudinal research studies that have produced findings included in this report

Study	Leads	Dates	Sample and design	Summary of aims	Waves
Understanding Society – The UK Household Longitudinal Study https://www.understandingsociety.ac.uk/	Funded by Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). Study leads are at the Institute of Social and Economic Research and at the University of Essex.	2009 ongoing	Longitudinal, six waves completed every 24 months (2009-2015) from a very large household sample size of 47,520 addresses in England, Scotland and Wales in 2015.	The overall purpose of Understanding Society is to provide high quality longitudinal data about subjects such as health, work, education, income, family, and social life to help understand the long term effects of social and economic change, as well as policy interventions designed to impact upon the general well-being of the UK population. May be useful for identifying links between mental health child poverty.	6 so far.
British and Millennium Cohort Studies http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/page.aspx?siteid=851	Principal Investigator is Professor Emla Fitzsimons (UCL). The study is core funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and a consortium of	2000 ongoing	Longitudinal study following 19,000 children born in the UK in 2000-1.	It aims to chart the conditions of social, economic and health advantages and disadvantages facing children born at the start of the 21st century.	5 waves conducted so far (at ages 9 months, 3, 5, 7 and 11 years).

Study	Leads	Dates	Sample and design	Summary of aims	Waves
	Government departments.				
<p>The National Child Development Study</p> <p>(NB Also known as: The 1958 Birth Cohort Study)</p> <p>http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/page.aspx?&sitesectionid=724&sitesectiontitle=National+Child+Development+Study</p>	<p>Principal Investigator: Professor Alissa Goodman (UCL). The NCDS is managed by the Centre for Longitudinal Studies and funded by the Economic and Social Research Council.</p>	<p>1958 ongoing</p>	<p>Longitudinal study following the lives of over 17,000 people born in England, Scotland and Wales in a single week of 1958.</p>	<p>It collects information on physical and educational development, economic circumstances, employment, family life, health behaviour, wellbeing, social participation and attitudes.</p>	<p>Since 1958, there have been 9 further 'sweeps' of all cohort members at ages 7, 11, 16, 23, 33, 42, 46, 50 and 55.</p>

Study	Leads	Dates	Sample and design	Summary of aims	Waves
<p>British Household Panel Survey</p> <p>https://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/bhps</p>	<p>The BHPS is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council.</p>	<p>1991–2009 - participants have now been asked to take part in Understanding Society</p>	<p>Longitudinal study started in 1991. Wave 1 panel consisted of over 5,500 households and 10,300 individuals from 250 areas of Great Britain. Additional new members joining sample households become eligible for interview and children are interviewed as they reach the age of 16. Since 1994, children aged 11-15 also complete a short interview.</p> <p>There have been 18 waves so far.</p>	<p>By 2009, a total of 18 years of panel data will have been collected, making the BHPS one of the longest running panel surveys in the world. The main objective of the BHPS is to further our understanding of social and economic change at the individual and household level in Britain and the UK.</p>	<p>18 waves.</p>
<p>Longitudinal Study of Young People in England (LSYPE)</p> <p>https://www.education.gov.uk/ilsy pe/workspaces/public/wiki/LSYPE</p>	<p>The LSYPE is directly managed by the Longitudinal Studies of Young People Team in the Department of Education</p>	<p>2004-10 and 2013 ongoing</p>	<p>There are now two separate LSYPE studies. The first LSYPE study began in 2004, when its sample of young people was aged between 13 and 14. The young people were interviewed annually until 2010 and there are now seven waves of data available. The second LSYPE</p>	<p>LSYPE was set up to gather evidence about the transitions young people make from secondary and tertiary education or training to economic roles in early adulthood enhance the ability to monitor and evaluate the effects of existing policy and provide a strong information base for future policy development and contextualise the implementation of new policies in terms of young people's current lives.</p>	<p>7 & 4 so far.</p>

Study	Leads	Dates	Sample and design	Summary of aims	Waves
			study began in 2013 will track a sample of over 13,000 young people from the age of 13/14 annually through to the age of 20 (seven waves).		
Offending Crime and Justice Survey: a longitudinal survey of young people in England and Wales https://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=2000042	The OCJS was managed by a team of researchers in the Home Office Research, Development and Statistics Directorate. The Home Office commissioned BMRB Social Research and the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) to conduct the surveys jointly.	2003-2006	Was a four-year rotating panel study, the first national longitudinal, self-report offending survey for England and Wales of approximately 5,000 persons aged 10-29 years old.	The first national longitudinal, self-report offending survey for England and Wales. The OCJS covered: measures of self-reported offending; indicators of repeat offending; trends in the prevalence of offending, drug and alcohol use and the links between them; and information on the nature of offences committed, such as the role of co-offenders and the relationship between perpetrators and victims.	4
1970 British Birth Cohort study	The BCS70 is managed by CLS and funded by the	1970	The primary method of data collection consists of face-to-face interviews (with the	Over the course of cohort members lives, the BCS70 has collected information on health, physical, educational and	8 (1970, 1975, 1980, 1986, 1996,

Study	Leads	Dates	Sample and design	Summary of aims	Waves
http://www.cls.ioe.ac.uk/page.aspx?&sitesectionid=795&sitesectiontitle=Welcome+to+the+1970+British+Cohort+Study	Economic and Social Research Council.		parents), self-completion questionnaires and psychological and educational measurements. The sample size included 17,287 babies in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland born in 1970.	social development, and economic circumstances among other factors.	1999/2000 2004/2005 and 2012.)
Longitudinal study of exclusion using the National Pupil Database	Strand, S. & Fletcher, J. (2015) A longitudinal Analysis of Exclusions from English Secondary School.	Study examined period 2007-2011	Examined the relationship between exclusion from school and a wide range of variables, using data for a whole cohort of over 500,000 students in England between their entry into secondary education at age 11 and the end of their compulsory education at age 16.	The purpose of this research was to identify factors that relate sufficiently strongly to exclusion. The purpose was to identify strong patterns in the data that might arise from underlying processes, rather than to establish causality or to address the impact of exclusion on educational outcomes.	Study analysed 5 years of data collection from the National Pupils Database.



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