

Former Care Leavers in Northern Ireland

(2003/2004)



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Statistical Bulletin

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The purpose of Community Information Branch is to promote effective decision making in children and adult social services by providing quality information and analysis. We collect, analyse and disseminate a wide range of community information which is used to help monitor the delivery of personal social services policy. Information collected by CIB is used to assess HSS Trust performance, for corporate monitoring, policy evaluation, and to respond to parliamentary/assembly questions. Information is widely disseminated through a number of regular key statistical publications and ad hoc reports, details of which are available by clicking on the link below.

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Community Information Branch aims to:

- Provide up-to-date, quality information on children and adult social services and community health:**
- Disseminate findings widely with a view to stimulating debate and promoting effective decision-making and improvement in service provision; and**
- Be an expert voice on social care information**

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Main Findings

- This is the first in a series of publications presenting figures from the annual OC3 collection of information on former care leavers in Northern Ireland. This bulletin presents data for 91 boys and 81 girls who had been in the care of Northern Ireland Health and Social Services Trusts at 1st April 2001 and who reached their 19th birthday during the year ending 31st March 2004.

Board Area

- Almost half (48%) of former care leavers came from the Eastern Board area.

Disability

- Almost a fifth (18%) of these young people were coping with a disability. Eleven percent had a learning disability.

Dependants

- Some of these former care leavers had become parents: more than one in four (28%) of young women had at least one child. This proportion is more than six times higher than that for young women in the general population, of whom less than 1 in 20 (4.5%) have had a child before their 20th birthday⁽²⁹⁾.
- Among male former care leavers, 5% had already become fathers. Five young people had two children.

Length of time in care

- The average length of time spent in the latest period of care was approximately eight years for both young men and young women.

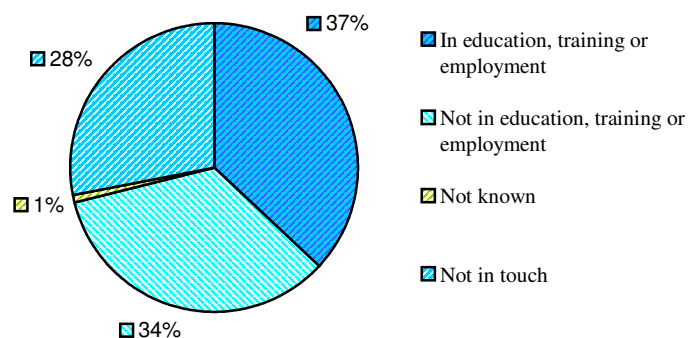
Contact rate

- HSS Trusts were in contact with almost three quarters (72%) of these young people, although for 9% this contact was only once every six months or less. The contact rate was lower than that for councils in England which had an 'in touch' rate of 85% with former care leavers in the same year.⁽⁹⁾
- It appeared that Trusts were more likely to have maintained contact with care leavers who were female, or had dependants, those who had left care aged 18 or older, and those who had been looked after for less than 5 years.

Economic activity

- Just over a third (37%) of former care leavers were known to be in education, training or employment. This compares to more than half (55%) of former care leavers in England in 2003/04.⁽⁹⁾

Figure 1
Economic activity



- Of Northern Ireland care leavers with whom Trusts still had contact, just over half (52%) were known to be in education, training or

Main Findings

employment, compared with 86% of all 19 year olds in Northern Ireland in 2004.⁽²⁷⁾ Young people with dependants and those with a disability were more likely than other former care leavers to experience unemployment or to be caring full-time.

- Length of time in care, final placement type and age at leaving care also appeared to affect economic activity, with higher rates of participation amongst those who had spent longer periods in care, those who had been in foster care in their last placement, and those who had stayed in care until age 18 rather than leaving at a younger age.

Accommodation

- Of care leavers with whom Trusts were still in touch, almost a third (31%) were in supported lodgings, semi-independent transitional accommodation or Foyer accommodation at their 19th birthday; just over a fifth (22%) were living with previous foster or adoptive carers or families; and a slightly smaller proportion (19%) were with parents, relatives or friends. A few young people were in community or NHS establishments (3%) or in custody (2%). The remaining 23% of those with whom Trusts still had contact were living independently.
- Trust staff felt that 94% of former care leavers with whom they were in touch were living in suitable accommodation.

The Survey

The OC3 collection was introduced in Northern Ireland in 2004, and this bulletin presents a summary of the results of the first collection for the year ending 31st March 2004. The OC3 returns data on the circumstances of former care leavers around their 19th birthday. It collects data on contact with social services, economic activity and accommodation, as well as on age, religion, ethnic group, disability, length of time in care and latest placement type. This survey, along with the OC1 and OC2 collections reflects the ongoing commitment of DHSSPS and DE to improve outcomes for looked after children and young care leavers in Northern Ireland.

The Experience of Care

Around 2,500 children and young people are looked after in Northern Ireland at any point in time.⁽¹⁾ The majority of these (around four-fifths) will have been in care for at least a year, and many for considerably longer (over half at least 3 years).⁽¹⁾ Almost a fifth of those looked after are 16 years or over,⁽¹⁾ and around 200 of these leave care every year,^(2,3) the majority at their 18th birthday, but almost a third at the even younger age of 16 or 17.^(2,3) Of those who do remain until 18, many will have moved into independent living long before this.^(2,3)

Most, if not all, looked after children have come into care through no fault of their own. They are likely to have experienced considerable trauma, disruption and instability in their lives. According to the Social Exclusion Unit 80% have suffered abuse or neglect or been placed in care for family

reasons.⁽²⁶⁾ A significant number are coping with personal disability as well as unfavourable family circumstances.

Unfortunately, once in care, these children all too often experience further disruption and instability in their lives, discontinuity in placements and movement between schools. Figures from the Social Exclusion Unit show that one in seven young people looked after in England had 3 or more placements in 2001/02 and over a third of the young people consulted had changed school at least twice as a result of change in care placement.⁽²⁶⁾ The latest figures for young people in care in Northern Ireland show that over a fifth of young people had changed placement during the previous school year (almost a quarter of these 3 times or more) and almost 1 in 10 had changed schools at least once in the previous year.⁽¹³⁾ As a result of these changes, friendships and attachments are frequently fractured, and everyday life may seem an insecure and unpredictable experience. This instability, together with the emotional and behavioural residue of earlier experiences, often impacts on the educational achievement of young people in care, with major implications for their future success and happiness.

Education of Looked After Children

Research has consistently demonstrated the poor educational achievement of young people in care compared to their peers.^(2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9) Latest figures for young people leaving care in Northern Ireland show that only 11% left care with 5 GCSEs (Grades A-C) or higher, compared to almost

three-fifths (59%) of Northern Ireland school leavers, and more than half (51%) of care leavers had no qualifications whatsoever, compared with only 5% of school leavers.⁽³⁾

Figures for care leavers in England are even poorer and have not risen since 2003; 57% leave without a single GCSE or equivalent, only 6% get five Cs or better at GCSE and 36% are entered for no GCSEs at all.⁽¹⁰⁾

Directly comparable figures are not available for Scotland and Wales, but in Wales only 35% of young people in care achieved 2 or more GCSEs in 2004/05 - down from 37% in the previous year - and in Scotland, six out of 10 of 16 and 17-year-olds who left care in 2003-4 did not achieve any qualifications at Standard grades 5-6 at Foundation level or above, compared to less than 1 in 10 for Scotland as a whole.⁽¹⁰⁾

A report sponsored by the Department of Health⁽¹¹⁾ listed a number of factors which have been implicated in the poor educational achievement of looked after young people. In addition to the disruption of frequent placement moves and damaging pre-care experiences, these factors included emotional stress, low expectations of carers and teachers, prioritisation of welfare above educational concerns, non-attendance and exclusion from school. Looked after children in residential care show particularly high rates of absenteeism and school exclusion⁽¹²⁾, whereas those who have been in foster care placements, and those who have been looked after for longer periods (and possibly experienced more stability), do better educationally.^(2,3,13,14) Girls also tend to gain higher qualifications than boys in care.^(2,3,9,13)

Over the last few years, Government has placed increasing emphasis on improving prospects for care leavers by optimising their chances of achieving in education while looked after. In England, this concern culminated in the Children Act (2004) placing a legal obligation on local authorities to promote the educational achievement of looked after children. In Northern Ireland, previous government targets have focused on improving the educational and vocational qualifications of care leavers⁽¹⁵⁾ and raising the attendance rates of looked after children.⁽¹⁶⁾

Economic Activity of Care Leavers

Closely linked to lack of qualifications is the low rate of employment and economic activity among young people leaving care. The latest data for care leavers in Northern Ireland⁽³⁾ shows that less than a quarter (23%) were in employment, while almost a third (30%) were unemployed, and 13% were inactive because of caring responsibilities or sickness. In all, 43% were not in either education, training or employment, compared to only 9% of all 16-18 year olds in the population.^(3,17) Of English care leavers surveyed in 1998, only 15% were working and 51% were unemployed.⁽²³⁾ Yet economic activity is vital for these young people in terms of providing them with structure, raising their self-esteem, helping them forge new friendships, and enabling them to attain financial stability and afford suitable housing.

It seems that care leavers may be hampered in their job-search by factors additional to their lack of educational achievement. One study found that 'Unqualified respondents who had

been in care were more likely to be unemployed, or if employed, were more likely to be restricted to low skilled manual work than were the unqualified respondents who had never been in care. In this respect there does appear to be a continuing legacy of care. Respondents who had been in care suffered an additional penalty when they entered the labour market over and above the penalty they suffered in the educational sphere'.⁽¹⁸⁾

This additional disadvantage may stem partly from the relatively young age at which young people who have been looked after make the transition to independent living.

Independent Living

As noted above, many young people in care in Northern Ireland leave or move into independent living even before the age of 18, a pattern common to care leavers in other countries. In contrast, the trend among the general population is to delay leaving the parental home until much older, currently around the mid-twenties and rising.⁽¹⁹⁾ Young people who stay at home longer have the opportunity for extended studies and consequently enjoy brighter employment prospects. They also gain additional time to mature sufficiently to cope with adult householder responsibilities. When they do leave, they are likely to have an ongoing supportive base to return to when necessary. Young care leavers, on the other hand, may find themselves living alone or with other young people, while still in their teens, and with few sources of help and support. Research findings indicate 'a tendency of support from social workers and past carers to fall away soon after leaving care'.⁽¹⁴⁾

The age at which young people leave care may not always be a matter of choice. A Department of Health study found that, whereas some young people found the idea of leaving care attractive, age at leaving was also influenced by 'a number of push factors, including placement breakdown, limitations in the supply of placements, problems in managing challenging behaviour and traditional expectations about the right time to leave'.⁽¹⁴⁾

Early Parenthood

Care leavers also differ from young people in the age at which they become parents. Whereas again, the trend within the general population is to delay parenthood, many young care leavers become parents while still in their teens. A Social Exclusion unit report stated that young people who had been in care were two and a half times more likely to become teenage parents⁽²⁶⁾ and surveys have found that as many as half of young women who have been in care may become mothers before their 19th birthdays.^(4,20)

Disability

A disproportionate number of care leavers may also be coping with disability. Over 1 in 8 (15%) of those aged 16-18 leaving care in Northern Ireland in 2002-03 had one or more disabilities, and figures from the Scottish Executive show a similar prevalence (17%) among looked after children there.⁽²⁵⁾ In England, it is thought that up to a quarter of all looked after young people may be disabled in some way.⁽²⁴⁾ Social Exclusion Unit figures show that in England, 27% of children in care for a year or more have a statement of SEN,⁽²⁶⁾ while in Northern Ireland,

22% of those looked after for a year or more have received a statement, compared to only 3% among the general school population.⁽¹³⁾ Surveys of young care leavers have highlighted ‘a range of health needs, including high levels of drug and alcohol use, chronic physical health and mental health problems’.⁽¹⁴⁾ Children and young people may also experience major difficulties in accessing Child and Adolescent Mental Health services because of lengthy waiting lists.

Leaving care

Young care leavers therefore seem to be faced with a constellation of adversity. They have experienced a great deal of disruption and turmoil during their young lives. On average, they have lower levels of educational attainment than their peers, are more likely to bear the responsibility of parenthood, and experience higher levels of disability and health problems. They are expected to leave care and often to learn to manage a home independently while still in their teens. In effect, they are rushed into adulthood at a very young age. It is perhaps not surprising therefore, that although some are successful in later life, care leavers tend to be over-represented among the adult prison population and among rough sleepers and the homeless.⁽²⁶⁾ Proper help and support is crucial in order that such poor outcomes are avoided.

Support for care leavers.

A Joseph Rowntree Foundation report⁽²¹⁾ stated that ‘care leavers benefited from help, usually from professionals, with developing and pursuing career options’. Recent legislation in Northern Ireland has

aimed at increasing help and support for these young people. The ‘*Children (Leaving Care) Act (Northern Ireland) 2002*’ placed new and enhanced duties on HSS Trusts to support all relevant young people (generally those who have been looked after for at least 13 weeks since the age of 14) leaving care. The legislation obliges HSS Trusts to take reasonable steps to maintain contact with care leavers and to take appropriate action to ensure that, as they enter adulthood, they are not isolated, and can participate socially and economically as citizens. The main aims of the legislation are to: ensure that young people do not leave care until ready to do so; improve the assessment, preparation and planning for young people leaving care; provide better personal support for young people after leaving care and improve the financial support available to care leavers. HSS Trusts are required to prepare pathway plans, and to provide personal advisors and continuing financial support for young care leavers until they reach at least the age of 21, and longer if they continue in education. The regional strategy 2005-2025⁽²⁸⁾ also set a long-term target that the proportion of former care leavers in education, training or employment should be at least 75% of that of all 19 year-olds. Data from this and future OC3 collections will be used to monitor whether these steps are being translated into a real improvement in prospects for young people formerly in care in Northern Ireland.

Technical note:

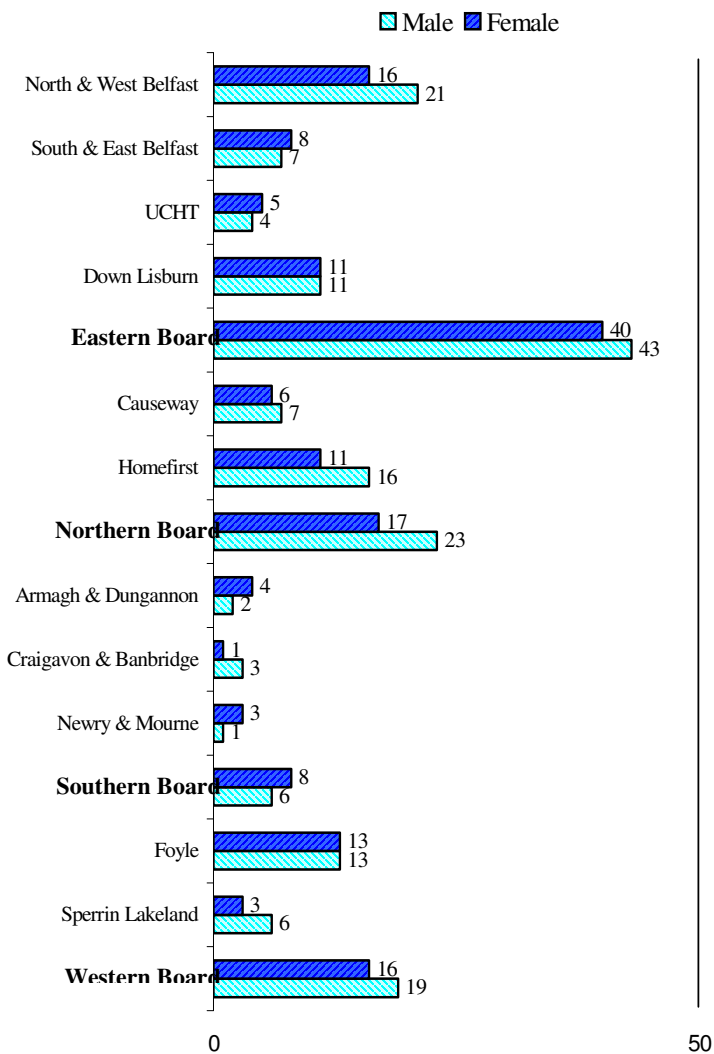
As this was the first year of this collection, some Health and Social Services Trusts found it difficult to obtain the information requested. This led to long delays in returning the data, and possibly to some under-recording of information. It is anticipated that data quality and timeliness of returns will improve significantly in future years.

Former Care Leavers in Northern Ireland

Board and Trust Profile

HSS Trusts provided information for 172 young people, 91 boys and 81 girls, who had been in their care at 1st April 2001 and who had reached their 19th birthday during the year ending 31st March 2004.

Figure 2
Board and Trust Profile



Almost half (83) of these young people were looked after by Trusts in the Eastern Board, 40 by Northern Board Trusts and 35 by Trusts in the Western Board. Only 14 young people had

been looked after by Trusts in the Southern Board.

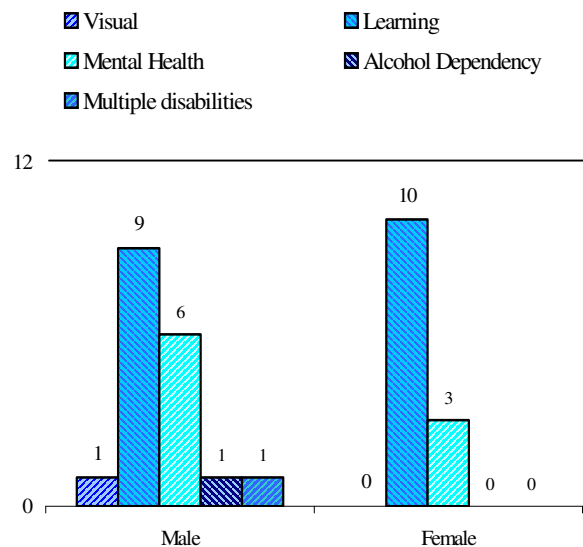
Religion and Ethnicity

Almost half (49%) of former care leavers were Protestant, 43% were Catholic, 3% were of other religions, and for 3%, their religion was not known. Only 1% of these young people were of ethnic groups other than white.

Disability

In keeping with findings from previous research, the incidence of disability among these young people was high. One in five (18) male and one in six (13) female former care leavers were coping with disabilities. Almost two-thirds (19) of these had a learning disability, and almost one-third (9) a mental health disability.

Figure 3
Type of disability



Former Care Leavers in Northern Ireland

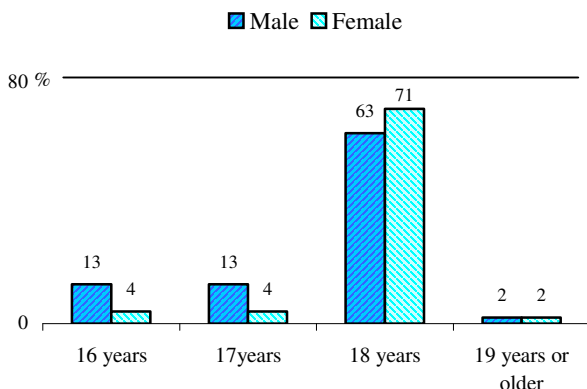
Dependants

High rates of teenage pregnancy have been noted among young people formerly in care, and data from the OC3 collection confirms this finding. One in six former care leavers, 23 young women and 5 young men, had become parents. Four young women and one young man had two children. More than half (57%) of those young people with dependants had been looked after for 5 years or more. The proportion of young women (28%) who had become mothers was more than six times higher than that for young women in the general population, of whom less than 1 in 20 (4.5%) have had a child before their 20th birthday. ⁽²⁹⁾

Age Left Care

The majority (78%) of former care leavers had left care at the age of 18. However, a significant minority (17) had left at age 16, and the same number at age 17. Four young people were reported to be 19 years or older before they left care.

Figure 4
Age left care

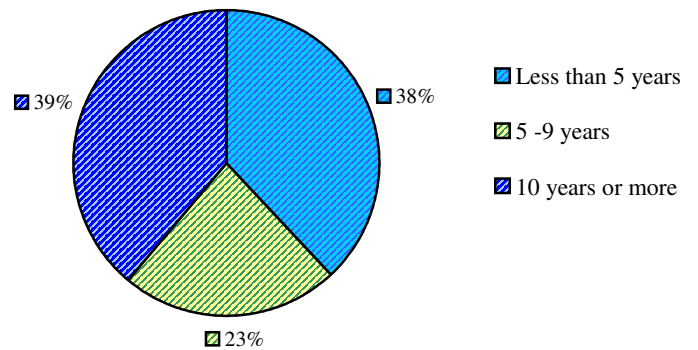


Note: Two young people formerly looked after by Causeway HSS Trust were reported as being looked after until their 20th birthday.

Length of time in care

The average length of time spent in the latest period of care was approximately eight years for both young men and young women.

Figure 5
Length of latest period of care



Notes: (1) Information was missing for one young woman formerly looked after by South and East Belfast HSS Trust. (2) One young man formerly looked after by Causeway HSS Trust was reported as being in care for almost 20 years.

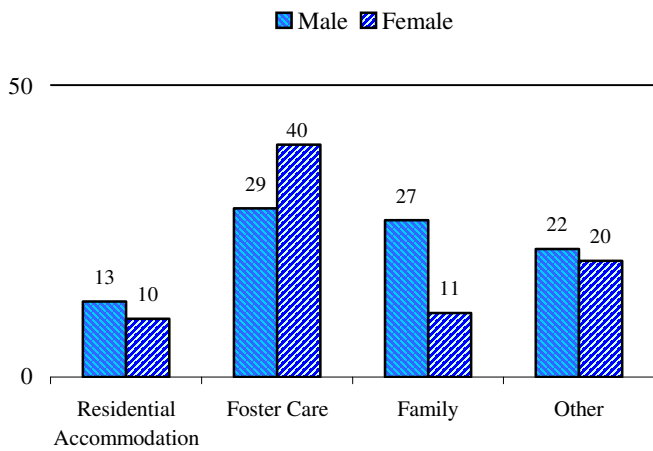
Over a third (38%) of young people had been in care for less than 5 years, but roughly the same proportion (39%) had spent more than 10 years in care. The remainder (23%) had been looked after for between 5 and 9 years.

Latest Placement Type

Two-fifths (69) of former care leavers had been in foster care or placed for adoption immediately before leaving care and over a fifth (38) had been placed with family. Only a minority (23) had been in residential care. Almost a quarter (42) had been in other placement types, most of these in supported accommodation, but some in hostels, bed and breakfast and other independent living.

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Figure 6
Latest placement

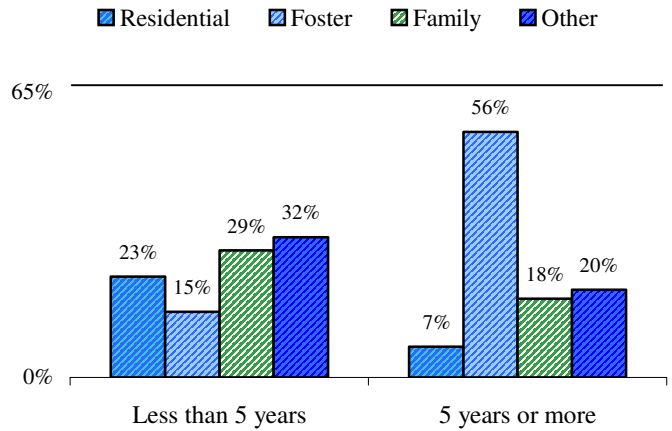


Half of girls (40), but less than a third of boys (29) were in foster care in their last placement. Both were equally likely to have been in residential or ‘other’ types of placement, but boys were twice as likely as girls to have been placed with family; 27 (30%) of boys were in this type of placement, compared to 11 (14%) of girls.

Length of period of care and placement type

There was a clear relationship between length of time in care and latest placement type. Over half (56%) of those who had been looked after for 5 years or more had been in foster care in their latest placement compared to only 15% of those looked after for shorter periods. Conversely, almost a quarter (23%) of those looked after for less than 5 years were in residential care, compared to only 7% of those who had been in care for 5 years or more.

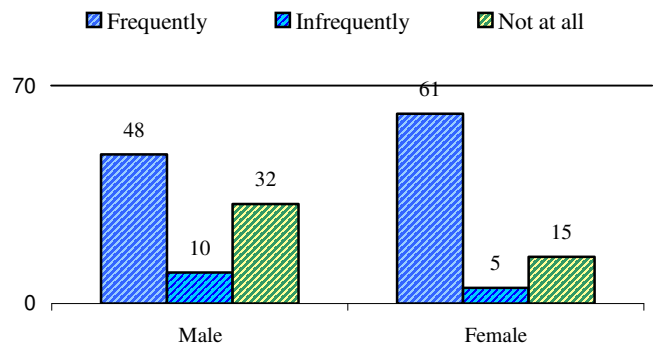
Figure 7
Length of period of care and placement type



Contact with Social Services

The ‘*Children (Leaving Care) Act (Northern Ireland) 2002*’ obliges HSS Trusts to take reasonable steps to maintain contact with care leavers. However, HSS Trusts were in contact with only 124 (72%) of these young people, and for 15 (9%) this contact was only once every six months or less.

Figure 8
Frequency of contact



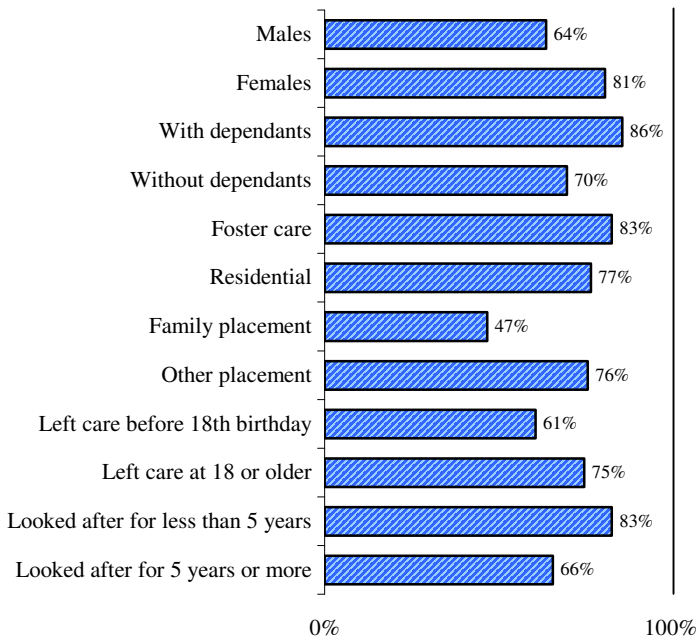
Notes: (1) 1 young man died before his 19th birthday
(2) ‘Frequently’ is defined as at least once every 3 months

The contact rate for HSS Trusts in Northern Ireland compares poorly with that for councils in England who had

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an 'in-touch' rate of 85% with former looked after children in 2003/04.

Figure 9
Contact rate



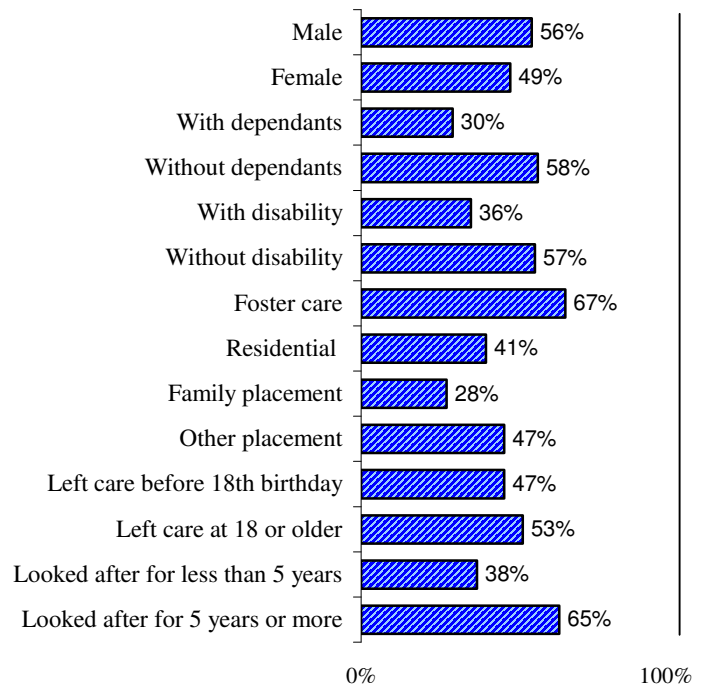
Numbers from this first survey are too small to draw firm conclusions. However, among this cohort of former care leavers, Trusts had a higher rate of contact with those who were female, those who had dependants, those whose latest placement had been in foster care, those who had left care aged 18 or older, and those who had been looked after for less than 5 years.

Economic Activity

The proportion of these young people known to be in education, training or employment (37%) was much lower than the rate for their counterparts in England (55%) in 2003/04,⁽⁹⁾ and compares very badly with that for all 19 year olds (86%) in Northern Ireland in 2004.⁽¹⁷⁾ Of care leavers with whom HSS Trusts still had contact, 52% were known to be in education, training or employment. Young men

(56%) were more likely than young women (49%) to be in education, training or employment. This pattern reflects that found for 19 year olds in the general population, where 93% of young men were in education, training or employment, compared to 79% of young women.⁽²⁷⁾ However, when young people with dependants are excluded from the analysis, this apparent gender difference disappears. In fact the participation rate among those without dependants was slightly higher among young women (60%) than young men (56%).

Figure 10
Proportion in education, training or employment



Note: Base excludes those with whom HSS Trusts had lost contact and those whose economic activity was unknown

Overall, less than a third (30%) of those young people with dependants were in education, training or employment, compared to almost three-fifths (58%) of those without dependants.

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Disabled young people also appeared disadvantaged in terms of gaining entry to education, training or employment, with a marked disparity between the participation rates of young people with a disability (36%) and those without (57%).

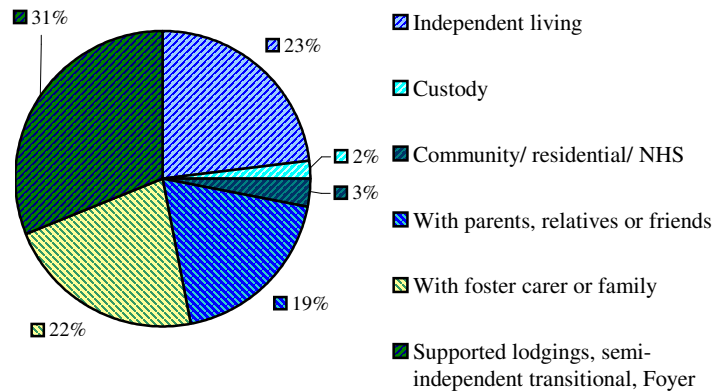
Activity rates were also related to length of time in care. Almost two-thirds (65%) of those who had been looked after for more than 5 years were in education, training or employment, compared to only 38% of those who had been looked after for shorter periods.

As stated earlier, those who had been in care for longer periods were more likely to have been in foster care in their final placement, and type of placement also appeared to influence participation rates. Two-thirds (67%) of young people whose final placement had been in foster care were in education, training or employment, compared to 41% of those who had been in residential care, 47% of those in 'other' types of placement and only 28% of those in family placements.

Accommodation

Of care leavers with whom Trusts were still in touch, almost a third (31%) were in supported lodgings, semi-independent transitional accommodation or Foyer accommodation at their 19th birthday; just over a fifth (22%) were living with previous foster or adoptive carers or families; and a slightly smaller proportion (19%) were with parents, relatives or friends. A few young people were in community or NHS establishments (3%) or in custody (2%). The remaining 23% of those with whom Trusts still had contact were living independently.

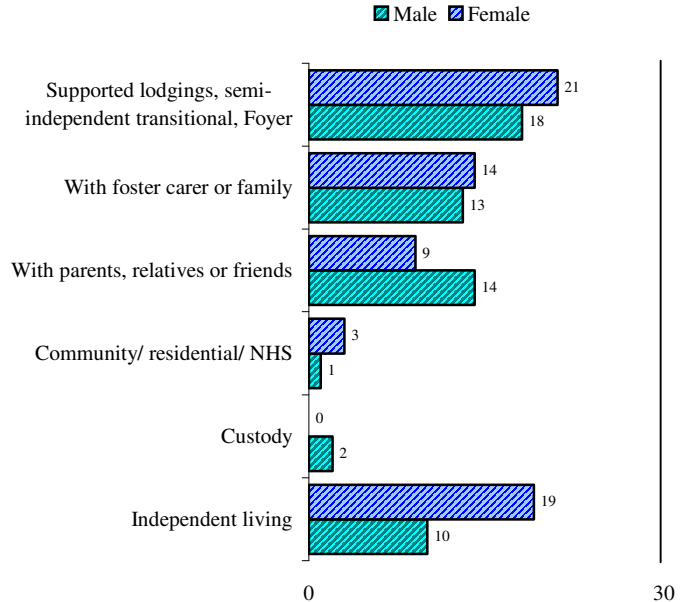
Figure 11
Accommodation



Note: Base excludes 48 young people with whom Trusts had lost contact, and 2 young people whose accommodation type was unknown.

Young men and young women differed in the types of accommodation in which they most likely to be living.

Figure 12 Accommodation by gender



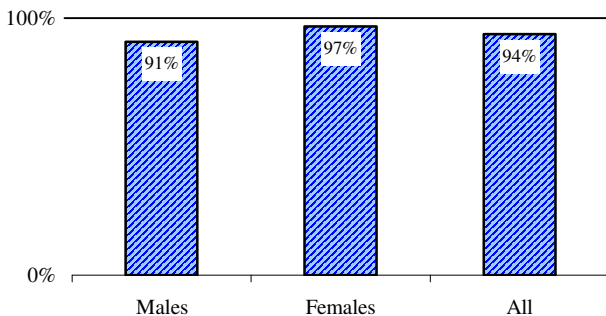
More young men than women were living with parents, relatives or friends, whereas more young women than men were in independent accommodation.

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Suitability of accommodation

According to social services staff, 94% of those former care leavers with whom they still had contact were living in suitable accommodation. However, more young women (97%) than men (91%) were thought to be in accommodation that was appropriate.

Figure 13
Suitability of accommodation



Of those whose accommodation was thought unsuitable, some were living with friends or relatives, two were in custody and one was in Foyer accommodation.

Conclusion

The results of this first year's survey are disappointing, indicating that in 2003/04, former care leavers here were less likely than those in England to be in contact with social services or to be in education, training or employment around their 19th birthday. HSS Trusts had maintained contact with 72% of these young people, a lower 'in touch' rate than that for councils in England (85%). Furthermore, less than two in five (37%) former care leavers here were known to be in education, training or employment in 2003/04, compared to over half (55%) of former care leavers in England. Even for those care leavers with whom Trusts

were still in contact (and for whom information was therefore available) only 52% were known to be in education, training or employment, compared to 86% of all 19 year olds in Northern Ireland in the same year

When all former care leavers were looked at, the proportion known to be in education, training or employment was 43% of that of all 19 year-olds in Northern Ireland. When those with whom Trusts had lost contact and for whom information was missing were excluded, the proportion was higher, but still only 60% of that of the general population, well short of the target of 75% set by the regional strategy.

There were clear differences in economic activity rates among these young people. Those with dependants and those with a disability were much less likely than their peers to be in education, training or employment. On the other hand, high rates of participation were associated with longer periods in care and with latest placement having been in foster care; both factors which have been linked in the past to higher educational achievement amongst looked after children.^(2,3)

With additional data from future surveys, it may be possible to further disentangle the factors influencing economic activity among these young people. It is hoped that this data will inform Health and Social Services and ultimately improve the life chances of young people as they leave care and move into adulthood and independent living.

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Care Leavers on their 19th birthday

Complete this form for each young care leaver who at 1 April 2001 was looked after by your Trust and whose date of birth falls between 1/4/84 and 31/3/85 inclusive.

1. Trust name: _____

2. SOSCARE number

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3. Sex Male
Female

4. Date of birth

d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y

5. Date of start of latest period of care

d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y

6. Date ceased to be looked after

d	d	m	m	y	y	y	y

Survey

7. What is the young person's religion?

(see guidance notes, please tick as appropriate)

Catholic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protestant	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other religion	<input type="checkbox"/>
No denomination	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not known	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Has the young person a disability according to the definition for the register of children with a disability, i.e. has an illness or difficulty and needs extra help to take part in activities around them in the way they would like and in the way other children of the same age do, respecting individual culture and circumstances?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

If 'Yes', please state main disability type

Visually disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearing impaired	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physically disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
Learning disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mental health disability	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not known	<input type="checkbox"/>

If 'other', please specify

.....

9. To which ethnic group does the young person belong?

White (excluding Traveller)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mixed ethnic group	<input type="checkbox"/>
Black	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asian	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/>
Traveller	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other ethnic group	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. Does the young person have any dependants?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

If 'Yes', please enter the number of dependants

Survey

11. What was the last placement arrangement for the young person prior to him/her leaving care?

Residential accommodation

Foster care

Family

Other accommodation

If 'Other accommodation', please specify below

.....

12. How often were you in touch with the young person around his/her 19th birthday?
(see guidance notes for definition)

More than once a week

Once a week

Once every two weeks

Once a month

Once every three months

Once every six months

Once a year

Not at all – young person still resident in UK

Not at all – young person gone abroad

Young person died before 19th birthday

If in touch with the young person at his her 19th birthday, please answer the following questions:

13. What was the young person's activity at his/her 19th birthday?

Not known

Full-time further education

Part-time further education

Higher education

Full-time training

Part-time training

Full-time employment with planned training

Full-time employment without planned training

Part-time employment

Parent – full-time carer

Other full-time carer

Survey

Unemployed as a result of ill-health or disability
Unemployed for other reason

14. What type of accommodation was the young person living in on his/her 19th birthday?

With parents or relatives

With foster carer or family

With friends

Community home or other form of residential care, such as an NHS establishment

Semi-independent transitional accommodation
(e.g. supportive hostel, training flats)

Supported lodgings *(where supervisory staff or advice workers are available to provide advice or support)*

Ordinary lodgings, without formal support

Foyer *(the Foyer Federation runs locally based projects that provide accommodation and access to training and employment for young people aged 16-25)*

Independent tenancy *(private rented flat, house or bedsit)*

Independent NIHE/housing association tenancy

Accommodation provided by a college/university

Emergency accommodation *(e.g. night shelter, direct access, emergency hostel)*

Bed and breakfast

In custody

Homeless

If 'Other accommodation', please specify

.....

Survey

15. Do you consider this accommodation to be suitable for the young person? (see guidance notes)
- | | |
|-----|--------------------------|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| No | <input type="checkbox"/> |

This is the end of the questionnaire. Thank you for your cooperation.

Further Information

For **further details** about the statistics contained in this bulletin, please contact:

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Further Information

Recent statistical publications available from Community Information Branch:

- Community Statistics 2004/05
- Key Indicators of Personal Social Services
- Northern Ireland Care leavers 2002/03
- Outcome Indicators for looked after children 2002

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