

Long-term outcomes for care-experienced parents and children: Evidence of risk and resilience from two British cohort studies

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Overview

This study is the first to examine the experiences of care leavers who became parents and the intergenerational impact on their children's adjustment. Duration of Project: March 2020-Feb 2022.

Main Research Questions

RQ1) What are the social and economic resources available to parents who had care-experience as children?

RQ2) To what extent does parental care-experience impact on their children's development?

- key physical, cognitive, social and emotional developmental milestones between birth - 16 yrs (BCS); 9 mths - 17 yrs (MCS)
- educational participation and attainment in education

RQ3) Focusing on care-experience families, what are the factors and processes that promote positive development among children of care-experienced parents?

COVID-19

Study members were interviewed 3 times during the pandemic: May 2020; September 2020; February 2021. Our focus here is on **BCS70** in **September 2020**.

RQ4: Care Experience and Health and Well-being during the COVID-19 Pandemic: a focus on BCS70 at 50.

We compare experiences of children of care leavers, those who experienced care themselves, and the general population across a range of adult health and wellbeing outcomes during a major health pandemic. Is there evidence of intergenerational transmission of disadvantage?

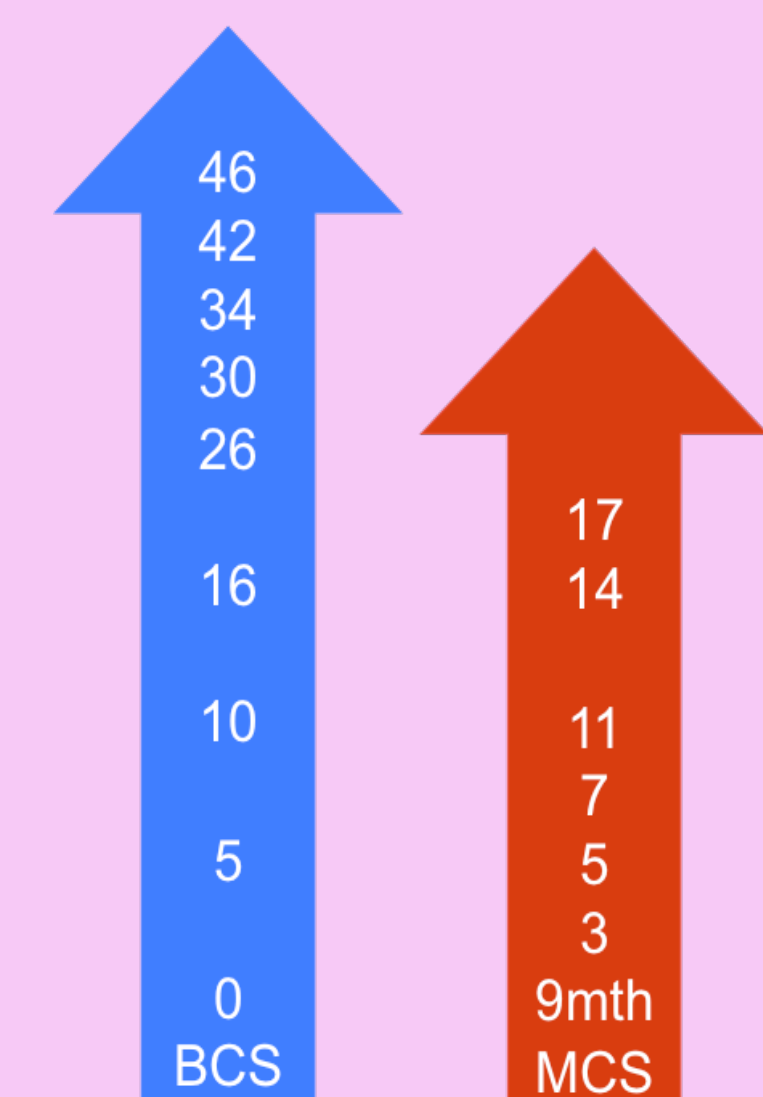
The Data

The 1970 British Cohort Study

(BCS70) is following the lives of more than 17,287 people born in England, Scotland and Wales in a single week of 1970.

The Millennium Cohort Study

(MCS) is following the lives of 19,517 individuals born across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2000-02.



Age at data collection

Prevalence of Care Experience

BCS70

- N=382 (3.0%) CMs had a care-experienced mother;
- N=562 (4.4%) had experienced care themselves;
- N=48 (0.4%) had a care-experienced mother *and* been in care themselves.

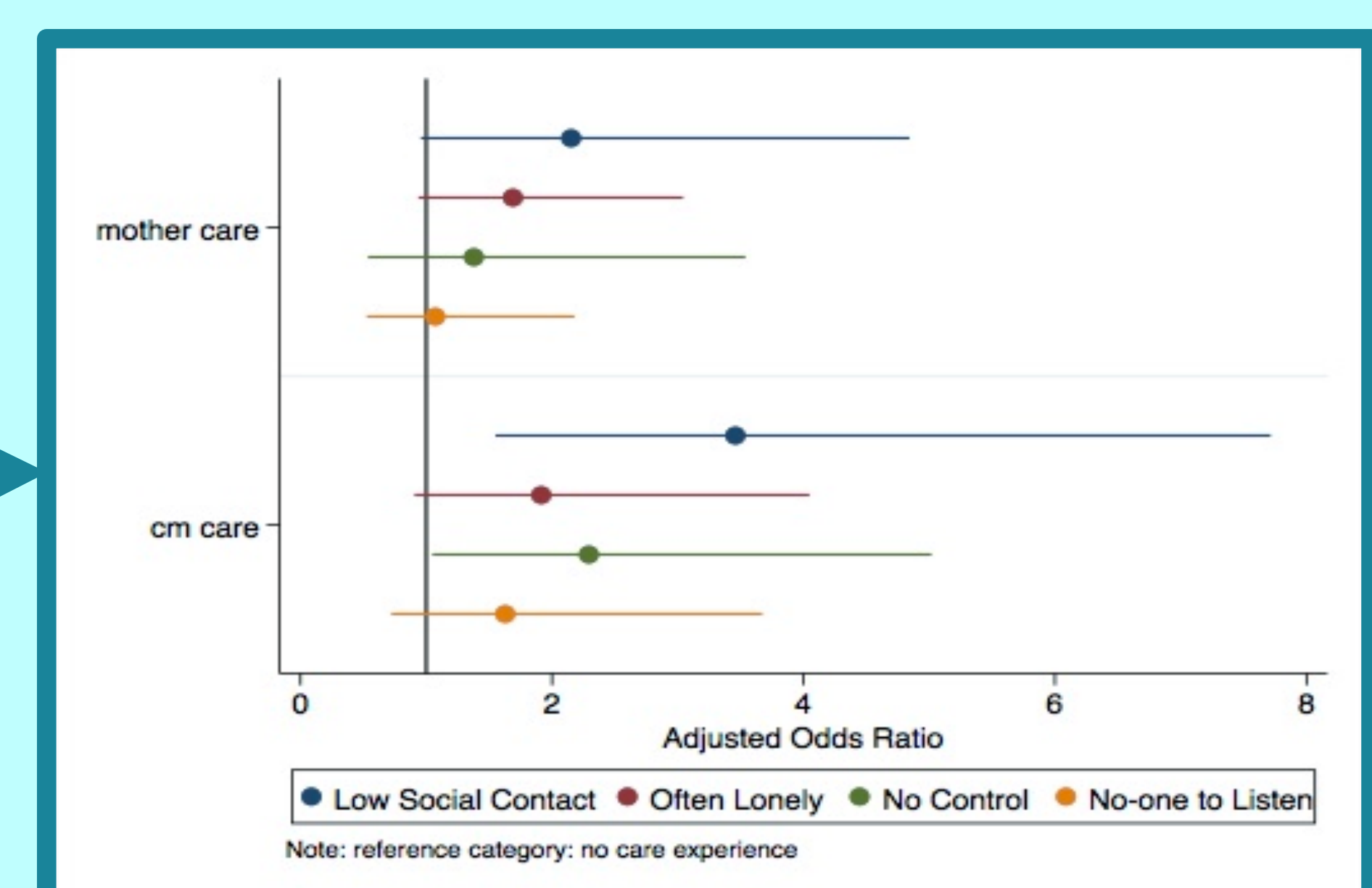
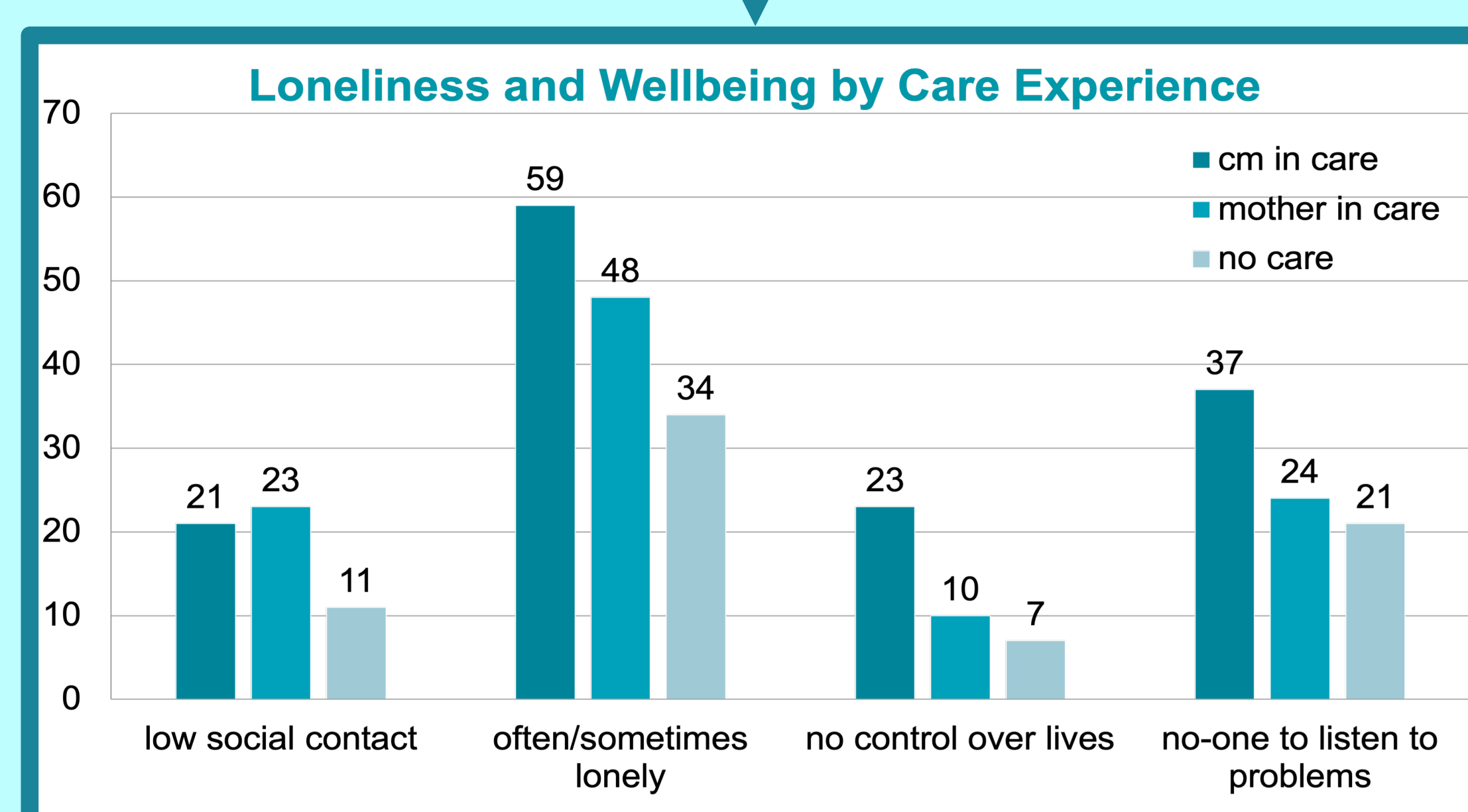
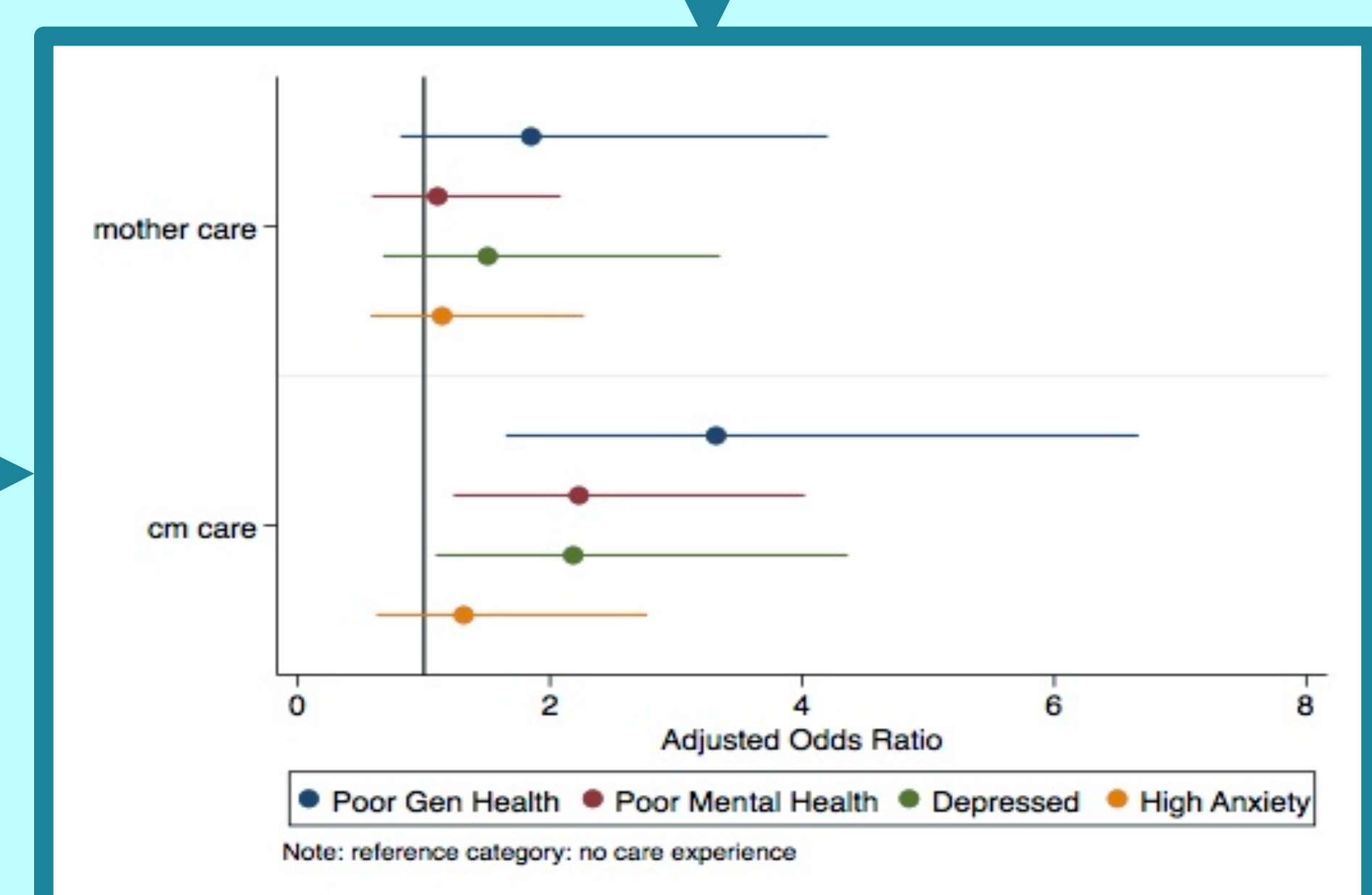
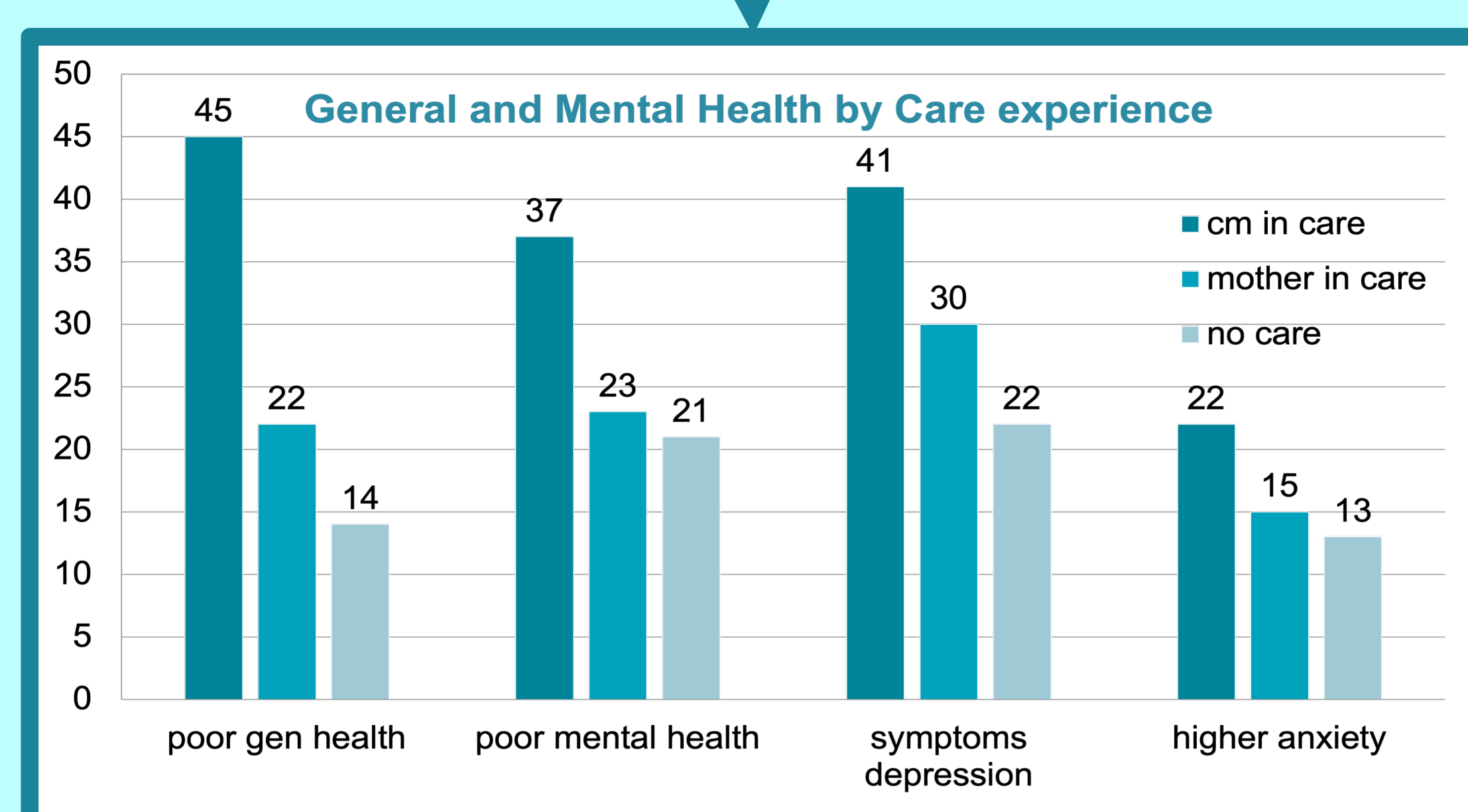
MCS

- N=456 (2.4%) CMs had a care-experienced parent
- N=304 mother; N=142 father; N=10 mother and father

Multivariate results

Logistic regressions (Odd Ratios)

Even when differences in **background characteristics** and **current circumstances** are accounted for, many of the raw associations between poor health/wellbeing outcomes and own care experience remain – but less so for children of care leavers.



This study suggests that care experience is associated with long-term negative health and wellbeing outcomes, but children of care leavers appear to be less effected than those with direct care experience.