

# Care in the Cohorts: measurement, research and access

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20<sup>th</sup> September 2023  
1pm-2pm



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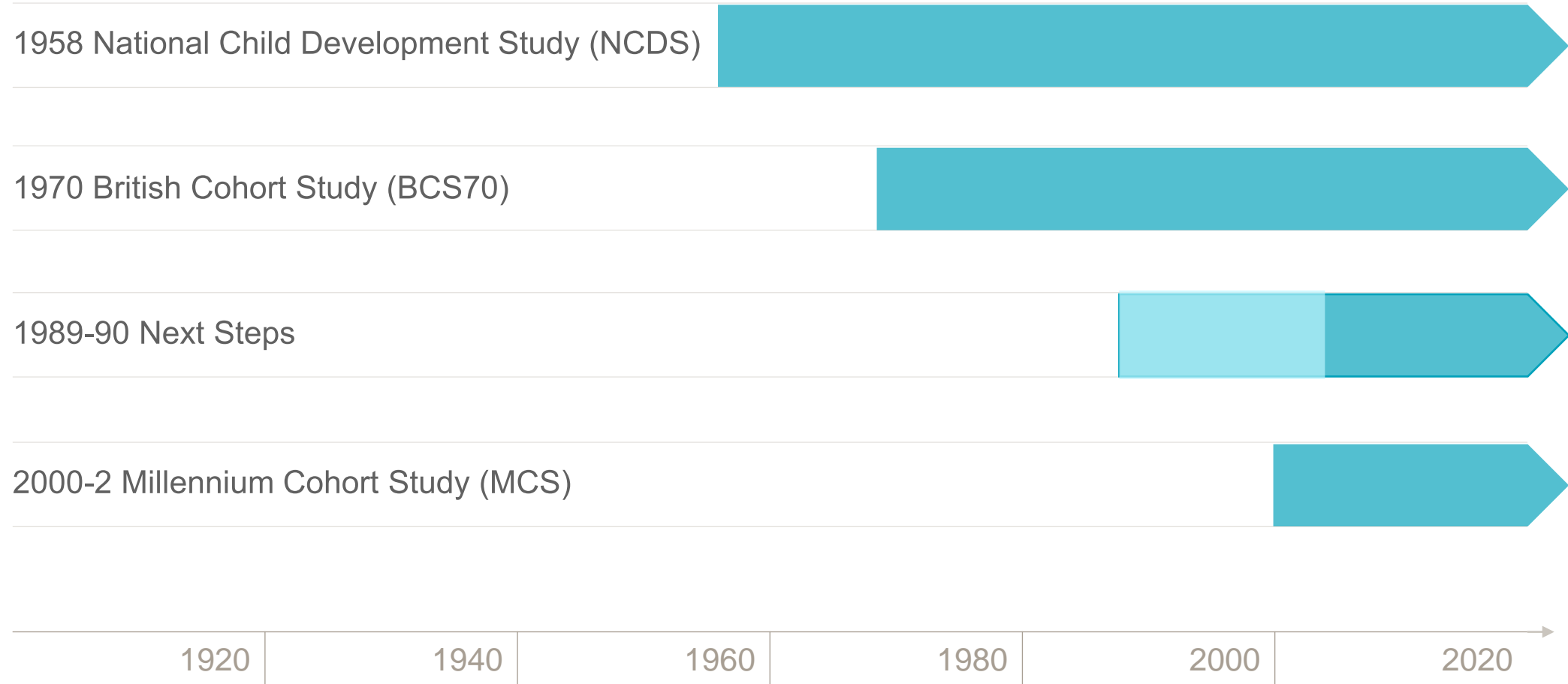
# Housekeeping

- We are recording this session so it will be available online at a later date
- If you have a question, please use the chat function, and please note your question will be visible to all attendees
- Technical issues – please email us: [ioe.clsevents@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:ioe.clsevents@ucl.ac.uk)
- We would be grateful for your feedback. Please follow the link in the chat at the end of the event for the short survey – we have also emailed this to you

Thank you for joining us today

- Outline care measures and data available in the CLS cohorts
  - Out-of-home care
  - caring responsibility
  - childcare
  - social care
  - social service contact
- Explain how to access the data in the CLS cohorts and highlight available resources
- Illustrate some of the seminal work on care leavers using the CLS cohorts
- Highlight the types of research using care variables that can be done using birth cohorts

# CLS studies



# Brief overview of our studies







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# NCDS A study of everyone born in one week in 1958 (GB)

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	1958	1965	1969	1974	1981	1991	2000	2003	2004	2008	2013
	Birth	7	11	16	23	33	42	44	46	50	55
 main respondent	mother	parents	parents	cohort member / parents	cohort member	cohort member	cohort member	cohort member	cohort member	cohort member	cohort member
 others		school	school	school		children (1 in 3)					
 medical	medical exam	medical exam Ht/Wt	medical exam Ht/Wt	medical exam Ht/Wt	Ht/Wt	Ht/Wt		Ht/Wt blood - DNA biomedical		Ht/Wt	Ht/Wt
 survey instruments		cognitive mental h.	cognitive mental h.	cognitive mental h.	mental h.	mental h.	mental h.			cognitive mental h.	
 linked data				area of residence (census)	area of residence (census)					consent for health and economic records	
 response rate	17,415	15,425	15,337	14,654	12,537	11,469	11,419	9,377	9,534	9,790	9,137

# BCS70 A study of everyone born in one week in 1970 (GB)

	1970	1975	1980	1986	1996	2000	2004	2008	2012	2016
	Birth	5	10	16	26	30	34	38	42	46
 main respondent	mother	parents	parents	cohort member / parents	cohort member	cohort member	cohort member	cohort member	cohort member	cohort member
 others		school	school	school			children (1 in 2)			
 medical	medical exam	medical exam Ht	medical exam Ht/Wt	medical exam Ht/Wt	Ht/Wt	Ht/Wt	Ht/Wt		Ht/Wt	biomedical blood (DNA) Ht/Wt accelerometer
 survey instrument		cognitive mental h.	cognitive mental h.	diet diary cognitive mental h.	mental h.	mental h.	mental h.		cognitive mental h.	diet diary cognitive mental h.
 linked data									consent for health and economic records*	
 response rate	16,568	13,135	14,875	11,622	9,003	11,261	9,665	8,874	9,841	8,851

# Next Steps A study of people born in 1989/90 (England)

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	2004 14	2005 15	2006 16	2007 17	2008 18	2009 19	2010 20		2015 25
 main respondent	study member	study member	study member	study member	study member	study member	study member		study member
 others	parents	parents	parents	parents					
 Survey instruments	mental h.		mental h.						Ht/Wt mental h.
 linked data	National Pupil Database		National Pupil Database						health, economic, crime consents
 response rate	15,770	13,539	12,439	11,801	10,430	9,799	8,682		7,702

- Higher Education Statistics Agency information on university participation and attainment
- Student Loans Company information



# MCS A study of people born in 2000/2 (UK)

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	2001/2	2004	2006	2008	2012	2015	2018
	9m	3	5	7	11	14	17
 main respondent	main parent	main parent	main parent	main parent	main parent	main parent	cohort member
 Others	partner	older siblings partner	older siblings partner	cohort member teacher partner	cohort member teacher partner	cohort member partner	main parent partner
 Medical		Ht/Wt	Ht/Wt	Ht/Wt accelerometer	Ht/Wt	Ht/Wt Saliva (DNA trio) accelerometer	Ht/Wt
 Survey instruments		cognitive mental h.	cognitive mental h.	cognitive mental h.	cognitive mental h.	time use record cognitive mental h.	cognitive mental h.
 Linked data		health records; education records; parents' and CM's economic records; police and criminal justice					
 response rate	18,552	15,590	15,246	13,857	13,827	11,726	10,625

# COVID-19 surveys

Wave	Dates	Context	Mode
Wave 1	May 2020	First national lockdown	Web
Wave 2	Sept/Oct 2020	Eased restrictions	Web
Wave 3	Feb/Mar 2021	Third national lockdown	Web → Telephone

Study	Age in 2020
MCS	19
Next Steps	30
BCS70	50
NCDS	62

# Typical information covered



## Birth



## School years



## Adult

Household composition  
Parental social class  
Obstetric history  
Smoking in pregnancy  
Pregnancy  
(problems, antenatal care)  
Labour  
(length, pain relief, problems)  
Birthweight, length

Household composition  
Parental social class  
Parental employment  
Financial circumstances  
Housing  
Health  
Cognitive tests  
Emotions and behaviour  
School  
Views and expectations  
Attainment

Household composition  
Employment  
Social class  
Income  
Housing  
Health (including biomarkers)  
Well-being and mental health  
Health-related behaviour  
Training and qualifications  
Basic skills  
Cognitive tests  
Views and expectations

# Types of research questions

- Prevalence (at different ages)
- Longitudinal trajectories
- Transitions
- Risk and protective factors
- Cross cohort differences
- Inequalities
- Predictors ('causes')
- Heterogeneity
- Consequences

# Measurement

Out-of-home Care  
Caring Responsibilities  
Childcare  
Social Care  
Social Service Contact

# Out-of-Home Care/In Care

# Out-of-home Care

About CM  
About parent  
About CM's child

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	NCDS	BCS	NS	MCS
CM Ever been in care	7,11, 16, 23, 33, 62	5, 10, 16, 30	14, 15, 16, 17	
Expected duration of foster care				3, 5, 7, 11, 14
Reason in care		10		3, 5, 7, 11, 14
Age first in care	23	10	14,17	
Age last in care	23	10		
Period in care		10	17	17
Number of occasions		10	14	
Own child been in care, age of taken into care	33			
Whether Parent in care at the time they left school				9m, 3, 5, 7, 11, 14,
Parent of CM in care (total period, longest period in care, whether in care at the time they left school)	23	5		9m, 3, 5, 7, 11, 14,
Household family grid – fostered status & siblings, adopted, biological	All			

# Caring responsibilities



# Caring Responsibilities

	NCDS	BCS	NS	MCS
Do you have any adopted children, step-children or foster children of whom you consider yourself to be a parent			25	
Caring responsibilities: Do you regularly take care of any children aged 14 or under who live here with you?/Relationship/			16, 17, 18, 19,	
Number of hours of caring responsibility			14, 15	
Do you regularly look after anyone who is ill, disabled or elderly and in need of care, without being paid? (Who)				17
Who do you care for			14, 15, 16	17
Number of hours spent caring for partner/ mother/father/parents or partner's mother/father/parents...	50, 62	38, 50		
Reason not looking for work (caring for elderly, ill relative, friend/Looking after home, family (including grandchildren), or friend)		42	25	3, 11, 14, 17
Frequency of missing school due to caring responsibilities /helping at home	16		14, 15, 16	

# COVID-19 Caring Responsibilities

	Covid-19 sweeps 1-3
Provision of help to others:  Frequency gave help in past seven days to anyone outside household affected by coronavirus	All

# Childcare

	NCDS	BCS	NS	MCS
Childcare arrangements (* e.g. breakfast club, after school club for childcare reasons)	33, 42	0, 5, 30 42	17, 18, 19, 20, 25	9m, 3, 5*, 7*
Age went to childcare				9m, 3,
Hours of childcare per week				9m, 3,
Amount paid for childcare	33	30		9m, 3,
Ever attended childcare				5
Affordability of childcare			17, 18, 19,	
More than one school ( near childcare, offers childcare)				11, 14

# Social Care

# Overview of social care measures

	NCDS	BCS	NS	MCS
Self assessed general health	7, 11,16, 33, 44, 46, 50, 55	5, 10, 16, 34, 42, 46	25	3, 5, 7, 11, 14, 17
Medical conditions/ *long term illness	0, 7, 11, 23, 26, 33, 42, 44, 46, 50, 55	0, 5, 10, 16, 26, 30, 34, 38, 42, 46	14*, 15*, 16*, 17*, 18*, 19*, 20*, 25*	9m, 3, 5, 7, 11, 14, 17
Linked Health admin. Data	England & Scotland	England & Scotland	England	England, Scotland & Wales
Benefits e.g. Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity benefit	7, 11,16, 23, 33, 42, 50, 55	0, 5, 10, 16, 26, 30, 34, 38, 42, 46	14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 25	9m, 3, 5, 7, 11, 14, 17
Registered disabled/ disabled	16, 23, 33, 42, 44, 46, 50, 55	26, 30, 34, 38, 42,	25	
Special Educational Needs *special school	7*, 11* 16,	5*, 10*, 16*,	NPD , 14, 15, 16, 17,	7, 11, 14
Gets help due to disability/problem	7, 16	10		3, 5, 7, 11, 14

	Covid-19 sweeps 1-3
Self-rated health	ALL
Longstanding illness	ALL
Vulnerable category	ALL
In the last four weeks, have you or someone you live with needed help with personal tasks (washing, dressing), or domestic tasks (shopping, providing meals) because you (or they) could not manage them alone?	2 & 3
Compared to before the Coronavirus outbreak in March 2020, has the amount of help that you now need changed?	2 & 3
In the last four weeks, who has provided you with the help you have needed? (response includes Paid/Professional help)	2 & 3
In the last four weeks, how many hours of help have you usually received each week?	2 & 3

# Social Service Contact



# Contact with Agencies

	NCDS	BCS	NS	MCS
Social services	7, 11, 16	5, 10 -16	14, 15, 16, 17	3*
Educational welfare services	7, 11, 16,	10, 16	14, 15, 16, 17	3*

\*spoken with... whose idea... satisfaction with


# Resources and access to data

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Data freely available to researchers, government analysts and third sector workers: <https://ukdataservice.ac.uk/>

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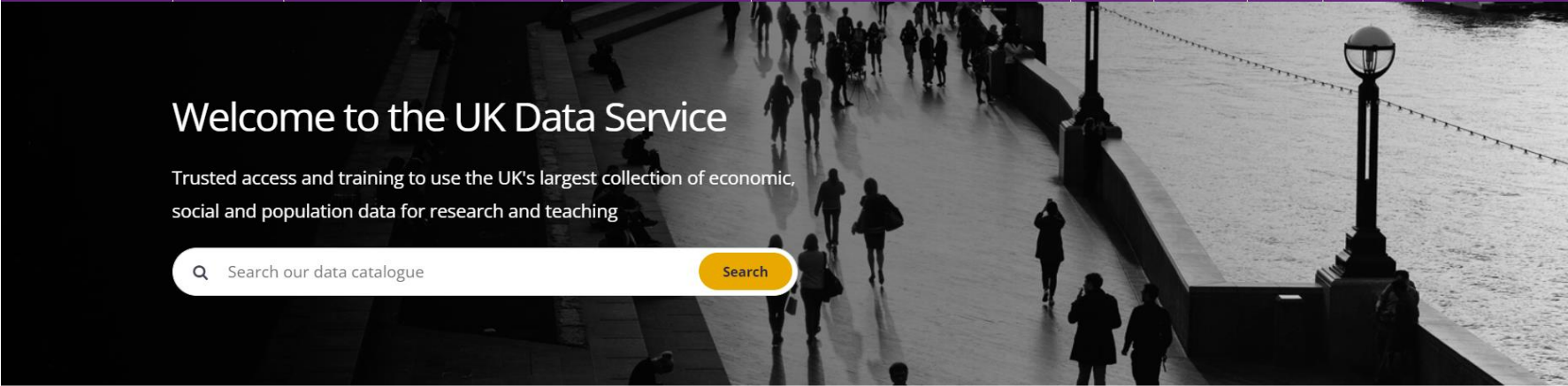
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# Welcome to the UK Data Service

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Key services



Cohort	Link
NCDS	<a href="http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=2000032">http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=2000032</a>
BCS70	<a href="http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=200001">http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=200001</a>
Next Steps	<a href="http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=2000030">http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=2000030</a>
MCS	<a href="http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=2000031">http://discover.ukdataservice.ac.uk/series/?sn=2000031</a>

# Available resources

- CLS website <https://cls.ucl.ac.uk/> and UKDS <https://ukdataservice.ac.uk/>
- User guides
  - Overview of measures; Response and weights
- Questionnaires
  - Exact question wording; Question routing; Variable names
- Data documentation
  - Data notes; Coding frames; Variables lists, including derived variables
- Technical reports
  - Sample and questionnaire design, development
  - Fieldwork, response, ethics
  - Coding, editing
- Data dictionaries
- Previous journal publications <https://cls.ucl.ac.uk/publications-and-resources/>

# SEARCH Closer Discovery (discovery.closer.ac.uk/)

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Item Type

☐ Studies (0)

☐ Sweeps (0)

☐ Datasets (0)

☒ Variables (-139)

☐ Questionnaires (0)

☐ Questions (+2)

More...

Refine

Reset

Study

Life Stage

Topic

Help



Sort by: 

Relevance

Item types: Variables  
Query: politics  
Search within: National Child Development Study

Results 1 to 50 of 139 (0.05 seconds)

	N8VOTE01
[VOTE01] CASI: Whether voted in the General Election (May 2005)	
<b>Politics</b>	
Study: <a href="#">National Child Development Study</a> / Sweep: <a href="#">Age 50 Survey (2008)</a> / Dataset: <a href="#">NCDS8 CAI Questionnaire (2008) Dataset</a>	
	N8VOTENW
[VOTENOW] CASI: Party that would vote for now	
<b>Politics</b>	
Study: <a href="#">National Child Development Study</a> / Sweep: <a href="#">Age 50 Survey (2008)</a> / Dataset: <a href="#">NCDS8 CAI Questionnaire (2008) Dataset</a>	
	N8VOTEWO
[VOTEWHO] CASI: Party voted for in the General Election (May2005)	
<b>Politics</b>	
Study: <a href="#">National Child Development Study</a> / Sweep: <a href="#">Age 50 Survey (2008)</a> / Dataset: <a href="#">NCDS8 CAI Questionnaire (2008) Dataset</a>	

# Training and Support

## [Forthcoming events](#)


Social Care Webinar, 20th Sept

Introduction to 1970 British Cohort Study, October 2023


‘Getting started’ Webinar, November 2023


<https://cls.ucl.ac.uk/events/>


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## Training and support

Welcome to the CLS training and support page. This page features recordings from past CLS training events, often with accompanying slides. Please use the menu below to navigate. If you're looking for recordings of our COVID-19 survey training, please head to our separate [COVID-19 training page](#). There are also many more training videos to explore on our [CLS YouTube Channel](#).

### Upcoming training events

For upcoming training events, please see our [events page](#). If you would like to hear about future training by email, as well as other CLS news, please [sign up](#) to our mailing list.

On this page:

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## Training videos on this page

# IOE.CLS Data User Support

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# Care Leavers and their Children: An intergenerational perspective



# Project Overview

- This study is one of the first to examine the experiences of care leavers who became parents and the intergenerational impact on their children's adjustment.
- We use information from the 1970 British Cohort Study (BCS70) and the 2000/2 Millennium Cohort Study (MCS),
- In BCS70 we are also able to compare against the experiences of cohort members who themselves spent time in out of home care

Project Timeline: March 2021 – Sept 2023

# Motivation

In England there are currently around 80,000 children in local authority care, representing 0.7% of the total child population (DfE, 2022)

Care leavers have an increased risk of

- **Low educational attainment** (Forsman, 2020; O'Higgins et al., 2017; Sebba et al., 2015)
- **Unemployment and low SES** (Boddy et al., 2020; Buehler et al., 2000; Naccarato et al., 2010; Cameron *et al.*, 2018; Osterberg et al., 2016)
- **Unstable family relationships and early parenthood** (Botchway et al., 2014; Roberts et al., 2017; Svoboda et al., 2012)
- **Poor mental and physical health** (Cheung et al., 1997; Parsons & Schoon, 2022; Martin et al., 2014; Murray et al., Sacker, 2020; Rees & Stein, 2016)

Do these risks continue in the second generation?

# 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?
  - Out of Home Care Experience and Health and Well-being during the COVID-19 Pandemic
- **RQ3:** Focusing on care-experience families, what are the factors and processes that promote positive development among children of care-experienced parents?

# Project Outputs

Parsons, S. & Schoon, I. (2021). **Descriptive profile of mothers by their experience of out-of-home care in childhood: evidence from the UK Millennium Cohort Study.** Quantitative Social Science Working Paper No. 21-34.

Parsons, S. Fitzsimons, E. & Schoon, I. (2022). **Intergenerational transmission of educational disadvantage: Educational progression of children of care leavers compared to other children in a general population sample.** CLS Working Paper 2022/7. London: UCL Centre for Longitudinal Studies and British Education Research Journal

Parsons, S., Schoon, I. & Fitzsimons, E. (2022). **Evidence from the UK Millennium Cohort Study. Teenage children of mothers who experienced out-of-home care: How are they doing?** Quantitative Social Science Working Paper No. 22-08.

Parsons, S. & Schoon, I. (2022). **Does the trauma associated with out-of-home care transmit across generations? Evidence from the 1970 British Cohort Study during a major health pandemic.** *BMJ Open*;12:e056736. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2021-056736

Fitzsimons, E., Parsons, S. & Schoon, I. (2023). **The relationship between maternal care experience and early child development: Evidence from the UK.** CLS Working Paper 2023/6. London: UCL Centre for Longitudinal Studies.

[https://cls.ucl.ac.uk/cls\\_research/long-term-outcomes-for-care-experienced-parents-and-children-evidence-of-risk-and-resilience-from-two-british-cohort-studies/](https://cls.ucl.ac.uk/cls_research/long-term-outcomes-for-care-experienced-parents-and-children-evidence-of-risk-and-resilience-from-two-british-cohort-studies/)



# How mother care-experience captured in BCS70

## Mother (1975 – child age 5)

Did the mother herself, as far as she can remember, ever spend more than a short time away from her parents as a child?

- Yes – fostered / in care
- Yes – other reason
- No
- Not known

# How cohort child care-experience captured in BCS70

<p><b>Cohort member (1975 – age 5)</b> Has the child ever been in any of the following situations?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Foster parents' home</li><li>• Assessment centre</li><li>• Family group home</li><li>• Children's home</li></ul>	<p><b>Cohort member (1980 – age 10)</b> Has the child ever been in care (voluntary or statutory), now or in the past?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes – in care now</li><li>• Yes – in care in past</li><li>• No, never been in care</li><li>• Not known</li></ul>
<p><b>Cohort member (1986 – age 16)</b> Has the teenager ever been subject to any of the following orders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Residential care</li><li>• Place of safety order</li></ul>	<p><b>Cohort member (2000 – age 30)</b> Can I just check before the age of 17 did you spend any time living in any of these places?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes, in local authority children's home</li><li>• Yes, with local authority foster parents</li><li>• Yes, in voluntary society children's home</li><li>• Yes, with voluntary society foster parents</li><li>• No</li></ul>

# How parent care-experience captured in MCS

## Parent (2000/2 2004/5 – child age 9 months, child age 3)

Before the age of 17 did you spend any time living away from both of your parents?

If YES, Where did you mainly live during this time?

- **Local authority children's home**
- **Voluntary society children's home**
- **Children's home - not sure which type**
- **Local authority foster parents**
- **Voluntary society foster parents**
- **Foster parents - not sure which type**
- Boarding school
- Living with relatives
- Prison/Young Offenders Institute/Borstal
- Some other place



# Prevalence

## BCS70 (N=12,740)

- 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.
- **No Mother OHC – Child OHC: 2.9%; Mother OHC – Child OHC: 11.3%**

## MCS (N=18,810)

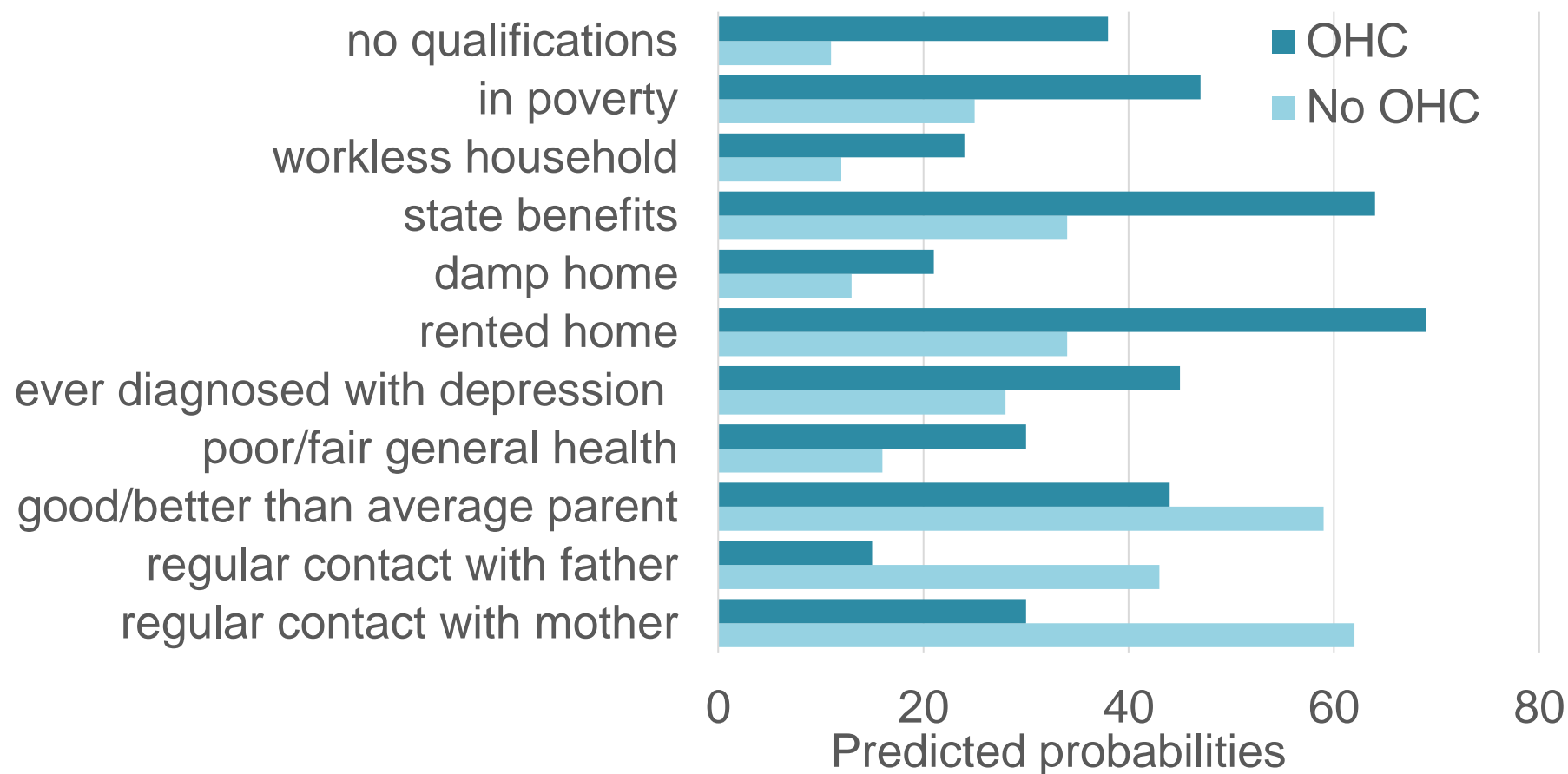
- N=456 (**2.4%**) CMs had a care-experienced parent
- N=304 mother; N=142 father; N=10 mother and father



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

- demographic characteristics and family status at the birth of the cohort child
- experiences during pregnancy and childbirth outcomes
- employment and financial situation
- housing conditions, home and local environment
- parenting style and early indicators of the mother-child relationship
- health, health behaviours and general wellbeing.

Mothers who experienced OHC in their childhood have poorer socio-economic and psycho-social resources available to them in adulthood



## Key messages

- Female care-leavers who become mothers experience disadvantage in a myriad of ways during their child's earliest years.
- Disadvantages are highly likely to negatively impact the future development of their children, thereby perpetuating the intergenerational transmission of disadvantage associated with OHC.
- That many mothers with OHC experience have left school with low levels of qualifications is a key area policy can address
- The provision of adequate housing for young mothers who grew up under the guardianship of the state is also a vital support structure that must be put into place

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

- **MCS:** Extent of educational inequality of children of care-leavers from school entry to public examinations at age 16.
- **MCS:** Early post-16 education transitions.
- **BCS70:** Education and Employment outcomes at age 26
- **MCS & BCS70:** Health and wellbeing outcomes.

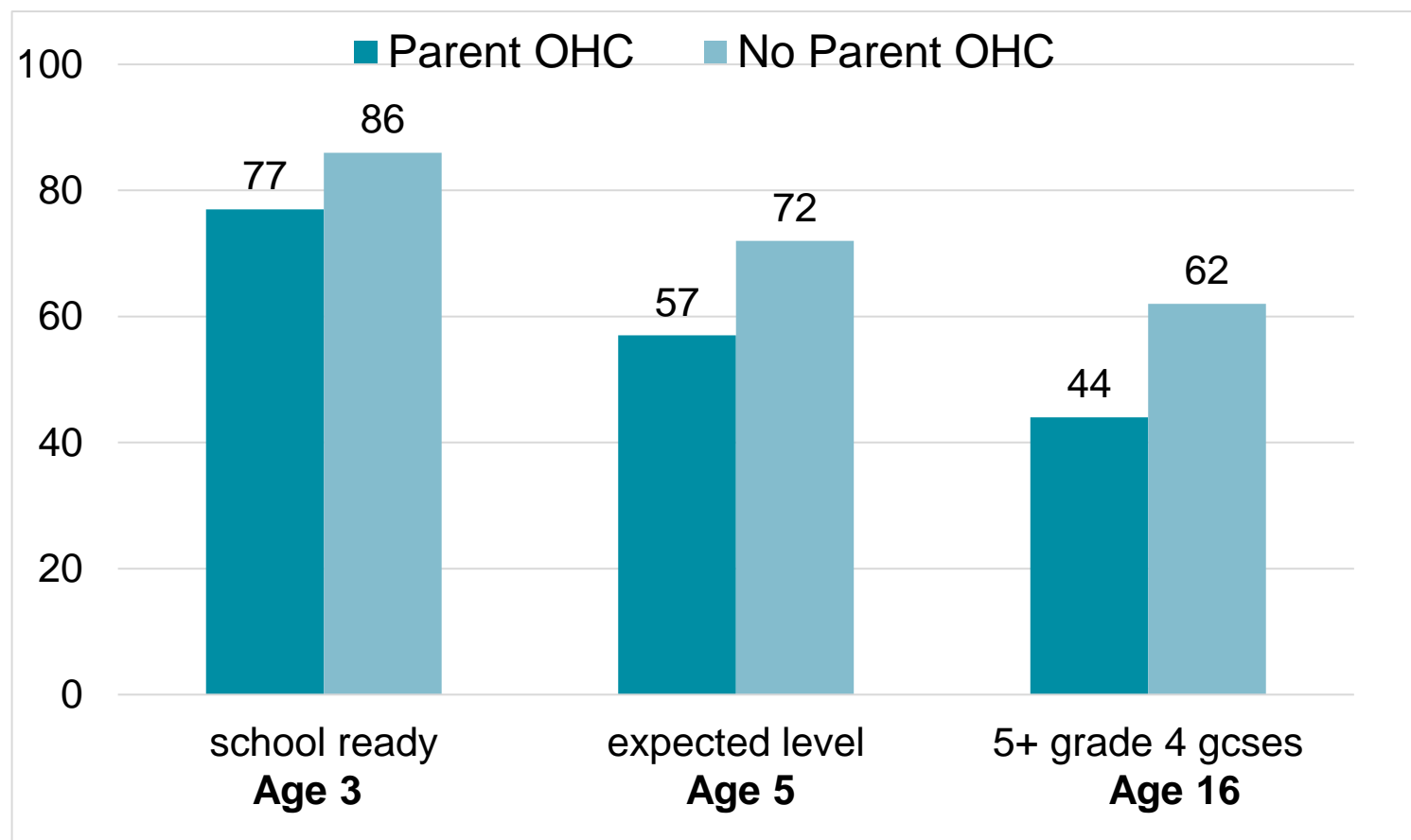
# MCS: Educational inequality

## Assessment of Educational Attainment

- **Bracken School Readiness Assessment (BSRA-R) at age 3:** a screening instrument to assess the 'readiness' of a child for formal education by testing their knowledge and understanding of basic concepts such as colours, letters, numbers, size comparisons and shapes.
- **Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) at age 5:** completed by teachers in the final term of reception year in primary school. It is intended to provide a reliable, valid and accurate assessment of each child's development across six areas of learning: personal, social, and emotional development; communication, language, and literacy; mathematical development; knowledge and understanding of the world; physical development; and creative development.
- **GCSE exams by age 16:** The MCS teenagers sat their GCSEs in 2016/2017 and reported their grades when interviewed in 2018. Here we identified the proportion of students who got five or more 'good grade' GCSE exam passes including English language and Maths.

# MCS: Educational inequality

% of children assessed at the expected threshold of achievement at age 3, 5 and 16 by parent OHC experience





# 5+ Grade 4 or higher GCSEs at age 16

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M1: Parent OHC experience

M2: M1 + par edu + work status

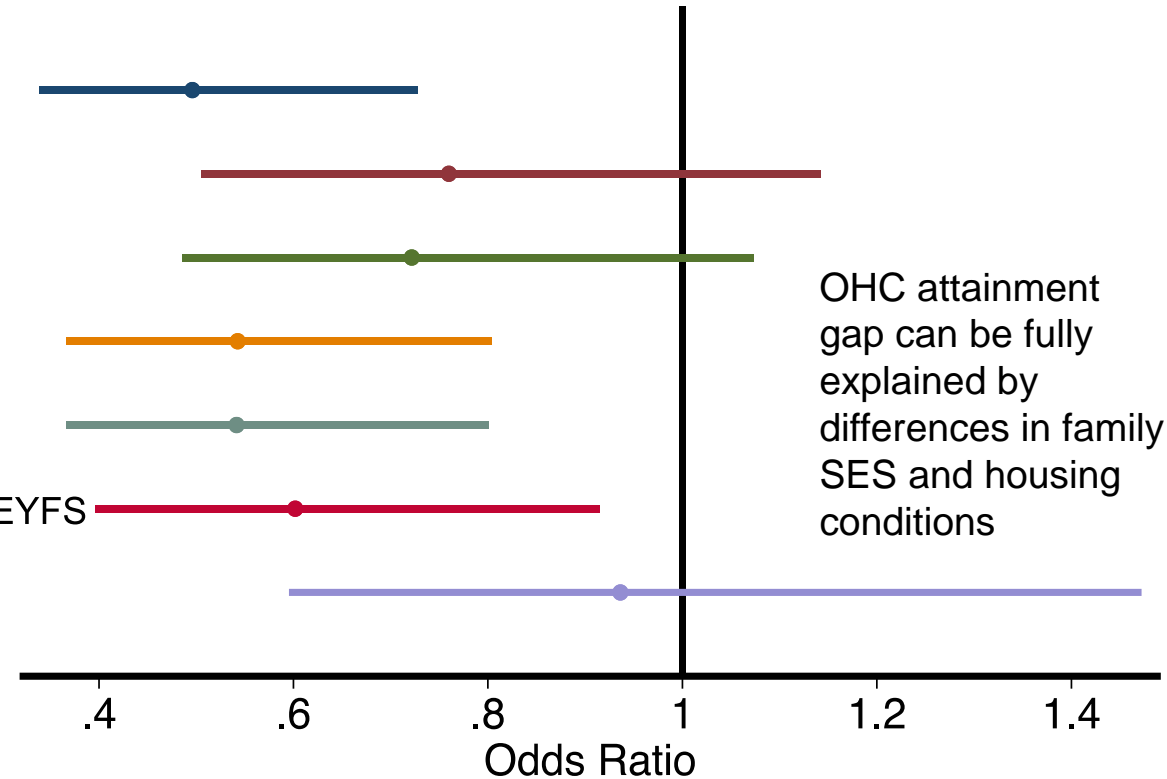
M3: M1 + area dep + housing

M4: M1 + family status

M5: M1 + parent health

M6: M1 + child sex + ethnicity + Bracken + EYFS

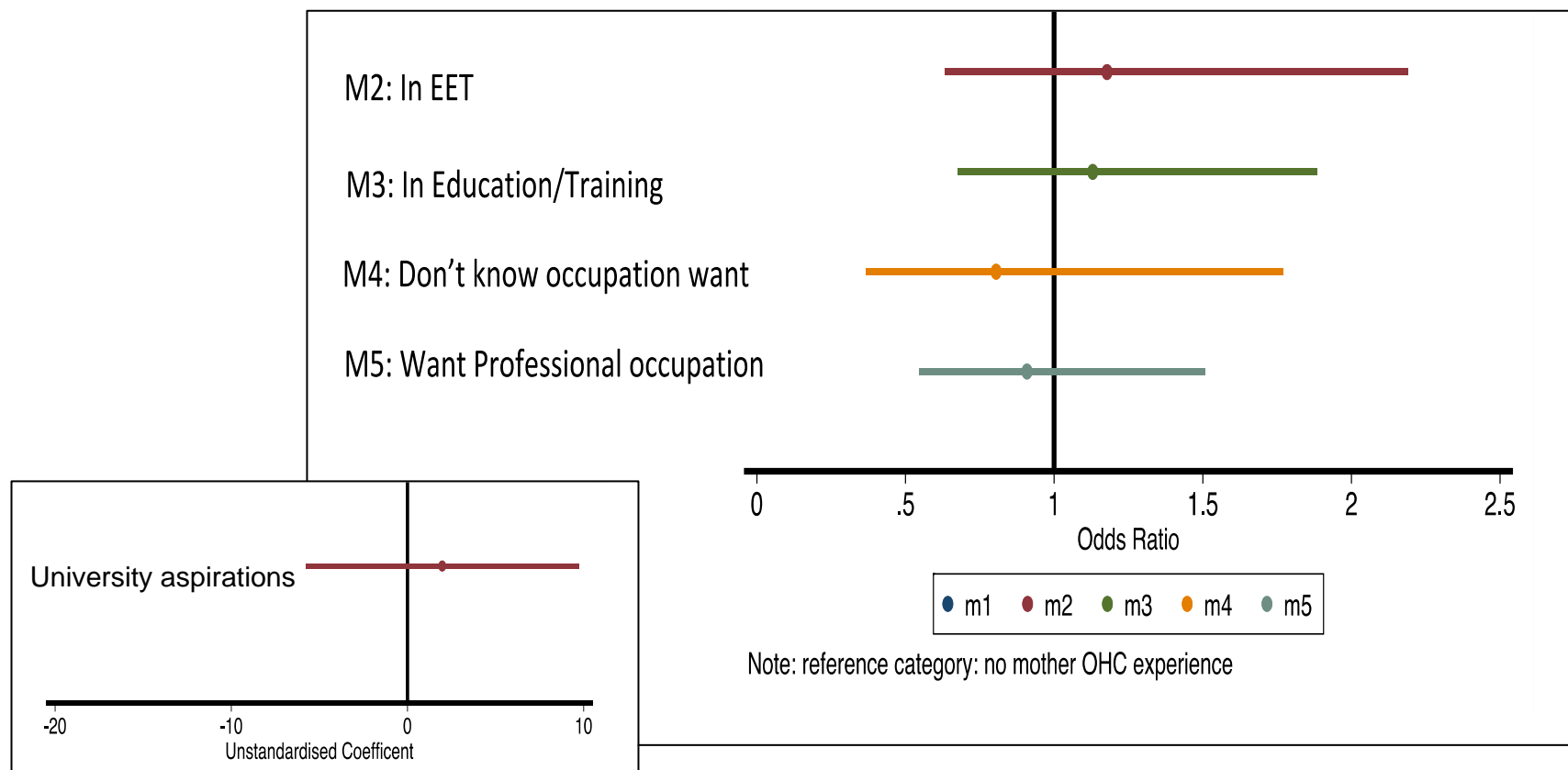
M7: M1 + all measures



OHC attainment  
gap can be fully  
explained by  
differences in family  
SES and housing  
conditions

Note: reference category: no parent OHC experience

# MCS: Post-16 transitions



## Key messages

- Our analysis has highlighted how crucial parental education levels, employment and housing conditions are in shaping the education outcomes for children of care leavers and for successful post-16 aspirations and transitions.
- Teenage children of care leavers demonstrate resilience and optimism for their future.
- The findings are just as pertinent for stopping the intergenerational transmission of disadvantage among more recent care leavers and their (future) children: care-leavers today remain more likely to be poorly educated and to be in poor housing and to experience homelessness.
- It is not parental OHC experience *per se*, but the additional risk factors experienced by care leavers that affect the educational progression and attainment of their children.

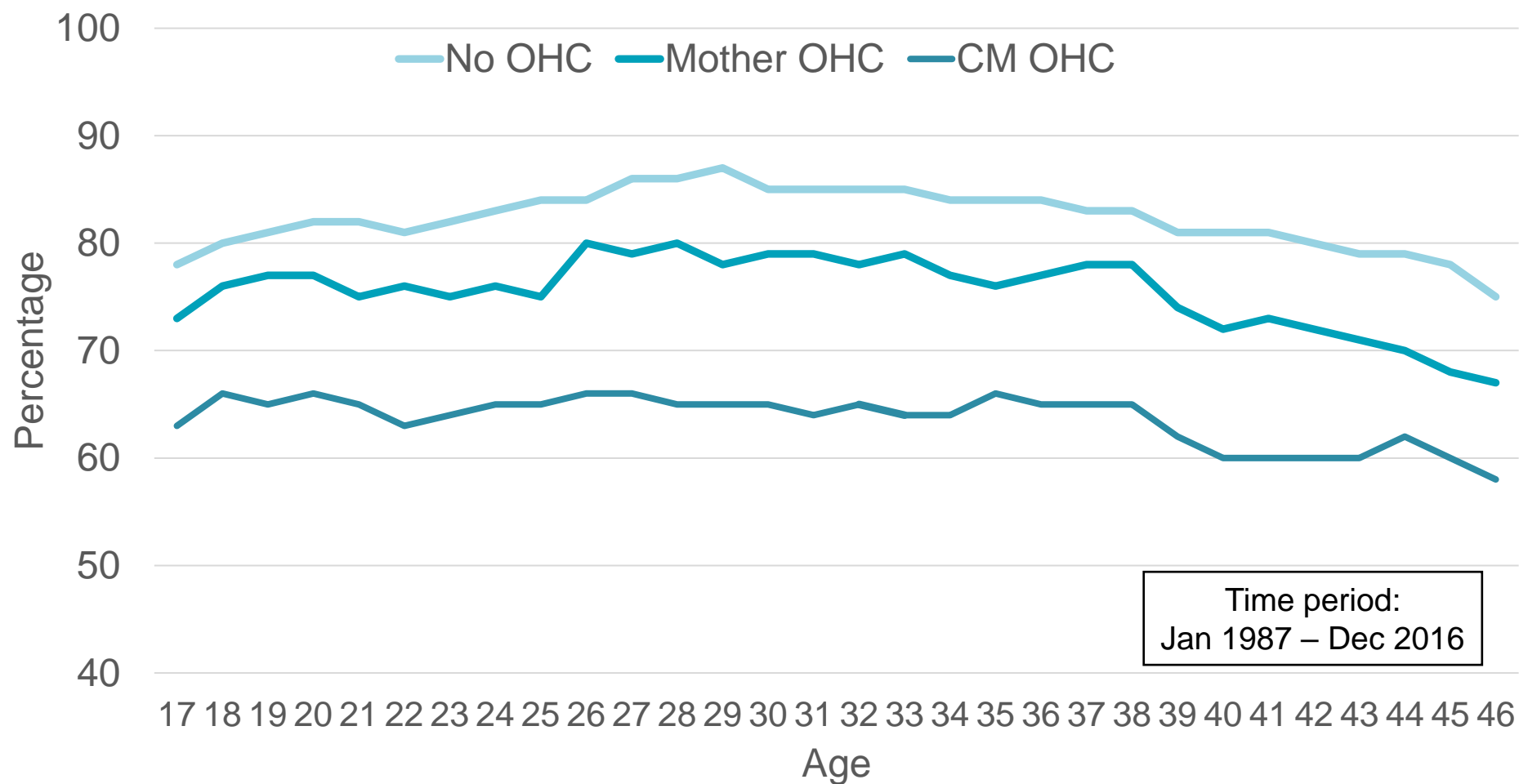
## BCS70

### Education and Employment outcomes at age 26

	MEN			WOMEN		
	No OHC	Mother OHC	CM OHC	No OHC	Mother OHC	CM OHC
<b>None</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>NVQ1</b>	22	26	25	19	20	23
<b>NVQ2</b>	34	34	33	38	37	34
<b>NVQ3</b>	15	10	13	15	11	11
<b>NVQ4+</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>N</b>	6078	190	311	5670	192	251

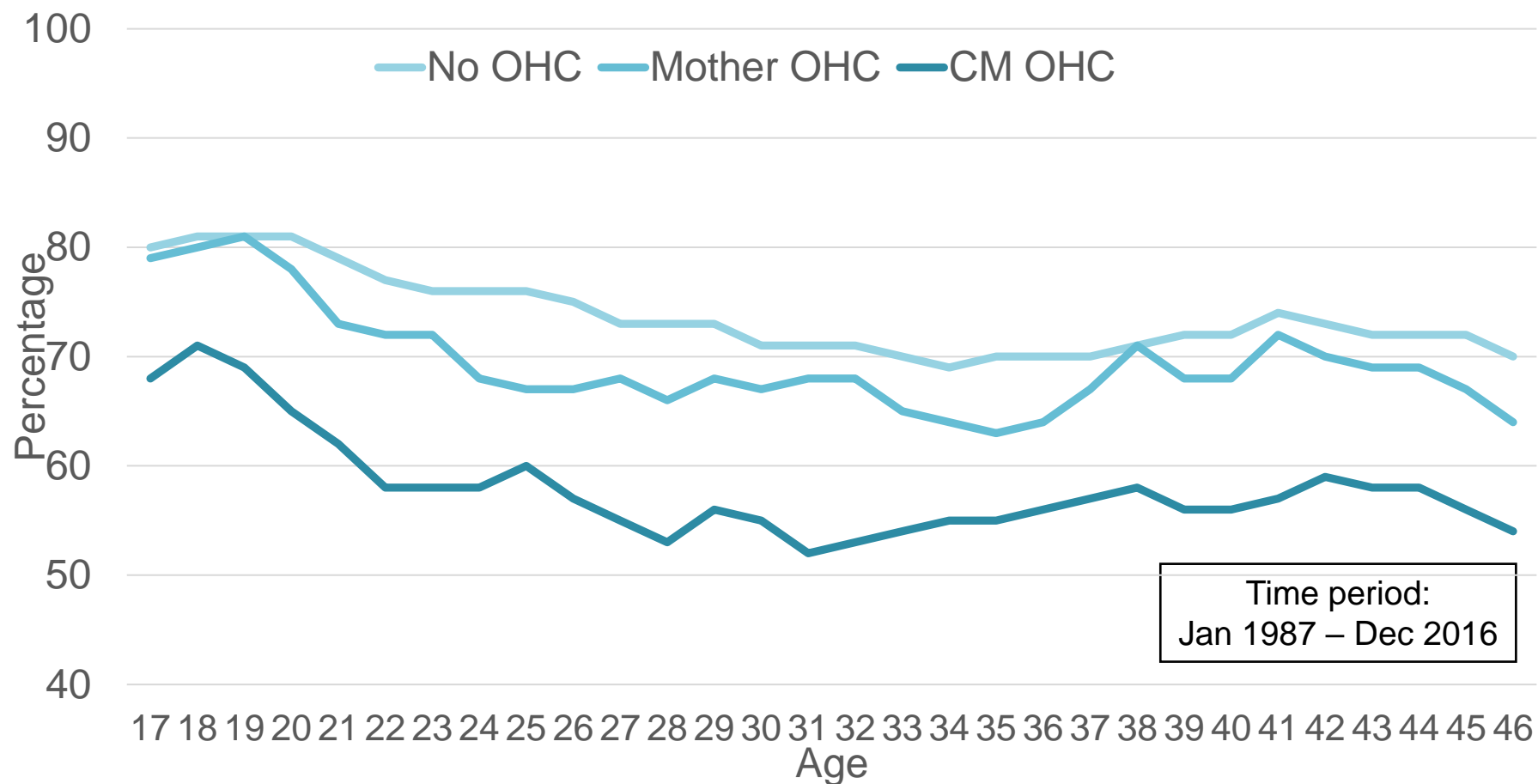
# Economic Activity Histories: age 17-46

## Men: % in EET



# Economic Activity Histories: age 17-46

## Women: % in EET

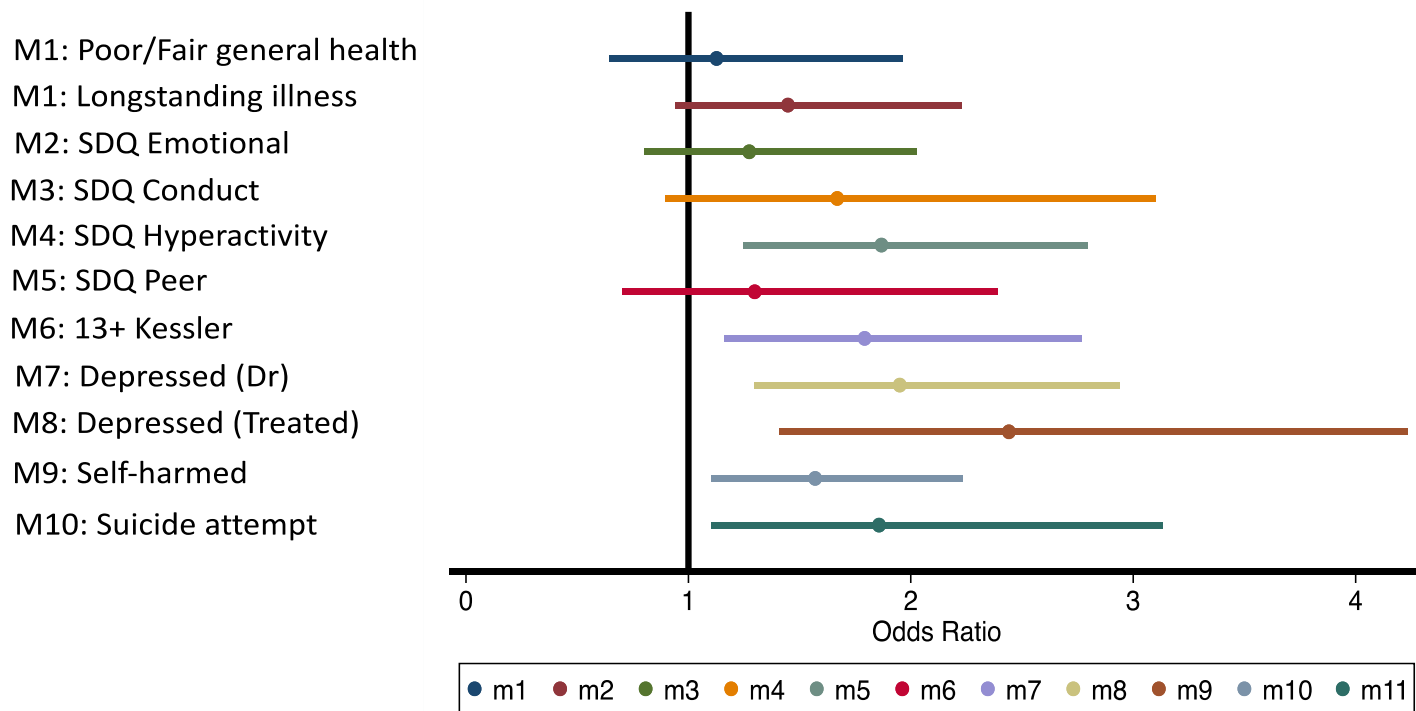


## Health and Wellbeing: a long shadow of parental care-experience

- For health and wellbeing outcomes we have used both MCS and the older 1970 cohort and found that OHC experience casts a very long shadow.
- For BCS70, we additionally compare experiences of children of care leavers and those who experienced care themselves

# MCS (age 17)

## Health and Wellbeing outcomes

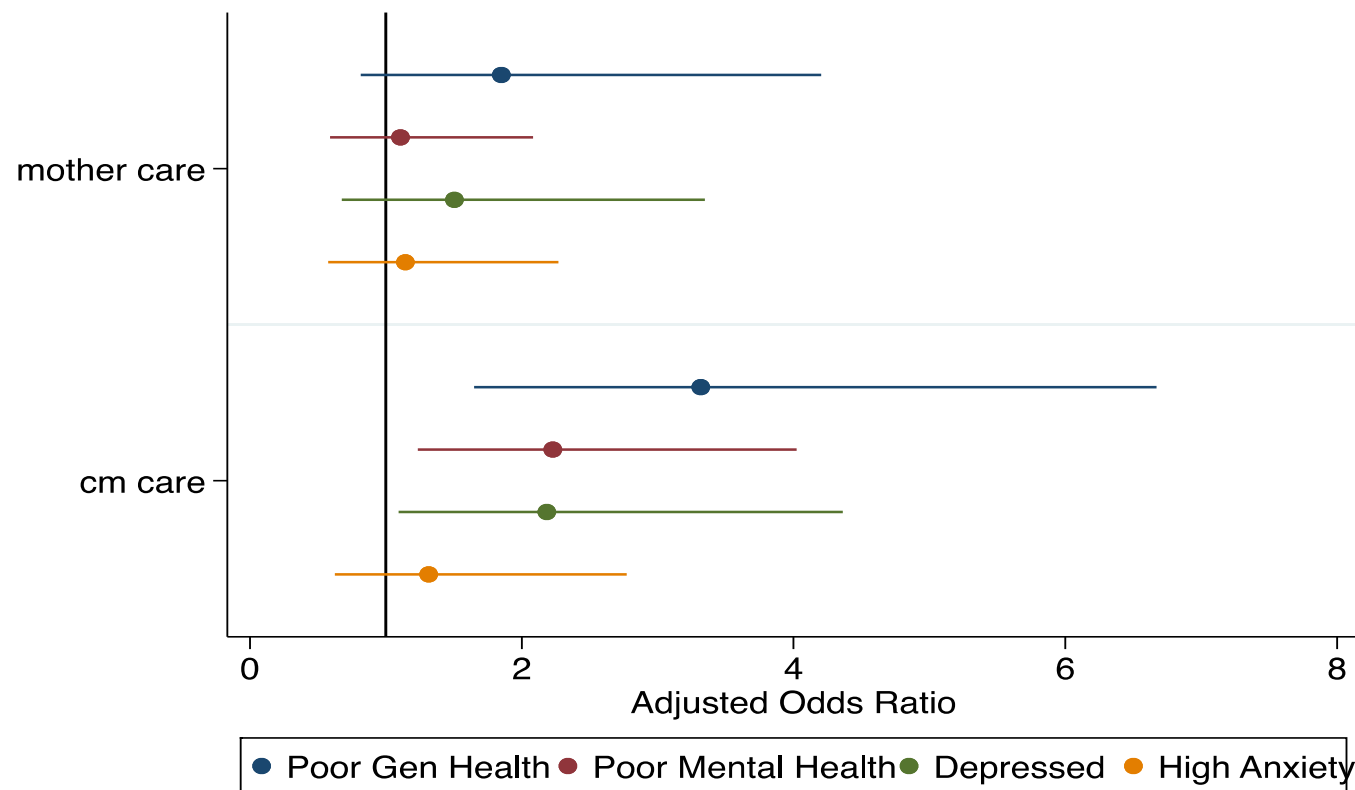


Note: reference category: no mother OHC experience



# BCS70 (age 50)

## General Health & Mental Health outcomes



Note: reference category: no care experience

## Key messages

- Parental care-experience casts a very long shadow on the mental wellbeing of their teenage children - the teenagers reported higher levels of behavioural and mental health problems, including self-harm and suicide attempts
- This constellation of negative mental wellbeing outcomes clearly highlights the vital need to better support families with care-experience across the generations and for more research to understand what the key drivers of the negative associations are.
- In the older 1970 cohort, we found those with direct out-of-home care experience some 30-40+ years earlier, are at a greater risk of reporting poor general and mental health and higher levels of depression during the pandemic, but found evidence of resilience among those whose mother had care experience

## RQ3: What are the factors and processes that promote positive development among children of care-experienced parents?

- For this part of our research we have focused exclusively on the MCS mothers who had OHC experience before the age of 17, acknowledging and identifying the **heterogeneity of experience among care leavers**, and how educational and wellbeing outcomes for their teenage children vary.

# Heterogeneity of experience among care leavers

## Three groups of care-experienced mothers

- **Resilient:** 27% mothers reported relative positive adult adjustment
- **Impoverished:** 39% comprised of mainly white younger single mothers who are poorly educated, living in a workless household, in rented accommodation and deprived areas
- **Distressed:** 34% were mothers also mainly white, poorly educated, living in rented accommodation, in deprived areas, but also with relative high levels of mental health problems who experienced more chaotic lives.

## How the three groups compare (1)

	Resilient	Impoverished	Distressed
No or low qualifications	.21	<b>.72</b>	<b>.66</b>
Teenage mother	.05	<b>.36</b>	.12
Single mother	.02	<b>.66</b>	.21
Has older children	.67	.43	<b>.89</b>
State benefits	.33	<b>.96</b>	<b>.96</b>
Poverty	.13	<b>.94</b>	<b>.85</b>
Workless household	.05	<b>.81</b>	.56
Bottom 2 deciles IMD	.21	<b>.72</b>	.50
Rented home	.44	<b>.99</b>	<b>.94</b>
Overcrowded home	.29	.17	<b>.76</b>
Area not good area for children	.47	<b>.80</b>	<b>.78</b>
N	83	119	103

## How the three groups compare (2)

	Resilient	Impoverished	Distressed
Partner used force	.10	.12	<b>.21</b>
Disorganised home	.17	.07	<b>.39</b>
Can't hear oneself think at home	.17	.22	<b>.63</b>
Not a calm atmosphere at home	.06	.07	<b>.42</b>
Longstanding illness	.24	.27	<b>.44</b>
Diagnosed depression	.40	.49	<b>.66</b>
High malaise score	.18	.28	<b>.42</b>
Recreational drugs	.10	.09	<b>.22</b>
Smokes	.39	<b>.87</b>	<b>.77</b>
N	83	119	103

## Differences in children's education and wellbeing outcomes by their mother's adjustment?

	Resilient	Impoverished	Distressed
Five+ good grade GCSE exams	0.53	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.29</b>
How likely go to university: 0-100%	0.51	0.45	0.40
Diagnosed depression	0.19	0.20	0.21
Ever treated for depression	0.11	0.07	0.06
Self-harmed: any	0.43	0.36	0.34
Attempted suicide	0.13	0.16	0.17
N(100%)	83	103	119

Note: Adjusted margins - bold indicates proportions significantly different ( $p < .05$ ) from Resilient group

## Final comments

- Intergenerational transmission of disadvantage and trauma
- Evidence of resilience
- Importance education and qualifications have for enabling resilience
- Need for on-going access to support structures to limit the long shadow of care experience



## Summary: strengths and limitations

- Use of two British longitudinal birth cohort studies
- A rare opportunity to examine the intergenerational transmission of disadvantage
- How many people with care-experience did not agree to take part in the studies?
- Findings might thus show a more positive picture of the challenges faced by the children of care leavers who became mothers.

Thank you!  
Questions? Comments?

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Publications are available on the project web page:  
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# IOE.CLS Data User Support

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