



Common risk factors for children, young people and families at risk of poor outcomes

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Local partnerships making things happen

Introduction

- CYPP half year review identified 5 areas where outcomes targets most at risk.
- All partners contributed to review, areas agreed by Integrated Strategic Commissioning Board:
 - Under 18 conception
 - Poor outcomes at Key Stage 3
 - Attendance and persistent absence
 - Numbers of Looked After Children (LAC)
 - Timeliness of Reviews for LAC
- Continuation of trend of a persistent cluster of poor outcomes for young people in Leeds
- Board request more information on ‘common factors’ underpinning these poor outcomes

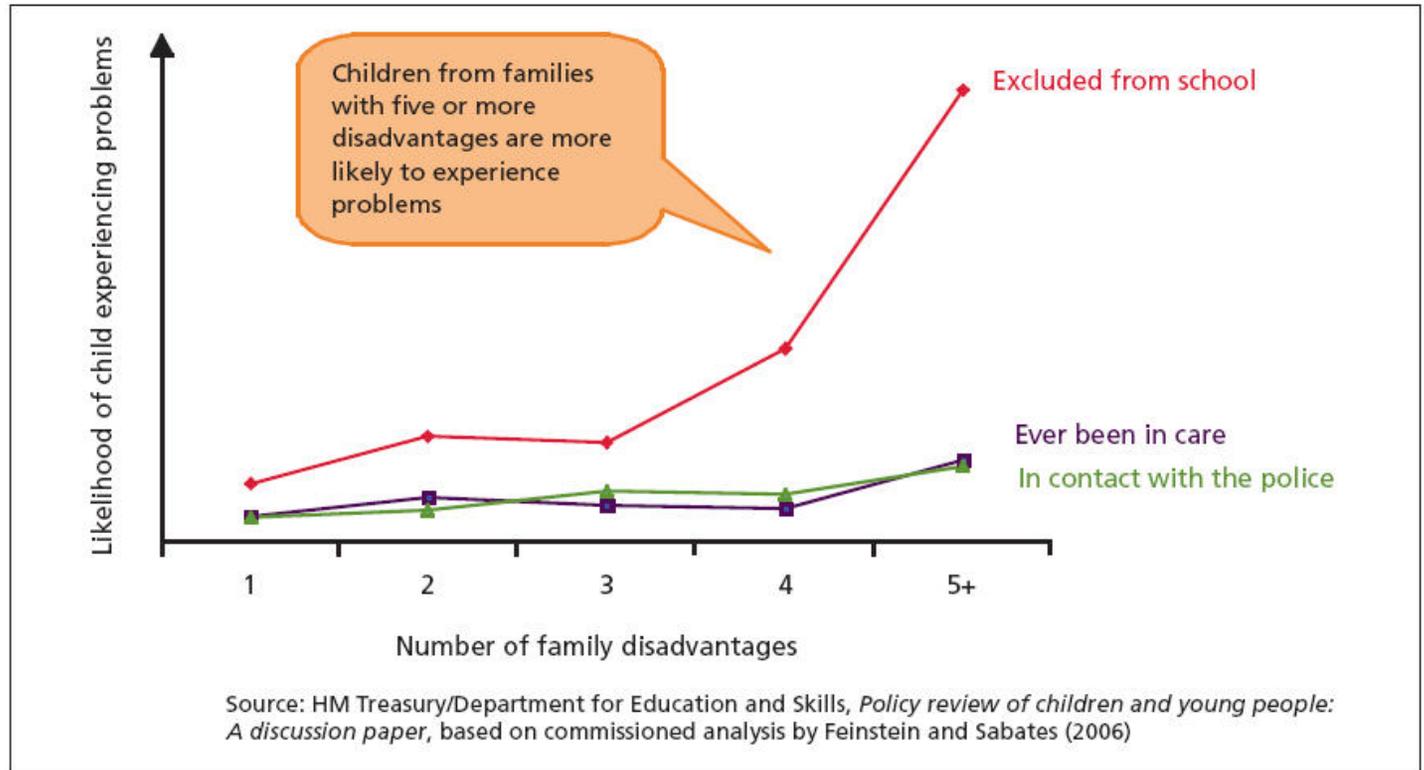


Methodology

- Existing research
- Data collection and matching of cohorts
- Analyse commonality of cohorts
- Investigate common factors and characteristics

National Research

Figure 5. Likelihood of poor child outcomes at age 14 by number of family disadvantages

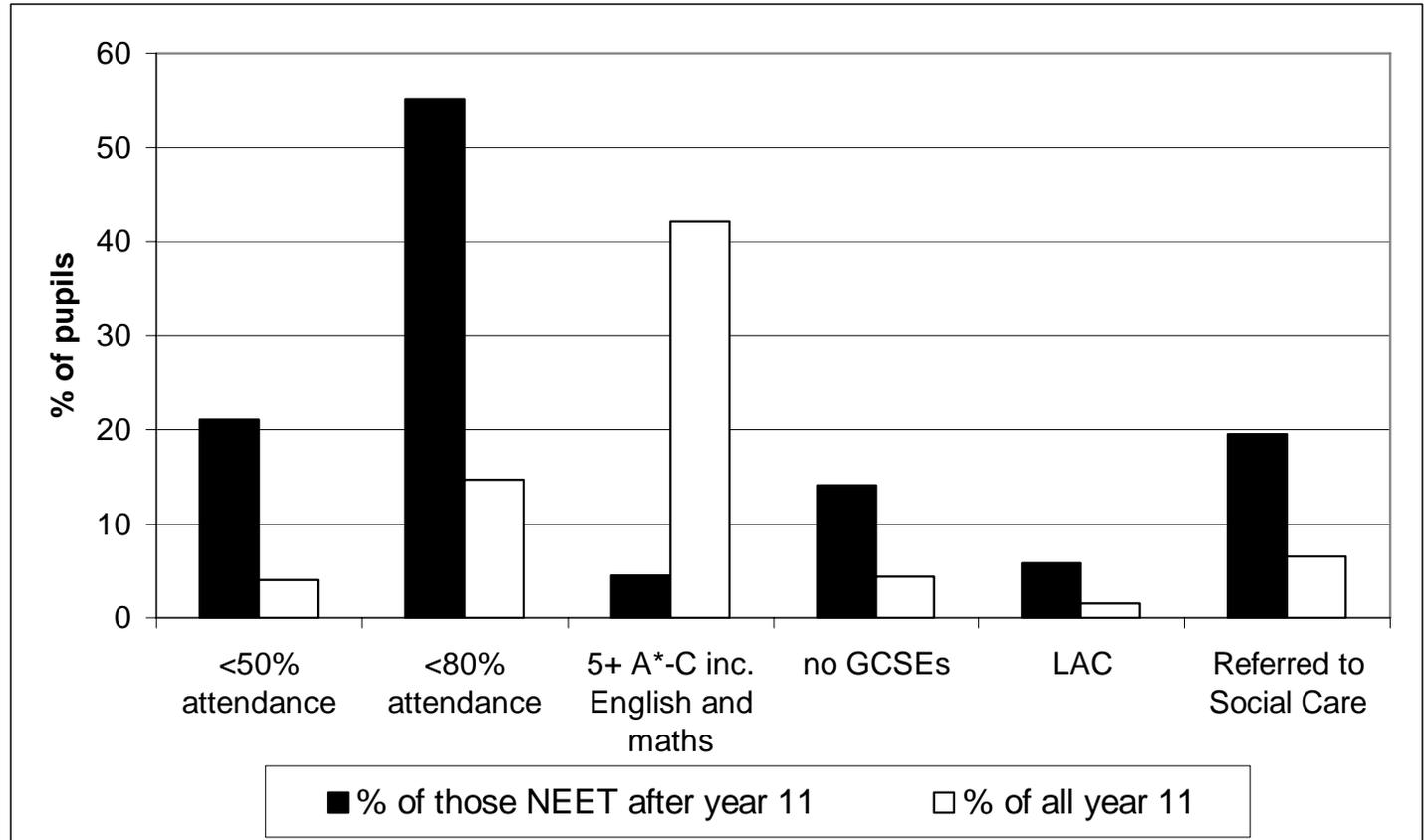




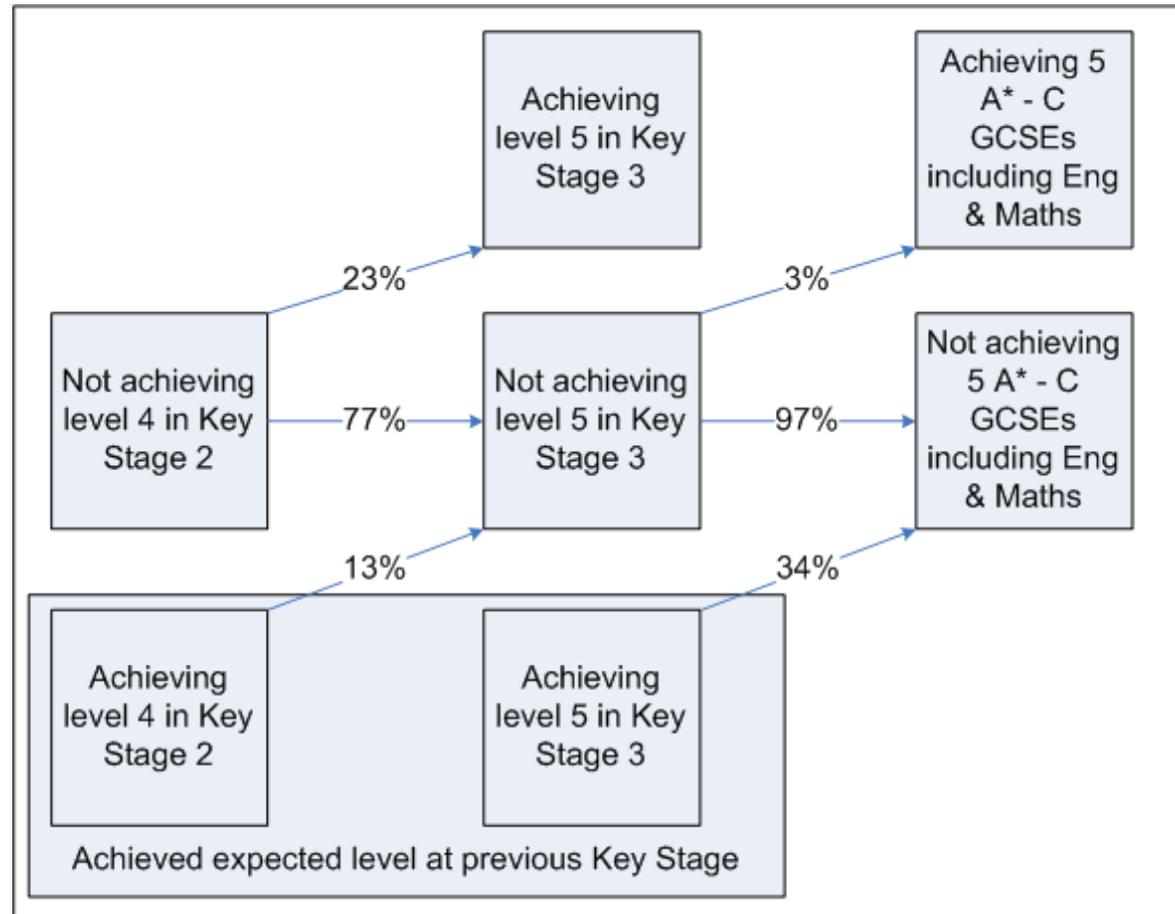
National Research

- Risk Factors from Policy Review
 - No parent in family is in work
 - Family lives in poor quality or overcrowded housing
 - No parent has any qualifications
 - Mother has mental health problems
 - At least one parent has long-standing illness, disability or infirmity
 - Family has low income
 - Family cannot afford a number of food and clothing items

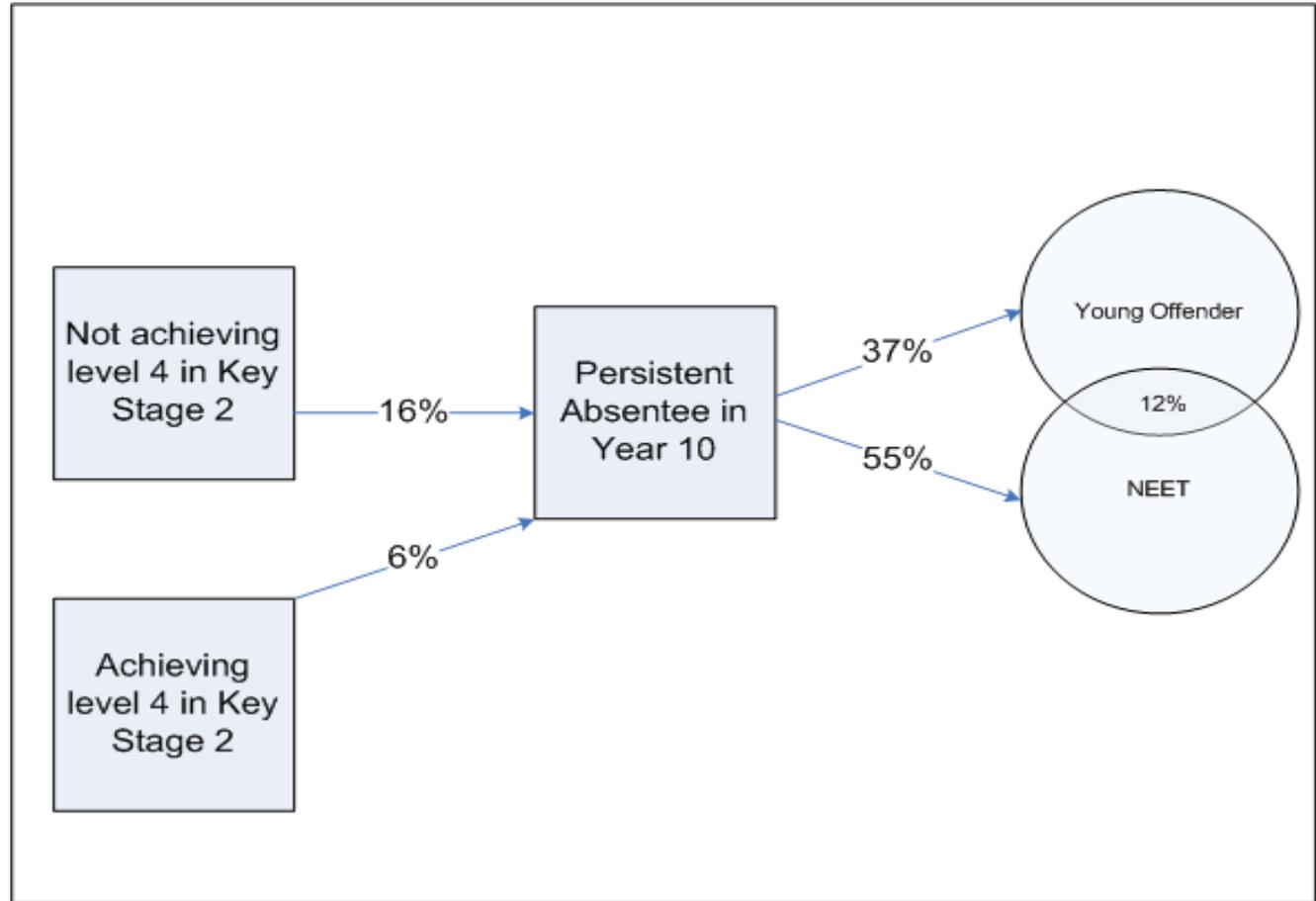
Commonality of cohorts: NEET



Path to poor outcomes at Key Stage 4



The path to disengagement



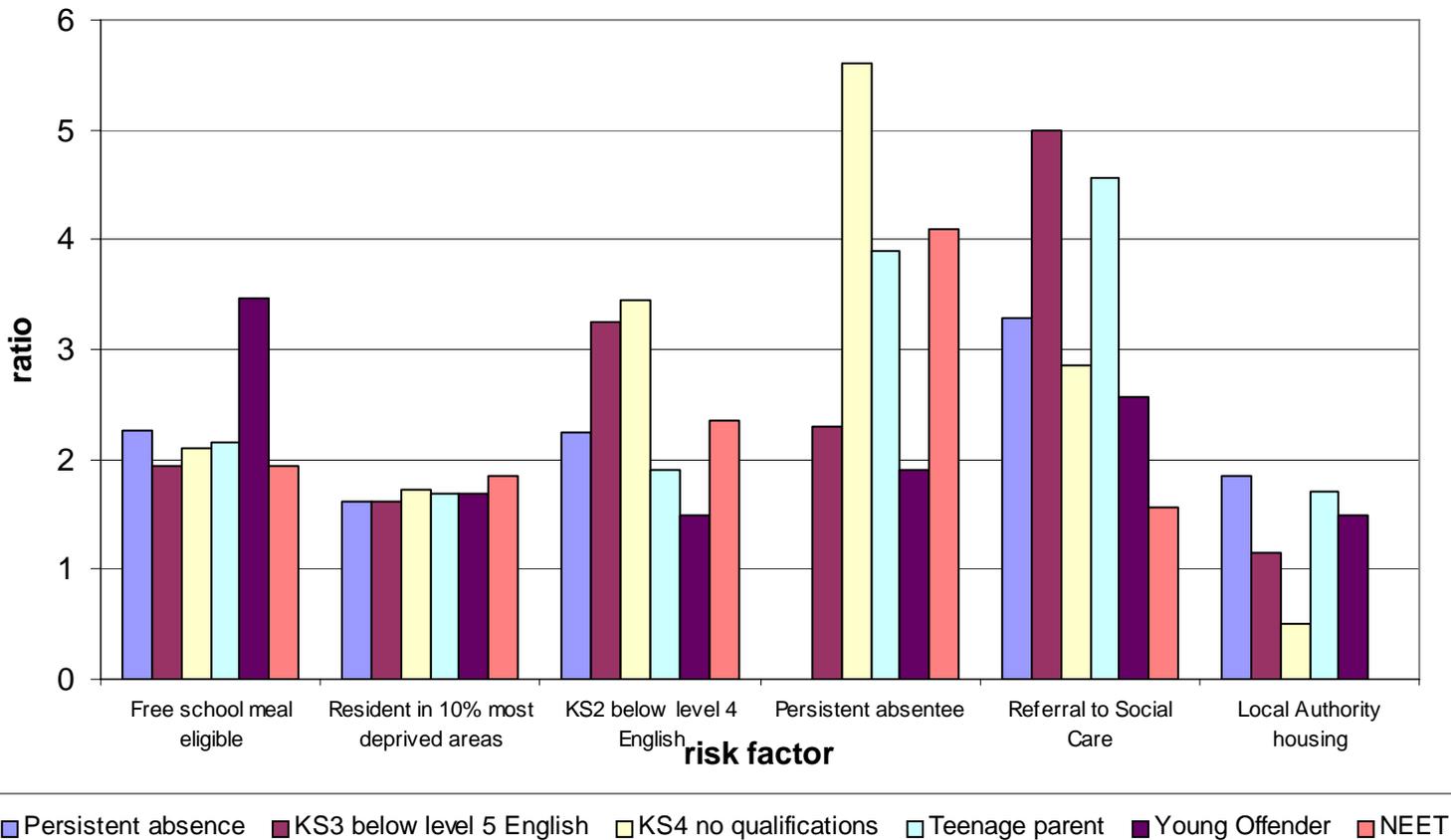


Common Factors

- Free school meal eligibility
- Residence in deprived areas
- ACORN geodemographic data
- School attendance
- Exclusions from school
- Previous attainment
- Referrals to Social Care
- Residence in Local Authority housing
- Ethnicity
- Special Education Needs

Common factors analysis

The ratio of the proportion of each poor outcome experiencing each risk factor to the proportion of all children experiencing the risk factor (i.e. value of 2 means young people with that risk factor are twice as likely to have poor outcome)



Common factors: Some other key facts

- A third of persistent absentees were young offenders, 10% achieved 5+ A*-C (inc. English and maths), half did not achieve level 4 at KS2, a quarter had been referred to Social Care
- Half of referrals to Social Care and 61% of LAC are in 10% most deprived areas
- A third of young offenders and half of NEET did not achieve level 4 in KS2
- A third of teenage parents had been referred to Social Care, 39% were PA in the year before referral for teenage parenthood



Combination of factors

- 4 factors – referral to Social Care, eligible for FSM, below level 4 in Key Stage 2, resident in local authority housing

	Key Stage 3 outcomes	
	% not achieving level 5	% of those not achieving level 5
One or more risk factors	61	87
All four risk factors	97	4

Conclusions

- There is significant cross-over between cohorts experiencing poor outcomes
- 3 key cohorts
 - Making a good start
 - Ensuring engagement of 5-12 year olds
 - Re-engagement of 12+
- Key risk factors are related to poverty
- Key indicators of future risk:
 - Attendance
 - Attainment in primary school
 - Involvement of services i.e. Social Care, Housing
- Once a young person is on the path to poor outcomes it is difficult to escape



Recommendations

- Informed CYPP
- Inform review of MAPs
- Link to levels of need and CAF
- Inform development of 'Think Family' approach
- Develop co-ordinated prevention and intervention strategies
- Disseminate research findings to front-line workers
- Improved use of information
- Further research
 - Resilience
 - Case studies
 - How effectively services identify risk and target resources