



Ipsos MORI
Social Research Institute

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Troubled Families Programme

National Evaluation

Family survey – Additional analysis

Conducted by Ipsos MORI on behalf of MHCLG



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Executive Summary

Executive Summary

This report provides additional analysis of the longitudinal family survey data collected for the evaluation of the Troubled Families Programme. The [initial family survey](#) was published in 2017 and the [follow-up family survey](#) was published in 2019.

The initial family survey interviewed around 1,200 families in 2015 and the follow-up survey interviewed around 600 of the same families two years later to look at how their lives had changed.

The family survey includes questions on some areas that are not covered by the analysis of national and local data carried out by MHCLG as part of the Troubled Families evaluation. Therefore, it complements the national data analysis by providing additional information.

The initial family survey provided a rich picture of families lives and needs. The follow-up family survey report showed whether there had been significant changes in families lives over time. This additional analysis looks firstly at changes over time for different subgroups and secondly at variation for subgroups compared with the average among follow-up families (this shows us how needs differ for different groups).

Overall, there are positive changes for subgroups for the majority of measures but also mixed or negative changes for a small number of measures. The results also show that levels of need vary for different subgroups.

Changes over time for different subgroups (Chi-squared analysis)

This analysis looks at whether life improved for some key groups of people over time. These groups are:

1. Lone parents
2. Main carers with a history of partner abuse since 16
3. Workless households (as a proxy for long-term unemployment)
4. Families with more than two children
5. Main carers with a positive experience¹ of the programme.

¹ Based on responses to question QW2SE7, Very helpful: Overall, how helpful, if at all, have you found having << key worker name >> working with you and your family?

Only statistically significant changes have been reported, and graphs are used as a visual representation of these changes. A green shaded bar shows a positive change and a red shaded bar shows a negative change.

Overall findings

All subgroups have seen statistically significant positive changes for the majority of outcomes between the two family surveys. For all subgroups there are positive changes in employment, education, crime and anti-social behaviour and service experience. However, some groups see more mixed outcomes on health and wellbeing, and on financial exclusion a number of the subgroups are more likely to have a credit card than they were two years previously.

Findings by subgroup

- *Lone parents* – there are improvements on every measure including employment, education, health and wellbeing, crime and anti-social behaviour and service experience.
- *Those with a history of partner abuse* – have positive changes across health, crime and service experience, the only negative was fewer people saying they are able to deal with problems well frequently.
- *Workless households* – have positive changes on employment, education, crime and service experience. The only negative change being that those in workless households are more likely to have a credit card.
- *Families with more than two children* – saw some positives across employment, education and crime and anti-social behaviour but a couple of negative health changes – fewer say they have been thinking clearly on a frequent basis and fewer eat a healthy diet. On financial exclusion, more have a credit card.
- *Main carers with a positive experience of the programme* – there are some positive findings across employment, education, crime and anti-social behaviour and service experience but mixed findings in relation to health and wellbeing with fewer reporting good health or feeling reasonably happy. On financial exclusion, more have a credit card.

Variation for subgroups compared with the average (Subgroup analysis)

This does not look at change over time. It looks at the life experiences of different demographic groups who were interviewed in the follow-up survey compared with the average of all families included in the survey. We can use this analysis to identify the likely needs of different groups of main carers. It shows us whether the following groups have a greater number or fewer problems than families on the programme overall.

The analysis looked at:

1. Age of main carer
2. Lone parent household
3. Households with children under 5
4. Ethnicity
5. Employment status of main carer/workless households
6. Income
7. Qualifications
8. Long-standing illness/disability
9. Mental health
10. Alcohol
11. Family relationships

Overall findings

Overall, the findings paint a consistent picture. For example: younger main carers are more likely to have pre-school age children, less likely to be working. This provides good evidence about the challenges different groups face.

Findings by subgroup

- **Young main carers** - are less likely to own a home, less likely to be employed, more likely to have young children but also more motivated to find work. They are more likely to have low qualifications and have visited A&E.

- **Lone parent families** – are more likely to be social renters, more likely to be living in workless households, and more likely to have experienced domestic abuse. They are more optimistic about getting into work and more likely to have taken at least one active step towards finding a job in the four weeks before being interviewed.
- **Households with children under five** – it is more likely that nobody in the household is working, they are more likely to say their health is excellent or very good and are more positive about the future for themselves and their family.
- **Ethnicity** – White main carers are less likely to be economically active but main carers from BAME backgrounds are more likely to have never had a job and are less likely to say they are doing alright on their current finances. White main carers are more likely to have drunk alcohol and taken drugs for depression, sleep problems or anxiety in the last six months.
- **Employment status** – those who are working are more likely to own their own home and to have gained a part qualification in the last year. Workless households are more likely to have trouble keeping up with bills and have two or more loan or credit products, have a long-term illness or disability and less likely to be satisfied with their life overall.
- **Income** – those on higher incomes are more likely to have spent most of their time in work since they left education, they are more likely to live in a household where everyone is registered with a dentist, and more likely to say their health is excellent or very good overall.
- **Qualifications** – those with higher qualifications are more likely to own their own home and more likely to be employed. Those with no qualifications are less likely to be satisfied with their life overall, less likely to work and more likely to rent rather than own their property.
- **Long standing illness or disabilities** – those with a long-standing illness tend to have poorer outcomes overall. They are less likely to own their home, less likely to be employed, more likely to feel that they are not keeping up with bills and more likely to have experienced a partner leaving/family break up or sexual abuse in their home since they became an adult.
- **Mental health** – those with poor mental health experience poorer outcomes. They are less likely to own their own home, less likely to be employed and more likely to have reported abuse from a partner or someone in the household.
- **Alcohol** – those who drink alcohol are more likely to be employed (this may reflect higher income levels).

Introduction

Introduction

This report contains findings from some additional analysis of a longitudinal follow-up survey among families in receipt of help from the Troubled Families Programme in nineteen local authorities, conducted by Ipsos MORI on behalf of the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG).

A full report on the findings from the family survey was published by MHCLG in March 2019; this contains details of the survey design, questionnaire development and research ethics, including engagement with local authorities and families, fieldwork protocols and response rates. It is recommended that this report is read alongside the full report as this provides more indepth analysis on the findings from the family survey.

The family survey

The family survey was part of the national evaluation, which aimed to provide a picture of families' lives and feedback on the keyworker experience. A longitudinal sample of families were interviewed at two points in time; first in 2015/16 (between 14th October 2015 to 17th July 2016) as they were starting on the programme, with the follow-up conducted in 2017/18 (between 16th October 2017 to 16th September 2018) around 18 months later when the majority had completed their engagement. This allowed comparison of their attitudes and experiences at a time when they were just starting to work with a keyworker to a time, around two years later, when the majority had completed their engagement. In total, interviews were completed with a cohort of 654 main carers and 307 young people, representing a response rate of 72%. The first [family survey](#) and the [follow up family survey](#) are published on gov.uk.

Additional analysis

This document presents findings for two sets of additional analyses to identify how attitudes and experiences vary by a range of sub-groups:

- **Change in experience and attitudes of key sub-groups over time:** statistical testing for longitudinal samples, using chi-squared (McNemar's), is applied to establish how the particular experiences, attitudes and behaviours of main carers from particular sub-groups (lone parents, families with more than two children, history of partner abuse, workless households, positive experience of the programme) may have changed between the two interviews. Findings are only shown where there is a significant difference; all tests run are included in the appendices.

- Variations in experience and attitudes of key sub-groups among follow-up families: analysis of sub-group differences for the follow-up main carers and their families to establish how experiences and attitudes may vary by a selection of key characteristics, including demonstrating how these factors are inter-related.

Chi squared analysis

Chi squared analysis

This section looks at **changes** in the experiences and attitudes of key sub-groups of the Troubled Families cohort over time. The groups analysed include:

- Lone parents
- Main carers with a history of non-sexual partner abuse since the age of 16
- Workless households (as a proxy for long-term unemployment)
- Families with more than two children
- Main carers with a positive experience of the programme (based on responses to QW2SE7, Very helpful): *Overall, how helpful, if at all, have you found having << key worker name >> working with you and your family?*

Note that in order to be included in the groups above, a main carer had to, for example, have lone parent status at both the initial and follow-up surveys. This approach was taken for all groups except those who reported having a positive experience of the programme (from QW2SE7), which was only asked at the follow-up.

Significant differences are shown using statistical testing for longitudinal samples, which allows for a high degree of statistical power. This would usually be achieved through the application of a paired t-test, where answers from the same people at two points in time are compared, assuming that these data are not independent and where the variables are continuous and normally distributed. However, for this data, where the outcomes are represented as binary categorical variables coded as 0 or 1 (0 representing negative and 1 positive answers), assumptions of continuity and normality do not hold, and it is more appropriate to apply McNemar's tests.

In each case, the test statistic is distributed as a chi-squared and for each relevant outcome variable the difference between baseline and follow-up responses are tested, to detect whether such difference is statistically significant. The significance level adopted is 5% for all tests. Note that to ensure the testing was robust, the base size of the question being tested had to be greater than 50 and the individual cell counts had to be five or more.

The following pages take each sub-group of interest and present the findings for all variables tested where there is a significant difference in findings between the initial survey and follow-up. A complete list of variables tested is included in Appendix 2.

The data is presented in chart format to provide a visual overview. The findings for the initial survey and follow-up are presented as vertical bars, with the percentage point difference (+/-%) highlighted as part of the follow-up bar. Where a change is considered to be positive it is shown in green, where it is considered to be negative it is shown in red (this is regardless of the direction of change, for example higher levels of employment and lower unemployment are both positive changes).

Detailed tables for each sub-group (and all main carers) are provided in the appendices. These show the proportion responding in the initial survey, the proportion responding in the follow-up survey and the percentage point change over time.

In order to provide context, the section starts by detailing the significant changes for all main carers. This can be used to indicate whether the change in experiences for these sub-groups differs from all main carers on the programme.

However, note that it is not possible to say whether any change observed is a result of Troubled Family programme interventions or other factors.

The table below shows how these five groups interrelate, and how they compare with all families.

	All families	Lone parents	History of partner abuse	Workless households	3+ children	Positive experience
<i>n</i>	654	304	218	299	253	433
Lone parents	53%	-	70%	69%	50%	51%
Main carers with history of partner abuse	52%	63%	-	54%	50%	53%
Workless households	55%	70%	54%	-	58%	58%
3+ children in household	43%	38%	39%	44%	-	43%
Positive experience of programme	83%	82%	81%	88%	84%	-

All main carers

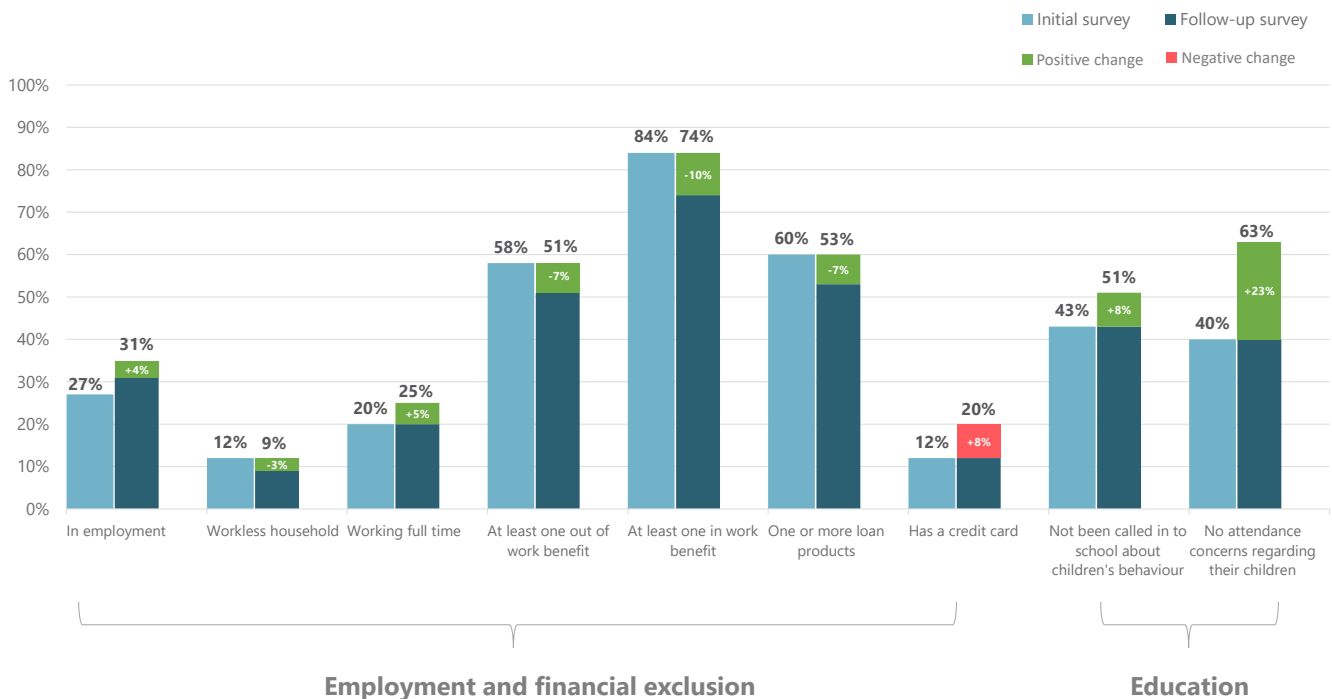
The following table shows findings for the whole cohort of main carers for those variables where there are significant differences in their experiences or attitudes between the initial and follow-up and survey.

Across the whole cohort of main carers there have been some positive changes in relation to employment, education, crime and anti-social behaviour and service experience, but less so in terms of their health and wellbeing:

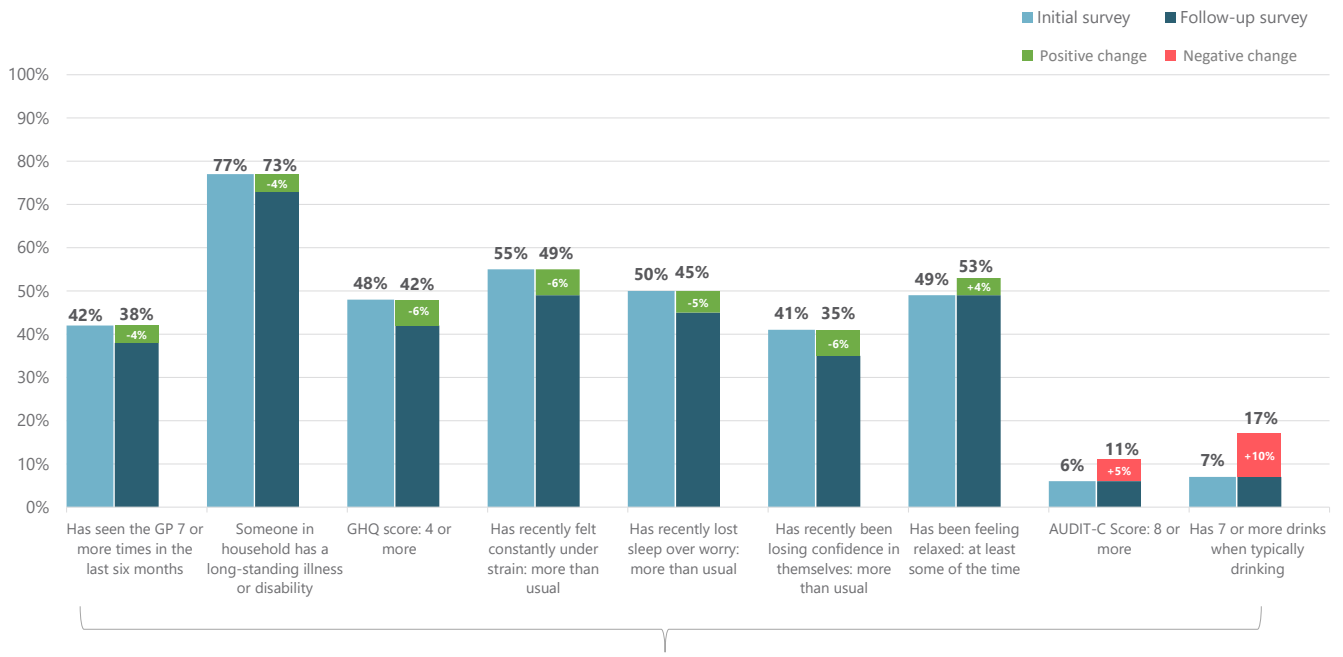
- **Employment and financial exclusion**
 - More main carers in this cohort are in employment.
 - Fewer are unemployed and looking for work.
 - Fewer are receiving benefits, both out-of-work and in-work benefits.
 - Fewer have a loan product, and more have a credit card.
- **Education**
 - Fewer main carers have been called in to talk about their children's behaviour than at the initial survey.
 - Fewer report attendance concerns in relation to any of their children.
- **Health and wellbeing**
 - Fewer have seen a GP seven or more times in the last six months and fewer have someone in the household with a long-standing illness or disability.
 - Fewer report a high GHQ score (of four or more).
 - Fewer say they feel constantly under strain, have lost sleep over worry or have lost confidence in themselves. Whilst more have been feeling relaxed at least some of the time.
 - More score eight or more on the AUDIT-C scale and more have seven or more drinks when typically drinking.

- Domestic abuse and violence
 - More main carers have experienced sexual abuse in their home since they became an adult.
- Crime and anti-social behaviour
 - Fewer have had contact with police (not as a victim) than before.
 - Fewer have contacted the police as a victim of crime.
 - Fewer have had any action taken by the police.
 - Fewer report that anyone in their household has used physical violence against others.
 - Fewer have had any action taken for anti-social behaviour.
 - Fewer have had action taken against them in relation to housing.
- Service experience
 - More feel confident their worst problems are behind them than at the initial survey.

Figure 1.1: Chart showing significant differences between initial and follow-up surveys for all main carers

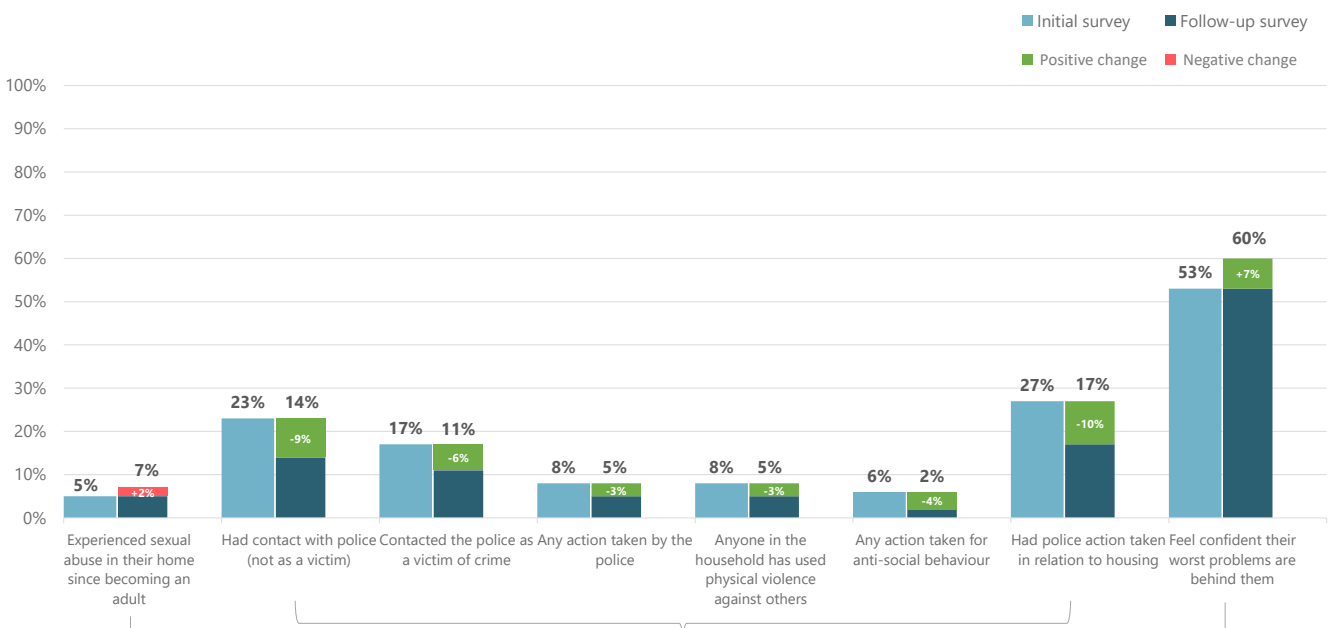


Base: All main carers who took part at both the initial and follow-up (654)



Health and wellbeing

Base: All main carers who took part at both the initial and follow-up (654)



Domestic abuse and violence

Crime and anti-social behaviour

Service experience

Base: All main carers who took part at both the initial and follow-up (654)

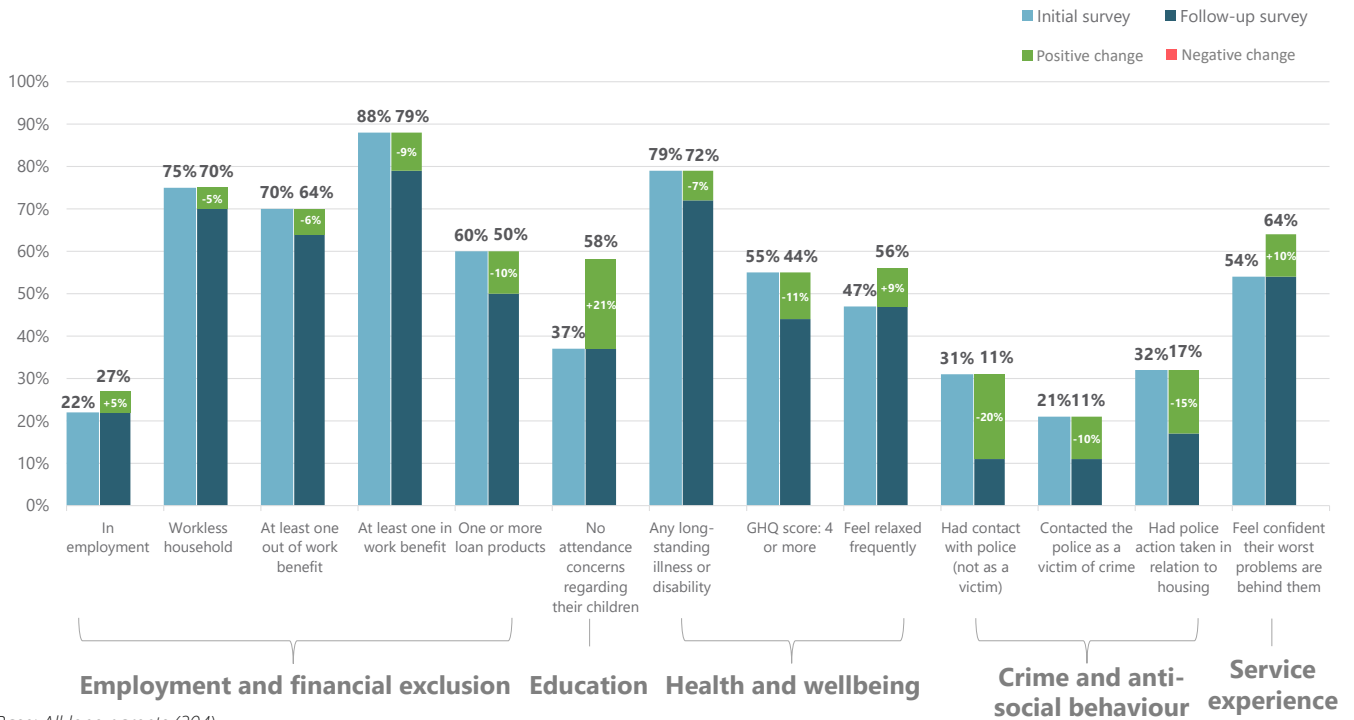
Lone parents

The following table shows findings for lone parents in the cohort of main carers for those variables where there are significant differences in their experiences or attitudes between the initial and follow-up and survey.

For lone parents, across the board, there have been some significant positive changes:

- **Employment and financial exclusion**
 - More lone parents are in employment and fewer live in a workless household than in the initial survey.
 - Fewer lone parents are receiving benefits, both out-of-work and in-work benefits.
 - Fewer lone parents have a loan product.
- **Education**
 - Fewer lone parents report attendance concerns in relation to their children.
- **Health and wellbeing**
 - Fewer lone parents report a high GHQ score (of four or more) than previously (an indicator of signs of probable mental ill health).
 - Fewer lone parents report having a long-standing illness or disability.
 - More lone parents say they feel relaxed frequently.
- **Crime and anti-social behaviour**
 - Far fewer lone parents have had contact with police (not as a victim) than previously.
 - Fewer have contacted the police as a victim of crime.
 - Fewer lone parent households have had action against them in relation to housing.
- **Service experience**
 - More lone parents are confident their worst problems are behind them than at the initial survey.

Figure 1.2: Chart showing significant differences between initial and follow-up surveys for lone parents



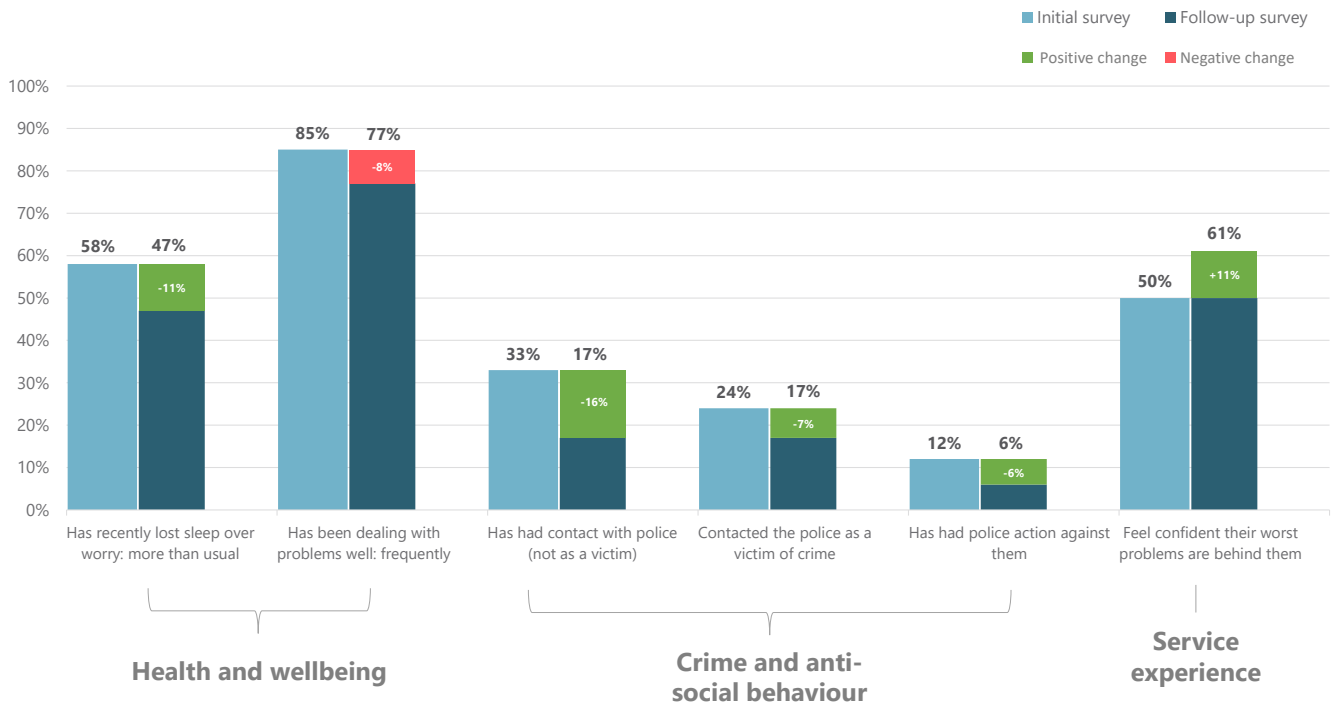
History of partner abuse since age 16

The following table shows findings for main carers who have had a history of partner abuse since age 16, for those variables where there are significant differences in their experiences or attitudes between the initial and follow-up and survey.

There have been some positives changes for this group in terms of crime and service experience:

- **Health and wellbeing**
 - Fewer with a history of partner abuse say they have been losing sleep over worry more than usual, but fewer of this group also say that they have been dealing with problems well frequently than at the initial survey.
- **Crime and anti-social behaviour**
 - Fewer with a history of partner abuse have had contact with police (not as a victim) than at the initial survey.
 - Fewer with a history of partner abuse have contacted the police as a victim of crime.
 - Fewer with a history of partner abuse have had police action against them.
- **Service experience**
 - More with a history of partner abuse agree that they feel confident that their worst problems are behind them than at the initial survey.

Figure 1.3: Chart showing significant differences between initial and follow-up surveys for history of partner abuse since age 16



Base: Main carers who have experience partner abuse since the age of 16 (218)

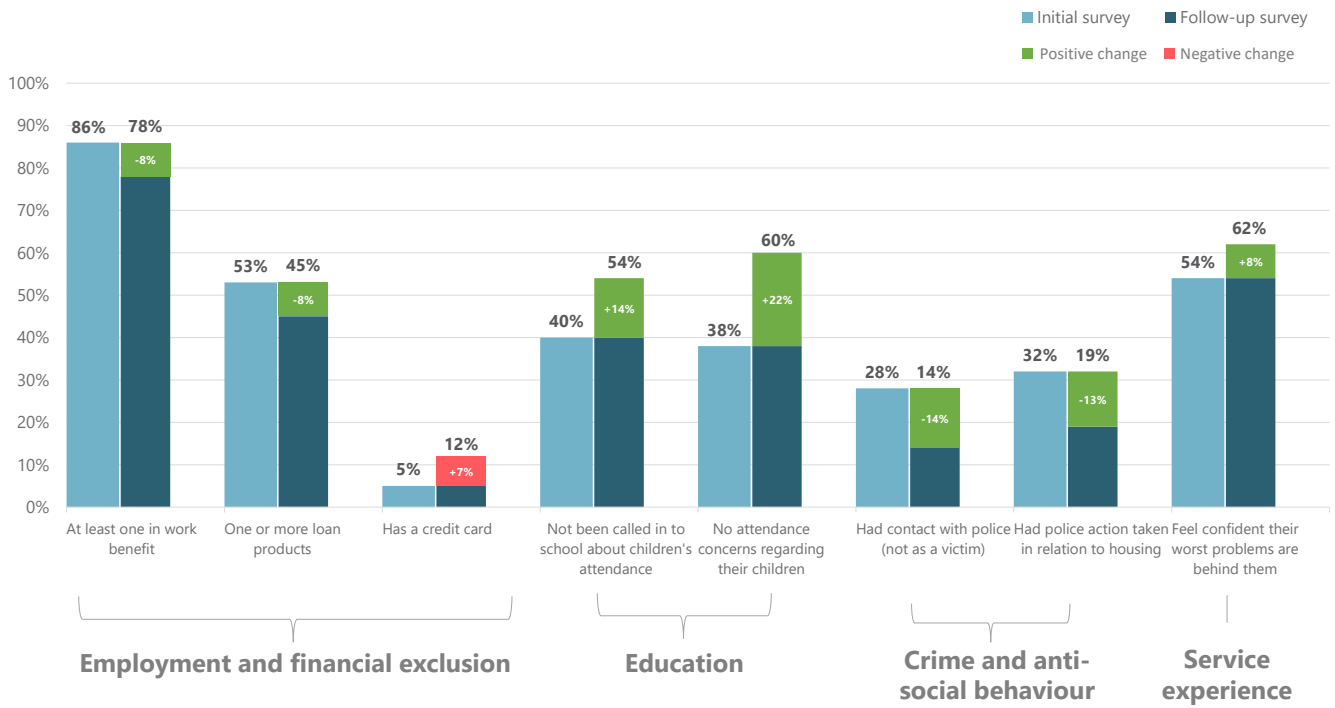
Workless households

The following table shows findings for main carers in workless households, for those variables where there are significant differences in their experiences or attitudes between the initial and follow-up and survey.

There have been some positive changes for main carers in workless households:

- **Employment and financial exclusion**
 - Fewer in workless households are now receiving in-work benefits and fewer have one or more loan products than at the initial survey.
 - More main carers in workless households have a credit card.
- **Education**
 - More main carers from workless households report **not** being called in to talk about their children's behaviour or attendance concerns regarding their children than before.
- **Crime and anti-social behaviour**
 - Fewer in workless households have had contact with police (not as a victim) than at the initial survey.
 - Fewer in workless households have had action against them in relation to housing.
- **Service experience**
 - More in workless households agree that they feel confident that their worst problems are behind them than at the initial survey.

Figure 1.4: Chart showing significant differences between initial and follow-up surveys for workless households



Base: Main carers who live in workless households (299)

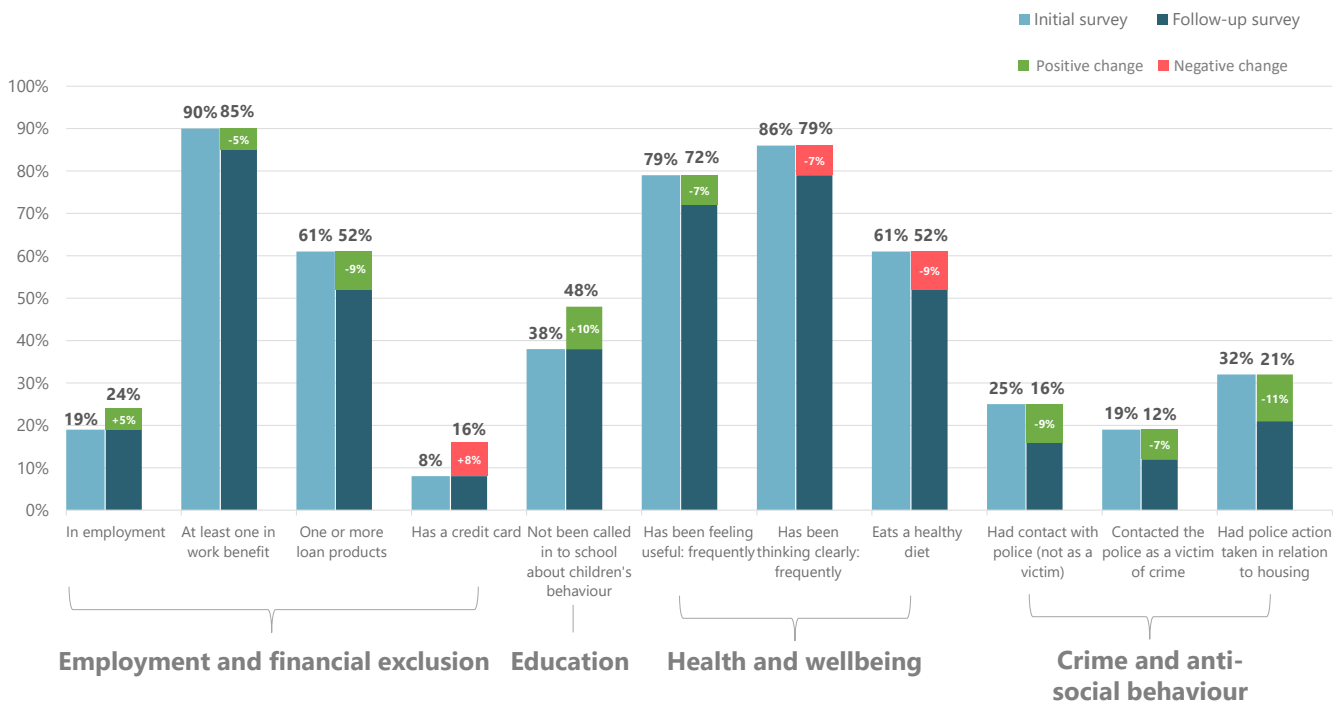
Households with more than two children

The following table shows findings for households with more than two children in the cohort of main carers for those variables where there are significant differences in their experiences or attitudes between the initial and follow-up and survey.

There have been some positives changes for this group but less so in relation to health and wellbeing:

- **Employment and financial exclusion**
 - More main carers with more than two children are in employment than were previously.
 - Fewer are receiving in-work benefits.
 - Fewer have a loan product and more have a credit card.
- **Education**
 - Fewer with more than two children report being called in to talk to the school about their children's behaviour than at the initial survey.
- **Health and wellbeing**
 - Fewer with more than two children say they have been feeling useful frequently and fewer say they have been thinking clearly than at the initial survey.
 - Fewer with more than two children also report eating a healthy diet.
- **Crime and anti-social behaviour**
 - Fewer with more than two children in the household have had contact with police (not as a victim) than before.
 - Fewer have contacted the police as a victim of crime.
 - Fewer have had action against them in relation to housing.

Figure 1.5: Chart showing significant differences between initial and follow-up surveys for households with more than two children



Base: Main carers with more than 2 children (253)

Positive experience of the Troubled Families Programme

The following table shows findings for those main carers who reported at the follow-up survey that they found their keyworker very or fairly helpful for those variables where there are significant differences in attitudes and experience between the initial and follow-up and survey. This measure is used as a proxy for a positive experience of the Troubled Families Programme.

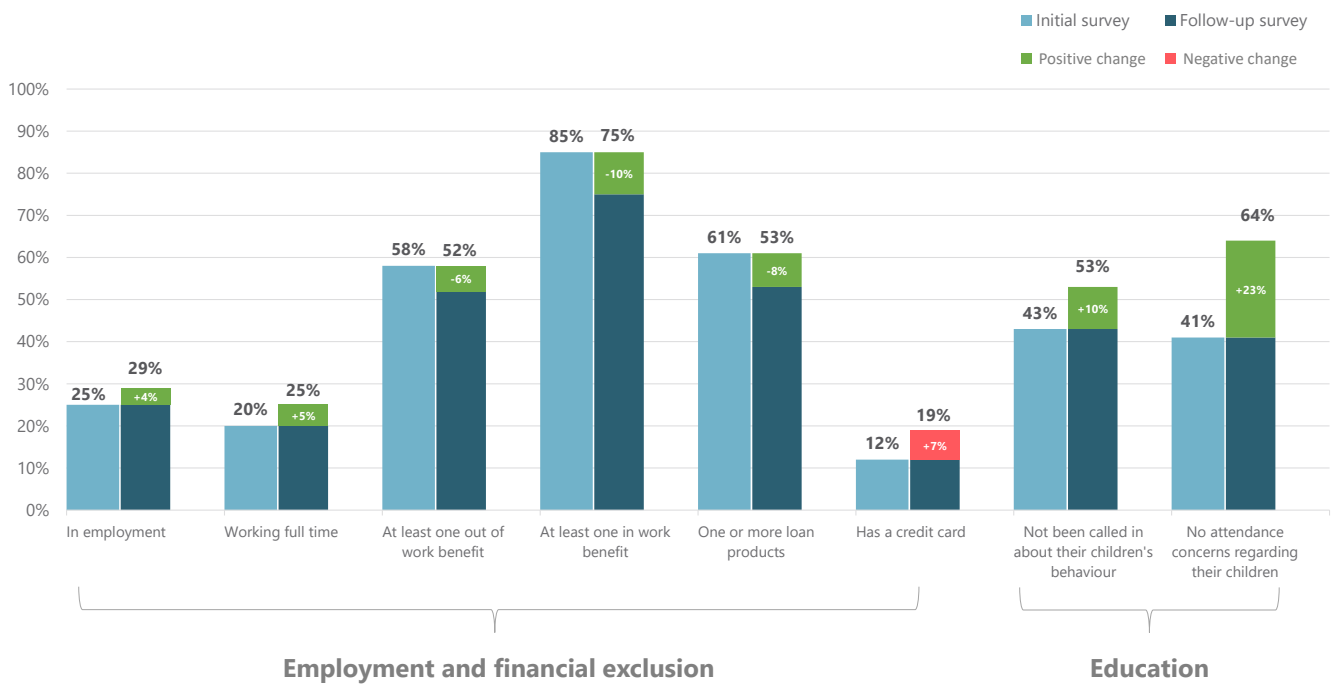
For those who found their keyworker helpful, there have been some significant positive changes, although the picture is more mixed in terms of their health:

- **Employment and financial exclusion**
 - More who had a positive experience of the programme are in employment and working full time than at the initial survey.
 - Fewer are receiving benefits, both out-of-work and in-work benefits.
 - Fewer have a loan product but more have a credit card.
- **Education**
 - Fewer with a positive experience of the programme have been called in to talk about their children's behaviour than at the initial survey.
 - Fewer report attendance concerns in relation to any of their children.
- **Health and wellbeing**
 - Fewer with a positive experience of the programme report having excellent or very good health and fewer say they have been feeling reasonably happy more than usual, compared with the initial survey.
 - Fewer report a high GHQ score (of four or more).
 - Fewer feel constantly under strain, lose sleep over worry and lose confidence in themselves.

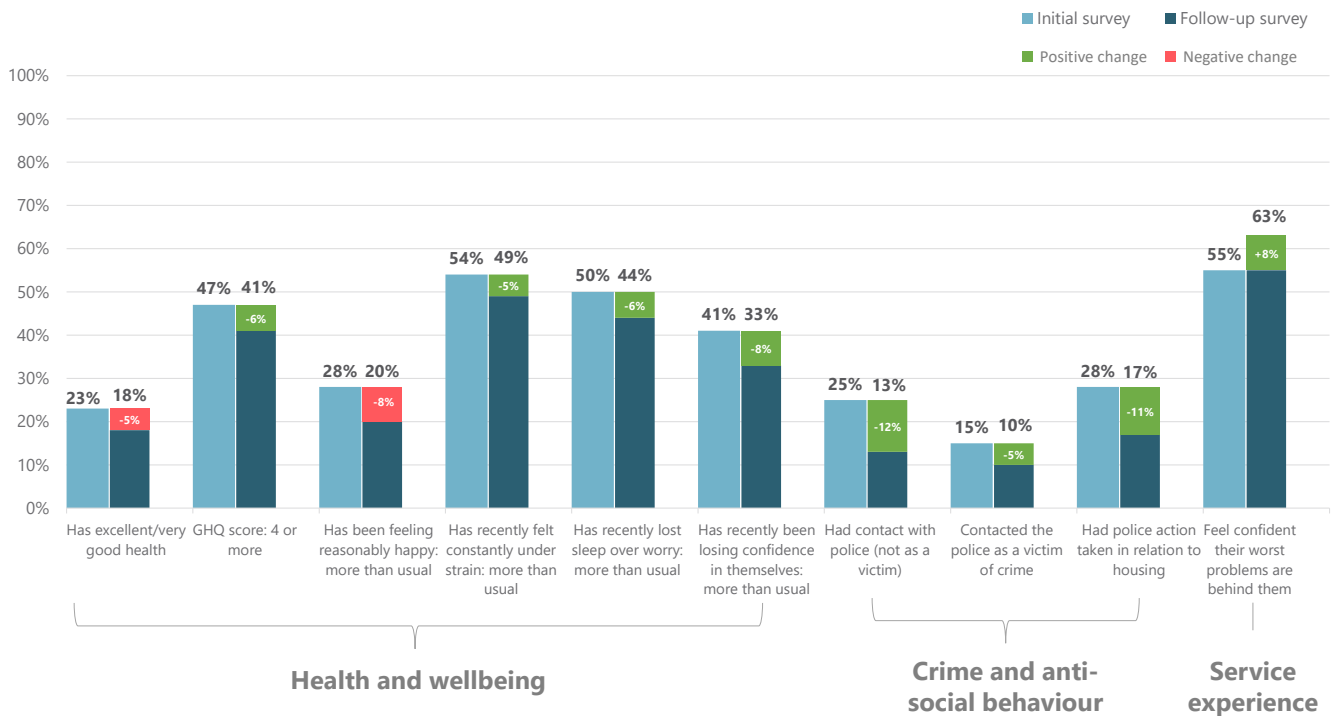
- **Crime and anti-social behaviour**
 - Far fewer with a positive experience of the programme have had contact with police (not as a victim) than before.
 - Fewer have contacted the police as a victim of crime.
 - Fewer have had action against them in relation to housing.

- **Service experience**
 - More who had a positive experience of the programme are confident their worst problems are behind them than were at the initial survey.

Figure 1.6: Chart showing significant differences between initial and follow-up surveys for positive experience of the Troubled Families Programme (found keyworker helpful)



Base: All who found their keyworker helpful (433)



Base: All who found their keyworker helpful (433)

Sub-group analysis

Sub-group analysis

This section looks at **variations** in the experience and attitudes of key sub-groups of the cohort of main carers interviewed at the follow-up survey, to establish how experiences and attitudes may vary by a selection of key characteristics. The analysis does not demonstrate what is driving these differences, but the inter-relationships are evident. For example, younger main carers are more likely to have pre-school age children, and less likely to be working and on lower incomes.

These sub-groups include:

- Age of main carer
- Lone parent households
- Households with children under 5
- Ethnicity
- Employment status of main carer/workless households
- Net income
- Qualifications
- Long-standing illness or disability
- Mental health (General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) score)
- Alcohol
- Family relationships

Note gender has not been included in this analysis on the basis that almost all (91%) main carers are women.

The following pages take each sub-group of interest and present significant differences (at the 5% confidence level) in findings between the sub-group in question and all main carers.

Age of main carer

Three in ten (27%) main carers interviewed in the follow-up survey are aged 19-34, two in five (40%) are between 35-44 years and three in ten (31%) are 45 or older.

	N	%
19-34	176	27%
35-44	264	40%
45+	203	31%

Age has an impact on a range of experiences, but this appears to be related to the fact that main carers aged 19-34 are more likely to have caring responsibilities for younger children.

The following table summarises the key significant differences in terms of age of main carer:

Tenure and household

- Younger main carers (aged 19-34) are less likely to be owners and more likely to rent their home than average
- Younger main carers are also more likely to have children under the age of five living in their household

Employment and financial exclusion

- Younger main carers are less likely to be in employment than average, and more likely to be unemployed
- Younger main carers more likely to live in a workless household, i.e. where no-one in the household is in employment
- However, younger main carers, aged 19-34 and 35-44, appear more motivated to find work, and are more likely to have taken at least one step including applying for a job or attending an interview
- Younger main carers are also more likely to have taken steps to start their own business in the last four weeks

Education

- Younger main carers are more likely to have lower level qualifications, which contrasts with older main carers who are more likely to have a qualification at a higher level. However, there are no age differences in terms of those who have no qualifications

Health and wellbeing

- Younger main carers, aged 19-34 and 35-44, are more likely to have been to A&E for themselves or a child in the past six months on at least one occasion

Domestic abuse and violence

- Older main carers (aged 45 or more) are less likely to have experienced sexual abuse in their home since they became an adult
- However, older main carers are more likely to have experienced abuse by another family member since the age of 16, including non-sexual abuse and threats or force
- In terms of more recent experience, it is younger main carers who are more likely to report threats or force being used in their relationship with a partner in the last six months

Attitudes to the future

- Older main carers are less positive about what the future holds for them and their family, and they are less confident that their worst problems are behind them

	All main carers (%)	19-34 (%)	35-44 (%)	45+ (%)
<i>Tenure and household</i>				
Owner occupiers	16%	4%	14%	30%
Social renters	67%	76%	67%	59%
Children under 5 in household	27%	56%	37%	6%
<i>Employment and financial exclusion</i>				
Employed	31%	23%	33%	38%
Unemployed	26%	33%	24%	23%
Workless household	55%	65%	53%	47%
Taken at least one step towards employment	34%	38%	38%	25%

	All main carers (%)	19-34 (%)	35-44 (%)	45+ (%)
Taken steps to start own business in last four weeks	2%	5%	*	1%
<i>Education</i>				
Qualifications: None	28%	26%	27%	32%
Qualifications: NVQ1-2 or equivalent	43%	50%	45%	33%
Qualifications: NVQ4+ or equivalent	16%	10%	17%	19%
<i>Health and wellbeing</i>				
Visited A&E in last six months at least once	47%	52%	52%	37%
<i>Domestic abuse and violence</i>				
Experience of sexual abuse in the home (as an adult)	7%	10%	8%	3%
Experience of abuse by a family member since the age of 16 - non-sexual	26%	18%	25%	33%
Experience of abuse by a family member since the age of 16 - threats or force	20%	14%	19%	27%
Experience of abuse by a partner in last six months - threats or force	10%	15%	7%	8%
<i>Attitudes to the future</i>				
I feel positive about what the future holds for me and my family	67%	73%	72%	57%
I feel confident that our worst problems are behind us	60%	64%	64%	51%

Lone parent households

Overall, half (53%) of main carers live in lone parent households.

	N	%
Lone parent households	349	53%

Living as a lone parent mostly appears to have an impact on experiences and attitudes towards employment and finances. However, there are also some differences in experience of domestic abuse and violence. The following table summarises the key significant differences for lone parent households:

Tenure and household

- Lone parent households are more likely to be social renters
- As may be expected, these households tend to be smaller than average for this cohort (mean size 3.5 compared with 4.1 overall)

Employment and financial exclusion

- Lone parent households are more likely to be unemployed (but are not significantly less likely to be employed compared with all main carers)
- Lone parent families are more likely to live in a workless household, i.e. where no-one in the household is in employment
- In terms of aspirations for the future, more main carers living as lone parents say they think they will be working part-time in the next year and fewer believe they won't be working at all
- Lone parents are also more likely to have taken at least one active step towards finding a job in the four weeks prior to interview (e.g. including studying or responding to adverts, applying directly to an employer, contacting an employment agency or job centre, or speaking to people they know)
- Lone parents are more likely to be in receipt of a range of benefits, including Income Support and Jobseekers Allowance, as well as Housing Benefit and Child Tax Credit
- Lone parent households are more likely to be living on a low income than average
- Lone parents are less likely to have a loan or credit product

- More lone parents say they have difficulty managing financially these days than main carers overall

Domestic abuse and violence

- Lone parents are more likely to have experienced a partner leaving/family break up or sexual abuse in their home since they became an adult
- Lone parents are also more likely to have experienced a range of types of abuse from a partner (non-sexual, emotional and financial, threats or force), both since the age of 16 and in the last six months
- In addition, experience of threats and force from someone else in their household (other than a partner) since they turned 16 is more common for lone parents, but there is no difference in experience in the last six months

	All main carers (%)	Lone parent households (%)
<i>Tenure and household</i>		
Owner occupiers	16%	11%
Social renters	67%	71%
Mean household size (number of people)	4.1	3.5
<i>Employment and financial exclusion</i>		
Employed	31%	29%
Unemployed	26%	32%
Workless household	55%	67%
Aspirations: think they will be working part-time next year	33%	38%
Aspirations: don't think they will be working in the next year	38%	33%
Attended a job interview in last year	13%	16%
Taken at least one active step towards finding work in last 4 weeks	16%	19%
Benefits: Income Support	29%	37%
Benefits: Jobseekers Allowance	5%	7%
Benefits: Housing Benefit/Council Tax Credit	51%	62%
Benefits: Child Tax Credit	69%	74%

	All main carers (%)	Lone parent households (%)
Net income below £319/week or £16,639/year	48%	59%
At least one loan/credit product	53%	49%
Have difficulty managing financially	25%	30%
<i>Domestic abuse and violence</i>		
Partner left/family break up in home (as an adult)	50%	64%
Experience of sexual abuse in the home (as an adult)	7%	10%
Experience of abuse by a partner since the age of 16 - non-sexual	52%	63%
Experience of abuse by a partner in last six months - non-sexual	15%	20%
Experience of abuse by a partner since the age of 16 - non-physical (emotional, financial)	49%	60%
Experience of abuse by a partner in the last six months - non-physical (emotional, financial)	13%	16%
Experience of abuse by a partner since the age of 16 - threats or force	42%	53%

Households with children under 5

Three in ten (27%) households in the Troubled Families follow-up cohort have at least one child aged under five.

	N	%
Children under 5 in household	179	27%

Having a child under the age of five (i.e. equivalent to early years stage) does not appear to have much impact on the experiences or attitudes of main carers, but where differences are apparent these are linked to the fact they have caring responsibilities and are likely to be younger themselves (56% are under 35 compared with 27% of all main carers).

The table below summarises the key significant differences between all main carers and households with children under five:

Employment and financial exclusion

- As may be expected due to their caring responsibilities, having younger children does mean that there is more likely to be no-one working in the household

Health and wellbeing

- Main carers with young children are more likely to say their health is excellent or very good

Attitudes to the future

- Main carers with young children are also more likely to say they feel positive about what the future holds for them and their family

	All main carers (%)	Households with children under 5 (%)
<i>Employment and financial exclusion</i>		
Workless household	55%	65%
<i>Health and wellbeing</i>		
Health is excellent/very good	17%	25%
<i>Attitudes to the future</i>		
I feel positive about what the future holds for me and my family	67%	73%

Ethnicity

Almost all main carers interviewed were white (87%), with few from other ethnic backgrounds (a result of the profile of local authorities included in the sample).

	N	%
White	569	87%
Black	32	5%
Asian	32	5%
Mixed	14	2%
Other	5	1%

Ethnic background has an impact on a range of experiences across all outcome areas; the following table summarises the key significant differences between those who describe themselves as white and BAME families:

Employment and financial exclusion

- Economic activity is a measure of the adult population who are either working or unemployed but actively looking for work, including those who are on a government training scheme or maternity leave. White main carers are less likely to be economically active than those from BAME backgrounds
- Main carers from BAME backgrounds are more likely to have never had a job since leaving school, but they do appear more motivated and have stronger aspirations for the future – fewer say they won't be working in the next year and more have taken steps in the last year to find work (e.g. attending a job interview or work placement)
- BAME main carers are less likely to say they are living comfortably/doing alright on their current finances

Education

- While there are no differences in terms of ethnicity among those with no qualifications, main carers from BAME backgrounds are more likely to have higher qualifications, at an NVQ4+ or equivalent level

- Households where the main carer is white are more likely to have a child with special educational needs (SEN) or other special needs

Health and wellbeing

- White main carers are more likely to report having a long-standing physical or mental impairment, illness or disability that has troubled them over the last 12 months or is likely to trouble them over the coming 12 months
- Main carers from BAME backgrounds are less likely to have visited a GP 12 times or more in the last six months, but there is no difference in terms of visits to A&E
- White main carers are more likely to have ever drunk alcohol and also more likely to have taken drugs prescribed by a doctor or nurse (for depression, to help them sleep, or to make them less anxious) in the last six months

Domestic abuse and violence

- White main carers are more likely to have experienced sexual abuse in their home since becoming an adult
- White main carers are also more likely to have been subject to abuse by a partner since the age of 16, including non-sexual abuse and threats or force. However, note that there are no significant differences by ethnicity in the experience of partner abuse in the last six months

Attitudes to the future

- Main carers from BAME backgrounds are more likely to feel positive about what the future holds for them and their family, but are less likely to say that they can count on people outside their family for support

	All main carers (%)	White (%)	Asian/Black/Mixed/Other (%)
<i>Employment and financial exclusion</i>			
Economically active	40%	38%	50%
Never been in paid work since leaving education	10%	9%	20%
Aspirations: don't think they will be working in the next year	38%	40%	29%

	All main carers (%)	White (%)	Asian/Black/ Mixed/Other (%)
Taken steps to find work in last year (attended a job interview or work placement)	34%	32%	43%
Managing finances	34%	36%	24%
<i>Education</i>			
Qualifications: None	28%	28%	32%
Qualifications: NVQ1-2 or equivalent	43%	45%	29%
Qualifications: NVQ4+ or equivalent	16%	14%	24%
Child/ren with special educational needs (SEN) or other special needs in household	50%	53%	31%
<i>Health and wellbeing</i>			
Long-standing illness or disability	49%	51%	32%
Visited a GP 12+ times in the last six months	21%	22%	12%
Never drink alcohol	37%	34%	62%
Taken prescribed drugs (for depression, to help with sleep or anxiety) in last six months	41%	43%	24%
<i>Domestic abuse and violence</i>			
Experience of sexual abuse in the home (as an adult)	7%	8%	1%
Experience of abuse by a partner since the age of 16 - non-sexual	52%	54%	40%
Experience of abuse by a partner since the age of 16 - threats or force	42%	44%	24%
<i>Attitudes to the future</i>			
I feel positive about what the future holds for me and my family	67%	65%	82%
I can count on people outside of my family for support	67%	69%	54%

Employment status

Overall, three in ten (31%) main carers interviewed in the follow-up survey are in employment, but double this proportion (63%) are not working. Around half (55%) of households are workless, i.e. no-one is in paid work.

	N	%
Main carer - working	205	31%
Main carer - not working	414	63%
Workless households	357	55%

Employment status has an impact on experiences across a range of outcome areas, mostly related to the fact that those in work have higher incomes and higher qualifications. The following table summarises the key significant differences in terms of overall work status (working versus not working), and for workless households, compared with all main carers:

Tenure and household

- Those who are working are more likely to own their home and less likely to rent
- Workless households are less likely to include couples with dependent children and are more likely to be headed by a lone parent

Employment and financial exclusion

- Those in workless households are more likely to have never been in paid work since leaving full-time education and are also more likely to think they won't be working in the next year
- Workless households have lower incomes and are more likely to say they have trouble keeping up with bills and regular debt repayments
- Main carers who are working are more likely to have two or more loan or credit products, but also find it easier to manage their finances

Education

- There is a direct relationship between qualification levels and employment status: those who are working are more likely to have gained a part qualification in the last year

- Households where the main carer is not working, as well as those where no-one is working, are more likely to include a child with special educational needs (SEN) or other special needs

Health and wellbeing

- Where a main carer is in employment, it is more likely that all household members are registered with a dentist (likely to be related to income)
- Main carers in workless households are more likely to have a long-standing illness or disability, and are less likely to say their health is excellent or very good
- Those who are working are more likely to be satisfied with their life overall and are also less likely to have a GHQ score of 4+ (an indication of signs of probable mental ill health)
- Those who are not in work are more likely to never drink alcohol (again, possibly related to income levels)

Attitudes to the future

- Main carers in workless households are less likely to hold positive attitudes about their future in relation to counting on others, both from within their family and outside it, and knowing where to turn for outside help if they need it

	All main carers (%)	Main carer - working (%)	Main carer - not working (%)	Workless households (%)
<i>Tenure and household</i>				
Owner occupiers	16%	30%	9%	5%
Social renters	67%	51%	75%	79%
Couple with dependent children	33%	41%	29%	20%
Lone parent household	53%	49%	56%	66%
<i>Employment and financial exclusion</i>				
Never been in paid work since leaving education	10%	*	15%	16%
Aspirations: don't think they will be working in the next year	38%	2%	54%	54%
Taken steps to find work in last year	34%	41%	30%	31%
Net income below £319/week or £16,639/year	48%	35%	53%	58%
Keeping up with bills and regular debt repayments	81%	86%	78%	77%

	All main carers (%)	Main carer - working (%)	Main carer - not working (%)	Workless households (%)
Have two or more loan/credit products	21%	30%	16%	14%
Managing finances	34%	40%	30%	29%
<i>Education</i>				
Qualifications: None	28%	16%	35%	35%
Qualifications: NQV1-2 or equivalent	43%	43%	43%	44%
Qualifications: NQV4+ or equivalent	16%	29%	9%	7%
Gained a part-qualification in the last year	9%	14%	6%	7%
Child/ren with special educational needs (SEN) or other special needs in household	50%	44%	51%	53%
<i>Health and wellbeing</i>				
Everyone in household registered with dentist	89%	94%	86%	86%
Long-standing illness or disability	49%	33%	57%	57%
Health is excellent/very good	17%	24%	14%	13%
Satisfied with life overall	57%	65%	53%	54%
GHQ score 4+	42%	28%	50%	50%
SWEMWBS ² (mean score)	20.6	21.7	20.0	20.0
Never drink alcohol	37%	20%	45%	45%

	All main carers (%)	Main carer - working (%)	Main carer - not working (%)	Workless households (%)
<i>Attitudes to the future</i>				
I would know where to turn for outside help if we needed it	76%	80%	76%	73%
I can count on others from my family for support	73%	77%	71%	69%
I can count on people outside my family for support	67%	70%	66%	63%

² The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (short-version)

Net income

Household incomes are relatively low, with around half (48%) who have a total take-home income after tax and other deductions of below £16,640 a year.

	N	%
Under £16,640/year	311	48%
>£16,640/year	253	39%

Patterns in terms of income reflect those for employment and qualifications. The following table summarises the key significant differences in terms of income, compared with all main carers:

Employment and financial exclusion

- Economic activity is directly related to income, with those on higher incomes more likely to be economically active (i.e. those who are working or unemployed but actively looking for work, including those who are on a government training scheme or maternity leave)
- Those on higher incomes are also more likely to have spent most of their time since leaving full-time education in full-time work

Health and wellbeing

- Those on higher incomes are more likely to say that everyone in their household is registered with a dentist
- Main carers with higher incomes are more likely to say their health is excellent or very good
- Those on lower incomes are more likely to have a GHQ score of 4+ (an indication of signs of probable mental ill health) and have lower SWEMWBS scores (higher scores indicate greater levels of wellbeing)

	All main carers (%)	Under £16,640/year (%)	>£16,640/year (%)
<i>Employment and financial exclusion</i>			
Economically active	40%	35%	51%
Spent most of time in paid work since leaving education	32%	26%	45%
<i>Health and wellbeing</i>			
All household members registered with a dentist	89%	86%	92%
Health is excellent/very good	17%	11%	23%
GHQ score 4+	42%	48%	33%
SFEMWBS (mean score)	20.6	20.2	21.3

Qualifications

Overall, three in ten (28%) main carers interviewed in the follow-up survey have no formal qualifications, two in five (43%) have an NVQ1-2 or equivalent, and a quarter (26%) have an NVQ3 or higher.

	N	%
No qualifications	183	28%
NVQ1-2 or equivalent	281	43%
NVQ3+ or equivalent	171	26%

Qualification levels have an impact on experiences across a range of outcome areas, related to the fact that those with higher qualifications are more likely to be in work and have higher incomes. The following table summarises the key significant differences in terms of qualification levels (no qualifications, NVQ1-2 or NVQ3+), compared with all main carers:

Tenure and household

- Qualification levels are strongly related to tenure status, with those who have higher qualifications more likely to own their own home and those with no qualifications more likely to rent

Employment and financial exclusion

- Employment is also closely related to qualifications, with those in work having higher level qualifications and those who are not working more likely to have no qualifications
- Those with no qualifications are more likely to have never had a paid job and are also more likely to say they don't think they will be working in the next year
- Main carers with higher level qualifications are more likely to have taken steps towards employment (such as applying for a job, attending a job interview, gaining a qualification or part-qualification, or completing some voluntary work) in the last year
- Main carers with no qualifications are more likely to have lower incomes. They are also more likely to say they are finding it harder to keep up with bills and other regular debt repayments and less likely to feel they are managing their finances
- Main carers with higher qualifications are more likely to have a range of financial products, including a mortgage, a personal or student loan and a credit card

Health and wellbeing

- Those with no qualifications are less likely to be satisfied with their life overall
- They are also less likely to ever drink alcohol
- Main carers with no qualifications along with those with an NVQ1-2 or equivalent are more likely to be smokers

	All main carers (%)	No qualifications (%)	NVQ1-2 or equivalent (%)	NVQ3+ or equivalent (%)
<i>Tenure and household</i>				
Owner occupiers	16%	8%	16%	26%
Social renters	67%	77%	68%	53%
<i>Employment and financial exclusion</i>				
Employed	31%	18%	31%	47%
Unemployed	26%	33%	26%	17%
Workless household	55%	68%	56%	37%
Never been in paid work	10%	21%	6%	4%
Aspirations: don't think they will be working in the next year	38%	52%	38%	22%
Taken at least one step towards employment in last year	34%	21%	35%	45%
Net income below £319/week or £16,639/year	48%	52%	48%	41%
Keeping up with bills and regular debt repayments	81%	75%	81%	87%
Has a personal loan	6%	4%	6%	11%
Has a mortgage	9%	4%	8%	18%
Has a student loan	5%	0%	2%	16%
Has a credit card	20%	10%	20%	30%
Managing finances	34%	31%	33%	38%
<i>Health and wellbeing</i>				
Satisfied with life overall	57%	49%	62%	58%
Smoker	48%	54%	56%	31%
Never drink	37%	47%	35%	30%

Long-standing illness or disability

Overall, half (49%) of main carers have a long-standing physical or mental impairment, illness or disability, that has troubled them over a period of at least 12 months or that is likely to trouble them over a period of at least 12 months.

	N	%
Long-standing illness or disability	321	49%

Those with a long-standing illness tend to experience poorer outcomes than main carers overall, partly related to the fact they are less likely to be working and have lower incomes, but also in terms of their wellbeing. The following table summarises the key significant differences:

Tenure and household

- Main carers with a long-standing illness are less likely to own their own home

Employment and financial exclusion

- Those with a long-standing illness are less likely to be employed and more likely to live in a workless household than average
- They are also more likely to say they won't be working in the next year
- Fewer with a long-standing illness have attended a job interview in the last year
- Main carers with a long-standing illness are less likely to feel they are keeping up with their bills and regular debt repayments or that they are able to manage financially

Domestic abuse and violence

- Main carers with a long-standing illness are more likely to have experienced a partner leaving/family break up or sexual abuse in their home since they became an adult

Health and wellbeing

- In terms of health, main carers with a long-standing illness are less likely to say their health is excellent or good and also less likely to be satisfied with their life overall
- Possibly a compounding factor, they are more likely to have someone else in their household who also has a long-standing illness or disability

- Not surprisingly, there is evidence that they are more reliant on health services, making more visits to their GP as well as A&E in the last six months
- Those with a long-standing illness are more likely to smoke, but are less likely to drink alcohol than average
- Again, not surprisingly, they are more likely to have used prescribed drugs (for depression, sleep or anxiety), but they are also more likely to have used street drugs in the last six months
- Main carers with a long-standing illness are more likely to have a GHQ score of 4+ (an indication of signs of probable mental ill health), and report significantly lower overall mean SWEMWBS scores (higher scores indicate greater levels of wellbeing)

Attitudes to the future

- Those with a long-term standing illness are less positive about the future than main carers, on average, across a range of statements. While overall views remain positive, they are less likely to say they know how to keep their family on the right track, less confident in speaking up for themselves or knowing where to turn for outside help, and less likely to say they feel positive about what the future holds, in control, or confident that their worst problems are behind them

	All main carers (%)	Long-standing illness or disability (%)
<i>Tenure and household</i>		
Owner occupiers	16%	12%
Social renters	67%	72%
<i>Employment and financial exclusion</i>		
Employed	31%	21%
Unemployed	26%	28%
Workless household	55%	63%
Aspirations: Don't think they will be working next year	38%	49%
Attended a job interview in last year	13%	10%
Keeping up with bills and regular debt repayments	81%	76%
Managing finances	34%	26%
<i>Health and wellbeing</i>		

	All main carers (%)	Long-standing illness or disability (%)
Satisfied with life overall	57%	49%
Health is excellent/good	17%	4%
Someone else ³ in household with long-standing illness or disability	51%	62%
Visited a GP 12+ times in last six months	21%	33%
Not visited A&E in last six months	53%	46%
Smoker	48%	53%
Never drink	37%	44%
Used prescribed drugs	41%	63%
Used street drugs	6%	9%
GHQ score 4+	42%	61%
SWEMWBS (mean score)	20.6	19.0
<i>Domestic abuse and violence</i>		
Partner left/family break up in home (as an adult)	50%	55%
Experience of sexual abuse in the home (as an adult)	7%	11%
<i>Attitudes to the future</i>		
I know how my family should keep on the right track	89%	86%
I'm confident in speaking up for myself	78%	74%
I would know where to turn for outside help if we needed it	76%	72%
I feel positive about what the future holds for me and my family	67%	58%
I feel in control of things	65%	54%
I feel confident that our worst problems are behind us	60%	54%

³ Other than the interviewed main carer, and where applicable, interviewed young person

GHQ scores- mental health

The General Health Questionnaire (GHQ)⁴ is a widely-used self-administered screening device for assessing the mental wellbeing of the general population in a non-clinical setting. While there is no formal threshold for identifying probable mental ill health, the Health Survey for England groups participants' scores according to three categories:

- 0: no evidence of probable mental ill health
- 1-3: less than optimal mental health
- 4+: indicating probable psychological disturbance or mental ill health

Using this scale, around two in five main carers report probable psychological disturbance or mental ill health (38%) or less than optimal mental health (33%).

	N	%
GHQ score 0	113	17%
GHQ score 1-3	218	33%
GHQ score 4+	248	38%

Those main carers who exhibit probable mental ill health experience poorer outcomes than main carers overall across a range of areas. The following table summarises the key significant differences:

Tenure and household

- Main carers with a GHQ score of 4+ are less likely to own their home and more likely to rent
- Main carers who show no evidence of probable mental ill health are more likely to be living as a couple and less likely to be in a lone parent household

Employment and financial exclusion

- Main carers with a GHQ score of 4+ are less likely to be employed and more likely to be permanently sick or disabled
- Those with a higher GHQ score are also more likely to live in a workless household

⁴ The Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2013, Chapter four, General mental and physical health, Available from: <http://content.digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB13218/HSE2012-Ch4-Gen-health.pdf>

- Mental health issues also appear to be a barrier to employment, with those with a GHQ score of 4+ being more likely to say they won't be working in the next year
- Reflecting the fact they are less likely to be in paid employment, main carers with a higher GHQ score are living on lower incomes
- Those with higher GHQ scores are also more likely to have fallen behind in their rent payments in the last six months, and less likely to say they are able to keep up with bills or that they are managing on their current finances

Health and wellbeing

- As may be expected, those with higher GHQ scores are more likely to show dependency on health services, including GP services (more have used GP services 12+ times in the last six months) and A&E (more have used A&E services four or more times in the last six months)
- Main carers with higher GHQ scores are significantly more likely to have a long-standing illness or disability, and less likely to say their health is excellent or very good
- Mental health is also related to life satisfaction with far fewer with a GHQ score of 4+ saying they are satisfied

Domestic abuse and violence

- Main carers with higher GHQ scores are significantly more likely to report any kind of abuse – from a partner or someone else in their household – either since they became an adult (at 16) or in the last six months. This includes a partner leaving/family break up, sexual abuse, non-sexual abuse, emotional or financial abuse and threats or force

Attitudes to the future

- Main carers with evidence of probable mental ill health are less positive about their future across a range of statements

	All main carers (%)	GHQ score 0 (%)	GHQ score 1-3 (%)	GHQ score 4+ (%)
<i>Tenure and household</i>				
Owner occupiers	16%	19%	21%	11%
Social renters	67%	65%	60%	72%

	All main carers (%)	GHQ score 0 (%)	GHQ score 1-3 (%)	GHQ score 4+ (%)
Couple with dependent children	33%	46%	30%	30%
Lone parent family	53%	41%	56%	58%
<i>Employment and financial exclusion</i>				
Employed	31%	42%	39%	21%
Permanently sick/disabled	11%	4%	7%	19%
Workless household	55%	43%	50%	63%
Aspirations: don't think they will be working in the next year	38%	34%	31%	44%
Net income £16,640/year or higher	39%	55%	45%	31%
Keeping up with bills and regular debt repayments	81%	89%	86%	72%
At least one loan/credit product	53%	44%	60%	54%
Managing finances	34%	47%	40%	24%
<i>Health and wellbeing</i>				
Visited a GP 12+ times in last six months	21%	13%	17%	28%
Visited A&E 4+ times in last six months	8%	3%	4%	13%
Health is excellent/very good	17%	41%	19%	6%
Satisfied with life overall	57%	77%	76%	33%
Long-standing illness or disability	49%	23%	39%	71%
<i>Domestic abuse and violence⁵</i>				
Partner left/family break up in home (as an adult)	50%	40%	48%	55%
Experience of sexual abuse in the home (as an adult)	7%	2%	6%	9%
Experience of abuse by a partner since the age of 16 - non-sexual	52%	41%	52%	59%
Experience of abuse by a partner since the age of 16 - non-physical (emotional, financial)	49%	38%	47%	57%
Experience of abuse by a partner since the age of 16 - threats or force	42%	32%	40%	48%

⁵ Please note that this summary table shows the significant differences in experience of abuse since the age of 16 and in the last six months by a partner only. The significant differences for abuse by another member of the family (not shown) follow the same pattern of findings.

	All main carers (%)	GHQ score 0 (%)	GHQ score 1-3 (%)	GHQ score 4+ (%)
Experience of abuse by a partner in the last six months - non-sexual	15%	9%	13%	22%
Experience of abuse by a partner in the last six months - non-physical (emotional, financial)	13%	6%	11%	19%
Experience of abuse by a partner in the last six months - threats or force	10%	5%	8%	14%
<i>Attitudes to the future</i>				
I know how my family should keep on the right track	89%	96%	96%	82%
I'm confident in speaking up for myself	78%	92%	90%	65%
I would know where to turn for outside help if we needed it	76%	91%	83%	64%
I feel positive about what the future holds for me and my family	67%	91%	78%	50%
I feel in control of things	65%	89%	85%	40%
I feel confident that our worst problems are behind us	60%	81%	67%	46%
I can count on others from my family for support	73%	88%	79%	63%
I can count on people outside my family for support	67%	81%	71%	57%
I keep going even when I feel like things are against me	87%	96%	94%	79%

Alcohol

Overall, around one in three (36%) main carers say they never have a drink that contains alcohol.

	N	%
Drinks alcohol	382	58%
Never drinks alcohol	235	36%

There are some key differences among those who drink/don't drink alcohol, mostly related to their employment status, but also in terms of their health, as shown in the table below:

Employment and financial exclusion

- Those who drink alcohol are more likely to be employed
- Non drinkers are more likely to be unemployed and live in a workless household
- Non drinkers are less likely to think they will be working in the next year, likely related to their current employment status

Health and wellbeing

- Non drinkers are more likely to have a long-standing illness or disability
- Drinkers have a higher average SWEMWBS score, indicating greater levels of wellbeing

Attitudes to the future

- Non drinkers are more likely to feel less positive about the future in terms of knowing where to turn for outside help if they need it and having people outside of their family that they can count on

	All main carers (%)	Drinks alcohol (%)	Never drinks alcohol (%)
<i>Employment and financial exclusion</i>			
Employed	31%	40%	18%
Unemployed	26%	23%	32%
Workless household	55%	47%	65%
Aspirations: don't think they will be working in the next year	38%	29%	49%
<i>Health and wellbeing</i>			
Long-standing illness or disability	49%	45%	57%
SWEMWBS (mean score)	20.6	20.9	20.1
<i>Attitudes to the future</i>			
I would know where to turn for outside help if we needed it	76%	78%	71%
I can count on people outside my family for support	67%	70%	61%

Family relationships

Overall, around half (47%) of main carers say that since they became an adult they have experienced either a partner leaving or a family break up. One in three (35%) say they have experienced domestic abuse/violence or sexual abuse.

	N	%
Partner left/family break up	306	47%
Domestic abuse/violence or sexual abuse	231	35%

There are a few key differences between those who have experienced either the break up of their family or some form of domestic or sexual abuse since becoming an adult, mostly in relation to their household composition but also their health.

Tenure and household

- Those who have experienced family relationship issues or domestic/sexual abuse are more likely to be living in lone parent households than with a partner

Health and wellbeing

- Main carers who have experienced a family break up or domestic/sexual abuse are more likely to have a long-standing illness or disability
- Those who have experienced a family break up or domestic/sexual abuse since becoming an adult report lower overall mean SWEMWBS scores (higher scores indicate greater levels of wellbeing)

Attitudes to the future

- Main carers who have experienced a family break up or domestic/sexual abuse are less likely to say they feel in control of things
- Those who have experienced domestic/sexual abuse are also less likely to feel positive about what the future holds for them and their family

	All main carers (%)	Partner left/family break up (%)	Domestic abuse/violence or sexual abuse (%)
<i>Tenure and household</i>			

	All main carers (%)	Partner left/family break up (%)	Domestic abuse/violence or sexual abuse (%)
Couple with dependent children	33%	19%	23%
Lone parents	53%	70%	70%
<i>Health and wellbeing</i>			
Long-standing illness or disability	49%	55%	56%
SFEMWBS (mean score)	20.6	20.3	19.9
<i>Attitudes to the future</i>			
I feel positive about what the future holds for me and my family	67%	64%	61%
I feel in control of things	65%	59%	57%

Appendices

Appendix 1: Chi squared analysis

All main carers

Table 1.1: Table showing significant differences between initial and follow-up surveys for all main carers interviewed at both points

	Initial survey (%)	Follow-up survey (%)	Percentage point change (+/- %)
<i>Employment and financial exclusion</i>			
In employment	27%	31%	+4
Unemployed, looking for work	12%	9%	-3
Receiving at least one out of work benefit	58%	51%	-7
Receiving at least one in work benefit	84%	74%	-10
One or more loan products	60%	53%	-7
Has a credit card	12%	20%	+8
<i>Education</i>			
Not been called in to the school about their children's behaviour	43%	51%	+8
No attendance concerns regarding their children	40%	63%	+23
<i>Health and wellbeing</i>			
Has seen the GP 7 or more times in the last six months	42%	38%	-4
Someone in household has a long-standing illness or disability	77%	73%	-4
GHQ score 4 or more	48%	42%	-6
Has recently felt constantly under strain, more than usual	55%	49%	-6
Has recently lost sleep over worry, more than usual	50%	45%	-5
Has recently been losing confidence in themselves, more than usual	41%	35%	-6
Has been feeling relaxed, at least some of the time	49%	53%	+4
AODIT-C Score: 8 or more	6%	11%	+5
Has 7 or more drinks when typically drinking	7%	17%	+10
<i>Domestic abuse and violence</i>			

	Initial survey (%)	Follow-up survey (%)	Percentage point change (+ %)
Experienced sexual abuse in their home since becoming an adult	5%	7%	+2
<i>Crime and anti-social behaviour</i>			
Has had contact with police (not as a victim)	23%	14%	-9
Contacted the police as a victim of crime	17%	11%	-6
Any action taken by the police	8%	5%	-3
Anyone in the household has used physical violence against others	8%	5%	-3
Any action taken for anti-social behaviour	6%	2%	-4
Has had an action against them in relation to housing	27%	17%	-10
<i>Service experience</i>			
Agree that they feel confident that their worst problems are behind them	53%	60%	+7

Base: All main carers who took part at both the initial and follow-up (654)

Lone parents

Table 1.2: Table showing significant differences for lone parents between initial and follow-up surveys

	Initial survey (%)	Follow-up survey (%)	Percentage point change (±%)
<i>Employment and financial exclusion</i>			
In employment	22%	27%	+5
Workless household	75%	70%	-5
Receiving at least one out of work benefit	70%	64%	-6
Receiving at least one in work benefit	88%	79%	-9
One or more loan products	60%	50%	-10
<i>Education</i>			
No attendance concerns regarding their children	37%	58%	+21
<i>Health and wellbeing</i>			
Any long-standing illness or disability	79%	72%	-7
GHQ score 4 or more ⁶	55%	44%	-11
Has been feeling relaxed, frequently	47%	56%	+9
<i>Crime and anti-social behaviour</i>			
Has had contact with police (not as a victim)	31%	11%	-20
Contacted the police as a victim of crime	21%	11%	-10
Has had an action against them in relation to housing	32%	17%	-15
<i>Service experience</i>			
Agree that they feel confident that their worst problems are behind them	54%	64%	+10

Base: All lone parents (304)

History of partner abuse since age 16

Table 1.3: Table showing significant differences between initial and follow-up surveys for main carers who suffered partner abuse since they were 16

	Initial survey (%)	Follow-up survey (%)	Percentage point change (±%)
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⁶ A score of 4 or more indicates probable signs of mental ill health.

<i>Health and wellbeing</i>			
Has recently lost sleep over worry: more than usual	58%	47%	-11
Has been dealing with problems well: frequently	85%	77%	-8
<i>Crime and anti-social behaviour</i>			
Has had contact with police (not as a victim)	33%	17%	-16
Contacted the police as a victim of crime	24%	17%	-7
Has had police action against them	12%	6%	-6
<i>Service experience</i>			
Agree that they feel confident that their worst problems are behind them	50%	61%	+11

Base: Main carers who have experience partner abuse since the age of 16 (218)

Workless households

Table 1.4: Table showing significant differences between initial and follow-up surveys for main carers who are in workless households

	Initial survey (%)	Follow-up survey (%)	Percentage point change (+%)
<i>Employment and financial exclusion</i>			
Receiving at least one in work benefit	86%	78%	-8
One or more loan products	53%	45%	-8
Has a credit card	5%	12%	+7
<i>Education</i>			
Not been called in to the school about children's behaviour	40%	54%	+14
No attendance concerns regarding their children	38%	60%	+22
<i>Crime and anti-social behaviour</i>			
Has had contact with police (not as a victim)	28%	14%	-14
Has had action against them in relation to housing	32%	19%	-13
<i>Service experience</i>			
Agree that they feel confident that their worst problems are behind them	54%	62%	+8

Base: Main carers who live in workless households (299)

Households with more than two children

Table 1.5: Table showing significant differences for main carers with more than two children between initial and follow-up surveys

	Initial survey (%)	Follow-up survey (%)	Percentage point change (+%)
<i>Employment and financial exclusion</i>			
In employment	19%	24%	+5
Receiving at least one in work benefit	90%	85%	-5
One or more loan products	61%	52%	-9
Has a credit card	8%	16%	+8
<i>Education</i>			
Not been called in to the school about children's behaviour	38%	48%	+10
<i>Health and wellbeing</i>			
Has been feeling useful: frequently	79%	72%	-7
Has been thinking clearly: frequently	86%	79%	-7
Eats a healthy diet	61%	52%	-9
<i>Crime and anti-social behaviour</i>			
Has had contact with police (not as a victim)	25%	16%	-9
Contacted the police as a victim of crime	19%	12%	-7
Has had an action against them in relation to housing	32%	21%	-11

Base: Main carers with more than 2 children (253)

Positive experience of the Troubled Families Programme

Table 1.6: Table showing significant differences between initial and follow-up surveys for main carers who reported having a positive experience of the programme

	Initial survey (%)	Follow-up survey (%)	Percentage point change (±%)
<i>Employment and financial exclusion</i>			
In employment	25%	29%	+4
Working full time	20%	25%	+5
Receiving at least one out of work benefit	58%	52%	-6
Receiving at least one in work benefit	85%	75%	-10
One or more loan products	61%	53%	-8
Has a credit card	12%	19%	+7
<i>Education</i>			
Not been called in to the school about their children's behaviour	43%	53%	+10
No attendance concerns regarding their children	41%	64%	+23
<i>Health and wellbeing</i>			
Has excellent/very good health	23%	18%	-5
GHQ score: 4 or more	47%	41%	-6
Has been feeling reasonably happy, more than usual	28%	20%	-8
Has recently felt constantly under strain, more than usual	54%	49%	-5
Has recently lost sleep over worry, more than usual	50%	44%	-6
Has recently been losing confidence in themselves, more than usual	41%	33%	-8
<i>Crime and anti-social behaviour</i>			
Has had contact with police (not as a victim)	25%	13%	-12
Contacted the police as a victim of crime	15%	10%	-5
Has had an action against them in relation to housing	28%	17%	-11
<i>Service experience</i>			
Agree that they feel confident that their worst problems are behind them	55%	63%	+8

Base: All who found their keyworker helpful (433)

Appendix 2: Significance testing

Table 2.1 McNemar testing

Note: any codes that are not included in the 'Variables tested' column were coded as missing variables and therefore do not form part of the test

Employment and financial exclusion	
Question	Variables tested
<p>ED1: Which of the following best describes what <u>you</u> are doing at the moment?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not working, but actively looking for paid work 2. Not working and not looking for paid work 3. Working part-time including self-employment (up to 15 hours) 4. Working part-time including self-employment (16-30 hours) 5. Working full-time including self-employment (30+ hours) 6. Retired early and claiming benefits (ESA or JSA) 7. Retired early and not claiming benefits 8. Retired and receiving state pension 9. Student 10. On a government training scheme 11. Permanently sick or disabled 12. Looking after the home 13. Maternity leave 14. Unpaid worker in family business 15. Other 16. Don't know 17. Don't want to say 	<p>In employment (codes 3-5) Not in employment (codes 1,2, 6-13, 15)</p> <hr/> <p>Economically active (codes 1, 3-5, 10) Economically inactive (codes 2, 6-9, 11-13, 15)</p>

<p>Working vs workless households – combined variable (ED1, PXED1 and ED2)</p> <p>ED1/PXED1: Which of the following best describes what <u>you</u> are doing at the moment?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not working, but actively looking for paid work 2. Not working and not looking for paid work 3. Working part-time including self-employment (up to 15 hours) 4. Working part-time including self-employment (16-30 hours) 5. Working full-time including self-employment (30+ hours) 6. Retired early and claiming benefits (ESA or JSA) 7. Retired early and not claiming benefits 8. Retired and receiving state pension 9. Student 10. On a government training scheme 11. Permanently sick or disabled 12. Looking after the home 13. Maternity leave 14. Unpaid worker in family business 15. Other 16. Don't know 17. Don't want to say <p>ED2: Can I just check, is <u>anyone else</u> in your household currently in paid work?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to say 	<p>Working (ED1 codes 3-5 or PXED1 codes 3-5 or ED2 code 1)</p> <p>Workless households (all remaining codes and none of the working codes selected)</p>
<p>ED6: Looking at this card, in the last year have <u>you</u> done any of these things?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attended a job interview 2. Attended a work placement 3. Applied for a job 4. Received training that did not lead to a qualification (e.g. confidence building, CV writing, time management) 5. Gained a part-qualification (e.g. completed a module that contributes towards a qualification) 6. Voluntary work 7. None of these 8. Don't want to say 9. Don't know 	<p>At least one step (chose at least one from codes 1-6)</p> <p>None (code 7)</p> <p>Training activities (codes 4 and 5)</p> <p>Work activities (codes 1, 2, 3 and 6)</p>

<p>ED7: In the past four weeks what active steps have you taken to find work. Have you...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Applied directly to an employer 2 Studied or replied to advertisements 3 Searched for jobs/information about jobs on the internet 4 Contacted a private employment agency or job centre 5 Asked friends or contacts 6 Taken steps to start your own business 7 Or none of these steps? 8 Don't know 9 Refused 	<p>At least one step (chose one from codes 1-6) None (code 7)</p>
<p>ED5: Taking everything together, in the next year do you think <u>you</u> will be ...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ... working part-time 2. ...working full-time 3. ... or not working 4. Don't know 5. Don't want to say 	<p>Working (code 1 and 2) Not working (code 3)</p> <p>Working full-time (code 2) Not working full-time (codes 1 and 3)</p>
<p>ED9: Which, if any, of the following benefits or tax credits do <u>you or your household</u> receive at the moment?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Income Support 2. Jobseeker's Allowance 3. Housing Benefit or Council Tax Credit 4. Incapacity Benefit 5. Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) 6. Disability Living Allowance or Personal Independence Payment 7. Carer's Allowance 8. Severe Disablement Allowance 9. Pension Credit (including Guarantee Credit and Savings Credit) 10. Working Tax Credit (formerly Working Family Tax Credit and Disabled Person's Tax Credit) 11. Child Tax Credit 12. Universal Credit 13. Child Benefit 14. Any other state benefit 15. None of these 16. Don't want to say 17. Don't know 	<p>Out of work benefits (codes 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8) Not out of work benefits (none of codes 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8)</p> <p>In work benefits (codes 10, 11 and 15) Not in work benefits (not codes 10, 11 and 15)</p> <p>Universal benefits (codes 3, 6, 7, 12 and 13) Not universal benefits (not codes 3, 6, 7, 12 and 13)</p>

<p>ED11: In the last six months have <u>you and <<PARTNER NAME>></u> been keeping up with bills and any regular debt repayments...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to say 	<p>Keeping up with bills (code 1) Not keeping up with bills (code 2)</p>
<p>TS6: Can I just check, have you fallen behind with your rent payments at any time in the last six months?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know/ can't remember 4. Don't want to say 	<p>Fallen behind with rent (code 1) Not fallen behind with rent (code 2)</p>
<p>ED13: How well would you say you, yourself are managing financially these days? Would you say you are....</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Living comfortably 2. Doing alright 3. Just about getting by 4. Finding it quite difficult 5. or Finding it very difficult? 6. Don't want to say 7. Don't know 	<p>Managing financially (codes 1-3) Not managing financially (codes 4 and 5)</p>
<p>ED12: Do you have any of the following loan or credit products, either in your own name or jointly with someone else?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personal loan with bank or building society 2. Loan from an online payday loan provider (from companies such as Wonga, QuickQuid, KwikCash, etc) 3. Loan from a shop on the high street 4. A loan from another type of lender 5. Mortgage 6. Student loan 7. Informal loan from friends or family 8. Hire purchase, credit sale or rental purchase agreement 9. Mail order catalogue arrangement to buy goods in instalments 10. Credit card or store card 11. None of these 12. Don't want to say 13. Don't know 	<p>At least one loan / credit product (codes 1-10) None (not codes 1-10) Has a credit card (code 10) Does not have a credit card (not selected code 10)</p>

Health and wellbeing	
Question	Variables tested
<p>HWB3: In the <u>last six months</u> roughly how many times have you been to a GP or family doctor-for an illness or issue <u>you or any of your children</u> has had? Please do not include any visits to a hospital.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None 2. Once or twice 3. 3 – 6 times 4. 7 – 11 times 5. 12 times or more 6. Can't remember 7. Don't want to say 	<p>At least once (codes 2-5)</p> <p>None (code 1)</p> <p>6 times or less (codes 1-3)</p> <p>7 or more times (codes 4 and 5)</p>
<p>HWB4: And in <u>the last six months</u> roughly how many times have you been to Accident & Emergency (A&E) for an illness or accident <u>you or any of your children</u> has had?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None 2. Once 3. 2 – 3 times 4. 4 – 7 times 5. More than 7 times 6. Can't remember 7. Don't want to say 	<p>Less than twice (codes 1 and 2)</p> <p>Two or more times (codes 3-5)</p>
<p>SCHWB5: In general, would you say your health is...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excellent 2. Very good 3. Good 4. Fair 5. Poor 6. Don't know 7. Don't want to say 	<p>Excellent or very good (codes 1 and 2)</p> <p>Good or fair or poor (codes 3-5)</p>

<p>HWB5/6/7 combined variable: HWB5: Do you have any long-standing physical or mental impairment, illness or disability? By 'long-standing' I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of at least 12 months or that is likely to trouble you over a period of at least 12 months.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to say <p>HWB6: Does <<CHILD NAME>> have any long-standing physical or mental impairment, illness or disability? By 'long-standing' I mean anything that has troubled them over a period of at least 12 months or that is likely to trouble them over a period of at least 12 months.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to say <p>HWB7: And does anyone else in your household have any long-standing physical or mental impairment, illness or disability?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to say 	<p>At least one person in the household has a long-standing illness or disability (code 1 for any of HWB5, HWB6 or HWB7)</p> <p>No one has a long-standing illness or disability (not code 1 for any of HWB5, HWB6 or HWB7)</p>
<p>HWB5: Do you have any long-standing physical or mental impairment, illness or disability? By 'long-standing' I mean anything that has troubled you over a period of at least 12 months or that is likely to trouble you over a period of at least 12 months.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to say 	<p>Main carer has a long-standing illness or disability (code 1)</p> <p>Main carer does not have a long-standing illness or disability (code 2)</p>

<p>SCHWB1: Please choose the number which you feel best describes how dissatisfied or satisfied you are with your life overall.</p> <p>1 Completely dissatisfied 2 Mostly dissatisfied 3 Somewhat dissatisfied 4 Neither 5 Somewhat satisfied 6 Mostly satisfied 7 Completely satisfied 8 Don't know 9 Don't want to say</p>	<p>Satisfied (codes 5-7) Dissatisfied (codes 1-3)</p>
<p>GHQ individual statements tested:</p> <p>GHQ1: Have you recently been able to concentrate on whatever you're doing?</p> <p>Better than usual Same as usual Less than usual Much less than usual</p> <p>GHQ2: Have you recently lost much sleep over worry?</p> <p>Not at all No more than usual Rather more than usual Much more than usual</p> <p>GHQ3: Have you recently felt that you were playing a useful part in things?</p> <p>More so than usual Same as usual Less so than usual Much less than usual</p> <p>GHQ4: Have you recently felt capable of making decisions about things?</p> <p>More so than usual Same as usual Less so than usual Much less capable</p>	<p>For all statements top 2 codes were tested against bottom 2 codes (Don't know and don't want to say were coded as missing values)</p>

GHQ5: Have you recently felt constantly under strain?

Not at all
No more than usual
Rather more than usual
Much more than usual

GHQ6: Have you recently felt you couldn't overcome your difficulties?

Not at all
No more than usual
Rather more than usual
Much more than usual

GHQ7: Have you recently been able to enjoy your normal day-to-day activities?

More so than usual
Same as usual
Less so than usual
Much less than usual

GHQ8: Have you recently been able to face up to problems?

More so than usual
Same as usual
Less so than usual
Much less than usual

GHQ9: Have you recently been feeling unhappy or depressed?

Not at all
No more than usual
Rather more than usual
Much more than usual

GHQ10: Have you recently been losing confidence in yourself?

Not at all
No more than usual
Rather more than usual
Much more than usual

<p>GHQ11: Have you recently been thinking of yourself as a worthless person?</p> <p>Not at all No more than usual Rather more than usual Much more than usual</p> <p>GHQ12: Have you recently been feeling reasonably happy, all things considered?</p> <p>Not at all No more than usual Rather more than usual Much more than usual</p>	
<p>DRU1: In the last six months have you taken any drugs, prescribed for you by a doctor or nurse, for depression, or to help you sleep, or make you less anxious?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to say 	<p>Has taken prescribed drugs (code 1) Has not taken prescribed drugs (code 2)</p>

<p>SWEMWBS tested:</p> <p>MWB1: I've been feeling optimistic about the future</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None of the time 2. Rarely 3. Some of the time 4. Often 5. All of the time <p>MWB2: I've been feeling useful</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None of the time 2. Rarely 3. Some of the time 4. Often 5. All of the time <p>MWB3: I've been feeling relaxed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None of the time 2. Rarely 3. Some of the time 4. Often 5. All of the time <p>MWB6: I've been dealing with problems well</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None of the time 2. Rarely 3. Some of the time 4. Often 5. All of the time <p>MWB7: I've been thinking clearly</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None of the time 2. Rarely 3. Some of the time 4. Often 5. All of the time <p>MWB9: I've been feeling close to other people</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None of the time 	<p>Same coding for all statements</p> <p>Not frequently (codes 1 and 2)</p> <p>Frequently (codes 3-5)</p>
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2. Rarely
3. Some of the time
4. Often
5. All of the time

MWB11: I've been able to make up my own mind about things

1. None of the time
2. Rarely
3. Some of the time
4. Often
5. All of the time

<p>HWB11: This card contains a list of things that might stop people from eating healthily. Which, if any, apply to your family? Just read out the letters that apply.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Healthy food is too expensive 2. Lack of time to prepare food/cook 3. Lack of willpower 4. Don't like healthy food 5. Lack of interest 6. Healthy food is not easily available 7. I am confused about what is healthy/lack of knowledge 8. Health issues 9. Healthy food is boring 10. Difficult to change 11. Lack of cooking skills/ confidence in cooking from scratch 12. Nothing - I already eat a healthy diet 13. Other (SPECIFY) 14. Don't know 15. Don't want to say 	<p>Already eats a healthy diet (code 12) Does not already eat a healthy diet (not code 12)</p>
<p>Audit C scores – scores of 8 or more and 11 or more tested</p>	
<p>AUD1: How often, if ever, do you have a drink that contains alcohol?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 4 or more times a week 2. 2-3 times a week 3. 2-4 times per month 4. Monthly or less 5. Never 6. Don't want to say 	<p>Ever drinks alcohol (codes 1-4) Never drinks alcohol (code 5)</p>
<p>AUD2: How many alcoholic drinks do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1-2 2. 3-4 3. 5-6 4. 7-9 5. 10+ 6. Don't want to say 	<p>Less than 7 drinks (codes 1-3) 7 or more drinks (codes 4 and 5)</p>

<p>AUD3: How often have you had <<FEMALE = 6, MALE =8>> or more units of alcohol on a single occasion in the last six months?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daily or almost daily 2. Weekly 3. Monthly 4. Less than monthly 5. Never 6. Don't want to say 	<p>Ever in the last 6 months (codes 1-4) Never in the last 6 months (code 5)</p>
<p>DRU_SMOKE: Do you smoke cigarettes? Please do not include electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 	<p>Smokes cigarettes (code 1) Does not smoke cigarettes (code 2)</p>
<p>DRU2: In the last six months which of the following street drugs, that is drugs not given to you by a doctor or pharmacist, if any, have you taken?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cocaine (Coke, Charlie, 'C', Snow, Percy, Toot) 2. Crack (Rock, Stones, White, Freebase, Wash) 3. Ecstasy ('E', MDMA, Mitsubishis, Rolexes, Dolphins, XTC, Pills) 4. LSD (Acid, Tabs, Trips, Dots, Flash, Smilies) 5. Heroin (Smack, Skag, 'H', Brown, Gear, Horse) 6. Methadone (Linctus, Physeptone, Meth) not given to you by a doctor or pharmacist 7. Amphetamines (Uppers, Methamphetamine, Crystal Meth, Yaba, Speed, Meth, Ice) 8. Mephedrone (Meow, Drone, Cat, M-Cat) 9. Semeron (Sems) 10. Cannabis (Marijuana, Dope, Pot, Grass, Hash, Spliff, Joints, Weed, Ganja, Blow, Draw, Skunk) 11. Tranquilisers (Downers, Moggies, Jellies, Roofies, Benzos) 12. Ketamine (Green, 'K', Super K) 13. Other (SPECIFY) 14. Any other New Psychoactive Substances (sometimes known as legal highs) 15. None of these 16. Don't want to say 	<p>Taken any street drug (any of codes 1-14) Not taken any street drug (none of codes 1-14)</p>

Education	
Question	Variables tested
<p>CB2 / CB3 combined variable tested:</p> <p>CB2: In the last six months how often has the <<TEXT FILL FROM CB1, either School / College or sixth form / Pupil Referral Unit (PRU)>> called you or asked you to come in to talk about the behaviour of <<CHILD NAME>>?</p> <p>CB3: And in the last six months how often have you been called or asked to come in to talk about the behaviour of any of your other children?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Never 2. Once or twice 3. 3 – 7 times 4. 8 – 10 times 5. More than 10 times 6. Don't know 7. Don't want to say 	<p>Have been called in to speak about their child(ren)'s behaviour (codes 1-5 at either CB2 or CB3)</p> <p>Has not been called in to speak about their child(ren)'s behaviour (not coded 1-5 at either CB2 or CB3)</p>
<p>CB4/CB4OTH combined variable tested:</p> <p>CB4: Have you been told that there are concerns about the attendance of <<CHILD NAME>> at their school/college or sixth form or Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) over the last three school terms?</p> <p>CB4OTH: And have you been told that there are concerns about the attendance of any of your other children at their school/college or sixth form or Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) over the last three school terms?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to say 	<p>Have been called in to speak about their child(ren)'s attendance (code 1 at CB4 or CB4OTH)</p> <p>Has not been called in to speak about their child(ren)'s attendance (not code 1 at either CB4 or CB4OTH)</p>
Children in need	
Question	Variables tested
<p>HWB10: Do you feel you have had enough advice and support to help your children with their special educational or other needs?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enough advice and support 2. Need a little more advice and support 3. Need a lot more advice and support 4. Don't know 5. Don't want to say 	<p>Need a lot more support (code 3)</p> <p>Doesn't need a lot more support (codes 1 and 2)</p>

Domestic violence	
Question	Variables tested
<p>FR3: Since you became an adult, which of these things have happened to <u>you</u> in your home?</p> <p>Multi-code</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Partner left/family break-up 2. Domestic abuse/violence 3. Sexual abuse 4. My children living in care 5. None of these 6. Don't know/can't remember 7. Don't want to say 	<p>Domestic abuse (code 2)</p> <p>No domestic abuse (did not select code 2)</p> <p>Sexual abuse (code 3)</p> <p>No sexual abuse (did not select code 3)</p>
Crime and anti-social behaviour	
Question	Variables tested
<p>CR6/CR6OTH combined variable tested:</p> <p>CR6: Which, if any, of the following have happened to you in the last six months? Select any that apply</p> <p>CR6OTH: And which, if any, of the following have happened to someone else in your household in the last six months? Select any that apply</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Told off or asked to move on 2. Stopped and searched 3. Stopped, but not searched, and asked about something you/they had done 4. Arrested by the police 5. Made to do something to make amends (e.g. apologise to the victim or do voluntary work in the community) 6. Police called to your house 7. Some other contact 8. I/they contacted them as a victim of crime 9. Not had any contact with the police 10. Don't want to say 	<p>Contact with police (not victim) (code 1-7 in either)</p> <p>No contact with police (not victim) (not code 1-7 in either)</p> <p>Victim of crime (code 8 in either)</p> <p>Not a victim of crime (not code 8 in either)</p>

CR7/CR7OTH combined variable tested:

CR7: Which, if any, of the following has happened to you in the last six months because you were accused of committing a crime?

CR7OTH: And which, if any, of the following happened to someone else in your household in the last six months because they were accused of committing a crime?

1. Given a caution
2. Charged by the police
3. Been to court, including a youth court
4. Fined by the police or a court
5. Sentenced to supervision by a probation officer or youth offending case worker
6. Sent to prison, a secure training centre or local authority secure care home
7. Some other action (SPECIFY)
8. None of these
9. Don't want to say

Any police action taken (codes 1-7)

No police action taken (codes 8 and 9)

<p>CR4/CR4OTH combined variable tested: CR4: And which of the following, if any, have you done in the last six months? Select any that apply</p> <p>CR4OTH: And which of the following, if any, are you aware that someone else in your household has done in the last six months? Select any that apply</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Used force or violence against other people, including threatening or frightening them 2. Graffiti (written things or sprayed paint on things) 3. Broken, damaged or destroyed things that did not belong to you/them 4. Committed burglary 5. Stole a vehicle 6. Other stealing (e.g. shoplifting, pickpocketing) 7. Used violence or threats to steal from someone 8. Carried a knife 9. Carried a gun 10. Sold drugs to other people 11. Committed crime online (e.g. accessed indecent imagery of children, committed fraud, hacked a computer) 12. Committed fraud (e.g. gained by abuse of their position, failure to disclose information or deceived someone) 13. Another/other crime/s 14. None of the above 15. Don't know 16. Don't want to say 	<p>Used force or violence against others (code 1) Not used force or violence against others (not code 1)</p> <p>Broken, damaged or destroyed things that did not belong to you/them (code 3) Not broken, damaged or destroyed things that did not belong to you/them (not code 3)</p> <p>Other stealing (e.g. shoplifting, pickpocketing) (code 6) Not taken part in other stealing (e.g. shoplifting, pickpocketing)</p>
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<p>CR2 / CR2OTH combined variable tested: CR2: In the last six months which of the following actions to stop anti-social behaviour, if any, have you had used against you personally?</p> <p>CR2OTH: And in the last six months which of the following actions against anti-social behaviour, if any, have other members of your household had used against them?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civil injunction 2. Criminal Behaviour Order 3. Dispersal Power 4. Community Protection Notice 5. Public Spaces Protection Order 6. Closure Power 7. Notice seeking possession of your home (NOSP) on the grounds of nuisance or anti-social behaviour 8. Possession Order 9. Youth Caution or Youth Conditional Caution 10. None of these 11. Don't know 12. Don't want to say 	<p>Any action taken for anti-social behaviour (code 1-9) Not action taken for anti-social behaviour (code 10-12)</p>
<p>TS5: In the last six months have you experienced any of the following in relation to your housing? Please read the list and tell me any letters that apply.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A - Warning letter (for rent arrears or anti-social behaviour) 2. B - Threat of eviction proceedings (notice of seeking possession) 3. C - Possession Order (giving your landlord the right to evict you) 4. D - Eviction 5. E - Bailiff warrant issued 6. F - Notice served by landlord to leave rented property before contract has ended 7. G - Warning meeting/ interview with landlord, council or social worker 8. H - Nuisance/anti-social behaviour complaint made to landlord 9. Other (SPECIFY) 10. None of these 11. Don't know 12. Don't want to say 	<p>Had action taken against them – housing (codes 1 – 9) Not had action taken against them – housing (codes 10-12)</p>

Service experience	
Question	Variables tested
<p>SE1: I'm going to read out some statements about the future for you and your family. For each, I would like you to say whether you "strongly agree", "tend to agree", "neither agree nor disagree", "tend to disagree" or "strongly disagree" with what I've said. Please read out the letter that applies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I know how my family should keep on the right track 2. I am confident that our worst problems are behind us 3. I feel in control of things 4. I can count on others from my family for support 5. I can count on people outside my family for support 6. I would know where to turn for outside help if we needed it 7. I feel positive about what the future holds for me and my family 8. I'm confident in speaking up for myself 9. I keep going even when I feel like things are against me <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A - Strongly agree 2. B - Tend to agree 3. C - Neither agree nor disagree 4. D - Tend to disagree 5. E - Strongly disagree 6. Don't know 	<p>Statement 2 and 3 Agree (codes 1 and 2) Not agree (codes 3-5)</p>
Young people	
Question	Variables tested
<p>YXB4: In the last six months how often have you been in trouble at school?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very often 2. Fairly often 3. Not very often 4. Never 5. Don't know 6. Don't want to answer 	<p>Been in trouble at school very/fairly often (codes 1 and 2) Not very often/never (codes 3 and 4)</p>

<p>YXB5: In the last 12 months, have you ever played truant, that is missed school without permission, even if it was only for a half day or single lesson?</p> <p>1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer</p>	<p>Played truant (code 1) Not played truant (code 2)</p>
<p>YXE2: Are you working, either full-time or part-time?</p> <p>1. No 2. Part-time (up to 15 hours) 3. Part-time (16-30 hours) 4. Full-time (30+ hours) 5. Don't know 6. Don't want to answer</p>	<p>Working (codes 2-4) Not working (code 1)</p>
<p>YXE4: In the last year, have you done any of these things? Please read out any letters that apply.</p> <p>1. A - Attended a job interview 2. B - Attended a work placement 3. C - Received training that did not lead to a qualification (e.g. confidence building, CV writing, time management) 4. D - Gained a part-qualification (e.g. completed a module that contributes towards a qualification) 5. E - Voluntary work 6. None of these 7. Don't know 8. Don't want to answer</p>	<p>At least one step (at least one of codes 1-5) None (code 6)</p> <p>Work related activities (codes 1,2 and 5) Training related activities (codes 3 and 4)</p>
<p>YXE3: Taking everything together, in the next year do you think you will be</p> <p>1. ... working part-time 2. ...working full-time 3. ... or not working 4. ...in education or training 5. Don't know 6. Don't want to answer</p>	<p>Working (codes 1 and 2) Not working (codes 3 and 4)</p>

<p>YXH1: In general, would you say your health is...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excellent 2. Very good 3. Good 4. Fair 5. Poor <p>Don't know Don't want to say</p>	<p>Excellent / very good (codes 1-2) Good / fair / poor (codes 3-5)</p>
<p>YXS1: Please tick the number which you feel best describes how dissatisfied or satisfied you are with your life overall</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Completely dissatisfied 2 Mostly dissatisfied 3 Somewhat dissatisfied 4 Neither 5 Somewhat satisfied 6 Mostly satisfied 7 Completely satisfied 8 Don't know 9 Don't want to answer 	<p>Dissatisfied (codes 1-3) Satisfied (codes 5-7)</p>
<p>YXS2: Please select the answer that most closely matches how you feel. Please give your answer on the basis of how things have been for you over the last six months. "Other children or young people pick on me or bully me"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not true 2. Somewhat true 3. Certainly true 4. Don't want to answer 	<p>Certainly/somewhat true (codes 2 and 3) Not true (code 1)</p>
<p>YXA1: Have you ever had an alcoholic drink? That is a whole drink, not just a sip.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know 4. Don't want to answer 	<p>Ever had an alcoholic drink (code 1) Not had an alcoholic drink (code 2)</p>

<p>YXA2: How many times in the last four weeks have you had an alcoholic drink?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most days 2. Once or twice a week 3. 2 or 3 times 4. Once only 5. Never 6. Don't know 7. Don't want to answer 	<p>2 or more times (code 1-3) Less than 2 or more times (codes 4 and 5)</p>
<p>YXA3: On how many occasions <u>during the last 4 weeks</u> (if any) have you been intoxicated or drunk from drinking alcohol, for example staggered when walking, not being able to speak properly, throwing up or not remembering what happened?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 0 2. 1-2 3. 3-5 4. 6-9 5. 10-19 6. 20-39 7. 40 or more 8. Don't know 9. Don't want to answer 	<p>At least once (codes 2-7) Never (code 1)</p>
<p>YXDRU_SMOKE: Do you ever smoke cigarettes at all? Please do not include electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't want to answer 	<p>Smokes cigarettes (code 1) Does not smoke cigarettes (code 2)</p>
<p>YXD1: Have you ever tried any of the following...?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Glue/solvent sniffing 2. Cannabis (also known as marijuana, dope, hash or skunk) 3. Any other illegal drug (including ecstasy, cocaine, speed) 4. Any other New Psychoactive Substance (sometimes known as legal highs) 5. None of these 6. Don't want to answer 7. Don't know 	<p>Ever tried a street drug (code 1-4) Not tried a street drug (code 5)</p> <p>Ever tried cannabis (code 2) Not tried cannabis (not code 2)</p>

<p>YXC1: Overall, how safe would you say you feel now at home? Would you say you feel...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very safe 2. Fairly safe 3. A bit unsafe 4. Very unsafe 5. Don't know 6. Don't want to answer 	<p>Feels safe at home (codes 1 and 2) Feels unsafe at home (codes 3 and 4)</p>
<p>YXC4: The next questions are about contact that you may have had with the police. Which, if any, of the following have happened to you in the last six months?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Told off or asked to move on 2. Stopped and searched 3. Stopped, but not searched, and asked about something you/they had done 4. Arrested by the police 5. Made to do something to make amends (e.g. apologise to the victim or do voluntary work in the community) 6. Police called to your house 7. Other 8. I contacted them as a victim of crime 9. No contact with the police 10. Don't want to say 	<p>Contact with police not as victim (codes 1-7) No contact with police not as victim (none of codes 1-7)</p>
<p>YXC5: Which, if any, of the following has happened to you in the last six months because you were accused of committing a crime?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Given a caution 2. Charged by the police 3. Been to court, including a youth court 4. Fined by the police or a court 5. Sentenced to supervision by a probation officer or youth offending case worker 6. Sent to prison, a secure training centre or local authority secure care home 7. Some other action 8. None of these 9. Don't want to say 	<p>Police taken action against them personally (any selected of codes 1-7) No action against them personally (codes 8 and 9)</p>

<p>YXC3: How often in the past month have you had a fight with someone that involved physical violence, such as hitting, punching, or kicking?</p> <p>A) In the past year, have you deliberately broken or damaged property that didn't belong to you?</p> <p>B) In the past year, have you taken something from a shop, supermarket, or department store without paying?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Never 2. Once or twice 3. Several times 4. Often 5. Don't want to answer 6. Don't know 	<p>Been involved in physical violence (codes 2-4 for statement A) Not been involved in physical violence (code 1 for statement A)</p> <p>Committed vandalism (codes 2-4 statement B) Not committed vandalism (code 1 statement B)</p> <p>Stolen (codes 2-4 statement C) Not stolen (code 1 statement C)</p>
<p>YXC2: In the last six months which of the following actions to stop anti-social behaviour, if any, have you had used against you?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civil injunction 2. Criminal Behaviour Order 3. Dispersal Power 4. Community Protection Notice 5. Public Spaces Protection Order 6. Closure Power 7. Notice seeking possession of your home (NOSP) on the grounds of nuisance or anti-social behaviour 8. Possession Order 9. Youth Caution or Youth Conditional Caution 10. None of these 11. Don't know 12. Don't want to say 	<p>Has had action taken for anti-social behaviour (codes 1-9) Has not had action taken for anti-social behaviour (codes 10-12)</p>

<p>YXC6: Are you a member of a gang? By a gang, we mean groups of 3 or more young people who hang around together and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Have a specific area or territory;• Share a characteristic and are seen by others as a group e.g. have a name or something else to identify them;• Possibly have rules or a leader; or,• Who may commit crimes together. <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Yes2. No3. You used to be a member but aren't anymore4. Don't know5. Don't want to answer	<p>Member of a gang (code 1 and 3) Not a member of a gang (code 2)</p>
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