



'A sigh of relief': Appendix A - detailed methodology

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June 2020

Study methodology

The study adopted a mixed-methods approach. Phase one focused on objective one: establishing the *rate* at which relocation was used as a response to extra familial harm (EFH), and the circumstances of its use. A sample of local authorities in England and Wales (n=20) were invited to take part in a survey to establish approximate rate data. The participating local authorities (n=13), and a number of local authorities that withdrew (n=2), took part in semi-structured interviews with the research team to establish: how EFH, and relocation as a response to EFH, was recorded in the site; the circumstances in which relocation was used as a response to EFH; and any local practice changes or discussions that had taken place as a result of their participation. Full details of the year one methodology are detailed below.

Literature review

Resources for the literature review were sourced using the following academic databases: SOCIndex and PsycINFO. Access to these were granted via the University of Bedfordshire library database, Discover.

Resources for this literature review were also sourced from grey literature from the following organisations:

- National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC)
- Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE)
- Barnardo's
- The International Centre: Researching Child Sexual Exploitation, Violence and Trafficking and Research in Practice

In addition to this, the following journals were also searched:

- Child Abuse Review
- Child and Family Social Work
- British Journal of Social Work
- Children's Geographies

Citation tracking was used to identify relevant literature. All duplicates were removed from the search.

Literature searches focused on two sets of terms. The first in regard to care placements and movement. This included: relocation, out of area placement and residential care. The second focused on different forms of extra-familial harm as defined in Working Together 2018. This included: serious youth violence, 'gang' violence and/or affiliation, child criminal exploitation, child sexual exploitation, peer-on-peer abuse, trafficking and radicalisation.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion	Exclusion
English language literature published between 1990-2019	General discussions of extra-familial harm

Literature that focuses on young people's experience of harm	Literature that focuses on young people's substance misuse
UK legislation	
Literature that focuses on statutory interventions – including relocation, out of area placement and residential care	
Discussions of extra-familial harm concerning young people up to the age of 25	
Literature concerning looked after children	
Literature focusing on the following types of extra-familial harm: serious youth violence, 'gang' violence and/or affiliation, youth offending, child criminal exploitation, child sexual exploitation, peer-on-peer abuse, trafficking and radicalisation	

Searches returned

Discover database

KEY:

The Discover database allows further specification of search terms to facilitate searches. To narrow the search to relevant literature, search terms were searched as subject terms or keywords.

- (ST) is the abbreviation for subject term
- (KW) is the abbreviation for key word

Search terms	Combined number returned
Serious youth violence + Out of area placement and/or care placement + Adolescence and/or teenagers / young people + Britain	73
Gang violence + Relocation + residential care / out of area placement + Britain	79
Trafficking + exploitation + Relocation and/or residential care and/or out of area placement + looked after children/children in care	29

adolescents/children/teenagers/young people + Britain	
Radicalisation + out of area placement + children in care OR looked after children + Britain	15
Criminal exploitation (ST) + relocation (ST) and/or residential care and/or out of placement care + looked after children/children in care + adolescents children/teenagers/young people + Britain (KWs for the rest)	85
Criminal exploitation or child criminal exploitation + children in care or looked after children or residential care or care placement or out of area placement or relocation + adolescents or teenagers or young people + Britain / United Kingdom	62
Child sexual exploitation or CSE + children in care or looked after children or residential care or care placement or out of area placement or relocation + adolescents or teenagers or young people + Britain or United Kingdom	9
Youth offending + relocation and residential care or out of area placement + looked after children/children in care+ adolescents/ children/teenagers/young people	57

+ exploitation + Britain	
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Searches returned from the following journals: *Child Abuse Review, British Journal of Social Work, Children's Geographies, Child and Family Social Work*

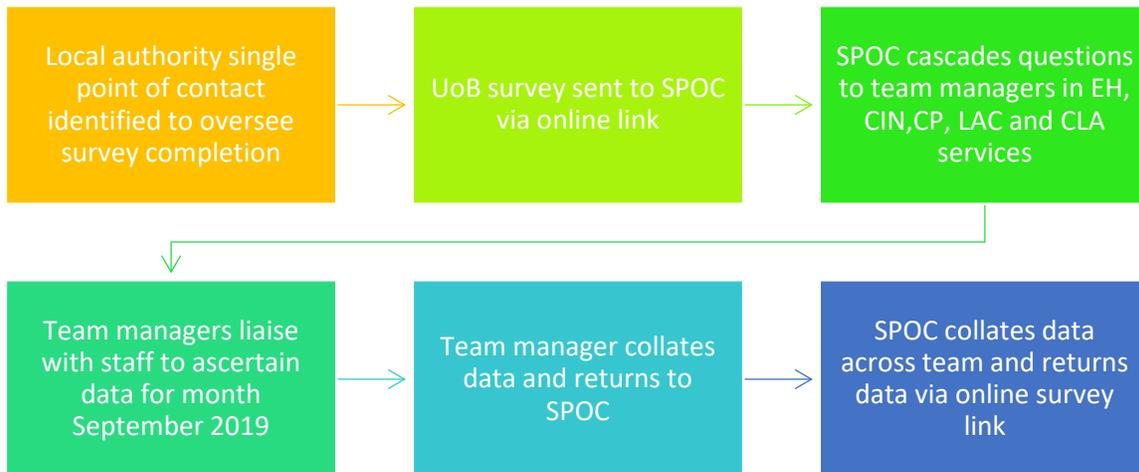
Search terms	Combined number returned
Exploitation anywhere + care/placement/residential/relocation + young people/adolescents/ teenagers + Britain / United Kingdom	158
Residential care	7
Fostering, adoption and short break care	2
Youth justice	2

Survey

Establishing rate data

The project team adopted a participatory approach by working with local authorities to establish a method for approximating the rate at which relocation is used as a response to EFH at a national level. Freedom of Information (FOIs) applications were not used in favour of a collaborative approach with local authorities to establish what mechanisms they currently have in place to record and report this data. A survey was designed in consultation with local authorities who were working with the Contextual Safeguarding team on a various projects under the programme (n=7) and our project partners Lisa Holmes and Vania Pinto at the Rees Centre, Oxford University. During the consultation local authorities fed back that they did not routinely record all categories of EFH, or those young people in out of area placements due to EFH, and a manual process for establishing this data was co-created between the research team and the seven local areas who took part in the consultation. This resulted in the following process for completing the survey which allowed local authorities to do a deep, manual dive in to young peoples' open cases over a one month period to establish which young people's cases were open to services due to EFH and how many were relocated.

Figure one: Process for establishing rate data



Survey design

The survey questions were designed in collaboration with the seven consultation sites. Survey questions were drafted and sent for consultation twice before they were finalised. The survey was created on Qualtrics and consisted of 22 questions capturing information about the numbers of young people’s cases open to children’s social care in the area (survey attached at the end of this document), how many were open due to EFH and the numbers of young people in out of area placements due to EFH. Additional data regarding missing episodes and demographics were also collected.

Definitions

The key definitions used and outlined at the beginning of the survey were as follows:

- Young people: ages 10 to 25 inclusive (to include young people known to leaving care teams).
- Extra-familial harm: Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 states '[a]s well as threats to the welfare of children from within their families, children may be vulnerable to abuse or exploitation from outside their families. These extra-familial threats might arise at school and other educational establishments, from within peer groups, or more widely from within the wider community and/or online. These threats can take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple threats, including: exploitation by criminal gangs and organised crime groups such as county lines; trafficking, online abuse; sexual exploitation and the influences of extremism leading to radicalisation.'
- Relocation: When a young person is moved out of the area where they are ordinarily resident for a period of more than 24 hours as a means of providing safety due to risk of extra-familial harm. This may include the use of secure accommodation and out-of- area placements, including residential children's homes and foster placements.

Recruitment/sampling

A combination of self-selective and purposive approaches to recruitment were used. The study was advertised via the Association of Directors of Children's Services (ADCS) bulletin and via the Contextual Safeguarding network newsletter and social media account. We aimed to recruit 20 local authorities across England and Wales. Local areas put themselves forward and we stopped recruiting when we reached the end of the agreed recruitment period, at which point we had 17 local authorities spread across England and Wales. Local areas that were already participating in the Contextual Safeguarding programme of work were invited to participate, as were a number of local areas who had programmes in place to address the use of out of area placements.

Surveys were distributed to all 17 participating sites via an on-line Qualtrics link. Five sites withdrew due to time and capacity issues leaving a total final sample size of 13. The final sample represented a mixture of rural and urban local authorities/areas, with small and large populations and captured sites in the North, East, South and West of England, Wales and major cities.

Interviews

All participating local authorities/areas were invited to take part in a semi-structured interview over a video call with the lead researcher. The interview schedule was organised around three central questions:

1. How are EFH and OOA placements as a response to EFH currently recorded? How did sites establish and report this data for the survey?
2. Why and in what circumstances is a relocation considered?
3. Does the participating site have any reflections on how EFH is recorded or how OOA placements are used as a result of participation in the study?

All 13 sites who completed the survey were interviewed, in addition one local authority that withdrew late in the study was interviewed and an additional withdrawing site sent written feedback to the interview questions.

Interviews were conducted via a video call and were audio recorded and then transcribed. Interviews lasted an average of 45 minutes.

Analysis

Literature review

The review focused on UK literature in the English language from 1990 to 2019, a time frame chosen due to implementation of the legal framework established by the Children's Act (1989). The terms: serious youth violence, 'gang' violence and/or affiliation, child criminal exploitation, child sexual exploitation, peer-on-peer abuse/violence, trafficking and radicalisation were searched in relation to criteria concerning placement and movement, such as being relocated to residential homes, secure units or foster provision. The search highlighted a lack of directly relevant literature on EFH and placements and returned a relatively small evidence base. Themes in the literature were identified and organised in relation to Shaker's (2013) multidimensional model of safety, developed from a specific focus on child sexual exploitation (CSE), which emphasises the need to address physical, relational and psychological safety in any relocation intervention,

in order to achieve better outcomes for children and young people at risk of exploitation and extra-familial harm.

The literature revealed that movement, specifically to secure accommodation, is used when children and young people are judged to be at risk to themselves or others, and when controlling the young person by 'taking away their freedom' for their protection is deemed necessary (Roesch-Marsh, 2012: 201). Noting also, (Shuker, 2013) that these restraints can have a detrimental effect on young people's relational and psychological safety, thus undermining the physical safety that was supposed to be addressed through relocation.

I didn't feel safe or enjoy being in care because I was suddenly out of place with a group of strangers. I couldn't relax and I cried all the time. I had a very bad reaction to it.

(Timms and Thoburn, 2006:161)

The literature indicated that while some looked-after children reported feeling safe in care, others did not. The literature outlined how placement disruption and instability can contribute to insecurity: that frequent moves can leave young women feeling invisible (Coy, 2007) and stigmatised (Ellis, 2016); that residential care can lead to feelings of loss and lack of belonging (Wigley, 2011) and that young people's experiences of (un)safety in residential placements can be intricately tied to how they understand their experiences of harm (Hallet, 2016).

The literature reviewed established that children's social care services often struggle to address relational security and one of the key ways in which it is undermined is through placement instability, as emphasised in the recent report by the Children's Commissioner (2019). Disruption caused by frequent moves can have a detrimental effect on young people's wellbeing and this is exacerbated if they are separated from their siblings, community and school. As a result, young people can run away, go missing and refuse professional support (Shuker 2014; APPG 2019), increasing their risk of harm and of particular forms of exploitation (APPG, 2019). This was supported by the CSE literature indicating that attention from 'older men' provides a form of connection for some young women, due to estrangement from their families and feelings of loneliness and isolation (Harper and Scott, 2005; Coy, 2007; Hallett, 2016; Lefevre et al, 2017; APPG, 2019).

Literature that detailed the experiences of young people revealed that whilst care leavers' reflections on residential settings demonstrate that stable living environments, trusted relationships and a comprehensive understanding of the complex needs of young people can support resilience and mitigate further risk (Schofield et al, 2017), there is a lack of attention to what it means to "care" in residential settings in such a way that promotes the growth and flourishing of young people, and a lack of adequate therapeutic services within secure accommodations (O'Neill, 2001; Harper and Scott, 2005; Creegan et al, 2005). This leaves staff feeling unable to address the complex needs of young people, meaning psychological safety is ignored, or undermined (Creegan et al, 2005). The development of therapeutic residential service models and 'collaborative professionalism' with outside agencies have been proposed to support staff who feel ill-equipped to support young people with relationships and mental health (Hawkins-Rogers, 2007; Hood 2015; Happ, 2018). In addition to support for staff, an evaluation of the 'Safe Steps' residential provision for sexually exploited young women, conducted by Williams et al (2017) highlighted the need for significant changes in how commissioners, local authorities, police and other community agencies collaborate to support young people's safety.

Research shows therefore that residential care can undermine the psychological and relational needs of young people who have been relocated but equally that it can be supported structurally to meet those needs, for example through an appropriate framework of staff support and consultation.

The literature review indicates that young people who experience, or are at risk of, extra-familial harm, face different types of placement interventions, with varied results. Using Shuker's (2013) model of multi-dimensional safety, the review indicates that young people's physical safety is often addressed first and foremost, typically as a short-term solution to exploitation or harm, framed as a risk response. Evidence from the literature shows that while this may be deemed necessary, in order to fundamentally address the psychological safety of children and young people who have experienced EFH, young people report mixed experiences of residential placements and care practitioners need much greater systemic support.

Four key themes therefore emerge from the literature:

1. Different relocation contexts can create or undermine a sense of safety.
2. Relocations can achieve or compromise physical, psychological and relational safety for young people.
3. The use of relocation can restrict, or struggle to engage with, adolescent agency.
4. Relocation can create stability or instability.

Survey

13 participating local areas in England and Wales returned data via a 22 question online survey on the survey hosting platform Qualtrics. The data was entered into the software package SPSS and cleaned in order to identify any errors or inconsistencies. Participants were contacted to clarify any inconsistencies. The survey responses were analysed using SPSS software. Data was calculated for individual local areas and then aggregated across areas.

The data was analysed to explore:

1. The proportion of young people open to children's services in each local area who were open due to EFH
2. The rate at which those young people open due to EFH were in out of area (OOA) placements in each local area and then the total rate across sites
3. Correlation between harm type and rate of relocation
4. The rate of missing episodes for relocated young people in and across sites.

Proportion and rate

Table One: Proportion of young people's cases open to children's services teams in September 2019 due to EFH (%)

Local authority	%
LA-H	1.07
LA-J	1.61

LA-C	1.81
LA-K	3.25
LA-L	4.04
LA-M	6.28
LA-E	7.00
LA-G	8.38
LA-A	10.43
LA-B	12.29
LA-D	13.54
LA-F	18.33
LA-I	18.80

Table two: Proportion of young people’s cases open to children’s services teams in September 2019 due to EFH and in OOA placements

Local authority	%
LA-C	0.00
LA-H	0.00
LA-I	2.96
LA-J	3.53
LA-K	4.44
LA-D	4.51
LA-M	8.16
LA-B	9.76
LA-A	10.68
LA-G	14.73
LA-E	15.69
LA-L	25.44
LA-F	25.57

Correlations between variables

Due to the small sample size (Field, 2013), a Spearman Rho two-tailed test was carried out to explore the relationship between harm type and rate of out of area placements. The results showed a strong positive significant statistical correlation (Dancey & Reidy 2004, cited in Akoglu 2018) between child sexual exploitation and out of area placements ($r_s = .71, p < 0.01$).

For the remaining types of EFH, the results indicate that there is no statistical significance correlation. The points below show the results in regards to the relationship between these different types of EFH and OOA placements:

- CCE county lines there is a weak relationship with the number of OOA placement due to EFH ($r_s = .30, p = 0.39$).

- Other type of CCE there is a moderate relationship with the number of OOA placement due to EFH ($r_s = .60, p = 0.16$).
- Trafficking there is a moderate relationship with the number of OOA placement due to EFH ($r_s = .41, p = 0.32$).
- Modern slavery there is a weak relationship with the number of OOA placement due to EFH ($r_s = .31, p = 0.50$).
- Serious youth violence there is a weak relationship with the number of OOA placement due to EFH ($r_s = .09, p = 0.85$).
- Peer on peer abuse there is a weak relationship with the number of OOA placement due to EFH ($r_s = .30, p = 0.62$).
- Radicalisation there is a moderate relationship with the number of OOA placement due to EFH ($r_s = .63, p = 0.25$).

Table three: The table below shows the results of a Spearman Rho Correlation test to measure the strength of association between EFH and OOA placement

		The number of OOA due to EFH	
Spearman's rho	The number of OOA due to EFH	Correlation Coefficient	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.
		N	13
	CSE YP impacted by EFH	Correlation Coefficient	.714**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.006
		N	13
	CCE CL YP impacted by EFH	Correlation Coefficient	.304
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.393
		N	10
	CCE other YP impacted by EFH	Correlation Coefficient	.595
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.159
		N	7
	Trafficking YP impacted by EFH	Correlation Coefficient	.405
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.320
		N	8
	Modern slavery YP impacted by EFH	Correlation Coefficient	.306
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.504
		N	7
	SYV YP impacted by EFH	Correlation Coefficient	.090
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.848
N		7	
POPA YP impacted by EFH	Correlation Coefficient	.300	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.624	
	N	5	
Radicalisation YP impacted by EFH	Correlation Coefficient	.632	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.253	
	N	5	

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Missing episodes

All of the participating local authorities reported that they record or monitor children going missing, including looked after children and those on the edge of care. The majority of local authorities reported that children's services collect information on missing children in their local area (n= 10). Only a small number of local authorities reported that the police collect this information (n= 2). In some local areas children's services and the police both collect information on missing children in their local area (n= 3). In addition to this, a minority of sites reported that children's services and a third sector organisation collect information on missing children in their local area (n=2).

Across the participating local authorities:

- 81 of the 215 young people whose cases were open due to EFH were reported as having gone missing from their current out of area placement.
- 502 missing episodes in total were reported across the 13 local authorities.
- 97 young people had a history of going missing prior to their current out of area placement.

Interviews

A thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2006) was applied to the interview transcripts. A member of the research team who had not conducted the interviews first familiarized themselves with the content by listening to each recording, and reading each transcript, noting any initial comments or ideas about themes that were emerging. They were all reviewed by a member of the research team who had not conducted the interviews to identify themes that emerged from the answers provided. These themes were used to generate initial codes that could be applied to the dataset as follows:

- Data access
- Methods for monitoring
- Stability
- Risk management
- Successes
- Conditions that enable reduced relocation
- Type of provision
- Transitions
- Pre move interventions vs. post move interventions
- Contextual intervention / Target of intervention
- Locating risk in the child
- Purpose of use
- Conditions for use
- Reflections on the exercise

Potential sub-themes were organised underneath these initial headings, a before coding selection was proposed to the wider research team, reviewed and refined – grouping together elements of the above list and the sub-themes as follows:

Themes (Title Theme in bold)	Description of the theme
A Monitoring and oversight	The approach the site takes to monitoring rates of EFH, use of relocation and impact - and how they may amend it in the future
Abuse categorisation	Limitations of, and approaches to, flagging abuse types
Case management systems	Monitoring via case management systems
Challenges and insufficiencies	Challenges and insufficiencies with the approach to monitoring and oversight
Panels	Monitoring via panels
B Relocation conditions	Conditions that drive/reduce relocation
Attitude to relocation	Culture/attitude to relocation

Local alternatives	There are or are not locally available alternatives to placements
Placement availability	whether placements are locally available
Placement quality	Attitude to placement quality/cost
Risk	Management of Risk to physical safety of a young person
C Intention of relocation	The rationale for, or intention behind using, relocations
Disrupt relationships	Disruption of harmful relationships
Organisational needs	Meets the needs or objectives of the organisation - challenges of holding risk
Physical safety	Securing young people's physical safety
Professional needs	Meets the needs of a professional - helps them feel better about the situation
Psychological safety	Protect or increase the psychological welfare of young people
Reduce missing	
Rehabilitation therapeutic support	Support the young person to access rehabilitation / therapeutic support
Relational safety	Give young people access to positive peer relationships
D Interventions pre move	The focus of interventions before a child is relocated
Contexts	Interventions that target locations/context
Families	Interventions that target families
Groups	Interventions that target groups
Young person	Interventions that target the young person
E Interventions during	The focus of interventions once a child is relocated
Cease	Interventions stop during a relocation
Contexts	Interventions that target locations/context
Families	Interventions that target families
Groups	Interventions that target groups
Psychological safety	
Relational safety	
Young person	Interventions that target the young person
F Positive impact	The positive impact of relocation on young people
Decreased missing	Reduced missing episodes
Increased stability	
Physical safety	Securing young people's physical safety
Psychological safety	Protect or increase the psychological welfare of young people
Relational safety	Give young people access to positive peer relationships

G Negative impact	Negative impact of relocation
Increased missing	
Physical safety	Young people's physical safety is undermined
Psychological safety	Young person's psychological welfare is undermined
Reduced stability	
Relational safety	Young people's relationships are negatively impacted
H Transitions	The transition into or out of relocation or across services. Steps taken to support this or enable it
Adult services	Transition in adult services
After relocation	Transition back home of after a relocation has ended
Into relocation	Support a young person into a move at a distance
I Reflections	Reflections on the exercise or changes made after it
- relocation	Overall concern about the use or impact of relocation
+ relocation	Overall positive about the use of relocation
Gaps	Recognised there are gaps in how this issue is currently understood or monitored locally
Recording EFH	Changes to be made about how EFH is recorded
Reporting	Changes to be made to enable better reporting on relocations and EFH without manual trawls

Interview transcripts were coded using these themes. The sufficiency of the themes was reviewed throughout and refined where required. During this process further subthemes were added under some themes. A theme entitled 'Queries' was also inserted to collate sub-themes that did not fit into any existing category, but whose relevance for the study wasn't clear enough for it to become a theme of its own. The final set of codes were then organised under questions relates to the study, to order the data for reporting in the research briefing. These were as follows:

Overarching topics for reporting	Key Codes
1. Approach to recording, reporting and monitoring	A, I
2. Actions prior a relocation (interventions and decision-making)	B, D, H
3. How/why relocation is used (drivers, intentions, interventions)	B, C, E, H, I
4. Impacts of relocation	F, G, H

Ethics

Ethical approval for phase one of the study was granted by the University Of Bedfordshire Institute Of Applied Social Science Research Institute Ethics Panel. Additional ethical approval was granted by the Association of Directors of Children's Services.

Limitations

The data collected in year one was collected from 13 local authorities across England and Wales. The final sample represented a mix of rural and urban local authorities, with small and large populations and captured sites in the North, East, South and West of England, Wales and major cities. The data is therefore an approximation of the rate at which relocation is used as a response to EFH, and can only be interpreted as such. Further work is required to establish the rate at which relocation is used as a response to EFH at a national scale.

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Securing Safety QD1

Start of Block: Introduction

Securing Safety Survey

Introduction

In 2019 the Contextual Safeguarding team at the University of Bedfordshire are embarking on the first national study exploring the rate, cost and impact of relocation as a response to extra-familial harm: 'Securing Safety: A study into the scale and experience of relocation in response to extra-familial harm.' This survey has been designed to capture local area data on the rate and use of relocation as a response to extra-familial harm in young people. For more detailed information about the study, please refer to the Information and Consent form that has been signed by your organisation. The survey has been piloted prior to use and a pre-survey consultation has been held with the single point of contact at your organisation. The research team recognise that many local areas do not record data specifically flagging the category 'extra-familial harm', however through pre-survey consultation it has been established that it is possible for your organisation to establish these figures based on already existing records.

Please discuss this with your single point of contact for the Securing Safety study or Dr. Lauren Wroe if you have any further queries.

Please return total figures for the month of September 2019. If a young person has had several placements during that period please only record data related to the placement they were in on 1st September 2019. If you have any questions regarding the purpose or completion of this survey please contact the lead researcher Dr. Lauren Wroe: lauren.wroe@beds.ac.uk.

Key definitions

Please refer to the following key definitions that will be used throughout this survey:

Young people: is inclusive of ages 10 to 25.

Extra familial harm: In Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 the UK Government stated that '[a]s well as threats to the welfare of children from within their families, children may be vulnerable to abuse or exploitation from outside their families. These extra-familial threats might arise at school and other educational establishments, from within peer groups, or more widely from within the wider community and/or online. These threats can take a variety of different forms and children can be vulnerable to multiple threats, including: exploitation by criminal gangs and organised crime groups such as county lines; trafficking, online abuse; sexual exploitation and the influences of extremism leading to radicalisation.' This survey is focused on capturing data on when relocations are used to reduce or address the risk of this type of harm to the welfare of young people.

Relocation: refers to where a young person is moved out of their ordinary resident area for a period of time of more than 24 hours as a means of providing safety due to risk of extra-familial harm. This may include the use of secure accommodation and out of area placements, including residential children's homes and foster placements. Please see question 10 for further examples.

Consent form Please tick all of the boxes to demonstrate that you consent to taking part in this survey:

I confirm that I have read and understand the information sheet describing the purpose of this study and have had the opportunity to ask questions about the study.

I understand that a survey will be analysed by the researcher for the purpose of this study.

I understand that information from the survey will be used in the report but confidentiality will be maintained throughout.

I understand that I am free to withdraw at any time and that my participation is voluntary without my legal rights being affected. Your local area can withdraw at any point until the end of the study (December 2021) and withdraw specific survey responses up to two weeks after the survey is submitted

End of Block: Introduction

Start of Block: Section 1: Extra familial harm and relocation

Section 1: Extra familial harm and relocation

Q1 What types of extra familial harm affect young people (10-25 years old) in your local area?
Please choose all that apply (you do not need to state total figures)

- Child sexual exploitation
 - Child criminal exploitation - County lines
 - Child criminal exploitation - other, please specify
 - Trafficking
 - Modern Slavery (including domestic servitude, forced marriage, forced labour)
 - Gang' affiliation and/or serious youth violence
 - Peer on peer abuse (including harmful sexual behaviour)
 - Radicalisation – including religious extremism and far right involvement
 - Other - please specify _____
-

Q2 How many young people's (10-25 years old) cases are currently open to children's services in your local area? (Please state total figures)

- Early help _____
 - Child In Need _____
 - Child protection (CP) _____
 - Looked after children _____
 - Care leavers _____
-

Q3 Of the young people (10-25 years old) identified in Question 2, how many of their cases are currently open to the above services due to a risk of extra familial harm? Please specify in the space below.

Please note that, as per the pre-survey telephone consultation, 'currently' refers to a snapshot period from 1st September to 30th September 2019.

Q4 Of the young people (10-25 years old) identified in Question 3, how many are impacted by the following categories of harm? Please assign total figures/young people may be impacted by multiple categories of harm.

Child sexual exploitation

Child criminal exploitation - County lines

Child criminal exploitation - other, please specify

Trafficking _____

Modern Slavery (including domestic servitude, forced marriage, forced labour)

'Gang' affiliation and/or serious youth violence

Peer on peer abuse (including harmful sexual behaviour)

Radicalisation – including religious extremism and far right involvement

Other - please specify _____

Q5 Of the young people (10-25 years old) identified in Question 3, how many are currently in placements within your area?

Please note that, as per the pre-survey telephone consultation, 'currently' refers to a snapshot period of 1st - 30th September 2019.

Q6 Of the young people (10-25 years old) identified in Question 3, how many are currently in out of area placements due to harms and risks associated with extra-familial harm? Please specify in the space below.

Please note that, as per the pre-survey telephone consultation, 'currently' refers to a snapshot period of 1st - 30th September 2019.

Q7 Of the young people (10-25 years old) identified in Question 3, how many have a relocation that is currently planned?

Please note that, as per the pre-survey telephone consultation, 'currently' refers to a snapshot period from 1st September to 30th September 2019.

Q8 Of the young people (10-25 years old) identified in Question 6, how many have had more than one relocation between 1st September - 30th September 2019?

Q9 Of the relocations identified in Question 6, what is the legal basis of the relocation (please assign total figures)?

- Section 17 _____
 - Section 20 _____
 - Section 25 _____
 - Section 31 _____
 - Family arrangement _____
 - Special Guardianship Order

 - Other - please specify _____
-

Q10 Of the young people (10-25 years old) identified in Question 6, what provision were they moved to? Please assign total figures:

- Secure accomodation _____
 - Private arrangement _____
 - Foster placement (local authority)

 - Foster placement (agency)

 - Residential placement _____
 - Respite _____
 - Other - please specify type of accommodation and total figures

-

Q11 Of the relocations identified in Question 6, how many were/are planned for:

- Up to 6 days _____
 - 1 week to 2 weeks _____
 - 3 weeks to 4 weeks _____
 - Over one month to 3 months

 - 4 months to 7 months _____
 - 8 months to 12 months _____
 - 13 months to 2 years _____
 - Over 2 years _____
-

Q12 Does your local area record or monitor children going missing?

- Yes
 - No
-

Q12b Does this include looked after children and those on the edge of care?

- Yes
 - No
-

Q12c Who collects information on missing children in your local area?

Children's services

Police

Q12d Please provide an outline of any missing data that your local area captures:

Q13 Of the young people identified in Question 6, how many of them have gone missing in their current out of area placement?

Q14 What is the total number of missing episodes for the young people identified in Question 13?

Q15 How many of the young people identified in Question 13 had a history of going missing prior to their current out of area placement?

Q16 Of the young people (10-25 years old) identified in Question 6, for how many is this the first time they have been accommodated by the local authority? Please state figures:

End of Block: Section 1: Extra familial harm and relocation

Start of Block: Section 2: Demographic Data

Section 2: Demographic Data

Q17 How many of the young people (10-25 years old) identified in Question 6 are aged (years):

10-12 _____

13-15 _____

16-17 _____

18+ _____

Q18 How many of the young people (10-25 years old) identified in Question 6 are:

Male _____

Female _____

Other - please specify _____

Q19 How many of the young people (10-25 years old) identified in Question 6 of section one are:

- English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British

- Irish _____
- Gypsy or Irish Traveller _____
- Any other White background, please describe

- White and Black African

- White and Asian _____
- White and Black Caribbean

- Any other Mixed/Multiple ethnic background, please describe

- Indian _____
- Pakistani _____
- Bangladeshi _____
- Chinese _____
- Any other Asian background, please describe

- African _____
- Caribbean _____
- Any other Black / African / Caribbean background, please describe

- Other background - please specify

Q20 How many of the young people (10-25 years old) identified in Question 6 of section one have any of the following (diagnosed):

Physical disability _____

Learning disability _____

Speech and language difficulties

Mental health condition _____

Q21 How many of the young people (10-25 years old) identified in Question 6 of section one have any of the following (undiagnosed):

Physical disability _____

Learning disability _____

Speech and language difficulties

Mental health condition _____

End of Block: Section 2: Demographic Data

Start of Block: Section 3: Time use and costing

Section 3: Time use and costing

Q22 The second phase of this study will involve five case studies exploring the impact of relocation on young people, their parent/carers and their social workers. Qualitative interviews will be carried out in five local areas.

In addition to this, we also plan to carry out an analysis of the cost, and value of relocations. As part of this work we plan to carry out focus groups with practitioners, about their time use to

support children and young people who are relocated, including the decision making process. We will also require access to a finance manager for an interview and associated finance data. Would your local area be interested in hearing more about participation in phase two of the study?

Yes

No

End of Block: Section 3: Time use and costing
