

An ESRC Funded Research Study



THE PREVALENCE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN GROWING UP WITH RELATIVES IN THE UK

BRIEFING PAPER **001**



Characteristics of children living with relatives in England: Part I

This briefing paper series provides snapshots from the research titled 'Kinship Care Re-visited: Using Census 2011 Microdata to Examine the Extent and Nature of Kinship Care in the UK' funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) grant ES/K008587/1.

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The responsibility for the analysis, results and the views expressed ultimately rests with the author.

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KEY MESSAGES

- This briefing paper is the first in a series, from an Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) funded research study. The study explores the prevalence and characteristics of children growing up in kinship care in the UK using 2011 Census microdata (grant ES/K008587/1).
- This paper explores the main characteristics of children growing up in kinship care in England.
- Kinship care remains the most prevalent form of non-parental care for children who are unable to live with their parents in England.
- At the time of the 2011 Census, there were just over 11.3 million children (0-18years) living in England. Of these, an estimated 152,910 (1.4%) children were living in kinship care.
- In other words, in 2011, one in 74 children in England were growing up in the care of relatives.
- Since the last Census in 2001, the kinship child population had grown at a rate of 7%, resulting in 9,543 more children in kinship care in 2011.
- The 7% growth in the kinship child population is more than three times that of the population growth rate of all children in England, which was 2% over the same time period.
- The highest regional prevalence of kinship care (1.7%) was seen in Greater London and the North East.
- The highest regional growth rates in the kinship child populations between 2001 and 2011 were seen in the South West (40%) and the South East (24%) regions.
- Nearly one in three (32%) children growing up in kinship care in England were non-white. In the population of children growing up with at least one parent, 24% were non-white.
- The highest prevalence of kinship care was seen within the black ethnic group. One in every 37 black children was growing up in the care of relatives.
- Despite kinship care still being the predominant option for children who are unable to live with their parents in England and despite research evidence that children living in kinship care have better outcomes than children fostered by non-relatives, the results of this study show that a large number of children in kinship care are affected by poverty and deprivation.
- Forty percent of all children in kinship care in England were living in households located in the 20% of the poorest areas in England. This is an improvement of only 4% since 2001, which implies that the financial burden on kinship families still remain an area of concern.
- More than three quarters (76%) of the kinship children were living in a deprived household. The high prevalence (4%) of kinship children in the most deprived households in England and the low prevalence (0.7%) of kinship children in the households with no deprivation indicate a pressing need for support and services to be provided to these children and their kinship families.
- One in two (51%) children were growing up in households headed by grandparents whilst 23% were growing up in households headed by a sibling. The remaining were growing up in households headed by another relative, such as an aunt, an uncle or a cousin.
- Compared with children growing up with at least one parent, children in kinship care were nearly twice as likely to have a long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities.

Key terms

- **KINSHIP CARE:** Kinship care in this study was defined as an instance where a child was growing up in the care of a relative, in the absence of parent/s. Although most definitions of kinship care include situations where friends of the family care for children in the absence of parents, these households could not be separately identified from the Census returns. They are therefore excluded from the definition of kinship care in this report.
- **PREVALENCE:** The proportion or the percentage of people in the population belonging to a particular group of interest, at a given point in time.
- **CHILD:** UN Convention on the Rights of the Child defines anyone under the age 18 years as a child, unless majority is attained earlier. In the UK, the age of majority is 18 years. Therefore, in this study, a child was defined as anyone who is under the age of 18 (0-18 years).
- **POPULATION GROWTH RATE:** The change in population over a specified period of time expressed as a percentage of the population at the start of the period.

INTRODUCTION

The family environment that children grow up in can greatly influence their outcomes in terms of development and wellbeing (1). Although most children in the UK still live with at least one parent (2), some are unable to live with their parents due to neglect or abuse by parents, parental sickness or death, parents being in prison; family circumstances such as poverty; parental drug and alcohol abuse or; mental health issues. The majority of these children live with relatives or friends, otherwise known as kinship care. Previous analyses of the 2001 Census here at the Hadley Centre found that in England, there were 143,367 children living with relatives in non-parent households in England, compared to 58,900 children who were looked after by the State (3). Kinship placements can result when (4-7):

1. Local authorities place looked after children with kinship carers approved as foster carers, where placements are then supported as foster placements. However, analysis of the 2001 Census found that only around 5% all children living with relatives in the UK were recorded as foster care arrangements (8).
2. Private law orders such as Special Guardianship orders or Residence orders (now called Child Arrangement orders) are made to kinship carers taking on previously looked after children, where support is largely discretionary.
3. Private law orders such as Special Guardianship orders or Residence orders (now called Child Arrangement orders) are made to kinship carers taking on children who have not been previously looked after, where discretionary support may be available depending on the local authority. However, court data on private law orders are not shared routinely with the children's services. Therefore children's services are most likely unaware of these placements.
4. Kinship placements are privately arranged between relatives, where no private law orders are made and where kinship carers are not approved foster carers. This constitutes the largest number of kinship placements in England, but there is no legal obligation made on close relatives to notify the authorities of such child care arrangements between families. Therefore these kinship families remain largely unaware of the discretionary specialist support and services that may be available to them from the local authorities (7-9).

In the absence of good parental care, kinship care is generally considered a better alternative to being fostered by unrelated foster carers. Children in kinship care are more likely to have better mental health and behavioural outcomes due to the stability of placements and they are also more likely to preserve their identities through family and community ties (5, 10-18). Despite these indicated benefits, kinship care can also entail some risk (19). Some children in kinship care placements continue to have complex socio-emotional needs due to previous adverse experiences, such as abuse and neglect (18, 20, 21) and a majority live in poverty and deprivation (21-23). Kinship carers themselves often tend to give up their employment to look after the children and are likely to have a higher incidence of physical health concerns, with many experiencing stress and also facing isolation and discrimination (12, 24, 25).

Since the most recent estimates of kinship care prevalence in the UK are based on the 2001 Census, there is a current lack of an evidence base on kinship care households to inform policy formation, policy implementation and effective resource allocation. This briefing paper, which is the first in a series, provides a brief overview of the characteristics of the children growing up with relatives in England. This series of briefing papers is published as part of a study funded by the ESRC to analyse microdata from the 2011 Census in order to provide nationally representative, reliable statistics and maps on the distribution and characteristics of kinship care households in the four countries of the UK.

POLICY BACKGROUND

In recent years, governments in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have all acknowledged the need to support kinship families [27-29]. For example, under statutory guidance on family and friends care, published in 2010, all local authorities in England, were required to publish specific policies with regard to children growing up in the care of family and friends by September 2011 (26). However, at five months after the stipulated deadline, a research study found that only 55% of the local authorities had fulfilled this obligation (27). It is important that appropriate and adequate support services are provided to these kinship families, who do not fall into the traditional family categorisations, targeting their specific needs. However, the research further indicated that only 13% of the policies were based on local demographic details and analyses of the needs of kinship families, which may have resulted in inadequate support and resources being allocated and provided for local kinship families (27).

AIM AND METHOD

The main aim of this research is to contribute to a more up-to-date and nuanced academic, policy and public understanding of the prevalence and characteristics of kinship families in the UK through secondary analysis of 2011 Census microdata. A more detailed overview of the study, including the specific objectives and a detailed methodology, can be found on the project website at www.bristolkinshipstudy.co.uk.

DATA SOURCE AND ANALYSES

Kinship care prevalence rates and the characteristics of the kinship households in the UK were established through analyses of 2011 Census secure microdata. These microdata samples contain anonymised records of 10% of the total data from the Census and therefore, provide the best and most representative data on households in the UK. They are made available for analysis at secure microdata laboratories to those with an approved researcher license. Secure microdata were analysed at individual and household levels, including the full household relationship matrix, which was used to identify:

- Children living with at least one parent.
- Children living in households where parents were absent, but where the household reference person¹ was a relative of the child.

Comparisons were made between these two groups, where possible. Although most definitions of kinship care include instances where friends of the family care for the children in the absence of parents, these households could not be separately identified from the Census returns and are therefore excluded from the definition of kinship care in this report. The household data excluded individuals living in communal establishments (28)². Therefore, all results exclude children living in communal establishments such as residential/juvenile care settings. The numbers in the tables and figures will not always add up to the total number of children in the population as children with missing data points were excluded from analyses.

WEIGHTS

All analyses have been weighted by a factor of 10 as the analyses were run on a 10% sample of the Census data.

¹ The concept of a household reference person (HRP) was introduced in the 2001 census to replace the traditional concept of the head of the household [28].

² A more detailed definition of communal establishments can be found in [28].

RESULTS

The prevalence of children living in kinship care in England

At the time of the 2011 Census, there were just over 11.3 million children (0-18 years) living in England.

Of those, an estimated 152,910 (1.4%) children were living in kinship care (Table 1).

In other words, one in 74 children in England were growing up in the care of relatives. The prevalence of kinship care at local authority level are given in Appendix A.

The number of children growing up in kinship care has increased by a rate of 7% since the last Census in 2001.

The growth in the number of children growing up in kinship care is more than three times that of the population growth of all children in England, where the total child (0-18 years) population growth rate was 2% over the same time period [28, 29].

Table 1. Estimates of children living in kinship care in 2001 and 2011 in England

	Number of children in kinship care	Prevalence of kinship care (%)
2001	143,367	1.3%
2011	152,910	1.4%

Source: ONS. Estimates calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata
2001 estimates from Nandy et al., 2011 (8)

The regional prevalence of kinship care in England

The regional estimates of the number and the prevalence of children living with relatives in England is given in Table 2.

The highest regional kinship care prevalence of 1.7% was seen in Greater London and North East England.

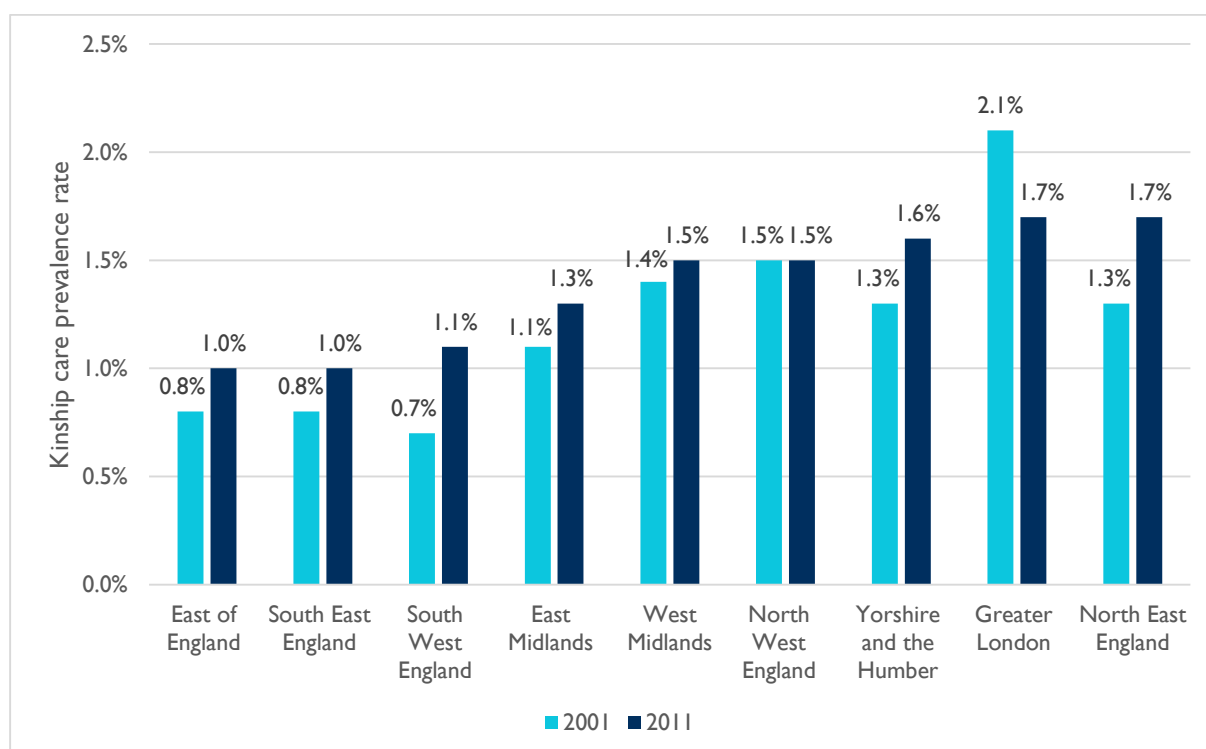
When compared with the 2001 estimates, all regions except Greater London and North West have seen an increase in the prevalence of children living with relatives (Figure 1).

Table 2. Estimated regional prevalence of children living in kinship care in England in 2011

	Number of children living with relatives in the region	Regional prevalence of children living with relatives
Greater London	30,620	1.7%
North West	23,230	1.5%
West Midlands	18,580	1.5%
South East	18,520	1.0%
Yorkshire and the Humber	17,420	1.6%
East Midlands	12,190	1.3%
East of England	12,060	1.0%
South West	11,230	1.1%
North East	9,060	1.7%
TOTAL (England)	152,910	1.4%

Source: ONS. Estimates calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata

Figure 1. Estimated regional prevalence of children living in kinship care in England in 2001 and 2011



Source: ONS. Estimates calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata

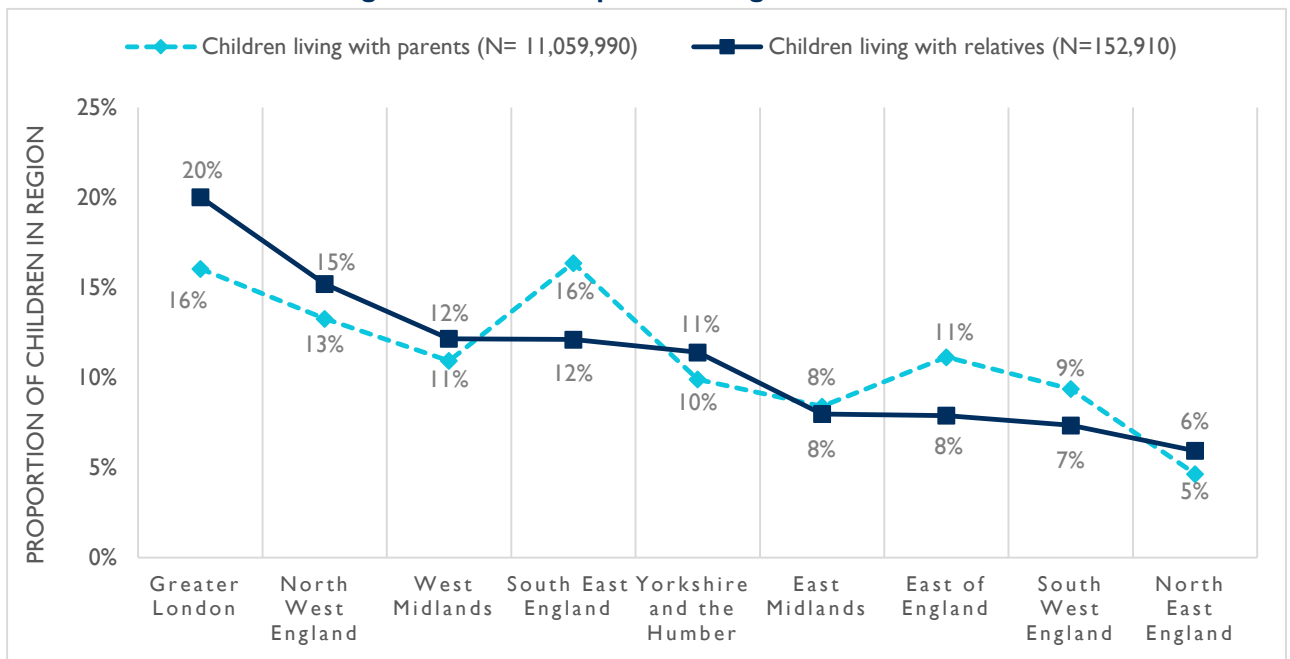
The regional distribution of kinship care in England

We then looked at how the kinship child population was distributed across the regions (Figure 2).

One in five children living with relatives in England were living in Greater London

Greater London, the North West, the West Midlands, Yorkshire and the Humber and the North East had proportionately more children in kinship care in the region when compared with the proportion of children growing up with at least one parent.

Figure 2. Estimated regional distribution of children in kinship care, compared with children living with at least one parent in England in 2011



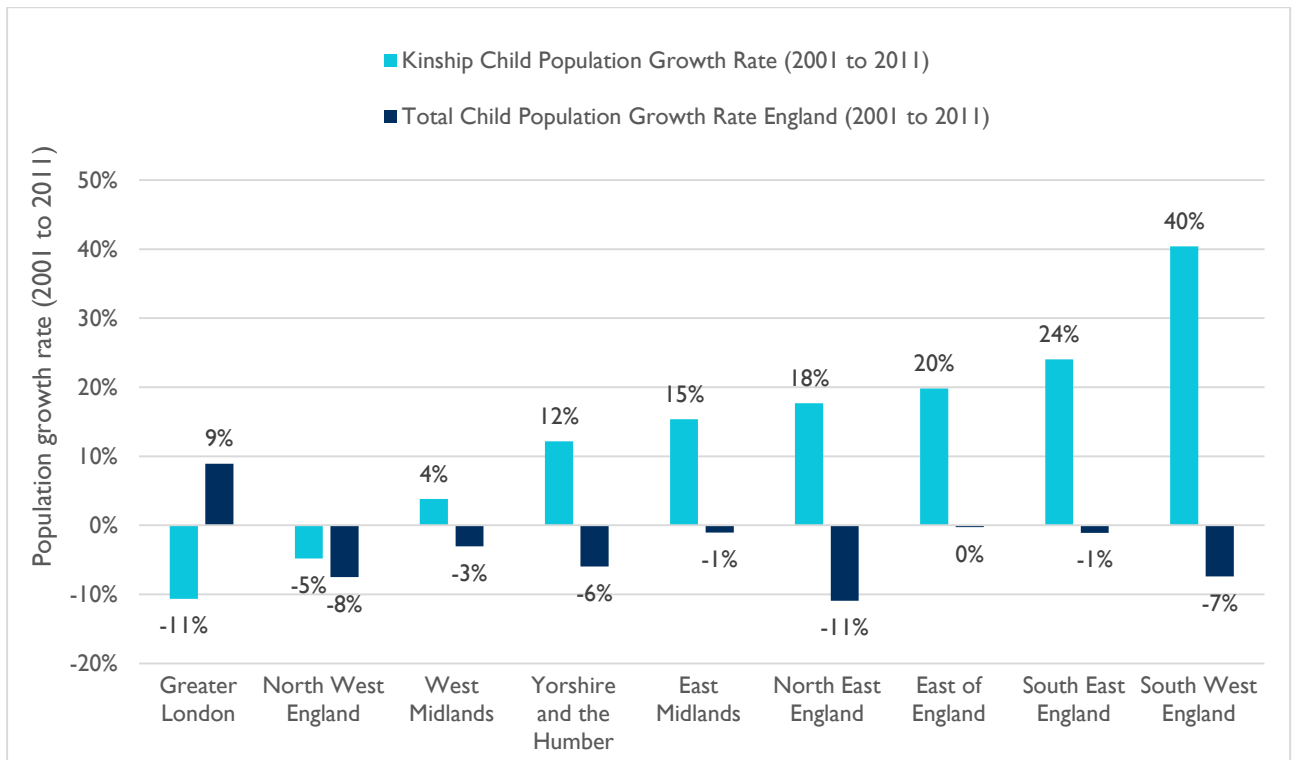
Source: ONS. Estimates calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata

The regional kinship population growth rate in England (2001-2011)

The kinship child population growth rate in comparison with the total child (0-18 years) population growth rate in each of the regions is shown in Figure 3.

The highest regional growth rate in the kinship child populations between 2001 and 2011 was seen in the South West and the South East regions.

Figure 3. Estimated kinship child population growth rates and the total child population growth rates in the regions in England (2001 to 2011)



Source: ONS. 2011 Estimates Calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata
2001 estimates from Nandy et al., 2011(8)

Regions that have seen an increase in the kinship child population since 2001

- South West
- South East
- East
- North East
- East Midlands
- Yorkshire and the Humber

Regions that have seen a decrease in the kinship child population since 2001

- Greater London
- North West

Gender of children in kinship care in England

In 2011, 51% of the children living with their kin were male.

The proportions of male and female children in kinship care are the same as that of the total child population in England.

The age distribution of children in kinship care in England

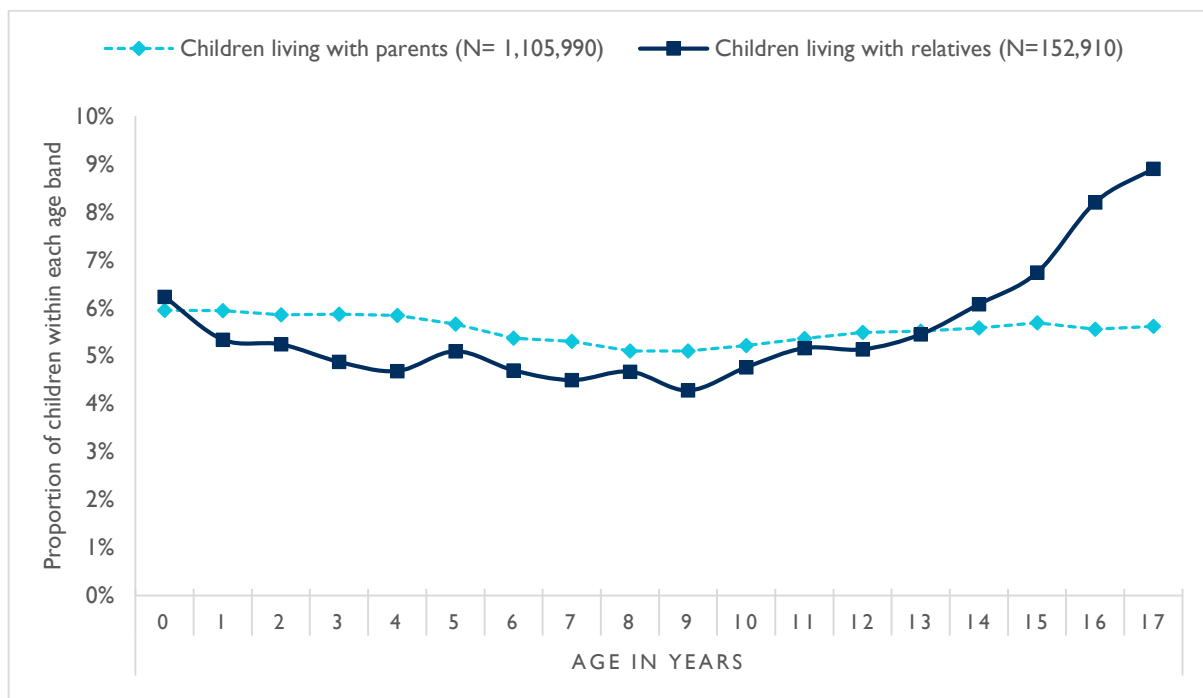
The age distribution of children in kinship care, compared with those living with at least one parent is shown in Figure 4.

Compared with children who were growing up with at least one parent, where the age distribution of the children was evenly distributed, a larger proportion of children growing up in kinship care were older.

Fifty percent of the children growing up in kinship care in 2011 in England were between 10-18 years of age. This was higher than that of the population of children living with at least one parent, where 44% were between the ages of 10-18 years.

The results from the 2001 Census analyses was similar, where 51% of the kinship children were between 10-18 years (8).

Figure 4. The estimated age distribution of children living in kinship care compared with children living with at least one parent in England in 2011



Source: ONS. Estimates calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata

The prevalence and population growth of kinship care in England by age

The prevalence and population growth rates of children in kinship care in England between 2001 and 2011 are given in Table 3.

When compared with the 2001 Census estimates (3), the number of children aged 0-4 years in kinship care has increased by 21% and the number of children aged 15-18 years in kinship care has increased by 15%.

Table 3. Estimates of children in kinship care by children's age in England in 2001 and 2011

Age group	Number of children in kinship care (2001)	Number of children in kinship care (2011)	Prevalence rate 2001 (%)	Prevalence rate 2011 (%)	Kinship child population growth rate (2001-2011)
0 to 4 years	33,333	40,300	1.10%	1.20%	21%
5 to 9 years	36,567	35,520	1.10%	1.20%	-3%
10 to 14 years	41,633	40,640	1.30%	1.30%	-2%
15 to 18 years	31,833	36,450	1.70%	1.90%	15%
Total (England)	143,366	152,910	1.30%	1.40%	7%

Source: ONS. Estimates calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata 2001 estimates from Nandy et al., 2011(8)

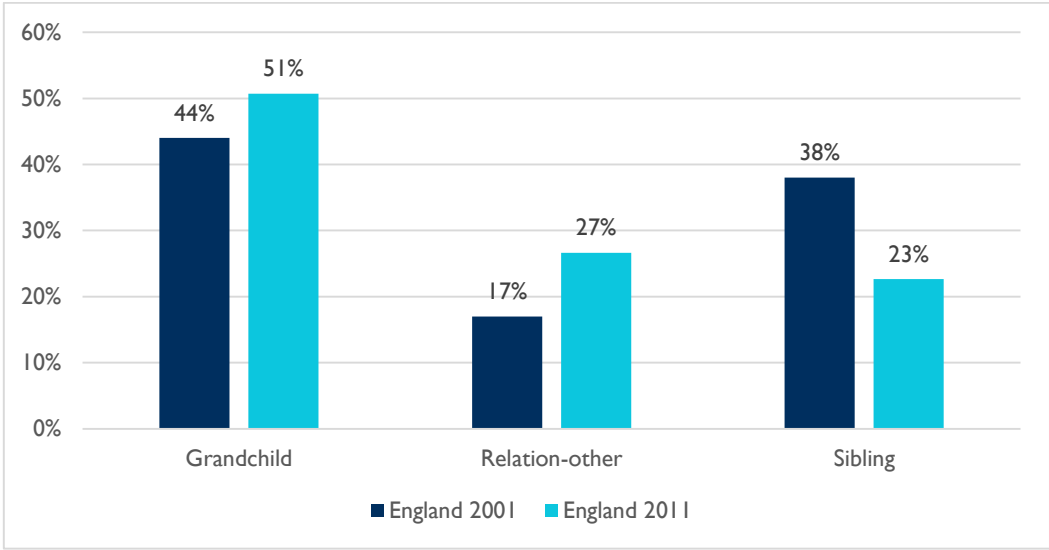
Children's relationship to the head of the household

The concept of a household reference person (HRP) was introduced in the 2001 census to replace the traditional concept of the head of the household (28). In the Census, the household reference person is defined as the person who earns the most in the household. If there are two people with the same earnings, the older person of the two is regarded as the household reference person.

One in two (51%) children were growing up in households headed by grandparents whilst 23% were growing up in households headed by a sibling. The remaining were growing up in households headed by another relative, such as an aunt, an uncle or a cousin.

The proportion of grandparent-headed households has increased since 2001, whilst the proportion of sibling-headed households has decreased. The comparison between the 2001 and 2011 estimates is shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Estimates of children’s relationship to their kin carers in England in 2011 (N= 152,910) and 2001 (N=143,367)



Source: ONS. Estimates calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata
2001 estimates from Nandy et al., 2011 (8)

Note on the kinship children's relationship to the head of the household

It was not possible to ascertain whether the household reference persons were the children’s primary carers from the Census data. Therefore, it is possible that in some households, persons other than the household reference person were the child’s primary caregiver. There may be grandparent headed households where a sibling is the primary carer and also sibling headed households where a grandparent or another relative is the primary caregiver. The children’s relationship to the other household members will be explored in detail in the forthcoming briefing papers.

Prevalence of kinship care within ethnic groups in England

Prevalence of kinship care within the different ethnic groups in 2011 are given in Table 4.

The highest prevalence of kinship care was seen within the black ethnic group. One in 37 black children was growing up in the care of relatives.

Overall, the non-white ethnic groups had a higher prevalence of kinship care compared with the white population. The prevalence rate of kinship care within the white child population was 1.2%, whilst the prevalence rate within the non-white population of children in England was 2.0%.

Table 4. Estimated prevalence of children in kinship care within ethnic groups in England in 2011

Ethnicity	2011 kinship population (n=149,540)	Prevalence of kinship care within ethnic group	Prevalence per 1000 children within ethnic group
Black	14,950	2.7%	27
Asian	19,710	1.8%	18
Mixed	10,440	1.8%	18
Other ethnic group	2,240	1.6%	16
White	102,200	1.2%	12

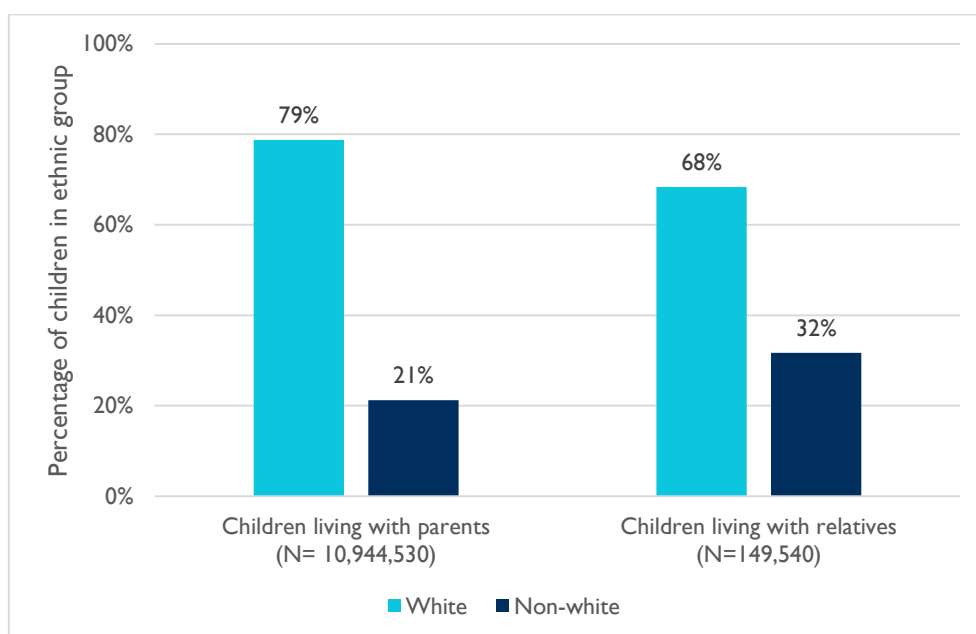
Source: ONS. Estimates calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata

Distribution of kinship care within ethnic groups in England

Nearly a third (32%) of the children growing up in households headed by a relative in 2011 were non-white (Figure 6).

Kinship children were 1.7 times more likely to be non-white compared with children growing up with at least one parent³.

Figure 6. The estimated ethnic distribution of children living in kinship care compared with children living with at least one parent in England in 2011



Source: ONS. Estimates calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata

³ $\chi^2(1) = 9496.08, p < .001, OR = 1.70$

Prevalence of kinship care within minority ethnic groups in England

The data were further explored to ascertain whether there were groups within the black and Asian ethnic groups that might be influencing the results (Table 5).

The highest prevalence of kinship care within the black group in 2011 was in the black Caribbean group.

The highest prevalence within the Asian group was in Pakistani children.

Table 5. Estimated prevalence of kinship care in Asian and black ethnic groups in England in 2011

Ethnicity	Prevalence
Black Caribbean	2.9%
Other Black	2.8%
African	2.5%
Pakistani	2.2%
Bangladeshi	1.9%
Other Asian	1.6%
Indian	1.4%
Chinese	1.0%

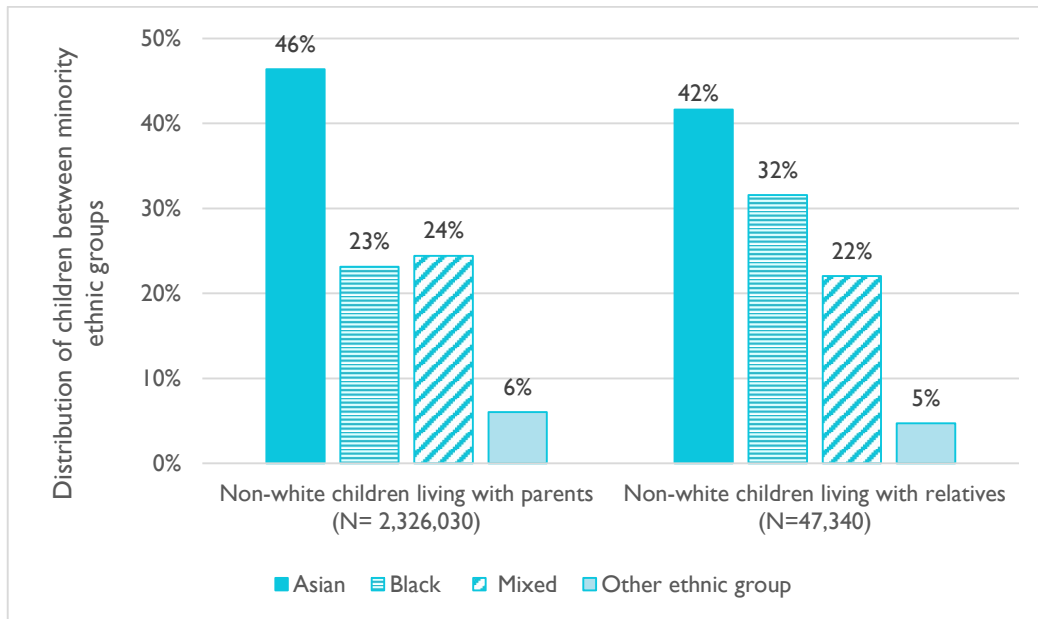
Source: ONS. Estimates calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata

Distribution of kinship care within minority ethnic groups in England

As there were more non-white children in kinship care compared with white children, the non-white group was explored in more detail and was grouped into four categories to further explore whether there were differences between the minority ethnic groups (Figure 7).

The largest group of minority ethnic children in kinship care were Asian, followed by children who were of black ethnic origin.

Figure 7. Estimated distribution of minority ethnic children living in kinship care compared with children living with at least one parent in England in 2011



Source: ONS. Estimates calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata

NOTE - The white children have been excluded in the analyses above, to highlight the distribution between the minority ethnic groups.

Long-term health problems and disability

The Census respondents were required to indicate whether the children had been affected by a long-term health condition or disability (which they had been affected by or expected to be affected by for at least 12 months) and to assess how their daily activities were affected by such a condition.

Compared with the children growing up with at least one parent, children in kinship care were nearly twice as likely to have a long-term health problem or disability that limited their day-to-day activities⁴ (Table 6).

⁴ $\chi^2(1) = 2254.12, p < .001, OR = 1.65$

Table 6. Estimated distribution of long-term health problems and disability in kinship children compared with children living with at least one parent in England in 2011

	Children living with parents (N= 10,944,530)	Children living with relatives (N=149,540)
Day-to-day activities limited a lot	1.6%	2.7%
Day-to-day activities limited a little	2.3%	3.5%
Day-to-day activities not limited	96.2%	93.8%

Source: ONS. Estimates calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata

Residence of children living in kinship care in England

The 2011 Census microdata were further explored to find out the proportion of kinship children who were: usual residents in the UK; non-UK born short-term residents; and those who lived away from home during term-time^{5,6} (Table 7).

When compared with children who were growing up with at least one parent, there were significantly more kinship children who were living away at boarding school and also more who were non-UK born short-term residents.

When compared with children who were growing up with at least one parent, children in kinship care were twice as likely to be a student living away from home during term-time⁷.

When compared with children who were growing up with at least one parent, children in kinship care were nearly three times more likely to be a non-UK born short-term resident⁸.

⁵ A census short-term UK resident is anyone born outside of the UK who, on 27 March 2011, had stayed or intended to stay in the UK for a period of three months or more but less than 12 months.

⁶ These are exclusive categories used by the Office for National Statistics to differentiate between the groups in the population.

⁷ $\chi^2(1)=1945.22, p < .001, OR= 2.11$

⁸ $\chi^2(1)=476.18, p < .001, OR= 2.73$

Table 7. Estimated distribution of the residence type of kinship children compared with children living with at least one parent in England in 2011

	Children living with parents (N= 11,059,990)	Children living with relatives (N=152,910)
Usual resident	98.9%	97.5%
Student living away from home during term-time	1.0%	2.2%
Non-UK born short-term resident	0.1%	0.3%

Source: ONS. Estimates calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata

Prevalence of kinship care and poverty in England

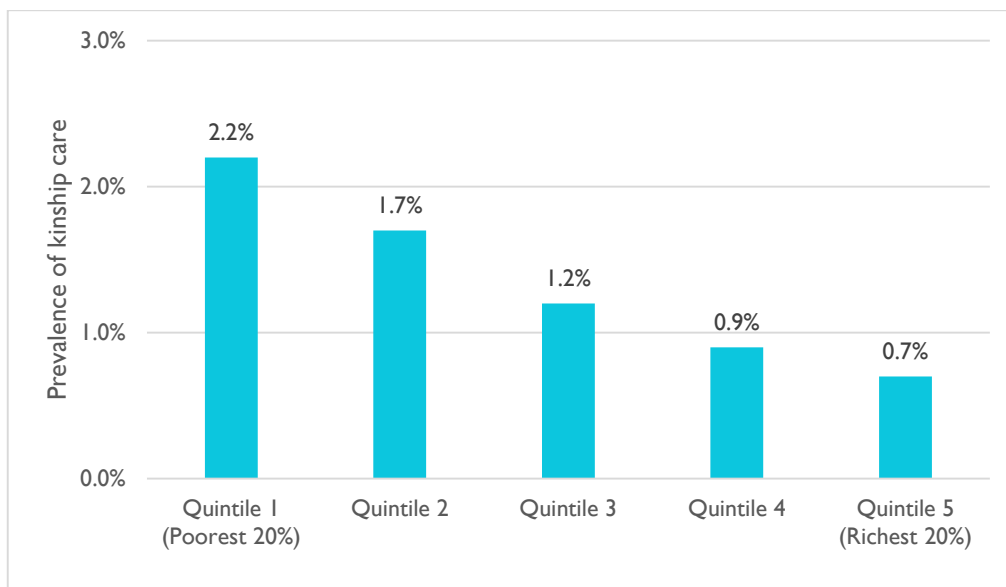
Previous research has consistently indicated that a large number of children in kinship care live in poverty (e.g., 8,19-21).

The analysis of the 2011 Census confirmed that many children in kinship care were living in the poorest areas, with the highest prevalence of kinship care seen in the group of children living in the poorest 20% of areas in England (Figure 8).

One in every 46 children living in the poorest 20% of the areas (super output areas) in England was a child living in kinship care.

In the richest 20% of areas in England, only one in every 160 children was living in kinship care.

Figure 8. Estimated prevalence of kinship care by IMD⁹ income quintile England in 2011



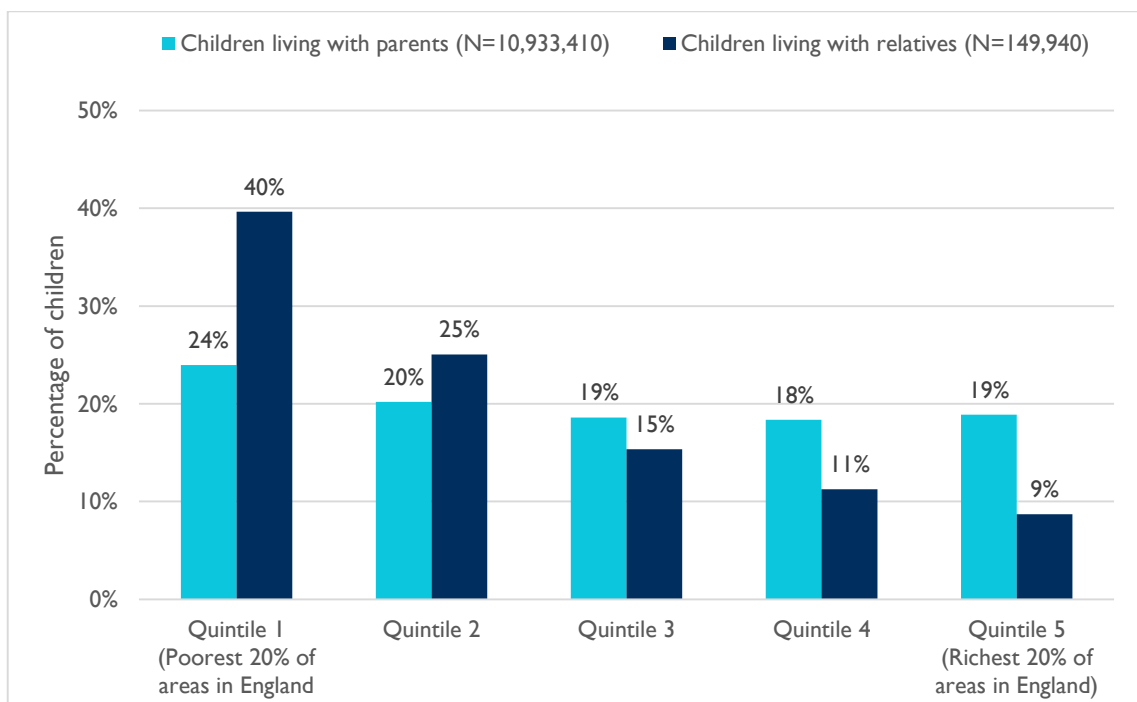
Source: ONS. Estimates calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata

Distribution of kinship care and poverty in England

Data from the 2011 Census also indicate that 40% of all children living in kinship care in England live in households located in the 20% of the most income deprived areas in England (Figure 9)

This is an improvement of only 4% since 2001, which implies that financial burden on kinship families still remain an area of concern.

Figure 9. Estimated distribution of poverty by IMD⁹ income quintiles in kinship children compared with children living with at least one parent in England in 2011



Source: ONS. Estimates calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata

⁹ Index of Multiple Deprivation, Noble et al., 2000, 2004, 2007 (31-33). The index of multiple deprivation is a measure of deprivation at small area level.

Prevalence of kinship care within deprived households in England

The 2011 data were further explored to see whether children living in kinship care were experiencing any household deprivation¹⁰ based on four selected household characteristics (employment; education; health and disability; and housing) as defined by the Office for National Statistics¹¹.

Kinship children were most likely to be growing up in households deprived on all four dimensions: employment, education, health and disability and housing (Figure 10).

One in every 25 children living in households deprived in all four dimensions, in England, was a child living in kinship care.

In contrast to this, in the population of children who were growing up in non-deprived households, only one in 159 children were growing up in kinship care.

The high prevalence of kinship children in the most deprived households indicate a pressing need for support and services to be provided to these children and their kinship families.

¹⁰ Poverty has been defined as lack of money or material possessions whilst deprivation has been defined as a lack of resources to escape from poverty (34)

¹¹ According the 2011 Census, a household was classified as deprived if it met one or more of the following conditions [28]:

Employment: where any member of a household, who is not a full-time student, is either unemployed or long-term sick,

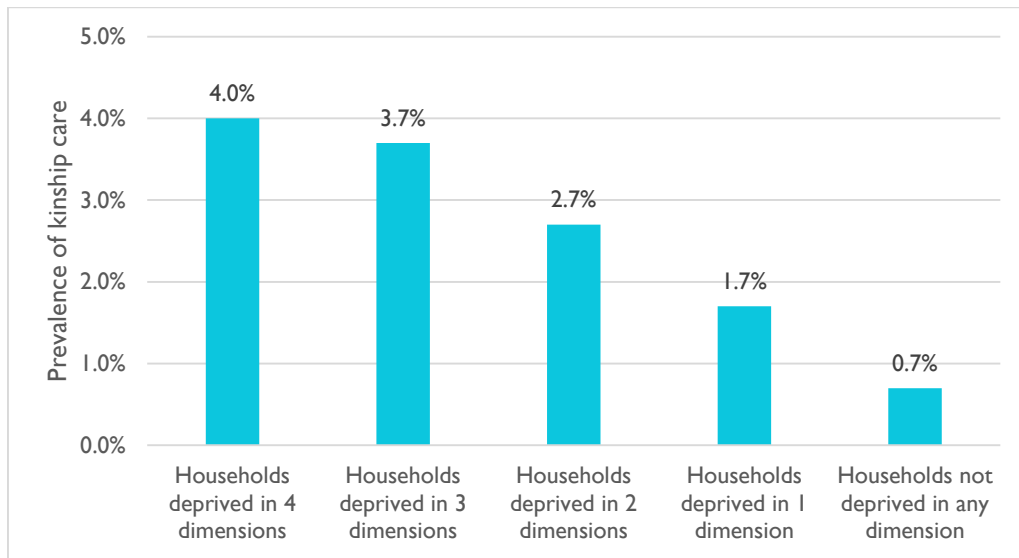
Education: no person in the household has at least level 2 education (see highest level of qualification), and no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student,

Health and disability: any person in the household has general health that is “bad” or “very bad” or has a long term health problem,

Housing: the household's accommodation is either overcrowded, with an occupancy rating -1 or less, or is in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.

A household is classified as being deprived in none, or one to four of these dimensions in any combination.

Figure 10. Estimated prevalence of kinship care by household deprivation in England in 2011

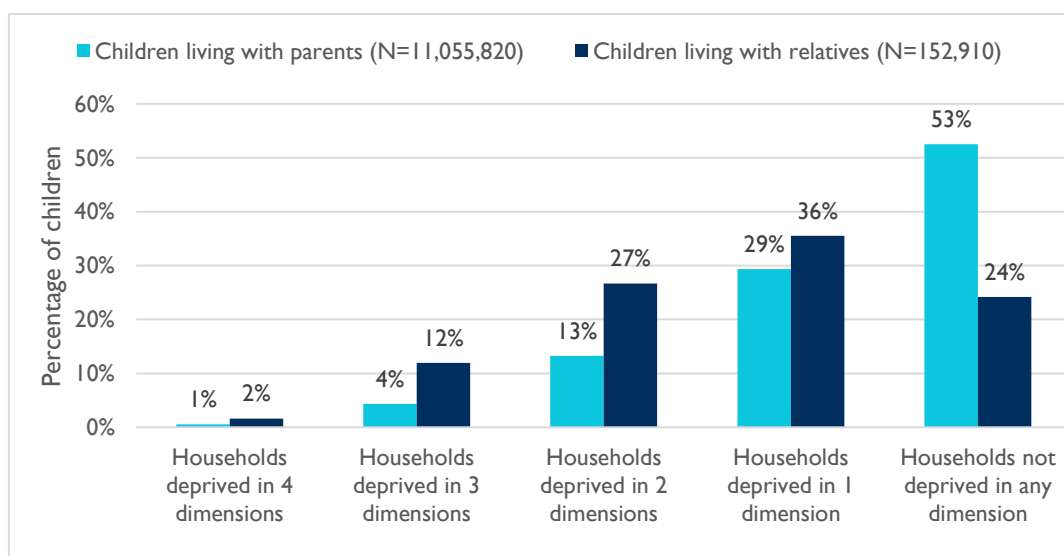


Source: ONS. Estimates calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata

Distribution of household deprivation in children living in kinship care in England

In 2011, a little more than three quarters (76%) of the children living in kinship care were living in households deprived on at least one dimension (see footnote 11 for a detailed description of these dimensions) (Figure 11). In contrast, less than half (47%) of the children living with at least one parent were affected by any household deprivation.

Figure 11. Estimated distribution of household deprivation for kinship children compared with children living with at least one parent in England in 2011



Source: ONS. Estimates calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata

FORTHCOMING TITLES IN THIS BRIEFING PAPER SERIES

The forthcoming briefing papers in this series will cover the following topics:

- The prevalence and characteristics of the children living in kinship care in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- Household characteristics of children living in kinship care in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- Poverty and deprivation faced by children living in kinship care in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

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Appendix A. Estimated prevalence of children kinship care by local authority district in England, 2011

Local Authority District		Number of children in kinship care	Prevalence of children in kinship care	Number of children in kinship care per 1000 children
North East England				
E06000002	Middlesbrough	690	2.2%	22
E08000024	Sunderland	1210	2.2%	22
E06000001	Hartlepool	420	2.1%	21
E06000003	Redcar and Cleveland	520	2.0%	20
E06000005	Darlington	390	1.8%	18
E08000023	South Tyneside	500	1.8%	18
E06000048	Northumberland	1020	1.7%	17
E08000021	Newcastle upon Tyne	910	1.7%	17
E06000047	County Durham	1570	1.6%	16
E08000020	Gateshead	600	1.6%	16
E06000004	Stockton-on-Tees	660	1.5%	15
E08000022	North Tyneside	570	1.5%	15
North West England				
E06000008	Blackburn with Darwen	920	2.5%	25
E08000003	Manchester	2590	2.4%	24
E08000011	Knowsley	780	2.4%	24
E08000012	Liverpool	2080	2.4%	24
E06000006	Halton	540	2.0%	20
E07000123	Preston	590	2.0%	20
E08000004	Oldham	1120	2.0%	20
E08000008	Tameside	850	1.9%	19
E07000121	Lancaster	440	1.8%	18
E06000009	Blackpool	460	1.7%	17
E07000117	Burnley	340	1.7%	17
E07000122	Pendle	360	1.7%	17
E08000015	Wirral	1080	1.7%	17
E07000120	Hyndburn	300	1.6%	16
E08000001	Bolton	1030	1.6%	16
E07000028	Carlisle	290	1.5%	15
E08000005	Rochdale	730	1.5%	15
E08000006	Salford	740	1.5%	15
E07000026	Allerdale	250	1.4%	14
E07000119	Fylde	190	1.4%	14
E07000125	Rossendale	200	1.4%	14
E07000127	West Lancashire	310	1.4%	14
E08000002	Bury	560	1.4%	14
E08000010	Wigan	900	1.4%	14

The prevalence and characteristics of children growing up with relatives in the UK (Briefing paper 001)

Local Authority District		Number of children in kinship care	Prevalence of children in kinship care	Number of children in kinship care per 1000 children
North West England (contd.)				
E08000014	Sefton	730	1.4%	14
E07000118	Chorley	280	1.3%	13
E06000007	Warrington	500	1.2%	12
E06000050	Cheshire West and Chester	810	1.2%	12
E07000126	South Ribble	260	1.2%	12
E08000013	St. Helens	430	1.2%	12
E06000049	Cheshire East	820	1.1%	11
E07000027	Barrow-in-Furness	160	1.1%	11
E07000128	Wyre	210	1.1%	11
E08000007	Stockport	570	1.0%	10
E07000029	Copeland	120	0.9%	9
E08000009	Trafford	450	0.9%	9
E07000124	Ribble Valley	80	0.7%	7
E07000030	Eden	60	0.6%	6
E07000031	South Lakeland	100	0.6%	6
Yorkshire and the Humber				
E08000032	Bradford	3030	2.3%	23
E08000036	Wakefield	1400	2.1%	21
E06000012	North East Lincolnshire	640	2.0%	20
E08000018	Rotherham	1010	1.9%	19
E06000010	Kingston upon Hull, City of	900	1.7%	17
E08000017	Doncaster	1060	1.7%	17
E08000019	Sheffield	1870	1.7%	17
E08000035	Leeds	2360	1.6%	16
E08000016	Barnsley	660	1.4%	14
E06000014	York	470	1.3%	13
E08000033	Calderdale	580	1.3%	13
E08000034	Kirklees	1230	1.3%	13
E06000011	East Riding of Yorkshire	760	1.2%	12
E07000163	Craven	120	1.2%	12
E07000168	Scarborough	220	1.2%	12
E07000169	Selby	190	1.2%	12
E06000013	North Lincolnshire	340	1.0%	10
E07000166	Richmondshire	110	1.0%	10
E07000164	Hambleton	140	0.8%	8
E07000165	Harrogate	260	0.8%	8
E07000167	Ryedale	70	0.7%	7

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Local Authority District		Number of children in kinship care	Prevalence of children in kinship care	Number of children in kinship care per 1000 children
East Midlands				
E06000017	Rutland	x	x	x
E07000033	Bolsover	340	2.2%	22
E06000018	Nottingham	1260	2.1%	21
E07000136	Boston	260	2.1%	21
E06000015	Derby	1040	1.9%	19
E07000171	Bassetlaw	400	1.9%	19
E06000016	Leicester	1390	1.8%	18
E07000154	Northampton	780	1.7%	17
E07000142	West Lindsey	270	1.5%	15
E07000153	Kettering	330	1.5%	15
E07000170	Ashfield	370	1.5%	15
E07000174	Mansfield	330	1.5%	15
E07000175	Newark and Sherwood	350	1.5%	15
E07000034	Chesterfield	240	1.3%	13
E07000137	East Lindsey	290	1.3%	13
E07000150	Corby	180	1.3%	13
E07000151	Daventry	220	1.3%	13
E07000152	East Northamptonshire	240	1.3%	13
E07000138	Lincoln	190	1.2%	12
E07000140	South Holland	200	1.2%	12
E07000141	South Kesteven	320	1.2%	12
E07000032	Amber Valley	270	1.1%	11
E07000156	Wellingborough	180	1.1%	11
E07000173	Gedling	260	1.1%	11
E07000176	Rushcliffe	250	1.1%	11
E07000036	Erewash	220	1.0%	10
E07000038	North East Derbyshire	180	1.0%	10
E07000139	North Kesteven	190	1.0%	10
E07000172	Broxtowe	210	1.0%	10
E07000039	South Derbyshire	180	0.9%	9
E07000130	Charnwood	290	0.9%	9
E07000132	Hinckley and Bosworth	190	0.9%	9
E07000035	Derbyshire Dales	100	0.8%	8
E07000129	Blaby	140	0.8%	8
E07000131	Harborough	130	0.8%	8
E07000155	South Northamptonshire	120	0.7%	7
E07000037	High Peak	80	0.5%	5
E07000133	Melton	50	0.5%	5
E07000134	North West Leicestershire	90	0.5%	5
E07000135	Oadby and Wigston	50	0.5%	5

The prevalence and characteristics of children growing up with relatives in the UK (Briefing paper 001)

Local Authority District		Number of children in kinship care	Prevalence of children in kinship care	Number of children in kinship care per 1000 children
West Midlands				
E08000028	Sandwell	1830	2.5%	25
E08000031	Wolverhampton	1140	2.1%	21
E08000025	Birmingham	5340	2.0%	20
E08000030	Walsall	1130	1.8%	18
E06000021	Stoke-on-Trent	880	1.7%	17
E07000192	Cannock Chase	340	1.7%	17
E07000193	East Staffordshire	390	1.7%	17
E08000027	Dudley	1140	1.7%	17
E08000026	Coventry	1000	1.5%	15
E06000020	Telford and Wrekin	540	1.4%	14
E08000029	Solihull	600	1.4%	14
E06000019	Herefordshire, County of	450	1.3%	13
E07000197	Stafford	330	1.3%	13
E07000199	Tamworth	230	1.3%	13
E07000239	Wyre Forest	250	1.3%	13
E07000195	Newcastle-under-Lyme	280	1.2%	12
E07000218	North Warwickshire	140	1.2%	12
E07000236	Redditch	200	1.2%	12
E07000237	Worcester	240	1.2%	12
E07000238	Wychavon	250	1.2%	12
E07000198	Staffordshire Moorlands	190	1.1%	11
E07000194	Lichfield	190	1.0%	10
E07000219	Nuneaton and Bedworth	250	1.0%	10
E07000220	Rugby	190	1.0%	10
E07000196	South Staffordshire	180	0.9%	9
E07000234	Bromsgrove	150	0.9%	9
E07000221	Stratford-on-Avon	160	0.7%	7
E06000051	Shropshire	330	0.6%	6
E07000222	Warwick	160	0.6%	6
E07000235	Malvern Hills	80	0.6%	6
East of England				
E06000032	Luton	920	1.8%	18
E06000034	Thurrock	650	1.7%	17
E07000076	Tendring	430	1.6%	16
E07000145	Great Yarmouth	320	1.6%	16
E07000206	Waveney	340	1.6%	16
E07000069	Castle Point	250	1.5%	15
E06000031	Peterborough	610	1.4%	14
E07000146	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	360	1.3%	13

The prevalence and characteristics of children growing up with relatives in the UK (Briefing paper 001)

Local Authority District		Number of children in kinship care	Prevalence of children in kinship care	Number of children in kinship care per 1000 children
East of England (Contd.)				
E07000205	Suffolk Coastal	320	1.3%	13
E07000010	Fenland	230	1.2%	12
E07000075	Rochford	200	1.2%	12
E07000200	Babergh	190	1.2%	12
E07000073	Harlow	200	1.1%	11
E07000102	Three Rivers	200	1.1%	11
E07000147	North Norfolk	180	1.1%	11
E07000202	Ipswich	300	1.1%	11
E06000033	Southend-on-Sea	340	1.0%	10
E06000055	Bedford	320	1.0%	10
E07000008	Cambridge	190	1.0%	10
E07000066	Basildon	390	1.0%	10
E07000067	Braintree	310	1.0%	10
E07000070	Chelmsford	340	1.0%	10
E07000071	Colchester	330	1.0%	10
E07000072	Epping Forest	240	1.0%	10
E07000074	Maldon	120	1.0%	10
E07000099	North Hertfordshire	250	1.0%	10
E07000101	Stevenage	190	1.0%	10
E07000148	Norwich	220	1.0%	10
E06000056	Central Bedfordshire	480	0.9%	9
E07000098	Hertsmere	200	0.9%	9
E07000143	Breckland	220	0.9%	9
E07000149	South Norfolk	230	0.9%	9
E07000204	St Edmundsbury	210	0.9%	9
E07000009	East Cambridgeshire	140	0.8%	8
E07000068	Brentwood	120	0.8%	8
E07000095	Broxbourne	160	0.8%	8
E07000201	Forest Heath	90	0.8%	8
E07000011	Huntingdonshire	250	0.7%	7
E07000096	Dacorum	210	0.7%	7
E07000097	East Hertfordshire	150	0.6%	6
E07000103	Watford	120	0.6%	6
E07000104	Welwyn Hatfield	130	0.6%	6
E07000203	Mid Suffolk	90	0.5%	5
E07000144	Broadland	80	0.4%	4
E07000012	South Cambridgeshire	100	0.3%	3
E07000077	Uttlesford	50	0.3%	3
E07000100	St Albans	90	0.3%	3

The prevalence and characteristics of children growing up with relatives in the UK (Briefing paper 001)

Local Authority District		Number of children in kinship care	Prevalence of children in kinship care	Number of children in kinship care per 1000 children
Greater London				
E09000005	Brent	1920	2.8%	28
E09000022	Lambeth	1520	2.5%	25
E09000025	Newham	1860	2.5%	25
E09000028	Southwark	1380	2.3%	23
E09000030	Tower Hamlets	1240	2.3%	23
E09000002	Barking and Dagenham	1180	2.2%	22
E09000014	Haringey	1310	2.2%	22
E09000011	Greenwich	1230	2.1%	21
E09000012	Hackney	1120	2.1%	21
E09000023	Lewisham	1290	2.1%	21
E09000031	Waltham Forest	1240	2.1%	21
E09000009	Ealing	1510	2.0%	20
E09000019	Islington	750	2.0%	20
E09000010	Enfield	1380	1.8%	18
E09000008	Croydon	1450	1.7%	17
E09000026	Redbridge	1190	1.7%	17
E09000004	Bexley	850	1.6%	16
E09000033	Westminster and City of London	500	1.5%	15
E09000003	Barnet	1230	1.5%	15
E09000007	Camden	510	1.3%	13
E09000013	Hammersmith and Fulham	420	1.3%	13
E09000018	Hounslow	740	1.3%	13
E09000032	Wandsworth	720	1.3%	13
E09000015	Harrow	660	1.2%	12
E09000017	Hillingdon	670	1.1%	11
E09000020	Kensington and Chelsea	290	1.1%	11
E09000024	Merton	460	1.1%	11
E09000006	Bromley	680	1.0%	10
E09000016	Havering	500	1.0%	10
E09000021	Kingston upon Thames	270	0.8%	8
E09000029	Sutton	320	0.8%	8
E09000027	Richmond upon Thames	230	0.6%	6
South East England				
E07000108	Dover	490	2.3%	23
E07000109	Gravesham	470	2.1%	21
E07000112	Shepway	440	2.1%	21
E07000178	Oxford	480	1.8%	18
E06000038	Reading	540	1.7%	17
E07000062	Hastings	320	1.7%	17

The prevalence and characteristics of children growing up with relatives in the UK (Briefing paper 001)

Local Authority District		Number of children in kinship care	Prevalence of children in kinship care	Number of children in kinship care per 1000 children
South East England (Contd.)				
E06000039	Slough	570	1.6%	16
E07000061	Eastbourne	320	1.6%	16
E06000044	Portsmouth	600	1.5%	15
E06000046	Isle of Wight	370	1.5%	15
E07000107	Dartford	350	1.5%	15
E06000042	Milton Keynes	810	1.4%	14
E07000106	Canterbury	390	1.4%	14
E07000114	Thanet	360	1.4%	14
E06000035	Medway	740	1.3%	13
E07000090	Havant	300	1.3%	13
E07000110	Maidstone	410	1.3%	13
E07000213	Spelthorne	240	1.3%	13
E06000036	Bracknell Forest	290	1.2%	12
E06000045	Southampton	550	1.2%	12
E07000113	Swale	380	1.2%	12
E06000043	Brighton and Hove	520	1.1%	11
E07000063	Lewes	200	1.1%	11
E07000084	Basingstoke and Deane	400	1.1%	11
E07000088	Gosport	200	1.1%	11
E07000209	Guildford	290	1.1%	11
E07000211	Reigate and Banstead	310	1.1%	11
E07000007	Wycombe	370	1.0%	10
E07000086	Eastleigh	250	1.0%	10
E07000105	Ashford	290	1.0%	10
E07000115	Tonbridge and Malling	250	1.0%	10
E07000210	Mole Valley	160	1.0%	10
E07000224	Arun	230	1.0%	10
E07000226	Crawley	230	1.0%	10
E07000227	Horsham	250	1.0%	10
E07000229	Worthing	210	1.0%	10
E07000065	Wealden	270	0.9%	9
E07000092	Rushmoor	200	0.9%	9
E07000093	Test Valley	210	0.9%	9
E07000181	West Oxfordshire	190	0.9%	9
E07000217	Woking	200	0.9%	9
E07000004	Aylesbury Vale	300	0.8%	8
E07000005	Chiltern	160	0.8%	8
E07000006	South Bucks	100	0.8%	8

The prevalence and characteristics of children growing up with relatives in the UK (Briefing paper 001)

Local Authority District		Number of children in kinship care	Prevalence of children in kinship care	Number of children in kinship care per 1000 children
South East England (Contd.)				
E07000087	Fareham	180	0.8%	8
E07000094	Winchester	170	0.8%	8
E07000111	Sevenoaks	180	0.8%	8
E07000177	Cherwell	220	0.8%	8
E07000208	Epsom and Ewell	130	0.8%	8
E07000223	Adur	90	0.8%	8
E06000040	Windsor and Maidenhead	200	0.7%	7
E07000064	Rother	110	0.7%	7
E07000085	East Hampshire	160	0.7%	7
E07000091	New Forest	200	0.7%	7
E07000116	Tunbridge Wells	180	0.7%	7
E07000215	Tandridge	110	0.7%	7
E07000225	Chichester	140	0.7%	7
E06000037	West Berkshire	180	0.6%	6
E06000041	Wokingham	200	0.6%	6
E07000089	Hart	110	0.6%	6
E07000180	Vale of White Horse	150	0.6%	6
E07000212	Runnymede	90	0.6%	6
E07000179	South Oxfordshire	120	0.5%	5
E07000214	Surrey Heath	90	0.5%	5
E07000228	Mid Sussex	140	0.5%	5
E07000207	Elmbridge	90	0.4%	4
E07000216	Waverley	70	0.3%	3
South West England				
E06000053	Isles of Scilly	x	x	x
E06000023	Bristol, City of	1720	2.0%	20
E06000027	Torbay	490	2.0%	20
E07000046	Torridge	210	1.7%	17
E07000045	Teignbridge	310	1.4%	14
E07000053	Weymouth and Portland	170	1.4%	14
E06000052	Cornwall	1300	1.3%	13
E07000081	Gloucester	350	1.3%	13
E07000188	Sedgemoor	280	1.3%	13
E06000026	Plymouth	580	1.2%	12
E06000028	Bournemouth	400	1.2%	12
E07000043	North Devon	210	1.2%	12
E07000082	Stroud	270	1.2%	12
E07000187	Mendip	260	1.2%	12

Local Authority District		Number of children in kinship care	Prevalence of children in kinship care (%)	Number of children in kinship care per 1000 children
South West England (Contd.)				
E07000191	West Somerset	60	1.2%	12
E06000029	Poole	290	1.1%	11
E07000041	Exeter	220	1.1%	11
E07000080	Forest of Dean	150	1.1%	11
E07000190	Taunton Deane	240	1.1%	11
E07000042	Mid Devon	160	1.0%	10
E07000047	West Devon	100	1.0%	10
E07000048	Christchurch	80	1.0%	10
E07000189	South Somerset	320	1.0%	10
E06000024	North Somerset	380	0.9%	9
E06000025	South Gloucestershire	490	0.9%	9
E06000030	Swindon	340	0.8%	8
E06000054	Wiltshire	800	0.8%	8
E07000049	East Dorset	120	0.8%	8
E07000051	Purbeck	60	0.8%	8
E07000052	West Dorset	140	0.8%	8
E07000078	Cheltenham	150	0.8%	8
E06000022	Bath and North East Somerset	200	0.7%	7
E07000079	Cotswold	80	0.6%	6
E07000040	East Devon	120	0.5%	5
E07000050	North Dorset	60	0.5%	5
E07000083	Tewkesbury	80	0.5%	5
E07000044	South Hams	40	0.3%	3

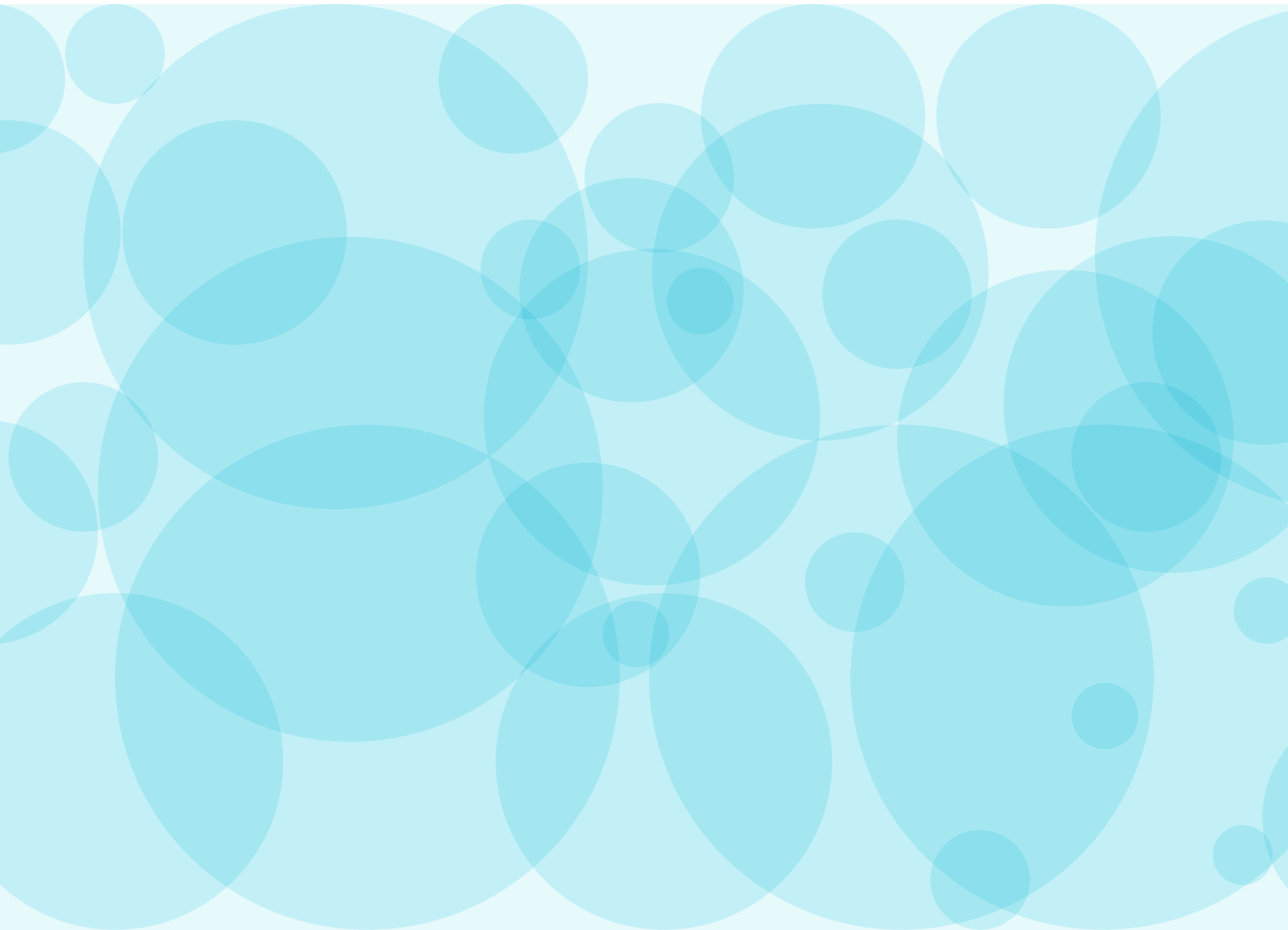
Source: ONS. Estimates calculated from 2011 Census Secure Microdata

NOTE.

City of London has been merged with Westminster.

Prevalence rates in red ink indicates that the local authority kinship child population prevalence rate is higher than the national average of 1.4%.

x indicates that there are less than 30 children living in kinship care in the local authority district.



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