

Outcomes for children and young people affected by modern slavery

An analysis of Independent Child Trafficking Guardianship service support in England and Wales

Appendices: Research Methods and Materials

March 2024

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**Appendices: Research Methods and Materials for
the *'Outcomes for children and young people
affected by modern slavery: An analysis of ICTG
service support in England and Wales'* project**

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Introduction

This document contains 8 appendices associated with the report '*Outcomes for children and young people affected by modern slavery: An analysis of ICTG service support in England and Wales*' (Skeels, Huxley and Stott, 2024). The appendices are grouped in relation to the methodological strands of the project.

Administrative Data and Future Research, by Katy Huxley

The first appendix details the quantitative methods used in the analysis of National Referral Mechanism (NRM) data and the ICTG service data. It describes the method of data analysis, presents some exploratory regression results, and suggests future avenues of administrative data research to explore long-term outcomes and undertake comparative analysis.

Qualitative Case Closure Summaries, by Hannah Stott

Appendix 2 shows the sampling information associated with the qualitative ICTG service data case closure summaries and Appendix 3 shows the thematic coding categories.

Practitioner Engagement, by Anna Skeels

Procedures and analysis of the ICTG practitioner focus groups are presented in Appendix 4, and Appendix 5.

Q Method, by Anna Skeels

Appendix 6 shows the guide used to explain the Q-sort methodology and requirements to the children and young people. Appendix 7 contains information on the demographic profiles of the Q-sort participants and Appendix 8 presents the scores and level of agreement with Q-Sort Positive Outcomes Framework adapted statements.

Appendix 1: Administrative Data Analysis Technical Report and Future Research Directions

1. Introduction

This appendix provides detail on the quantitative analysis of administrative data presented in the report *Outcomes for children and young people affected by modern slavery: An analysis of ICTG service support in England and Wales* (Skeels, Huxley and Stott, 2024, referred to herein as the Main Report). First, we briefly outline the methods used in evaluations of the ICTG service to date and the aims of the Main Report. Second, we provide detail on the methods used to access ICTG service data (collected by professionals to create case management records in provision of support for children and young people affected by modern slavery) and the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) data (used to record summary details of individuals referred due to potential exploitation as children to the NRM by First Responders). We describe the processing, data linkage, issues and limitations, before presenting results of exploratory analysis of the ICTG service data. The final section presents some considerations for future research into the outcomes of children supported through the ICTG service, and those who engage with other services, reflecting on the use of ICTG administrative service data to pursue analysis of long-term outcomes.

2. Prior quantitative work and the Outcomes project research questions

The support provided through Barnardo's Independent Child Trafficking Guardianship (ICTG) service in England and Wales has been evaluated using a range of different methodologies and data sources, including qualitative data and quantitative analysis of administrative data (Kohli et al, 2015, Kohli et al 2019, Shrimpton et al 2020). Internal data analysis led by the Modern Slavery Analysis and Insights Team within the Home Office has undertaken evaluations using various aspects of the ICTG service data (routinely collected during provision of the service) across different periods of time. These commissioned evaluations of the ICTG service, summarised below, have utilised three quantitative data sources for various purposes, these are: National Referral Mechanism (NRM) data, the ICTG service data, and local authority data. These evaluations did not utilise all ICTG service data and did not cover all local authorities. Each evaluation also undertook qualitative methods, such as interviews and focus groups with children affected by human trafficking directly supported by ICTGs, other ICTG service practitioners and other stakeholders, such as Social Workers, to further expand and/or extend the evidence base.

The first evaluation (Kohli et al 2015) focused on 158 children, 85 of whom received ICTG service support, and 72 who received local authority support only. It also used the ICTG service data and local authority collected data to explore whether ICTG practitioners/the ICTG service had added value.

In the second evaluation (Kohli et al 2019), the ICTG service data and NRM data were used to compare NRM decision-making timeliness in selected ICTG sites with other areas of England and Wales in which the ICTG service was not operational (using NRM data between February 2017 to February 2019). It also considered ICTG service data to examine support provided to 445 children referred to the ICTG service during the same period. This included analysis of the reasons for children leaving the service.

The final evaluation (Shrimpton et al 2020) focused on the Regional Practice Coordinator (RPC) role within 6 ICTG service sites, considering the characteristics of children by type of ICTG service practitioner, as well as the levels of contact with children between October 2018 and December 2019.

The aim of our Main Report was to explore the journeys through, and outcomes for, children and young people referred to the ICTG service and consider how services and policies can support the recovery of children and young people affected by modern slavery. The project, which focused on qualitative methods and data collection that centralised the voices and experiences of children and young people receiving ICTG service support in determining the outcomes that were most important to them, also utilised administrative data to provide an overview of the nature of modern slavery in England and Wales, and the outcomes for child survivors of modern slavery supported through the ICTG service. The quantitative research strand used the ICTG service data in a novel way, linking data records from referral to case closure, and tested the feasibility of regression analysis or longitudinal analysis to explore statistically significant associations between outcomes for children and their characteristics and the nature of support provision. It forms the most comprehensive period of ICTG service data analysis to date, from February 2017 to September 2022, and the first to link across data files within the ICTG service data.

First, the nature of modern slavery in England and Wales identified through the NRM was explored to complement¹ earlier evaluations and provide a picture of the nature of modern slavery using data that covers a longer period than within these previous evaluations. In the report we asked the following questions: how many referrals have been made to the NRM, what were the decision outcomes, what were the demographics of those referred, and what was nature of exploitation. The characteristics and nature of exploitation were explored using NRM administrative data. Furthermore, we compared these national referral patterns to case management data from the ICTG service for the same period. This allowed us to examine whether ICTG service supported populations were similar (in terms of characteristics and the type of exploitation) to the children and young people identified and referred to the NRM across England and Wales.

Our second area of interest was in testing the feasibility of utilising ICTG case management data to explore outcomes of service engagement. We asked, what can ICTG service data tell us about the outcomes for children and young people from being supported by the service? Are there particular demographic or case characteristics related to children and young people that are associated with positive or negative outcomes, and can this be examined using regression analysis?

Prior analysis using these datasets has focused on descriptive analysis of the characteristics of service users and the nature of ICTG service interventions and on discrete periods of time. For this research project we applied methodologies to examine the feasibility of employing data linkage techniques to combine all ICTG service data into one single dataset. We also utilised regression analysis to undertake the first independent multivariate statistical analysis of the ICTG service data, allowing exploration of the associations between individual characteristics, types of exploitation, service support and outcomes. We therefore provided a more up-to-date and comprehensive analysis of the nature of modern slavery in the UK, and of the ICTG service in England and Wales in particular, using the data sets available.

3. Data and Processing

¹ The Main Report did not aim to reproduce the results of early studies.

In the following section, we introduce the data sources, and report the process of data access. We then describe the data and the methodology used to clean, link and analyse the data, and note the limitations of the data.

Data Sources

Like prior research into the nature of child modern slavery in England and Wales, this report uses administrative data to explore the experiences of children and young people affected by modern slavery. The NRM, and Home Office (ICTG service) provisioned data were the two key administrative data sources. The NRM provides the national framework and process for identifying, referring and supporting potential victims of modern slavery in England and Wales. 'First Responders' who encounter a potential victim of modern slavery (defined within the NRM guidance as encompassing human trafficking, slavery, domestic servitude, organ harvesting or forced labour)² provide information in a referral to the NRM system, following which the Single Competent Authority in the Home Office (for all child cases) investigates whether there are 'reasonable' or 'conclusive grounds' to believe that a person is a victim of modern slavery. In ICTG sites, children and young people should be referred by First Responders to the ICTG service, or to other services in local authorities where there is no ICTG service coverage. Where children within an operational ICTG service area are referred, they will be given up to 18 months support by an ICTG service practitioner if they have a positive reasonable grounds decision that they have been exploited, or where conclusive grounds or positive conclusive grounds have been found. Where there are negative reasonable or conclusive grounds, the child's ICTG service support would end, and the child would 'exit' or 'transition' out of the service.

Records are created during the provision of support to children and young people through the Barnardo's ICTG service. As a Home Office service delivered by Barnardo's there are requirements for Barnardo's to supply certain data for the Home Office to monitor its service delivery and to use for evaluation purposes. The data provisioned for this project was supplied by the Home Office. The provisioned data was functionally anonymised (through a unique reference number) and provided to the Home Office. No identifying information, such as names, are included. The Home Office data related to the service was provisioned for the purposes of this research under a data sharing agreement between Cardiff University and the Home Office for a limited time, solely for the purposes of this project. It was securely accessed via electronic secure transfer, held securely, and destroyed with an agreed timeframe.

NRM data

The NRM data was downloaded from the UK Data Service. The NRM data provides an overview of the nature of exploitation across the UK, exploring the characteristics of people who were referred through the NRM, and showing the patterns of adult and children's experiences of exploitation. This data source contains information on referrals to the NRM, including:

- the referral date,
- demographics of the individual (age at potential exploitation, gender, nationality),
- the suspected or reported exploitation types,
- whether the exploitation occurred overseas or in the UK,
- and reasonable or conclusive grounds decisions.

² [National referral mechanism guidance: adult \(England and Wales\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/guidance/national-referral-mechanism-guidance-adult-england-and-wales)

The NRM data contained information on all referrals between January 2014 to and April 2023 (a total population of 77,089 individuals). For the purposes of creating equivalent data, to align the coverage of the NRM and ICTG service data as far as possible, three restrictions were placed on the data sample that was used for the analysis within the main report:

1. The NRM data was limited to correspond to the period by ICTG service data, from February 2017 to September 2022. This reduced our potential analytic sample to 58,522 individuals.
2. The NRM records available provide three categories for age, under 18 and 18 or over, or 'Not Known'. The response 'Not Known' is excluded from our analysis, this then reduced our sample by 2,378 to a total of 56,144. We also excluded those individuals for whom a gender status is recorded as 'Other' or 'Not Known' (152 cases) from our analysis, and those whose nationality was not known (249). These categories were excluded from our analysis when necessary, in order to adhere to disclosure control practices that aim to protect the anonymity of the individuals, or where the information does not add value to our understanding of the service.
3. Twenty-six different combinations of exploitation 'type' were recorded within the NRM data. These included the following six categories alone or in multiple and various combinations: criminal exploitation, organ harvesting, domestic servitude, labour exploitation, sexual exploitation, or unknown exploitation. For example, criminal exploitation may have been recorded alone but could also appear in combination with any, or multiple, of the other exploitation types such as criminal exploitations and sexual exploitation, or criminal, labour, and domestic exploitation. To filter this into a measure that was more easily interpretable, we created classifications for each of the six key types alone. Each child may have more than one exploitation type recorded. We also created a variable that counts the number of forms of exploitation that were experienced.

As this data was fully anonymised, it is not possible to identify multiple entries for individuals within this data, therefore duplicate entries or multiple referrals for individuals cannot be probed.

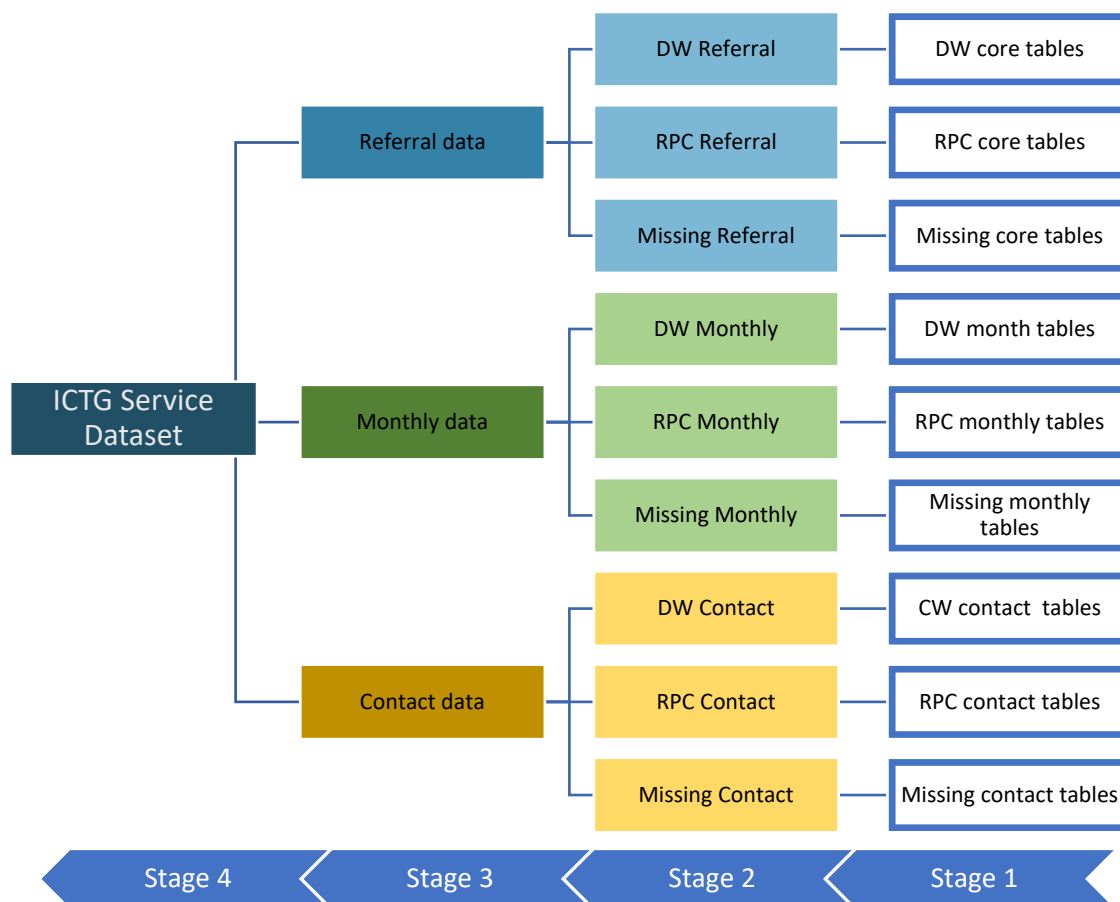
ICTG service data

In order to undertake analysis of the outcomes for children and young people, we utilised data routinely recorded in the provision of support by the ICTG service in England and Wales. This service, with a statutory mandate to provide support for children and young people with lived experience of modern slavery, collects information on the children and young people referred to and supported through the service, the interactions made on behalf of these children and young people and their ICTG service support worker (practitioner) and whether a child's case has been closed and the reasons for case closure. This project is the first to use all the data over this period and link this together to create a dataset that allows consideration of ICTG service support and outcomes in a holistic way.

Data covering the period February 2017 to September 2022 was provisioned by the Home Office. The data files were in .xls or .csv formats. The data was provided within four primary folders, allocated by time period (2017-2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022). Within each of these were folders containing a range of tables for three groups: direct workers (DWs), Regional Practice Coordinators (RPCs), and 'missing' data. Within each of the folders, there were then several files relating to the individual, case progression, and interactions with other services (called, the 'referral' files, the 'monthly' files, and the

'contact' files, respectively). The file structure and linkage paths are demonstrated in Figure 1 and described below.

Figure 1: ICTG service data data-linkage process model



The first step in preparing the data was to gain familiarity and understanding of its contents. Reference data includes information about the initial contact, the type of exploitation, immigration status, criminal justice and other information about the children and young people referred. The monthly data contains information about the children and young people for each month they are in receipt of the service, including date of case closure, the reason for closure, whether the children and young people have moved to another service and the type of that service. The contact data describes the contacts that have been made with a child, other professionals or services engaged with on behalf of the child.

All the data items (or variables) within each of the files provided were mapped across the data files to find equivalent data that was present across the whole period, or the majority of the period. There was significant time dedicated to mapping the data due to variation in labelling conventions, formats, and contents over time as the ICTG service evolved.

The Excel/.csv original data files were then formatted to ensure that they could be transferred into STATA (the statistical software package used for analysis) in a structured way, for example, by ensuring the first row contained the variable name, and that sheets within files were separated to ensure no loss of data and for quality checking purposes. Within STATA, code was written to organise and prepare the data for linkage. Data formatting is a key issue to ensure linkage occurs successfully. Data needs to be in corresponding formats for all data items to merge successfully. The variables that

contained information on dates needed a significant amount of transformation, as did the naming of variables across the data. Another issue was the use of string variables (written inputs by ICTG service practitioners) which inevitably contain manual errors, erroneous spaces, and spelling errors. A significant amount of time was dedicated to ensuring all of the variable names and the string values were correct and consistent (Stage 1).

The data linkage used the Unique Reference Number (URN) to combine all the referral files by Direct Worker, Regional Practice Coordinator, and missing categories (Stage 2). Each of these file groups were then linked together to create one central referral data file (Stage 3). This was then repeated for the monthly and contact data. Each combined file was then examined to explore data transformations that were needed to ensure further consistency of data, and transformations needed for analytical purposes.

The final sample sizes for the data at Stage 3 linked data files, after cleaning and transformation, are listed in Table 1, as well as indicating the number of cases that originate from the Stage 2 DW, RPC and Missing data files that were provisioned.

Table 1: Stage 3, Linked Data Sample Sizes

	Referral data	Monthly data	Contact data
Total number of observations	4,170	35,187	79,840
DW source	1,838	19,412	57,285
RPC source	2,251	15,116	21,799
Missing source	81	659	756

Transformation for Analysis

There are a number of approaches to data storage formats and analytical approaches, and two separate approaches were used for analysis. At stage 4 we transformed the data combining the Stage 3 files to examine ‘long’ form data, where rows in the data may represent an individual or case multiple times, exploring in detail all data sources. In contrast, we merged the Stage 4 files using a unique reference number to create the ICTG Service dataset to create a ‘wide’ data format and used for exploratory regression analysis to test associations between outcomes and characteristics. This involved the further transformation of the data to create appropriate data structures, where each row contains the referral data and monthly data for one individual. In order to do this within the timeframe of the project, any duplicate or erroneous cases were deleted at this stage to allow for confidence in the outcomes and characteristics of cases. Contact data was also excluded (see below). This wide file contained 4,083 cases and was used to test associations between characteristics of children and young people and service outcomes. Due to a number of issues with the data the regression analysis summarised below should be interpreted with caution.

Cautionary notes

There are a number of limitations to the data that are important when interpreting the findings of the administrative data analysis within the main report. Firstly, the ICTG service has expanded to cover different local authority areas in England and Wales over time, and is currently operating in around two thirds of English and Welsh local authorities. As with any new and evolving service, ICTG service data collection has

changed over time, and not all data has been provided by Barnardo's to the Home Office (for example, there have been pauses as service changes take place and data management systems have altered). There are, therefore, a number of time periods for which data is missing. For example, within the 2017-2019 data file, DW monthly records between February and March 2019 and RPC monthly data for October 2018 to March 2019 are missing. Referral data is also limited for January to April 2020, with records only containing information on ICTG service site and referral date. No contact data was provided for 2020. For 2021, we are provided with 'Missing' files for one quarter of the year. It is not possible to identify whether these are DW or RPC cases. Given these issues, it is therefore important to emphasise that while every effort has been made to create a comprehensive and coherent longitudinal dataset, the results should be understood and interpreted in the context of 'messy' and sometimes incomplete data. This is particularly true of data on monthly information and contact data and has implications for interpretation of the nature of support analysis, and case closure analysis. The gaps in data coverage mean that there may be children who have exited the service but for whom data were unavailable and could influence the strength of the patterns and associations identified within our analysis. Interpretation of the contact data particularly should be treated with caution as it does not represent the full experience of all service users over different time periods within the service.

Another point to note is that it is only possible, within the data provided, to consider two types of ICTG professionals - DW direct support provision and RPCs indirect support provision. It is not possible to identify the type of worker by any further breakdown, such as, for example, Regional Practitioners (RPs) (ICTG service practitioners working indirectly with children for whom a figure of parental responsibility is in place in the UK) as the role classifications are not included with the data. The ICTG service has a number of roles that have differing responsibilities (see the Main Report) that could not be considered beyond RPC and DW.

A further consideration is the presence of erroneous, incorrect or duplicated data. Duplicates within referral datasets may be valid as they may re-enter the service. Cross checks, such as date and ICTG site, were used to establish whether any duplicate cases were errors with the data.

It is recommended that future analysis that wishes to consider the outcomes or nature of service provision (including contacts) could secure data provision directly from Barnardo's if this would ensure that all data from monthly and contact files could be provided, and may also reduce the variation in data formats that were found in the different deposits made to the Home Office. If that would not resolve the missing data issues, further efforts could be made to analyse cases only where information is complete, to undertake more advanced time-series analysis that takes into account all changes, and their timing, in terms of outcomes for children and young people that were not included within our descriptive and exploratory analysis.

4. Regression Analysis

Regression analysis can allow for investigation of relationships between two or more 'variables', in this case the reason for case closure being the key variable of interest. Regression analysis accounts for the variation seen between variables in relation to the values of other variables. Ideally, we would wish to take into consideration the characteristics of the individual, exploitation type, the type of support worker they engaged with or were supported by, the type of work that was undertaken by ICTG service practitioners, the networks and other services involved in a case, and the frequency of engagement – and indeed information about the 'pyramid of support' that the ICTG service can offer, in relation to the child-centred outcomes and barriers to positive outcomes (see Main Report REPORT). The evaluations of the ICTG service that have been done to date, and the findings of the Main Report, support investigation of the following areas as significant for outcomes: the activities of ICTG and other support services, the experiences of children and young people supported by the service related to the adapted Positive Outcomes Framework, the nationality, gender, and length of ICTG support.

Whilst some of this information is contained within the ICTG data files, concerns around the validity of any findings when we have periods of missing data and limited data on issues/areas that could be influential for case closure/children's outcomes raise the possibility of creating spurious results. There are also concerns raised within the report that the outcomes, or reasons for exiting the service, do not capture outcomes that may be positively regarded – such as those captured when using the Positive Outcomes Framework that are more child-centred than service centred. We resolved, therefore, to report these exploratory findings here, but do so emphasising the exploratory nature of this work. Whilst it is possible to consider changes in statuses these are not recorded as case closure reasons or outcomes of support but that can occur within the data (for example whether immigration or criminal justice status have been revised since referral), it would be necessary to undertake further coding, transformation and analysis that was not possible within this report due to time limitations. Furthermore, it is problematic that to assume that changes in statuses are positive outcomes. These 'outcomes' relate to changes in status, for example whether the individual's criminal justice involvement status, as a victim or accused changes within the course of a case could usefully be used in further research to assess the influence of ICTG support but it is suggested this should be done alongside more detailed case summaries or case notes that may allow assessment of these changes as positive or negative outcomes for the child or young person.

The regression analysis aimed to consider whether a particular recorded case closure reason was more or less likely when certain characteristics or variables are taken into account. It does not allow for causal inferences to be made, rather, it identifies probabilistic statistical associations. The primary case closure reasons recorded, which ICTG professionals can select when they are no longer providing support and children and young people exit the service, include: Turning 18, No trafficking concerns, Negative NRM decision, Did not want an ICTG, Long-term missing, Returned to country of origin, Transfer to a non-ICTG site, or Other reason. The highest response category was 'Other'. Due to the limited number of responses to many of these options, we undertook exploratory regression for the following: Turning 18, Other and No Concerns.

Results for regression analyses for each of the outcomes are presented in Table A2. The table shows the coefficient and the statistical significance ($p > 0.1^*$, $p > 0.05^{**}$, $p > 0.01^{***}$). We can see that turning 18 was more likely to be a closure reason for those who experienced labour, criminal activity, or financial exploitation. There was also an increased likelihood that cases would be closed because children turned 18 if they were of UK nationality. There was no increased likelihood of closure by gender or type of

ICTG service professional. For 'other' reasons for closure, we can see that there was a decreased likelihood of having this as a stated reason where the child has been criminally or financially exploited, and where a child was supported by a direct worker. Being of non-UK nationality was associated with an increased likelihood of having a case closed for 'other' reasons. Closures based upon 'no concerns' was associated with a decreased likelihood of criminal exploitation, but an increased likelihood of financial exploitation. As with turning 18, there was a decreased likelihood of closure where the child was not from the UK. For all three of the measures, time in service was significant, with an increase in length of support associated with a greater likelihood of having a case closed due to turning 18 or for 'other' reasons, whilst there was a decreased likelihood of closure due to 'no concerns'.

Table 2: Regression analysis of the characteristics of ICTG supported children and case closure reasons, February 2017 to September 2022

Characteristics	Closure Reason		
	Turning 18	Other	No Concerns
Exploitation type			
Labour	.141***	-.115***	-.021
Sexual	-.012	.075*	-.010
Criminal	.120***	-.026	-.083***
Domestic	.019	-.040	.025
Organ harvesting	-.235	-.172	.291
Financial	.041***	-.490***	.411***
Gender (ref. Female)			
Male	.036	-.001	.035
Nationality (ref. UK)			
Non-UK	-.111***	.189***	-.059**
Time in service (months)	.007***	.004**	-.005***
ICTG professional (ref RPC)			
Direct worker	.021	-.230***	-.026
N	1,359	1,359	1,359
R-squared	0.0830	0.1851	0.0395

The regression results therefore indicate that for the three closures reasons there are varying associations with exploitation type, nationality, time in service and type of ICTG service practitioner. Gender does not appear to play a significant role.

5. Long-term outcomes and methodological issues

Within the original call for this research, the Modern Slavery and Human Rights Policy and Evidence Centre were looking to commission analysis of long-term protection, safeguarding, well-being and recovery outcomes for children and young people who have received support from the ICTG service. There was also an interest in pursuing

analysis that consider differences in outcomes for children and young people within ICTG service local authority areas compared to outcomes for those supported by other services (i.e. local authority areas not covered by ICTG provision) for those who have experienced trafficking.

This methodological note considers the barriers to a) analysis of a longitudinal, or long-term, nature and b) comparative ICTG and non-ICTG service support for trafficked children and young people.

The need for longitudinal data analysis

Information on case closures included within the ICTG service administrative data provide potential to explore longitudinal trajectories through the service, and further investigation of journeys through the service. The analysis under the current fellowship limited its focus somewhat to the recording of closure reasons. This was for two reasons. First, the research aims and design prioritised resources to qualitative aspects of the methodology to ensure inclusion of children and young people in the co-production of the research. Second, due to sporadic data coverage, particularly with regard to contact data (see above limitations) further analysis is needed to test the patterns and associations identified within the research project. Analysis that incorporates more contact data analysis and explores the time-related aspects of changes within children and young peoples' case status throughout and after engagement with the would more accurately reflect the influence of support workers service, and data linkage could reveal more about the outcomes for survivors of modern slavery. Future research could expand on our preliminary findings. Should further contact data be available, or data from other support services, there is also significant potential to show the benefits and limitations of support provision and the networks within which it operates.

Within the process of understanding the Barnardo's service data and through co-production methods, it was clear that qualitative case closure notes provided extra information about the outcomes for children and young people. Exploration of outcomes beyond the closure reasons was not possible unless utilising qualitative information within the case notes (this was undertaken by Safe to Grow as an extension to this project). The quantitative and qualitative information held within the administrative records provides some evidence as to the effectiveness of the service in supporting children to achieve certain positive outcomes (in terms of education, immigration, criminal justice) but analysis of longer-term outcomes for individuals are not currently possible when using administrative case data.

Prior to and as children and young people leave the ICTG service, significant attention is given to a supported and appropriate closure of the service received and transition to other services and support as required. In keeping with this, children and young people, unless they choose to remain in contact and be engaged in activities such as young people's recruitment panels or advisory groups, are no longer readily contactable and not within the remit of the ICTG service in order to take part in either qualitative or quantitative research. This limits the potential to explore long-term, rather than short or medium term, outcomes for the ICTG service supported population. However, there is potential to safely and securely utilise administrative data to assess outcomes over the longer term in relation to health, education, employment and youth justice (and possibly more) for those children and young people who remain in the UK. This potential lies within data linkage across multiple data sources.

Within Wales, England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland there have been extensive efforts by the UK Research and Innovation (UKRI), Office of National Statistics (ONS), ADR (Administrative Data Research), HDRUK (Health Data and Research UK) and others to develop structures and resources for administrative data linkage. Should

administrative ICTG service data be made available via secure platforms within trusted research environments (TREs) such as the Secure Anonymised Information Linkage databank (SAIL) in Wales or the Secure Research Service (SRS) in England, it could be possible to link this data to other administrative records. For example, by linking to education data, engagement/absence from the education system and transitions through it, could be examined, or linking to family court and justice datasets could provide better understanding of interactions with services³. There will also be other sources of administrative data held within the Home Office or commissioned service providers that could be used to investigate research into modern slavery, as well as other areas of work. A list of currently available administrative data on TREs can be found across a number of websites⁴. Any data provisioned in this way could then be made available to data owner and independently approved projects within TRE settings, under TRE output control rules, and utilised by Digital Economy Act Accredited Researchers⁵ (who have undertaken specific training on safe use of data).

Whilst administrative data linkage has great potential, it is also a very complex and sensitive field. The feasibility, particularly the legal basis of undertaking any data sharing or data linking, would need to be examined. It may be possible to undertake this under the Digital Economy Act (DEA) for public task, or for legitimate interest, or it might be that individual consent must be sought from current and prior ICTG service users. We would recommend further examination of the feasibility of data linkage to other administrative data sources (such as police data, or education data). Should data sharing to a TRE be deemed feasible, the data preparation, process of securing data agreements and sharing the data can be a protracted exercise. However, benefits of using de-identified data may outweigh the challenges of undertaking data linkage across different data sources.

Comparative analysis

To understand and compare the outcomes for children and young people that are known to have been trafficked whether they are in an ICTG area or not, it is necessary to obtain data from all services directly or indirectly supporting them. Indeed, to truly get a holistic picture of the influence of ICTG services data from other services would be a welcome addition. However, this is a complex matter, as each local authority would need to agree to share their data for related services, and this data would need to be collected in the same way (same data items, record systems etc) or at least be able to be shared in a way that it could be converted to the same or similar formats. This would be a very lengthy process. It would also be necessary for the data to contain identifiers (whether personal identifiers or codified identifiers across datasets) that can be used to explore whether those children and young people in receipt of services in non-ICTG have similar outcomes to those within ICTG services. Before any undertaking of comparative research using administrative data, it would be desirable to undertake some work with local authority services and other support services to examine the legal and practical considerations in undertaking such data sharing and linkage. Such advances are being made in Wales, with Social Care Wales providing support through the Administrative Data Research programme to engage local authorities in conversations about data on social care provision in Wales. The potential of data linkage for comparative purposes may be a little, or a long way, down the road yet exploring the feasibility of such approaches for various organisations could be worthwhile.

³ Examples of the possibilities of data linkage informed research can be found on the ADR website, adr.org.uk

⁴ [Discover secure research data - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk), [ADR Browser > Search \(adr.org.uk\)](https://adr.org.uk), [Health Data Research Innovation Gateway \(healthdatagateway.org\)](https://healthdatagateway.org)

⁵ [Research Code of Practice and Accreditation Criteria - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk), see Part 2, Section B.

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Appendix 2: Purposive sample of closure summaries

The following table provides a breakdown of the number of cases based on a purposive sampling strategy that aimed to reflect the over all number of cases by type of ICTG practitioner roles, the changes in service provision and expansion of geographic coverage.

Table 3: Qualitative case closure summary sampling frame

YEAR	AREA	ROLE	Number of closure summaries per role type	Amended sample to reflect number of closure summaries available
YEAR 1: May 2017 – April 2018				
May 2017 to April 2018 <i>All young people supported directly by Independent Child Trafficking Advocates (ICTAs)</i>	Greater Manchester	ICTG ⁶	10	10
	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	ICTG	10	10
	Wales	ICTG	10	10
				30
YEAR 2: May 2018 – April 2019				
May 2018 to September 2018 <i>All young people supported directly by Independent Child Trafficking Advocates (ICTAs)</i>	Greater Manchester	ICTG	10	10
	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	ICTG	10	10
	Wales	ICTG	10	10
October 2018 to April 2019	Greater Manchester	ICTG	10	10
		RPC	5	5
	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	ICTG	10	10

⁶ ICTG = Independent Child Trafficking Guardian Direct Worker; RPC = Regional Practice Coordinator; RP = Regional Practitioner; ICTG Post-18 = Post 18 Independent Child Trafficking Guardian

<i>Introduction of new ICTG (Independent Child Trafficking Guardianship) service site: West Midlands</i>	Wales	RPC	5	5	
		ICTG	10	10	
	West Midlands	RPC	5	5	
		ICTG	10	10	
<i>Introduction of new Regional Practice Coordinator (RPC) role to all sites</i>		RPC	5	5	
April 2019 <i>Introduction of new ICTG site and both ICTG and RPC roles</i>	East Midlands	ICTG	5	5	
		RPC	5	5	
April 2019 <i>Introduction of new ICTG site and both ICTG and RPC roles</i>	Croydon	ICTG	5	5	
		RPC	5	5	
				110	
YEAR 3: May 2019 – April 2020					
May 2019 to April 2020	Greater Manchester	ICTG	5	5	
		RPC	5	5	
	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	ICTG	5	5	
		RPC	5	5	
	Wales	ICTG	5	5	
		RPC	5	5	
	West Midlands	ICTG	5	5	
		RPC	5	5	
	East Midlands	ICTG	5	5	
		RPC	5	5	
	Croydon	ICTG	5	5	
		RPC	5	5	
					60
	YEAR 4: May 2020 – April 2021				

May 2020 to April 2021	Greater Manchester	ICTG	5	5	
		RPC	5	5	
	Hampshire and the Isle of Wight	ICTG	5	5	
		RPC	5	5	
	Wales	ICTG	5	5	
		RPC	5	5	
	West Midlands	ICTG	5	5	
		RPC	5	5	
	East Midlands	ICTG	5	5	
		RPC	5	5	
	Croydon	ICTG	5	5	
		RPC	5	5	
					60
	YEAR 5: May 2021– April 2022				
May 2021 to April 2022 <i>Introduction of new sites and new roles:</i> <i>Regional Practitioner in Midlands and Wales</i> <i>ICTG – Post 18 Worker in North, Midlands and London</i>	North	ICTG	9	14	
		RPC	9	10	
		ICTG Post 18	10	4	
	Midlands	ICTG	9	12	
		RPC	9	12	
		RP	10	6	
		ICTG Post 18	10	6	
	Wales	ICTG	9	10	
		RPC	9	10	
		RP	10	8	
	London	ICTG	9	10	
		RPC	9	10	
		ICTG Post 18	10	8	
	South	ICTG	9	10	
		RPC	9	10	
					140

Appendix 3: Case closure summary data coding framework

Table 4: Case Closure Summary Coding Frame

Node Name	Child Node
ACTIVITIES (e.g. HOBBIES, SKILLS, TALENTS, INTERESTS)	Accessing
	Not accessing
AGE ASSESSMENT	Age assessment undertaken
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Charged
	Charges dropped
	Charges never made
	Investigation ongoing
	NRM raised as mitigation
	On remand in custody
	s.45 considered or being considered
	s.46 special measures considered or being considered
DURABLE SOLUTIONS	Asylum appeal ongoing
	Asylum/immigration decision concluded
	Waiting for asylum/immigration decision
EDUCATION	Accessing education
	Not accessing education
EMPLOYMENT	In employment
	Not in employment
HEALTH	GP
	Not registered
	Registered
MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT	Accessing support
	Mental health concerns
	No mental health concerns
	Not accessing support
HOUSING	Suitable housing
	Unsuitable housing
INDEPENDENCE	Confident with level of independence
	More support needed
INTERPRETERS	Access to interpreters
	No access to interpreters
NRM	Challenging decision
	Decision concluded
	Decision expedited
	Decision pending
	NRM not submitted
	Post 18 information provided
	SCA updated with new information

PROFESSIONALS UPSKILLED	Skills influence and improved
RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS	Aware of rights and entitlements
	More support needed around rights and entitlements
PROTECTIVE FACTORS	Education
	Employment
	Family
	Friends
	Professionals
SAFETY	Contextual Safeguarding Approach
	Disruption work completed
	Further risk assessment needed
	Limited safe networks of support
	Mapping work completed
	Young person is missing
	More at risk
	No more or less at risk
	No safety plan in place
	No work completed on safety
	More support to understand trafficking and safety strategies
	Safer
	Safety plan in place
	Still at risk
	Understands trafficking and safety strategies
Young person feels safe	

Appendix 4: Focus Group Information

The below information was created, through co-production, and deliver the ICTG practitioner focus groups.

CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE'S OUTCOMES FROM THE ICTG SERVICE

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

The researcher, Anna Skeels, will lead a short (approx. 1.5 hrs), interactive focus group session with at least five different groups of ICTG practitioners across the service regions, either in-person or remotely online, over July to September. These sessions can be arranged as part of other meetings, but all must be aware that it is their choice whether to attend this focus group session or not. Draft content/structure/topics for the focus group discussions are outlined below:

Focus group discussions will be designed to explore as many of the following questions as time allows:

- *What is the nature of child modern slavery currently in England and Wales?*
- *What is your role in the ICTG service? How does this relate to / impact on outcomes for children and young people in the service?*
- *What are the types of outcomes for children and young people from the ICTG service, both positive and negative/unintended? How does the service contribute to these?*
- *Which do you think are the most important outcomes for children and young people? Why?*
- *What changes in the service do you think are necessary, if any, to increase positive outcomes for children and young people or mitigate against negative or unintended consequences?*
- *What kind of policies best support outcomes for these children and young people? Why?*
- *What steps can be taken to achieve such service or policy change?*

Depending on time and capacity available, the focus group discussion can include:

- **Introduction and welcome**
- **Snapshot** on nature of child modern slavery – participants creatively input onto a paper-based or online visual template to reflect the character and trends they are seeing related to child modern slavery currently in their work.
- **'In your shoes'** – participants write onto a paper-based or online template three things they do that impact on children and young people's outcomes relating to their role in the service.
- **Top Five** – On their own, participants come up with the top 5 outcomes for children and young people as a form of priority mapping, then get together with another pair to produce a combined 'top 5' list, then get together with another pair so that they combine and gain consensus as they go along. **OR Alternative online activity.**
- **Outcomes 'round robin' or 'carousel'** – participants 'move around' actual or virtual 'stations' to reflect on outcomes categories or priorities in further detail and the benefits and limitations of the service in relation to these. If initial findings or summaries from the Q sorts with children and young people are available, these can be included at the 'stations', and the practitioners can also reflect on these.
- **Journey mapping – practice and policy change** – practitioners are each asked to identify one aspect of the discussion that is practice or policy relevant and then

one action or step that can enable children and young people with lived experience of modern slavery to be better supported through services and policies. These can be mapped as a series of steps towards positive change for children.

- **Next steps and close** – researcher updates on timeline of research and intended outputs and thanks the group.

Appendix 5: Practitioner service outcomes ranking results

These tables show responses from 45 Independent Child Trafficking Guardianship (ICTG) service practitioners across ICTG service regional teams participating in focus group discussions who were asked to submit simultaneously up to the five most important outcomes for children and young people from the ICTG service, grouped by theme (Table 5) and then colour coded to combine into higher level themes and rank based on number of mentions (Table 6). This is then condensed into the information shared in Table 7 in the main body of the report.

Table 5: Most important outcomes suggested by ICTG practitioners

Outcome / Team	SOUTH	MIDLANDS	NORTH	WALES	LONDON
Safe, Protection	To be safe	Safety	To feel safe	For a young person to be safe	
	Safety and welfare	Protection	To be protected from harm	Feel safe	
	To be safe	Safeguarding	To feel supported to build protective factors	Safe - abuse to stop	
	Safety	Safeguarding	Young people are safe	To keep safe	
	To feel protected and experience understood	Decrease level of harm/risk	Young people are no longer exploited	Mitigate and reduce risks	
	Feel safe	Safeguarding, support	Collaborative safeguarding	Support professionals in identifying exploitation	

	Understanding of situation and tools for safety	Able to describe safety strategies	Be safe; feeling safe	Educate young people and professionals on exploitation	
	Safety/protection	Feels safe, protected	Feeling safe	Children safeguarded	
	Timely intervention – young person is safer quicker	Safeguarding	Feel safe and supported	To reduce risk to them	
	Understand safety tools	Safety	Keep the child safe from harm	Break the cycle of exploitation	
		Feel safe	Disruption techniques implemented and explored to keep child safe		
		Understand are a victim of exploitation	Understand what safety means and have tools to keep safe		
Education	To access education		In education	Getting full education provision for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)	Participation in education and training
	Right education/career assured		Accessing appropriate education	To get them into education	
Support	Supported	Supported	Young people have the appropriate support	Feel supported	
	Structured ongoing support	Feel supported	Long term support networks	Support when needed	

	Ongoing support		Full support offered and explored/ implemented	Caring approach	
	Supported with things important to them		Consistency in quality and time of support in order for them to build a trusting professional relationship (I hear a lot of children saying 'my social worker is busy')	Access support from specialist services	
	Have positive support around them		Feeling supported and cared for	Correct support is offered	
	Continuous support				
	Trauma informed support				
Suitable housing	To have suitable accommodation		Having a home	Helping children to feel safe in their new home	
	Suitable accommodation		Safe accommodation	Support young people to feel settled	
	Suitable accommodation		Safe accommodation		
	Location				
	Place to call home				
Listened to	To be listened to	Listened	Feeling listened to and believed	To feel listened to and understood	
	Listened to	Feels heard	Ensure the child's voice is heard	Feel heard	

	To be heard	Meaningful engagement (best practice)	Feeling listened to	To hear their voice and empower voice	
	Feel listened to	Contribute to planning and decision making			
	Young person is listened to	Ensure young person's voice is heard			
		Child's voice and best interests			
		Feel heard			
				My voice views are central to my support	
				Voice of the child	
				Able to express their views	
				Experiences are heard	
				Active participation in the work: not a passenger!	
Trusted adult / relationships	A trusted adult	Able to develop healthy trusting relationships	To have positive relationships with others	Building positive and trusting relationships	Building trusted relationships
	Build trusting relationships	Building trusted relationships	Be able to identify and build positive and safe relationships		Building trusted relationships
		Secure attachments			
		Healthy relationships			

	Someone to speak up for them / with them – best interests	Advocacy, ensuring their voice is heard	Advocating for young person, voice of the child	Convey their voice	Advocacy
Future / Hope	To have a plan for the future	Future		Young person to be able to see positive future for themselves	
	To have hope for future	Achieve aspirations			
	Bright future	Able to achieve goals, whatever that means for young person			
	Future				
	Hope for the future				
				Increased opportunities; improved outcomes	
				To empower them, have hope	
			Feel inspired to build a meaningful future		
Asylum claim processed	Asylum claim processed quickly		Legal status	Leave to remain	Immigration support x2
	Asylum granted		The right to stay in the UK		Immigration and criminal justice support
		A Conclusive Grounds NRM decision	Leave to remain		
Access to services (child/ adult)	Access to support services sooner e.g., mental health	Access to all services	Positive transition to adult services	Same access and opportunities as all children	Mental health support - referrals

			Having support for transition to adult services	Access to services	Ensuring they are receiving professional support
				I can access legal advice	Access to legal representation x2
Health, mental health		Improved mental health and well-being	Young people are well or getting the medical care they need		Mental health - counselling, therapy etc.
Believed	Believed		YP are believed		
	Age accepted				
Reassured	Reassured				
Not prosecute	Not be prosecuted				Criminal justice support x2
	Recognised as victim by National Referral Mechanism (NRM) and professionals				
	A professional network that recognises exploitation	Strong professional network	Professionals recognise exploitation	Not criminalised for abuse	
Needs	Needs met	Meeting needs and best interests			Advocacy around their needs
		Access to basic needs - education, social care			
Self confidence	Having a positive sense of self and self confidence	Increased confidence	Strengths and hope based practice	Feel valued	

			Growth in confidence and independence	Feeling empowered, valued, respected	
Family	Family reunited / traced				
MSA and NRM	Understand NRM and post 18 process	NRM awareness			
		Section 45 awareness			
Integrate		increased awareness			Community integration x2
		Integration			Cultural / community participation
Rights		Increased awareness of rights - immigration, social care, criminal justice, housing, benefits, education			
		Rights and empowerment			
Happy, wellbeing		Happy, improved WB	Feel happy		Emotional / well-being support
		Enjoyment			
		To have had a positive experience or memory			
			To have a sense of belonging	Feel included	Reduced isolation

				Feel included	Reduce isolation at a time of high vulnerability and need
				Identity is respected	
				Cultural/religious needs are considered and met	
Recovery			Able to heal	Helping them settle and thrive	Recovery needs - pertaining to mental health support
				To build their resilience	
				Knowing it's not their fault	
				Trauma informed; no victim blaming	
Changing attitudes			Changing perceptions and attitudes	To not have to face hostile environment	
				Influence change, shape our service	
				Help local community and other professionals understand what yp experiencing	
Rights				Raise awareness about their rights	Understanding rights

					Understand rights and entitlements
				Understand rights and entitlements	
Systems				Understanding systems and processes in order to be able to engage	
				Understanding processes around them	

Table 6: Most Important Outcomes Ranking and Pyramid of Support

Theme	Examples of what this means	Nos	Pyramid of service support	Pyramid rank
Safety, safeguarding and protection from exploitation	Safety and protection from harm including safety planning/tools /strategies, safeguarding, feeling safe, protective factors, disruption techniques, risk mitigation, timely interventions, collaborative safeguarding	42	Safety	1
Education	Access to/participation in education, the right education, full provision of education	7	Safety	1
Supported and cared for	Being and feeling supported; structured, ongoing, consistent, trauma-informed support; caring and positive	19	Advocacy and Best Interests	3
A trusted adult	A trusted adult, someone to speak up for them, ensuring their voice is heard	11	Advocacy and Best Interests	3
Trusted relationships	Building positive, trusted, healthy relationships	10	Advocacy and Best Interests	3
Rights	Rights awareness and understanding	6	Rights and Entitlements (including participation)	4
Appropriate accommodation	Safe secure and appropriate accommodation and location	10	Safety	1
Asylum claim, not prosecuted, NRM and MSA, systems	Understanding and navigating systems and processes: NRM, asylum claim, Criminal justice (not prosecuted or criminalised) and educating other professionals / systems	22	Navigation and Orientation	2
Voice, listened to, changing attitudes	Listened to, feel heard, empowered through voice, contribute to decision making and planning and the service, be advocated for, changing attitudes	32	Rights and Entitlements (including participation)	4

Access to services and meeting needs	Access to timely and quality legal, mental health, medical, counselling, therapy, basic needs, and access same as other children and young people; access to adult services	14	Navigation and Orientation	2
Recovery	Positive mental health and self-image and confidence, increased integration, included, able to heal, identity respected, feeling happiness and well-being	36	Independence Skills & Transition	6
Family	Reunited with family	1	Safety	1
Hope for the future	To have aspirations, plan and achieve. Bright future. To have hope.	12	Independence Skills & Transition	6



Appendix 6: Demographic profile of 25 young people undertaking Q sorts

Table 7 shows the demographic characteristics of 19 young people from five groups identified by Q methods, plus remaining 6 young people not significantly aligned to any of these five groups. The following nationalities were represented: Sudanese, Vietnamese, Guinean, Afghan, Ethiopian, Bruneian, Albanian, British and Gambian; and the following languages were represented: English, French, Vietnamese, Pashto, Arabic, Tigre, Albanian, and Kurdish.

Table 7: Demographic profiles of Q groupings

F	YP in group	Gender (m/f)	Age (yrs)	Time in service (mths)	YP left service (#)
1	QYP1 QYP3 QYP4 QYP5 QYP12 QYP19	5m, 1f	Average = 16.8 Between 15-18 years	Average = 16.6 Between 12-27 months	2
2	QYP2 QYP13 QYP16 QYP24	3m, 1f	Average = 16.7 Between 15-18 years	Average = 11.5 Between 6-16 months	1
3	QYP8 QYP11 QYP21	2m, 1f	Average = 17 Between 16-18 years	Average = 15.3 Between 6-29 months	1
4	QYP9 QYP18 QYP23	3m	Average = 17 Between 16-18 years	Average = 10 Between 7-12 months	0
5	QYP6 QYP14 QYP25	1m, 2f	Average = 17 Between 16-18 years	Average = 13.6 Between 6-18 months	1
Plus	QYP7 QYP10 QYP15 QYP17 QYP20 QYP22	6m	Average = 17 Between 15-18	Average = 11 Between 6-18 months	2

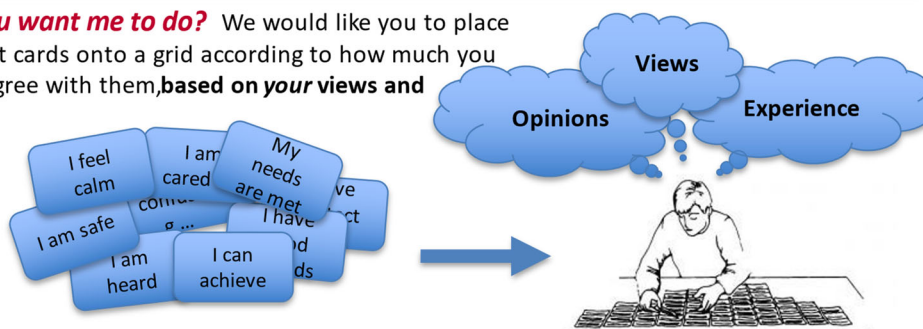
Appendix 7: Q-sort guide for children

 With consent given, this needs to be audio recorded and photos taken as noted in red 

Guide to explain the Q-sort activity

What do you need me to be involved in and why? In this activity we want to find out what important things have come out of having support from Barnardo's for you. Your opinion is important and we want to hear what you think and have to say. To help you, we are giving you a set of statement cards which all complete the sentence 'Because of support from my Barnardo's worker...'

What do you want me to do? We would like you to place the statement cards onto a grid according to how much you agree or disagree with them, based on your views and experience.



How will I do this? This activity can be done in 3 steps. We will guide and support you.


STEP ONE

➔

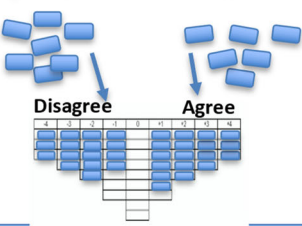
STEP TWO

➔




STEP THREE





Read through all the cards and sort them into 3 piles: Agree, Disagree, Unsure




Think more about the Unsure pile of cards and place them on the grid. Make any changes to where all the cards are placed on the grid so you are happy with where they all are.

 Agree
 Unsure
 Disagree

Start with the Agree pile. Place the cards on the grid in order with how important you think they are. Then do the same with the Disagree pile. Then spread the Unsure pile out on the table.

 Take a photo of (3) the grid with all cards on it.
 Turn all the cards over in their positions to show the numbers on the back. Take a photo of (4) the grid with all numbered cards

 Take a photo of (1) the grid with Agree/Disagree cards placed on it and (2) the Unsure statements on the table.

What happens next?



We will be doing this same activity with 20 or 30 other children and young people and hearing what they have to say. We can then find out if there are groups of children and young people that think the same and where there are different views.

The photos of your grid and recording of what you say will not have your name attached to them. The researcher will collect this information from all the activities with children and young people. She repeats or writes something that you have said in her documents, none will know that it was you who said this, except whoever did the activity with you on the day. You will get some information on the results of the research that is clear and easy to understand.

Thank you for taking part – you will receive a £20 voucher and a certificate from Cardiff University for doing this activity.

Any questions, contact Anna Skeels, SPARK, Cardiff University Email: SkeelsA1@cardiff.ac.uk

Appendix 8: Ranking of 28 statements from 25 Q-sorts based on # Agrees, # Disagrees and # in top 6 Agrees

Table 8: Q-sort agreement scores and rankings

QYP/Statement	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
QYP1	-1	1	1	0	1	-1	2	-1	1	-2	0	-2	-2	-3	3	2	2	-1	2	0	1	0	0	3	-2	-3	0	-1
QYP2	2	3	1	1	-2	-1	2	1	-3	3	0	-2	0	0	-3	0	-2	2	1	1	0	-1	-1	-2	2	-1	0	-1
QYP3	-2	0	1	-2	-1	-1	2	-2	1	2	1	0	-2	-1	3	2	-1	0	-3	0	0	3	0	2	1	-3	1	-1
QYP4	-1	-3	1	0	1	1	3	3	-1	2	-2	-3	0	-2	2	2	-2	0	1	-1	0	2	-1	0	0	-1	1	-2
QYP5	-1	2	-1	0	-2	-1	2	-2	0	3	1	-3	-3	-2	1	2	1	3	0	0	1	1	2	-1	-1	-2	0	0
QYP6	0	0	2	2	-2	3	-2	1	-2	-2	1	-3	-1	2	0	-1	-1	1	1	0	-3	-1	0	3	0	-1	1	2
QYP7	3	-1	3	0	1	0	1	-1	-3	-1	1	-1	0	0	1	2	-1	-2	0	1	2	2	0	-2	-2	-3	2	-2
QYP8	-1	-1	0	1	2	2	-1	-2	-2	2	3	-3	2	-1	-1	1	1	-2	-3	1	0	0	-2	1	0	0	3	0
QYP9	0	1	2	-1	2	-2	-2	-1	-3	0	3	-2	1	1	1	2	-1	-3	0	0	-1	2	0	-1	3	0	-2	1
QYP10	0	0	3	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	1	2	1	-3	1	-2	2	3	-3	2	1	-1	-2	-2	-1	2	-2	1	-1
QYP11	-1	1	0	2	-1	1	2	0	-3	3	3	-1	-2	-2	0	2	2	-3	0	-1	1	0	-1	0	-2	-2	1	1
QYP12	-1	-2	1	0	-1	2	-3	0	1	3	2	0	1	-1	1	-2	0	0	-2	-1	2	-3	-1	-2	0	3	1	2
QYP13	-2	-1	2	0	0	3	1	0	3	0	-1	1	-2	-1	-1	1	1	-3	0	0	-2	-1	-3	1	2	-2	2	2
QYP14	0	1	3	0	-1	1	0	-2	-2	0	2	-3	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	1	0	2	-2	3	2	1	-3	2	1
QYP15	0	-1	3	1	0	1	3	-2	-3	-1	1	-3	-2	0	2	2	1	-1	-1	0	0	2	-1	2	-2	-2	0	1
QYP16	2	-1	-2	-1	0	0	2	-1	-1	1	2	-3	2	-1	-2	1	-2	0	-3	1	1	3	0	0	0	3	-2	1
QYP17	1	-3	-1	-1	-2	0	3	2	-3	3	0	-1	0	-1	0	2	2	0	-2	1	-1	0	1	1	2	-2	-2	1
QYP18	-2	0	3	-2	1	0	-1	1	-3	1	-1	0	2	0	2	-1	-1	-2	1	0	1	2	-2	3	2	0	-1	-3
QYP19	-1	0	-2	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	-1	-3	-1	-2	2	2	-2	1	3	1	1	2	1	0	-3	-2	-1	-1
QYP20	-2	-3	1	0	0	-2	3	-1	-1	-1	1	-2	2	2	2	1	-3	1	0	0	-1	-1	1	3	0	-2	2	0
QYP21	-2	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	-2	2	2	-3	1	-2	0	3	2	-3	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2	-1	2	1
QYP22	-1	0	1	2	-3	2	-1	0	2	-1	1	-2	-2	0	1	3	1	-1	-2	3	0	-1	0	0	2	-3	1	-2
QYP23	-2	-2	1	0	1	-2	2	-3	-1	0	-1	1	2	0	1	-1	-3	0	0	-1	3	-1	0	1	3	2	-2	2
QYP24	0	-1	-1	0	3	1	0	2	1	-1	0	-3	2	-2	-2	1	-1	-1	2	2	-2	0	1	-2	0	1	-3	3
QYP25	1	1	1	2	0	0	-2	3	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	0	-2	3	1	2	-3	-2	-1	-3	2	2	1	-2	0	0
Agrees	24	24	25	25	24	24	22	24	19	24	25	15	23	24	25	24	23	24	21	25	24	23	25	24	25	20	23	25
Disagrees	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	6	1	0	10	3	1	0	1	2	1	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	5	2	0
No in top 6	3	2	8	4	2	5	13	3	2	10	8	0	6	2	7	14	5	3	4	2	4	8	3	7	8	3	6	5

MODERN SLAVERY & HUMAN RIGHTS

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The Modern Slavery and Human Rights Policy and Evidence Centre (Modern Slavery PEC) was created by the investment of public funding to enhance understanding of modern slavery and transform the effectiveness of law and policies designed to address it. The Centre funds and co-creates high quality research with a focus on policy impact, and brings together academics, policymakers, businesses, civil society, survivors and the public on a scale not seen before in the UK to collaborate on solving this global challenge.

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The Modern Slavery and Human Rights Policy and Evidence Centre is funded and actively supported by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC), part of UK Research and Innovation (UKRI), from the Strategic Priorities Fund.

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Registered in England No. 615025
Registered Charity No. 209425

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