

Analysis of Responses to the Young Persons Accommodation Choices Survey

Contents

Section A: Young People Aged 15 to 25	3
General information on this survey:.....	3
Question 1: When did you come into the care of the local authority?	3
Question 2: What do young people do?.....	5
Question 3: Who do you live with?.....	9
Question 4: What type of accommodation do you live in?	13
Question 5: What Young People feel about how much those over 18 should pay towards board and lodging	18
Question 6: Young People's views on the law and issues concerning leaving home	23
Question 7: The age at which young people still living at home/in foster or residential placements expect to live independently.....	29
Question 8: The age of young people who've already left home or their final foster/residential placement	31
Question 9: The best place to live on leaving the family home/final foster/residential placement.....	33
Question 10: Getting a place to live	35
Question 11: The types of property and people young people have lived in/with between the ages of 16-25.....	42
Question 12: Where young people living at their family home, with a foster carer or in a residential placement expect to be living between age 16 and 25.....	47
Question 13: Young people's views on living costs	50
Question 14: Young people's views on how much money is left each week for people living independently once all bills are paid.....	55
Question 15: The reasons young people living independently gave for moving around from age 16 or older.....	58
Question 16: Help provided to young people by family or social and leaving care workers when leaving home/foster/residential placements.....	61
Question 17: Reasons young people gave for living independently	63
Analysis of how often Young People change address	65
Question 18: Gender Analysis.....	68
Question 19: Age Analysis.....	68
Questions 20 and 21: Geographical Analysis.....	69
Questions 22 and 23: Disability Analysis	71
Question 24: Ethnicity Analysis.....	72
Section B: Housing/Accommodation Survey – the views of Parents/Carers of 15 to 25 Year Olds	73
General information on this survey:.....	73
Question 1: Analysis of Parents/Carers with or without young people living at home	73
Question 2: Analysis of the number of young people living with parents/carers in their home	74
Question 3: Parents/Carers with Young people in local authority care	75
Question 4: Type of accommodation/housing parents/carers lived in	75

Question Q5: What parents/carers think young people aged over 18 and living at home should pay towards their board and lodgings costs?	76
Question 6: Parents/Carers' views on the law and when young people can leave home	78
Question 7: The age at which parents/carers of young people aged 15-25 expect them to leave home	79
Question 8: The age parent/carers stated a young person left the home	80
Question 9: Where do you consider is the best place for young people to live on leaving home or care?.....	81
Question 10: Parents/Carers' views on Young People and getting a place to live	83
Question 11: Parents/Carers' views on where they expect their children aged 16 to 25 to live.....	84
Question 12: Parents/Carers' views on living costs for young people aged 16 to 25 living away from home	85
Question 13: Parents/Carers' views on the amount each week young people living independently have to spend on transport, food and clothing after paying bills	87
Question 14: The reasons given by parents/carers for asking/telling a child aged 16 to 25 to leave home	88
Question 15: Gender Analysis.....	89
Question 16: Age Analysis.....	90
Questions 17 and 18: The geographical spread of parents/carers who responded to the survey	90
Questions 19 and 20: Disability Analysis	93
Question 21: Ethnicity Analysis.....	93
Section C: Comparison of Results between Young People and Parents/Carers	94
Comparison of views about what young people aged over 18 should pay towards their living costs.....	94
Comparison of views about the leaving home age for young people	94
Comparison of views about the age young people and parent/carers expect to leave home/foster/residential home	96
Comparison of the age young people left home	97
Comparison of views on the best place to live upon leaving home	97
Comparison of views about getting a place to live.....	98
Comparison of views about where young people are expected to live	99
Comparison of views about living costs for young people living away from home	100
Comparison of views about how much money per week young people have left to spend on food, transport and clothing after paying bills.....	101
Appendix 1: Young People's Questionnaire	103
Appendix 2: Parents/Carers' Questionnaire	113

Section A: Young People Aged 15 to 25

General information on this survey:

- The purpose of this survey was to contribute to the underpinning of local knowledge required to inform Derbyshire's development of a Positive Housing Pathway for its young residents aged 16 to 25 years of age.
- The survey was targeted at vulnerable to homeless young people with relatively high levels of social care needs, and asked respondents about issues related to housing and accommodation for young people.
- Between 6th June and 13th July 2016, 191 young people completed mainly paper questionnaires (see appendix 1 for a copy). This is 34% of the 558 young people targeted by the survey and was a large enough group to enable some robust analysis of these young people's responses.
- Most questions have been analysed in terms of whether young people were or had been in care (either young people in Foster Care/Residential placements or young people who had lived or were living independently); or young people that were not in care (either living with their parents or living independently).
- In addition, where possible responses to questions have been analysed in terms of whether respondents lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.
- In the text where the term 'In Care' has been used this refers to both young people in care and care leavers and where the term 'not in care and living at home' has been used this refers to young people that have never been in care and live with their parents.
- To help people assess how useful the data is likely to be for each question, the analysis will show the percentage and/or number that chose not to answer a particular question. The exceptions to this are where it was not intended that all respondents answer a question, for examples questions 7 and 8 which ask people to answer these questions, respectively whilst at home or in foster/residential care, or having left home/foster/residential care. For these types of questions the analysis is restricted to just those respondents that answered the question.
- Note most percentages in this report have been rounded to the nearest whole percentage point so that total percentages may exceed 100%.

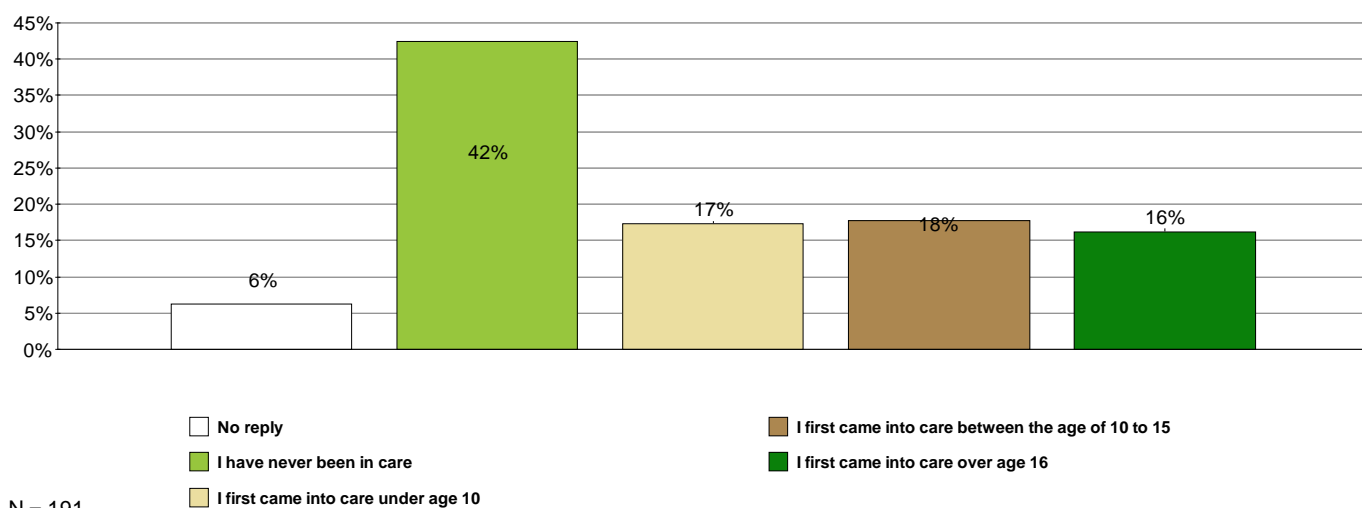
Question 1: When did you come into the care of the local authority?

All Respondents (Figure 1a)

Figure 1a shows all respondents' answers to question 1. It shows the following:

- 179 of the 191 respondents answered this question (94%)
- 42% of respondents indicated they've never been in care.
- For the three groups that have been in care, the percentage of respondents in each age group is similar at 16-18%.

Figure 1a When did you come into the care of the local authority?



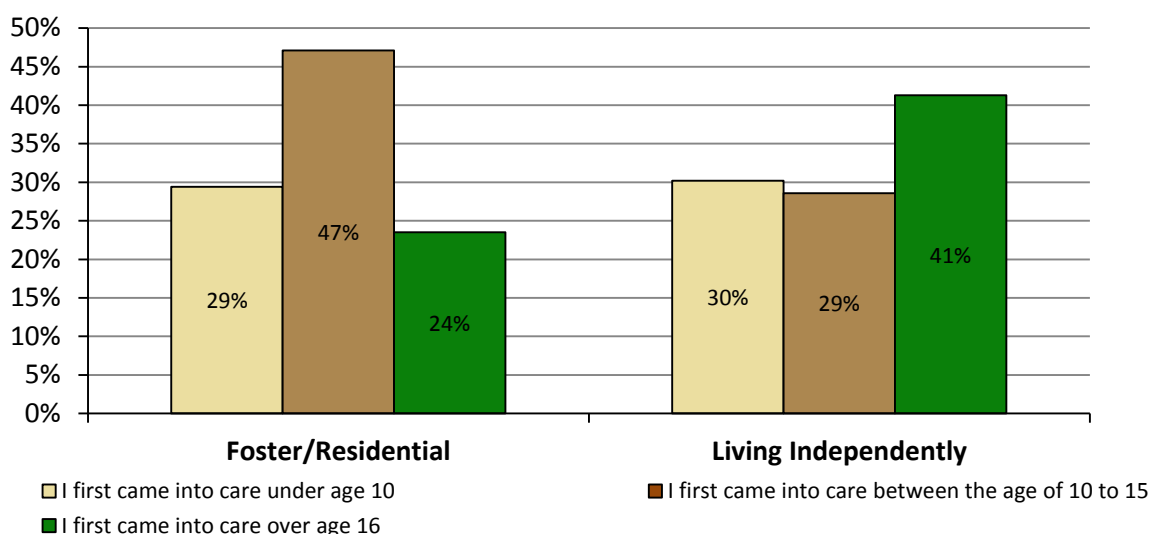
N = 191

Young People in Care (Figures 1b)

Figure 1b shows the responses to question 1 for respectively, young people that are living with a foster carer or in residential care and those that have been in care and are or have lived independently. Some key observations are as follows:

- All 17 young people in Foster/Residential placements and 63 young people in care and living independently responded to this question.
- Both charts show similar proportions (29% – 30%) of respondents indicated they first came into care under the age of ten.
- 47% of young people in Foster/Residential care came into care aged 10 to 15 compared to 29% for those that have lived or are living independently.
- Higher proportions of young people that have lived or are living independently came in to care aged 16 (41%) compared to those living in Foster/Residential care (24%).

Figure 1b: The age young people in care came into care

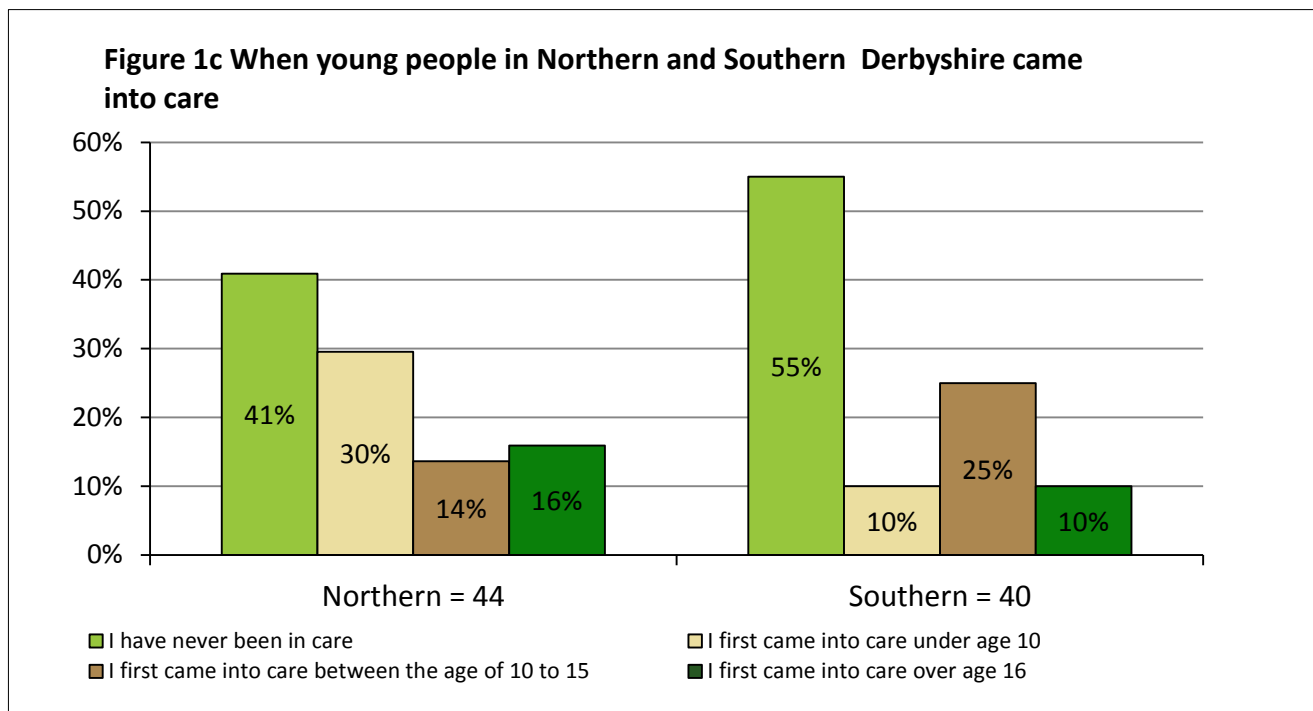


How Young People under the age of 19 and living in Northern/Southern Derbyshire answered question 1 (Figure 1c)

Figure 1c shows the responses to question 1, split into those living in Northern and Southern Derbyshire.

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- Based on available geographic information, 44 (100%) young people in Northern Derbyshire and 40 (95%) young people in Southern Derbyshire answered question 1.
- In Northern Derbyshire 41% of young people indicated that they have never been in care whilst in Southern Derbyshire this figure was 55%.
- In Northern Derbyshire higher proportions of young people indicated that they came into care under the age of ten (30%) and over age 16 (16%) than equivalent figures for these age groups in Southern Derbyshire (10% each).
- Conversely, in Southern Derbyshire, higher proportions of young people indicated that they came into care aged 10-15 (25%) than in Northern Derbyshire (14%).



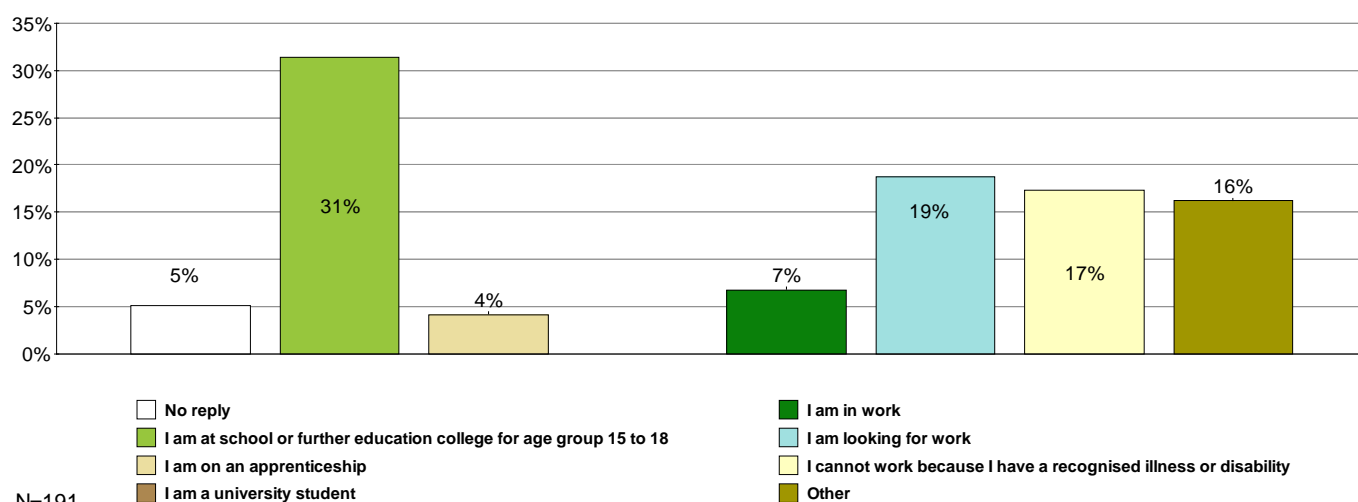
Question 2: What do young people do?

Figures 2a to 2e show what young people have indicated are the main activities that they do.

Main activities across all Respondents (Figure 2a)

- Most people are at school for age group 15 – 18 (31% of respondents)
- The two next largest groups are those looking for work (19%) and those unable to work because of illness or disability (17%).
- The lowest percentages are for those at University (0%) and on apprenticeships (4%)
- 10 respondents (5%) chose not to answer this question.

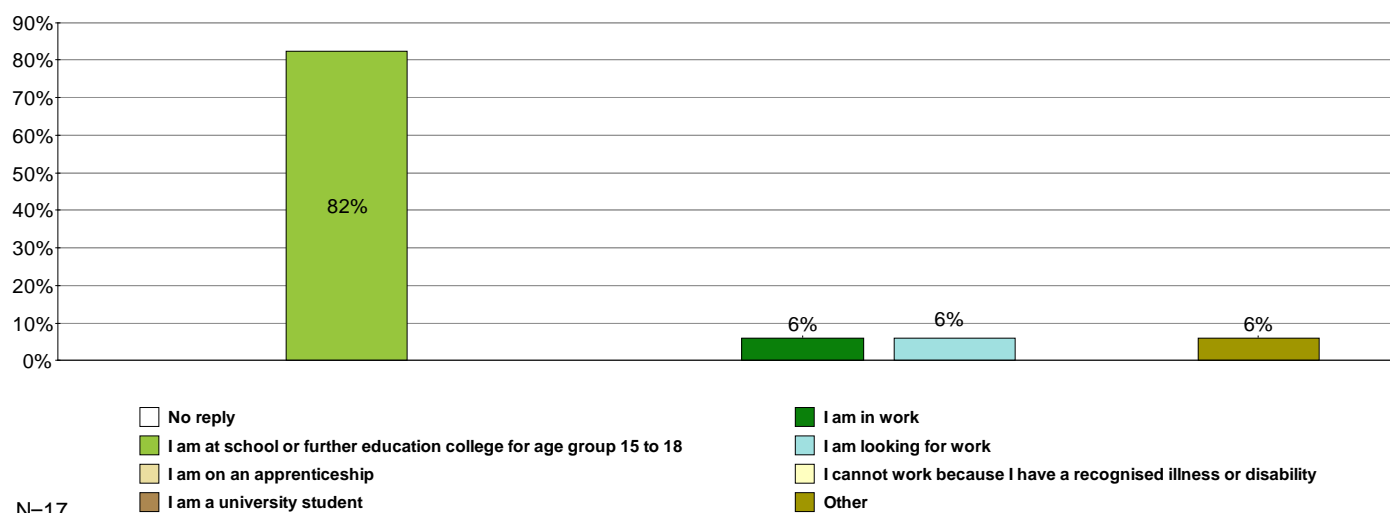
Figure 2a What do you do? All Respondents



Main activities for young people in Foster/Residential Care (Figure 2b)

- Most young people are at school for age group 15 – 18 (82% of respondents).
- For young people in Foster/Residential Care, the only other activities listed were 'in Work', 'Looking for work' and 'Other' (all 6%). These are all much lower than equivalent figures for all respondents (respectively, 7%, 19%, and 16%).

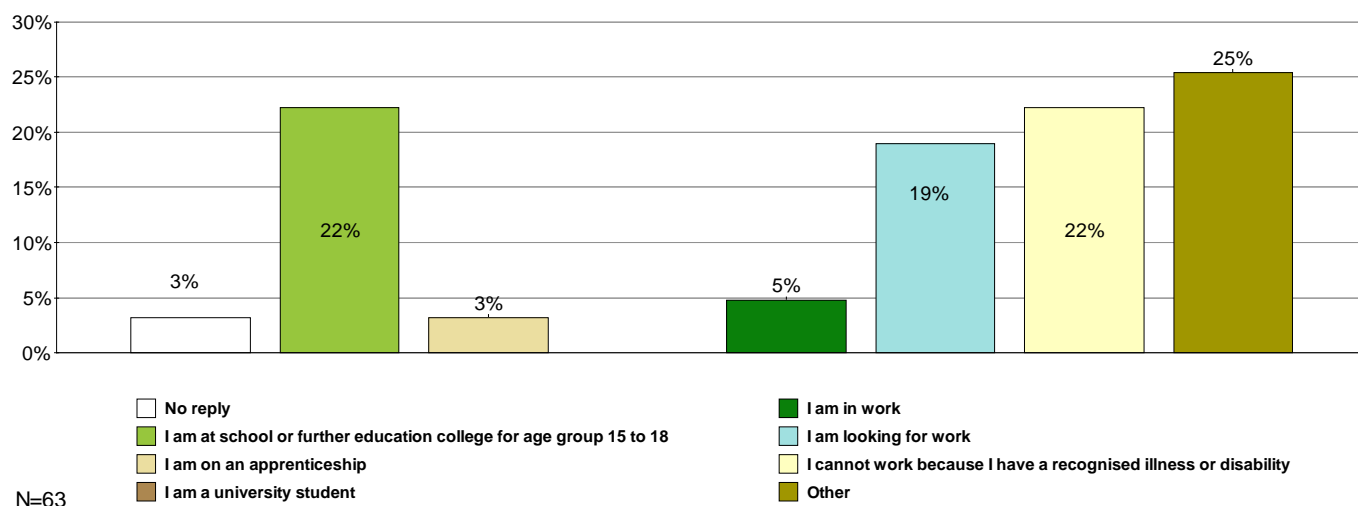
Figure 2b What do you do? Young people in foster/residential care only



Main activities for young people in care that are living or have lived independently (Figure 2c)

- Looking at young people living independently, the most common activities for this group were 'Other' (25%); 'At school or in Further Education' (22%) and 'Unable to work due to disability or illness' (22%).
- The lowest percentages for this group were 'I am at University' (0%) and 'I am on an apprenticeship' (3%).

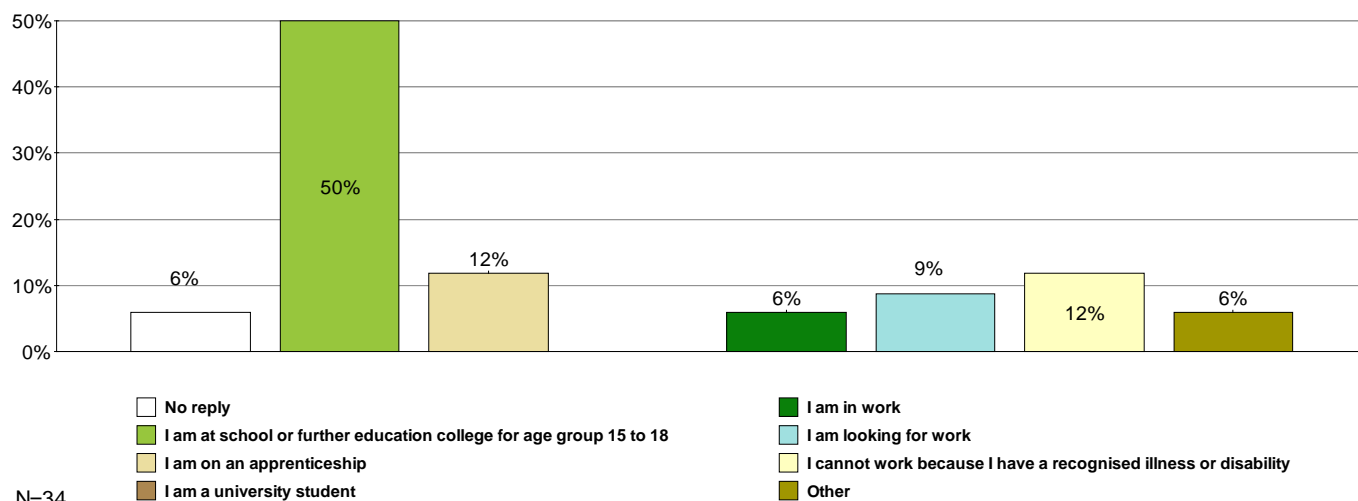
Figure 2c What do you do? People in Care that have or are living independently.



Main activities for Young People not in care and living at home (Figure 2d)

- For young people not in care but living at home, the main activity is 'School/Further Education' for age groups 15 – 18 (50% of respondents) which is higher than the proportion for all respondents (31%) and those not in care but living independently (14%). Other key activities include apprenticeships and people unable to work due to illness/disability (12% each).
- For young people not in care and living at home the least commonly chosen activities were 'Work' and 'Other' activities (6% each).

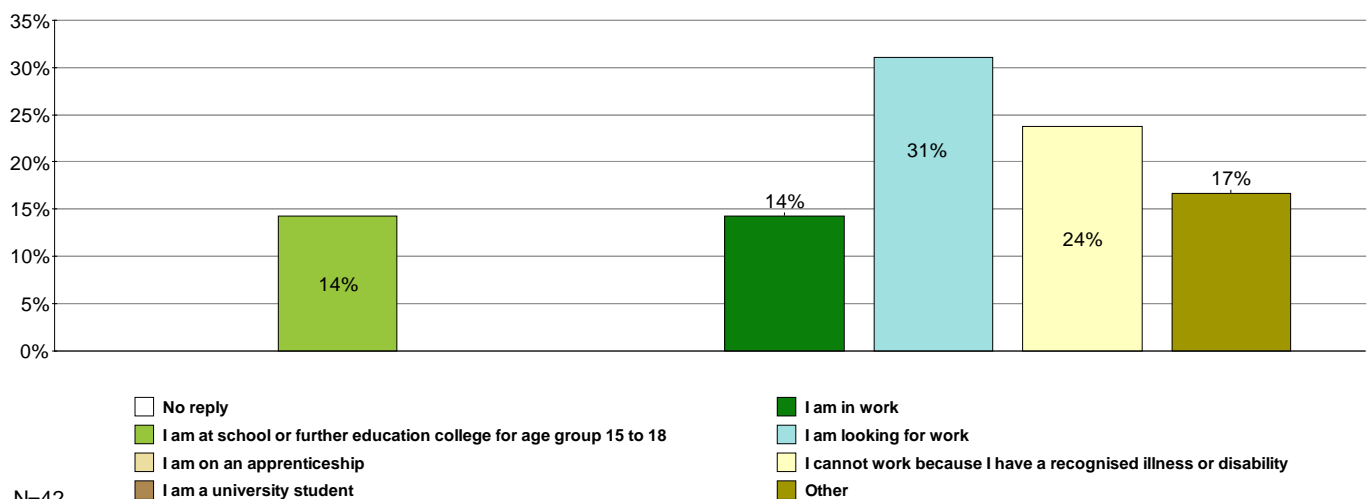
Figure 2d What do you do? Young people not in care and living at home only



Main activities for Young People not in care and living independently (Figure 2e)

- For young people not in care and living independently, the main activity is 'looking for work' (31%). Other key activities include being unable to work to illness/disability (24%) and 'Other' (17%).
- For young people in this group, the activities with the lowest percentage were 'School/College of Further Education' and 'Work' (14% each).

Figure 2e What do you do? Young people not in care and living independently



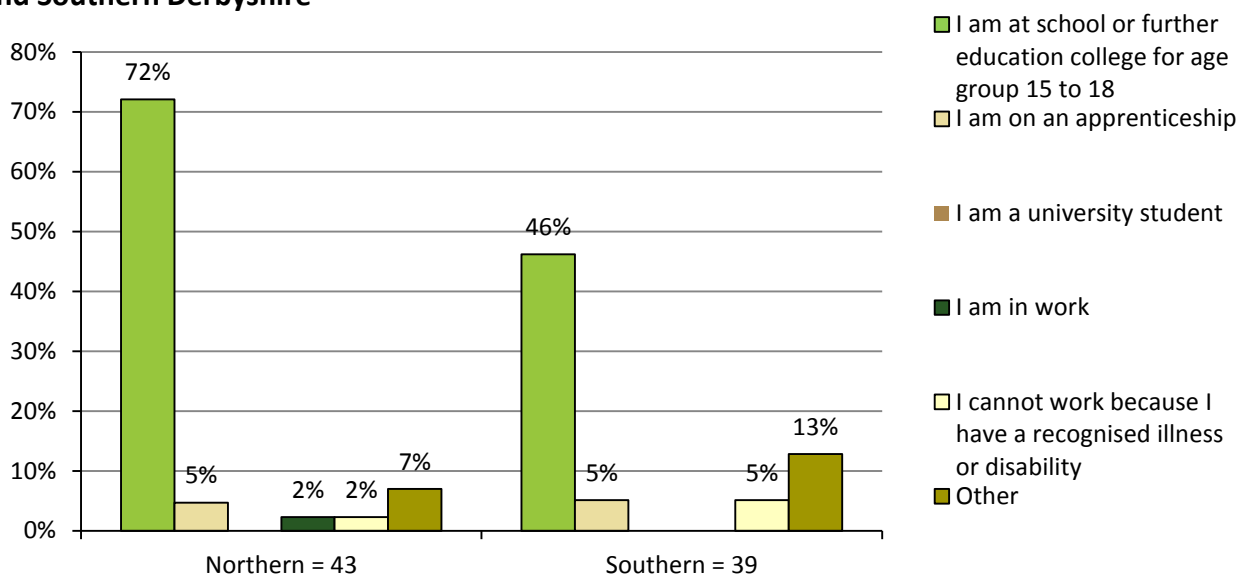
How Young People under the age of 19 and living in Northern/Southern Derbyshire answered question 1 (Figure 2f)

Figure 2f shows the responses to question 2, split into those living in Northern and Southern Derbyshire.

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- In Northern and Southern Derbyshire respectively, 98% and 93% of young people that could be matched to a geographical area answered this question.
- Higher percentages of young people were in 'School/Further Education' in Northern Derbyshire (72%) compared to Southern Derbyshire (46%).
- Higher proportions of young people indicated 'Other' for what they do in Southern Derbyshire (13%) than for Northern Derbyshire (7%).
- In both Northern and Southern Derbyshire, 5% of young people indicated they were doing apprenticeships.
- Just 2% of young people in Northern Derbyshire indicated that they were in work. In Southern Derbyshire this was 0%
- In Southern Derbyshire, a higher proportion of young people indicated they were unable to work due to illness/disability (5%) than in Northern Derbyshire (2%).

Figure 2f What do you do? Analysis of Young People aged under 19 in Northern and Southern Derbyshire



In figures 2a to 2e for those people who choose the 'other' option the following broad activities are represented:

Table 1: Other activities young people do	Count
Benefits and part time work	1
College	1
Expecting Child	1
Looking for Work/Apprenticeship	2
MAT Leave	1
Mental Health Issues	3
NEET	7
Parent	3
Recently had baby or looking after very young child	3
Training	4
Waiting for College/Apprenticeship	1
Waiting for College/University	2
Unclear	2
Grand Total	31

Question 3: Who do you live with?

Figures 3a and 3b shows results for all respondents and those living independently.

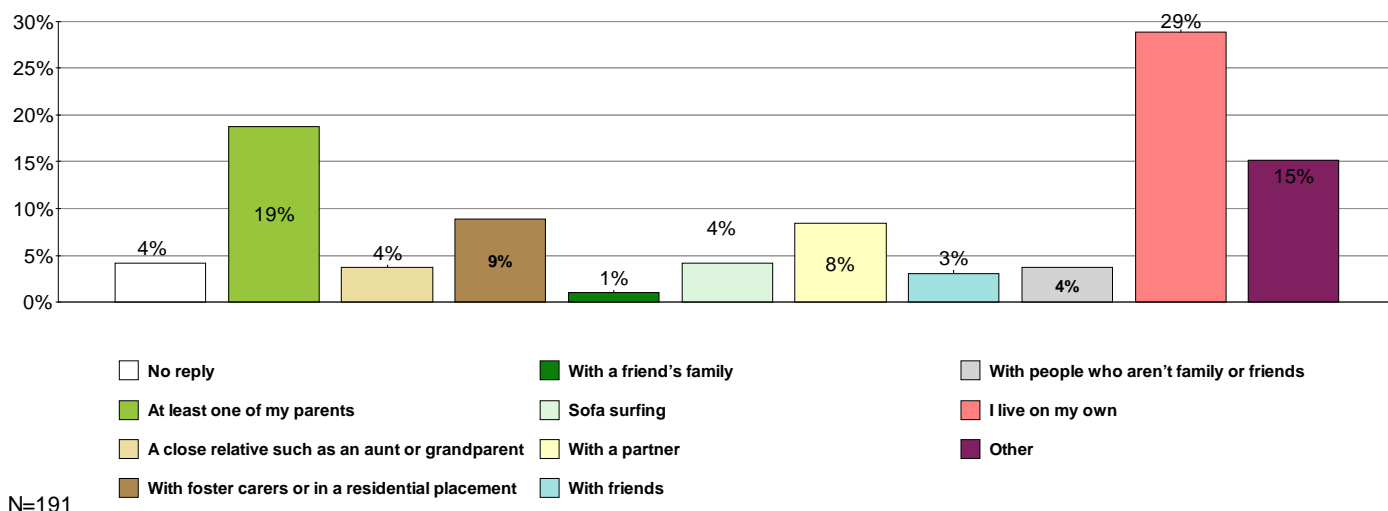
No chart is needed for those in Foster/Residential placements because all of these respondents live in Foster/Residential placements.

All Respondents (Figure 3a)

- Looking at all respondents, eight respondents (4%) chose not to answer this question.
- When asked "Who do you live with?" for all respondents the top three answers were: 'I live on my own' (29%); 'At least one of my parents' (19%); and 'Other' (15.2%).

- For all respondents, the bottom three lowest percentages were: 'With a friend's family' (1%); 'With friends' (3%); and 'A close relative such as a grandparent', 'Sofa surfing' and 'With people who aren't family or friends' (4% each).

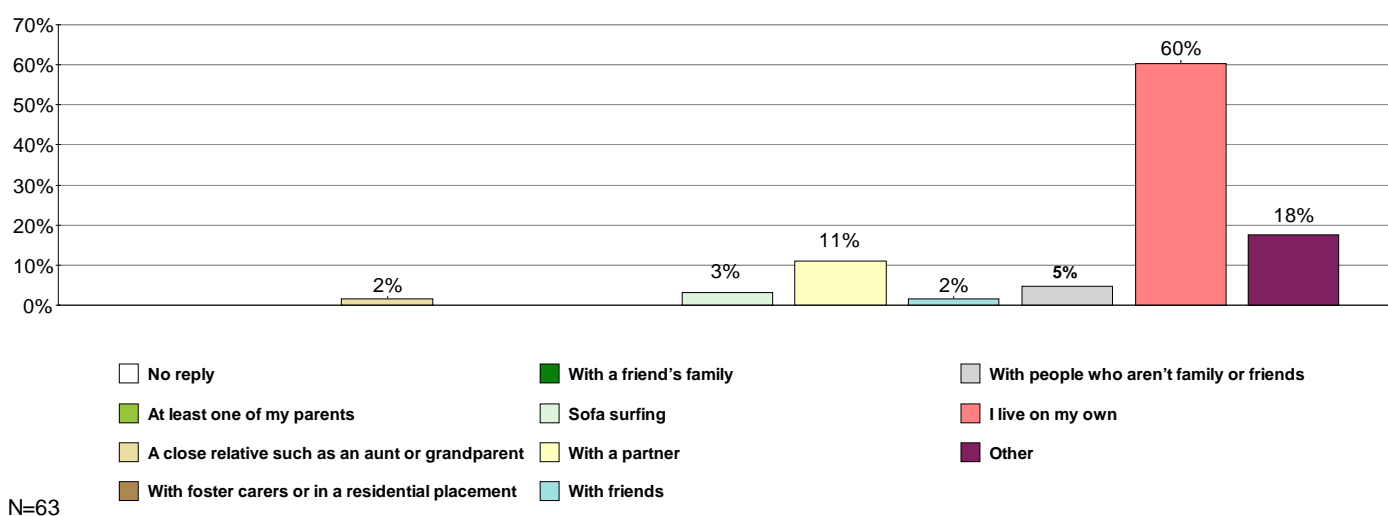
Figure 3a Who do you live with? All Respondents



Young People that have been in care and are living or have lived independently (Figure 3b)

- No young people that are living or have lived independently chose not to answer this question.
- For this group the top three answers to question 3 were: 'I live on my own' (60%), 'Other' (18%), and 'With a partner' (11%).
- For young people in this group the bottom three answers to question 3 were: 'A close relative such as an aunt or grandparent' (2%); 'With friends' (2%); and 'Sofa surfing' (3%).

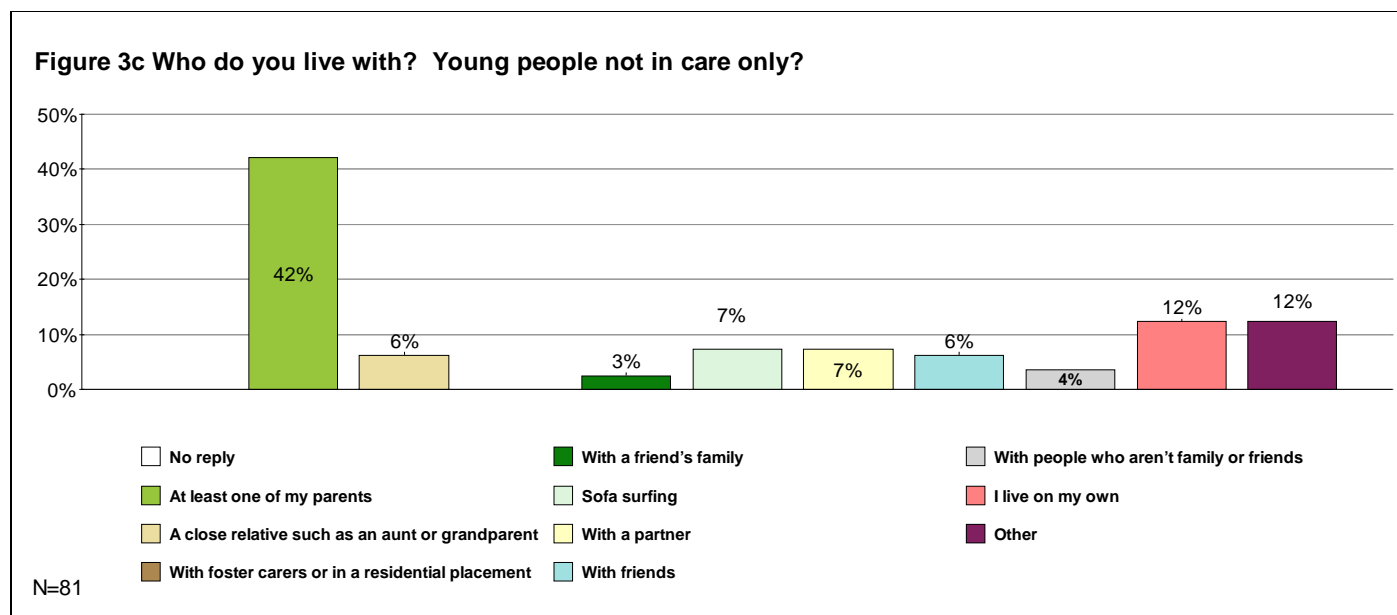
Figure 3b Who do you live with? Young People that have been in care and are living or have lived independently



Young people not in care (Figure 3c)

- 42% of young people not in care lived with their parents.

- Of the remaining 58% of young people not in care and living independently, the most common responses were 'Living on their own' and 'Other' (12% each).
- For this group, the least common response was living with a friend's family (3%), followed by 'With people who aren't family or friends' (4%).

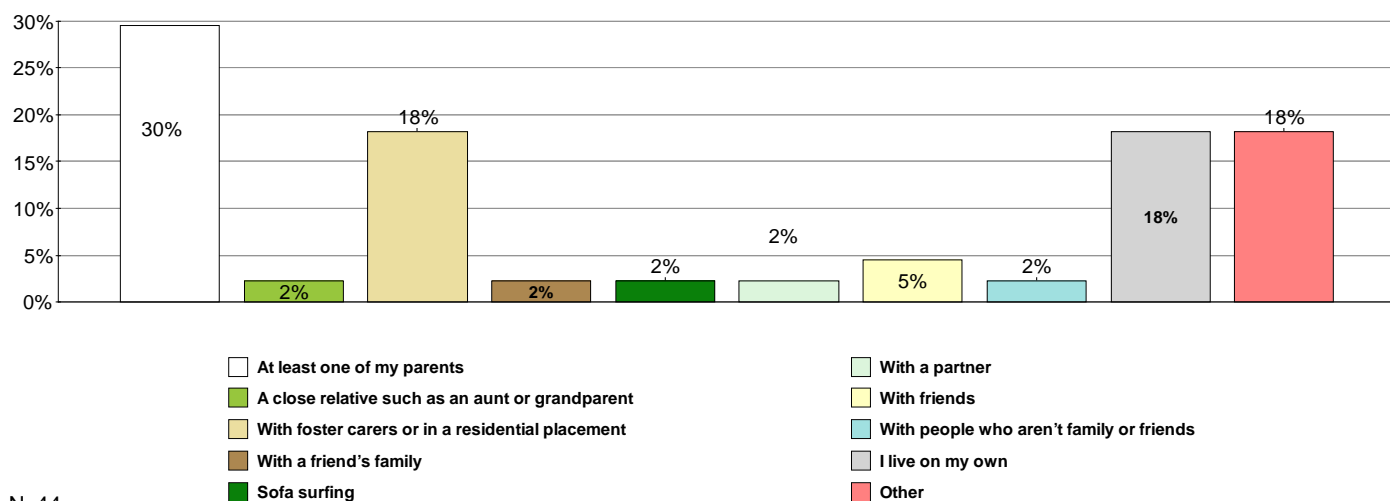


Young people living in Northern Derbyshire (Figure 3d)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- 30% of young people lived with their parents.
- Of the remaining categories, the most common responses were 'With Foster carer/Residential placement', 'People living on their own', and 'Other' (18% each).
- The least common responses were 'Living with a friend's family' (3%) and 'With people who aren't family or friends', 'A Close Relative such as an Aunt or Grandparent', 'With a friend's family', and 'With a partner' (2% each).

Figure 3d Who do you live with? Young People aged under 19 in Northern Derbyshire only.

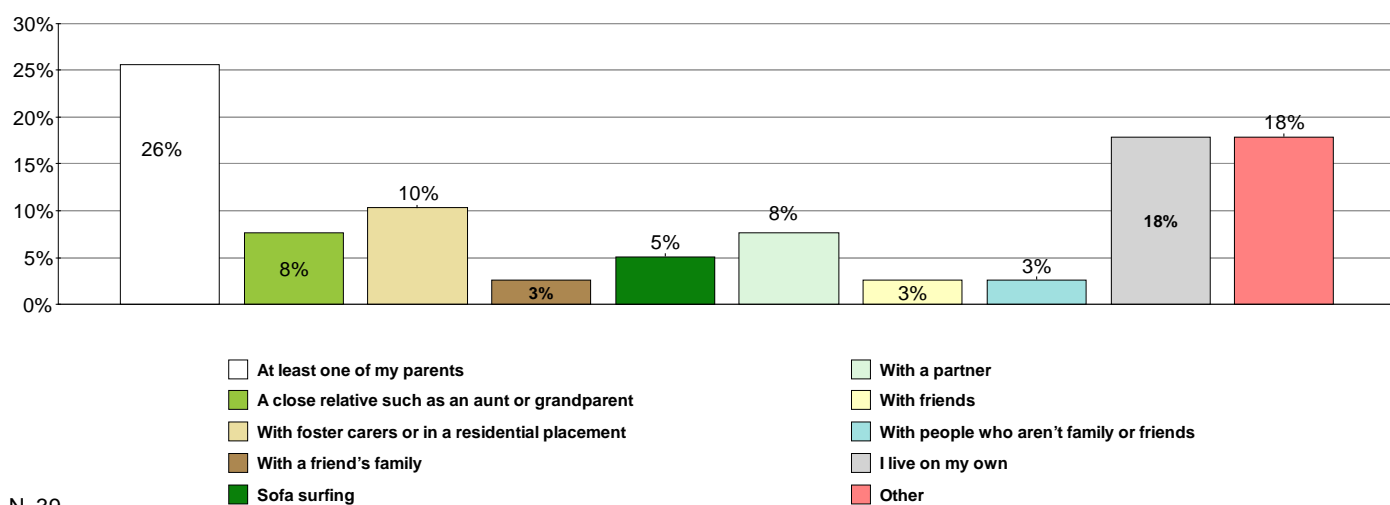


Young people living in Southern Derbyshire (Figure 3e)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- 26% of young people lived with their parents.
- Of the remaining categories, the most common responses were 'People living on their own' and 'Other' (18% each) and 'With Foster carer/Residential placement' (10%).
- The least common responses were 'Living with a friend's family', 'With friends' and 'With people who aren't family or friends' (3% each).

Figure 3e Who do you live with? Young People aged under 19 living in Southern Derbyshire only



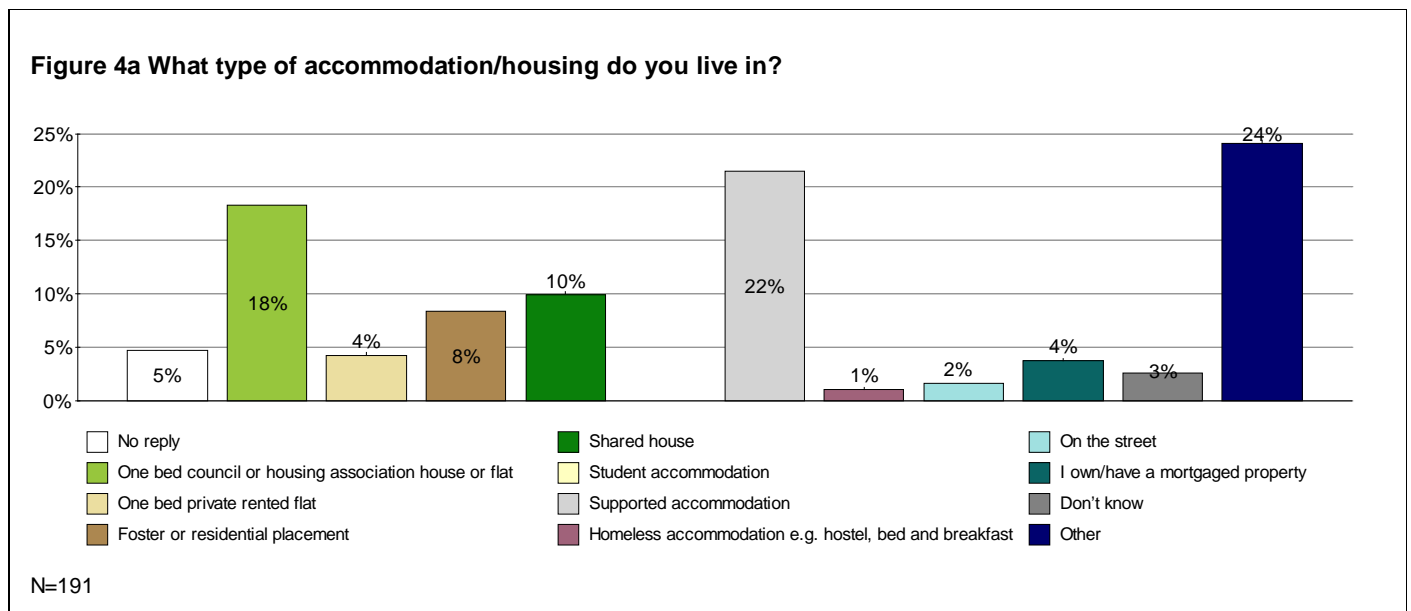
For those people who chose 'other' the following broad types of answer are represented

Table 2: Other answers for who people live with	Count
Former Foster Carers	3
Hostel	1
I live independently with my child	3
On Own	1
Probation	1
Refuge	1
Shared House	1
Staying Put	2
Supported Housing	11
Weekend access to Daughter and another child on the way	1
With Relatives (not Grandparent or aunt)	2
Unclear	2
Grand Total	29

Question 4: What type of accommodation do you live in?

All Respondents (Figure 4a)

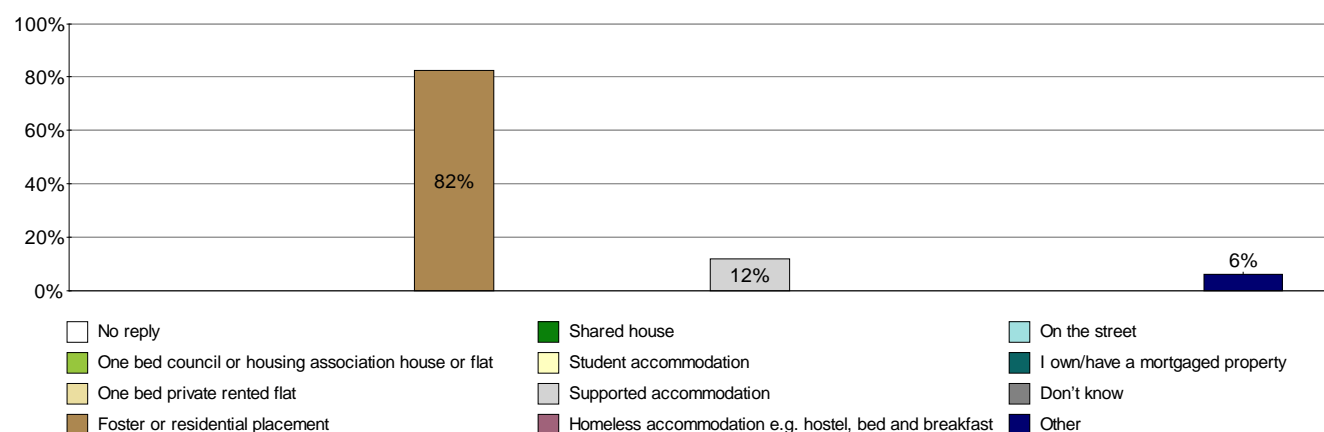
- Nine respondents (5%) did not to answer this question.
- For all respondents, the top three most common accommodation types were: 'Other' (24%); 'Supported Accommodation' (22%); and 'One bed council or housing association houses/flats' (18%).
- For all respondents, the least common types of accommodation were: 'Student accommodation' (0%); 'Homeless accommodation' (1%); and 'On the street' (2%).



Young people in Foster/Residential Placements (Figure 4b)

- For young people in foster/residential placements no respondents chose not to answer this question.
- Looking at just respondents in foster/residential care, 82% were in 'Foster Care', 12% in 'Supported Accommodation' and 6% in 'Other types of accommodation'.

Figure 4b What type of accommodation/housing do you live in? Young People in Foster/Residential Placements Only

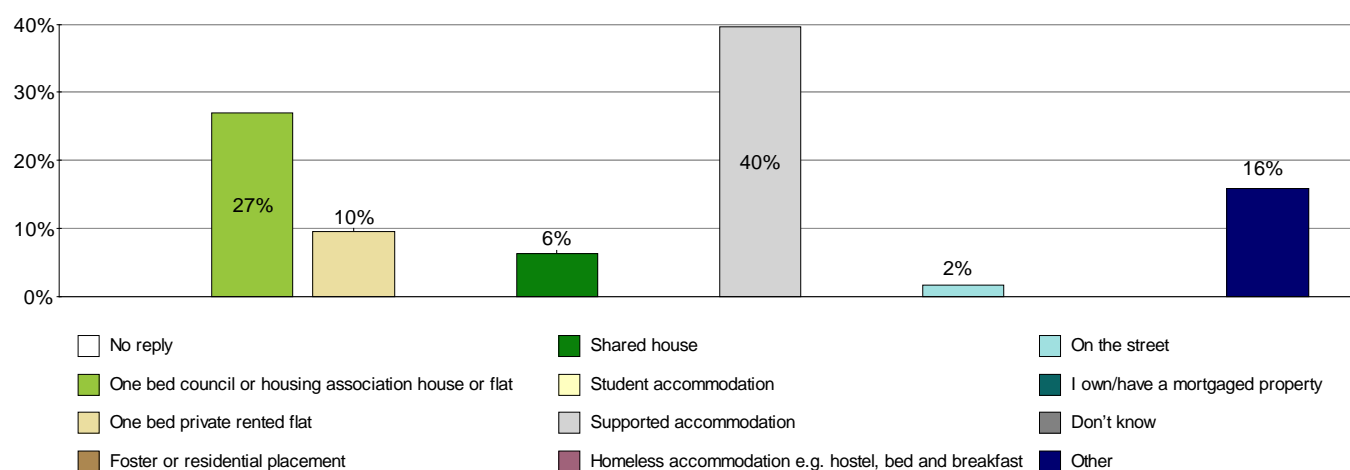


N=17

Young people in care that are living or have lived independently (Figure 4c)

- For young people that are living or have lived independently, no respondents chose not to answer this question.
- The most common responses were: 'Supported Accommodation' (40%); 'One bed council or housing association houses/flats' (27%) and 'Other' types of accommodation (16%)
- For young people that are living or were living independently, the least common responses were: 'On the street' (2%), 'Shared house' (6%) and 'One bed private flats' (10%).

Figure 4c What type of accommodation/housing do you live in? Young People that have been in care and are living or have lived independently



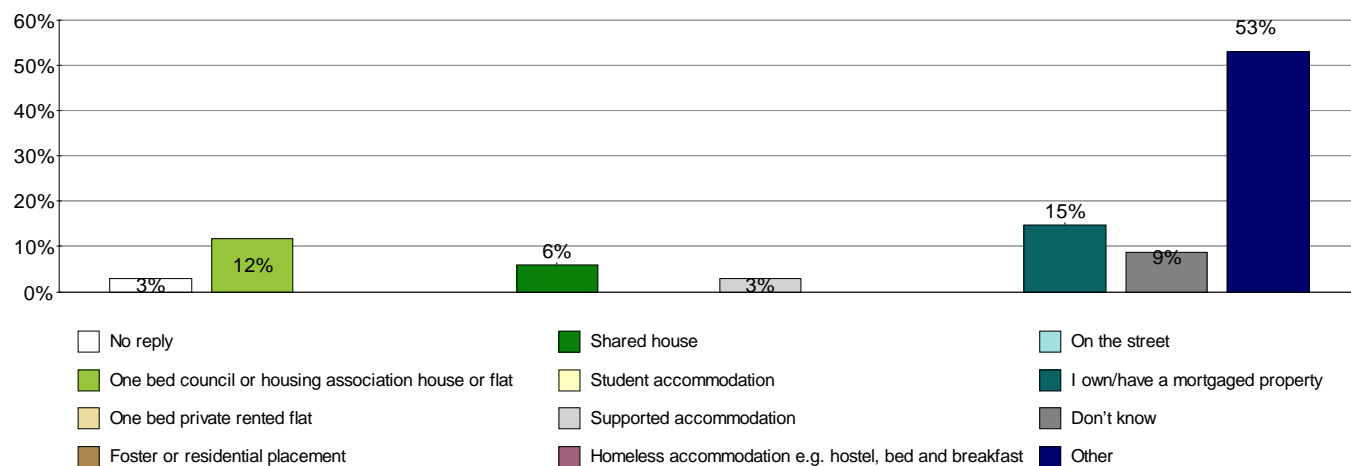
N = 63

Young people that have never been in care and live with their parents (Figure 4d)

- For young people that have never been in care and live with their parents, one young person (3%) chose not to answer this question.

- The top three most common responses for this group were 'Other' (53%), 'I own/have a mortgaged property' (15%) and 'One bed council or housing association house or flat' (12%).
- Excluding no replies, the least common response was 'Supported accommodation' (3%).

Figure 4d What type of accommodation/housing do you live in? Young People that have never been in care and live with their parents

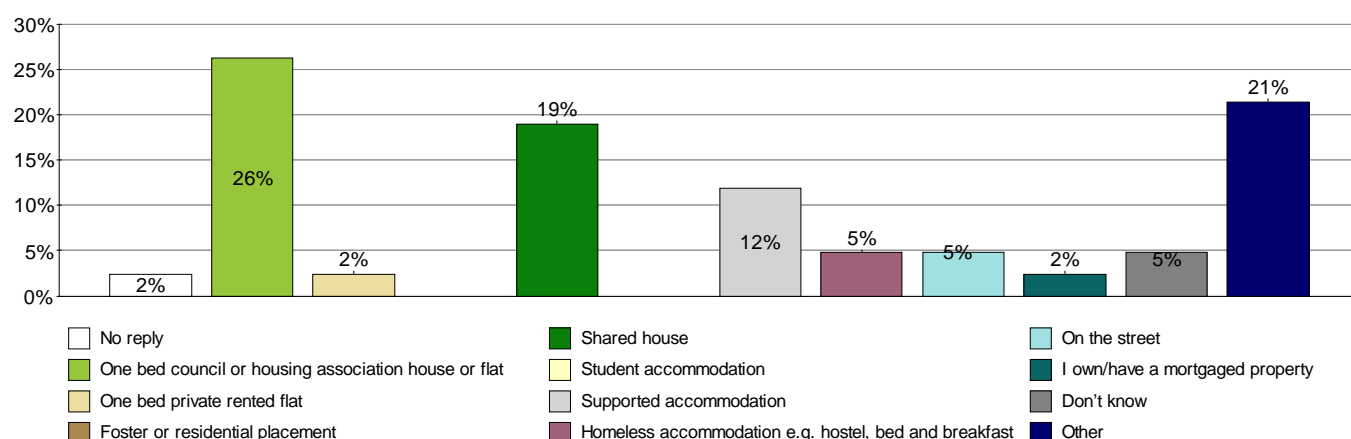


N=34

Young people that have never been in care and are living independently (Figure 4e)

- One young person (2%) in this group chose not to answer this question.
- For respondents not in care and living independently, the most responses were: 'One bed council or housing association house or flat' (26%), 'Other' (21%) and 'Shared house' (19%).
- Excluding no replies, the least common responses were: 'One bed private rented flat' and 'I own/have a mortgaged property' (2% each).

Figure 4e What type of accommodation/housing do you live in? Young People that have never been in care and are living independently.

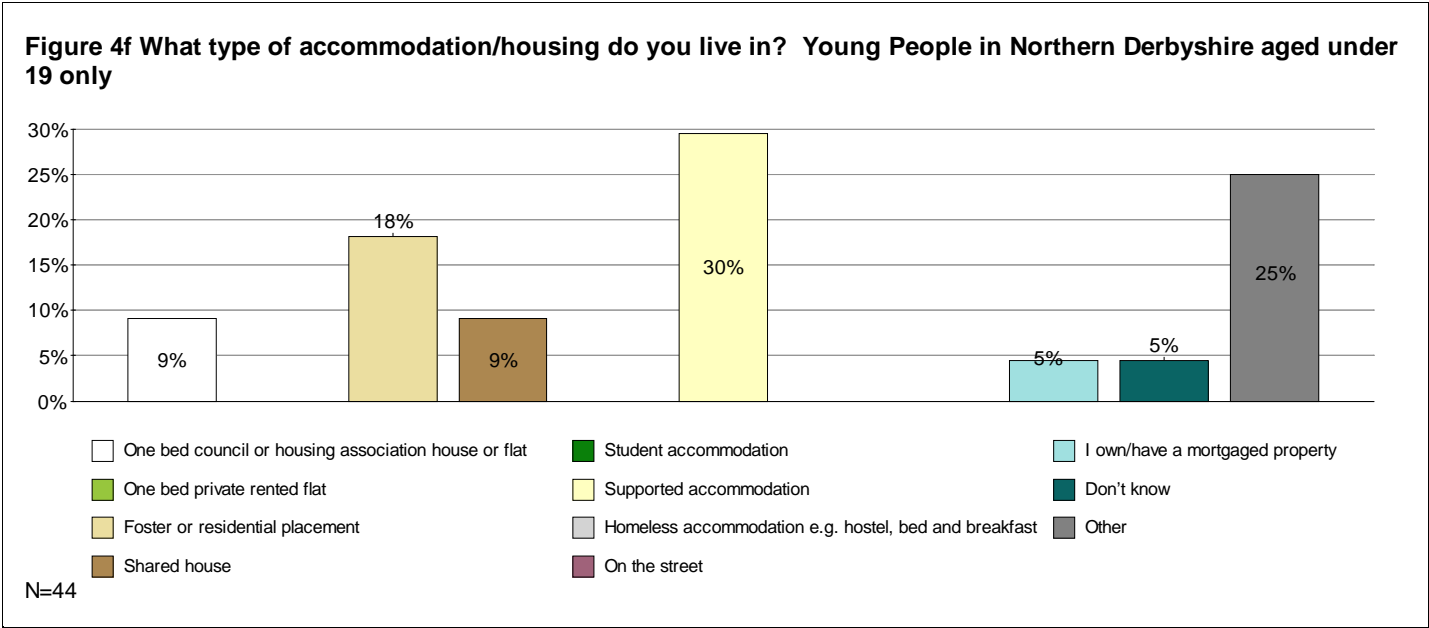


N=42

Young people living in Northern Derbyshire (Figure 4f)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- Of the young people that we were able to match to Northern Derbyshire, all 44 of them answered this question.
- The top three most common responses were: ‘Supported Accommodation’ (30%), ‘Other’ (25%), and ‘Foster or residential placement’ (18%).
- The least common responses were: ‘I own/have a mortgaged property’ and ‘Don’t know’ (5% each).

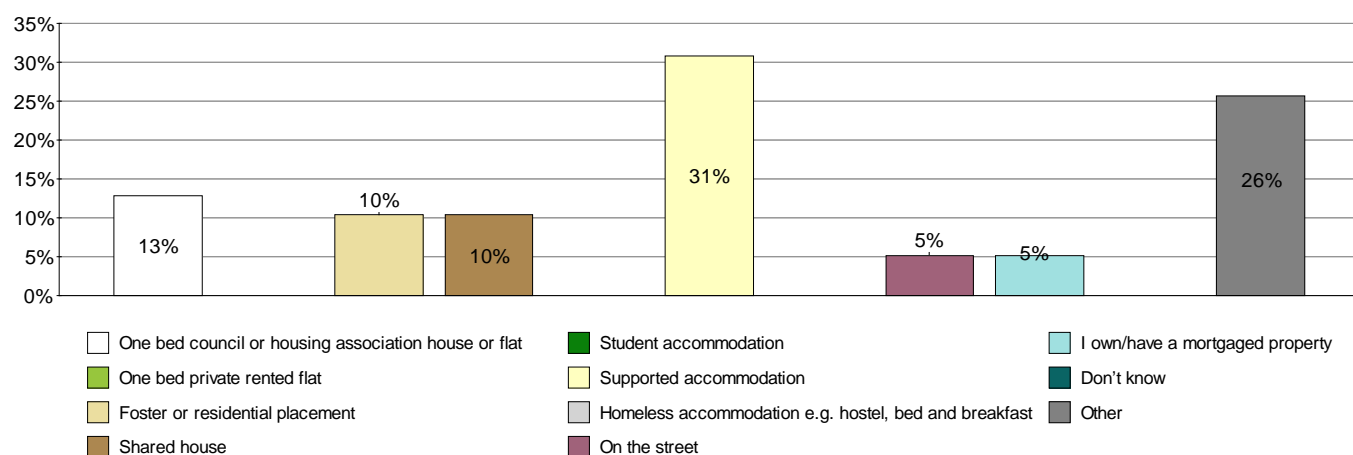


Young people living in Southern Derbyshire (Figure 4f)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- Of the young people that we were able to match to Southern Derbyshire, 93% answered this question.
- The most common responses were: ‘Supported Accommodation’ (31%), ‘Other’ (26%) and ‘One bed council/housing association flat’ (13%).
- The most common responses were: ‘One bed council or housing association house or flat’ and ‘Other’ (26% each) and ‘Shared house’ (19%).
- Excluding no replies, the least common responses were: ‘On the street’ and ‘I own/have a mortgaged property’ (5% each).

Figure 4g What type of accommodation/housing do you live in? Young People aged under 19 living in Southern Derbyshire only



N=39

Where respondents chose the 'Other' option for this question the types of accommodation listed were:

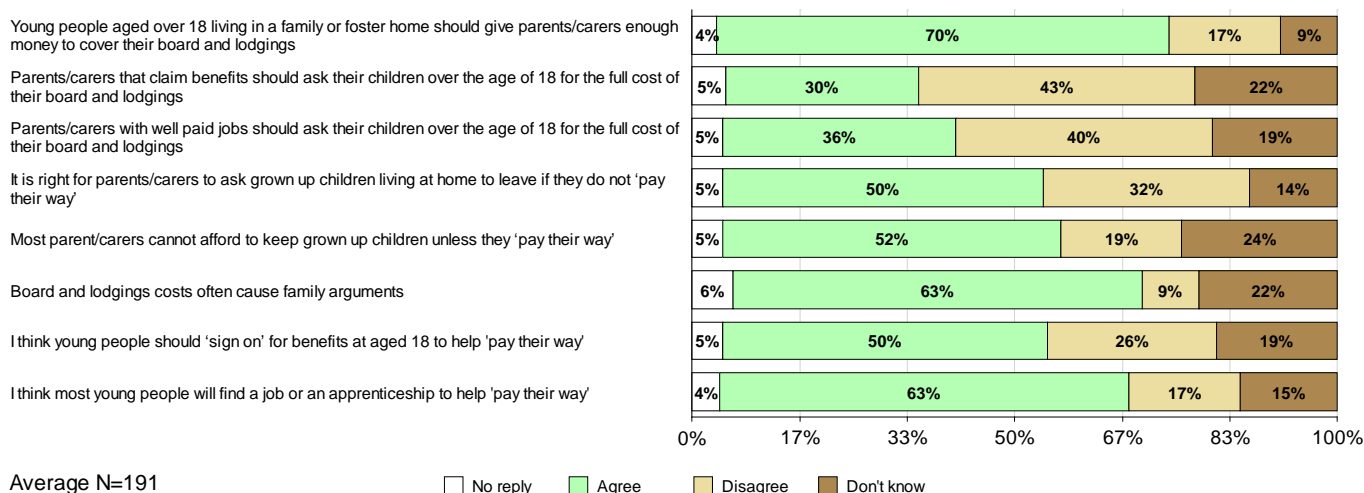
Table 3: Other answers for type of accommodation lived in	Count
2 Bed Council property	5
2 bed housing association property	1
3 bed Council property	1
3 bed house/bungalow	3
A family home	1
Bad house	1
Foster Carer's home	1
Friends house	3
Grandparents house	1
Lodger - 2 bed house	1
Parents' House	5
Parents' House - privately owned	4
Partners house	1
Private rented house/flat	2
Private rented 2 bed house	4
Private rented 3 bed house/bungalow	4
Private rented with partner	1
Refuge	2
Sofa Surfing	1
Staying in	1
Two bed housing association flat	1
With boyfriend's family	1
Other	1
Grand Total	46

Question 5: What Young People feel about how much those over 18 should pay towards board and lodging

All Respondents (Figure 5a)

- On average 9 respondents (5%) chose not to answer this question.
- The top three statements they agreed with were as follows: 'Young people aged over 18 living in a family or foster home should give parents/carers enough money to cover their board and lodgings' (70%); 'Board and lodgings costs often cause family arguments' (63%); and 'I think most young people will find a job or an apprenticeship to help 'pay their way'' (63%).
- The top three statements young people disagreed with were: 'Parents/carers that claim benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' (43%); 'Parents/carers with well-paid jobs should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' (40%); 'It is right for parents/carers to ask grown up children living at home to leave if they do not 'pay their way'' (32%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'Most parent/carers cannot afford to keep grown up children unless they 'pay their way'' (24%); 'Parents/carers that claim benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' (22%); and 'Board and lodgings costs often cause family arguments' (22%).

Figure 5a: What young people think about what people over 18 and living at home should pay towards living costs?



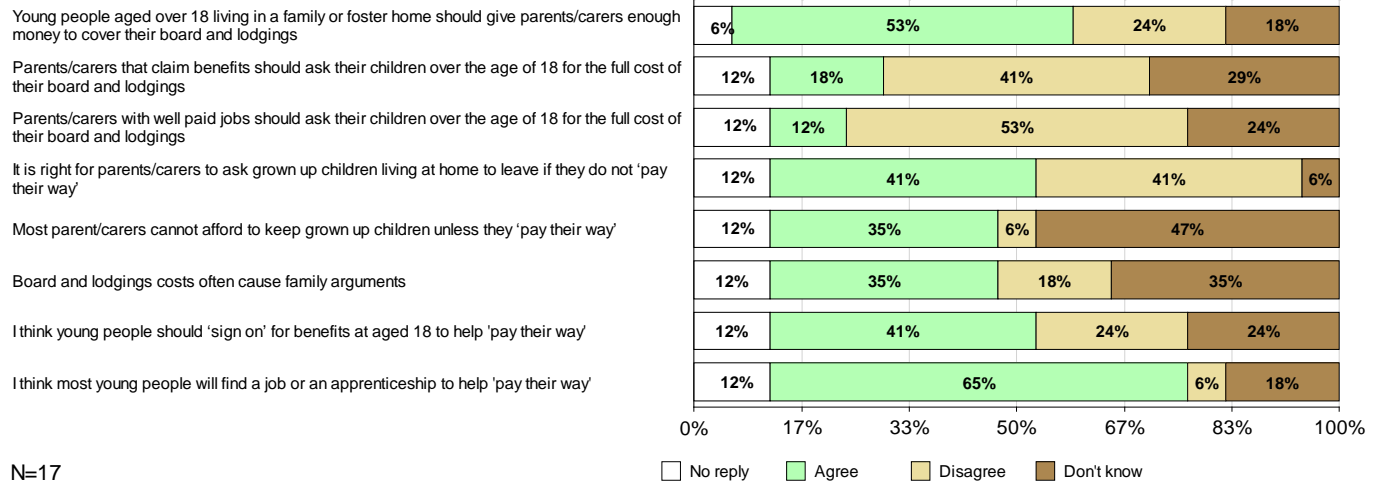
Young people in Foster/Residential placements (Figure 5b)

- On average 2 respondents (1%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements they agreed with were as follows: 'I think most young people will find a job or an apprenticeship to help 'pay their way'' (65%); 'Young people aged over 18 living in a family or foster home should give parents/carers enough money to cover their board and lodgings' (53%); and jointly 'I think young people should 'sign on' for benefits at aged 18 to help 'pay their way'' with 'It is right for parents/carers to ask grown up children living at home to leave if they do not 'pay their way'' (41% each).
- The top three statements young people disagreed with were: 'Parents/carers with well paid jobs should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' (53%); 'It is right for parents/carers to ask grown up children living at home to leave if they do not 'pay their way'' with

‘Parents/carers that claim benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings’ (41% each).

- The top three statements young people answered as ‘Don’t know’ were: ‘Most parent/carers cannot afford to keep grown up children unless they ‘pay their way’ (47%); ‘Board and lodgings costs often cause family arguments’ (35%); and ‘Parents/carers that claim benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings’ (29%).

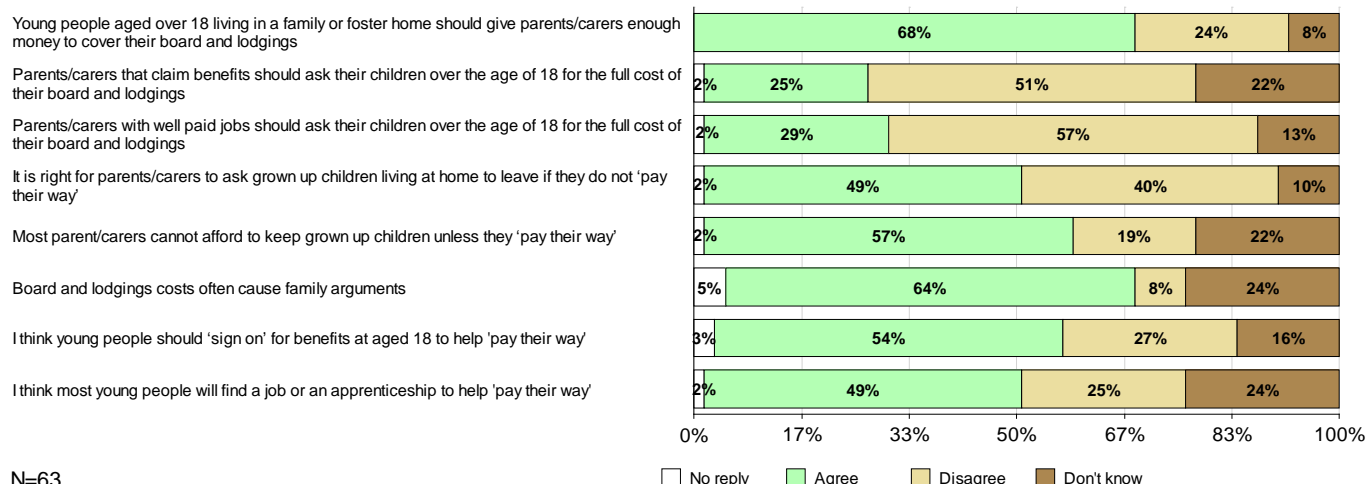
Q5b: Do you agree or disagree with the following statements about what young people over 18 and living at home should pay towards living costs? Young People in living in Foster/Residential Care Only



Young people in care that have lived or are living independently (Figure 5c)

- On average one respondent (2%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements they agreed with were as follows: ‘Young people aged over 18 living in a family or foster home should give parents/carers enough money to cover their board and lodgings’ (68%); ‘Board and lodgings costs often cause family arguments’ (64%); and ‘Most parent/carers cannot afford to keep grown up children unless they ‘pay their way’ (57%).
- The top three statements young people disagreed with were: ‘Parents/carers with well paid jobs should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings’ (57%); ‘Parents/carers that claim benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings’ (51%) and ‘It is right for parents/carers to ask grown up children living at home to leave if they do not ‘pay their way’ (40%).
- The top three statements young people answered as ‘Don’t know’ were: ‘Board and lodgings costs often cause family arguments’ jointly with ‘I think most young people will find a job or an apprenticeship to help ‘pay their way’ (24% each); and ‘Parents/carers that claim benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings’ (22%).

Q5c: Do you agree or disagree with the following statements about what young people over 18 and living at home should pay towards living costs? Young People in Care living Independently

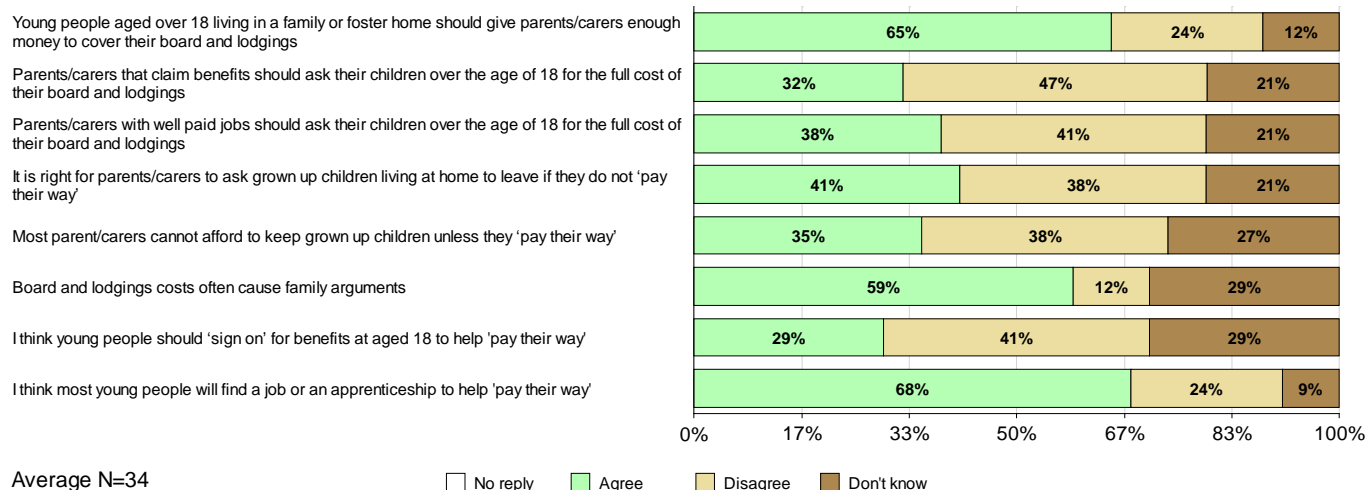


N=63

Young people not in care and living at home (Figure 5d)

- No respondents chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements they agreed with were as follows: 'I think most young people will find a job or an apprenticeship to help 'pay their way' (68%); 'Young people aged over 18 living in a family or foster home should give parents/carers enough money to cover their board and lodgings' (65%); and 'Board and lodgings costs often cause family arguments' (59%).
- The top three statements young people disagreed with are: 'Parents/carers that claim benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' (47%); and jointly 'Parents/carers with well paid jobs should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' with 'I think young people should 'sign on' for benefits at aged 18 to help 'pay their way' (41% each).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'Board and lodgings costs often cause family arguments' jointly with 'I think most young people will find a job or an apprenticeship to help 'pay their way' (29% each); and 'Most parent/carers cannot afford to keep grown up children unless they 'pay their way' (27%).

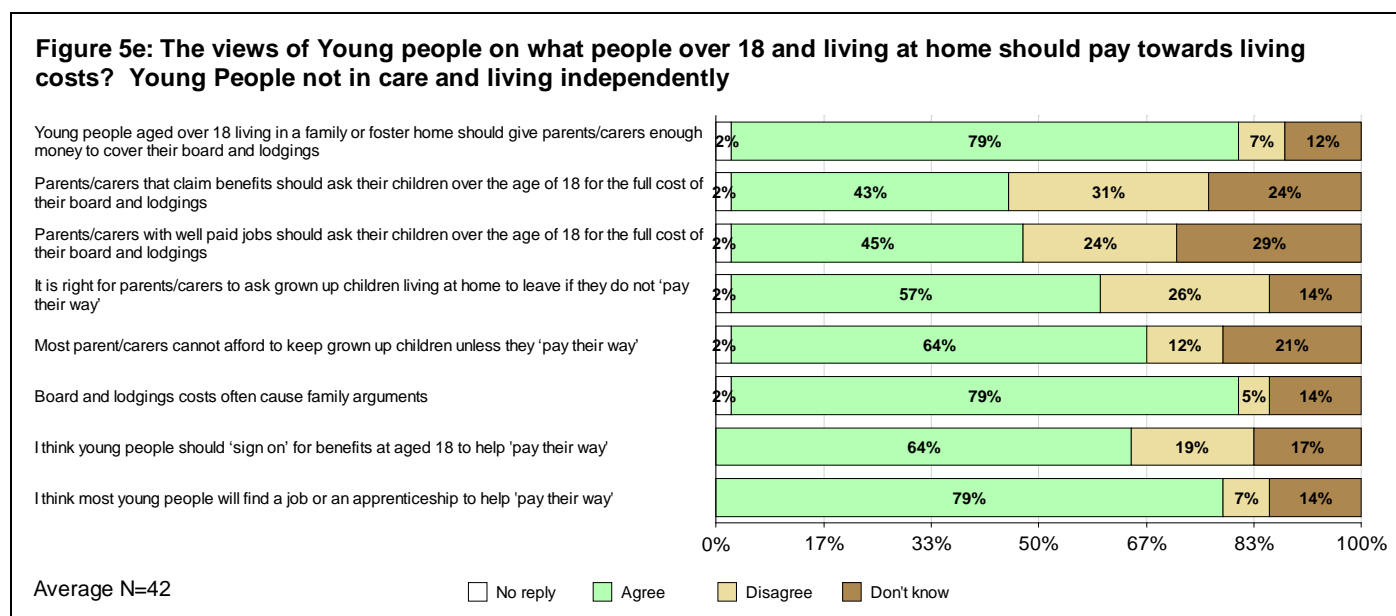
Figure 5d: What young people not in care and living at home think about what people over 18 and living at home should pay towards living costs?



Average N=34

Young people not in care and living independently (Figure 5e)

- On average one (2%) respondent in this group chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements they agreed with were as follows: 'Young people aged over 18 living in a family or foster home should give parents/carers enough money to cover their board and lodgings'; 'I think most young people will find a job or an apprenticeship to help 'pay their way''; and 'Board and lodgings costs often cause family arguments' (79% each).
- The top three statements young people disagreed with were: 'Parents/carers that claim benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' (31%); 'It is right for parents/carers to ask grown up children living at home to leave if they do not 'pay their way'' (26%); and 'Parents/carers with well paid jobs should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' (24%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'Parents/carers with well paid jobs should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' (27%); 'Parents/carers that claim benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' (24%); and 'Most parent/carers cannot afford to keep grown up children unless they 'pay their way'' (21%).



Young people in Northern Derbyshire (Figure 5f)

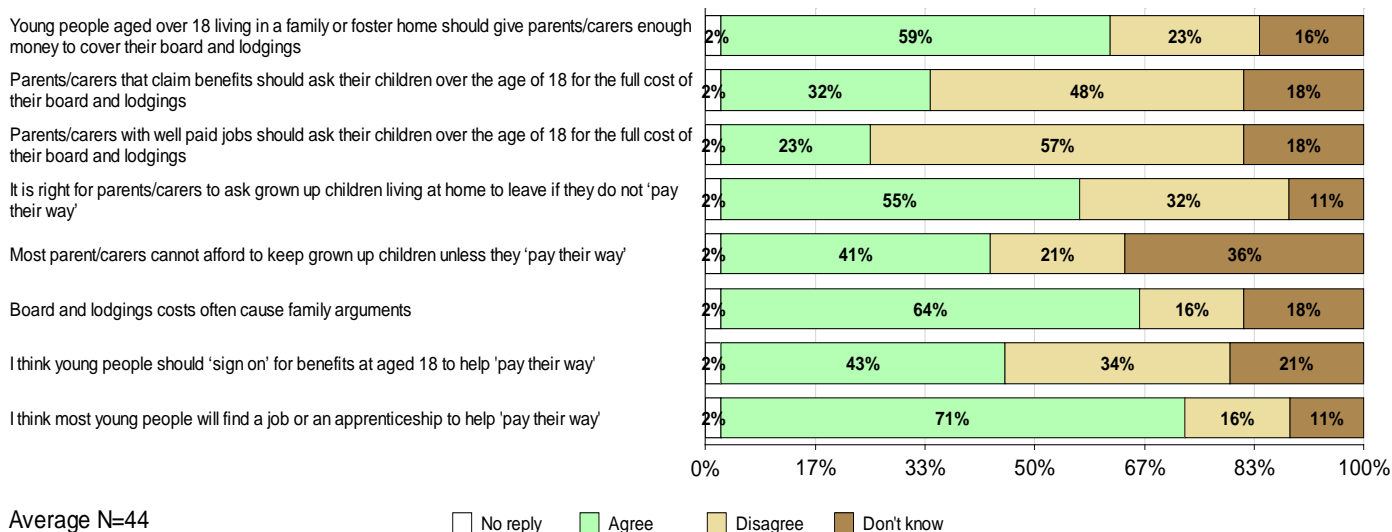
The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- Of the 44 young people that we were able to match to Northern Derbyshire, 98% answered this question.
- The top three statements they agreed with were as follows: 'I think most young people will find a job or an apprenticeship to help 'pay their way'' (71%), 'Board and lodgings costs often cause family arguments' (64%) and 'Young people aged over 18 living in a family or foster home should give parents/carers enough money to cover their board and lodgings' (59%).
- The top three statements young people disagreed with were: 'Parents/carers with well paid jobs should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings (57%); 'Parents/carers that claim

benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' (48%); and 'I think young people should 'sign on' for benefits at aged 18 to help 'pay their way' (34%).

- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'Most parent/carers cannot afford to keep grown up children unless they 'pay their way' (36%); 'I think young people should 'sign on' for benefits at aged 18 to help 'pay their way' (21%); and jointly 'Board and lodgings costs often cause family arguments', 'Parents/carers that claim benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' and 'Parents/carers with well paid jobs should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' (18% each).

Figure 5f: The views of young people regarding what young people over 18 and living at home should pay towards living costs? Young People in Northern Derbyshire aged under 19 Only

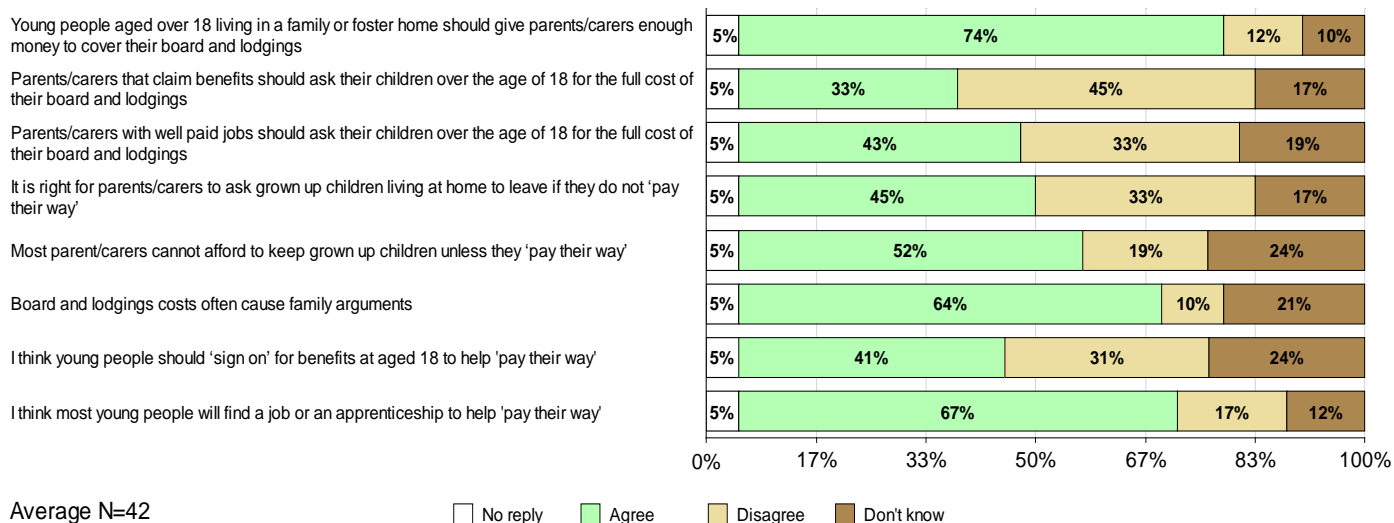


Young people in Southern Derbyshire (Figure 5g)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- Of the 42 young people that we were able to match to Southern Derbyshire, 95% answered this question.
- The top three statements they agreed with were: 'Young people aged over 18 living in a family or foster home should give parents/carers enough money to cover their board and lodgings' (74%), 'I think most young people will find a job or an apprenticeship to help 'pay their way' (67%) and 'Board and lodgings costs often cause family arguments' (64%).
- The top three statements young people disagreed with were: 'Parents/carers that claim benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' (45%); 'Parents/carers with well paid jobs should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings (33%); and 'It is right for parents/carers to ask grown up children living at home to leave if they do not 'pay their way' (33%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'I think young people should 'sign on' for benefits at aged 18 to help 'pay their way' (24%); 'Most parent/carers cannot afford to keep grown up children unless they 'pay their way' (24%); and 'Board and lodgings costs often cause family arguments' (21%).

Figure 5g: The views of young people regarding what young people over 18 and living at home should pay towards living costs? Young People aged under 19 and living in Southern Derbyshire only

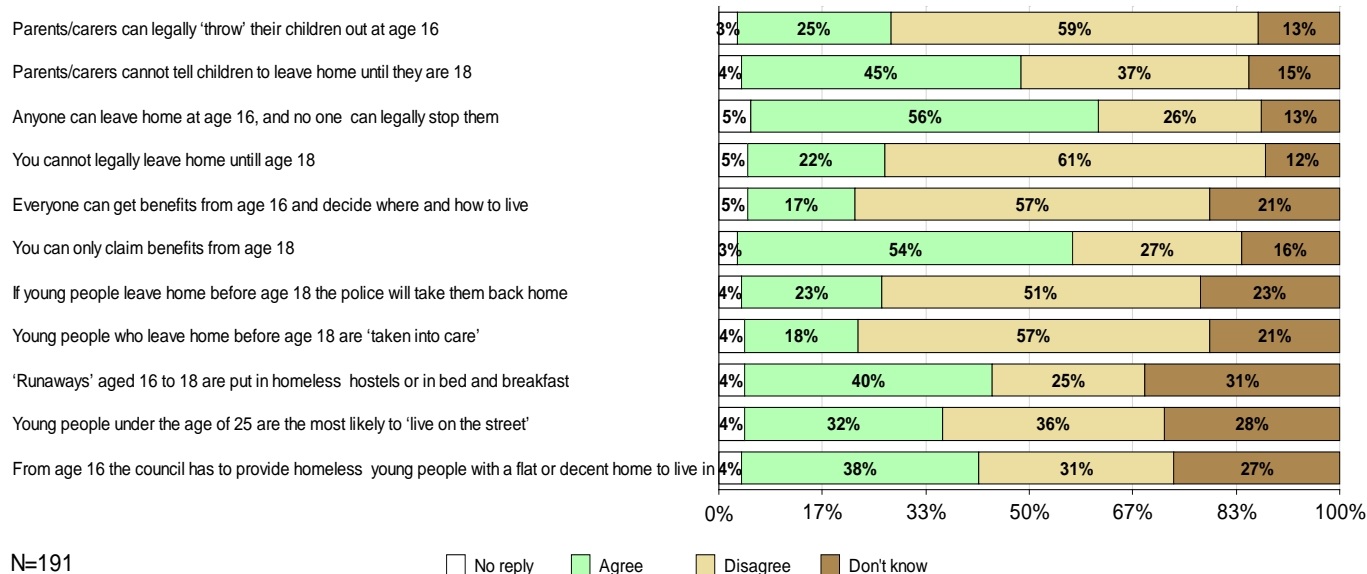


Question 6: Young People's views on the law and issues concerning leaving home

All Respondents (Figure 6a)

- On average 8 respondents (4%) chose not to answer this question.
- The top three statements they agreed with were as follows: 'Anyone can leave home at age 16, and no one can legally stop them' (56%); 'You can only claim benefits from age 18' (54%); and 'Parents/carers cannot tell children to leave home until they are 18' (45%).
- The top three statements young people disagreed with were: 'You cannot legally leave home until age 18' (61%); 'Parents/carers can legally 'throw' their children out at age 16' (59%); 'Everyone can get benefits from age 16 and decide where and how to live' (57%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: "Runaways' aged 16 to 18 are put in homeless hostels or in bed and breakfast' (31%); 'Young people under the age of 25 are the most likely to 'live on the street'" (28%); and 'From age 16 the council has to provide homeless young people with a flat or decent home to live in' (27%).

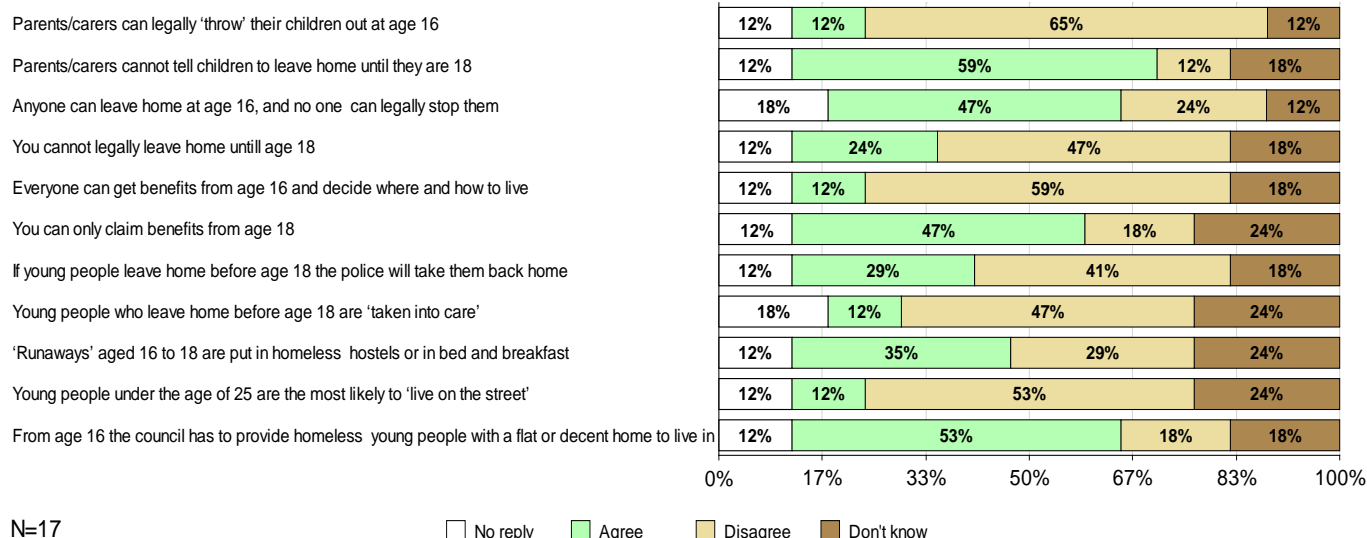
Figure 6a Young people's views on the law and issues around young people leaving home?



Young people in Foster/Residential placements (Figure 6b)

- For this group, on average two respondents (12%) chose not to answer this question.
- The top three statements they agreed with were as follows: 'Parents/carers cannot tell children to leave home until they are 18' (59%); 'From age 16 the council has to provide homeless young people with a flat or decent home to live in' (53%); and jointly 'Anyone can leave home at age 16, and no one can legally stop them' with 'You can only claim benefits from age 18' (47% each).
- The top three statements young people disagreed with were: 'Parents/carers can legally 'throw' their children out at age 16' (65%); 'Everyone can get benefits from age 16 and decide where and how to live'(59%); and 'Young people under the age of 25 are the most likely to 'live on the street'' (53%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were jointly: 'Young people who leave home before age 18 are 'taken into care''; 'Runaways' aged 16 to 18 are put in homeless hostels or in bed and breakfast'; and 'Young people under the age of 25 are the most likely to 'live on the street'' (24% each).

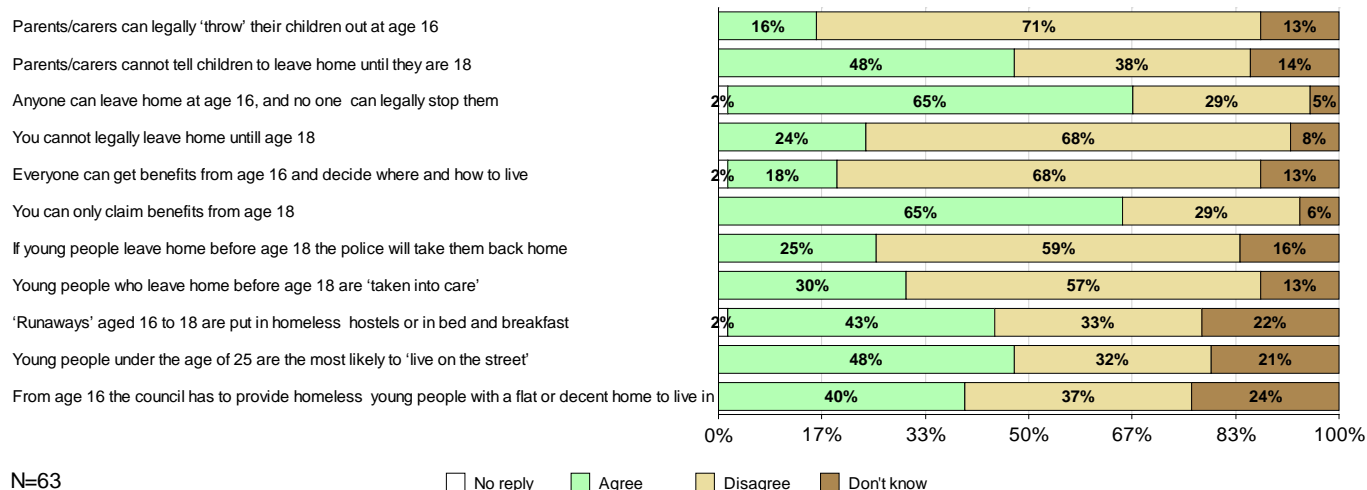
Figure 6b The views of Young People in Foster/Residential placements on the law and issues around young people leaving home?



Young people who are in care and have lived or are living independently (Figure 6c)

- For this group, on average no respondents chose not to answer this question.
- The top three statements that they agreed with were as follows: 'Anyone can leave home at age 16, and no one can legally stop them' with 'You can only claim benefits from age 18' (65% each); 'Parents/carers cannot tell children to leave home until they are 18' (48%); and 'Runaways' aged 16 to 18 are put in homeless hostels or in bed and breakfast' (43%).
- The top three statements young people disagreed with were: 'Parents/carers can legally 'throw' their children out at age 16' (71%); and 'You cannot legally leave home until age 18' with 'Everyone can get benefits from age 16 and decide where and how to live' (68% each).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'From age 16 the council has to provide homeless young people with a flat or decent home to live in' (24%); 'Runaways' aged 16 to 18 are put in homeless hostels or in bed and breakfast' (22%); and 'Young people under the age of 25 are the most likely to 'live on the street'' (21%).

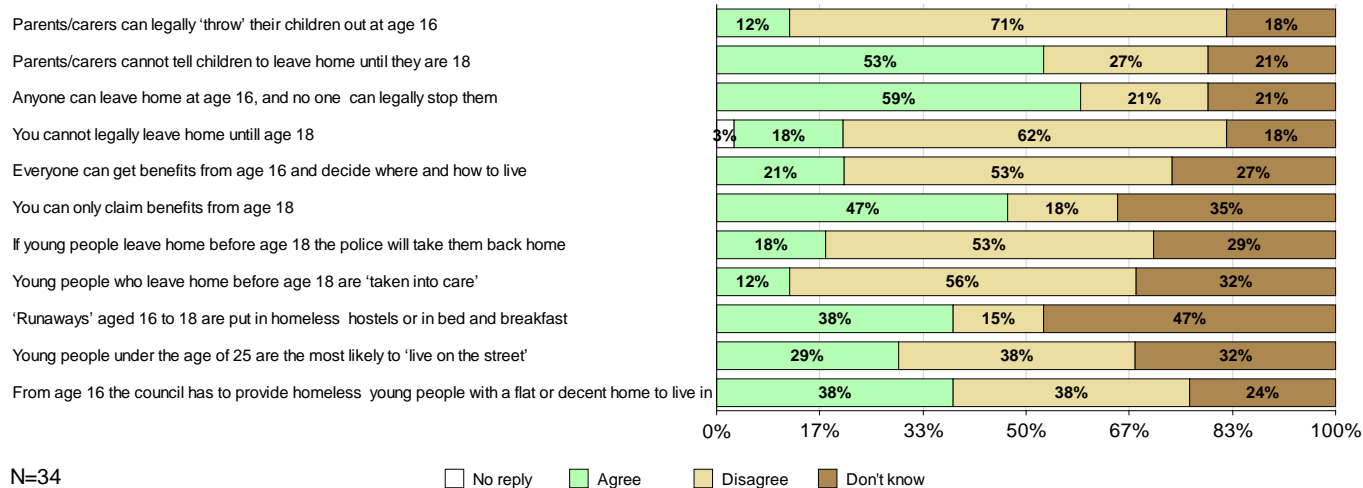
Figure 6c Young people's views on the law and issues around young people leaving home? Young People that have been in care that are living or have lived independently



Young people who are not in care and living at home (Figure 6d)

- For this group, on average no respondents chose not to answer this question.
- The top three statements they agreed with were as follows: 'Anyone can leave home at age 16, and no one can legally stop them' (59%); 'Parents/carers cannot tell children to leave home until they are 18' (53%); and 'You can only claim benefits from age 18' (47%).
- The top three statements young people disagreed with were: 'Parents/carers can legally 'throw' their children out at age 16' (71%); 'You cannot legally leave home until age 18' (62%); and 'Young people who leave home before age 18 are 'taken into care' (56%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'Runaways' aged 16 to 18 are put in homeless hostels or in bed and breakfast' (47%); 'You can only claim benefits from age 18' (35%); and 'Young people who leave home before age 18 are 'taken into care'' with 'Young people under the age of 25 are the most likely to 'live on the street'' (32% each).

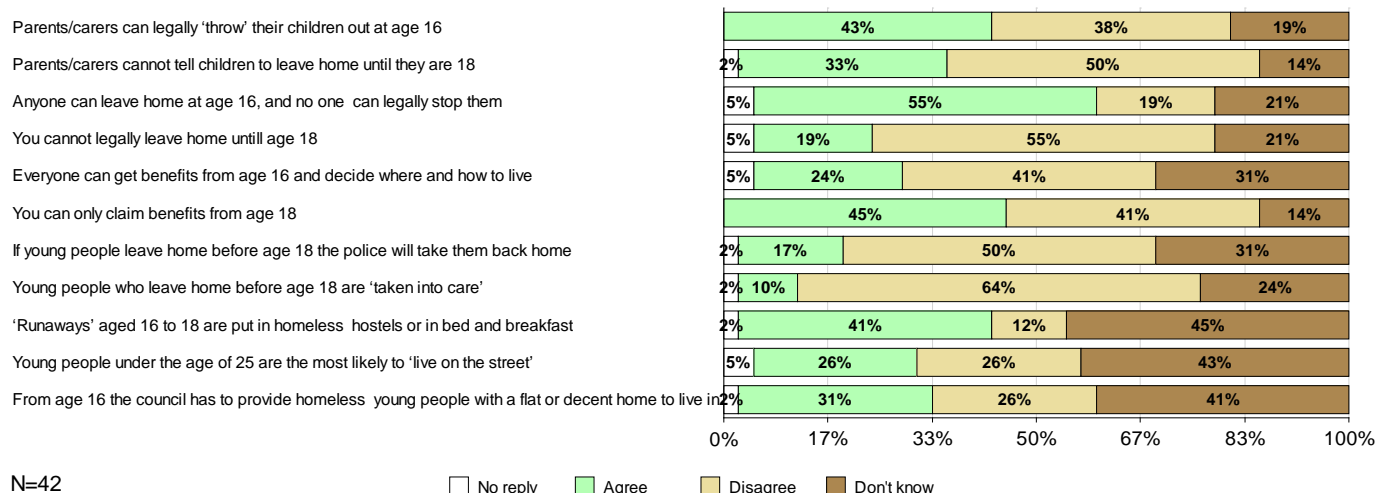
Figure 6d The views of young people not in care and living at home on the law and issues around young people leaving home?



Young people who are not in care and living independently (Figure 6e)

- For this group, on average one respondent (3%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements this group agreed with were as follows: 'Anyone can leave home at age 16, and no one can legally stop them' (55%); 'You can only claim benefits from age 18' (45%); and 'Parents/carers can legally 'throw' their children out at age 16' (43%).
- The top three statements young people disagreed with were: 'Young people who leave home before age 18 are 'taken into care'' (64%); 'You cannot legally leave home until age 18' (55%); and 'Parents/carers cannot tell children to leave home until they are 18' (50%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'Runaways' aged 16 to 18 are put in homeless hostels or in bed and breakfast' (45%); 'Young people under the age of 25 are the most likely to 'live on the street'' (43%); and 'From age 16 the council has to provide homeless young people with a flat or decent home to live in' (41%).

Figure 6e The views of young people not in care and living independently on the law and issues around young people leaving home?

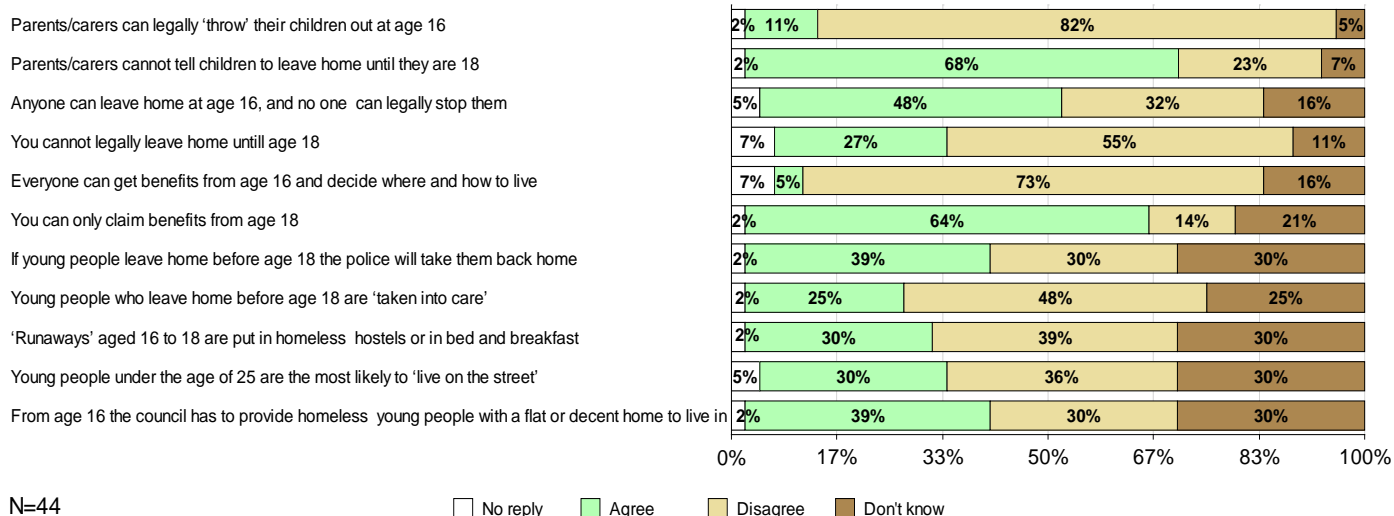


Young people aged 18 or less and living in Northern Derbyshire (Figure 6f)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- Of the 44 young people that we were able to match to Northern Derbyshire, on average 95% answered this question.
- The top three statements this group agreed with were as follows: 'Parents/carers cannot tell children to leave home until they are 18' (68%); 'You can only claim benefits from age 18' (64%); and 'Anyone can leave home at age 16, and no one can legally stop them' (48%).
- The top three statements young people disagreed with were: 'Parents/carers can legally 'throw' their children out at age 16' (82%); 'Everyone can get benefits from age 16 and decide where and how to live' (73%); and 'You cannot legally leave home until age 18' (55%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were jointly: 'Young people under the age of 25 are the most likely to 'live on the street''; 'Runaways' aged 16 to 18 are put in homeless hostels or in bed and breakfast'; and 'From age 16 the council has to provide homeless young people with a flat or decent home to live in' (all 30% each).

Figure 6f The views of young people on the law and issues around young people leaving home? Yougn People aged under 19 in Northern Derbyshire only

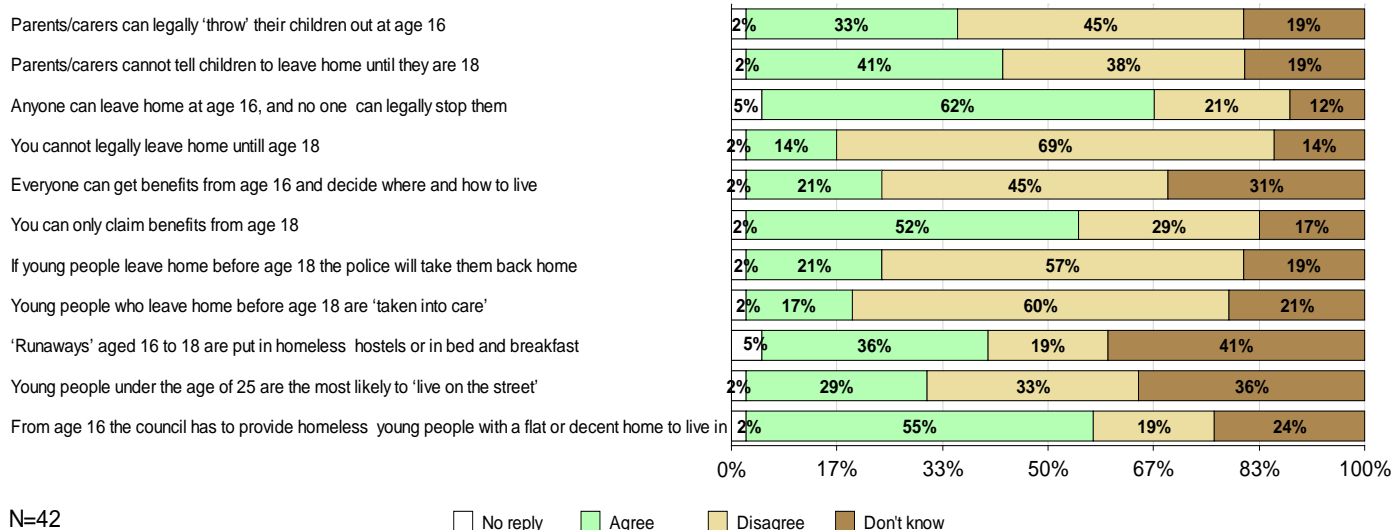


Young people aged 18 or less and living in Southern Derbyshire (Figure 6g)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- Of the 42 young people that we were able to match to Southern Derbyshire, 97% answered this question.
- The top three statements this group agreed with were as follows: 'Anyone can leave home at age 16, and no one can legally stop them' (62%). 'From age 16 the council has to provide homeless young people with a flat or decent home to live in' (55%); and 'You can only claim benefits from age 18' (52%).
- The top three statements young people disagreed with were: 'You cannot legally leave home until age 18' (69%); 'Young people who leave home before age 18 are 'taken into care'' (60%); and 'If young people leave home before age 18 the police will take them back home' (57%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'Runaways' aged 16 to 18 are put in homeless hostels or in bed and breakfast' (41%); 'Young people under the age of 25 are the most likely to 'live on the street' (36%); and 'Everyone can get benefits from age 16 and decide where and how to live' (31%).

Figure 6g The views of young people on the law and issues around young people leaving home? Young People aged under 19 in Southern Derbyshire Only



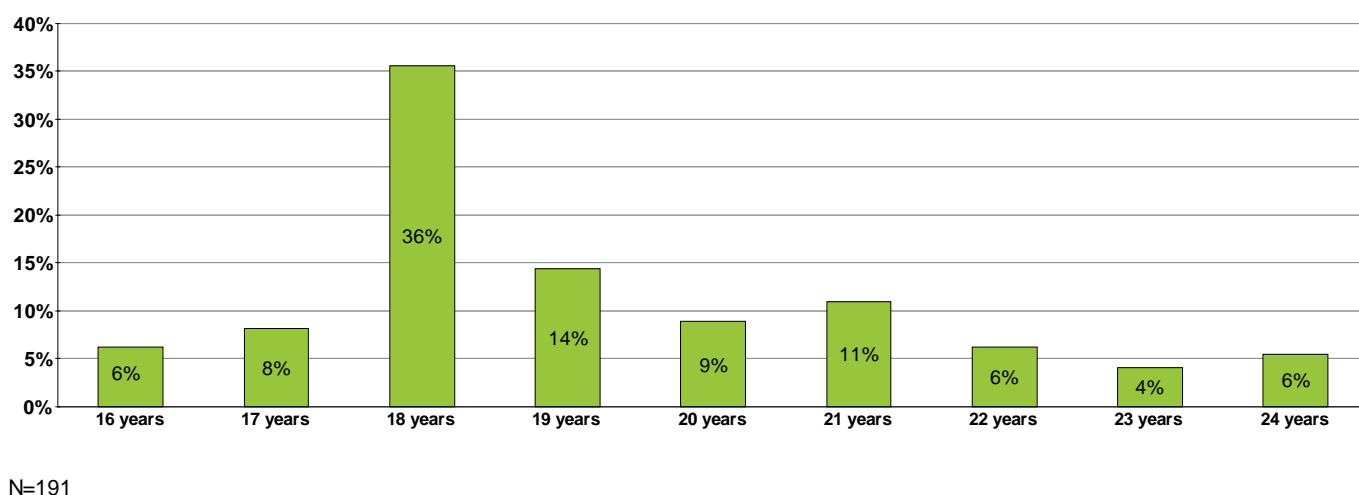
Question 7: The age at which young people still living at home/in foster or residential placements expect to live independently

Figures 7a to 7e show the percentage breakdown of the age young people still living at home/or in foster/residential placements expect to live independently.

All Respondents (Figure 7a)

- 146 (76%) of all respondents chose to answer this question. However, because some respondents appear to have answered this question or question 8 in error, the reader should be cautious when weighing the evidence from this question (see also commentary for question 8).
- For all respondents, the highest proportion of respondents (36%) chose age 18 as the point when they expected to leave home, followed by age 19 (14%).
- Ages 16-17 and older age groups (22-24) were the least common responses with percentages rates from 4% to 8%.

Figure 7a: The age young people living at home or in foster/residential homes expect to leave to live independently

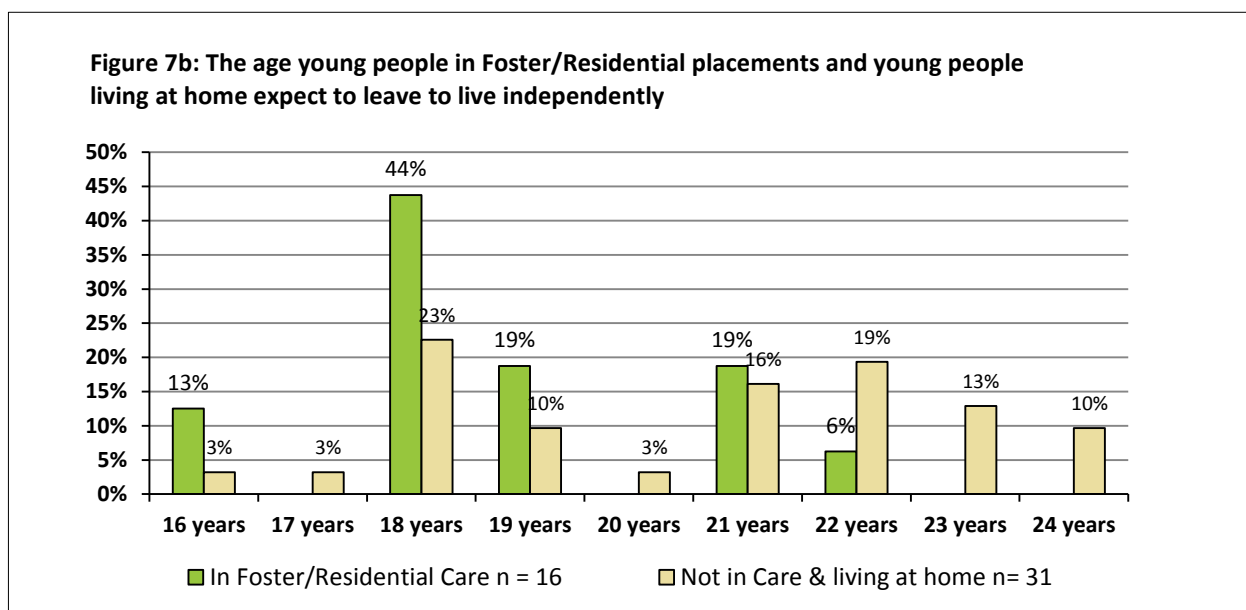


Young People in Foster/Residential Placements (Figure 7b)

- For young people in Foster/Residential placements only, 16 (94%) of young people in this group answered this question.
- For young people in Foster/Residential placements the highest of proportion respondents expected to leave their final placement aged 18 (44%), followed by ages 19 and 21 (19% each)
- Relatively high proportions of young people in Foster/Residential placements expected to live independently aged 16 (13%) but small proportions (6%) aged 22.

Young People not in care and living at home (Figure 7b)

- For young people in this group, 31 (91%) respondents chose to answer this question.
- For this group, the highest of proportion respondents expected to leave home aged 18 (23%), followed by ages 22 (19%) and 21 (16%)
- The lowest percentage of respondents expected to leave home aged 16 and 17 (3% each).

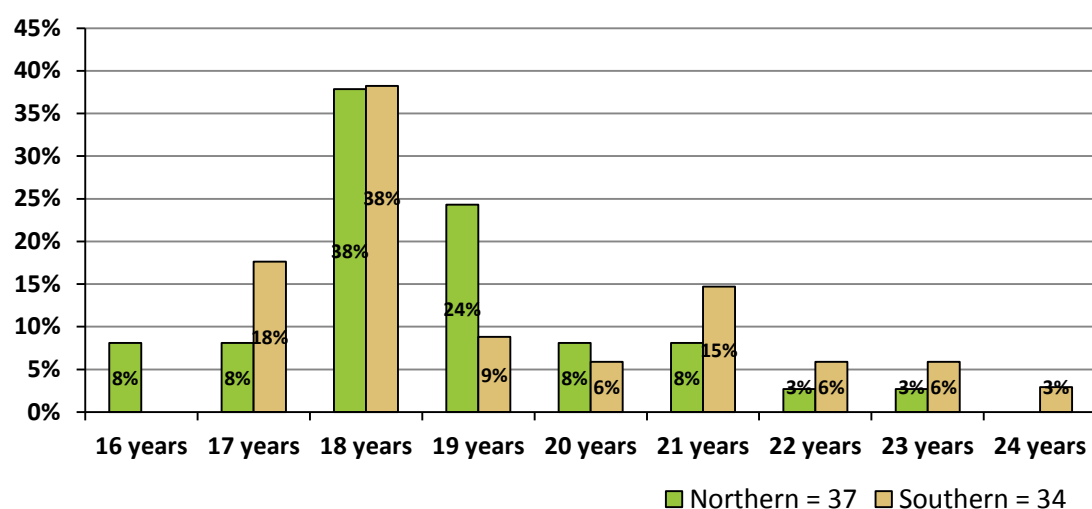


Young people aged 18 or less and living in Northern and Southern Derbyshire (Figure 7d)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- Of the 44 young people that we were able to match to Northern Derbyshire, 84% answered this question. Of the 42 young people matched to Southern Derbyshire, 81% answered this question.
- The age groups young people most frequently expected to leave home/foster/residential accommodation in Northern Derbyshire were: 18 years (38%) and 19 years (24%).
- In Southern Derbyshire, the ages young people most frequently expected to leave home were: 18 years (38%); 17 years (18%) and 21 years (15%).
- In both Northern and Southern Derbyshire, ages 22 to 24 were the least frequent responses. Figures were slightly higher in Southern Derbyshire for these age groups (average of 5%) than in Northern Derbyshire (average of 2%).

Figure 7c The age young people living at home or in foster/residential placements expect to leave home. Data for Northern and Southern Derbyshire



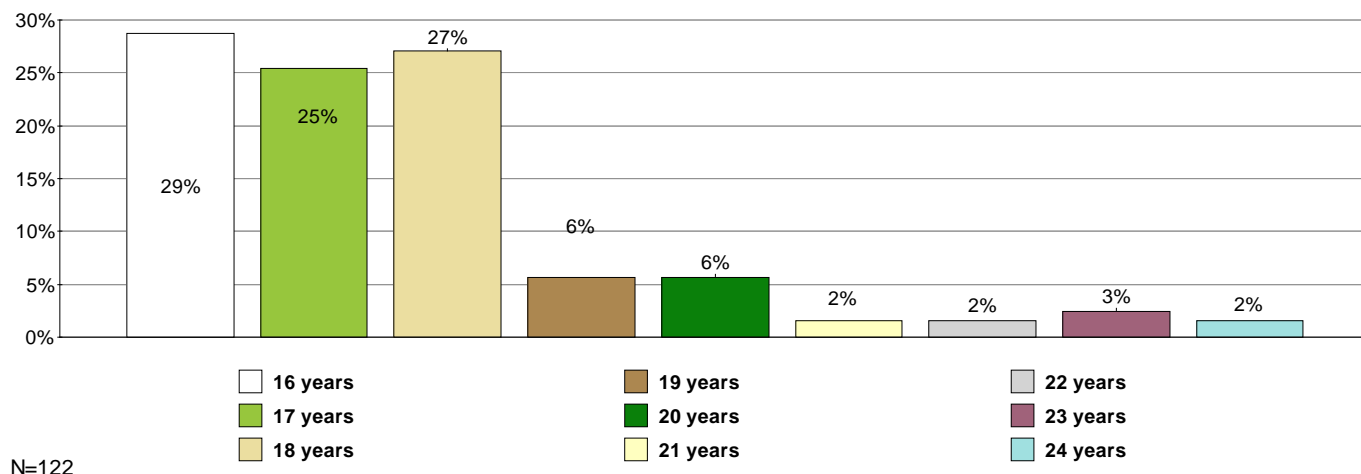
Question 8: The age of young people who've already left home or their final foster/residential placement

Figure 8a to 8c shows a breakdown of the age at which young people left home/care.

All Respondents (Figure 8a)

- 122 (64%) respondents answered this question. Given 146 young people answered the previous question stating they lived with their family and the combined total for questions 7 and 8 exceeds the 191 people that responded to the survey, this suggests some people answered one of these questions in error. The readers should therefore be slightly cautious in weighing the evidence for this question.
- Compared to young people still at home/in care, young people who were already living independently tended to leave home/care at a slightly younger age. The percentage of respondents choosing age 16-18 as the point they began living independently, was between 25-29% each for these age groups, with the highest percentage (29%) listed for those aged 16 rather than the previously noted aged 18 for those still at home/in care.
- There were relatively low proportions of people living independently who left home aged 22-24, with the average percentage for these age groups 1.9%. This was lower than the 5% for those at home/in foster/residential care, (see data for all respondents in question 7).

Figure 8a: The age at which young people living independently left their family home, residential placement or final foster placement



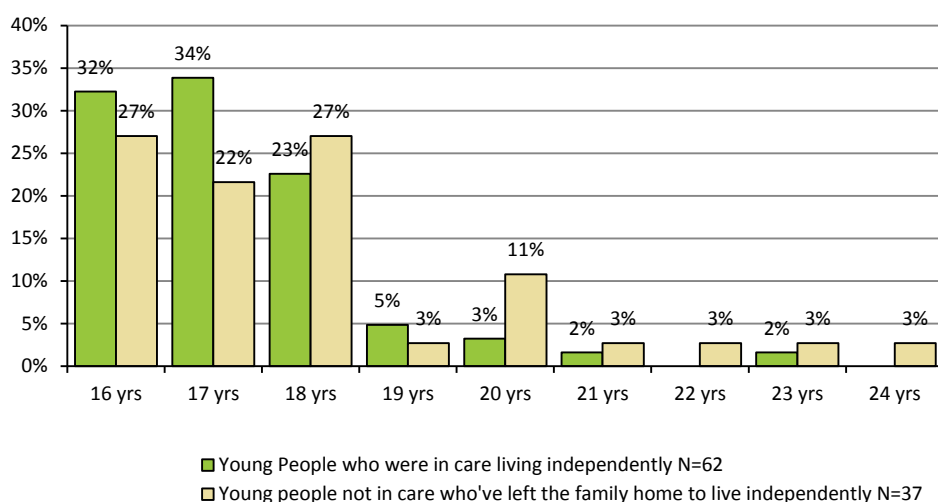
Young People in Care who are living or have lived independently (Figure 8b)

- 62 (98%) respondents answered this question
- For this group, most young people left care between ages 16-17 with even higher percentages for these age groups than for the all respondents group (rates from 32% to 34%). The highest percentage was for 17 year olds (34%).
- There were relatively low proportions of people in this group who left home aged 22-24, (average under 1%).

Young People who are not in care and live independently (Figure 8b)

- 37 (88%) of the respondents in this group answered this question
- For this group, most young people left home between ages 16-18 with between 22% and 27% leaving in this age range. The highest single year of age percentages were for 16 and 18 year olds (27% each).
- The least common ages where respondents indicated that they left home were ages 21, 22 and 24 (3% each).

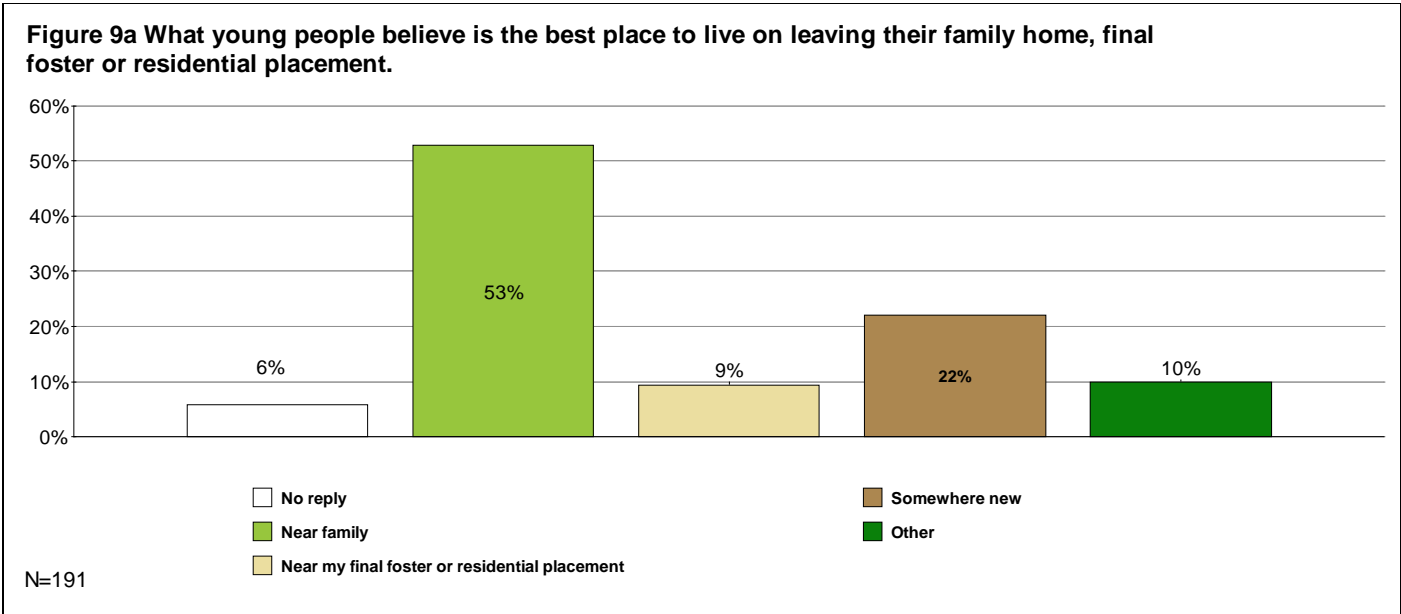
Figure 8b The age young people began to live independently



Question 9: The best place to live on leaving the family home/final foster/residential placement

All Respondents (Figure 9a)

- 11 respondents (6%) chose not to respond to this question.
- For all respondents, the highest percentage (53%) was for young people choosing ‘Near family’, followed by ‘Somewhere new’ (22%).
- Excluding ‘no replies’, the lowest percentage was for the option ‘Near my final/residential placement’ (9%)



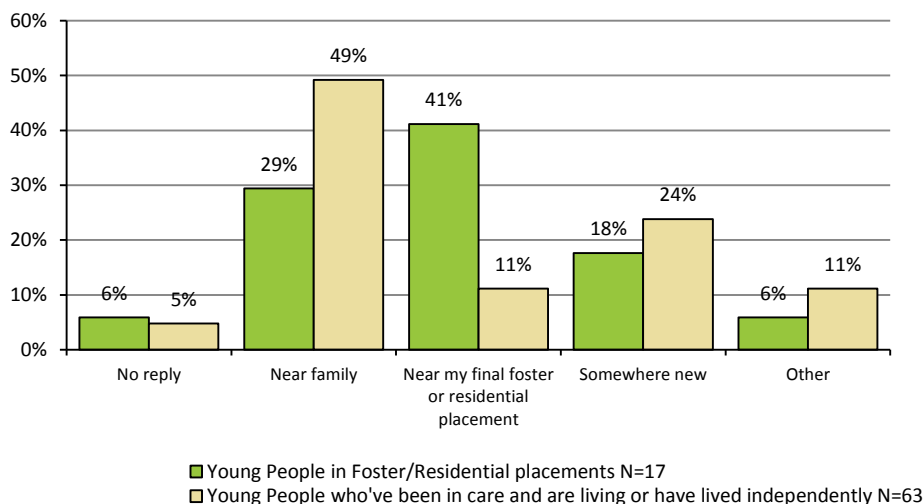
Young People in Foster/Residential Placements (Figure 9b)

- One young person (6%) chose not to answer this question.
- For young people in Foster/Residential placements, the highest percentages for the best place to live were ‘Near my final Foster/Residential placement’ (41%) and ‘Near family’ (29%).
- Excluding ‘no replies,’ the lowest percentage was for the option ‘Other’ (6%)

Young People in care that are living or have lived independently (Figure 9b)

- Three young persons (5%) in this group chose not to answer this question.
- For this group, the most frequent answers for the best place to live were ‘Near family’ (49%) and ‘Somewhere new’ (24%).
- Excluding ‘no replies,’ the lowest percentages were for the options ‘Near my final/residential placement’ and ‘Other’ (11% each).

Figure 9b On leaving home, final foster or residential placement, where do you think the best place to start living is? People in Care only



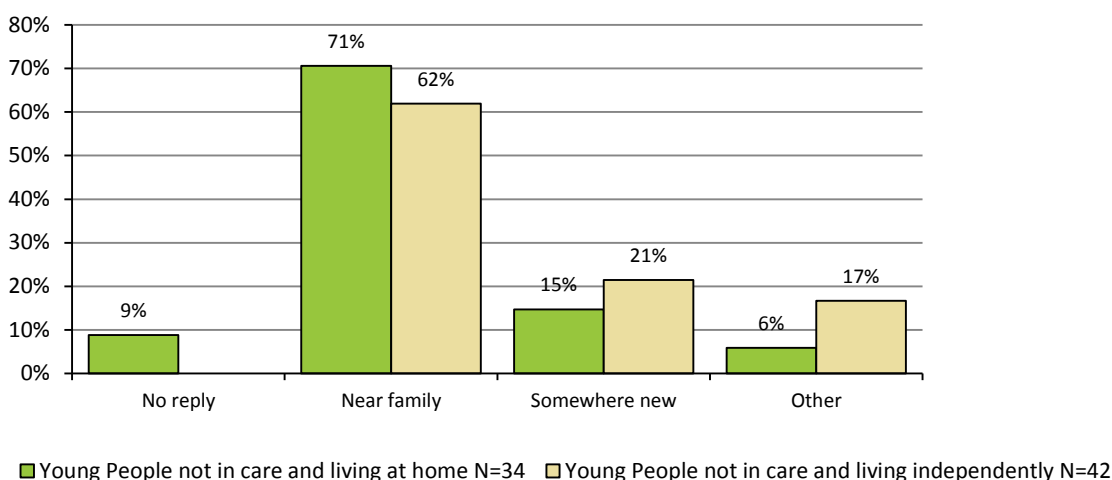
Young People not in care that are living at home (Figure 9c)

- Three young persons (9%) in this group chose not to answer this question.
- For this group, 71% of respondents chose 'Near family' as the best place to live, with the second most popular option 'Somewhere new' (15%).
- Excluding 'no replies' the lowest percentage was the option 'Other' (6%).

Young People not in care that are living independently (Figure 9c)

- No young people in this group chose not to answer this question.
- For this group, the most commonly chosen options for the best place to live were 'Near family' (62%), and 'Somewhere new' (21%).
- Excluding 'no replies' the lowest percentage was the option 'Other' (17%).

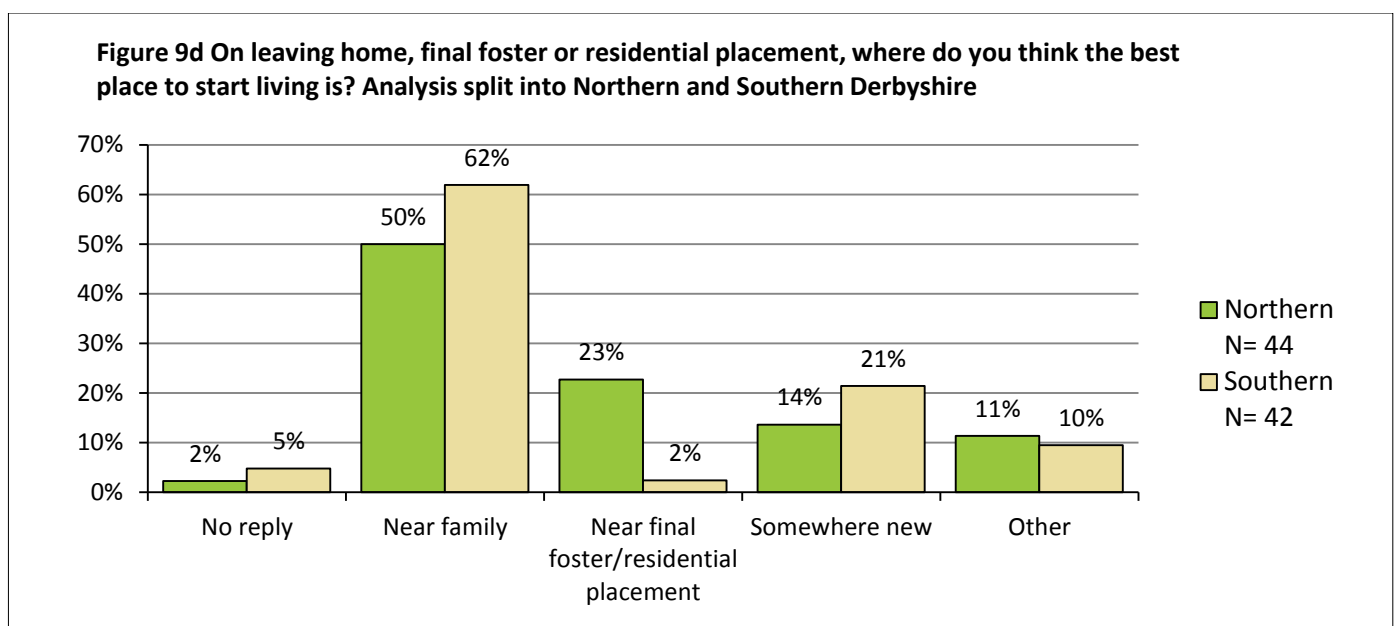
Figure 9c On leaving home, final foster or residential placement, where do you think the best place to start living is?



Young people aged 18 or less and living in Northern and Southern Derbyshire (Figure 9d)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- Of the 44 young people that we were able to match to Northern Derbyshire, 98% answered this question. Of the 42 young people matched to Southern Derbyshire, 95% answered this question.
- In Northern Derbyshire, the most frequent responses for the best place to live were 'Near family' (50%) and 'Near final foster/residential placement' (23%).
- For Southern Derbyshire, the most common responses were 'Near family' (62%) and, in contrast to Northern Derbyshire 'Somewhere new' (21%).
- In Northern Derbyshire the least common response was 'Other' (11%) whilst in Southern Derbyshire the least common response was 'Near final foster/residential placement' (2%).



Question 10: Getting a place to live

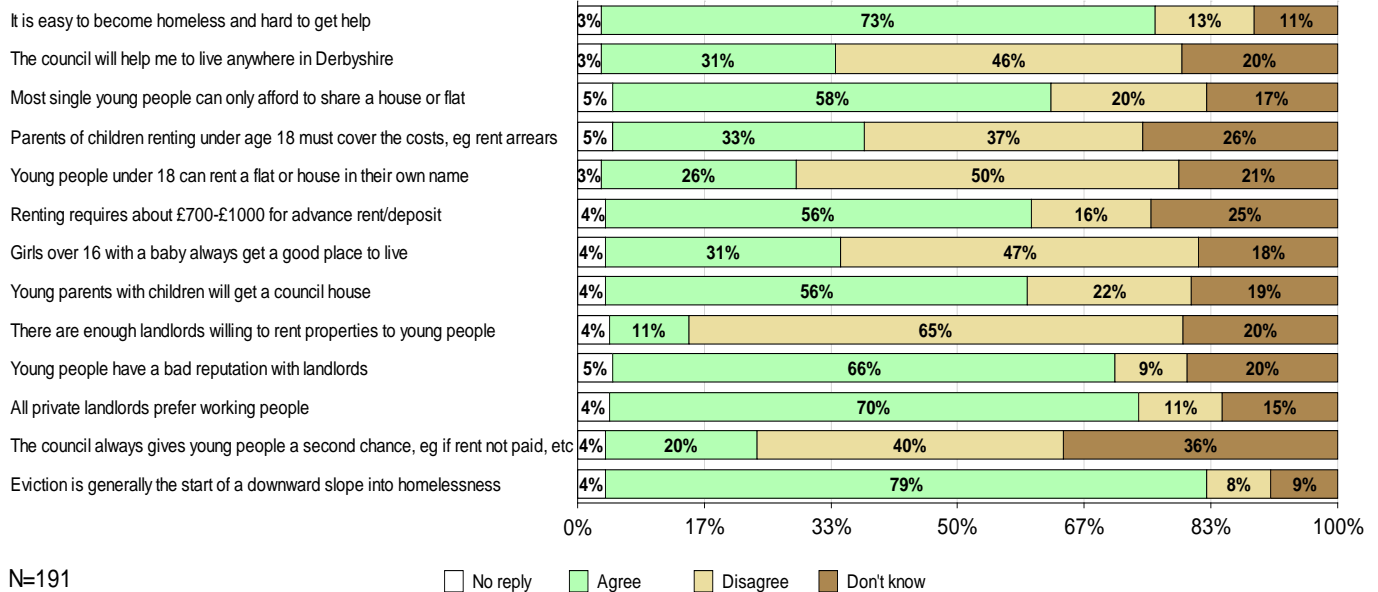
Figure 10a shows a percentage breakdown of young people's views for a number of statements relating to getting a place to live. Respondents were asked to indicate whether they agreed, disagreed or didn't know what the answer to each statement.

All Respondents

- On average seven respondents (4%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements that respondents agreed with were: 'Eviction is generally the start of a downward slope into homelessness' (79%); 'It is easy to become homeless and hard to get help' (73%); and 'All private landlords prefer working people' (70%).
- The top three statements that respondents disagreed with were: 'There are enough landlords willing to rent properties to young people' (65%); 'Young people under 18 can rent a flat or house in their own name' (50%); and 'Girls over 16 with a baby always get a good place to live' (47%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'The council always gives young people a second chance if they do not pay the rent, cause damage, etc' (36%); 'Parents of children renting

under age 18 must cover the costs of any rent arrears or damage to property' (26%); and 'Renting requires about £700-£1000 for advance rent/deposit' (25%).

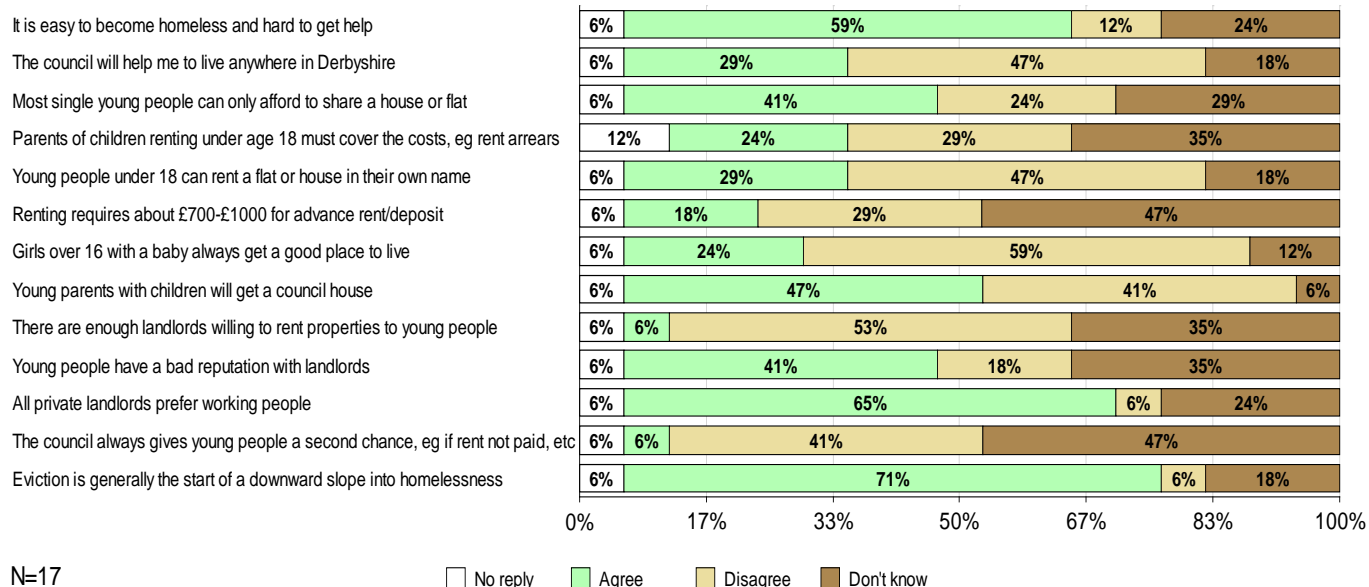
Figure 10a Young people's views relating to getting a place to live.



Young People in Foster/Residential Care Placements (Figure 10b)

- On average one respondent (6%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements that respondents agreed with were: 'Eviction is generally the start of a downward slope into homelessness' (71%); 'All private landlords prefer working people' (65%); and 'It is easy to become homeless and hard to get help' (59%).
- The top three statements that respondents disagreed with were: 'Girls over 16 with a baby always get a good place to live' (59%); 'There are enough landlords willing to rent properties to young people' (53%); and jointly 'The council will help me to live anywhere in Derbyshire' with 'Young people under 18 can rent a flat or house in their own name' (47% each).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'The council always gives young people a second chance, eg if rent not paid, etc' jointly with 'Renting requires about £700-£1000 for advance rent/deposit' (47% each); and jointly 'Parents of children renting under age 18 must cover the costs, eg rent arrears', 'There are enough landlords willing to rent properties to young people', and 'Young people have a bad reputation with landlords' (35% each).

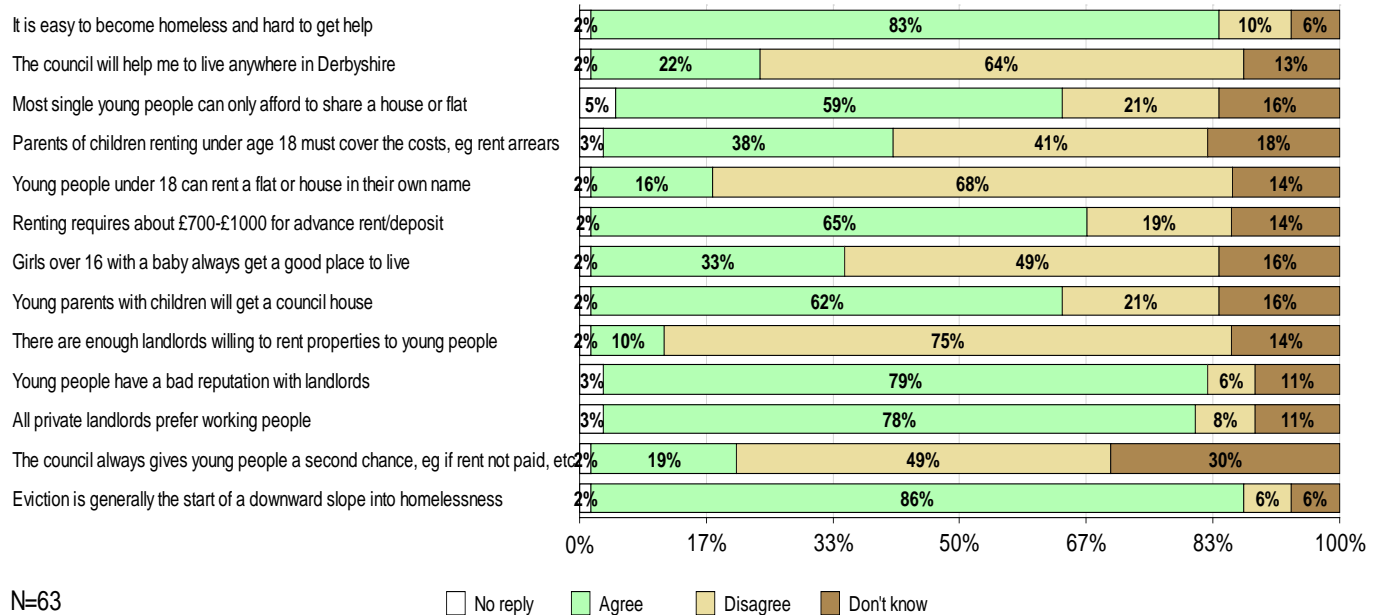
Figure 10b Young people's views relating to getting a place to live. Young people in Foster/Residential placements only



Young People in Care that are or have lived independently (Figure 10c)

- On average one respondent (2%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements that respondents agreed with were: 'Eviction is generally the start of a downward slope into homelessness' (86%); 'It is easy to become homeless and hard to get help' (83%); and 'Young people have a bad reputation with landlords' (79%).
- The top three statements that respondents disagreed with were: 'There are enough landlords willing to rent properties to young people' (75%); 'Young people under 18 can rent a flat or house in their own name' (68%); and 'The council will help me to live anywhere in Derbyshire' (64%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'The council always gives young people a second chance, eg if rent not paid, etc' (30%); 'Parents of children renting under age 18 must cover the costs, eg rent arrears' (18%); and jointly 'Most single young people can only afford to share a house or flat', 'Girls over 16 with a baby always get a good place to live' and 'Young parents with children will get a council house' (16% each).

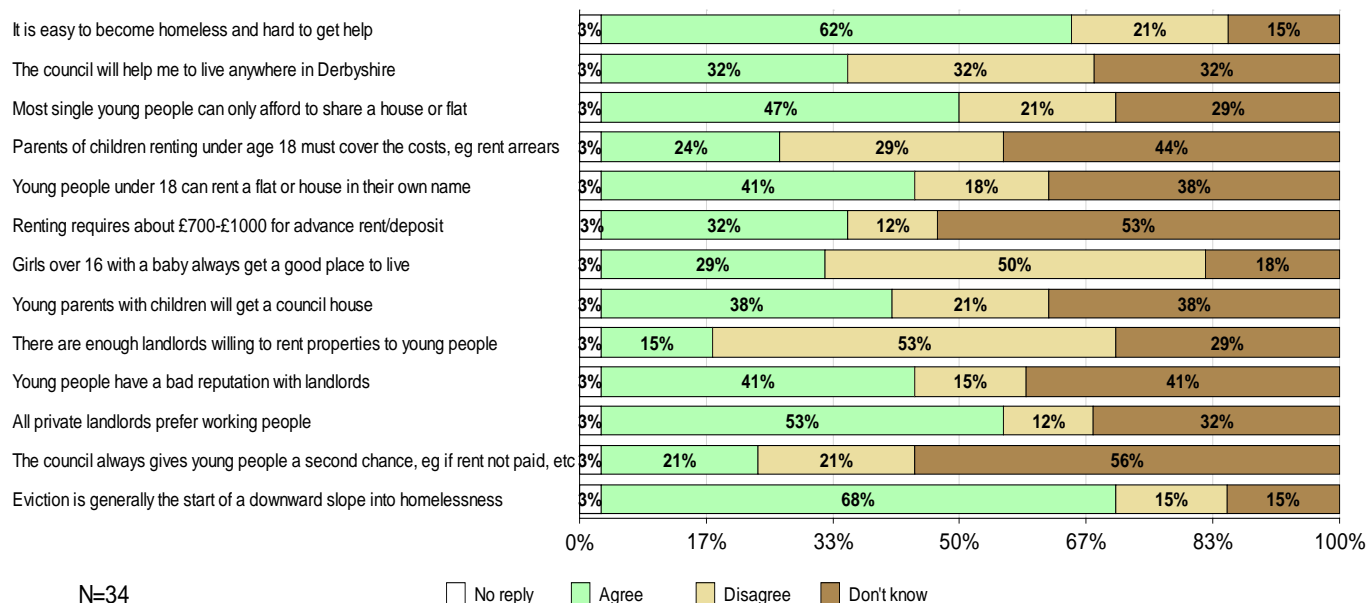
Figure 10c Young people's views relating to getting a place to live. Young people that have been in care that are living or have lived independently



Young People that are not in care and living at home (Figure 10d)

- On average one respondent (3%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements that respondents agreed with were: 'Eviction is generally the start of a downward slope into homelessness' (68%); 'It is easy to become homeless and hard to get help' (62%); and 'All private landlords prefer working people' (53%).
- The top three statements that respondents disagreed with were: 'There are enough landlords willing to rent properties to young people' (53%); 'Girls over 16 with a baby always get a good place to live' (50%); and 'The council will help me to live anywhere in Derbyshire' (32%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'The council always gives young people a second chance, eg if rent not paid, etc' (56%); 'Renting requires about £700-£1000 for advance rent/deposit' (53%); and 'Parents of children renting under age 18 must cover the costs, eg rent arrears' (44%).

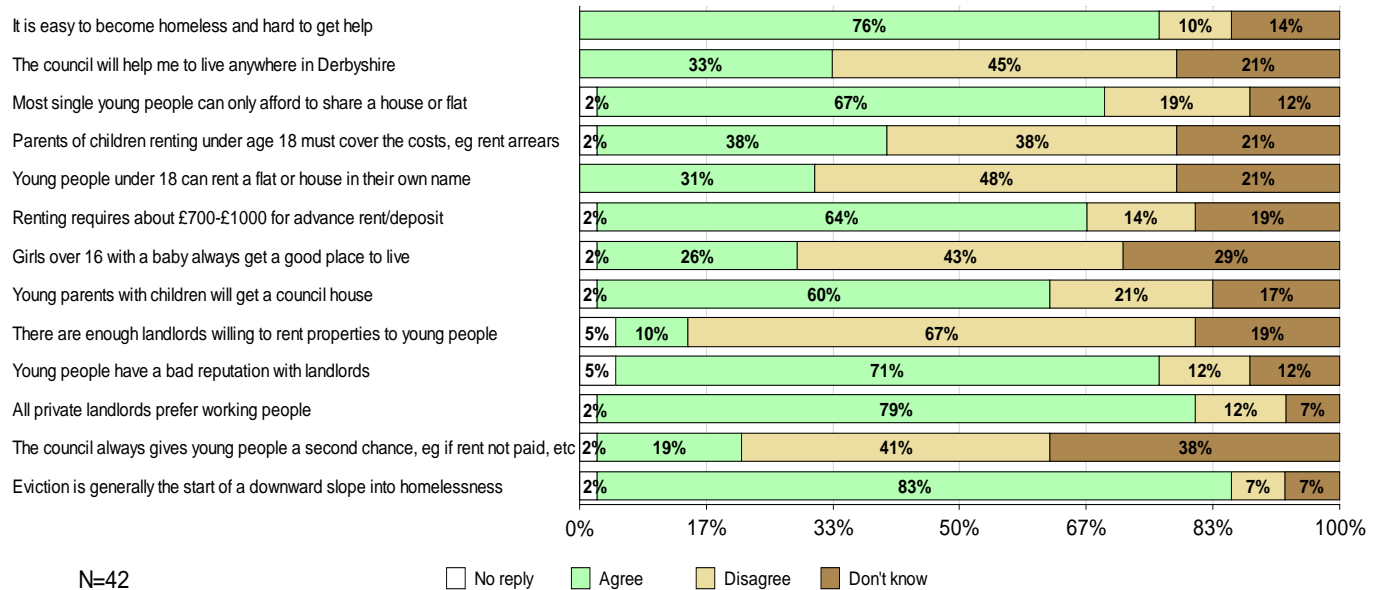
Figure 10d The views of young people not in care and living at home on getting a place to live.



Young People that are not in care and are living independently (Figure 10e)

- On average one respondent (2%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements that respondents agreed with were: 'Eviction is generally the start of a downward slope into homelessness' (83%); 'All private landlords prefer working people' (79%); and 'It is easy to become homeless and hard to get help' (76%).
- The top three statements that respondents disagreed with were: 'There are enough landlords willing to rent properties to young people' (67%); 'Young people under 18 can rent a flat or house in their own name' (48%); and 'The council will help me to live anywhere in Derbyshire' (45%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'don't know' were: 'The council always gives young people a second chance, eg if rent not paid, etc' (38%); 'Girls over 16 with a baby always get a good place to live' (29%); and 'Parents of children renting under age 18 must cover the costs, eg rent arrears', 'Young people under 18 can rent a flat or house in their own name' and 'The council will help me to live anywhere in Derbyshire' (21% each).

Figure 10e The views of young people not in care and living independently on getting a place to live.

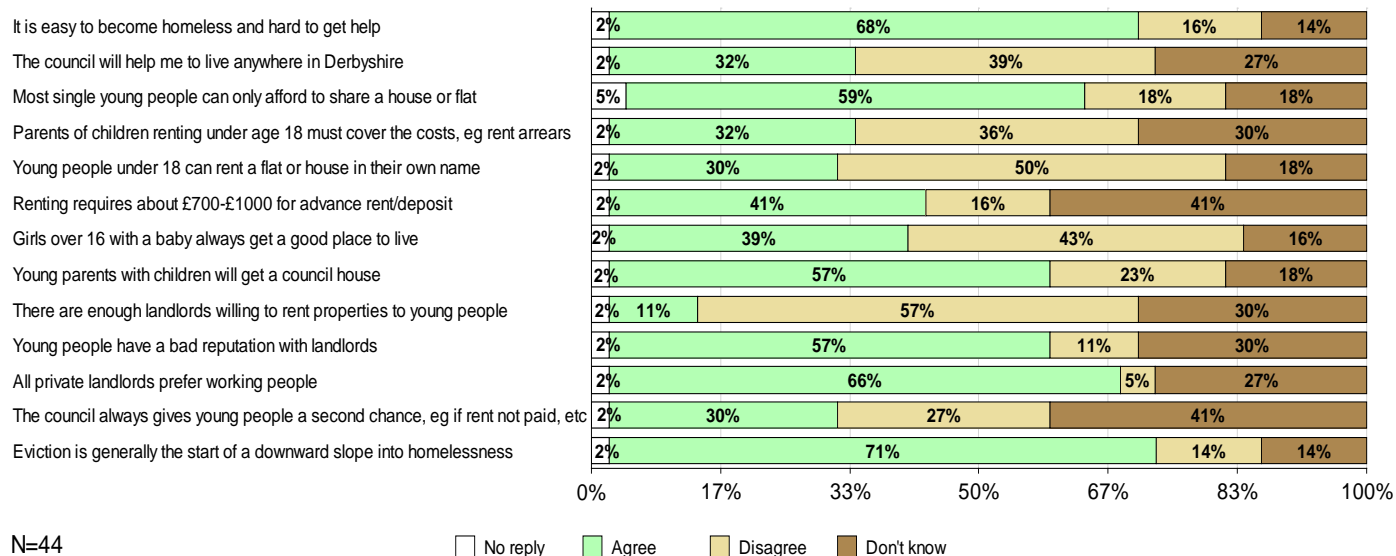


Young people aged 18 or less and living in Northern Derbyshire (Figure 10f)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- On average one respondent (2%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements that respondents agreed with were: 'Eviction is generally the start of a downward slope into homelessness' (71%); 'It is easy to become homeless and hard to get help' (68%); and 'All private landlords prefer working people' (66%).
- The top three statements that respondents disagreed with were: 'There are enough landlords willing to rent properties to young people' (57%); 'Young people under 18 can rent a flat or house in their own name' (50%); and 'Girls over 16 with a baby always get a good place to live' (43%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'The council always gives young people a second chance, eg if rent not paid, etc' with 'Renting requires about £700-£1000 for advance rent/deposit' (41% each); and 'Parents of children renting under age 18 must cover the costs, eg rent arrears', 'There are enough landlords willing to rent properties to young people' with 'Young people have a bad reputation with landlords' (30% each).

Figure 10f The views of young people on living independently and getting a place to live. Young People aged under 19 and living in Northern Derbyshire only

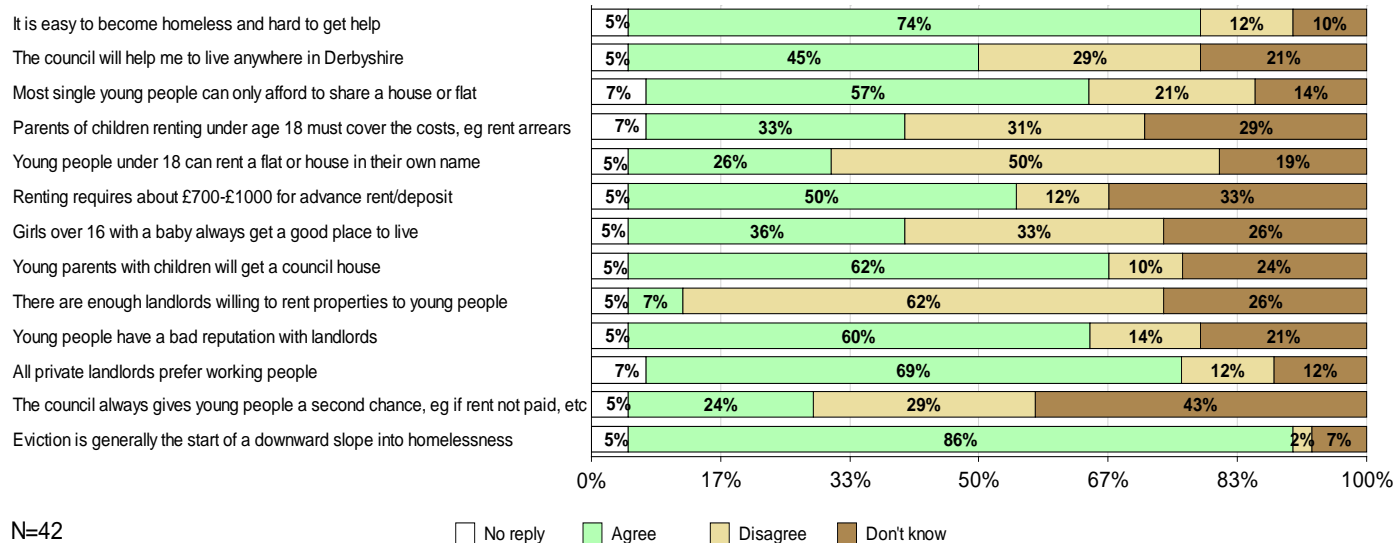


Young people aged 18 or less and living in Southern Derbyshire (Figure 10g)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- On average two respondents (5%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements that respondents agreed with were: 'Eviction is generally the start of a downward slope into homelessness' (86%); 'It is easy to become homeless and hard to get help' (74%); and 'All private landlords prefer working people' (69%).
- The top three statements that respondents disagreed with were: 'There are enough landlords willing to rent properties to young people' (62%); 'Young people under 18 can rent a flat or house in their own name' (50%); and 'Girls over 16 with a baby always get a good place to live' (33%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'The council always gives young people a second chance, eg if rent not paid, etc' (43%); 'Renting requires about £700-£1000 for advance rent/deposit' (33%); and 'Parents of children renting under age 18 must cover the costs, eg rent arrears' (29%).

Figure 10g The views of young people on living independently and getting a place to live. Young People aged under 19 and living in Southern Derbyshire only.



Question 11: The types of property and people young people have lived in/with between the ages of 16-25

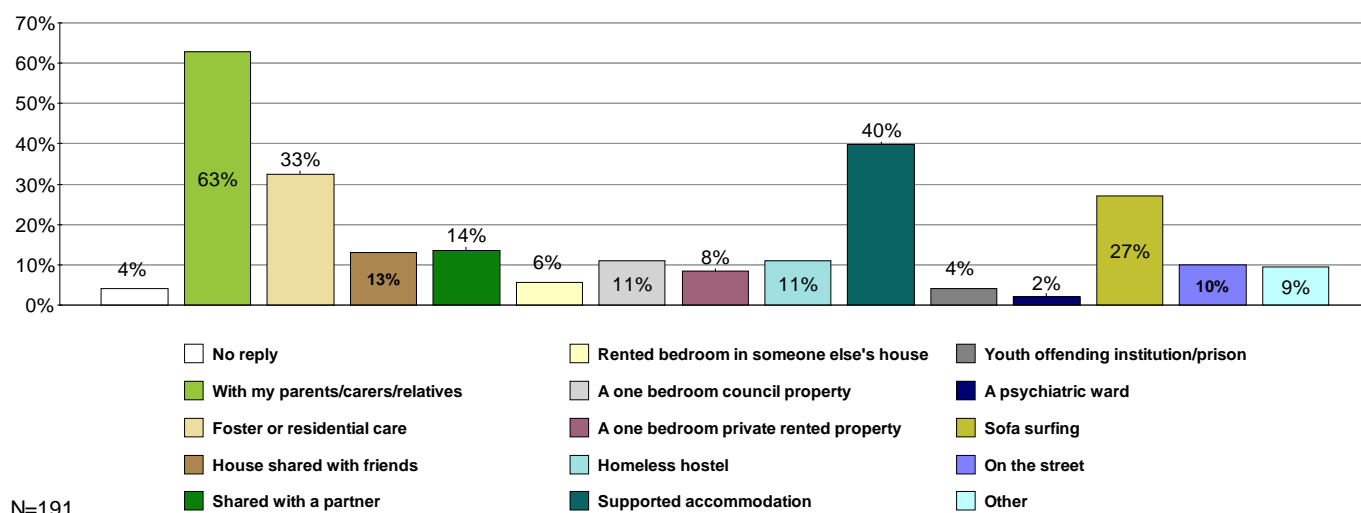
Figures 11a to 11g show a percentage breakdown of the types of property and/or people young people have lived in/with between the ages of 16 and 25.

The reader should note that respondents could choose more than one category for this question. Because of this the total percentage of responses in figure 11a to 11g will exceed 100%.

All Respondents (Figure 11a)

- For all respondents eight (4%) chose not to answer this question.
- The most common responses for all respondents were: 'With my parents/carers/relatives' (63%), 'Supported accommodation' (40%), 'Foster or residential care' (33%), and 'Sofa Surfing' (27%).
- For all respondents, the three least common responses (excluding respondents that did not reply) were: 'A psychiatric ward' (2%), 'Youth offending institution/prison' (4%) and 'Rented bedroom in someone else's house' (6%).

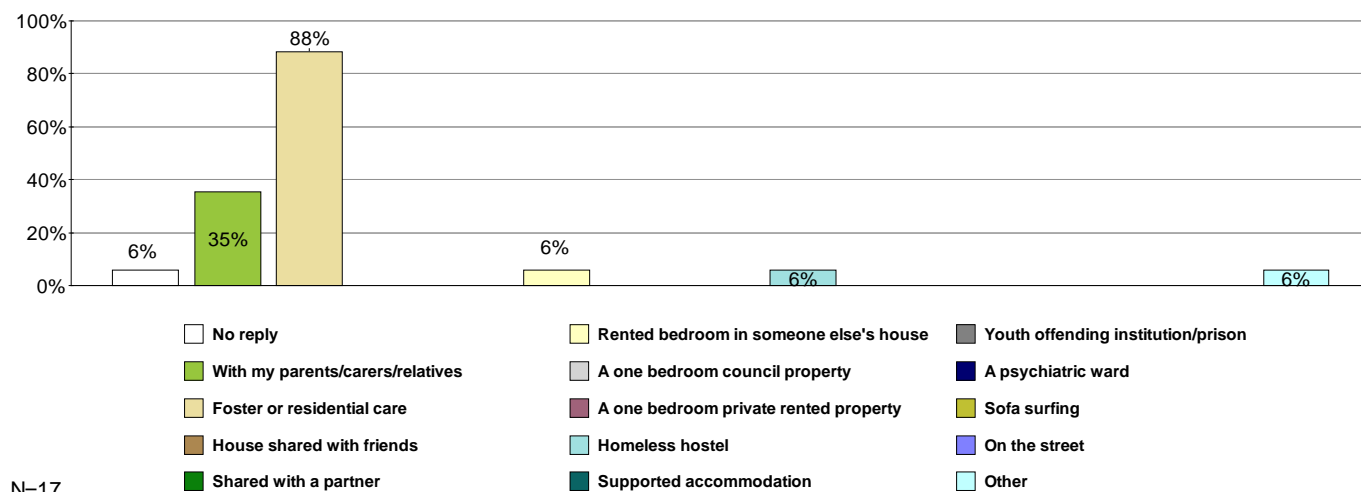
Figure 11a the types of property and/or people young people have lived with between the ages of 16 and 25.



Young People in Foster/Residential Placements (Figure 11b)

- For young people in Foster/Residential placements one (6%) chose not to answer this question.
- The most common responses were: 'Foster/Residential placements' (88%) and 'With my parents/carers/relatives' (35%).
- The three least common responses were: 'Rented bedroom in someone else's house', 'Homeless hostel' and 'Other' (6% each).

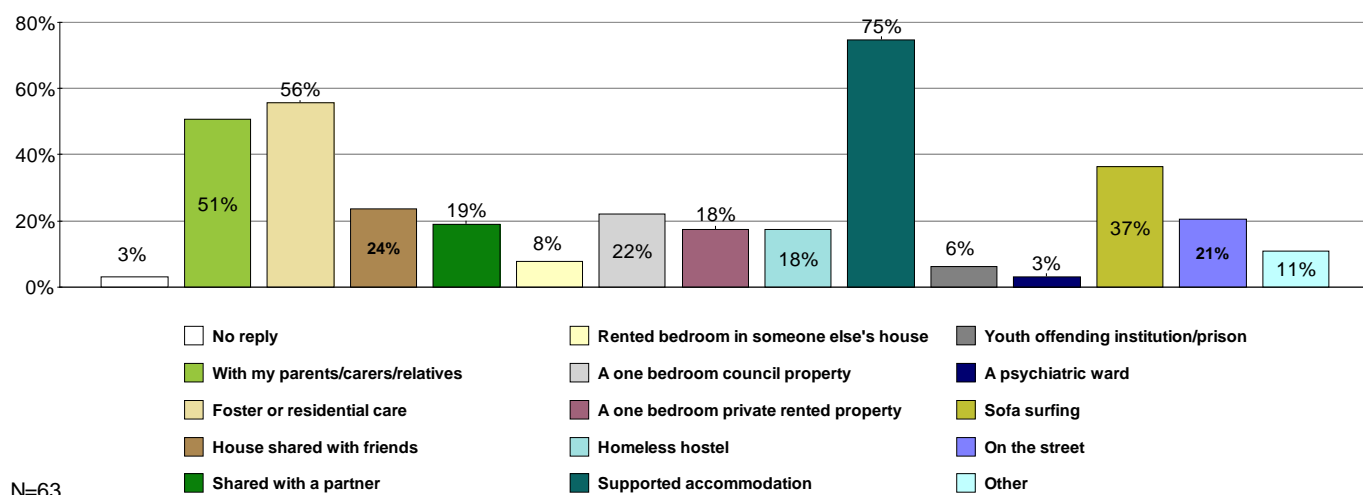
Figure 11b the types of property and/or people young people have lived with between the ages of 16 and 25. Young People in Foster/Residential Placements Only



Young people who have been in care but have lived or are living independently (Figure 11c)

- Two respondents (3%) from this group chose not to answer this question.
- For those young people that have been in care but have lived or are living independently the most common responses were 'Supported Accommodation' (75%), 'Foster/Residential Care' (56%), and 'With my parents/carers/relatives' (51%).
- The least common responses to this question were: 'A psychiatric ward' (3%), 'Youth offending institution/prison' (6%) and 'Rented bedroom in someone else's house' (8%).

Figure 11c the types of property and/or people young people have lived with between the ages of 16 and 25. Young People previously in care that are living or have lived independently



Young people who have not been in care and live at home (Figure 11d)

- No respondents from this group chose not to answer this question.
- For this group the most common response was 'With my parents/carers/relatives' (100%).
- The least common responses were: 'Sofa Surfing' and 'Other' (3% each).

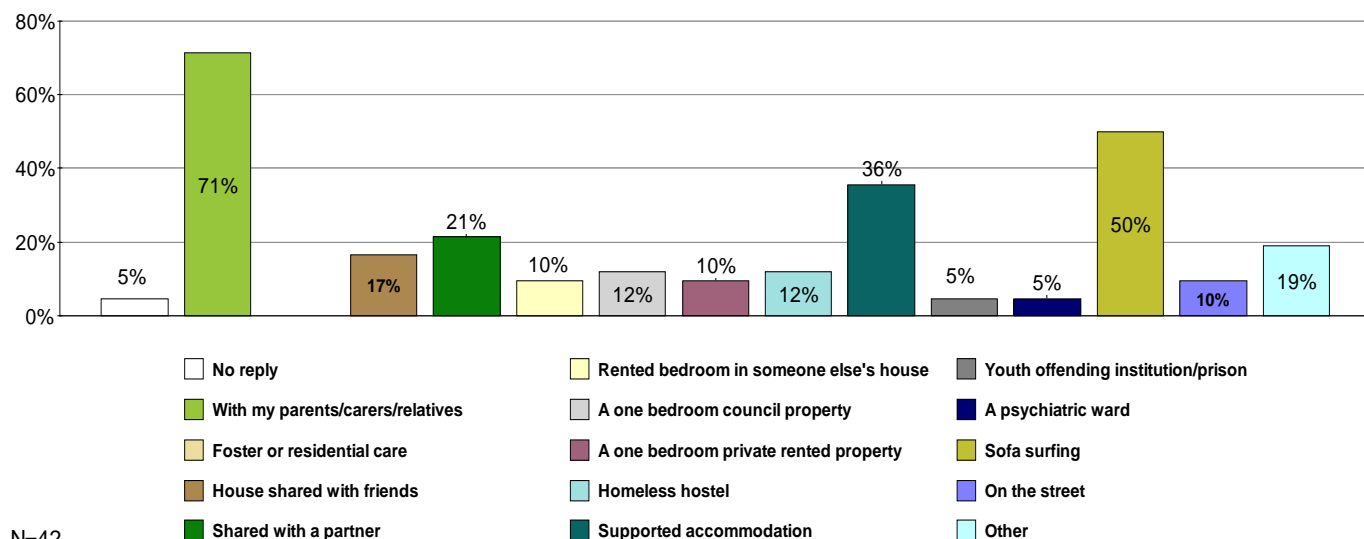
Figure 11d the types of property and/or people young people not in care and living at home have lived with/in between the ages of 16 and 25.



Young people who have not been in care and live independently (Figure 11e)

- Two (5%) respondents from this group chose not to answer this question.
- For this group the most common responses were 'With my parents/carers/relatives' (71%), 'Sofa Surfing' (50%), and 'Supported Accommodation' (36%).
- The least common responses were: 'A psychiatric ward' and 'Youth offending institution/prison' (5% each).

Figure 11e the types of property and/or people young people not in care and living independently have lived with/in between the ages of 16 and 25.

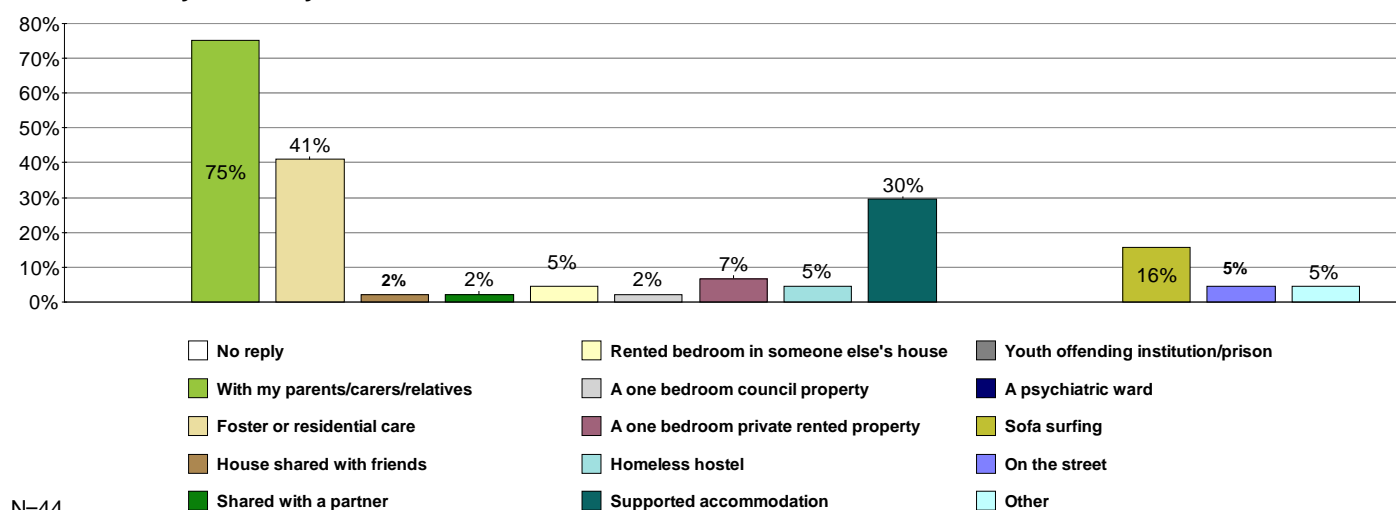


Young people aged 18 or less and living in Northern Derbyshire (Figure 11f)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- Of those respondents matched to Northern Derbyshire, none of them chose not to answer these questions.
- The most common responses were 'With Parents/Carers/Relatives' (75%); 'Foster/Residential care' (41%); and 'Supported Accommodation' (30%).
- The least common responses were 'Youth offending institution/prison' and 'A psychiatric ward' (0% each); and 'House shared with friends', 'Shared with a partner' and 'A one bedroom council property' (2% each).

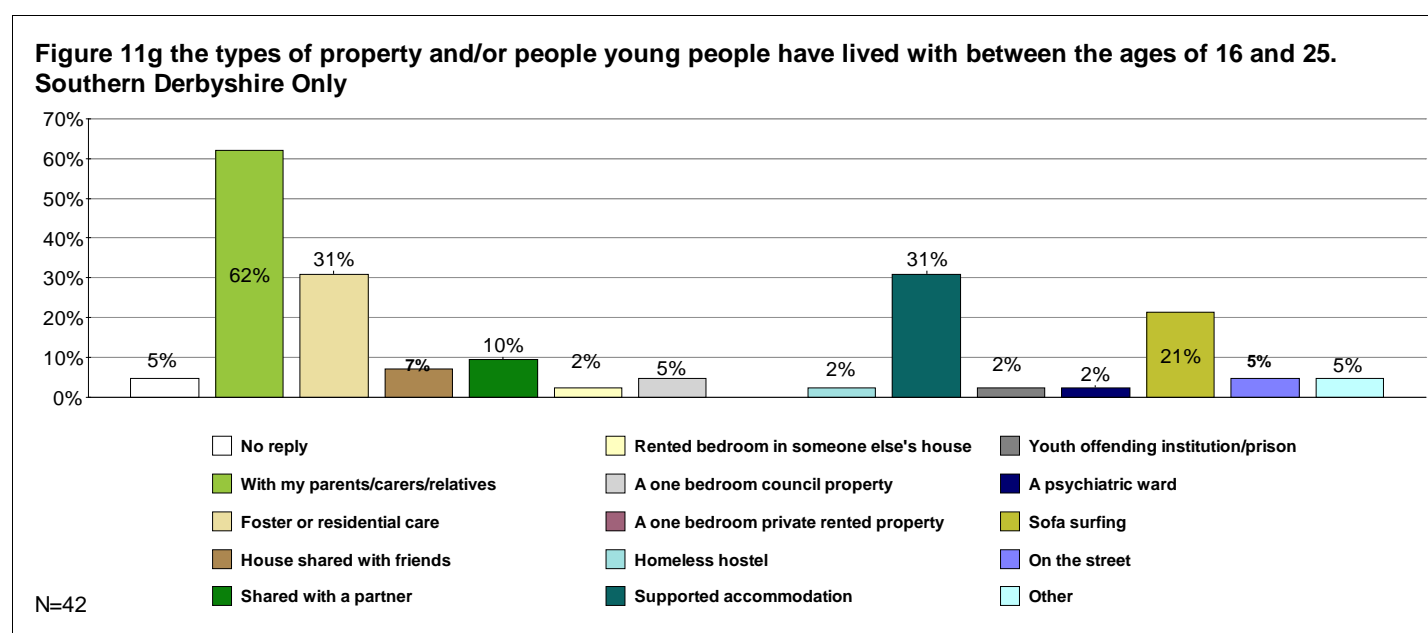
Figure 11f the types of property and/or people young people have lived with between the ages of 16 and 25. Northern Derbyshire Only



Young people aged 18 or less and living in Southern Derbyshire (Figure 11g)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- Of those respondents matched to Southern Derbyshire, two respondents (5%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three responses were 'With Parents/Carers/Relatives' (62%); and 'Foster/Residential care' and 'Supported Accommodation' (31% each).
- The least common responses were 'Rented bedroom in someone else's house', 'Homeless hostel', 'Youth offending institution/prison' and 'A psychiatric ward' (2% each).



Looking at all the responses to this question, 16 people gave further details where they chose the other category. The details are as follows:

Table 3: If Other please specify	No
2 bed rented property	1
Bed and Breakfast/Hotels	2
Friend's family	1
Housing Association Flat	1
Student Accommodation	1
One Bed Housing Association Property	1
Stayed With Boyfriend's Parents	1
Grandparents	1
Woman's Refuge	1
Residential College	1
A Two Bedroom Council Property	1
2 Bed Housing Association Property.	2
With friends	1
Lived In Jungle Calais	1
Total	16

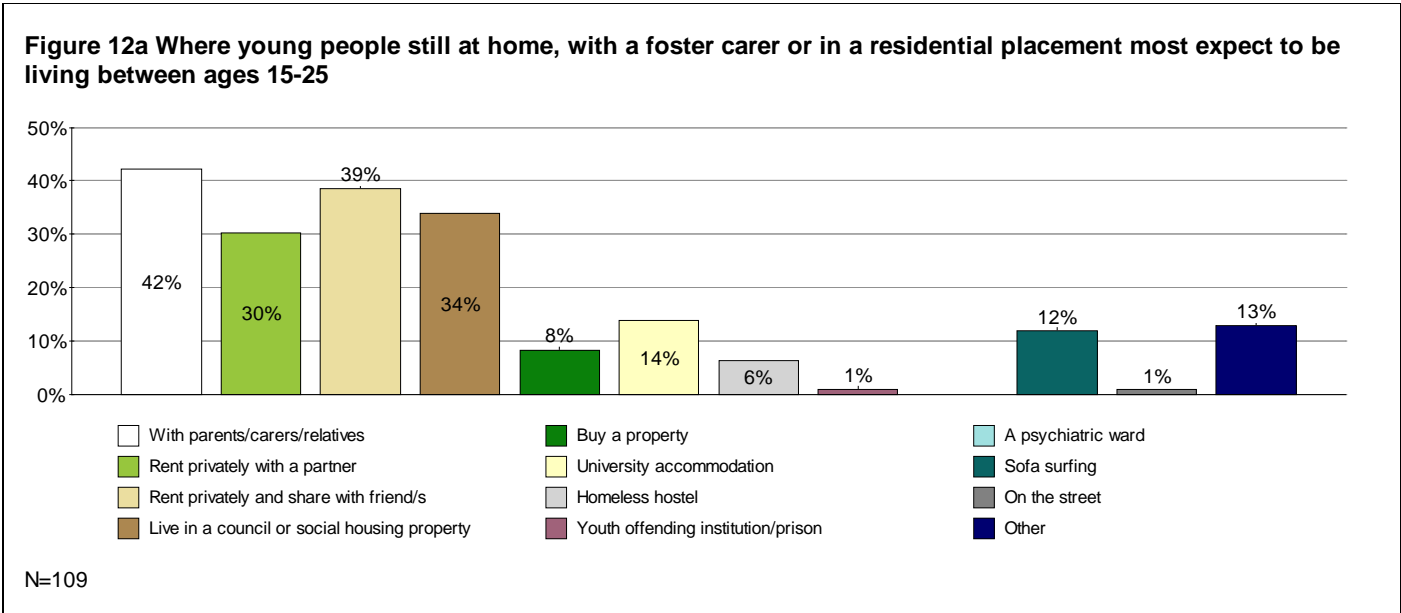
Question 12: Where young people living at their family home, with a foster carer or in a residential placement expect to be living between age 16 and 25.

Figures 12a shows, for all respondents, a percentage breakdown of the types of property and/or people, young people still living in a family home, foster or residential placement, expected to live in between the ages of 16 and 25.

The reader should note that respondents could choose more than one category for this question. Because of this the total percentage of responses in figures 12a to 12e will exceed 100%.

All Respondents (Figure 12a)

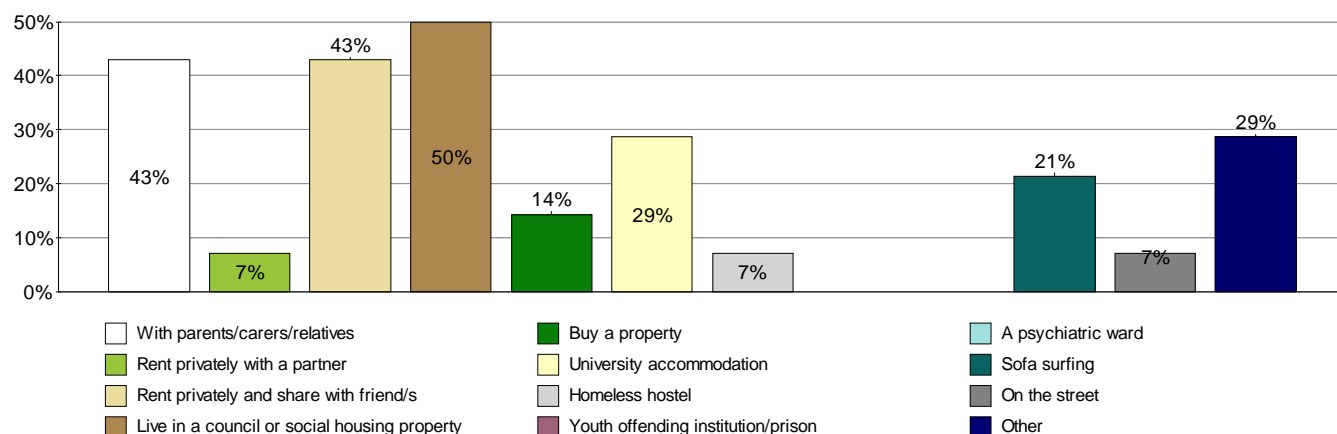
- For all respondents 109 (57%) respondents chose to answer this question.
- For this group, the most common responses were: ‘With my parents/carers/relatives’ (42%), ‘Rent privately and share with friend/s’ (39%), ‘Live in a council or social housing property’ (34%), and ‘Rent privately with a partner’ (30%).
- For all respondents, the three least common responses were: A psychiatric ward, Youth offending institution/prison (0% each) and On the Street (1%).



Young People in Foster/Residential placements (Figure 12b)

- For young people living in Foster/Residential placements, 14 young people (82%) responded to this question.
- For this group of young people, the most common responses were: ‘Council or social housing property’ (50%), ‘With parents/carers/relatives’ (43%) and ‘Rent privately and share with friend/s’ (43%).
- For young people in Foster/Residential placements the least common responses were: ‘Rent privately with a partner’, ‘Homeless hostel’ and ‘On the street’ (7% each).

Figure 12b Where young people still living with a foster carer or in a residential placement most expect to be living between ages 15-25

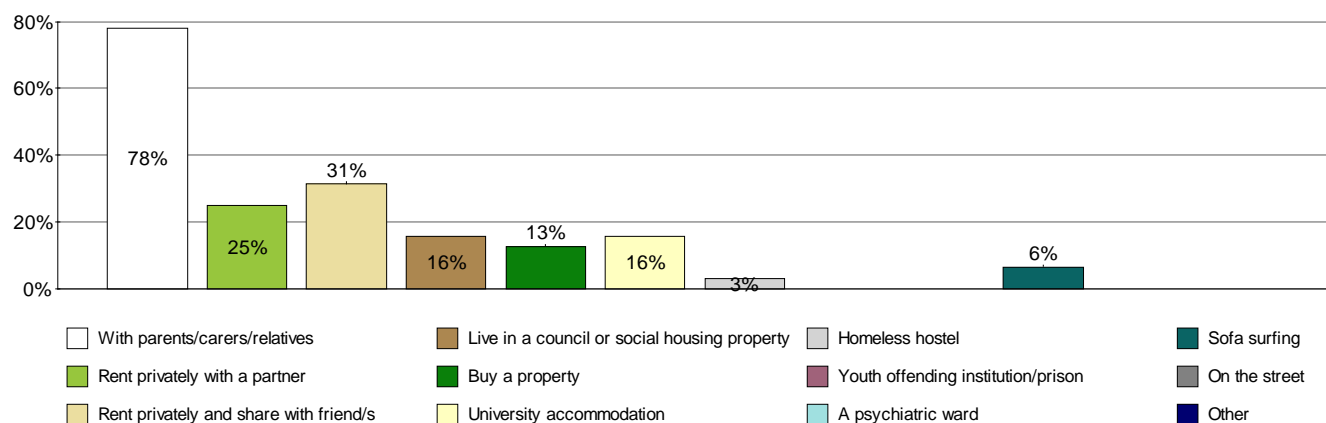


N=14

Young people who have not been in care and live at home (Figure 12c)

- 32 respondents (94%) from this group answered this question.
- For this group the most responses were 'With my parents/carers/relatives' (78%), 'Rent privately and share with friend/s' (31%) and 'Rent privately with a partner' (25%),
- The least common responses to this question were: 'Homeless Hostel' (3%), 'Sofa Surfing' (6%) and 'Buy a property' (13%).

Figure 12c Where young people not in care and still at home most expect to be living between ages 15-25



N=32

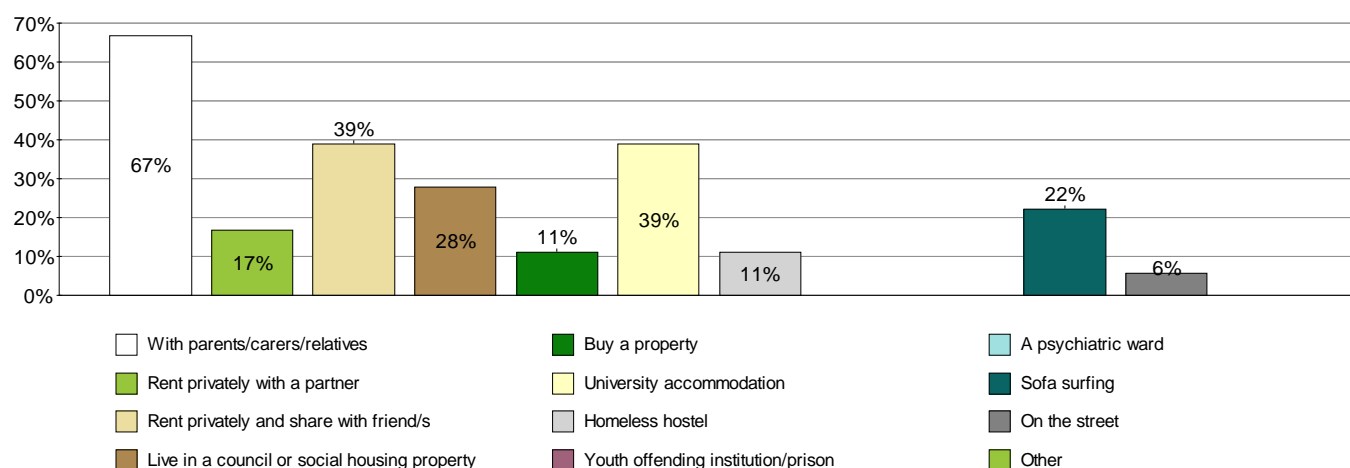
Young people aged under 19 and living in Northern Derbyshire (Figure 12d)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- Of the 22 respondents that could have answered this question 18 (82%) chose to answer it.

- For this group the most common responses were 'With my parents/carers/relatives' (67%), 'Rent privately and share with friend/s' and University Accommodation (39% each), and 'Live in a council or housing association property' (28%).
- The least common responses to this question were: 'A psychiatric ward' with 'Youth offending institution/prison' and 'Other' (0% each) and 'On the street' (6%).

Figure 12d Where young people still at home, with a foster carer or in a residential placement most expect to be living between ages 15-25. Young people in Northern Derbyshire Only

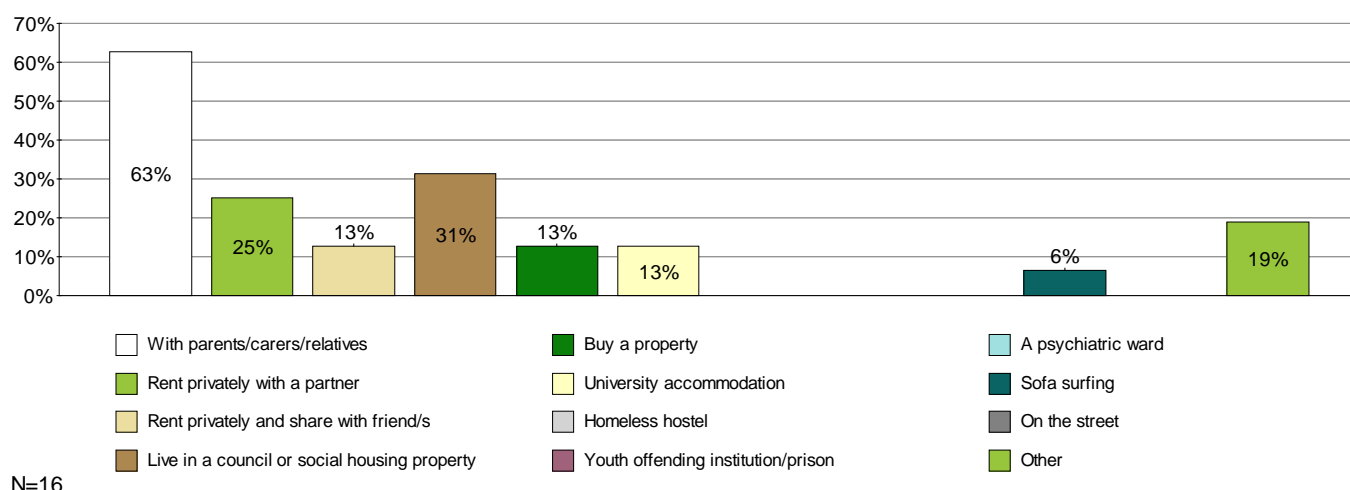


Young people aged under 19 and living in Southern Derbyshire (Figure 12e)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- 94% of the 17 respondents that could have answered this question chose to answer it.
- For this group the most common responses were 'With my parents/carers/relatives' (63%), 'Live in a council or housing association property' (31%), and 'Rent privately with a partner' (25%).
- The least common responses were: 'Homeless Hostel', 'A psychiatric ward', 'Youth offending institution/prison', and 'On the street' (0% each).

Figure 12e Where young people still at home, with a foster carer or in a residential placement most expect to be living between ages 15-25. Young people in Southern Derbyshire Only



Across all respondents, 12 young people (13%) provided the following additional detail where they chose the 'other' category.

Table 4: Other category for Q12	Count
Already live alone	5
Depends on circumstances	1
Live in a different country	1
My own place	1
Rent privately on my own	1
Rented flat	1
Residential home	1
Want to travel	1
Grand Total	12

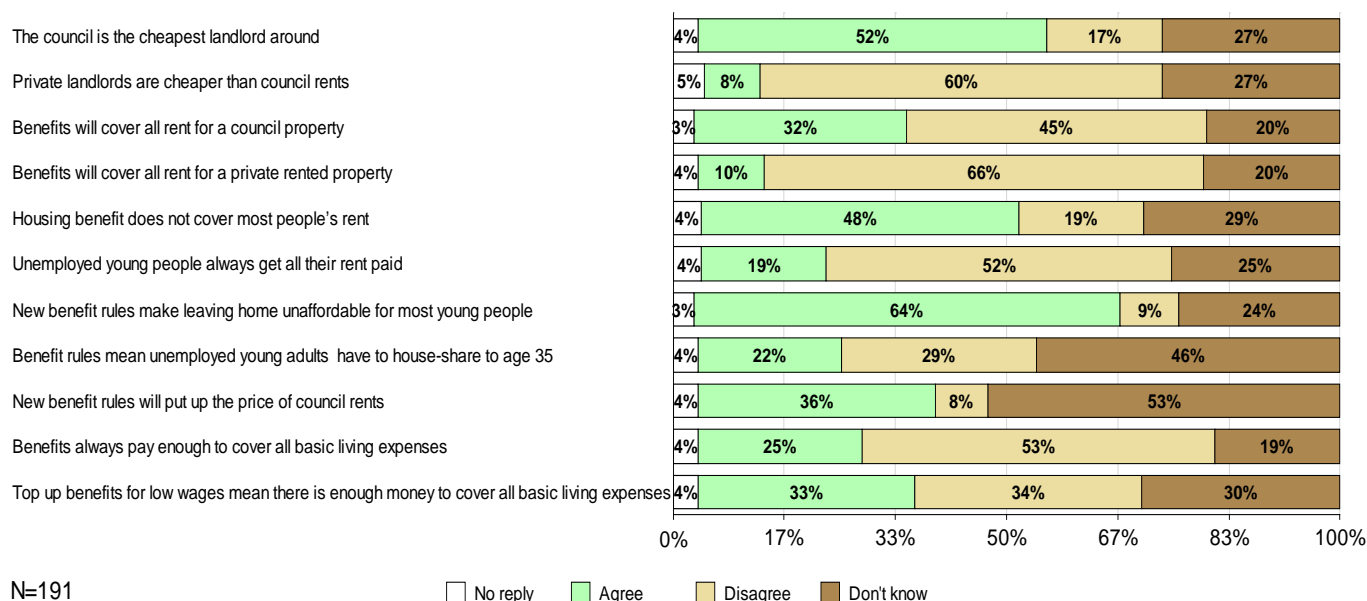
Question 13: Young people's views on living costs

Figures 13a to 13g show a percentage breakdown of young people's responses to a number of statements relating to living costs. Respondents were asked to indicate whether they agreed, disagreed or didn't know what the answer was for each statement.

All Respondents (Figure 13a)

- On average 7 respondents (4%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements that respondents agreed with were: 'New benefit rules make leaving home unaffordable for most young people' (64%); 'The council is the cheapest landlord around' (52%); and 'Housing benefit does not cover most people's rent' (48%).
- The top three statements that respondents disagreed with were: 'Benefits will cover all rent for a private rented property' (66%); 'Private landlords are cheaper than council rents' (60%); and 'Benefits always pay enough to cover all basic living expenses' (53%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'New benefit rules will put up the price of council rents' (53%); 'Benefit rules mean unemployed young adults have to house-share to age 35' (46%); and 'Top up benefits for low wages mean there is enough money to cover all basic living expenses' (30%).

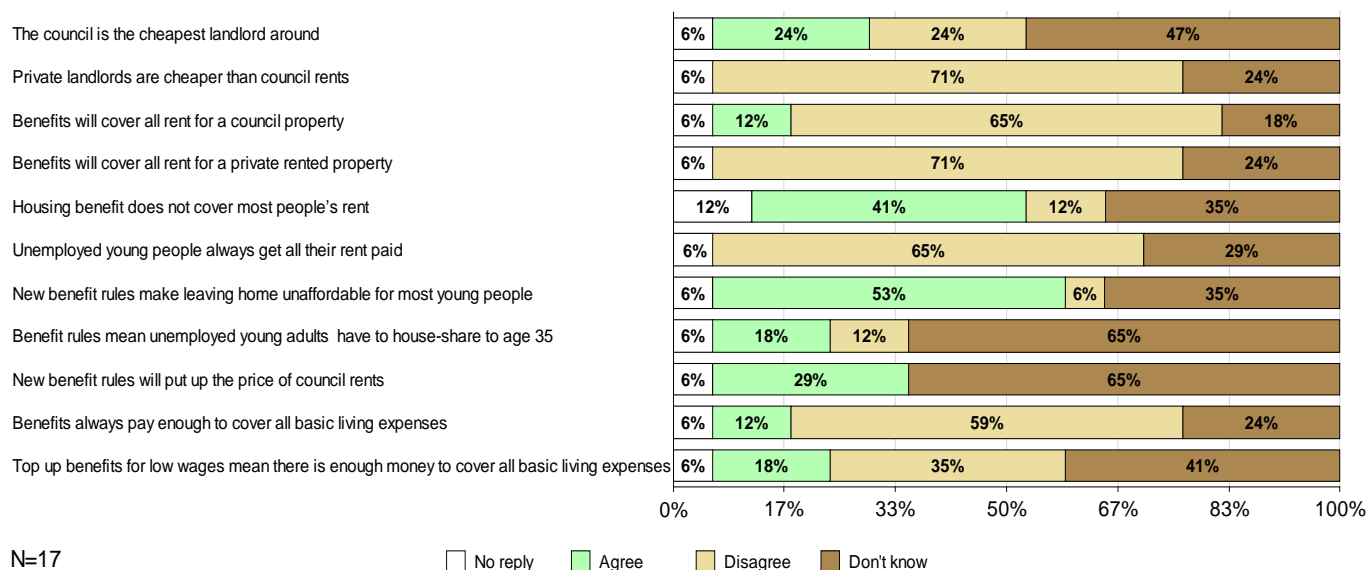
Figure 13a Young People's views about living costs? All Respondents



Young People in Foster/Residential placements (Figure 13b)

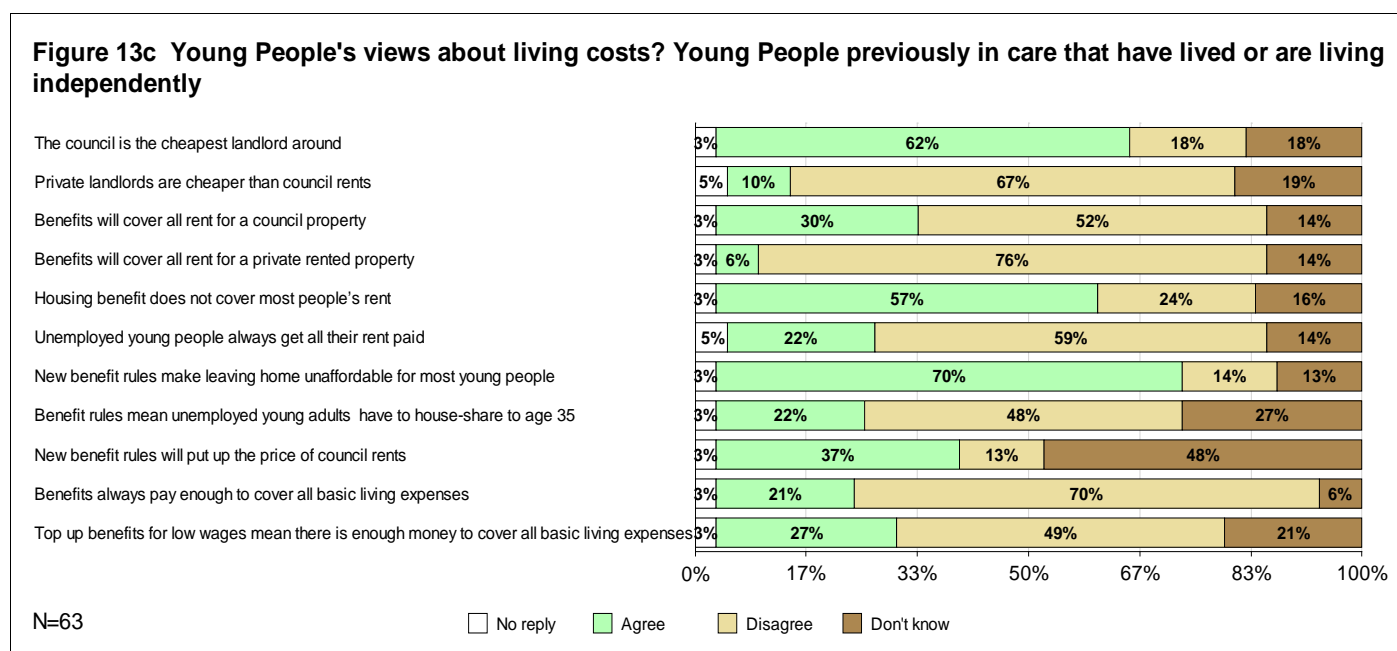
- On average one respondent (6%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements that respondents agreed with were: 'New benefit rules make leaving home unaffordable for most young people' (53%); 'Housing benefit does not cover most people's rent' (41%); and 'New benefit rules will put up the price of council rents' (29%).
- The top three statements that respondents disagreed with were: 'Benefits will cover all rent for a private rented property' (71%); 'Private landlords are cheaper than council rents' (71%); and 'Benefits always pay enough to cover all basic living expenses' (65%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'New benefit rules will put up the price of council rents' (65%); 'Benefit rules mean unemployed young adults have to house-share to age 35' (65%); and 'The council is the cheapest landlord around' (47%).

Figure 13b Young People's views about living costs? Young People in Foster/Residential Placements Only



Young people who have been in care but have lived or are living independently (Figure 13c)

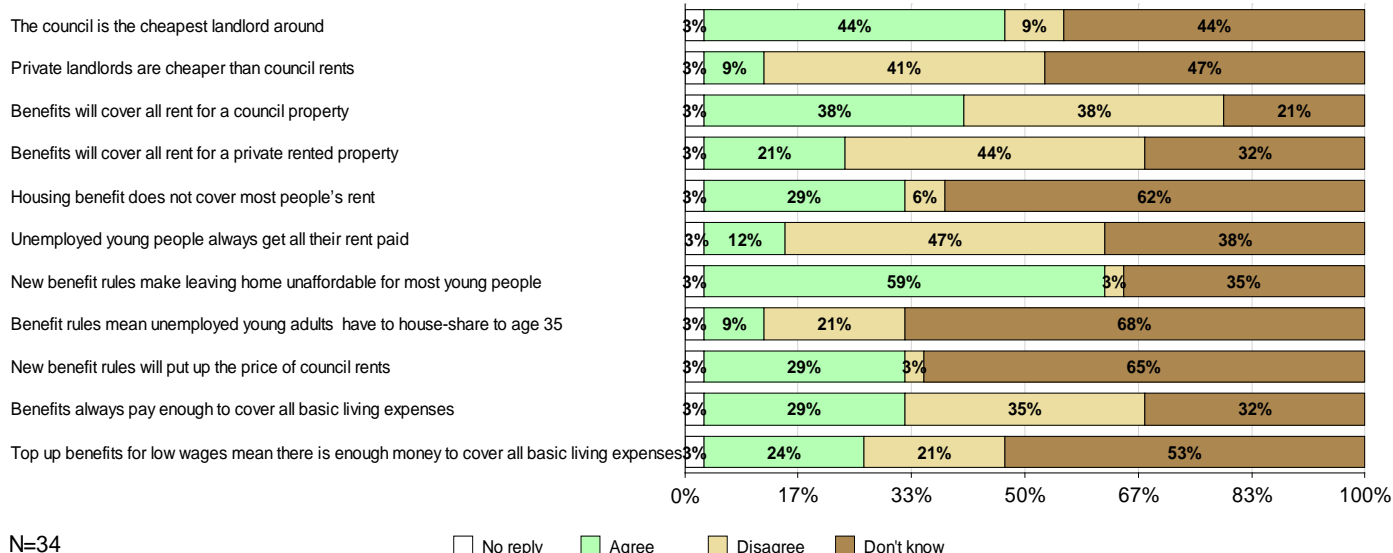
- On average two respondents (3%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements that respondents agreed with were: 'New benefit rules make leaving home unaffordable for most young people' (70%); 'The council is the cheapest landlord around' 62%; and 'Housing benefit does not cover most people's rent' (57%).
- The top three statements that respondents disagreed with were: 'Benefits will cover all rent for a private rented property' (76%); 'Benefits always pay enough to cover all basic living expenses' (70%); and 'Private landlords are cheaper than council rents' (67%);.
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'New benefit rules will put up the price of council rents' (48%); 'Benefit rules mean unemployed young adults have to house-share to age 35' (27%); and 'Top up benefits for low wages mean there is enough money to cover all basic living expenses' (21%).



Young people who have not been in care and live at home (Figure 13d)

- On average no respondents chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements that respondents agreed with were: 'New benefit rules make leaving home unaffordable for most young people' (59%); 'The council is the cheapest landlord around' (44%); and 'Benefits will cover all rent for a council property' (38%).
- The top three statements that respondents disagreed with were: 'Unemployed young people always get all their rent paid' (47%); 'Benefits will cover all rent for a private rented property' (44%); and 'Private landlords are cheaper than council rents' (41%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'Benefit rules mean unemployed young adults have to house-share to age 35' (68%); 'New benefit rules will put up the price of council rents' (65%); and 'Housing benefit does not cover most people's rent' (62%).

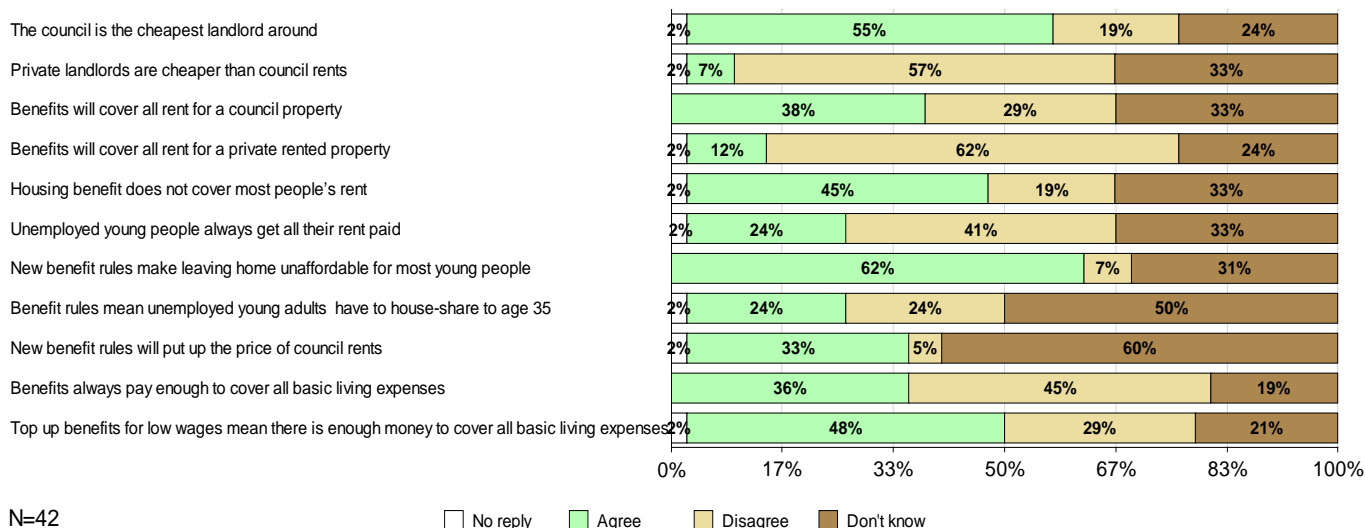
Figure 13d Young people's views on living costs? Young people who are not in care and living at home only



Young people who have not been in care and live independently (Figure 13e)

- On average one respondent (2%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements that respondents agreed with were: 'New benefit rules make leaving home unaffordable for most young people' (62%); 'The council is the cheapest landlord around' (55%); and 'Top up benefits for low wages mean there is enough money to cover all basic living expenses' (48%).
- The top three statements that respondents disagreed with were: 'Benefits will cover all rent for a private rented property' (62%); 'Private landlords are cheaper than council rents' (57%); and 'Benefits always pay enough to cover all basic living expenses' (45%).
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'New benefit rules will put up the price of council rents' (60%); 'Benefit rules mean unemployed young adults have to house-share to age 35' (50%); and jointly 'Private landlords are cheaper than council rents', 'Benefits will cover all rent for a council property', 'Housing benefit does not cover most people's rent' and 'Unemployed young people always get all their rent paid' (33% each).

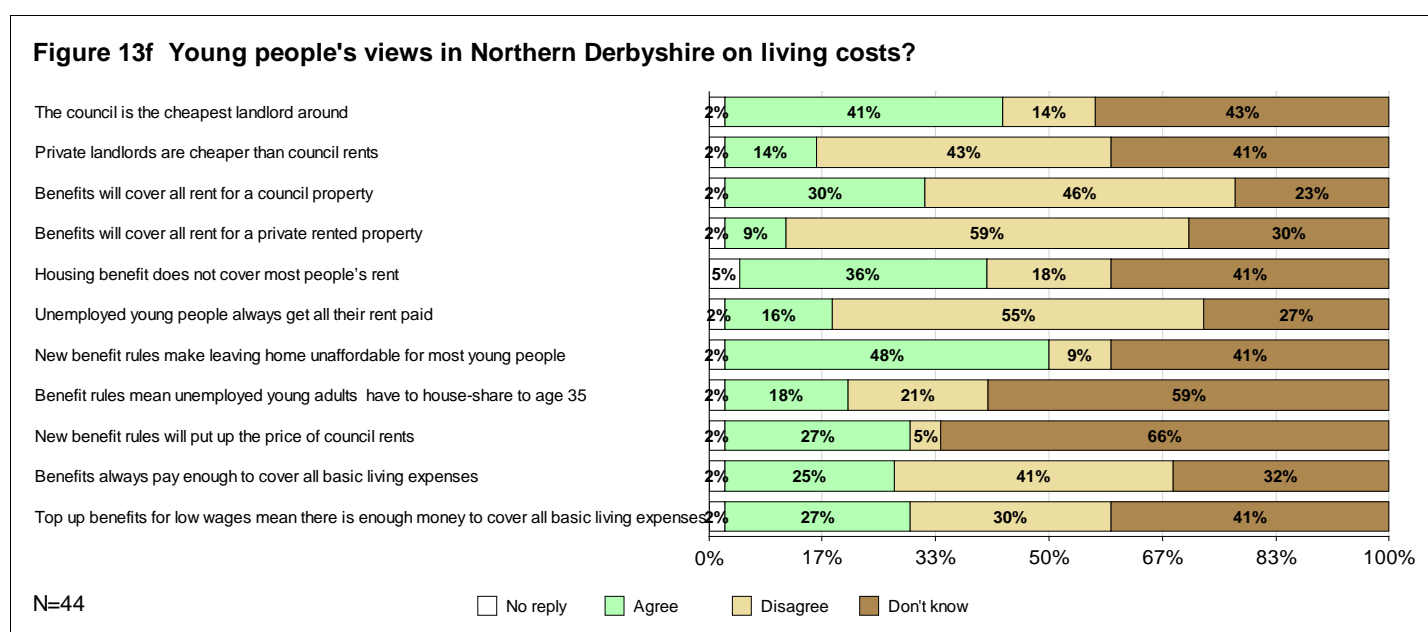
Figure 13e Young people's views on living costs? Young people who are not in care and living independently only



Young people aged under 19 and living in Northern Derbyshire (Figure 13f)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- On average one respondent from Northern Derbyshire (2%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements that respondents agreed with were: 'New benefit rules make leaving home unaffordable for most young people' (48%); 'The council is the cheapest landlord around' (41%); and 'Housing benefit does not cover most people's rent' (36%).
- The top three statements that respondents disagreed with were: 'Benefits will cover all rent for a private rented property' (59%); 'Unemployed young people always get all their rent paid' (55%); and 'Benefits will cover all rent for a council property' (46%)
- The top three statements young people answered as 'Don't know' were: 'New benefit rules will put up the price of council rents' (66%); 'Benefit rules mean unemployed young adults have to house-share to age 35' (59%); and 'The council is the cheapest landlord around' (43%).



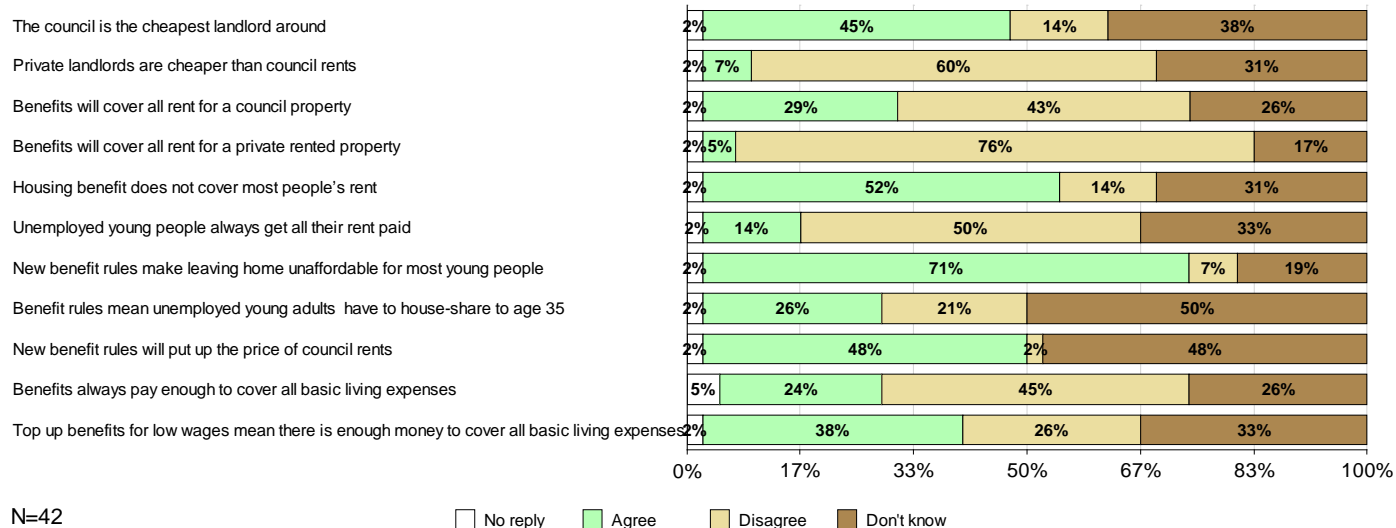
Young people aged under 19 and living in Southern Derbyshire (Figure 13g)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- On average one respondent from Southern Derbyshire (2%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements that respondents agreed with were: 'New benefit rules make leaving home unaffordable for most young people' (71%); 'Housing benefit does not cover most people's rent' (52%); and 'New benefit rules will put up the price of council rents' (48%).
- The top three statements that respondents disagreed with were: 'Benefits will cover all rent for a private rented property' (76%); 'Private landlords are cheaper than council rents' (60%); and 'Unemployed young people always get all their rent paid' (50%).

- The top three statements young people answered as 'don't know' were: 'Benefit rules mean unemployed young adults have to house-share to age 35' (50%), 'New benefit rules will put up the price of council rents' (48%); and 'The council is the cheapest landlord around' (38%).

Figure 13g Young people's views in Southern Derbyshire on living costs?



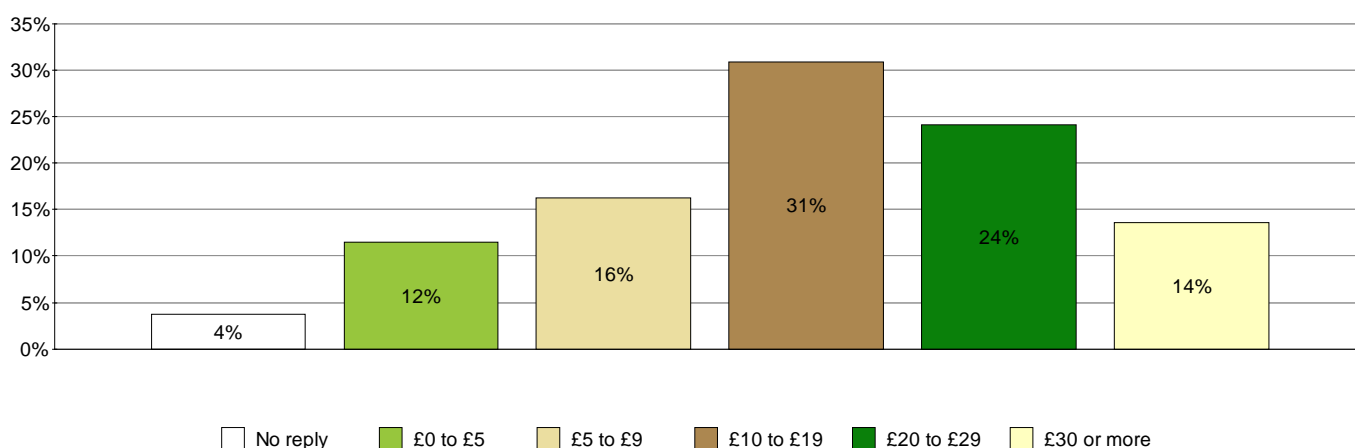
Question 14: Young people's views on how much money is left each week for people living independently once all bills are paid

Figure 14a to 14c shows a percentage breakdown of young people's views on disposable income for various different groups of respondents.

All Respondents (Figure 14a)

- For all respondents, 7 (4%) respondents chose not to answer this question.
- When asked how much money would be left each week after paying bills, 31% of respondents chose £10-£19, followed by 24% who chose £20-£29.
- Excluding no replys, the lowest proportion of responses to question 14 was for £0-£5 per week (12%).

Figure 14a Young people's views on how much money is left each week for young people living independently once all bills are paid.

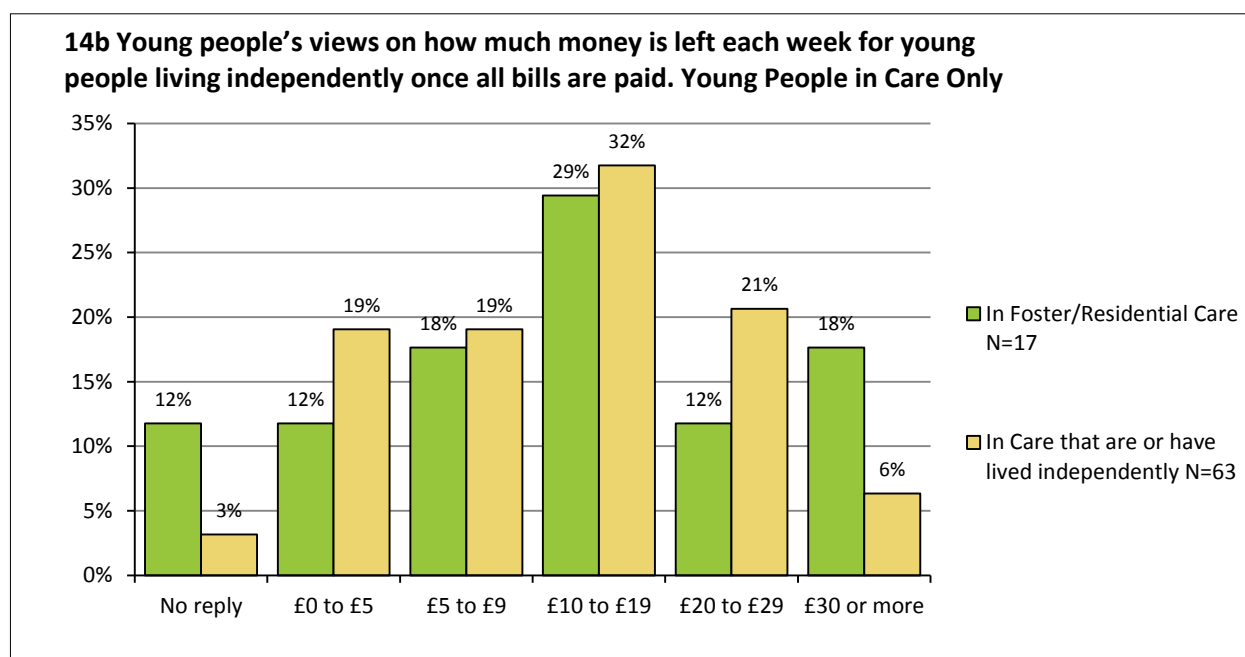


Young People in Foster/Residential Placements (Figure 14b)

- For young in Foster/Residential two respondents (12%) chose not to answer this question.
- Of the available responses, the highest percentage for money left over after bills were paid was £10-£19 per week (29%), followed by £5 to £9 (18%).
- Excluding no replies, the lowest proportion of responses to question 14 was for £0-£5 and £20 to £29 (12% each).

Young People in care who are living or have lived independently (Figure 14b)

- For those who were in care and have lived or are living independently two (3%) respondents chose not to answer this question.
- 32% of respondents felt £10-£19 per week would be left after bills were paid. The second highest percentage was £20-£29 per week (21%).
- Excluding no replies, the lowest percentage for money left after paying bills was for £30 or more (6%).



Young People not in care and living at home (Figure 14c)

- For those who were not in care and lived at home, one respondent (3%) chose not to answer this question.
- For this group, the highest percentage for money left each week after bills were paid was £10-£19 (32%), followed by £20-£29 (29%).
- Excluding 'no replies', the lowest percentage was £5-£9 (6%).

Young People not in care and living independently (Figure 14c)

- For those who were not in care and living independently, no respondents chose not to answer this question.
- For this group, the highest percentages were for £10 to £19 and £20 to £29 (30% each).
- Excluding 'no replies', the lowest percentage was for £0-£5 (9%).

14c Young people's views on how much money is left each week for young people living independently once all bills are paid. Young People not in Care Only



Young People aged under 19 and living in Northern and Southern Derbyshire (Figure 14d)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- For both Northern and Southern 98% of respondents chose to answer this question.
- In Northern Derbyshire, when asked how much money per week would be left after paying bills, 34% of respondents chose £10 to £19, and 27% chose £20 to £29. Similarly in Southern Derbyshire, 29% of respondents chose £10 to £19, and 21% chose £20 to £29.
- In Northern Derbyshire, excluding no replies, the lowest percentage was for £5 to £9 (7%). In Southern Derbyshire, the lowest figure was 12% who felt £0 to £5 per week would be left over.
- In Northern Derbyshire, 16% of respondents felt that after bills were paid young people would have £30 or more to spend whereas in Southern Derbyshire this was just 19%.

14d Young people's views in Northern and Southern Derbyshire on how much money is left each week for young people living independently once all bills are paid.



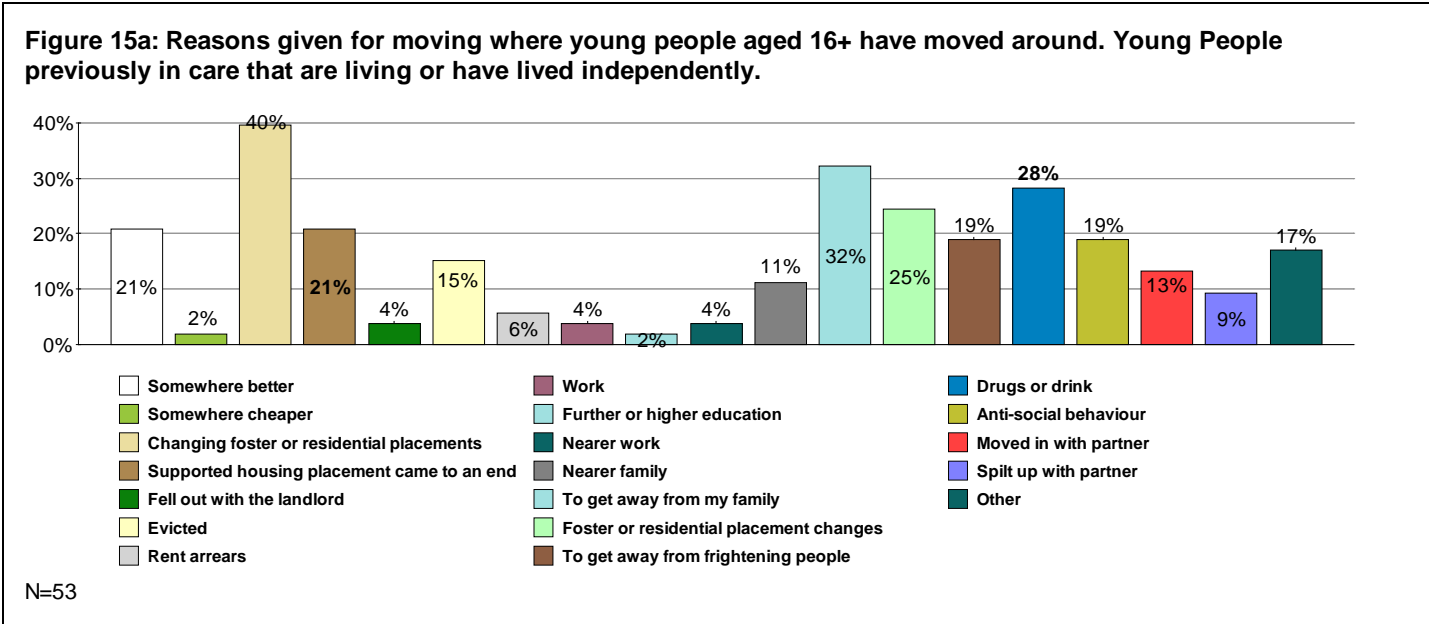
Question 15: The reasons young people living independently gave for moving around from age 16 or older

Based on question 15, figures 15a to 15d show the reasons respondents gave for moving around aged 16+.

The reader should note that respondents could choose more than one category for this question. Because of this the total percentage of responses in figures 15a to 15d will exceed 100%.

Young People in care that are living or have lived independently (Figure 15a)

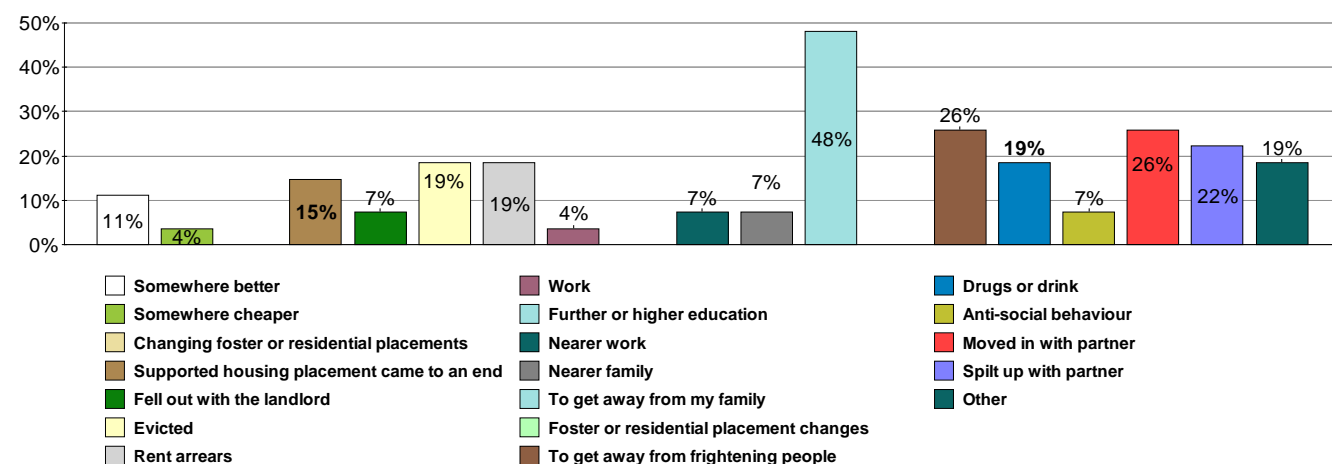
- For all young people in care that are living or have lived independently 53 (84%) respondents chose to answer this question.
- For young people in care that are living or have lived independently the most common reasons for moving were ‘Changing foster or residential placements’ (40%), ‘To get away from my family’ (32%) and ‘Drugs or drink’ (28%).
- For young people in this group, the three least common responses were: ‘Somewhere cheaper’ and ‘Further or higher education’ (2% each) and ‘Fell out with the landlord’ and ‘Work’ (4% each).



Young People not in care and living independently (Figure 15b)

- 27 (64%) respondents in this group chose to answer this question.
- For this group, the most common reasons for moving were ‘To get away from my family’ (48%), and jointly ‘Moved in with partner’ and ‘To get away from frightening people’ (26% each).
- Excluding 0% categories, the least common responses were: ‘Somewhere cheaper’ and ‘Work’ (4% each).

Figure 15b: Reasons given for moving where young people aged 16+ have moved around. Young people who have not been in care and are living independently only.



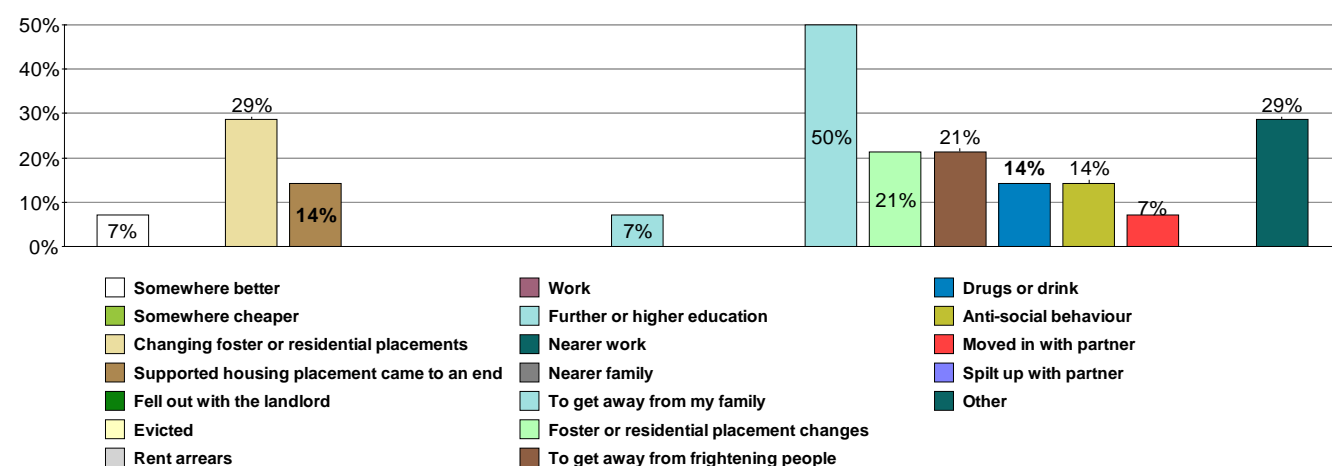
N=27

Young People under 19 and living independently in Northern Derbyshire (Figure 15c)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- 14 (61%) respondents in this group chose to answer this question.
- For this group, the most common reasons for moving were 'To get away from my family' (50%), and jointly 'Changing Foster/Residential placements' and 'Other' (29% each).
- Excluding 0% categories, the three least common responses for this group were: 'Somewhere better', 'Further or higher education' and 'Moved in with partner' (7% each).

Figure 15c: Reasons given for moving where young people aged 16+ have moved around. Young People in Northern Derbyshire

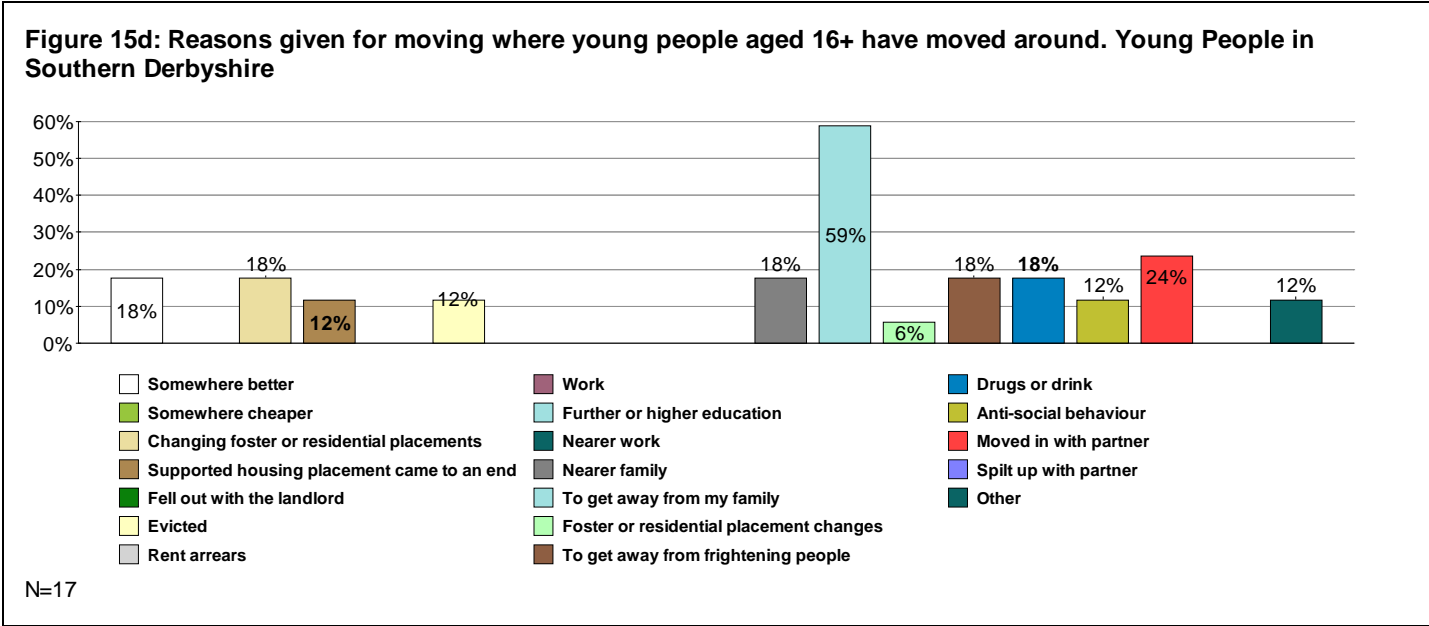


N=14

Young People under 19 and living independently in Southern Derbyshire (Figure 15d)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- 17 (68%) respondents in this group chose to answer this question.
- For this group, the most common reasons for moving were ‘To get away from my family’ (59%), ‘Moved in with partner (24%), and jointly ‘Somewhere better’, ‘Changing Residential placements’, ‘Nearer family’, ‘to get away from frightening people’, and ‘Drink and drugs’ (18% each).
- Excluding 0% categories, all remaining categories listed on the chart represented 12% of those responding to this question.



Across all respondents more detailed comments on the ‘Other’ reason for moving are shown in table 5.

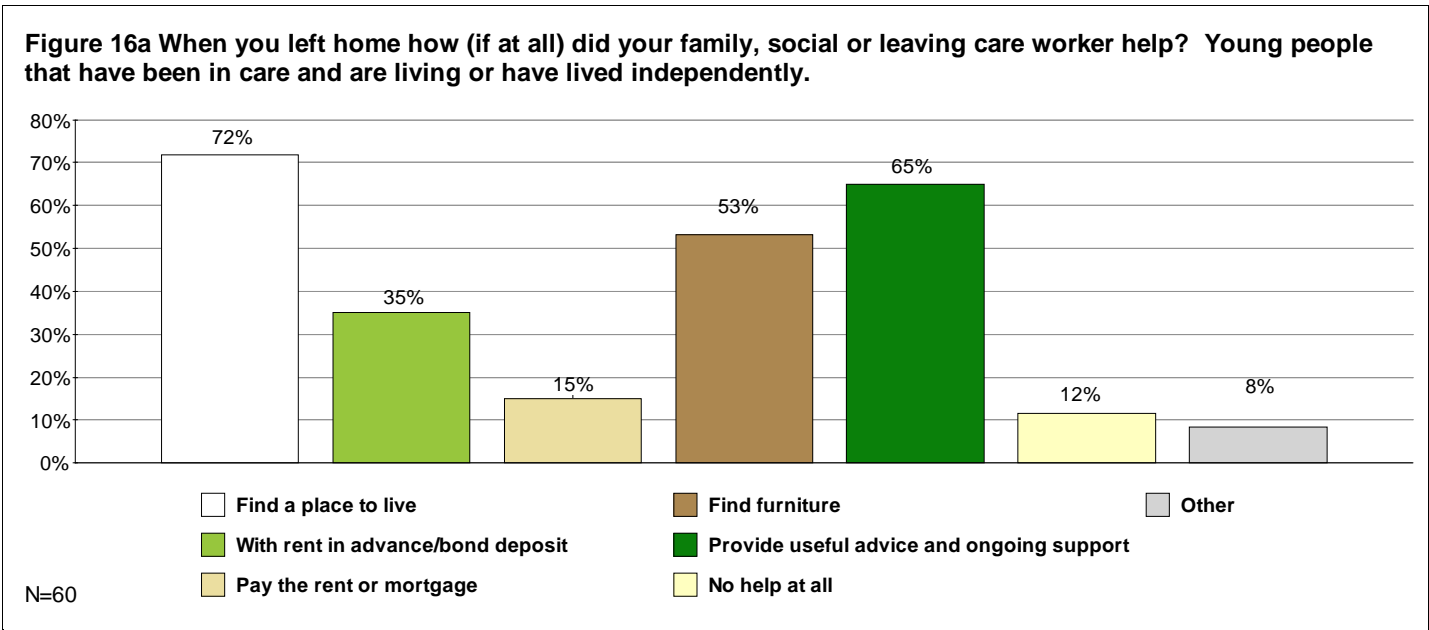
Table 5: Other reasons giving for moving around
Put into care from being kicked out
One residential placement
Arrested went to prison being in prison they move me around no questions asked
Independent living
Mum asked me to leave
P3 property
Break down in relations
Living independently
Client said she was too gobbie
Freed domestic violence / abuse
Nearer college
Asked to leave mums home
none apply
Wasn't working with foster parents

Question 16: Help provided to young people by family or social and leaving care workers when leaving home/foster/residential placements

The reader should note that respondents could choose more than one category for this question. Because of this the total percentage of responses in figures 16a to 16c will exceed 100%.

Young People in care that have lived or are living independently (Figure 16a)

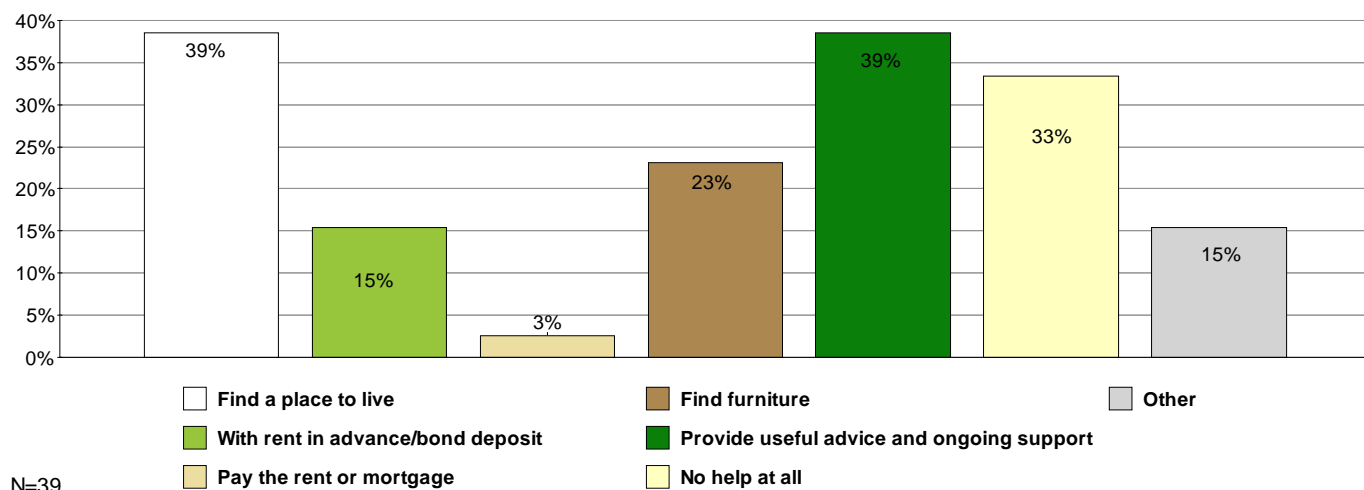
- For this group of young people, 60 (95%) respondents chose to answer this question.
- For young people in this group, the most common responses to question 16 were ‘Find a place to live’ (72%), ‘Provide useful advice and ongoing support’ (65%) and ‘Find furniture’ (53% each).
- For this group, 12% of respondents chose the option ‘No help at all’ (12%).



Young People not in care and living independently (Figure 16b)

- For this group of young people, 39 (93%) respondents chose to answer this question.
- For young people in this group, the most common responses to question 16 were ‘Provide useful advice and ongoing support ‘ and ‘Find a place to live (39% each), ‘No help at all’ (33%), and ‘Find furniture’ (23%).
- For this group, the lowest percentage from the categories available was ‘Pay the rent or mortgage’ (3%).

Figure 16b When you left home how did your family, social or leaving care worker help you? Young people who have not been in care and are living independently only.

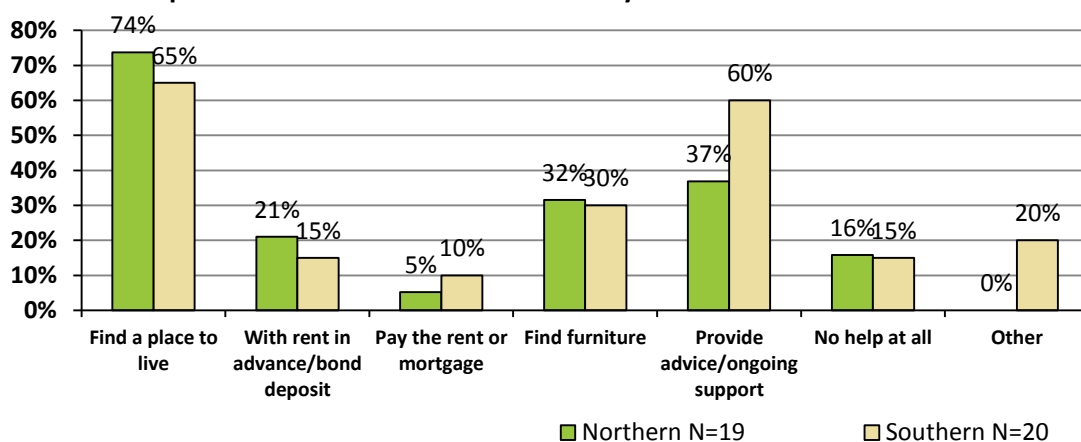


Young People aged under 19 and living in Northern and Southern Derbyshire (Figure 16c)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- For this group of young people, 83% of respondents in Northern Derbyshire and 80% in Southern Derbyshire chose to answer this question.
- For young people in Northern Derbyshire, the most common answers to this question were 'Find a place to live' (74%) and 'Provide ongoing advice/support' (37%).
- For Northern Derbyshire, the most common answers to this question were 'Find a place to live' (65%) and 'Provide ongoing advice/support' (60%).
- In Northern and Southern Derbyshire, the least common responses were 'Pay the rent/mortgage' (respectively 5% and 10%).

Figure 16c When you left home how did your family, social or leaving care worker help you? Results split into Northern and Southern Derbyshire



Most respondents who ticked the other box provided further detail. This is shown in table 6

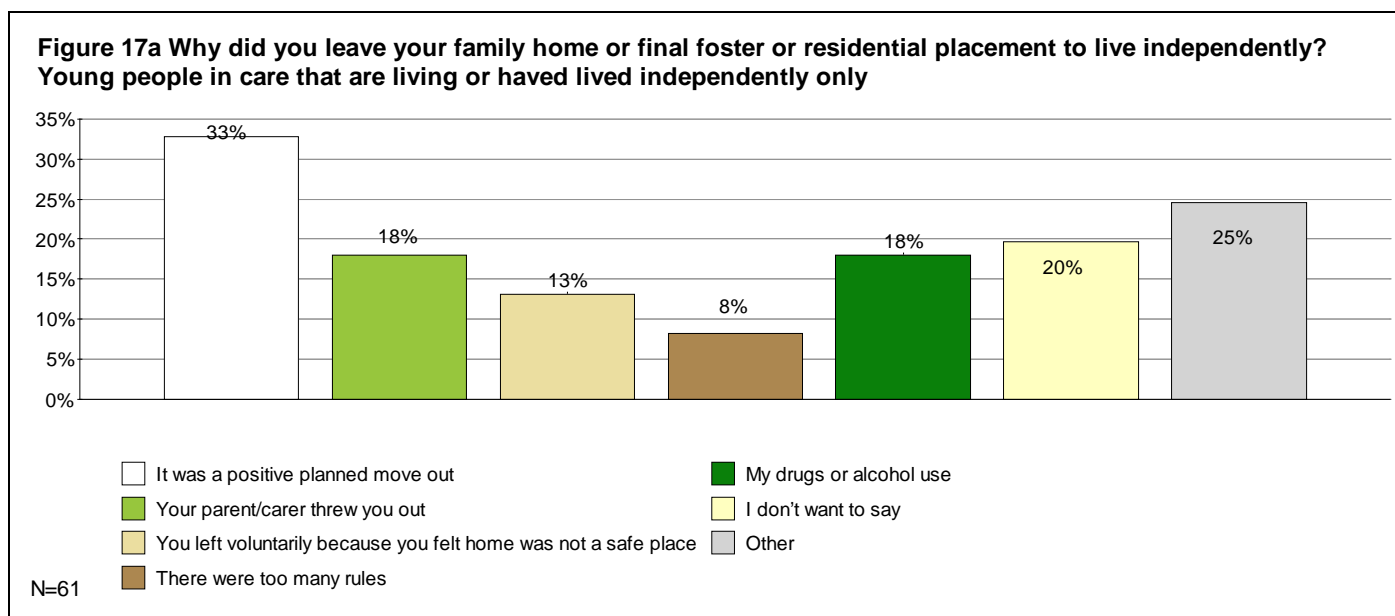
Table 6: Other Help
Yes, my step sister has let me stay with her temporarily.
Not happened yet
Was passed on by the school
Transport costs
Everything
Provided food and catering when asked
Gave me stuff for flat
Supported by adullam ha for the above
Not really ended up going into supported housing on 2 occasions as private rented ac didn't work out
Went to friends house
Erewash borough council helped me find somewhere to live
Don't know
Council moved me into hostel.
Not left foster placement yet.
Social worker got a placement for 2 weeks with a friend until we went back to friend's parent's house

Question 17: Reasons young people gave for living independently

The reader should note that respondents could choose more than one category for this question. Because of this the total percentage of responses in figure 17a to 17c will exceed 100%.

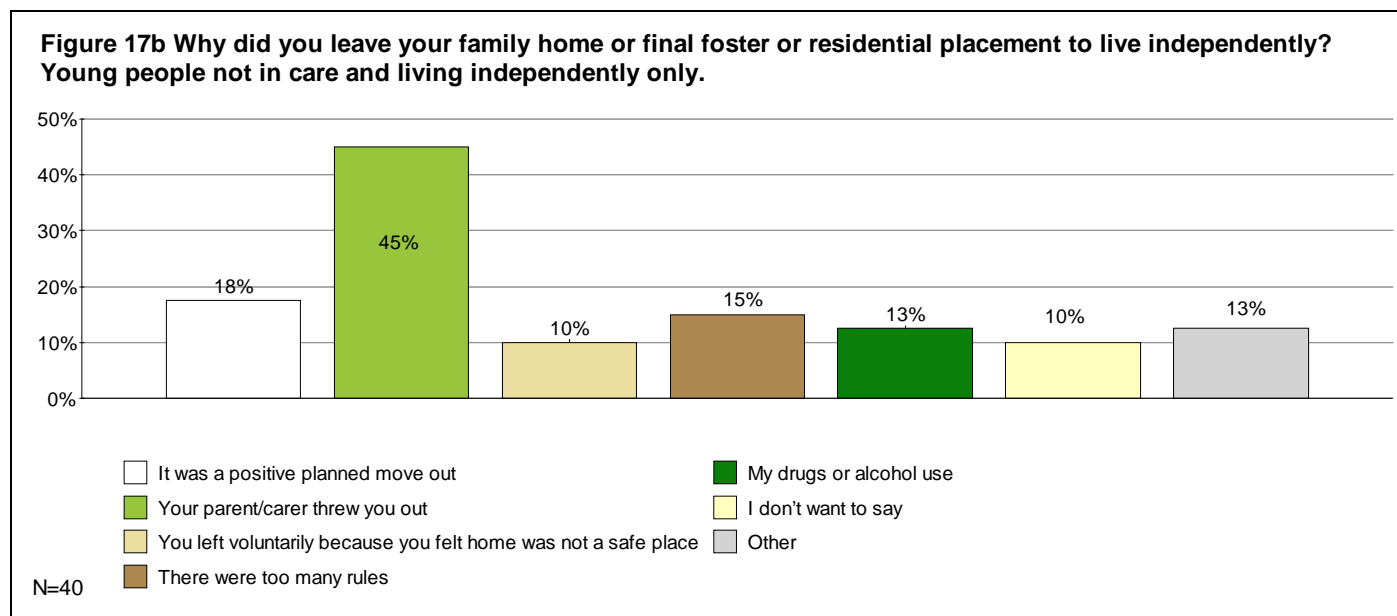
Young people in care that are living or have lived independently (Figure 17a)

- For all respondents in this group, 61 (97%) respondents chose to answer this question.
- For young people in care that have lived or are living independently the most frequent chosen categories were: 'It was a positive planned move out' (33%), 'Other' comments (25%) and 'I don't want to say' (20%).
- For young people in this group the least common response was 'There were too many rules' (8%).



Young people not in care that are living independently (Figure 17b)

- For all respondents in this group, 40 (95%) respondents chose to answer this question.
- For young people in this group the most common responses were: 'Your parent/carer threw you out' (45%), 'It was a positive planned move out' (18%), and 'There were too many rules' (15%).
- For young people in this group the least common response was 'You left voluntarily because you home was not a safe place' with 'I don't want to say' (10% each).

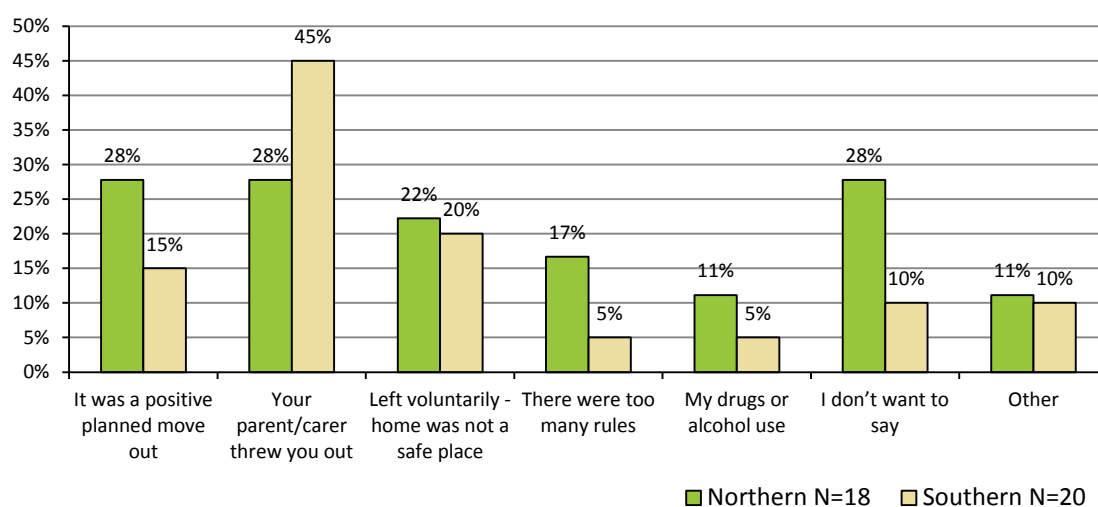


Young People aged under 19 and living in Northern and Southern Derbyshire (Figure 17c)

The figures need to be treated with some caution because there are marked differences in the rates per 10,000 of the population that responded to the survey (see section 21) and because only 89.5% of respondents provided enough geographical information to judge whether they lived in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.

- In Northern Derbyshire 78% of respondents answered this question whilst in Southern Derbyshire this was 80% of respondents.
- In Northern Derbyshire the most common responses were: 'It was a positive planned move out', 'Your parent/carer threw you out', and 'I don't want to say' (28% each). In Southern Derbyshire the most common answers were 'Your parent/carer threw you out' (45%) and 'Left voluntarily - home was not a safe place' (20%).
- In Northern Derbyshire the least common answers were 'My drugs or alcohol use' and 'Other' (11% each). In Southern Derbyshire the least common responses were 'There were too many rules' and 'My drugs or alcohol use' (5% each).

Figure 17c Why did you leave your family home or final foster or residential placement to live independently? Responses in Northern and Southern Derbyshire



Across all respondents, some young people provided further detail if they chose the 'Other' option. This is shown in table 7

Table 7: Other reasons given for living independently	Count
Arguments	2
Breakdown in r/ship with partner	1
Breakdown in relationship with parent/parents	4
Came from unstable country where it was not safe	2
Didn't want to move with partner because of apprenticeship	1
Evicted for drugs violence	1
Fighting	1
Got an apprenticeship	1
Grandparents died within a week of each other	1
Had 2 children	1
Not enough space	2
Not living independently yet	1
Pregnant/had baby	4
Problems with disability	1
Social worker took me into care	1
To go to university	1
Wasn't getting on well	1
Went to prison	1
Grand Total	27

Analysis of how often Young People change address

Young People that have never been in Care (Table 8)

Table 8 gives a breakdown of how often young people that have never been in care have moved based on data from question 11. Respondents have been grouped into those that answered just once, those that answered 2 to 3 times (suggesting they have moved multiple times), and those that answered four or more times, with a breakdown of places

lived in for each of these categories. Cells highlighted in green show particularly high percentages for each of the columns.

- Of the 81 young people in this group, 79 young people (97.5%) responded to question 11.
- 46 people (57% of the 81 respondents) chose just one option from the list of places/people in question 11. Of these places/people, the highest percentage of responses was for 'With my parents/carers/relatives' (89%).
- 24 young people (30% of the 81 respondents) lived in two to three places between ages 16 and 25. Of these young people, 92% were living with 'Parents/carers/relatives', 46% selected 'Sofa surfing' and 25% chose the 'Other' category.
- Nine young people (11% of the 81 respondents) lived in four or more places between ages 16 and 25. Of these young people, 67% lived with 'Parents/carers/relatives', 'Shared with a partner' and lived in 'Supported Accommodation', and 100% selected 'Sofa surfing'.
- Overall 33 young people (41% of the 81 respondents) lived in more than one place between ages 16 and 25. Of these young people, 85% lived with 'Parents/carers/relatives', 61% selected 'Sofa surfing' and 42% lived in 'Supported Accommodation'.

Table 8: Number of Responses to the Question 'Where have you lived' for Young People who have never been in care

Where have you lived between age 16 and 25?	Total	No Reply	Frequency of responses for each category							
			Once		2-3		4 or more		Total no living in more than one place	
			No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
No Reply	2	2	-		-		-		-	
With my parents/carers/relatives	69	-	41	89%	22	92%	6	67%	28	85%
Foster or residential care	-	-	-		-		0		0	
House shared with friends	7	-	-		2	8%	5	56%	7	21%
Shared with a partner	9	-	-		3	13%	6	67%	9	27%
Rented bedroom in someone else's house	4	-	-		-		4	44%	4	12%
A one bedroom council property	5	-	-		2	8%	3	33%	5	15%
A one bedroom private rented property	4	-	-		2	8%	2	22%	4	12%
Homeless hostel	5	-	1	2%	2	8%	2	22%	4	12%
Supported accommodation	15	-	1	2%	8	33%	6	67%	14	42%
Youth offending institution/prison	2	-	-		-		2	22%	2	6%
A psychiatric ward	2	-	-		-		2	22%	2	6%
Sofa surfing	22	-	2	4%	11	46%	9	100%	20	61%
On the street	4	-	-		1	4%	3	33%	4	12%
Other	9	-	1	2%	6	25%	2	22%	8	24%
Grand Totals	81	2	46		24		9		33	

Young People that have been in care (Table 9)

Table 9 gives a breakdown of how often young people that have been in care have moved based on data from question 11. Respondents have been grouped into those that answered just once, those that answered 2 to 3 times (suggesting they have moved multiple times), and those that answered four or more times, with a breakdown of places lived in for each of these categories. Cells highlighted in green show particularly high percentages for each of the columns.

- Of the 98 young people in this group, 94 young people (96%) responded to question 11.
- 22 people (22% of the 98 respondents) answered once from the list of places/people in question 11 suggesting that they moved just once. Of these categories, the highest percentage selected 'Foster/Residential care' (64%).
- 38 young people (39% of the 98 respondents) lived in two to three places between ages 16 and 25. Of these young people, 68% were living in 'Foster/Residential care', and 55% each were living with 'Parents/Carers/relatives' and in 'Supported accommodation'.
- 34 young people (35% of the 98 respondents) lived in four or more places between ages 16 and 25. Of these young people, 85% lived in 'Supported Accommodation', 68% indicated they had 'Sofa surfed' and 65% lived with 'Parents /carers/relatives'.
- Overall 72 young people (73% of the 98 respondents) lived in more than one place between ages 16 and 25. Of these young people, 69% had lived in 'Supported Accommodation', 65% had lived in 'Foster/Residential care', and 60% had lived with 'Parents/carers/relatives'.

Table 9: Number of Responses to the Question 'Where have you lived' for Young People that have been in Care

Where have you lived between age 16 and 25?	Total	No Reply	Frequency of responses for each category							
			Once		2-3		4 or more		Total no living in more than one place	
			No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
No Reply	4	4	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
With my parents/carers/relatives	46	0	3	14%	21	55%	22	65%	43	60%
Foster or residential care	61	0	14	64%	26	68%	21	62%	47	65%
House shared with friends	16	0	0	0%	1	3%	15	44%	16	22%
Shared with a partner	16	0	2	9%	6	16%	8	24%	14	19%
Rented bedroom in someone else's house	6	0	0	0%	2	5%	4	12%	6	8%
A one bedroom council property	15	0	0	0%	1	3%	14	41%	15	21%
A one bedroom private rented property	12	0	0	0%	4	11%	8	24%	12	17%
Homeless hostel	13	0	0	0%	3	8%	10	29%	13	18%
Supported accommodation	53	0	3	14%	21	55%	29	85%	50	69%
Youth offending institution/prison	5	0	0	0%	1	3%	4	12%	5	7%
A psychiatric ward	2	0	0	0%	0	0%	2	6%	2	3%
Sofa surfing	25	0	0	0%	2	5%	23	68%	25	35%
On the street	13	0	0	0%	1	3%	12	35%	13	18%
Other	9	0	0	0%	5	13%	4	12%	9	13%
Grand Totals	98	4	22		38		34		72	

Question 18: Gender Analysis

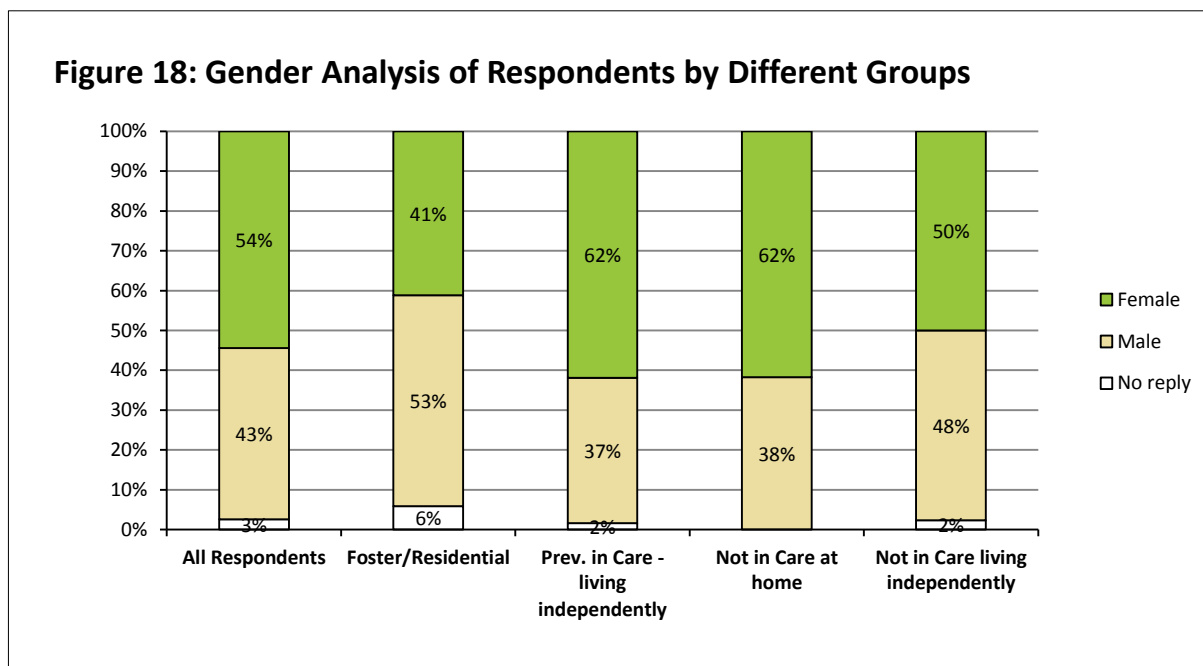


Figure 18 displays a breakdown by gender of survey respondents, split into various categories.

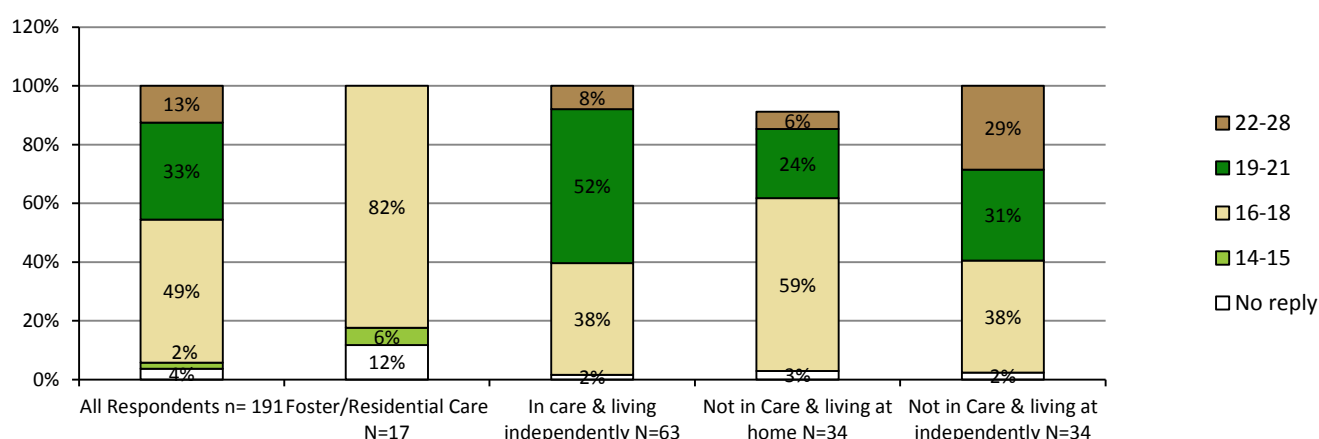
- For all respondents, 54% of them were female and 43% male.
- Looking at young people in care, for those in Foster/Residential care the gender breakdown was 41% female and 53% male. For those who had been in care and were living independently this was reversed with a gender split of 62% female and 37% male.
- For young people not in care and living at home the gender split was 62% female, 38% male. For young people who had not been in care and were living independently there was a relatively even split with 50% of respondents female and 48% male.

Question 19: Age Analysis

Figure 19 shows an analysis of the responses by age ranges.

- For most groups, the highest percentage of respondents were in the '16-18' age group. The exception to this was the 'In care and living independently' group, where the highest proportion of respondents (52%) were aged 19-21.
- The lowest proportion of respondents by age (after excluding no replies) for all groups were in the '14-15' age group.
- For most groups, around 2% of respondents chose not to answer the question on their age. The exception to this was the Foster/Residential placements group of young people where 12% chose not to reply.

Figure 19: Age Breakdown for different groups of young people



Questions 20 and 21: Geographical Analysis

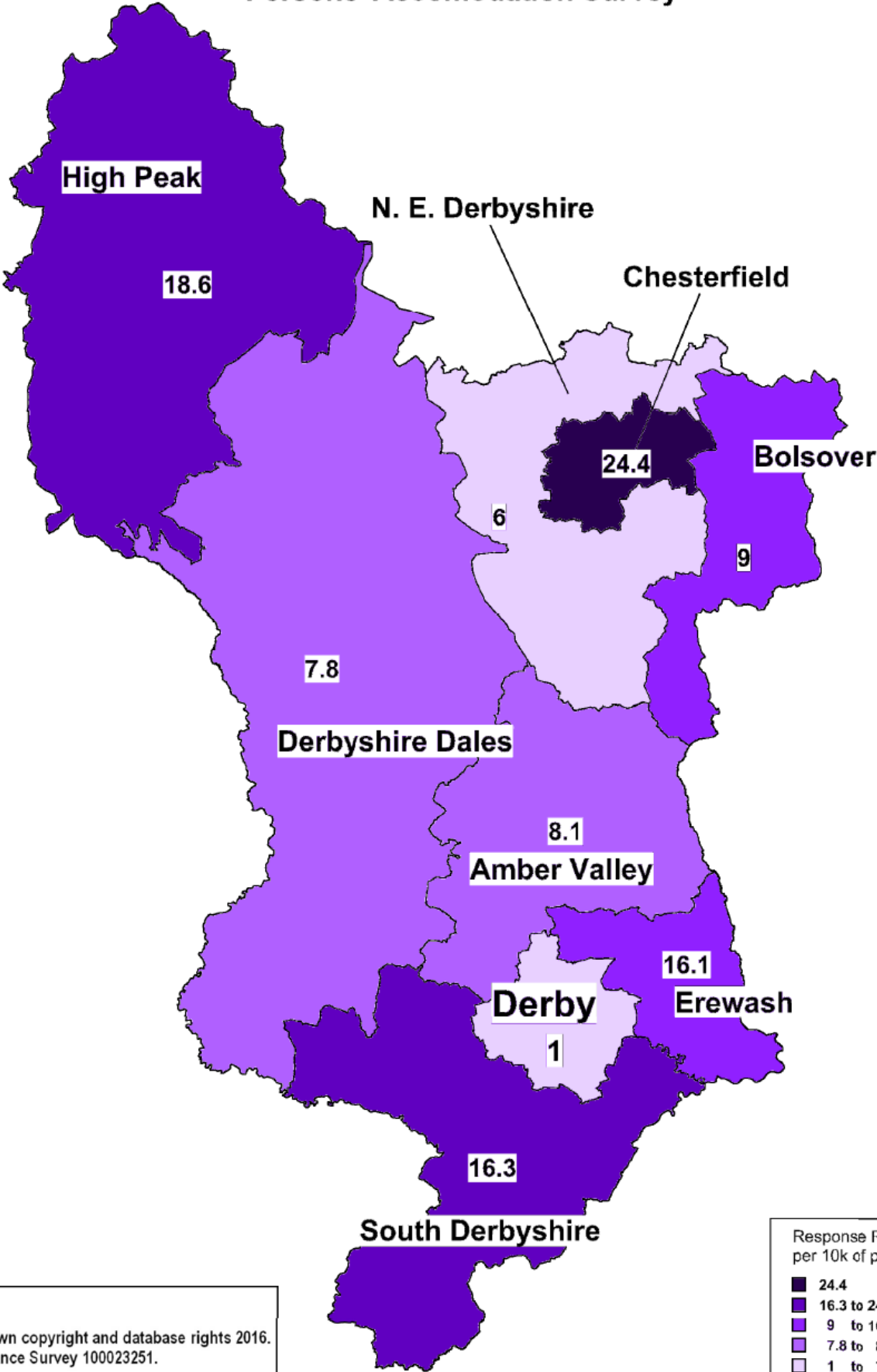
- Questions 20 and 21 provide geographical information in the form of postcode data and the town/village where each respondent lives.
- Based on postcode data, it was possible to map 132 (69%) of the 191 survey respondents. The data from these postcodes was then matched to districts.
- District level response rates have been calculated per 10,000 of the 15-25 year old population which allows response rates per district to be more accurately compared because allowance has been made for the size of the population within each district.
- Figure 20 shows district levels responses using a thematic map with darker shading where response rates are higher and lighter shading where response rates were lower.
- The map shows that the highest response rate was in Chesterfield (24.1 per 10,000 of the population) and lowest in Derby (1 response per 10,000 of the population, followed by North East Derbyshire (6 per 10,000 of the population).
- See also the Northern/Southern analysis for questions 1 to 17.

Table 10: Northern/Southern Derbyshire Analysis for Respondents based on Postcode and/or Home town/village

Respondents	No	%
No reply/unable to match	20	10.5%
Northern	89	46.6%
Southern	82	42.9%
Total	191	100.0%

- Table 10 shows the split in respondents based on whether respondents were living in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.
- 10.5% of respondents chose to respond to either question 20 or question 21.
- Of the remaining 89.5%, slightly more young people responded from Northern Derbyshire 46.6% than Southern Derbyshire (42.9%).

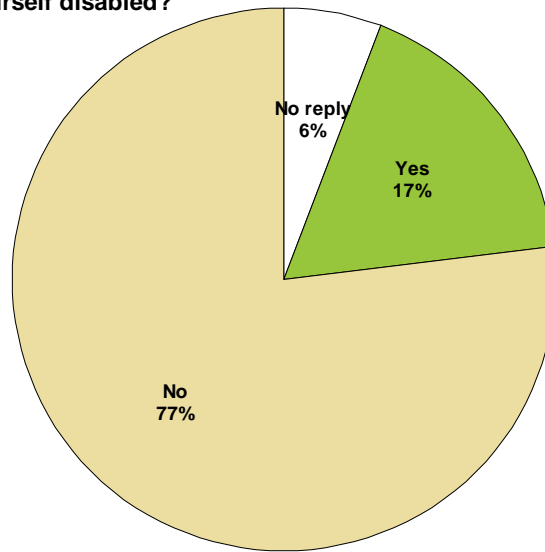
Figure 20: Response Rates for Young People Aged 15-25 to the 2016 Young Persons' Accomodation Survey



© Crown copyright and database rights 2016.
Ordnance Survey 100023251.

Questions 22 and 23: Disability Analysis

Figure 21 Do you consider yourself disabled?



- Figure 21 shows that most respondents did not consider themselves disabled (77)
- However, 33 (17%) respondents did answer yes to this question.
- Table 11 provides information on the 27 respondents who completed question 23, where they were asked for more detail on what their disabilities were. Note, respondents could choose more than one disability so percentages and numbers will exceed 100%/the total number of respondents that answered the question.
- Table 11 shows that the categories 'Other' (59.3%) and 'a learning disability' (51.9%) were the most common disabilities whilst disabilities affecting vision (7.4%) were the least common.
- Table 11a shows further details for those who chose 'Other' for question 23.

Table 11: More detailed information on disabilities for those who answered yes

If you do consider yourself disabled, what type of disability do you have?	No	%
Disability affecting mobility	3	11.1%
Disability affecting hearing	3	11.1%
Disability affecting vision	2	7.4%
A learning disability	14	51.9%
Other	16	59.3%
Totals	27	

Table 11a: Additional Details of Disability for those choosing other when answering question 23

Other	No
I have a condition	1
ADHD, Anger Problems	1
Mental Health	10
Epilepsy, Difficulty Retaining Information	1
Asbergers Syndrome	1
Autism, OCD, Memory Problems, Learning Disability, Anger Problems, Mental Health Issues.	1
Total	15

Question 24: Ethnicity Analysis

- Table 10 shows that most people that responded to the survey (83.2%) considered their ethnic group to be White (83.2%)
- The second highest percentage (9.9%) was those who chose not respond to this question.
- Less than 7% of young people responding to this survey chose an ethnic group other than White.

Table 12: Ethnicity Analysis

What is your ethnic group?	No	%
No reply	19	9.9%
White	159	83.2%
Mixed	8	4.2%
Other	5	2.6%
Total	191	100.0%

Section B: Housing/Accommodation Survey – the views of Parents/Carers of 15 to 25 Year Olds

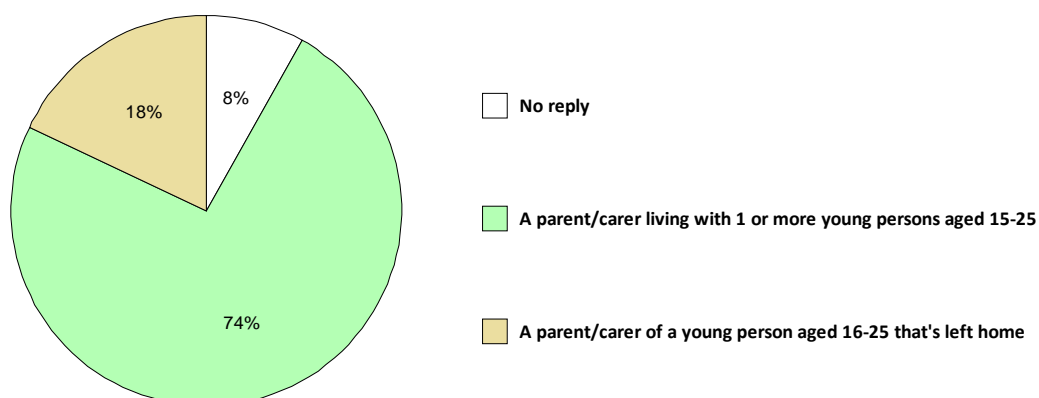
General information on this survey:

- The purpose of this survey was to contribute to the underpinning of local knowledge required to inform Derbyshire's development of a Positive Housing Pathway for its young residents.
- The survey was targeted at parents/carers of vulnerable to homeless young people with relatively high levels of social care needs aged 15 to 25, and was intended to complement the information gathered from the separate young persons' accommodation choices survey (see section A).
- Between 6th June and 13th July 2016, 61 parents/carers completed mainly paper questionnaires (see appendix 2 for a copy of this questionnaire) relating to housing/accommodation issues for young people. This is 29.3% of the 208 parents/carers targeted by the survey.
- Although the overall numbers were not as high as those for young people, large enough numbers of parents/carers responded to enable us to generate some useful insights into parents/carers' views of housing/accommodation issues and how they may impact on young people.
- To help the reader assess how useful the data is likely to be for each question, the analysis will show the percentage and/or number that chose not to answer a particular question. The exceptions to this are where it was not intended that all respondents answer a question, for examples questions 7 and 8 which ask people to answer these questions, respectively whilst at home or in foster/residential care, or having left home/foster/residential care. For these types of questions the analysis is restricted to just those respondents that answered the question.
- All percentages in this report have been rounded to the nearest whole percentage point so that total percentages may exceed 100%.

Question 1: Analysis of Parents/Carers with or without young people living at home

- 74% of parents/carers had young people living at home with them.
- 18% of parents/carers had children aged 16-25 that had left home.

Figure 22: The Breakdown between parent/carers with young people living at home and those with young people living away

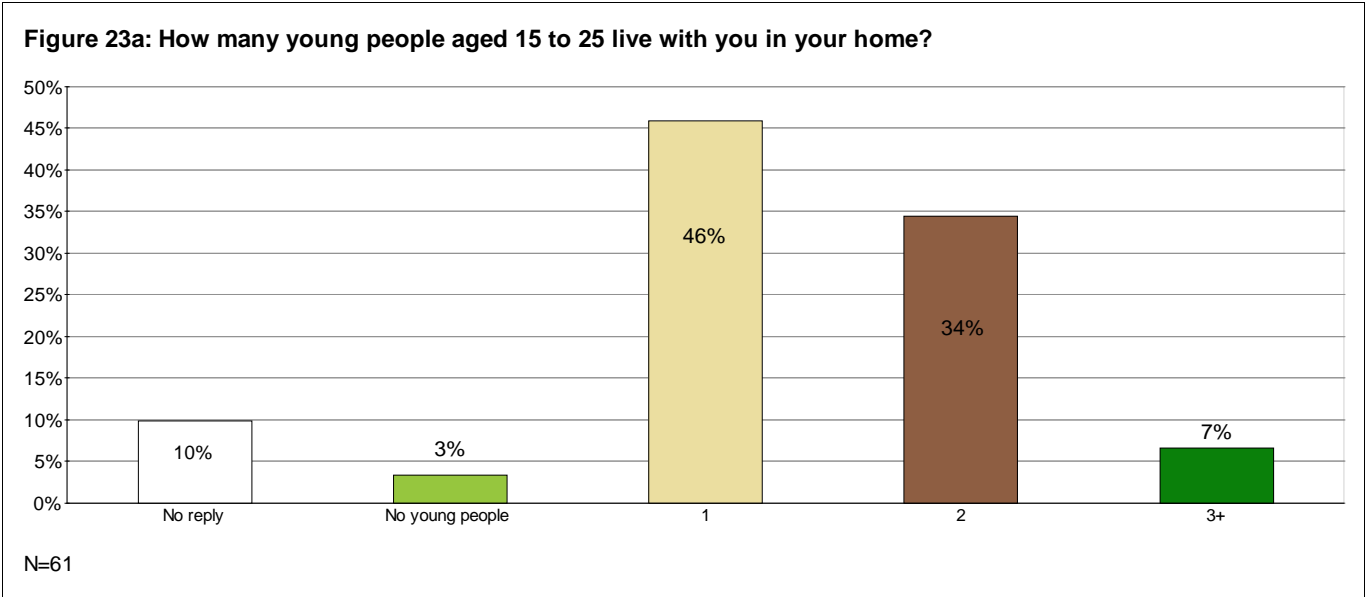


N=61

Question 2: Analysis of the number of young people living with parents/carers in their home

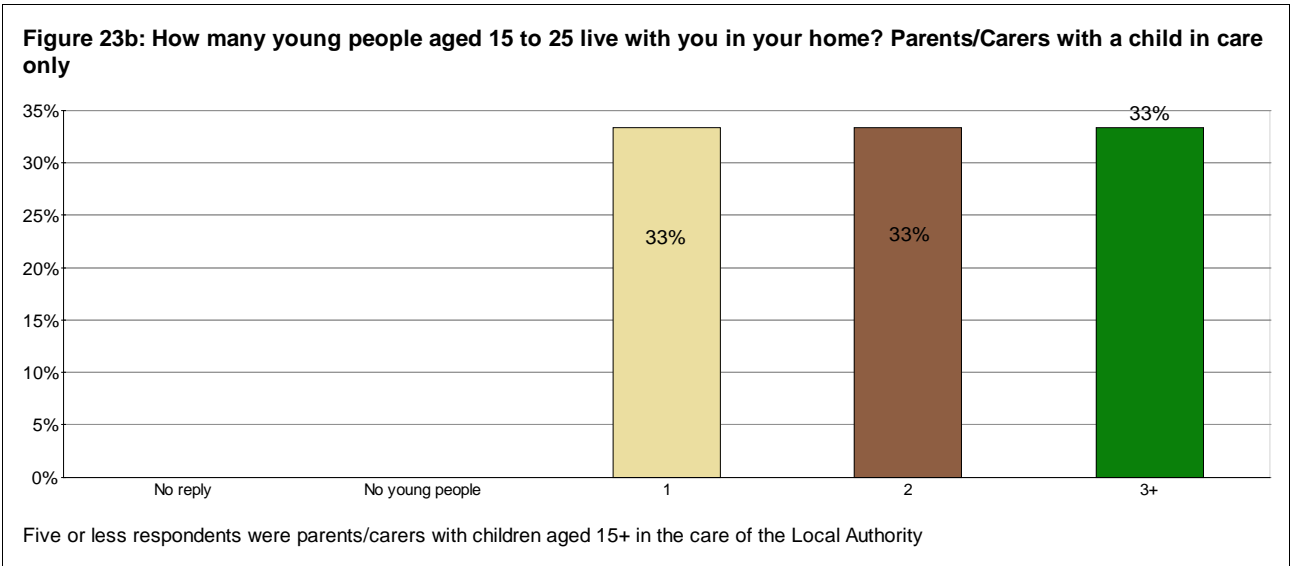
All Respondents (Figure 23a)

- 92% of respondents answered this question.
- The most common number of young people living with parents/carers was one (46% of respondents), followed by two young persons (34% of respondents).
- The least common number of young people living with parents/carers was none (3%).



Parents/Carers with young people in care aged 15 or older (Figure 23b)

- Figure 23b shows the same kind of analysis again, but only shows data for parents/carers with at least some young people aged 15 or over in the care of the local authority.
- Five or less parents/carers were in this group, of which one third each had respectively one, two or three or more young people aged 15-25 still living at home.



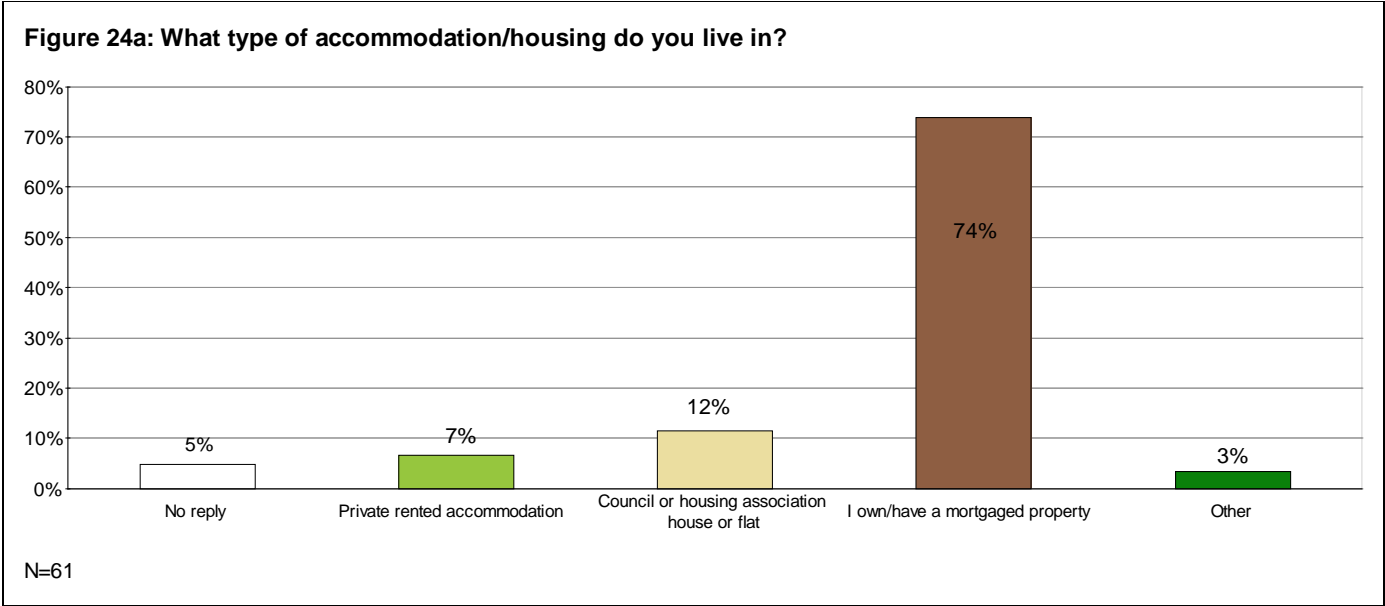
Question 3: Parents/Carers with Young people in local authority care

Five or less respondents (8%) indicated they had a young person aged 15 or over who was in the care of the local authority.

Question 4: Type of accommodation/housing parents/carers lived in

All Respondents (Figure 24a)

- On average 3 (5%) respondents chose not to answer these questions.
- The highest percentages were for ‘Owned/Mortgaged property’ (74%) and ‘Council/Housing association property (12%), whilst the lowest percentage of responses was for the ‘Other’ category of housing/accommodation (3%).



Parents/Carers with young people in care aged 15 or older (Figure 24b)

- Figure 24b shows the same information but for parents/carers with a young person in care.
- Five or less parent/carers were in this group.
- The highest percentages for this group were for ‘I own/have a mortgaged property’ (67%) and ‘Other’ (33%).

Figure 24b: What type of accommodation/housing do you live in? The views of parents/carers with young people aged 15 to 25 that are in care



Five or less parents/carers with young people in care responded to this question.

For question 4, when asked to provide further detail on the 'Other' type of accommodation the following information was provided:

- Support lender
- Streets

Question Q5: What parents/carers think young people aged over 18 and living at home should pay towards their board and lodgings costs?

Figure 25a: What do you think young people over 18 and living at home should pay towards their board and lodgings costs?

Grown up children living at home should cover the cost of board/lodgings

Parents that claim benefits should ask their children aged 18+ for the full cost of their board/lodgings

Parents in well-paid jobs should ask their children over 18 for the full cost of their board/lodgings

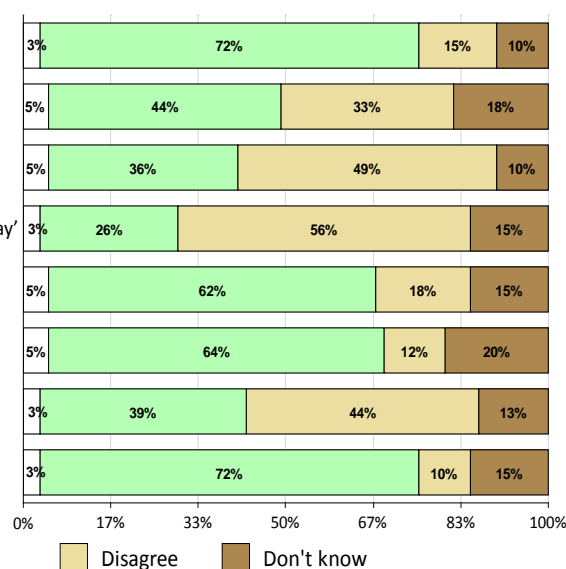
It's right for parents/carers to ask grown up children living at home to leave if they don't 'pay their way'

Most parent/carers can't afford to keep grown up children unless they 'pay their way'

Board and lodgings costs often cause arguments

Young people should 'sign on' for benefits at age 18 to help pay their way

Young people will find a job/apprenticeship to help pay their way



N=61

No reply Agree Disagree Don't know

All Respondents (Figure 25a)

Figure 25a shows the breakdown of parents/carers' responses when asked questions relating to what young people should pay towards board and lodgings costs.

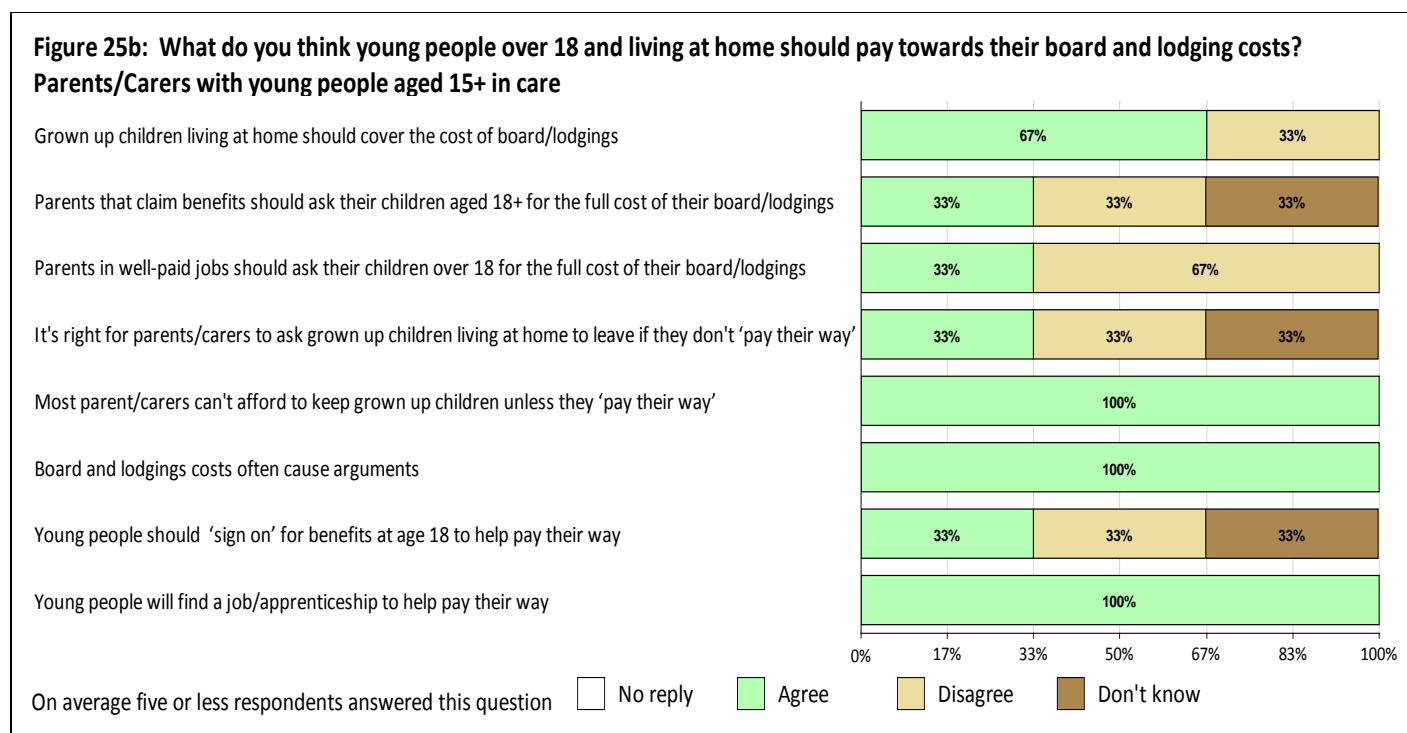
- On average 3 respondents (4%) chose not to answer these questions

- The top three statements that respondents agreed with were: 'Grown up children living at home should give parents/carers enough money to cover their board and lodgings' (72%); 'Young people will find a job or an apprenticeship to help pay their way' (72%); and 'Board and lodgings costs often cause arguments' (64%).
- The top three statements that respondents disagreed with were: 'It is right for parents/carers to ask grown up children living at home to leave if they do not 'pay their way' (56%); 'Parents with well-paid jobs should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' (49%); 'Young people should 'sign on' for benefits at aged 18 to help pay their way' (44%).
- The top three statements that parents/carers selected 'Don't know' for were: 'Board and lodgings costs often cause arguments' (20%); 'Parents that claim benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' (18%); and 'Most parent/carers cannot afford to keep grown up children unless they 'pay their way' with 'I think young people will find a job or an apprenticeship to help pay their way' (15% each).

Parents/Carers with young people in care aged 15 or older (Figure 25b)

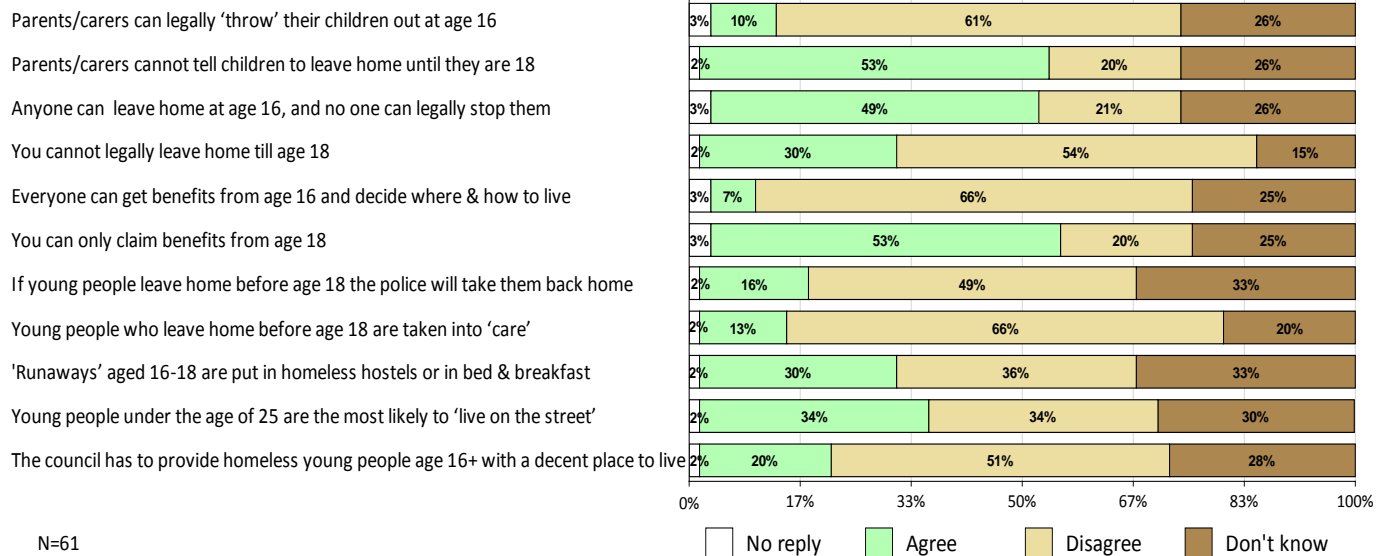
Figure 25b shows the same analysis but for parents/carers with children aged 15 or more in local authority care.

- No respondents from this group chose not to answer these questions.
- The statements that the highest percentage of respondents agreed with were: 'Most parent/carers can't afford to keep grown up children unless they 'pay their way''; 'Board and lodgings costs often cause arguments'; 'Young people will find a job/apprenticeship to help pay their way' (100% each).
- The statement that the highest percentage of respondents disagreed with was 'Parents in well-paid jobs should ask their children over 18 for the full cost of their board/lodgings' (67%). For all other statements, either 0% or 33% of parents/carers disagreed.
- 33% of respondents selected 'Don't know' for 'Parents that claim benefits should ask their children aged 18+ for the full cost of their board/lodgings', 'It's right for parents/carers to ask grown up children living at home to leave if they don't 'pay their way'', and 'Young people should 'sign on' for benefits at age 18 to help pay their way'.



Question 6: Parents/Carers' views on the law and when young people can leave home

Figure 26a What do you think about the leaving home age?

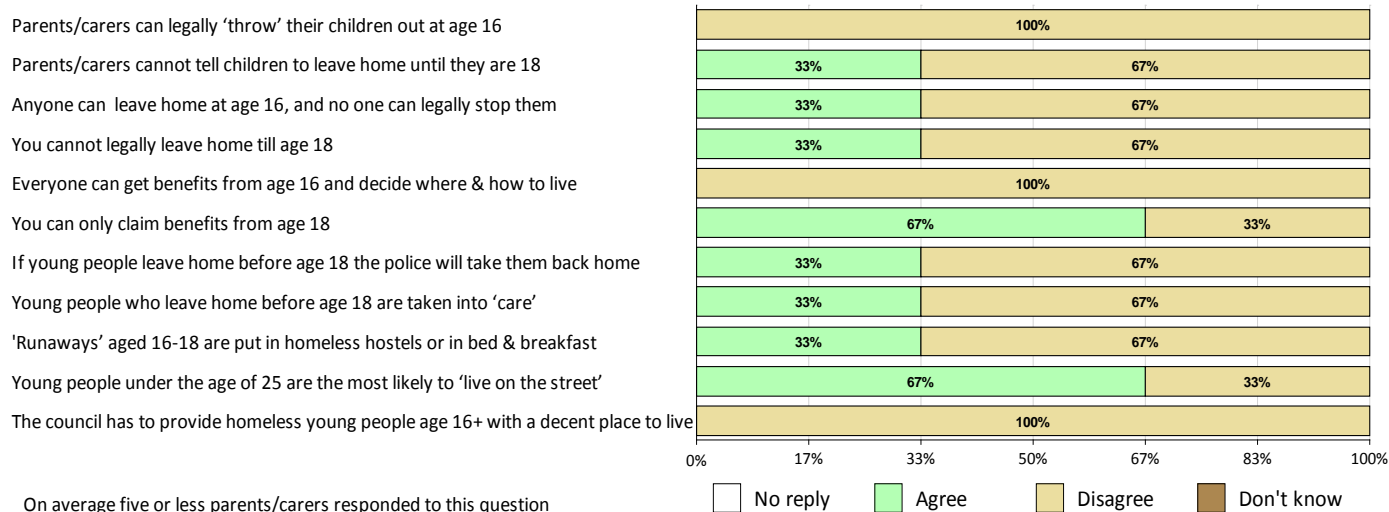


All Respondents (Figure 26a)

Figure 26a shows the breakdown of parents/carers' responses to each of the statements for question 6.

- On average one person (2%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements that respondents agreed with were: 'Parents/carers cannot tell children to leave home until they are 18' (53%); 'You can only claim benefits from age 18' (53%); and 'Anyone can leave home at age 16, and no one can legally stop them' (49%).
- The top three statements that respondents disagreed with were: 'Everyone can get benefits from age 16 and decide where and how to live' (66%); 'Young people who leave home before age 18 are taken into 'care'' (66%); 'Parents/carers can legally 'throw' their children out at age 16' (61%).
- The top three statements that parents/carers selected 'Don't know' for were: 'If young people leave home before age 18 the police will take them back home' (33%); 'Runaways' aged 16 to 18 are put in homeless hostels or in bed and breakfast' (33%); and 'Young people under the age of 25 are the most likely to 'live on the street' (30%).

Figure 26b What do you think about the leaving home age? Parents/carers of young people aged 15+ in care



Parents/Carers with young people in care aged 15 or older (Figure 26b)

Figure 26b shows the breakdown of parents/carers' responses to each of the statements for question 6.

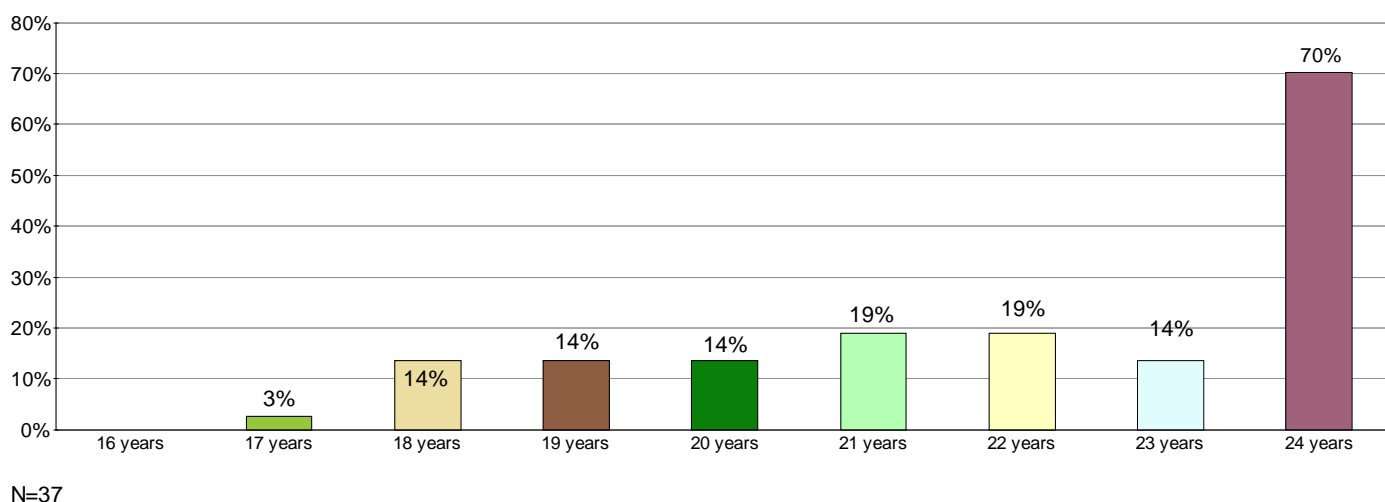
- No respondents in this group chose not to answer these questions.
- 67% of parents/carers agreed with the statements 'Young people under the age of 25 are the most likely to 'live on the street' and 'You can only claim benefits from age 18'.
- For most of the remaining statements 33% of parents/carers agreed with that statement. The exceptions were: 'Parents/carers can legally 'throw' their children out at age 16', 'Everyone can get benefits from age 16 and decide where & how to live' and 'The council has to provide homeless young people age 16+ with a decent place to live', where no parents/carers agreed with these statements.
- 100% of parents/carers disagreed with the statements 'Parents/carers can legally 'throw' their children out at age 16', 'Everyone can get benefits from age 16 and decide where & how to live' and 'The council has to provide homeless young people age 16+ with a decent place to live'.
- 33% of parents/carers disagreed with the statements 'You can only claim benefits from age 18' and 'Young people under the age of 25 are the most likely to 'live on the street'. 67% of Parents/carers disagreed with all the remaining statements.

Question 7: The age at which parents/carers of young people aged 15-25 expect them to leave home

All Respondents (Figure 27a)

- Most parents/carers expect young people living with them at home to leave age 24 years (70%).
- The next most common responses were ages 21 and 22 (19% each).
- Just 3% of parents/carers expected young people living with them to leave aged 17 and no parents felt young people would leave home aged 16.
- Note that this question allowed respondents to answer more than once. For this reason, total percentages will exceed 100%.

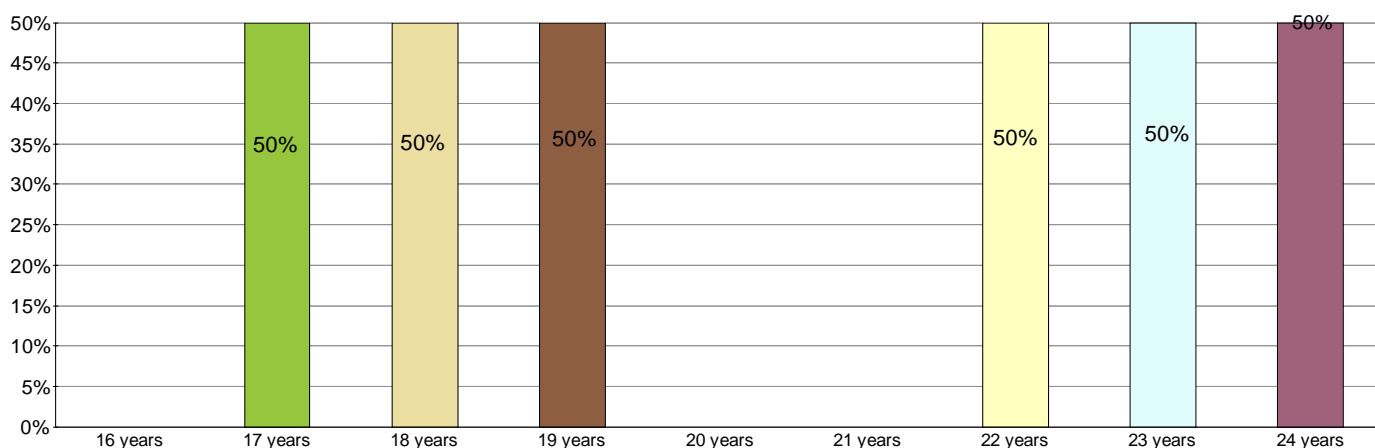
Figure 27a: The age that parent/carers of young person(s) living at home and aged 15 to 25 expect them to leave home



Parents/Carers with young people in care aged 15 or older (Figure 27b)

- Parents/carers in this group, evenly split their responses between ages 17 to 19 and 22 to 24 (all 50% each).
- No parents/carers felt young people would leave home aged 16.
- Note that this question allowed respondents to answer more than once. For this reason, total percentages will exceed 100%.

Figure 27b: The age that parent/carers of young person(s) living at home and aged 15 to 25 expect them to leave home. The views of parents/carers of young people age 15+ in care

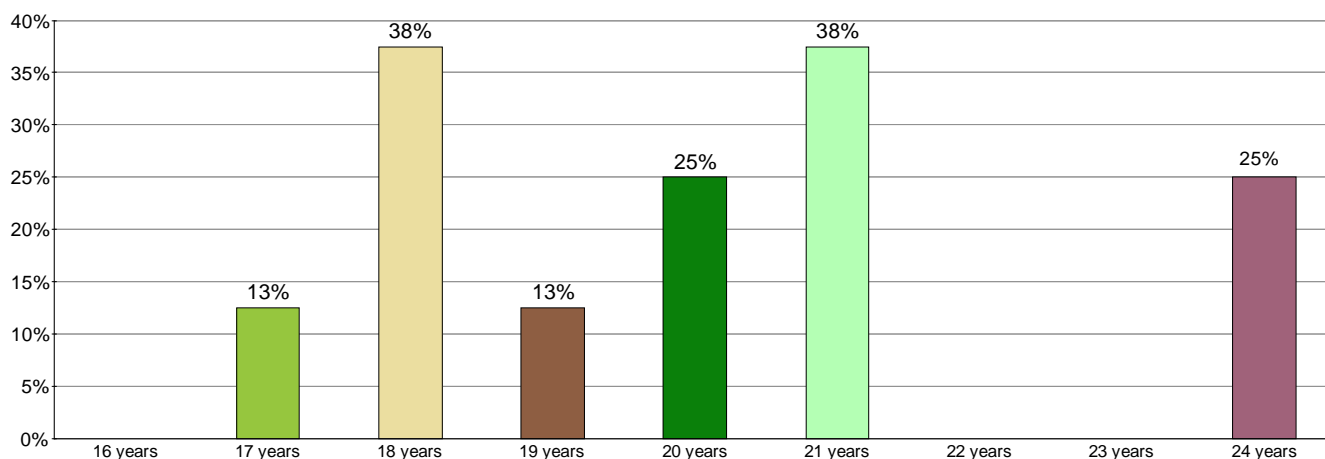


Five or less parents/carers with young people in care aged 15+ answered this question

Question 8. The age parent/carers stated a young person left the home

- Just eight respondents answered this question.
- Of these eight respondents the most common answers for the age of a young person when they left home were: ages 18 and 21 (38% each) and ages 20 and 24 (25% each).
- No respondents in this group selected ages 16, 22 or 23 as the age a young person left home.
- The number of parents/carers with a young person aged 15 or older and in care that responded to this question was too low to enable a robust analysis and so have not been included in this section.

Figure 28: I am a parent/carer of at least one young person aged 15 to 25. They left home at age:



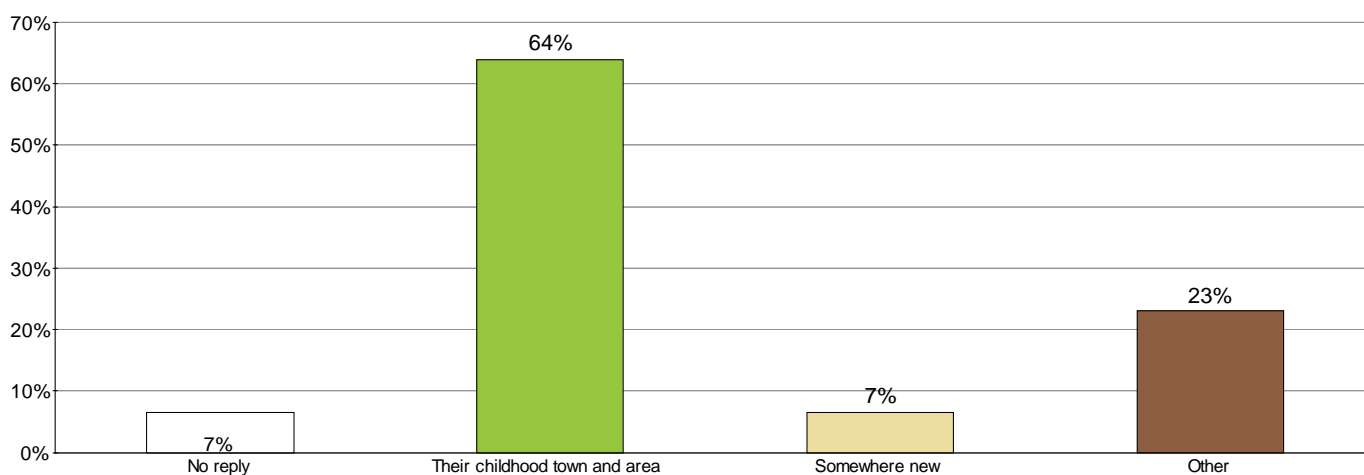
N=8

Question 9: Where do you consider is the best place for young people to live on leaving home or care?

All Respondents (Figure 29a)

- Four (7%) parents/carers chose not to answer this question.
- 64% of parents/carers chose a young person's childhood town/area as the best place for them to live on leaving home.
- The least common answers to this question were 'Somewhere new' and 'No reply' (7% each).

Figure 29a Where do you consider is the best place for young people to live on leaving home or care?

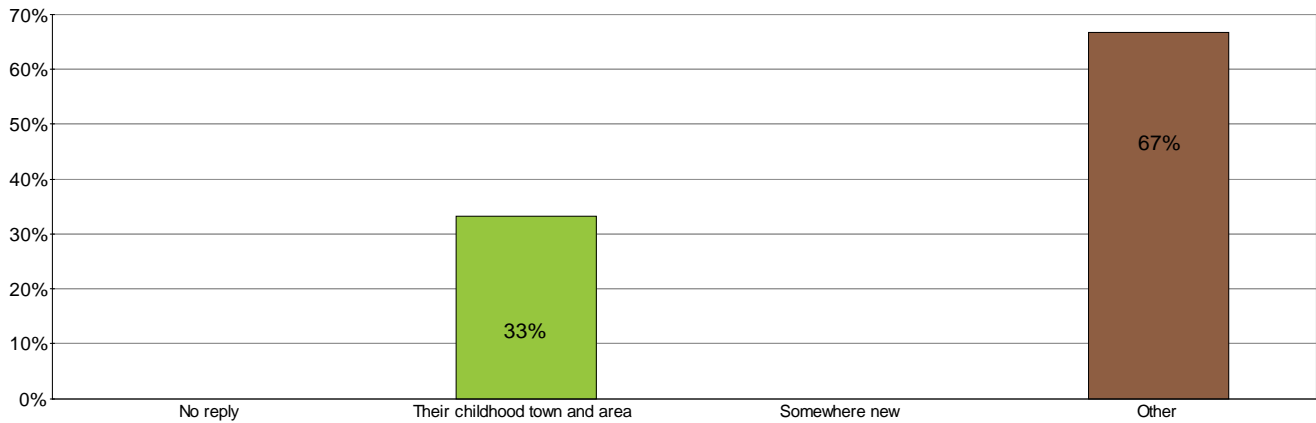


N=61

Parents/Carers with young people in care aged 15 or older (Figure 29b)

- Five or less parents/carers answered this question.
- 67% of parents/carers in this group chose 'Other' as the best place for them to live on leaving home and 33% 'Their childhood town and area'.

**Figure 29b Where do you consider is the best place for young people to live on leaving home or care?
Parents/Carers of yougn people in care only**



Five or less parents/carers in this group responded to this question

For those respondents that chose 'Other', many provided additional details. These are listed in table 13.

Table 13: Other comments on the best place to live when young people leave home

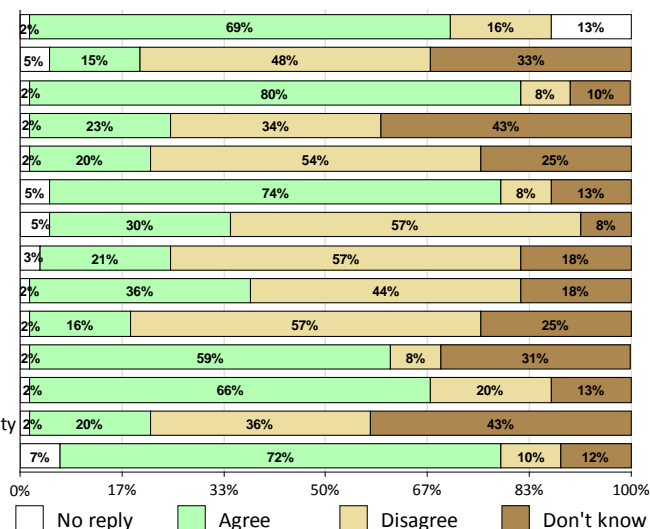
If Other Please Specify
Depends on the circumstances and where the young person would be least vulnerable
Wherever they choose to live and work.
Depends on what they are doing - Work, Study, Training, etc
It depends on their situation. Threats in the community
May need to live closer to work
University Accommodation
Depends On circumstances. In terms Of Education University it could ae a distance and be acceptable
My children plan to go to University so I expect that they will live wherever they have completed their studies.
Local to the Family/Carers that have supported them.
Where they choose to live.
Not sure
Somewhere that is affordable and out of danger. However fairly close to home In case of assistance
Depends what path the Young Person has chosen to take, ie if they have a job in their childhood area
Personal choice of circumstances

Question 10: Parents/Carers' views on Young People and getting a place to live

Figure 30a Young People and Finding a place to live

It is easy to become homeless and hard to get help
 The council will help them to live anywhere in Derbyshire
 Most single young people can only afford to share a house or flat
 Parents of children renting under age 18 must cover the costs, eg rent arrears
 Young people under 18 can rent a flat or house in their own name
 Renting requires £700-£1000 for advance rent & deposit
 I have enough money to help my child leave home
 Girls over 16 with a baby always get a good place to live
 Young parents with children will get a council house
 There are enough landlords willing to rent properties to young people
 Young people have a bad reputation with landlords
 All private landlords prefer working people
 The council always gives young people a 2nd chance for issues such as damage to property
 Eviction is generally the start of a downward slope into homelessness

N=61



All Respondents (Figure 30a)

Figure 30a shows the breakdown of parents/carers' responses to each of the statements for question 10.

- On average one respondent (2%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements that respondents agreed with were: 'Most single young people can only afford to share a house or flat' (80%); 'Renting requires £700-£1000 for advance rent & deposit' (74%); and 'Eviction is generally the start of a downward slope into homelessness' (72%).
- The top three statements that respondents disagreed with were: 'I have enough money to help my child leave home' (57%); 'Girls over 16 with a baby always get a good place to live' (57%); and 'There are enough landlords willing to rent properties to young people' (57%).
- The top three statements where respondents selected 'Don't know' were: 'Parents of children renting under age 18 must cover the costs of any rent arrears or damage to property' and 'The council always gives young people a second chance for issues such as damage to property' (43% each); and 'The council will help them to live anywhere in Derbyshire' (33%).

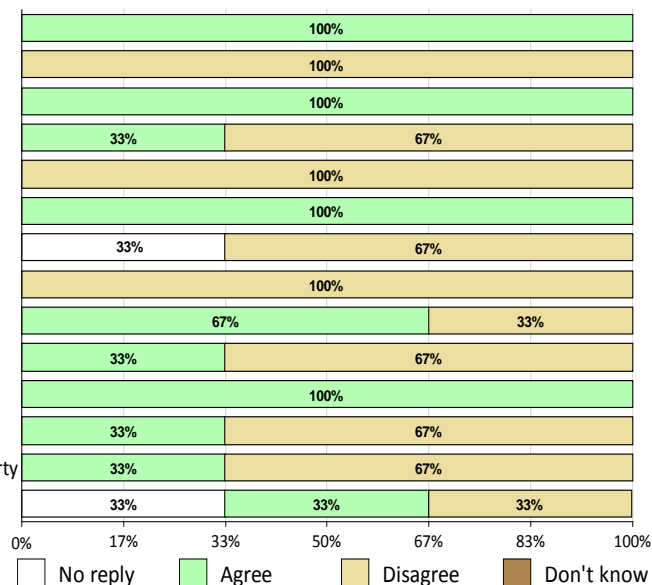
Parents/Carers with young people in care aged 15 or older (Figure 30b)

Figure 30b shows the same analysis for parents/carers with young people in care.

- On average no parents/carers in this group chose not to answer these questions.
- 100% of respondents agreed with the following statements 'It is easy to become homeless and hard to get help', 'Most single young people can only afford to share a house or flat', 'Renting requires £700-£1000 for advance rent and deposit' and 'Young people have a bad reputation with landlords'. 67% agreed with the statement 'Young parents with children will get a council house'.
- 100% of parents/carers in this group disagreed with the following statements: 'The council will help them to live anywhere in Derbyshire'; 'Young people under 18 can rent a flat or house in their own name' and 'Girls over 16 with a baby always get a good place to live'.
- 67% of parents/carers in this group disagreed with 'Parents of children renting under age 18 must cover the costs, eg rent arrears', 'I have enough money to help my child leave home', 'There are enough landlords willing to rent properties to young people', 'All private landlords prefer working people' and 'The council always gives young people a 2nd chance for issues such as damage to property'.

Figure 30b Young People and getting a place to live. The views of parents/carers with young people aged 15+ in care

It is easy to become homeless and hard to get help
 The council will help them to live anywhere in Derbyshire
 Most single young people can only afford to share a house or flat
 Parents of children renting under age 18 must cover the costs, eg rent arrears
 Young people under 18 can rent a flat or house in their own name
 Renting requires £700-£1000 for advance rent & deposit
 I have enough money to help my child leave home
 Girls over 16 with a baby always get a good place to live
 Young parents with children will get a council house
 There are enough landlords willing to rent properties to young people
 Young people have a bad reputation with landlords
 All private landlords prefer working people
 The council always gives young people a 2nd chance for issues such as damage to property
 Eviction is generally the start of a downward slope into homelessness

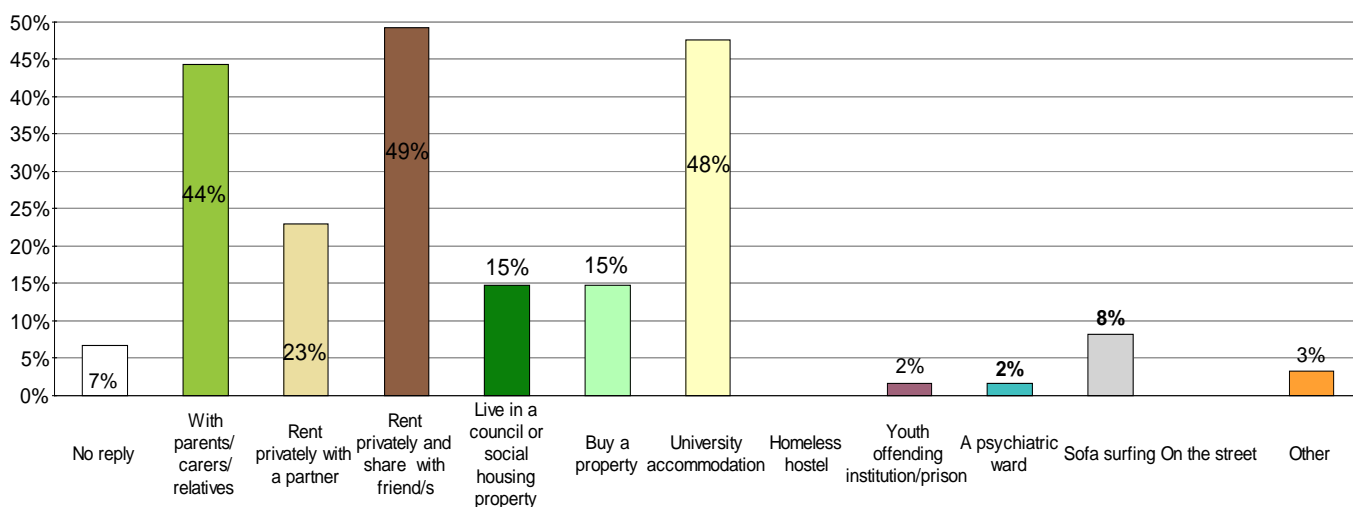


Five or less in this group responded to this question

Question 11: Parents/Carers' views on where they expect their children aged 16 to 25 to live

All Respondents

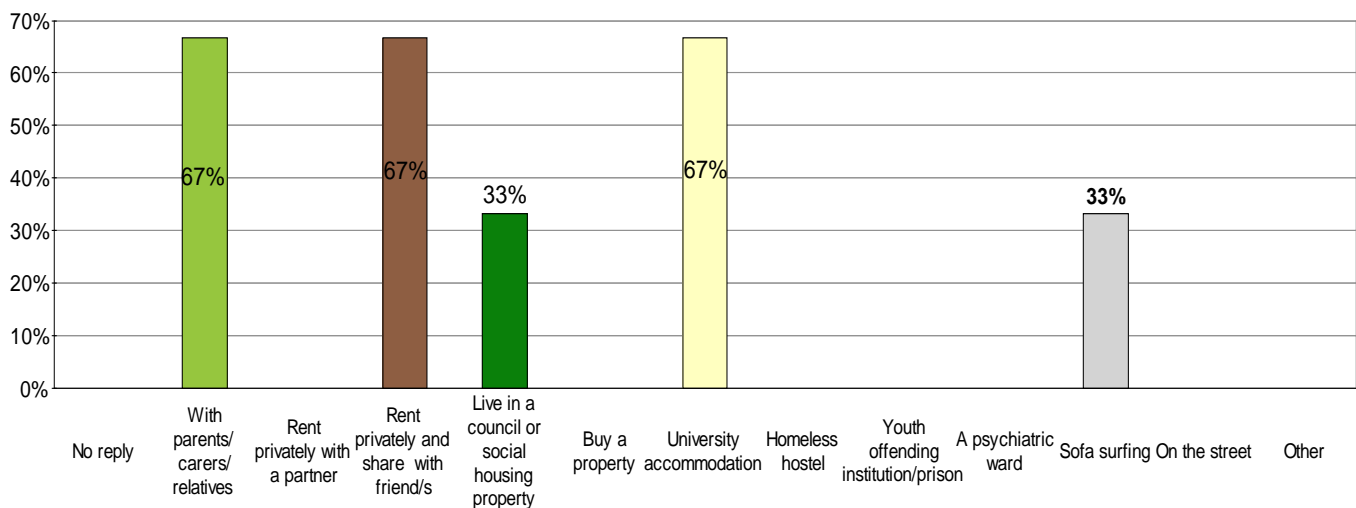
Figure 31a: Where parents/carers expect their children aged 16 to 25 to live



N=61

- Four parents/carers (7%) chose not to answer this question.
- Looking at all parents/carers, the highest percentages felt that between 16 and 25 their children would live in 'Privately rented accommodation shared with friends' (49%), 'University Accommodation' (48%) and 'With parents/carers/relatives' (44%).
- The lowest percentages were for 'Youth offending institution/prison' and 'A Psychiatric ward' (2% each).
- No parents/carers choose the 'Homeless hostel' or 'On the street' categories.

Figure 31b: Where parents/carers expect their children aged 16 to 25 to live. Parents/carers with children in care only



Five or less in this group responded to this question

Parents/Carers with young people in care aged 15 or older (Figure 31b)

- No parents/carers in this group chose not to answer this question.
- For this group of parents/carers, the highest percentages felt that between 16 and 25 their children would live in 'Privately rented accommodation shared with friends', 'University Accommodation' and 'With parents/carers/relatives' (67% each).
- The lowest percentages were for 'Council or social housing property' and 'Sofa Surfing' (33% each).
- No parents/carers choose the 'Rent privately with a partner', 'Buy a property', 'Homeless hostel', 'Youth offending institution/prison', 'Psychiatric ward' or 'On the street' categories.

Other Responses

Where respondents chose the 'Other' option two of them provided the following additional details

A job that has accommodation
Military housing

Question 12: Parents/Carers' views on living costs for young people aged 16 to 25 living away from home

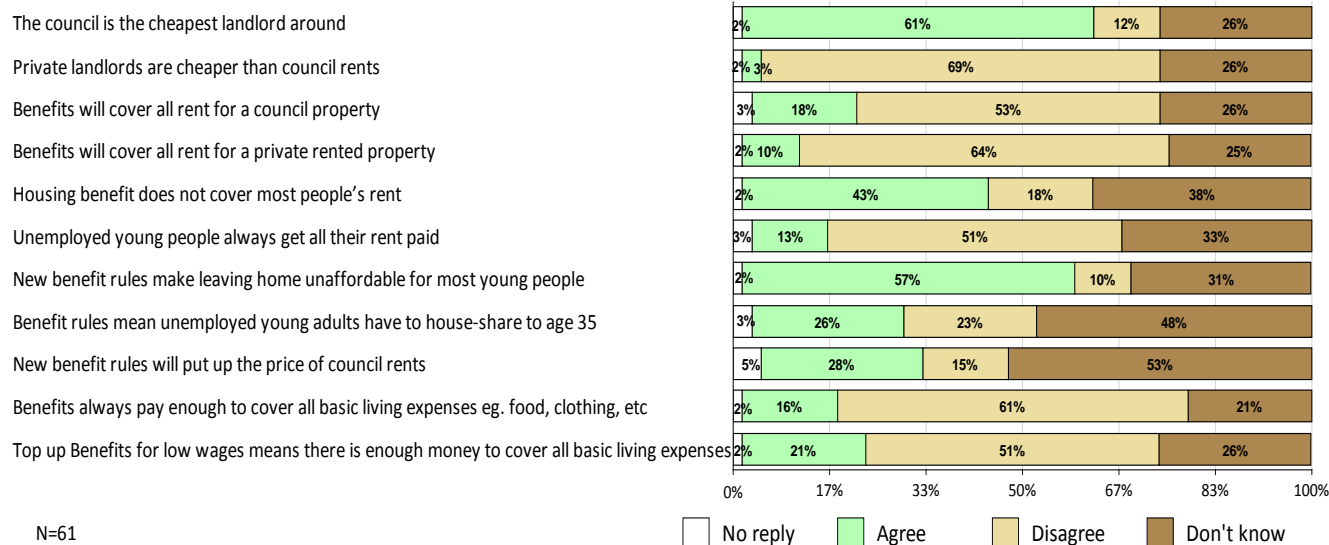
All Respondents

Figure 32a shows the breakdown of parents/carers' responses to each of the statements for question 12 relating to living costs for young people living away from home.

- On average two respondents (3%) chose not to answer these questions.
- The top three statements that respondents agreed with were: 'The council is the cheapest landlord around' (61%); 'New benefit rules make leaving home unaffordable for most young people' (57%); and 'Housing benefit does not cover most people's rent' (43%).
- The top three statements that respondents disagreed with were: 'Private landlords are cheaper than council rents' (69%); 'Benefits will cover all rent for a private rented property' (64%); and 'Benefits always pay enough to cover all basic living expenses eg. food, clothing, etc' (61%).

- The top three statements where respondents selected 'Don't know' were: 'New benefit rules will put up the price of council rents' (53%); 'Benefit rules mean unemployed young adults have to house-share to age 35' (48%); and 'Housing benefit does not cover most people's rent' (38%).

Figure 32a: Parents/Carers' views on living costs for young people aged 16 to 25 and living away from home

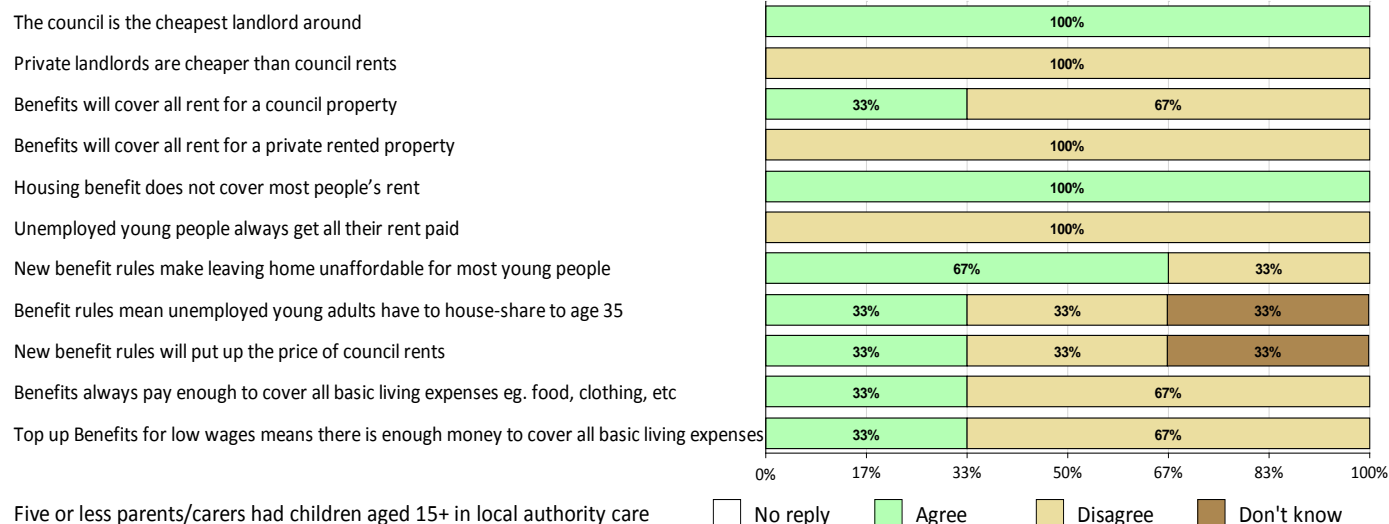


Parents/Carers with young people in care aged 15 or older (Figure 32b)

Figure 32b shows the breakdown of parents/carers' responses to each of the statements for question 12 but is focused on just parents/carers with children aged 15 or more in local authority care.

- No respondents in this group chose not to answer these questions.
- 100% of respondents agreed with the following: 'The council is the cheapest landlord around' and 'Housing benefit does not cover most people's rent'.
- 67% of respondents agreed with the following: 'New benefit rules make leaving home unaffordable for most young people'.
- 100% of respondents disagreed with the following statements: 'Private landlords are cheaper than council rents', 'Benefits will cover all rent for a private rented property' and 'Unemployed young people always get all their rent paid'.
- 67% of respondents disagreed with the following statements: 'Benefits will cover all rent for a council property', 'Benefits always pay enough to cover all basic living expenses eg. food, clothing, etc' and 'Top up Benefits for low wages means there is enough money to cover all basic living expenses'.
- 33% of respondents answered 'Don't know' for the following statements: 'Benefit rules mean unemployed young adults have to house-share to age 35' and 'New benefit rules will put up the price of council rents'.

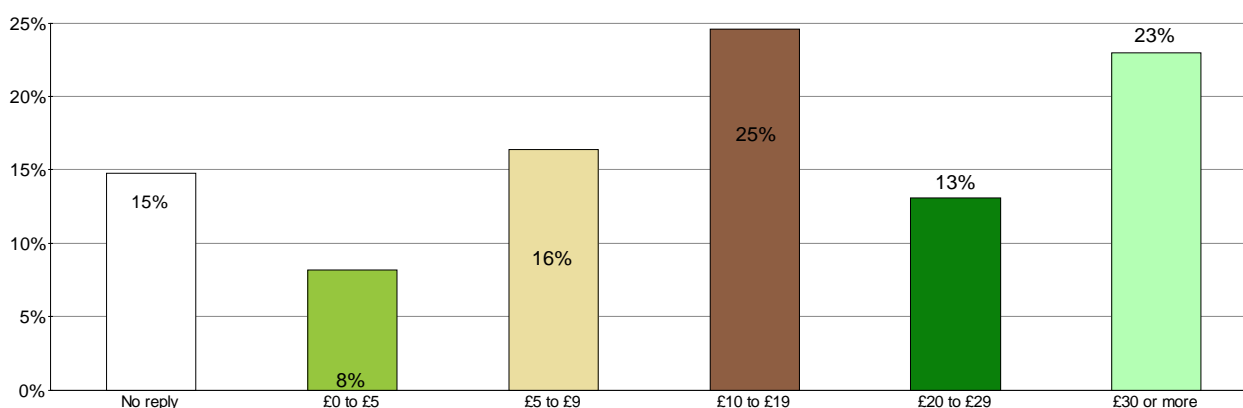
Figure 32b: Parents/Carers' views on living costs for young people aged 16 to 25 and living away from home. Parent/carers of young people in care only



Question 13: Parents/Carers' views on the amount each week young people living independently have to spend on transport, food and clothing after paying bills

All Respondents

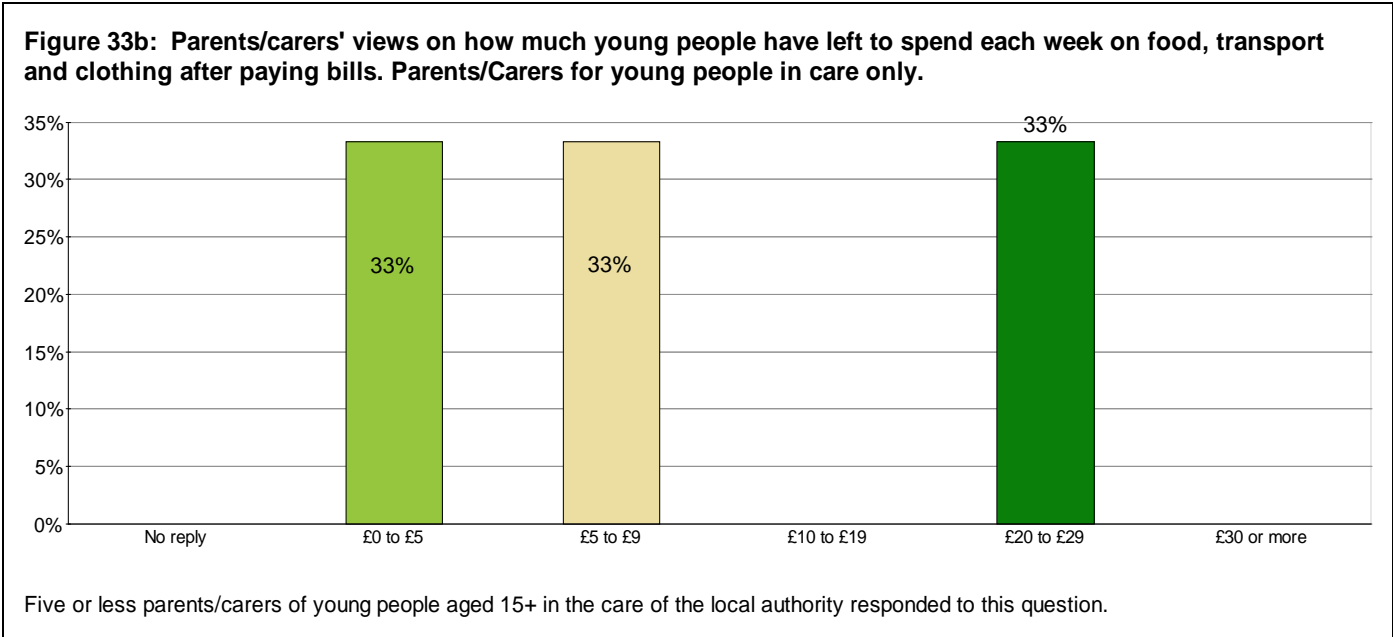
Figure 33a: Parents/carers' views on how much young people have left to spend each week on food, transport and clothing after paying bills



N=61

- Nine parents/carers (15%) chose not to answer this question.
- Looking at all parents/carers, 25% felt that after paying bills young people would have between £10 and £19 left to spend on food, transport and clothing each week. 23% felt that this would be £30 or more.
- The least common category for the amount young people would have left over after paying bills was £0 to £5 (8%).

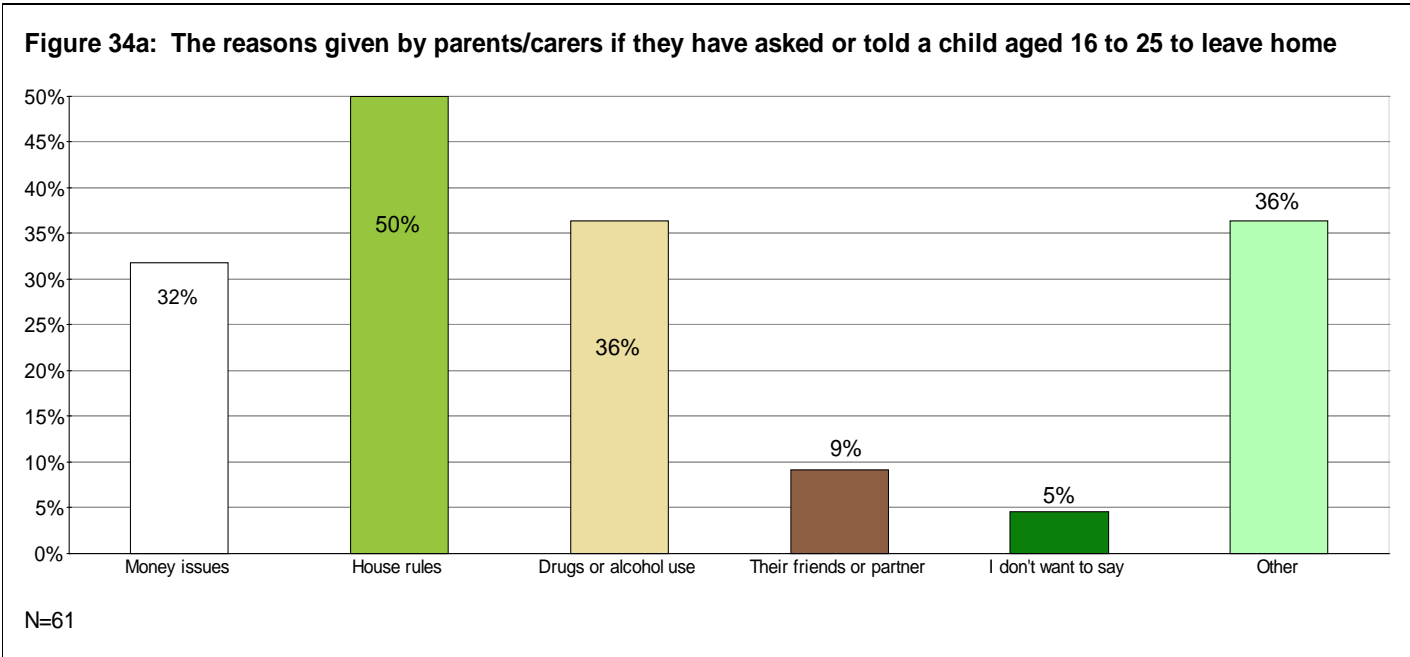
Parents/Carers with young people in care aged 15 or older (Figure 33b)



- No parents/carers in this group chose not to answer this question.
- When asked about how much money per week young people living independently would have left to spend on transport, food and clothing after paying bills, responses were evenly split at 33% each for the categories £0 to £5, £5 to £9, and £20 to £29.

Question 14: The reasons given by parents/carers for asking/telling a child aged 16 to 25 to leave home

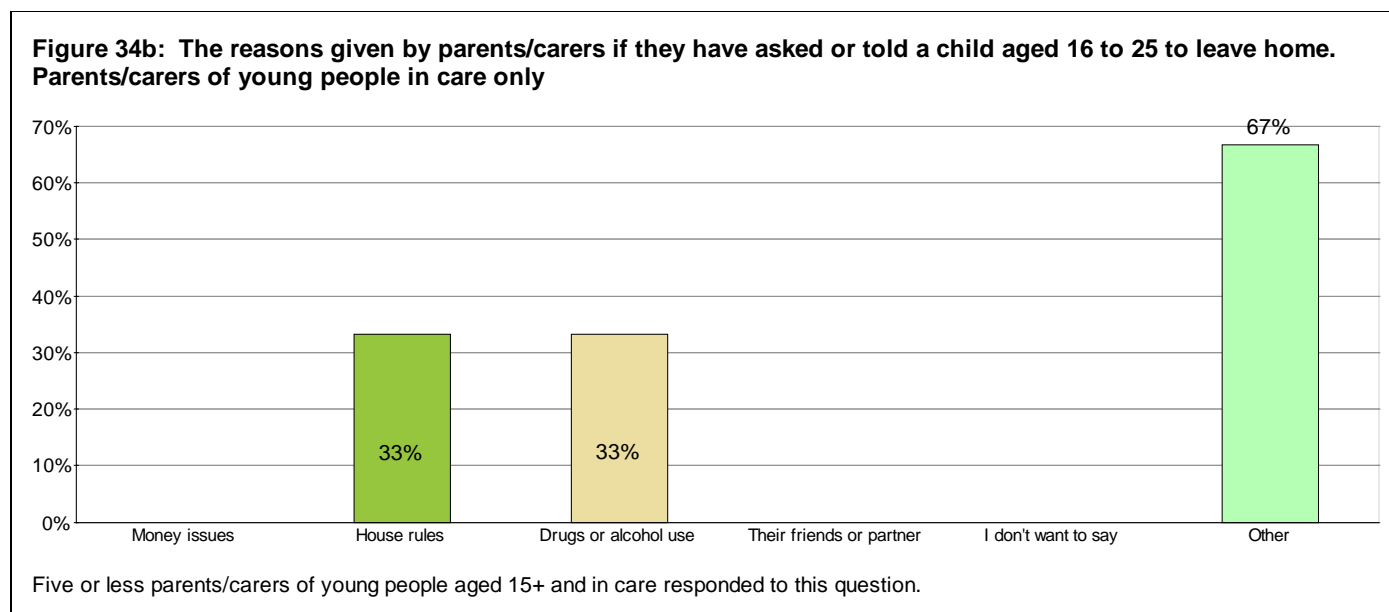
All Respondents



- 22 parents/carers (36%) answered this question.
- The most common reasons given by parents/carers for asking a young person aged 16 to 25 to leave home were 'House rules' (50%), 'Drugs or alcohol use' and 'Other' (36% each) and 'Money issues' (32%).

- The least common reason selected by parents/carers was 'I don't want to say' (5%).
- Note for this question, since respondents could choose more than once category totals will exceed 100%.

Parents/Carers with young people in care aged 15 or older (Figure 34b)



- Less than five parents/carers in this group answered this question.
- The most common reasons given by parents/carers from this group for asking a young person aged 16 to 25 to leave home were 'Other' (67%), 'Drugs or alcohol use' and 'House rules' (33% each).
- No parents from this group chose the categories 'Money issues', 'Their friends or partner' and 'I don't want to say'.
- Note for this question, respondents could choose more than once category so that totals will exceed 100%.

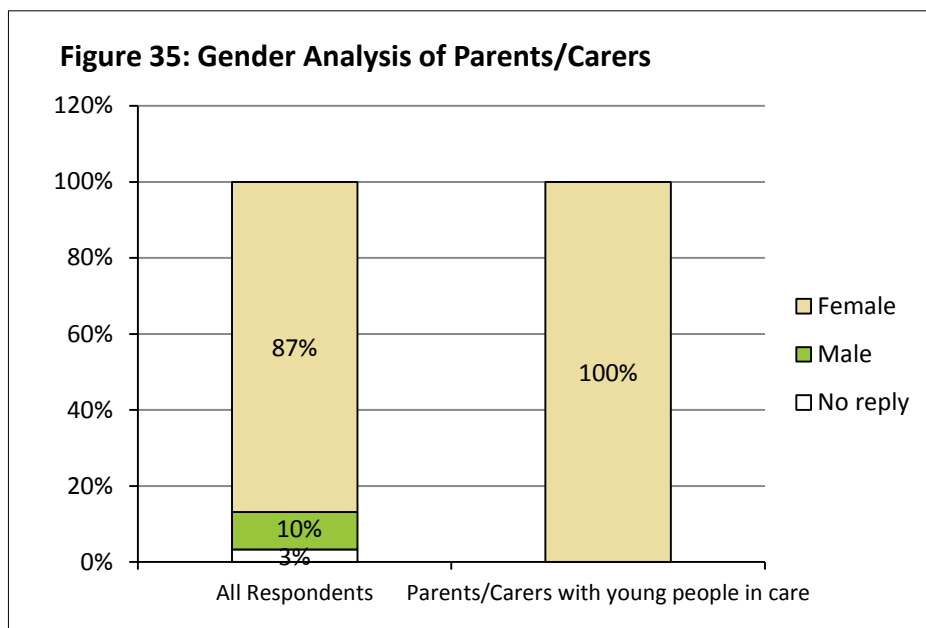
Further detail where respondents have use the 'Other' Category

The following additional information was provided by respondents where they chose the 'Other' category for question 14.

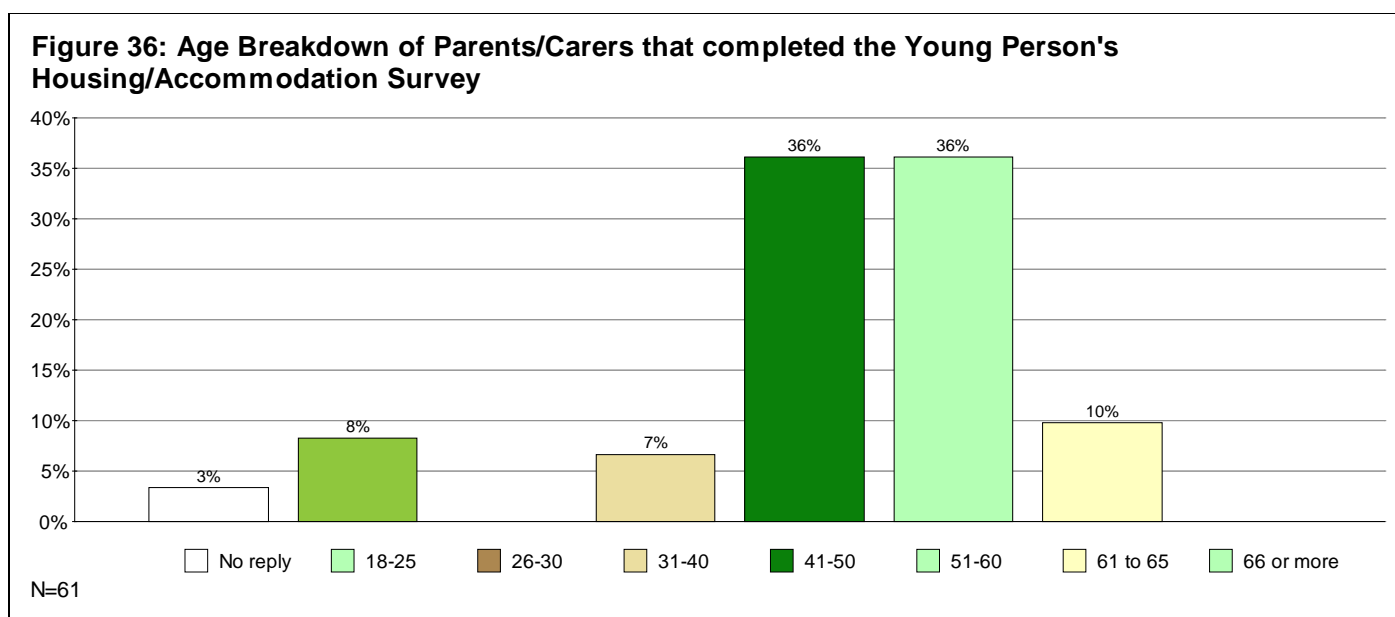
Table 14: If Other please specify
Not had to
Has NEVER been asked to leave. left on own accord to live with partner always welcome to come back home
Never told them to leave home
My child has ADHD and oppositional defiant disorder which caused a lot of problems in the home setting
N/A
My health
N/A
Not left yet

Question 15: Gender Analysis

- Figure 35 shows for all respondents 87% of them were female
- Looking at just those respondents with a young person in care, all of them were female.



Question 16: Age Analysis



- Figure 36 shows that of the 61 survey respondents, most parents/carers were in the age ranges 41-50 and 51-60 (36% each).
- Parents/carers aged 26-30 were the least common respondents (0%).

Questions 17 and 18: The geographical spread of parents/carers who responded to the survey

- Questions 16 and 17 provide geographical information in the form of postcode data and the town/village where each respondent lives.
- Based on postcode data it was possible to map 47 (77%) of the 61 survey respondents. The data from these postcodes was then matched to districts.
- District level response rates have been calculated per 100,000 of the 20-65 year old population. This allows response rates per district to be more accurately compared because allowance has been made for the size of the population within each district.

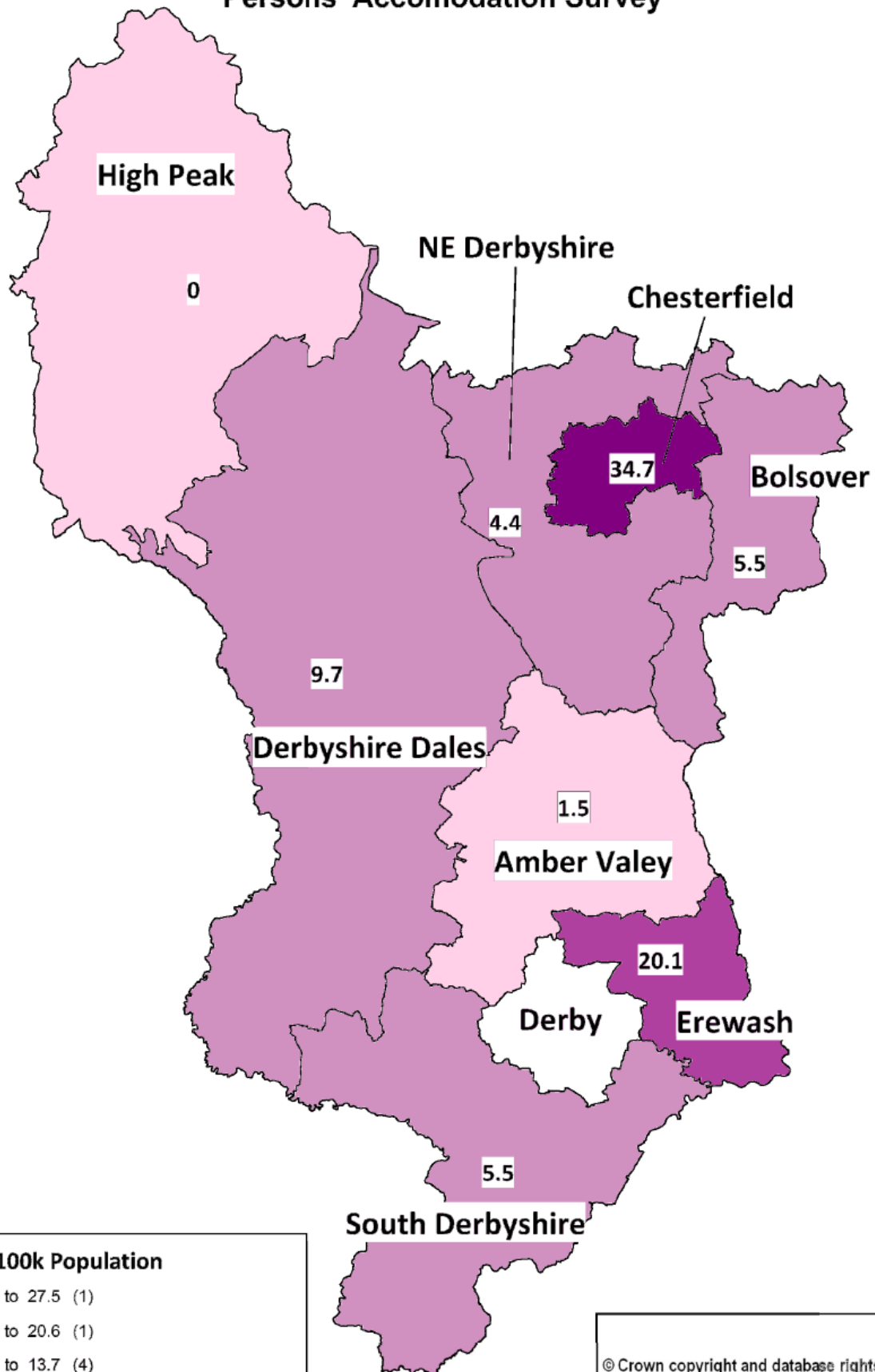
- Figure 37 shows district levels response rates using a thematic map with darker shading indicating where response rates are higher and lighter shading indicating where response rates were lower.
- The map shows that the highest response rate was in Chesterfield (34.7 per 100,000 of the population) and lowest in High Peak (no responses per 100,000 of the population, followed by Amber Valley (1.5 per 100,000 of the population).

Table 15: Northern/Southern Analysis for Respondents based on Postcode and/or Home town/village

Respondents	No	%
No reply/unable to match	14	23.0%
Northern	29	47.5%
Southern	18	29.5%
Total	61	100.0%

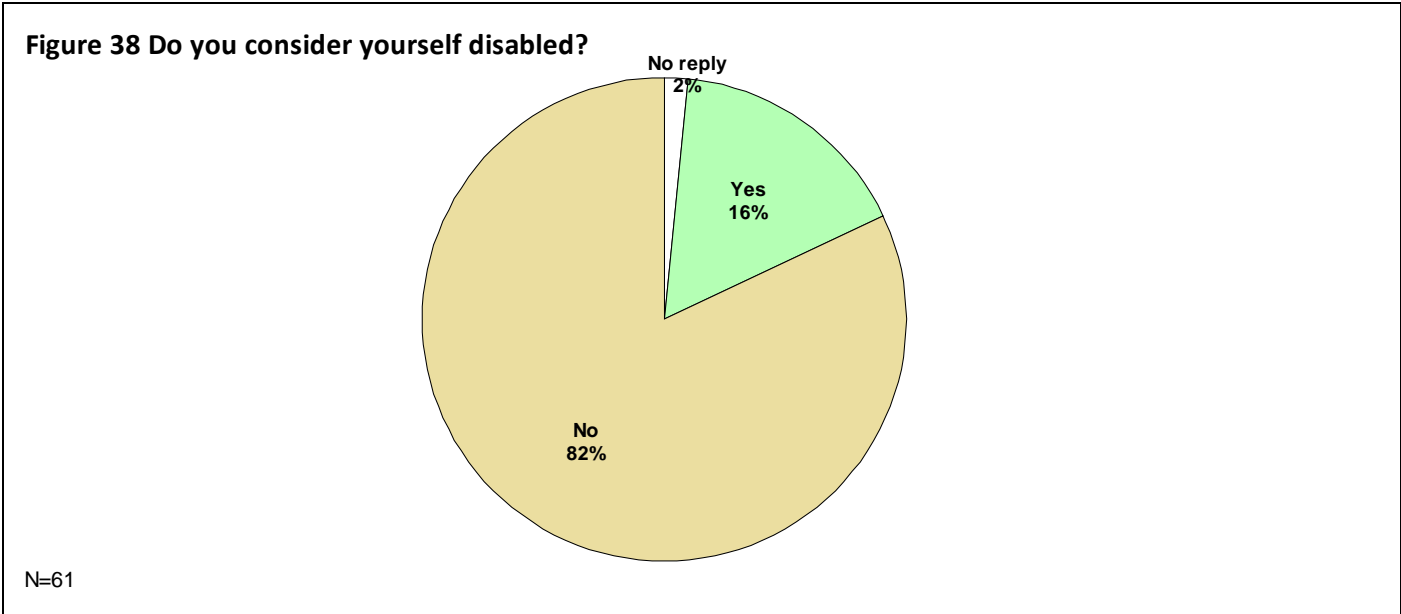
- Table 15 shows the split in respondents based on whether they are in Northern or Southern Derbyshire.
- 23% of respondents either did not chose to respond to questions 17 or question or 18 or did not provide a enough information to enable us to match to a specific area in Derbyshire.
- Of the remaining 77%, more parents/carers responded from Northern Derbyshire 47.5% than Southern Derbyshire 29.5%

Figure 37: Response Rates from Parents/Carers to the 2016 Young Persons' Accommodation Survey



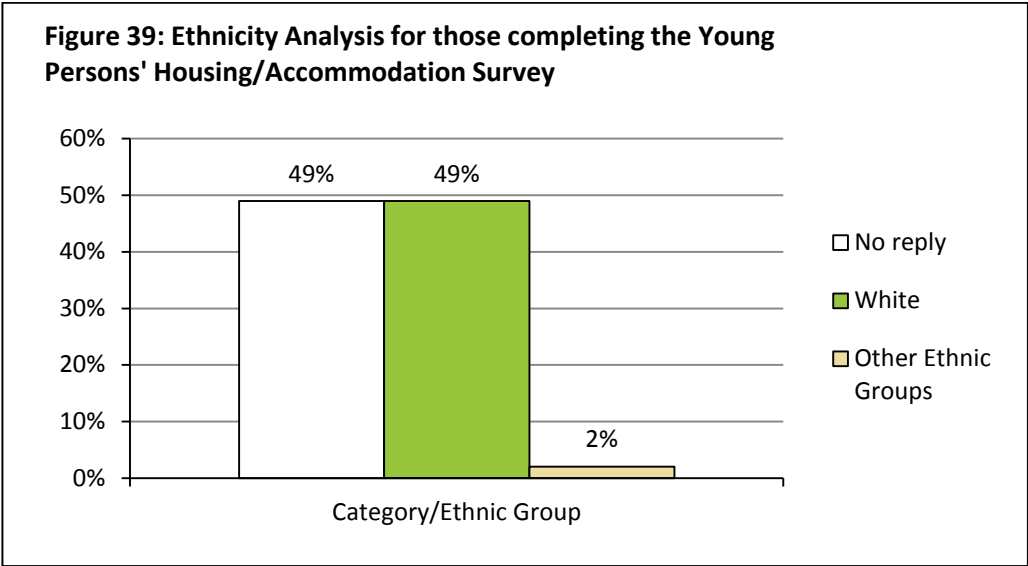
© Crown copyright and database rights 2016.
Ordnance Survey 100023251.

Questions 19 and 20: Disability Analysis



- Figure 38 shows that most respondents did not consider themselves disabled (82%).
- However, 10 (16%) respondents did answer yes to this question.
- Of these five or less of them indicated they suffered from mental health issues. No further disability information for parents/carers was provided.

Question 21: Ethnicity Analysis



- Almost half of respondents (49%) chose not to answer this question.
- Almost half of respondents selected 'White' as their ethnic group.
- 2% of parents/carers indicated that they considered themselves part of other ethnic groups.

Section C: Comparison of Results between Young People and Parents/Carers

This section looks at information from the survey aimed at young people and the survey aimed at parents/carers, and where similar questions have been asked in both surveys, compares the results for these two groups.

Comparison of views about what young people aged over 18 should pay towards their living costs.

All Respondents

- Table 16a shows the contrasting views of all parents/carers and all young people that completed question 5 in both surveys asking them what young people should pay towards their living costs.
- Looking at the lists of statements for both groups with the highest percentages for 'Agree', the two lists were virtually identical. The main difference was that the percentage of young people that agree with the statement that most people will find a job/apprenticeship was considerably lower (63%) for young people than for parents/carers (72%).
- Looking at the lists of statements for both groups with the highest percentages for 'Disagree', the two lists of statements were quite similar. However, young people disagreed with 'Parents/carers that claim benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' (43%), whilst parents/carers disagreed with 'Young people should 'sign on' for benefits at aged 18 to help pay their way' (44%). For the statements that both groups disagreed with, the percentages of respondents disagreeing were lower for young people than for parents/carers. For example, 56% of parents/carers felt it was right to ask young people to leave home if they did not 'pay their way' whereas this was just 32% for young people.
- Looking at the lists of statements for both groups with the highest percentages for 'Don't know', the list of statements for both groups is similar. However, parents/carers added one additional statement 'Young people will find a job or an apprenticeship to help pay their way' (15%). For the statement 'Most parent/carers cannot afford to keep grown up children unless they 'pay their way'', a higher percentage of young people (24%) chose 'Don't know' compared to parents/carers (15%).

Comparison of views about the leaving home age for young people

All Respondents

- Table 17a shows the contrasting views of all parents/carers and all young people that completed question 6 in both surveys asking respondents their views on the leaving home age.
- Looking at the lists of statements for both groups with the highest percentages for 'Agree', Table 17a shows that the list of statements for each group is virtually identical. However, the ordering of the top three statements for both groups is slightly different with the highest percentages for young people agreeing with 'Anyone can leave home at age 16, and no one can legally stop them' (56%), whilst for Parents/Carers this was 'Parents/carers cannot tell children to leave home until they are 18' (53%).
- There was a similar list of statements with high percentages for 'Disagree' for young people and parents/carers but there were also differences. The statement with the highest percentage for young people was 'You cannot legally leave home until age 18' (61%) but this did not appear in the parents/carers list. Similarly, 66% of parents/carers disagreed with the statement 'Young people who leave home before age 18 are taken into 'care' but this did not appear in the list for young people. A higher proportion of parents/carers disagreed with the statement 'Everyone can get benefits from age 16 and decide where and how to live' (66%) than for young people (57%).
- Looking at the lists of statements for both groups with the highest percentages for 'Don't know', the list of statements and percentages are quite similar. The exceptions to this were, young people selected the statement 'From age 16 the council has to provide homeless young people with a flat or decent home to live in' (27%), whilst parents/carers selected the statement 'If young people leave home before age 18 the police will take them back home' (33%).

Table 16a: Contrasting views of all Young People and Parents/Carers on what young people aged over 18 should pay towards their living costs

Answer	All Young People	All Parents/Carers
Agree (highest %)	Young people aged over 18 living in a family or foster home should give parents/carers enough money to cover their board and lodgings' (70%)	Grown up children living at home should give parents/carers enough money to cover their board and lodgings' (72%)
	Board and lodgings costs often cause family arguments (63%)	I think young people will find a job or an apprenticeship to help pay their way' (72%)
	I think most young people will find a job or an apprenticeship to help 'pay their way" (63%)	Board and lodgings costs often cause arguments (64%)
Disagree - highest %	Parents/carers that claim benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' (43%)	It is right for parents/carers to ask grown up children living at home to leave if they do not 'pay their way (56%)
	Parents/carers with well- paid jobs should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings (40%)	'Parents with well-paid jobs should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' (49%)
	It is right for parents/carers to ask grown up children living at home to leave if they do not 'pay their way' (32%)	I think young people should 'sign on' for benefits at aged 18 to help pay their way' (44%)
Don't know - highest %	Most parent/carers cannot afford to keep grown up children unless they 'pay their way' (24%)	'Board and lodgings costs often cause arguments' (20%)
	Parents/carers that claim benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings (22%)	Parents that claim benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings' (18%)
	Board and lodgings costs often cause family arguments' (22%)	Most parent/carers cannot afford to keep grown up children unless they 'pay their way' with 'I think young people will find a job or an apprenticeship to help pay their way' (15% each)

Table 17a: The views of all Young People and Parents/Carers on issues around the leaving home age for young people

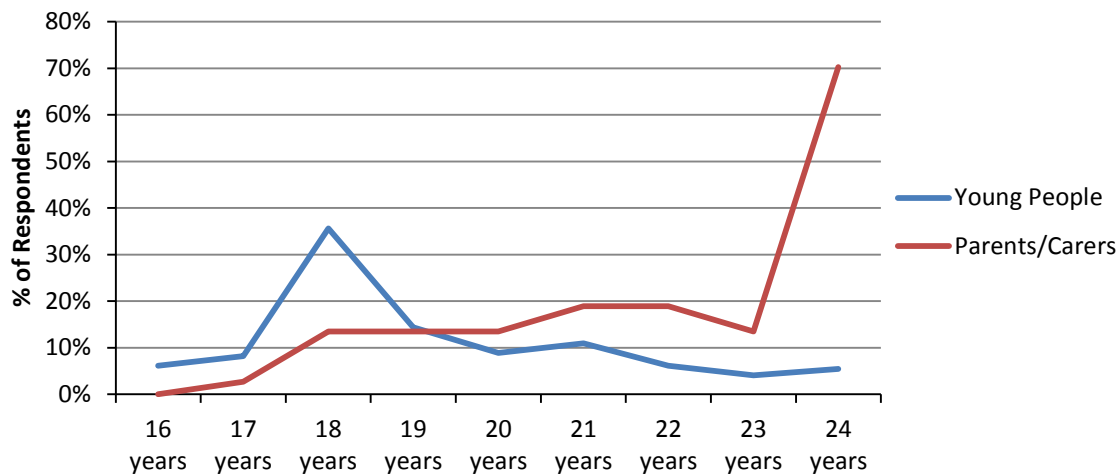
Answer	All Young People	All Parents/Carers
Agree (highest %)	Anyone can leave home at age 16, and no one can legally stop them' (56%)	Parents/carers cannot tell children to leave home until they are 18' (53%)
	You can only claim benefits from age 18' (54%)	You can only claim benefits from age 18' (53%)
	'Parents/carers cannot tell children to leave home until they are 18' (45%)	'Anyone can leave home at age 16, and no one can legally stop them' (49%)
Disagree - highest %	You cannot legally leave home until age 18' (61%)	'Everyone can get benefits from age 16 and decide where and how to live' (66%)
	'Parents/carers can legally 'throw' their children out at age 16' (59%)	'Young people who leave home before age 18 are taken into 'care'' (66%)
	'Everyone can get benefits from age 16 and decide where and how to live' (57%)	Parents/carers can legally 'throw' their children out at age 16' (61%)
Don't know - highest %	'Runaways' aged 16 to 18 are put in homeless hostels or in bed and breakfast' (31%)	If young people leave home before age 18 the police will take them back home' (33%)
	'Young people under the age of 25 are the most likely to 'live on the street'' (28%)	'Runaways' aged 16 to 18 are put in homeless hostels or in bed and breakfast' (33%)
	'From age 16 the council has to provide homeless young people with a flat or decent home to live in' (27%)	'Young people under the age of 25 are the most likely to 'live on the street' (30%)

Comparison of views about the age young people and parent/carers expect to leave home/foster/residential home

All Respondents

- Figure 40 shows the contrasting views of all parents/carers and all young people that completed question 7 in both surveys asking respondents their views on when they expected young people to leave home.
- The graph clearly shows that parents/carers are expecting to see young people leave home/care much later than young people. 70% of parents/carers expected young people leave home aged 24. In contrast, for young people the most common answer for the expected age when they would leave home was age 18 (36%).

Figure 40: the age young people are expected to leave home

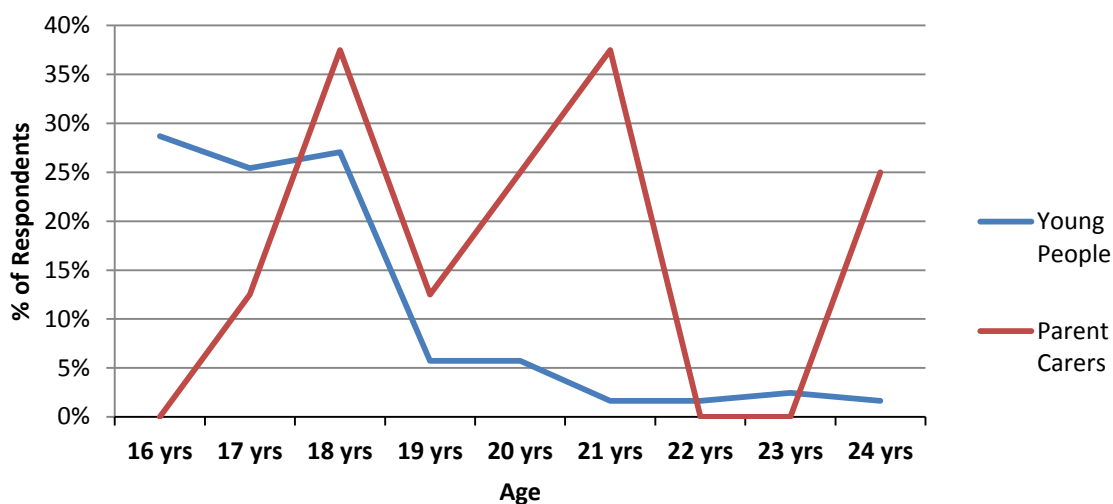


Comparison of the age young people left home

All Respondents

- Figure 41 shows the age at which young people left home as seen by young people living independently and parents/carers of young people living independently.
- The chart suggests young people now living independently mostly commonly left home age 16 to 18. From age 19 onwards, survey results suggest that the proportion of respondents leaving home fell sharply to 2% for age 21 where it remained for age groups 22 to 24.
- In contrast, the information collected from parents/carers suggests high percentages of young people left home at age 18 (38%), age 21 (38%) and age 24 (25%).

Figure 41 The age young people living independently left home



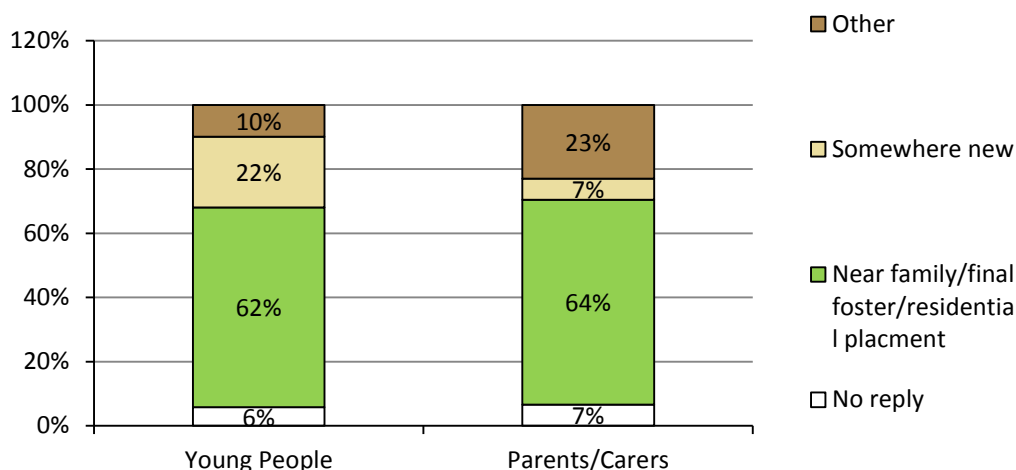
Comparison of views on the best place to live upon leaving home

All Respondents

- Figure 42 shows respondents views on the best place live on leaving home.

- There is agreement amongst young people (62%) and parents/carers (64%) that the best place to live is 'Near family or near final foster/residential placements (62%)'.
- If young people were going to live away from home, there is disagreement between young people and parents/carers with 22% of young people suggesting the best place to live is 'Somewhere new' whilst 23% of parents chose 'Other'.
- 'Other' seems to be higher for parents because they are suggesting that it is highly dependent on other factors, eg would the young person need to study or work away from home.

Figure 42 Where is the best place to live is on leaving home



Comparison of views about getting a place to live

All Respondents

- Table 18a shows the contrasting views of all parents/carers and all young people that completed question 10 in both surveys asking them about getting a place to live.
- High proportions of both young people and parents/carers felt that 'Eviction is generally the start of a downward slope into homelessness' (70%+). The highest percentage of young people also agreed with the statements 'It is easy to become homeless and hard to get help' (72%) and 'All private landlords prefer working people' (70%). In contrast, parents/carers focused on 'Most single young people can only afford to share a house or flat' (80%) and 'Renting requires £700-£1000 for advance rent & deposit' (74%).
- High percentages of both young people and parents/carers disagreed with the statements 'There are enough landlords willing to rent properties to young people' and 'Girls over 16 with a baby always get a good place to live' (in excess of 55%). Young people also disagreed with the statement 'Young people under 18 can rent a flat or house in their own name' (50%) whilst parents/carers disagreed with the statement 'I have enough money to help my child leave home' (57%).
- Relatively high percentages of young people and parents/carers (25%+) chose 'Don't know' for the statements 'The council always gives young people a second chance if they do not pay the rent, cause damage, etc' and 'Parents of children renting under age 18 must cover the costs of any rent arrears or damage to property'. 26% of young people also chose 'Don't know' for the statement 'Parents of children renting under age 18 must cover the costs of any rent arrears or damage to property' whilst 33% of parents/carers chose 'Don't know' for the statement 'The council will help them to live anywhere in Derbyshire' (33%).

Table 18a: Contrasting views of all Young People and Parents on getting a place to live

Answer	All Young People	All Parents/Carers
Agree (highest %)	'Eviction is generally the start of a downward slope into homelessness' (79%)	Most single young people can only afford to share a house or flat' (80%);
	'It is easy to become homeless and hard to get help' (72%)	Renting requires £700-£1000 for advance rent & deposit' (74%)
	All private landlords prefer working people' (70%)	'Eviction is generally the start of a downward slope into homelessness' (72%)
Disagree - highest %	There are enough landlords willing to rent properties to young people' (65%)	I have enough money to help my child leave home' (57%)
	Young people under 18 can rent a flat or house in their own name' (50%)	'Girls over 16 with a baby always get a good place to live' (57%)
	'Girls over 16 with a baby always get a good place to live' (47%)	'There are enough landlords willing to rent properties to young people' (57%)
Don't know - highest %	The council always gives young people a second chance if they do not pay the rent, cause damage, etc' (36%)	'Parents of children renting under age 18 must cover the costs of any rent arrears or damage to property' (43%)
	Parents of children renting under age 18 must cover the costs of any rent arrears or damage to property' (26%)	'The council always gives young people a second chance for issues such damage to property' (43%)
	Renting requires about £700-£1000 for advance rent/deposit' (25%)	'The council will help them to live anywhere in Derbyshire' (33%)

Comparison of views about where young people are expected to live

All Respondents

- Table 19a shows the most common and least common places young people were expected to live aged 16 to 25 based upon surveys responses from young people and parents/carers.
- The top three places respondents expected to live were quite similar for both young people and parents/carers. However, a large percentage of young people expected to live in 'Council or social housing' (34%) whilst 48% of parents/carers focused on 'University Accommodation'.
- A higher proportion of parents/carers expected young people to 'Rent privately and share with friend/s' (49%) than young people did (39%), and a slightly higher percentage of parents/carers expected young people to live 'With parents/carers/relatives' (44%) compared to young people (42%).
- Looking at places young people and parents/carers least expected young people to live, the list and proportions of respondents choosing each category was relatively similar for both groups with 0% to 2% of respondents in both groups believing that they would be in 'Psychiatric care', 'On the street', and in a 'Youth offending institution/prison'. 0% of parents/carers also felt that young people would live in a 'homeless hostel'.

Table 19a: The most common and least common responses for where young people aged 16 to 25 were expected to live

Category	Young People	Parents/Carers
Top three places	With parents/carers/relatives (42%)	Rent privately and share with friend/s (49%)
	Rent privately and share with friend/s (39%)	University Accommodation (48%)
	Live in a council or social housing property (34%)	With parents/carers/relatives (44%)
The bottom three places	A psychiatric ward (0%)	Homeless hostel or On the Street (0% each)
	Youth offending institution/prison (1%)	Youth offending institution/prison (2%)
	On the street (1%)	A psychiatric ward (2%)

Comparison of views about living costs for young people living away from home

All Respondents

- Table 20a shows the most common responses from young people and parents/carers to a series of questions relating to living costs for young people aged 16 to 25 living away from home.
- Looking at the lists of statements for both groups with the highest percentages for 'Agree', the lists are very similar. However, slightly more young people (64%) agreed with the statement 'New benefit rules make leaving home unaffordable for most young people compared to parents/carers (57%). The situation was reversed for 'The council is the cheapest landlord around' with 61% of parents/carers agreeing with this statement compared to 52% of young people. A higher percentage of young people (48%) agreed with the statement 'Housing benefit does not cover most people's rent' than for parents/carers (43%).
- A similar picture emerges for statements that young people and parents/carers disagreed with. On balance slightly higher percentages of parents/carers disagreed with the statements in table 20a than for young people (a difference of eight to nine percentage points). The exception to this was the statement 'Benefits will cover all rent for a private rented property' where similar proportions (around 65%) from both groups disagreed with this statement.
- Looking at the lists of statements for both groups with the highest percentages for 'Don't know', table 20a shows a fairly similar list for young people and parents/carers. The main difference is young people chose 'Don't know' for the statement 'Top up benefits for low wages mean there is enough money to cover all basic living expenses' (30%) whilst parents/carers chose 'Housing benefit does not cover most people's rent' (38%).

Table 20a: Contrasting views of all Young People and Parents on getting a place to live

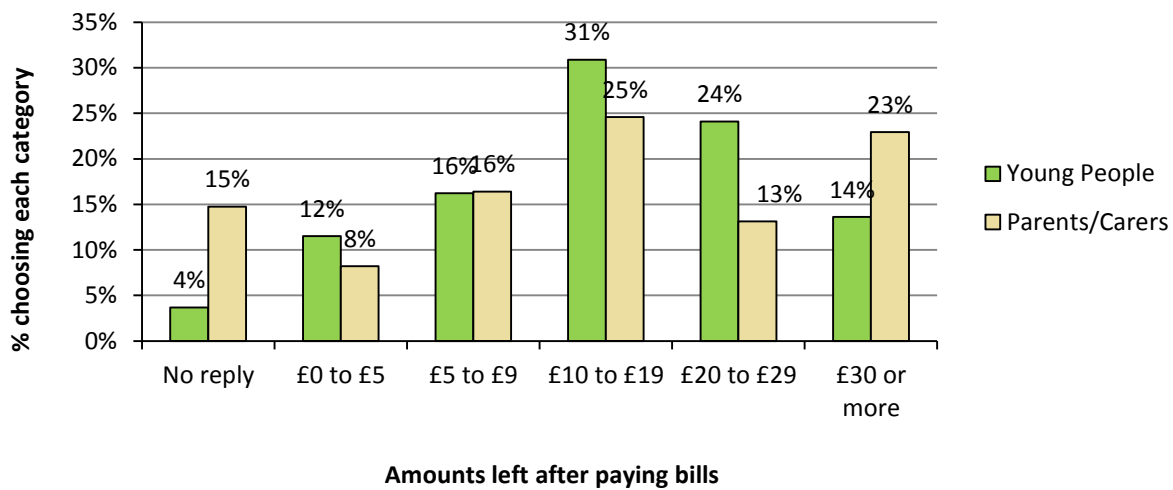
Answer	All Young People	All Parents/Carers
Agree (highest %)	'New benefit rules make leaving home unaffordable for most young people (64%);	'The council is the cheapest landlord around'(61%)
	The council is the cheapest landlord around' (52%)	New benefit rules make leaving home unaffordable for most young people' (57%)
	Housing benefit does not cover most people's rent' (48%)	'Housing benefit does not cover most people's rent' (43%)
Disagree - highest %	'Benefits will cover all rent for a private rented property' (66%)	Private landlords are cheaper than council rents' (69%)
	'Private landlords are cheaper than council rents' (60%)	'Benefits will cover all rent for a private rented property' (64%)
	'Benefits always pay enough to cover all basic living expenses' (53%)	'Benefits always pay enough to cover all basic living expenses eg. food, clothing, etc' (61%)
Don't know - highest %	'New benefit rules will put up the price of council rents' (53%)	'New benefit rules will put up the price of council rents' (53%)
	'Benefit rules mean unemployed young adults have to house-share to age 35' (46%)	'Benefit rules mean unemployed young adults have to house-share to age 35' (48%)
	'Top up benefits for low wages mean there is enough money to cover all basic living expenses' (30%)	'Housing benefit does not cover most people's rent' (38%)

Comparison of views about how much money per week young people have left to spend on food, transport and clothing after paying bills

All Respondents

- Figure 43a shows for young people and parents/carers, a percentage breakdown of the weekly amount respondents felt young people would have left to spend on food, transport and clothing after paying bills.
- For young people, 31% of them thought that after paying bills, young people would have £10 to £19 per week left over, followed by 24% that felt they would have £20 to £29. This latter percentage is considerably higher than the 13% of parents/carers that thought £20 to £29 would be left over.
- For parents/carers, 25% of them felt young people would have £10 to £19 left over, followed by 23% that felt it would be £30 or more. This latter figure is considerably higher than the 14% of young people that thought young people would have £30 or more left over.

Figure 43a The amount respondents felt young people living independently would have left once all bills are paid



Appendix 1: Young People's Questionnaire



Seeking views from Young People aged 15 to 25 on their accommodation choices

Reference:

It is increasingly complex to find somewhere to live that is decent, safe and secure. Your views and experiences will be anonymous, but together with those of others inform the design of services to improve young people's housing chances. If you are 15 to 25 years old, please tell us your views.

Thank you for your help.

Please complete the questionnaire by 13 July 2016 to:

Freepost DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

If you have any questions contact: Anne Paxton, Children's Services,
e-mail: anne.paxton@derbyshire.gov.uk, Telephone: 01629 535713

You can also complete this questionnaire on-line at: <https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/yphousing>

INSTRUCTIONS

Each survey form is scanned electronically so it is important to complete your form in the following way:-

Write clearly using BLOCK CAPITALS like this

A	N	O	N	Y	M	O	U	S
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Use black or blue pen not pencil. Use a cross and please keep the mark in the box

like this

X

--

Ensure your comments are written inside the boxes provided, text outside the boxes will not be picked up when the forms are scanned,

like this

--

 not like this

--

If you make a mistake, just cross it out and mark the right box like this

--

X

If the question or page is not applicable, please leave it BLANK unless a 'non-applicable' option is provided

like this

--

 not like these

--

N/A

--



We will treat all information that you give in the strictest confidence. Your identity will never be revealed.

Q1 When did you come into the care of the local authority? (Please select **one** option only)

- ☐ I have never been in care
- ☐ I first came into care under age 10
- ☐ I first came into care between the age of 10 to 15
- ☐ I first came into care over age 16

Q2 What do you do? (Please select the **one** that best describes you)

- ☐ I am at school or further education college for age group 15 to 18
- ☐ I am on an apprenticeship
- ☐ I am a university student
- ☐ I am in work
- ☐ I am looking for work
- ☐ I cannot work because I have a recognised illness or disability
- ☐ Other

If **Other** please specify

Q3 Who do you live with? (Please select **one** option only)

- ☐ At least one of my parents
- ☐ A close relative such as an aunt or grandparent
- ☐ With foster carers or in a residential placement
- ☐ With a friend's family
- ☐ Sofa surfing
- ☐ With a partner
- ☐ With friends
- ☐ With people who aren't family or friends
- ☐ I live on my own
- ☐ Other

If **Other** please specify

Q4 What type of accommodation/housing do you live in? (Please select **one** option only)

- ☐ One bed council or housing association house or flat
- ☐ One bed private rented flat
- ☐ Foster or residential placement
- ☐ Shared house
- ☐ Student accommodation
- ☐ Supported accommodation
- ☐ Homeless accommodation e.g. hostel, bed and breakfast
- ☐ On the street
- ☐ I own/have a mortgaged property
- ☐ Don't know
- ☐ Other

If **Other** please specify

Q5 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements about what young people aged over 18 and living at home or with ex foster parents should pay towards their board and lodgings costs? (Please select **one** option on each row)

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
Young people aged over 18 living in a family or foster home should give parents/carers enough money to cover their board and lodgings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parents/carers that claim benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parents/carers with well paid jobs should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
It is right for parents/carers to ask grown up children living at home to leave if they do not 'pay their way'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Most parent/carers cannot afford to keep grown up children unless they 'pay their way'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Board and lodgings costs often cause family arguments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I think young people should 'sign on' for benefits at aged 18 to help 'pay their way'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I think most young people will find a job or an apprenticeship to help 'pay their way'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q6 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements about young people leaving home? (Please select **one** option on each row)

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
Parents/carers can legally 'throw' their children out at age 16	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parents/carers cannot tell children to leave home until they are 18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Anyone can leave home at age 16, and no one can legally stop them	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
You cannot legally leave home until age 18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Everyone can get benefits from age 16 and decide where and how to live	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
You can only claim benefits from age 18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If young people leave home before age 18 the police will take them back home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Young people who leave home before age 18 are 'taken into care'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
'Runaways' aged 16 to 18 are put in homeless hostels or in bed and breakfast	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Young people under the age of 25 are the most likely to 'live on the street'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
From age 16 the council has to provide homeless young people with a flat or decent home to live in	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q7 If you live with your family, or in a foster or residential home what age do you expect to leave to live independently? (Please select **one** option only)

<input type="checkbox"/> 16 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 19 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 22 years
<input type="checkbox"/> 17 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 20 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 23 years
<input type="checkbox"/> 18 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 21 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 24 years

Q8 If you have already left your family home, final foster or residential placement to live independently, how old were you when you left? (Please select **one** option only)

<input type="checkbox"/> 16 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 19 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 22 years
<input type="checkbox"/> 17 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 20 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 23 years
<input type="checkbox"/> 18 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 21 years	<input type="checkbox"/> 24 years

Q9 On leaving home, final foster or residential placement, where do you think the best place to start living is? (Please select one option only)

- ☐ Near family
- ☐ Near my final foster or residential placement
- ☐ Somewhere new
- ☐ Other

If **Other** please specify

Getting a place to live

Q10 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements about young people aged 16 to 25 years? (Please select one option in each row)

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
It is easy to become homeless and hard to get help	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The council will help me to live anywhere in Derbyshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Most single young people can only afford to share a house or flat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parents of children renting under age 18 must cover the costs of any rent arrears or damage to property	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Young people under 18 can rent a flat or house in their own name	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renting across any age requires about £700-£1000 cash for a month's rent in advance and a deposit against damage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Girls over 16 with a baby always get a good place to live	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Young parents with children will get a council house	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There are enough landlords willing to rent properties to young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Young people have a bad reputation with landlords	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All private landlords prefer working people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The council always gives young people a second chance if they do not pay the rent, cause damage or create anti-social behaviour incidents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eviction is generally the start of a downward slope into homelessness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q11 Where have you lived between age 16 and 25? (Please select **all** that apply)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> With my parents/carers/relatives | <input type="checkbox"/> Homeless hostel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foster or residential care | <input type="checkbox"/> Supported accommodation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> House shared with friends | <input type="checkbox"/> Youth offending institution/prison |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with a partner | <input type="checkbox"/> A psychiatric ward |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rented bedroom in someone else's house | <input type="checkbox"/> Sofa surfing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A one bedroom council property | <input type="checkbox"/> On the street |
| <input type="checkbox"/> A one bedroom private rented property | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

If **Other** please specify

Q12 If you are still at home, with a foster carer or in a residential placement where do you expect to be living between age 16 and 25? (Please select **the three** you think most likely)

- ☐ With parents/carers/relatives
- ☐ Rent privately with a partner
- ☐ Rent privately and share with friend/s
- ☐ Live in a council or social housing property
- ☐ Buy a property
- ☐ University accommodation
- ☐ Homeless hostel
- ☐ Youth offending institution/prison
- ☐ A psychiatric ward
- ☐ Sofa surfing
- ☐ On the street
- ☐ Other

If **Other** please specify

Q13 Do you agree or disagree with the following statements about living costs?
(Please select **one** option in each row)

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
The council is the cheapest landlord around	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private landlords are cheaper than council rents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Benefits will cover all rent for a council property	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Benefits will cover all rent for a private rented property	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing benefit does not cover most people's rent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unemployed young people always get all their rent paid	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New benefit rules make leaving home unaffordable for most young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Benefit rules mean unemployed young adults have to house-share to age 35	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New benefit rules will put up the price of council rents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Benefits always pay enough to cover all basic living expenses i.e. food, clothing, rent, gas, electric, water, council tax, transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Benefits paid to 'top up' a low wage means there is enough money to cover all basic living expenses i.e. food, clothing, rent, gas, electric, water, council tax, transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q14 How much money do you think most single young people living independently have left to spend on food, transport, phone and clothing at the end of each week after all bills are paid ? (Please select **one** option only)

£0 to £5	£5 to £9	£10 to £19	£20 to £29	£30 or more
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Answer the following **only** if you have lived independently

Q15 If you've moved around from age 16 tell us why (Please select **all** that apply):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere better | <input type="checkbox"/> Nearer work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhere cheaper | <input type="checkbox"/> Nearer family |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Changing foster or residential placements | <input type="checkbox"/> To get away from my family |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supported housing placement came to an end | <input type="checkbox"/> Foster or residential placement changes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fell out with the landlord | <input type="checkbox"/> To get away from frightening people |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Evicted | <input type="checkbox"/> Drugs or drink |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rent arrears | <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-social behaviour |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Work | <input type="checkbox"/> Moved in with partner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Further or higher education | <input type="checkbox"/> Spilt up with partner |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

If **Other** please specify

Q16 When you left home did your family, social or leaving care worker help you: (Please select **all** that apply):

- ☐ Find a place to live
- ☐ With rent in advance/bond deposit
- ☐ Pay the rent or mortgage
- ☐ Find furniture
- ☐ Provide useful advice and ongoing support
- ☐ No help at all
- ☐ Other

If **Other** please specify

Q17 Why did you leave your family home or final foster or residential placement to live independently? (Please select **all** that apply):

- ☐ It was a positive planned move out
- ☐ Your parent/carer threw you out
- ☐ You left voluntarily because you felt home was not a safe place
- ☐ There were too many rules
- ☐ My drugs or alcohol use
- ☐ I don't want to say
- ☐ Other

If **Other** please specify

About you

The following questions are about you and will help us understand the views of different demographic groups and of people living in different areas of Derbyshire.

Q18 Are you: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Q19 How old are you? (Age in years)

Q20 What is your home postcode?

Q21 Which town or village do you live in?

Q22 A disabled person is someone who has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. Do you consider yourself disabled?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Q23 If you do consider yourself disabled, what type of disability do you have? (Please select **all** that apply)

- ☐ Disability affecting mobility
- ☐ A learning disability
- ☐ Disability affecting hearing
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Disability affecting vision

If **Other**, please specify:

Q24 What is your ethnic group?

☐

White

☐

Black/Black British

☐

Mixed

☐

Chinese

☐

Asian/Asian
British

☐

Other

Other, please specify

Further information

To try and help us understand further the issues around youth homelessness we would like to talk to young people.

If you would welcome a face to face meeting or telephone call to discuss areas in the questionnaire further, please write your contact details below so we can make contact with you.

We will meet or telephone you during June and July 2016.

Q25 Name:

Q26 Phone number:

Q27 Email address:

Thank you for completing this questionnaire

Appendix 2: Parents/Carers' Questionnaire



Seeking views from parents and carers on accommodation choices open from age 15 to 25 years old

Ref:

It is increasingly complex for young people to find somewhere to live that is decent, safe and secure. Your views and experiences will be anonymous, but together with those of other families contribute to the design of services to improve young people's housing chances. If you are the parent of a 15 to 25 year old, please tell us your views.

Thank you for your help.

Please complete the questionnaire by 13 July 2016 to:

Freepost DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

If you have any questions contact: Anne Paxton, Children's Services,
e-mail: anne.paxton@derbyshire.gov.uk, Telephone: 01629 535713

You can also complete this online at: <http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/yphousingadults>

INSTRUCTIONS

Each survey form is scanned electronically so it is important to complete your form in the following way:-

Write clearly using BLOCK CAPITALS like this

A	N	O	N	Y	M	O	U	S
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Use black or blue pen not pencil. Use a cross and please keep the mark in the box

like this

X

--

Ensure your comments are written inside the boxes provided, text outside the boxes will not be picked up when the forms are scanned,

like this

~~~~~
-------

 not like this 

~~~~~

If you make a mistake, just cross it out and mark the right box like this

■

X

If the question or page is not applicable, please leave it BLANK unless a 'non-applicable' option is provided

like this

--

 not like these

—

N/A

/



We will treat all information that you give in the strictest confidence. Your identity will never be revealed.

Q1 Are you? (Please select **one** option only)

☐ A parent/carer living with at least one young person aged 15 to 25

☐ A parent/carer of a young person aged 16 to 25 that has left home

Q2 How many young people aged 15 to 25 live with you in your home?

☐ 0

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3+

Q3 Do you have any children aged 15 or over in the care of the local authority?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Q4 What type of accommodation/housing do you live in? (Please select **one** option only)

☐ Private rented accommodation

☐ Council or housing association house or flat

☐ I own/have a mortgaged property

☐ Other

If **Other** please specify

Q5 What do you think young people aged over 18 and living at home should pay towards their board and lodgings costs? (Please select **one** option on each row)

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
Grown up children living at home should give parents/carers enough money to cover their board and lodgings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parents that claim benefits should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parents with well-paid jobs should ask their children over the age of 18 for the full cost of their board and lodgings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
It is right for parents/carers to ask grown up children living at home to leave if they do not 'pay their way'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Most parent/carers cannot afford to keep grown up children unless they 'pay their way'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Board and lodgings costs often cause arguments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I think young people should 'sign on' for benefits at aged 18 to help pay their way	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I think young people will find a job or an apprenticeship to help pay their way	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q6 What do you think about the leaving home age (Please select **one** option on each row)

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
Parents/carers can legally 'throw' their children out at age 16	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parents/carers cannot tell children to leave home until they are 18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Anyone can leave home at age 16, and no one can legally stop them	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
You cannot legally leave home till age 18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Everyone can get benefits from age 16 and decide where and how to live	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
You can only claim benefits from age 18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If young people leave home before age 18 the police will take them back home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Young people who leave home before age 18 are taken into 'care'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
'Runaways' aged 16 to 18 are put in homeless hostels or in bed and breakfast	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Young people under the age of 25 are the most likely to 'live on the street'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
From age 16 the council has to provide homeless young people with a flat or decent home to live in	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q7 I am a parent/carer with a young person(s) at home aged 15 to 25. I expect them to leave home around age: (Please select **all** that apply)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 16 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 19 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 22 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 17 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 20 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 23 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 21 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 24 years |

Q8 I am a parent/carer of at least one young person aged 15 to 25. They left home at age: (Please select **all** that apply)

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 16 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 19 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 22 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 17 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 20 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 23 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 21 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 24 years |

Q9 Where do you consider is the best place for young people to live on leaving home or care? (Please select **one** option only)

- ☐ Their childhood town and area
- ☐ Somewhere new
- ☐ Other

If **Other** please specify

Young people and getting a place to live

Q10 Which of the following statements are true for young people aged 16 to 25 years?

(Please select **one** option on each row)

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
It is easy to become homeless and hard to get help	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The council will help them to live anywhere in Derbyshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Most single young people can only afford to share a house or flat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parents of children renting under age 18 must cover the costs of any rent arrears or damage to property	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Young people under 18 can rent a flat or house in their own name	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Renting across any age requires about £700-£1000 cash for a month's rent in advance and a deposit against damage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I have enough money to help my child leave home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Girls over 16 with a baby always get a good place to live	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Young parents with children will get a council house	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
There are enough landlords willing to rent properties to young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Young people have a bad reputation with landlords	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All private landlords prefer working people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The council always gives young people a second chance if they do not pay the rent, cause damage or create anti-social behaviour incidents.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eviction is generally the start of a downward slope into homelessness	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q11 Where do you expect your child(ren) between age 16 and 25 to live?

(Please select **the three** you think most likely to happen)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> With parents/carers/relatives | <input type="checkbox"/> Homeless hostel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rent privately with a partner | <input type="checkbox"/> Youth offending institution/prison |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rent privately and share with friend/s | <input type="checkbox"/> A psychiatric ward |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Live in a council or social housing property | <input type="checkbox"/> Sofa surfing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Buy a property | <input type="checkbox"/> On the street |
| <input type="checkbox"/> University accommodation | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

If **Other** please specify

Q12 Living costs of young people aged 16 to 25 living away from home

(Please select **one** option on each row)

	Agree	Disagree	Don't know
The council is the cheapest landlord around	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private landlords are cheaper than council rents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Benefits will cover all rent for a council property	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Benefits will cover all rent for a private rented property	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Housing benefit does not cover most people's rent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unemployed young people always get all their rent paid	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New benefit rules make leaving home unaffordable for most young people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Benefit rules mean unemployed young adults have to house-share to age 35	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New benefit rules will put up the price of council rents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Benefits always pay enough to cover all basic living expenses i.e. food, clothing, rent, gas, electric, water, council tax, transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Benefits paid to 'top up' a low wage means there is enough money to cover all basic living expenses i.e. food , rent, gas, electric, water, council tax, transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q13 How much do most single young people living independently have left to spend on food, transport and clothing each week?

£0 to £5

☐

£5 to £9

☐

£10 to £19

☐

£20 to £29

☐

£30 or more

☐**Q14 If you have asked or told a child between 16 and 25 to leave home, was this due to arguments about:** (Please select **all** that apply)☐

money issues

☐

their friends or partner

☐

house rules

☐

I don't want to say

☐

drugs or alcohol use

☐

other

If **Other** please specify

About you

The following questions are about you and will help us understand the views of different demographic groups and of people living in different areas of Derbyshire.

Q15 Are you: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Q16 How old are you? (Age in years)

Q17 What is your home postcode?

Q18 Which town or village do you live in?

Q19 A disabled person is someone who has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. Do you consider yourself disabled?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Q20 If you do consider yourself disabled, what type of disability do you have?

(Please select **all** that apply)

☐ Disability affecting mobility

☐ A learning disability

☐ Disability affecting hearing

☐ Other

☐ Disability affecting vision

If **Other**, please specify:

Q21 What is your ethnic group?

☐ White

☐ Black/Black British

☐ Mixed

☐ Chinese

☐ Asian/Asian British

☐ Other

If **Other**, please specify

FURTHER INFORMATION

To try and help us understand further the issues around youth homelessness we would like to talk to parents/carers of young people aged 15 to 25.

If you would welcome a face to face meeting or telephone call to discuss areas in the questionnaire further, please write your contact details below so we can make contact with you.

We will meet or telephone you during June and July 2016.

Q22 Name:

Q23 Phone number:

Q24 Email address:

Thank you for completing this questionnaire