

Independent Project

Topic: How can young people in the UK be prepared to face adulthood during the transition from care services?

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Statement of Findings

During literature search I got reports published by the government authorities and foster care authorities. While studying the report in detail, I could understand that the challenges have been marked and highlighted very clearly in these reports.

The biggest challenge in front of the government in successfully implementing the strategies to deal with the proper care for care leavers during their transition towards adulthood was the ever increasing rate and population of care leavers in foster care and local care authorities (Every child matters report, 2003). According to National Audit office, Department for education report of 2015, around, 10, 310 young people left care aged 16 + in 2013-14, which is almost up by 50 % from the stats available in year 2003-2004 (Fuller, Elizabeth, 2014). Majority of local authorities and foster care units providing care to young people lacked proper execution or were inappropriate in providing adequate services (Dfe, 2012). This figure is almost 64 %. During literature review I have found that government has designed strategic implementation protocols to deal with the crisis of providing adequate and quality care for young people and help them adequately in their transition from young to adulthood phase. Lot of work from local authorities and support staff is required to uplift the current position of younger people and help them effectively during their transition from young to adulthood (Dfe, 2015).

Strength and limitations of the study

The basic strength of the study was that the statistics from government reports were available which, were the authentic reports. Plenty of reports were found to have authentic data regarding the population of care leavers increasing, their strength, key challenges faced by authorities, key limitations or gaps in providing adequate and quality services to the care leavers, and implementation strategies were available. The reports, which were found through

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secondary data research, did provided education regarding the depth of problem currently faced by the government authorities and in depth study was available regarding the plan of action to deal with the increasing crisis of providing quality and appropriate care for the care leavers during their transition towards adulthood. Actual data was available regarding the research topic however the number of data was limited. Apart from government reports, there were fewer papers available which carried out the real analysis of the present condition in the UK. Most of the reports which were available through free search results were limited in nature. Although government reports were available easily there was lack of reports of analysis from other sources or organization. During literature search it was found, that most of pain of carrying out the detailed analysis was carried out by the government authorities and which were published by them accordingly on their relevant sites. Search results didn't gave results of reports regarding study done by other authors regarding the subject. There was lack of research insight available through search results, which further marks the importance of developing the current report to be made to provide relevant deep study carried out by person other than the government agencies.

Limitations of the study was there were lack of enough supportive data which was required to develop the basis of the current research question and carrying out subsequent research analysis for completing the report as a whole.

One of the key strengths of my research work was that detailed deep research was carried out to find the facts and figures required to develop and complete the present report. Help of databases such as Google scholars helped in finding the tits and bits of fragmented facts and figures which were accumulated to develop a refined and crisp research work required for the present study. Other key strengths were the facts and figures required to develop the present report were easily available on government published websites, which really helped in understanding the challenges and relevant strategies planned to deal with the crisis of

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providing best services for young people during their transition from young age to adulthood.

The key strengths other than mentioned above of the current study was relevant research studies were available upon filling up all the relevant key words required to develop a best and crisp study report (Dfe, 2015).

Question Context

The question context of the research study is,

Q.1 How can young people in the UK be prepared to face adulthood during the transition from care services?

This question is of high relevance considering the present state of affairs present in the country UK. There are many young care leavers who are leaving the care and are stepping into different lifestyle after their care period (Fauth, R. *et al.*, 2012). The research study pointed out that majority of the care leavers are leaving the care before they are turning to be 18 years and are left to stay independently at this age where their peers keep on living with their parents till the age of 21 (Philby, C. 2015). This projects the worse situation for majority of young people residing in UK and projects the mental and physical inability to deal with the situation they enter after the care ends.

This highlights the very much importance of the research question to be studied in detail to project a detail report regarding the present situation and subsequent challenges to improve these conditions. The research also highlighted an understanding regarding the strategic steps government of UK and its department for education to implement the best of best strategies to help the young generation during their transition towards adulthood.

During study of the facts and figures available through government reports it could be understood that the practical picture of the current crisis situation is available with the

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government authorities where they may be missing with some little more data. However, they are aware of the crisis situation and understand the impact of such situation over the overall health of the country of UK.

Government spending over providing adequate care has risen subsequently, but the implementation work is lacking due to inability of some local authorities to perform according to the standards laid by the government (Oxfam case study, 2013). These are the practical situation or crisis or in other words the challenges faced by the government and the local authorities in dealing with the situation effectively as well as efficiently.

Lack of proper training and guidance and steps to be taken, and their understanding by the local authorities have come out as one of the key reasons why the regulations made by the government have not percolated to the real youngsters (HM Government, 2013).

Key challenges in dealing with the emotional and physical vulnerability faced by the young people have been highlighted in the reports by the government authorities (Vulnerable children & young people, 2017).

This is highly a crisis situation; as government policies are made with respect to provide best quality services to their public. The gap analyses have been made by the government officials and have been subsequently reported in their periodic reports. Even the strategies to deal with the situation and relevant outcomes by implementing such strategies have been reported, but there is always a gap between what has been said and what has happened at the ground level.

Though the strategies developed and mentioned in the government reports do highlight the seriousness of the situation taken into consideration by the responsible departments of the government (Policy paper, 2014). However, enforcing the regulations and detailing of each

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strategy need to be taken care of, if the outcomes have to be resulted practically at the ground level.

According to department for education report of 2015, there has been jump by 50 % of younger people leaving care (Sebba, *et al.*2015). All these people have basic needs of education, employment, financial assistance, care for justice, accommodation etc. Majority of care leavers enter care system due to neglect and abuse in society (Biehal, N., et al., 2014). Leaving care at younger age is a challenge for them to accommodate in the real working world. Most of the care leavers enter into bad habits and self-harming habits (Furnivall, J., 2013). They are emotionally unstable and require support at every stage till they become adult. Most of the care leavers have to deal with unemployment and they are under stress regarding change in their state. One time they are living in secure home and other when they turn 18 or before that they are homeless. Most often they turn into consideration of justice system and are under court orders. This is the practical situation which brings to an understanding that rapid action needs to be taken in order to deal with the situation and to help these young people accordingly during their transition towards adulthood. One major understanding to consider this research question is that age cannot be a benchmark to declare a person fit and left alone in their journey of transition towards adulthood. Every youngster is different from other, and regulations based on ending the support or care based on their age cannot be made a rule of book.

This is the actual picture of the current situation of young people residing in UK. No doubt the expenditure on providing care services have raised compared to past years, but the actual results portray a completely different picture. Understanding of requirement of support post 18 years is need of hour felt by many people and serving in the government authorities. The issue has been raised in the parliament by the government and subsequent action plans have been devised. But, even after the chalking out of detailed strategic plans is not enough. The

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implementation of new regulations is highly required in order to create results which government officials wish to achieve.

All these understandings have resulted in need to develop report based on the research question chosen for developing this report. With this report a proper understanding and proper analysis would be developed to deal with the issue being raised by the research question. Hence, the research question chosen for the present report is highly important and required to develop a logical understanding of the issue raised by the research question.

The research question would be covered in detail in further sections of the report which would help in developing clear image of the issue a important indeed raised and in developing understanding the strategies to be taken in order to deal with the issue most effectively and efficiently. Main issue is the government policies are not being implemented effectively at the ground level by the local authorities who have resulted in crisis situation for young people and stress for them to deal with their emotional stress and plan an effective way out during their transition towards adulthood (Dfe, 2015 & rochdale.gov.uk, 2015 report).

Methodology

The research question was to find how young people in UK can be prepared well in their transition towards adulthood. Hence, the, research methodology was focused on to carryout secondary research. The complete research methodology is primarily focused on carrying out secondary research. Included in this were finding out relevant papers which could relate to the present study of the research.

There were many keywords used in order to find the relevant research work.

These were,

1. How young people in UK can be prepared well during transition towards adulthood?

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2. Foster care report 2014-2015-2016.
3. Care leavers report 2014-2015-2016
4. Transition care
5. Care leavers Act
6. Transition of young people in UK towards adulthood
7. Preparing for adulthood UK report
8. Practice guidelines for transition to adulthood in UK
9. Adolescent transition care (UK)
10. Transition for young adults and adolescents
11. Preparation for Independent living (UK) based study
12. Transition care for children (UK) based study
13. Care leavers strategy
14. Care leavers guidelines
15. Care leavers strategic guidelines
16. Strategy for transition from young to adulthood (UK) based study
17. Care Act 2014

All these relevant keywords were researched upon which helped in getting 100 relevant papers which portrayed deep insights in the study and relevant data required to develop the current report.

For the present study qualitative research design was used. A qualitative research design is developed through the process of research and hence gets refined till the end of research. A qualitative research design is mainly an emergent research design which simply means that it emerges along with the research study.

Following are the characteristics of Qualitative research design,

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- a. It is elastic and flexible in nature which is capable of getting adjusted during the learning's through secondary research.
- b. It often involves merging together of various data collection methods.
- c. It is holistic in nature and strives to develop a complete understanding of the research topic
- d. It requires intense involvement
- e. It involves continuing analysis and subsequent development of strategies to refine the research and search results.

For the current research study a qualitative research approach was developed, which tends to analyze the data from various sources and helps in drafting a concise and crisp report which basically develops an understanding of being crux report for the specific research question (Denzin & Lincoln, 2000, p. 6).

During the literature search, the primary keywords searched were, how transition from young to adulthood can be carried out in UK, these search results related to relevant 46 relevant research papers. Upon reading these research papers, there was need felt to carry out detailed study of care act and resultant regulations in UK. These search results were then carried out by using keywords, Care Act and Transition care in UK. The relevant keyword search resulted in important twenty two research papers and reports developed by and available on the UK governments' site.

Basis of the current research was based on carrying out relevant secondary research. A secondary research is technique of research where analysis is carried out of data which is readily available through books, journals, government websites and complete statistics data available through other means.

Secondary research has following advantages and disadvantages.

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Advantages of secondary research are,

- i. Time and Cost effective: The time and cost involved to carryout the secondary research is comparatively less as compared to the primary research carried out for any relevant research work.
- ii. Extensiveness of data: Research's carried out by others and mainly government agencies are detailed and extensive in nature. Collecting data from such sources are highly useful and relevant data can be used to carryout the present research work through proper extracting of data and using it as per the relevance of the required research work.
- iii. Basis of Primary research: The research carried out in secondary research provides highlights of the primary research carried out by others. It therefore helps in devising a correct hypothesis for the research work and also points of consideration can be understood which have been missed by the other primary researchers.

Compared to the advantages, following are the disadvantages of carrying out secondary research,

- i. Data definitions: Different words have different meanings for different authors. Hence, to carryout a perfect secondary research it is required to understand the basis of each definition used by different authors to come out with specific research papers.
- ii. Data Inaccuracy: There is always a chance of getting data inaccurate via secondary research. Highly analytical approach is required in order to minimize the effect of data inaccuracy created via secondary research.

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- iii. Data gathered may not be specific: Often this is the major drawback of carrying out secondary research as relevant data may not be available and often requires data mining techniques in order to get pieces of information and align them together to develop a complete understanding of the information required to develop a report in accordance with the research question (Sparrow, P. 2012).

All these factors which have been highlighted here have been taken into consideration while carrying out data research and to find relevant data required to develop a complete report required for the research question for the current report.

Inclusion Criteria

- Data collection was carried out for studies specific only to UK studies.
- Data from period of 2000 to 2016 was included for the present study.
- Government data and reports from 2013 to 2016 were the inclusion criteria to carry out the present study.
- Care leavers between the age group of 14 to 25 were included for the present study.
- Only data in English language was considered as inclusion criteria for the present study.

Exclusion Criteria

- Data older than 2000 was excluded from the present study
- Government data older than 2013 were excluded from the present study
- Reports from countries other than UK were excluded from the present study
- Non- English works were excluded from the present study
- Age groups other than the 14 to 25 were excluded from the study.

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The basic implications from the findings are that specific keywords search is necessary in order to get relevant papers for completing a better report. Deep study and involvement during studying these reports is necessary in order to develop a better and concise report. The report is basically analysis of the reports found through secondary research. Hence, deep analytical process is required to be carried out through the process of study and while developing the report considering the research question of the independent report.

Ethical consideration

The ethical consideration helps to develop a report which has public support. The present research has been carried out ethically and none of the data's were collected which were restricted for public use.

Each and every aspect of ethicality was followed and kept in due consideration while developing the present report.

Following the ethical route is always the best possible route to develop a report.

Wherever possible relevant references have been used and none of the data in report has any kind of conflict in nature. Thus the present report passes the ethical criteria laid down for developing such reports (Research methods, 2017).

Results

The literature research and relevant understanding by reading these primary researches have been included in this section.

An article by (Hall, C.L., et al., 2013) describes the gap in the service providers in relation to understanding of proper guidelines to help the young adolescents suffering from ADHD in

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their transition to adulthood. The author surveyed 96 healthcare professionals serving across the UK. The paper clearly highlights the reason among the healthcare professionals in providing best in class services to the patients in their transition from adolescents to adulthood. The results output was that majority of healthcare professionals blamed the lack of guidelines to help them transfer the services from child care to adult care. This was the basic reason being marked which accounts for the barriers in providing specific care to the adolescents in their transition towards adulthood. The author concludes his paper with set of guidelines and follow up strategies in order to help the child in their transition towards adulthood. This paper is highly applicable with the research question of the present paper, as it really portrays the challenges faced by local authorities and healthcare authorities in passing the guidelines for helping the child in their process towards adulthood. There is need of proper structured protocols in order to achieve the goal of providing better service and adequate services in helping the child to smoothly move through a process of transitioning from adolescent towards adulthood.

(Davey, A. et al., 2013) surveyed the young people in order to find the reasons of their expectations and gap in care. The author clearly mentioned in his research paper that the transition period from adolescent to adulthood is very crucial aspect of life of young people. This is the phase of involving high rate of changes in the lives of young people. There is change in maturity, dealing with society, emotional changes and lifestyle changes. Most often the young people without proper guidance indulge into dangerous activities and often become offenders. It is therefore important to realize the importance of providing help and services to these young people in order to equip them efficiently during their transition towards adulthood. Majority of the survey results portrayed the lack of awareness of rights of the patients during their transition period. It is highly need of an hour to educate the young people about the services which they are entitled to and must avail these services in order to

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have smooth transition towards adulthood. There is equally important role play involved from the service section in order to execute the guidelines appropriately and fill the gap of under understanding about the level and kind of services required to be rendered to the young people.

(Young, S., et al., 2016) described in his paper about the details of understanding about the importance of well-planned services in helping the young adolescents in their transition from adolescents to adulthood. Specific references of ADHD patients or adolescents have been taken into consideration by the author in his research paper. In his paper the author clearly laid emphasis that transition is basically a process rather than viewing it as just an event in the lives of adolescents. The paper mentions clearly the guidelines developed by NICE (National Institute for Clinical Health and Excellence). These guidelines mentions the level of care and support required from service providers side to the young adolescents during their transition towards adulthood. However, there remains a critical gap between the academic research and practical implementation of these guidelines across the UK. Many adolescents suffering from ADHD (Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder) leave the care and leave the medication at a very early stage in their lives. This creates a worrisome situation for such adolescents as they are not prepared well to face the challenges of adulthood. The author projects a clear study based on transition of ADHD suffering adolescents towards adulthood. The author clearly recommends that efforts shall be made and strict follow up shall be taken into consideration, to practically implement the guidelines by the Mental health service authorities in order to improve the state of current efforts of helping the patients in their adolescents towards their transition to adulthood. This paper is highly applicable to the research question of the present paper, as it discusses the key issues and challenges in providing quality service helping in adolescents in their transition towards adulthood (Young, et al., 2016).

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(McCallum, et al. 2017), presented a review on transition of child towards adulthood. The author specifically mentioned the key role played by the nursing staff in process of transition of young children in their journey to adulthood. The author clearly puts emphasis on education and awareness program for both children and service providers in order to have smooth transition for younger people towards adulthood. Quality services is need of an hour to render the services effectively and efficiently in order to get complete results in the efforts being put towards transforming the services in order to have smooth transition. The author did quality research across the UK and also searched quality papers across different databases specially focused on studies on UK population. The author mentioned section wise description of report mainly in sections such as, the role of key worker, the role of community nurses, and the role of primary care. Each and every aspect of the study has been written in detailed order to project knowledge and understanding of importance of care needed to help the young people during their transition towards adulthood. This paper is highly relevant with the current research question topic of the present report. It clearly correlates with the deliverables required in order to develop complete report on the given research question. The paper mentioned by the author focuses upon the transition services hence fulfills the requirements of the present research which also deals with research question bases on how young people in UK can be helped in their transition towards adulthood.

(Sarah, C., et al. 2012) discusses the importance of sociocultural factors in developing a strategy for a smooth transition of children towards adulthood. The author in his research work clearly mentions the importance of role played by the parents in delivering care during transition of their children towards adulthood. This paper clearly correlates with the research question of the current paper, as it discusses the factors which impact the transition of children towards adulthood. In his paper the authors details in deep the role played by the social and cultural factors during the transition phase. According to the paper social and

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cultural factors directly impact on the overall development of the children. Hence, the local authorities and care providers who may be the parents or corporate parents shall focus on developing awareness among the young people in order to learn and grow in society and become a responsible citizen of the country. The author clearly projects the fact that transition is basically a complex function. Hence, providing a quality care during transition shall be undertaken upon understanding the complexity of the nature of transition. Using a social cultural perspective in devising the action plan for children services is important aspect in order to render smooth services to develop a smooth transition process for the benefit of children and making them dependable and responsible adults in the near future times.

(Kilkenny, M. 2012) studied in detail about the difficulties and challenges encountered during rendering the services during transition from childhood to adulthood. The author based his study on comparison between the groups of children who had smooth transition, and children who had volatile transition. In the research work by the author, he detailed the gap in the actual services provided by the local authorities in order to provide a smooth transition. Its not easy to understand the psychology of the children. Hence, detailed and focused approach towards providing a holistic care and support is needed in order to have smooth transition for young people towards becoming an independent adult. The role provided by the local authorities does have direct impact on the psychology of the children. In order to prevent the children to get into bad habits and self-harming habits, it's important to assess the case of young people individually. Every child is different from another. Hence, the care givers shall understand the nature of the situation and provide a service which is totally personalized in nature rather than being generalized in nature. This paper equally correlates with the research question of the present paper, as it deals with nature of problem being faced to render smooth transition for younger people towards quality adulthood.

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(Hayes, Joanne. 2013) reports in his paper that care provided during actual transition from childhood to adulthood is not at all homogenous in nature. The author clearly states that many factors make the concept of transition highly complex and hence only upon understanding of the complex nature and action plan has to be made in order to render smooth transition towards adulthood for wide variety of children across UK. This paper also equally correlates with the research question of the current paper. Since, it deals with the recognition of complexity nature of service required to fulfill the goal of smooth transition for wider range of children and in their process towards adulthood.

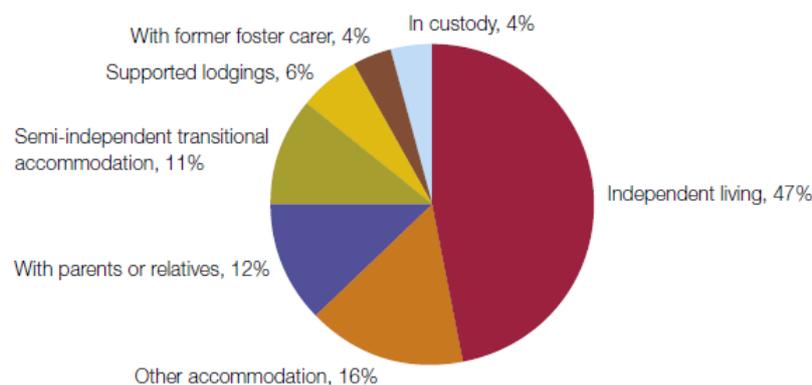
Discussion

The report starts with the actual figures of care leavers in UK.

Figure below describes in pie-chart the actual figures of the care leavers.

Care leavers' accommodation, 2013-14

The majority of care leavers lived independently or with parents or relatives



Notes

- 1 Where a care leaver lives is recorded for a single day on or around their 19th, 20th and 21st birthday.
- 2 Percentages are based on 22,650 care leavers aged 19–21, and exclude the 4,570 care leavers on whom local authorities have no information or who died after leaving care.
- 3 'Other accommodation' includes community homes, ordinary lodgings, foyers, emergency accommodation, bed and breakfast and other accommodation, as well as care leavers who have gone abroad, have been deported, are homeless or whose residence is not known.

Source: Department for Education, *Statistical First Release 36/2014*, September 2014

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The report clearly mentions the patchy scenario of the services rendered towards children in their transition towards adulthood. During literature review it was found that the complexity of the case of care leavers in UK is highly complex in nature (Public health guidelines, 2015). There are various factors which hinders the process towards providing smooth transition for children in their journey towards adulthood. Various literature mentions the patchy situation of local authorities and care providers who are involved in providing care to the children (Morton, K., 2017). There is no joint activity between the child services and adult services, which equally highlights the problem in the system (<https://www.nwleics.gov.uk>, 2017). There is a need to develop a mutual understanding among all the players including the local authorities, the parents, the corporate parents and children themselves. Each one of them needs to understand the depth of opportunities and rights for children in order to provide complete quality services. Governments authorities have on timely basis have carried out deep analysis in order to understand the situation on practical grounds. Authorities no doubt have developed strategic plans in order to improve the present conditions. However, it is equally important to spread the knowledge on wider basis. Education and awareness are the key aspects which need to be taken care of in order to percolate the efforts to the actual receiver of the services (Laginder, Ann-Marie, 2017). Efforts from both the providers and receivers are required to help in providing quality and smooth transition from childhood to adulthood. There is need to understand the gap analysis undertaken by different researchers, and based on which a strong policies have to be devised which requires equally implementation conviction from both ends. In order to improve the present condition, a joint effort is required between different service providers and in between the different departments handing different sort of duties. Until unless there is no joint effort from all parties, the problems and challenges in providing smooth transition will remain as it is. So, there is requirement of conviction to improve the present state of affairs to uplift the quality

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of services and the present status of young people facing different challenges in order to have full support from all end.

The results won't come in one day. There is need to develop a policy and strategy which is flexible in nature and which caters to the needs of wide range of young population. A broader understanding of the nature of problem is required to be understood in order to develop a concrete plan for developing a better transition process. Authorities need to understand that transition is not just a event but is a process which occurs gradually. Each individual is different from others and hence, a plan is required which is totally personalized in nature. Only then the efforts of providing a service which gives quality results could be achieved.

Younger people are an important aspect of the society. They will be the future of country in coming times. Hence, taking care of them at an early stage is highly important and highly crucial aspect.

Transition is very crucial aspect, as it is during this time, various changes in the lives of younger people takes place. There is change in emotional setup of the young person, the needs change with times, there is requirement of home, employment, financial support, justice system support. All these things have to be taken under due consideration while devising a concrete plan. Many authorities private as well as governments are in place in order to render these services. However, clear understanding of the guidelines and actual information regarding the steps and problem handling guides are inefficient in nature.

The first and foremost importance is to develop clear and concrete plans which requires awareness among the different service providers. There is also requirement of joint working between different departments as well as service providers in order to develop smoother transition for children.

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Healthcare professionals need to be equally equipped with resources and knowledge in order to deal with wide variety of health issues raised during the process of service providing by the authorities in charge.

Implementation procedures and step by step guides and knowledge and information sharing is required to develop a fully functional and efficient service system across the country that is UK.

Timely support and appropriate support which deals with wide variety of issues of children is required to develop a system which doesn't get biased depending on the individual cases.

It is required to be understood that children shall not be considered as burden over society. It shall be understood that irrespective of their present condition, they can be transformed to an adult who is equally responsible, independent and free from stress in order to live quality and healthy lifestyle.

Services have to be developed which are customized and personalized in nature. Emotional support which is both sympathetic and empathetic in nature, would always benefit the children. There is need to develop confidence building measures among the care leavers and children so that they can trust the authorities at the time of need. The system shall be flexible enough so that anytime the children can turn towards the service provider for seeking help during different phases of their lives.

Until unless the children do not trust the local authorities or the service provider, the problem or the issues won't change or improve. Hence. It's equally important to develop trust among the children. A trustworthy and reliable support if understood by the receiver, can help in improving the present condition and hence improve the results which is deeply expected by

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the government authorities in order to provide quality public services for the benefit of their people of UK.

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Percolation of guidelines and knowledge about rights need to be educated to each and every section of society. Only a joint effort from all sections of society could help in uplifting the present condition of affairs being present in UK.

Conclusion

The basic purpose of the research of the present study was to find how young people in UK can be prepared towards transition to adulthood. The complete research carried out here has very deeply and concisely marked the requirements and understanding of the research question. From the research it was found that the nature of problem towards helping the young people during their transition towards adulthood is very complex in nature. It is not at all homogenous in nature, it is widely varied in nature. In order to help the young people during their transition towards adulthood requires deep understanding of the process and it is needed to be understood that transition is not just an event but is a gradual process. Hence, the growth in the quality of services is required in order to develop a concrete and concise action plan. Government no doubt has built strategies based on Education, Employment, Health, Financial support, Justice system support. But, all these plans and guidelines need to be backed by solid awareness program across the UK (Harmsworth, S. et al.2000). Timely assessment of the services rendered by the local authorities and healthcare professionals are required to develop important strategies in order to tackle the challenges most appropriately and which is in itself highly effective and efficient in nature (Mayberry, R.M., et al. 2006).

Devising action plans is an easy job, however, implementing these action plans makes all the differences. Hence, implementation activities shall be taken with seriousness in order to get

expected results from the cost and efforts included in providing holistic care, thus helping in smooth transition from childhood to adulthood.

The present paper thus clearly gives an idea about the understanding of this crucial subject.

The limitations of the study were the directly related literatures to support the given study were limited in nature. This work recommends to researchers to study this area in wide variety in order to develop high research level among the academic and research players.

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