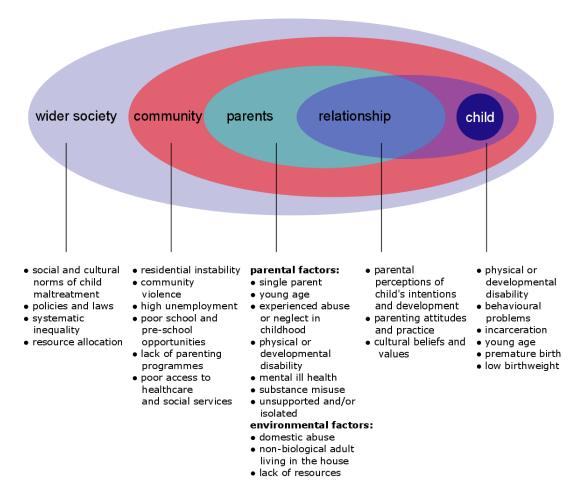
Supplementary appendix

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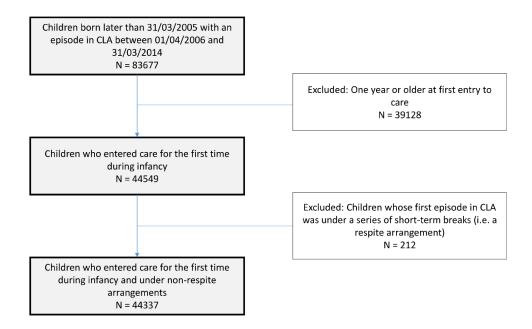
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Figure A1: An ecological framework of child maltreatment



Recognising the ecological and interconnected nature of risk-factors for child maltreatment at different ecological levels, many have applied an ecological framework to this field of study over the years. ^{1–3} The ecological framework below builds upon previous diagrams and incorporates evidence from several systematic reviews looking at risk-factors for child maltreatment. ^{4–6}

Figure A2: A flow diagram of the Children Looked After (CLA) cohort selection

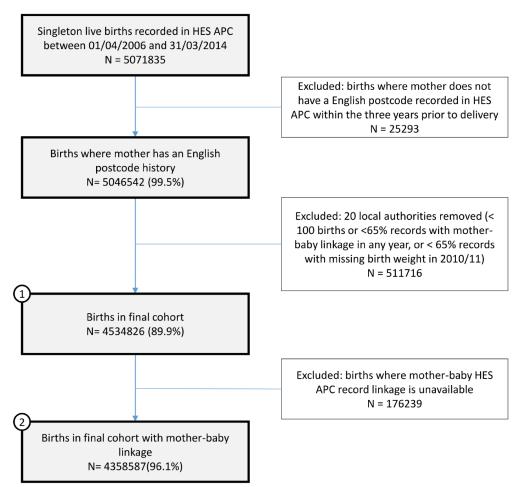


Missing data: CLA return

Adhering to the Department for Education's statistical disclosure rules, we censored any counts less than 10 before outputting them from our secure data environment. Of our 1048 LA counts of infants entering care, 60 (5.7%) had to be censored before we could output them from UCL's secure data environment. We imputed these censored values with a randomly selected number from 0 to 9 before analysis (random seed set to 1234).

Figure A3: A flow diagram of the Hospital Episode Statistics Admitted Patient Care (HES APC) cohort selection

We derived two cohorts using HES APC (please note that the extract of HES APC used only included individuals with dates of birth available):



Missing data: HES APC

Adhering to the Department for Health and Social Care's statistical disclosure rules, we censored any values derived from HES APC where the underlying counts were less than five before outputting them from our secure data environment. After outputting, we imputed censored counts with a randomly selected number from 0 to 4 (random seed set to 1234).

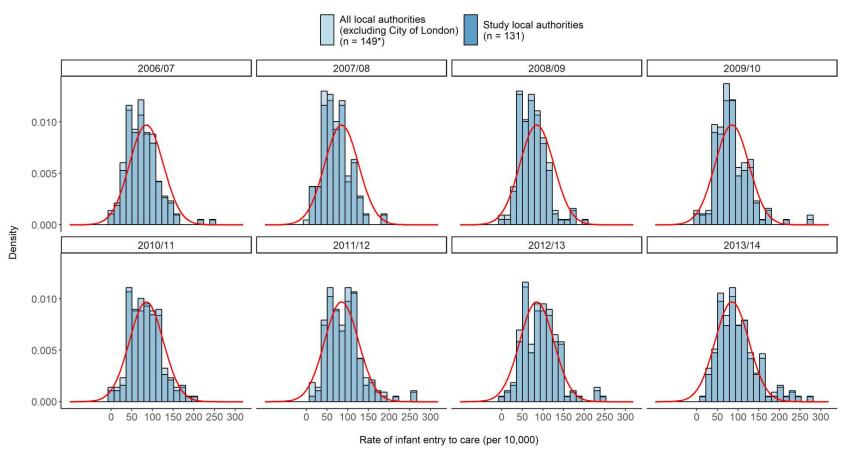
Table A1: Censored values in measures derived from HES APC

Explanatory measure	Number of values	Number of values less than five (%)
% of live births with maternal history of ARA	1048	0
% of live births where mother < 20 years old	1048	0
% of live births where maternal LSOA history within 10% most deprived LSOAs in England	1048	24 (2.29%)
% of live births where child has a complex chronic condition	1048	1 (0.10%)
% of live births with low birth weight	1048	0

Table A2: ICD-10 code lists to identify an adversity-related hospital admission (ARA)

ICD-10 codes	Source
Mental Health disorders:	
Behavioural and emotional disorder	
F90-F95, F98	Nilsson, 2017
,	,
Neurotic, stress-related, and somatoform disorder	
F40-F45, F48	
,	
Schizophrenia , Personality disorder, or Bipolar disorder	
F20, F30-F33, F60-F62	
Depressive episode or disorder	
F32-F33	
Substance use disorder	
F10-F16, F18-F19	
,	
Other mental health disorder	
F00-F09, F21-F25, F28, F34, F38-F39, F50-F55, F59, F63-F66, F68-F73, F79-	
F84, F88-F89, F99	
Intentional self-harm	
X60-X84	
History of self-harm	Herbert, 2015
Z91.5 (we also included Y87.0 – sequelae of intentional self-harm)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
,	
Substance misuse:	
Alcohol misuse	Fone, 2016
E51.2, T51.0, X45.0-X45.2, X45.4, X45.6, X45.8, X45.9, X65.0-X65.2, X65.4,	
X65.5, X65.6, X65.8, X65.9, Y15.0, Y15.2, Y15.4, Y15.8, Y15.9, Y90.0-Y91.3,	
Y91.9, Z50.2, Z71.4, Z72.1	
Alcohol and other substance misuse	Herbert, 2015
E24.4, F10-F16, F18-F19, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70.0-K70.9,	,
K85.2, K86.0, O35.4, R78.0-R78.5, T36-T50 (we did not exclude T50.6,	
however), X40-X44, X46-X49, X69, Y10-Y14, Y16-Y19, Z04.0, Z50.3, Z71.5,	
Z72.2, T51	
Exposure to violence:	
Assault	Herbert, 2015
X85-X99, Y01-Y05, Y08-Y09	
,	
Maltreatment	
man a controlle	1
T73-T74, Y06-Y07	

Figure A4: The distribution of rate of infant entry to care over the study period



^{*} There were 151 local authorities in 2006/07; however, the Isles of Scilly did not have any children in their care over the study period. Data source: Children Looked After return, Department for Education.

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Table A3 - Linear mixed-effect modelling results (Models 1-4)

Model parameter	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Type of model
	Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.	Estimate	95% C.I.	parameter
Time (e.g. financial year Apr-March)	3.99	3.15 to 4.84	2.46	1.29 to 3.64	2.53	1.35 to 3.71	2.39	1.25 to 3.53	fixed-effect
% of live births with maternal history of ARA			(within-LA) 2.44 (between- LA) 11.63	1.10 to 3.78 8.94 to 14.31	2.33	0.98 to 3.68 0.79 to 6.98	(overall) 2.56	1.31 to 3.82	fixed-effect
% of live births where mother < 20 years old					6.77	4.50 to 9.03	7.25	5.22 to 9.28	fixed-effect
% of live births where maternal postcode history within 10% most deprived LSOAs in England					0.01	-0.35 to 0.37	0.04	-0.31 to 0.39	fixed-effect
% of live births where child has a complex chronic condition					13.42	4.55 to 22.30	14.22	5.51 to 22.93	fixed-effect
% of live births with low birth weight					1.28	-2.93 to 5.48	1.00	-3.16 to 5.17	fixed-effect
LA population size (000s)					-0.08	-0.14 to -0.02	-0.08	-0.14 to -0.02	fixed-effect
% of dependent child households with lone parent					1.87	0.65 to 3.09	1.96	0.76 to 3.17	fixed-effect
Rate of violent crime (per 100 LA residents)					6.10	-3.12 to 15.32	5.05	-3.88 to 13.98	fixed-effect
LA – random intercept (sd)	29.25		24.50		20.56		20.58		random- effect

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Time (financial year) – random slope (sd)	3.91	3.78	3.78	3.78	random- effect
Correlation between random intercept and random slope	0.14	-0.11	-0.45	-0.45	random- effect
Residual error	19.43	19.37	19.37	19.37	residual

ARA = adversity-related hospital admission; **LA** = local authority; **LSOA** = lower-layer super output area; **sd** = standard deviation.

Table A4 – Linear mixed-effect modelling results (Model 5)

Model parameter	Estimate	95% C.I.	Type of model parameter
Time (financial year) (where average maternal ARA = 0)	0.78	-0.54 to 2.10	fixed-effect
% of live births with maternal history of ARA (in 2006/07)	0.16	-1.93 to 2.25	fixed-effect
Effect of unit increase in time on average % of live births with maternal history of ARA (or vice versa)	0.44	0.15 to 0.72	fixed-effect
% of live births where mother < 20 years old	8.29	6.23 to 10.35	fixed-effect
% of live births where maternal postcode history within 10% most deprived LSOAs in England	0.06	-0.30 to 0.41	fixed-effect
% of live births where child has a complex chronic condition	14.19	5.37 to 23.01	fixed-effect
% of live births with low birth weight	0.60	-3.62 to 4.82	fixed-effect
LA population size (000s)	-0.08	-0.15 to -0.02	fixed-effect
% of dependent child households with lone parent	1.92	0.70 to 3.14	fixed-effect
Rate of violent crime (per 100 LA residents)	5.20	-3.86 to 14.25	fixed-effect
Local Authority – random intercept (sd)	18.55		random-effect
Residual error	21.35		residual

ARA = adversity-related hospital admission; **LA** = local authority; **LSOA** = lower-layer super output area; **sd** = standard deviation.

Table A5: Conditional coefficient estimates for percentage of live births with maternal history of adversity-related hospital admissions, by financial year (Model 5)

Measure	Financial year	Conditional coefficient estimate	95% C.I.
	2006/07	0.13	-2.01 to 2.28
	2007/08	0.57	-1.32 to 2.48
	2008/09	1.01	-0.65 to 2.69
Effect of a 1% point increase in % of live births with maternal	2009/10	1.45	-0.03 to 2.93
history of ARA in	2010/11	1.89	0.59 to 3.21
	2011/12	2.33	1.13 to 3.53
	2012/13	2.77	1.61 to 3.93
	2013/14	3.21	2.03 to 4.39

ARA = adversity-related hospital admission.

Note: Created using R package 'interplot' https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/interplot/index.html.

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