



CHILDRENCOUNT WELLBEING SURVEY RENFREWSHIRE



DARTINGTON
SERVICE
DESIGN LAB



Renfrewshire
Council

Document Structure

A. Method...4-5

B. Sample Characteristics...6

C. Executive Summary

Key Developmental Outcomes and Risk Factors...7

Needs and Services...8

D. Multiple impairments to health and well-being

High need index...9

E. Key Developmental Outcomes

Poor engagement with school...10

Anxiety and depression...11

Offending behaviour...12

Early initiation of substance use...13

Emotional regulation..14

F. Risk Factors

F.1 Individual and Social risk factors

Hyperactivity...15

Conduct problems..16

Total difficulties index...17

Insufficient exercise...18

F.2 Social risk factors

Friends' use of substances...19

Emotional control in teenage relationships...20

Bullying victimisation...21

Absence of significant non-parental adult...22

Social support...23

F.2. Family Relationships

Poor attachment with parents...24

Family management...25

Family conflict...26

Parental attitudes towards antisocial behaviour...27

Young carers...28

F.3. Community factors

Relative poverty...29

Overcrowded accommodation...30

Poor community environment...31

Collective efficacy...32

Method I.

How we measure and report findings from the survey

This report contains important information related to various aspects of children and young people's well-being. These are conceptualised as **Key Developmental Outcomes** and associated **Risk Factors**.

Key Developmental Outcomes are defined as developmentally specific indicators, intrinsic to a child, which are:

- (a) predictive of a child's subsequent well-being;
- (b) malleable (i.e. they can be improved); and
- (c) measurable (i.e. they can be meaningfully captured using reliable tools).

Key Developmental Outcomes are aspects of children's development that are predictive of later outcomes. If children have difficulties in one Key Developmental Outcome area, they are more likely to have difficulties in that or other areas as they grow up.

Risk factors are those that reduce the likelihood a child is going to thrive in relation to one or more Key Developmental Outcomes. These risks factors cover a range of individual, family, peer and community influences. In this report we estimate the percentage of children that have difficulties in each area (i.e. have poor outcomes or are exposed to risk factors). Some outcomes and risk factors are measured using screening tools that have a built-in threshold (e.g. the SDQ has a threshold score which if scored above means that they are likely to meet a clinical diagnosis for a disorder, if they were to see a professional). Others do not have an in-built threshold, so we have applied one using a commonly-used approach (the proportion falling below the median scale score plus 0.15 times the mean absolute deviation statistic). For others we simply report the percentage of children reporting a particular behavior (e.g. if a young person reports involvement in vandalism, theft or assault in the past year they are identified as being involved in offending).

Method II.

Sample Size, Prevalence and Confidence intervals

Tables are provided for each construct and contain the following information (please note that all figures are whole integers and may therefore appear slightly different from the figures in the interactive data portal, which are to the one decimal point):

Sample size. The total number of children and young people in Renfrewshire who completed the measure for this construct.

Prevalence. The proportion of children experiencing difficulties in relation to this aspect of their health and development.

Confidence Intervals. Around each area prevalence, 95% confidence intervals are reported. This means we can be confident the results obtained from the survey would fall between the upper and lower ranges 95 times out of 100. For example, if 22% of children reported anxiety and depression, and the confidence intervals around this were 19% - 25%, we can be pretty sure that the true prevalence for the area falls within this range.

Year group and gender disaggregation

Year group and gender breakdown are provided for relevant constructs. This disaggregation is intended to further support the implementation of appropriate, evidence-informed intervention strategies.

Investing in Children

This evidence database, produced by the Dartington Social Research Unit, is available on investinginchildren.eu and provides independent advice on the costs and benefits of competing investment options in children's services. You can find and compare different interventions that match your search criteria.

Sample Characteristics

Pupils completed an online well-being survey during class-time between November 2016 and January 2017 using standardised measures of well-being. School staff supervised the completion of the survey. Children and young people were advised their survey responses would be treated in a confidential manner. This report summarises findings from the **ChildrenCount Survey** in Renfrewshire. The survey asked key questions related to children and young people's well-being. It included questions related to their mental well-being and behaviour as well as covering school and family influences.

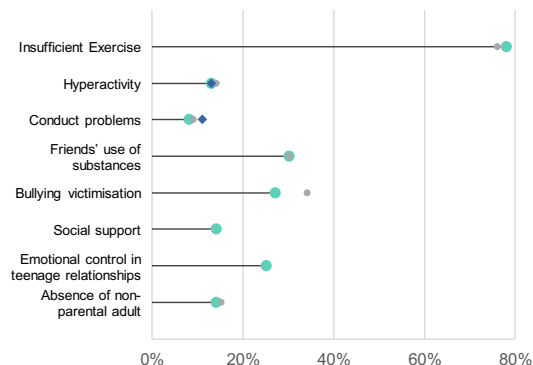
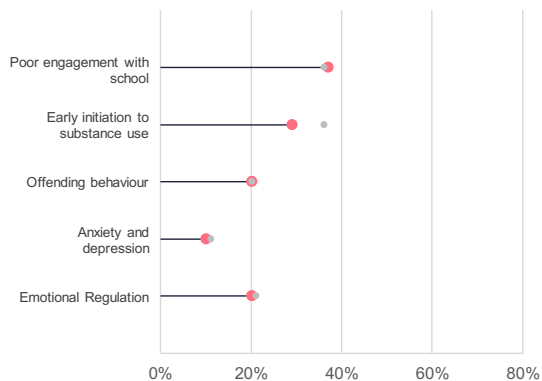
The table below provides a summary of sample characteristics for those children and young people who completed the survey in Renfrewshire. The findings are compared to **ChildrenCount Scotland** - the combined findings from selected sites that have implemented the **ChildrenCount Survey**.

	N	Primary		White British				Boys		Yes	
	N	Primary	Secondary	White British	Other white	Asian/Asian British	African/Black British	Other/mixed	Boys	Girls	Yes
Renfrewshire	10,099	43%	57%	91%	2%	2%	1%	1%	50%	50%	15%
		4,375	5,724	9,200	189	228	133	100	4,991	5,091	1,505
ChildrenCount Scotland	22,408	41%	59%	92%	2%	2%	1%	1%	51%	49%	22%
		9,241	13,167	20,153	439	534	186	179	11,372	11,036	4,873

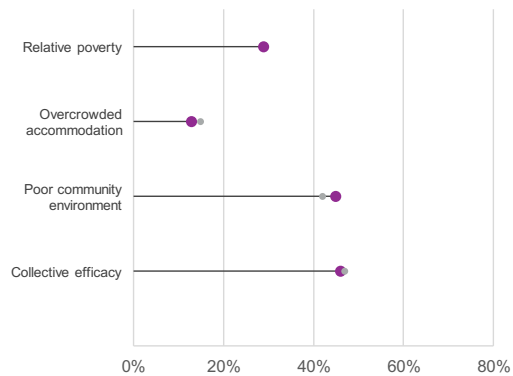
Key Developmental Outcomes and Risk Factors

● **ChildrenCount Scotland**, combined average of selected sites that have implemented the ChildrenCount Survey

◆ **Renfrewshire (2011)**, in cases where data is directly comparable

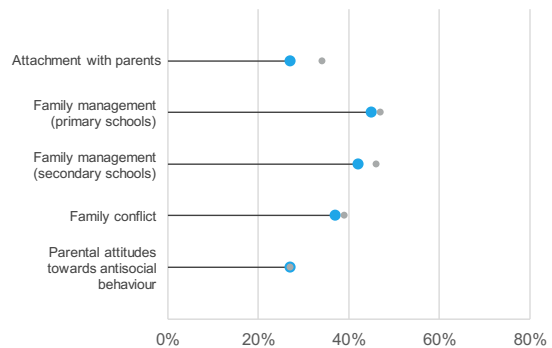


Key developmental outcomes



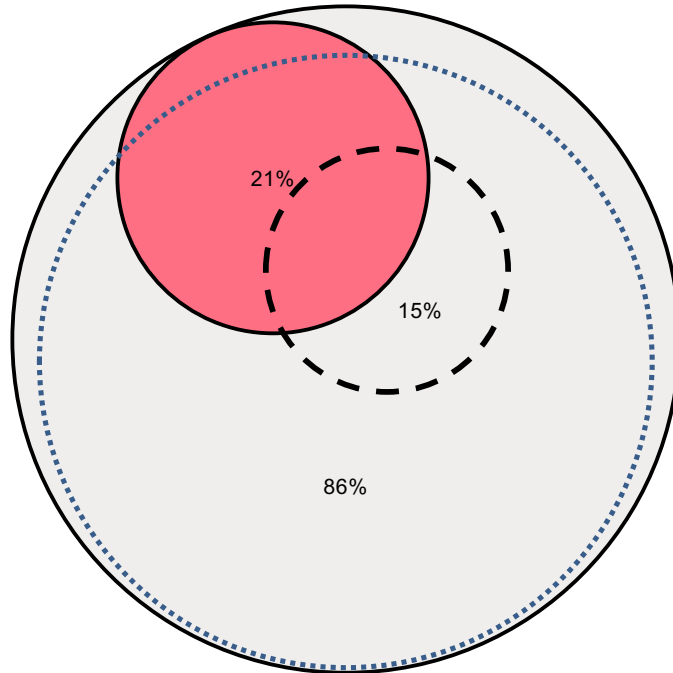
Community risks

Social and individual risks



Family relationships

Needs and Services



Children and young people 9-16 years: **10,099**

High need: **21%**

In receipt of targeted services: **15%**

Connected to social supports: **86%**

High need children in receipt of service: **24%**



About: The diagram above highlights the relationship between level of children's need across Renfrewshire, receipt of targeted services and social support.

Multiple impairments to health and well-being

High need index: Composite scale including ten Key Developmental Outcomes and risk factors. The column on the right shows a complete list of all the constructs included in the index. The table below represent the number of children who experience 5 or more impairments to their health and well-being.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	21%	20% - 21%	10,099	19%	23%
ChildrenCount Scotland	21%	20% - 21%	22,408	20%	22%

Constructs included in the index:

- Poor engagement with school (page 10)
- Anxiety and depression (page 11)
- Hyperactivity (page 15)
- Bullying victimisation (page 21)
- Poor family management (page 25)
- Family conflict (page 26)
- Permissive parental attitudes to antisocial behavior (page 27)
- Overcrowded accommodation (page 30)
- Truancing (*During the last four weeks how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped?*)
- Excluded from school (*How many times in the past have you been excluded from school?*)

Key developmental outcomes

Poor engagement with school: Captures the value pupils place on school work for later life, the level of effort they put into school work, truancy and their general enjoyment of being in school. Established formulas are used to develop cut-off scores for those pupils who are engaging, or failing to engage with school and learning. The table below represents the proportion of children **experiencing difficulties** in relation to their engagement with school.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	37%	36% - 38%	10,030	33%	41%
ChildrenCount Scotland	36%	35% - 36%	21,755	32%	40%

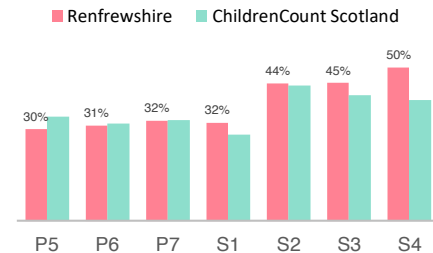
Measure: *Communities that Care Survey; Arthur, et al, 2007*

Questions in survey:

- During the last four weeks how many whole days of school have you missed because you “skipped” or truanted?
- How often do you feel that the schoolwork you are assigned is important?
- How interesting are most of your school subjects to you?
- How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?
- Now, thinking back over the past year (12 months) in school, how often...
...did you enjoy being in school?
...did you hate being in school?

When using **Investing in Children** to search for evidence-based services that target this construct, use search term: *Doing well in school*

Year group graph



Key developmental outcomes

Anxiety and Depression: Feelings of worry, unhappiness and psychosomatic complaints likely to receive a clinical diagnosis for an emotional disorder if seen by a professional.

Note: this is not a formal diagnosis, rather an estimate based on a screening tool used in the survey.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	10%	9% - 10%	10,013	14%	6%
Renfrewshire 2011	7%	6% - 7%	9,359	10%	5%
ChildrenCount Scotland	11%	10% - 11%	21,676	15%	6%

Measure: Child self-report Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), Emotions scale; Goodman, 1997

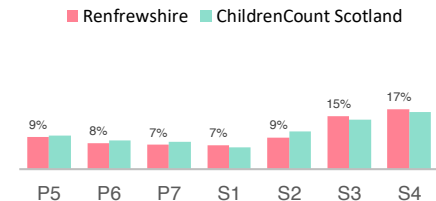
Questions in survey:

(Over the past 6 months)

- I get a lot of headaches, stomach aches or sickness.
- I worry a lot.
- I am often unhappy, down-hearted or tearful.
- I am nervous in new situations. I easily lose confidence. I have many fears, I am easily scared.

When using **Investing in Children** to search for evidence-based services that target this construct, use search term: *Not Depressed*

Year group graph



Key developmental outcomes

Offending behaviour: Delinquent and offending behavior in the past year. This includes carrying a weapon, dealing drugs, theft, vandalism, assaults or arrest.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	20%	18% - 20%	5,709	14%	26%
ChildrenCount Scotland	20%	19% - 21%	12,181	14%	27%

Measure: *Communities that Care Survey; Arthur, et al, 2007*

Item level responses to specific questions

Percentage of children who took something without paying for it 10%

Questions in survey:

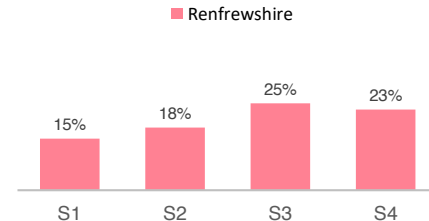
- How many times in the past year (12 months) have you...
 - ...carried a knife or other weapon for protection or in case it was needed in a fight?
 - ...sold illegal drugs?
 - ...been arrested?
 - ...attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?
 - ...stolen something worth more than £5?
 - ...purposely damaged or destroyed property that did not belong to you?

When using **Investing in Children** to search for evidence-based services that target this construct, use search term: *Good behavior*

Age range:

11+ years

Year group graph



Key developmental outcomes

Early initiation of substance use: Children who reported early initiation of problematic smoking, drinking, or substance use.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	29%	27% - 30%	5,678	26%	31%
Renfrewshire 2011	48%	47% - 49%	5,742	47%	50%
ChildrenCount Scotland	36%	35% - 36%	12,115	34%	38%

Measure: *Communities that Care Survey; Arthur, et al, 2007*

Item level responses to specific questions

Percentage of children who smoked at all prior to age 14:	8%
Percentage of children who drank more than one or two sips of alcohol prior to age 14:	28%
Percentage of children who began regularly drinking alcohol prior to age 14:	5%
Percentage of children who smoked cannabis prior to age 14:	3%

Associated questions

Percentage of children who reported smoking cigarettes at least once in the past year:	5%
Percentage of children in that report at least one instance of alcohol use in the past year:	33%
Percentage of children that report at least one instance of illegal drug use in the past year:	6%

Renfrewshire 2011 Comparison

Percentage of children who smoked at all prior to age 14:	20%
Percentage of children who drank more than one or two sips of alcohol prior to age 14:	53%
Percentage of children who smoked cannabis prior to age 14:	5%

Questions in survey:

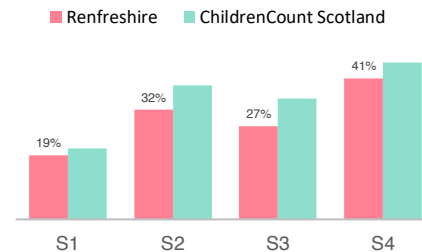
- How old were you when you first...
 - ...smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?
 - ...had more than a sip or two of beer, wine, alcopops or spirits?
 - ...began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?
 - ...smoked cannabis?

When using **Investing in Children** to search for evidence-based services that target this construct, use search term: *Not using substances*

Age range:

11+ years

Year group graph



Key developmental outcomes

Emotional regulation: Proportion of children who report not feeling able to control their emotions in different situations.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	20%	19% - 20%	9,949	21%	19%
ChildrenCount Scotland	21%	20% - 21%	21,504	23%	19%

Measure: IYDS and Prior et al, 2000

Questions in survey:

- I know how to relax when I feel tense.
- I am always able to keep my feelings under control.
- I know how to calm down when I am feeling nervous.
- I control my temper when people are angry with me.

Risk Factors: Individual

Hyperactivity: Difficulties in maintaining attention and concentration, likely to reach a threshold for a clinical diagnosis for ADHD if they were seen by a professional.

Note: this is not a formal diagnosis, rather an estimate based on a screening tool used in the survey.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	13%	12% - 13%	10,006	11%	16%
Renfrewshire 2011	13%	12% - 13%	9,268	12%	15%
ChildrenCount Scotland	14%	13% - 14%	21,668	12%	15%

Measure: Child-report Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), Hyperactivity scale; Goodman, 1997

Questions in survey:

- I am restless. I cannot stay still for very long.
- I am constantly fidgeting or squirming.
- I am easily distracted. I find it difficult to concentrate.
- I finish the work I'm doing. My attention is good.
- I think before I do things.

Risk Factors: Individual

Conduct problems: Aggressive behaviours exhibited that have found to be predictive of a range of later difficulties. The table shows the percentage of children likely to receive a clinical diagnosis for a conduct disorder if seen by a professional.

Note: this is not a formal diagnosis, rather an estimate based on a screening tool used in the survey.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	8%	7% - 8%	10,012	6%	10%
Renfrewshire 2011	11%	10% - 11%	9,355	8%	15%
ChildrenCount Scotland	9%	8% - 9%	21,683	7%	11%

Measure: Child-report Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), Conduct disorder scale; Goodman, 1997

Questions in survey:

- I get very angry and often lose my temper.
- I usually do as I am told.
- I fight a lot. I can make other people do what I want.
- I am often accused of lying or cheating.
- I take things that are not mine from home, school or elsewhere.

Risk Factors: Individual

Total difficulties index: Composite scale including hyperactivity, anxiety and depression, peer problems, and conduct problems. The percentages below represent the proportion of children who met the threshold for total difficulties.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	8%	7% - 8%	10,001	8%	8%
Renfrewshire 2011	8%	7% - 8%	8,554	7%	9%
ChildrenCount Scotland	9%	8% - 9%	21,651	10%	8%

Measure: Child-report Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), Total difficulties scale; Goodman, 1997

Indicators included:

- Anxiety and depression (page 11)
- Hyperactivity (page 15)
- Conduct problems (page 16)
- Peer problems

I am usually on my own. I generally play alone or keep to myself.

I have one good friend or more.

Other people my age generally like me.

Other children or young people pick on me or bully me.

I get on better with adults than with people my own age.

Risk Factors: Individual

Insufficient exercise: NHS guidance recommends children should participate in physical activity (vigorous or moderate exercise) for a minimum of 60 minutes every day. The table below represents the proportion of children **not** meeting this minimum threshold.

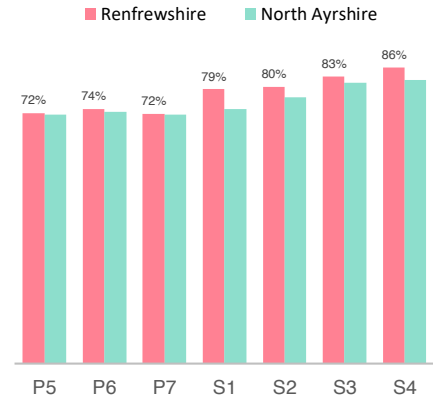
	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	78%	77% - 78%	8,771	81%	75%
North Ayrshire*	76%	74% - 77%	6,460	79%	73%

Measure: Bespoke survey question developed from NHS physical activity guidance.
 * Only other ChildrenCount site to select this bespoke question that aligns with NHS guidelines

Question in survey:

• During the past week, how many days did you exercise or participate in physical activity for at least 60 minutes over the course of the day (this can include a mix of moderate physical activity such as walking to school and vigorous activity such as football or gymnastics)?

Year group graph



Risk Factors: Relationships

Friends' use of substances : Close friends who, with exception of an isolated occurrence, have smoked cigarettes, tried alcohol, or used illegal substances the past year.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	30%	28% - 30%	4,878	28%	32%
ChildrenCount Scotland	30%	29% - 31%	10,291	30%	30%

Measure: *Communities that Care Survey; Arthur, et al. 2007*

Questions in survey:

In the past year (12 months), how many of your close friends have...

...smoked cigarettes?

...tried beer, cider, wine, alcopops or spirits when their parents didn't know about it?

...used cannabis?

...used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or other illegal drugs?

When using **Investing in Children** to search for evidence-based services that target this construct, use search term: *Not using substances*

Age range:

11+ years

Risk Factors: Relationships

Emotional control in teenage relationships: The table below shows the percentage of young people who experienced repeated emotionally controlling behaviour from their boyfriend or girlfriend, or at least one instance of physical threats. The percentages refer to the number of young people who have been in a relationship **at least once**.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	25%	23% - 26%	3,058	23%	27%

Measure: NSPCC, Barter, et al, 2009

Item level responses to specific questions

Young people who answered 'often' or 'all the time':

Made fun of you	5%
Shouted at you/ screamed in your face/ called you hurtful names	4%
Said negative things about your appearance/ body/ friends/ family	3%
Told you who you could see and where you could go	6%
Constantly checked up on what you were doing, e.g. by phone or texts	15%

Young people who answered 'a few times', 'often' or 'all the time':

Used private information to make you do something	4%
Used mobile phones or the internet to humiliate or threaten you	3%

Young people who answered 'once' or more:

Threatened to hurt you physically unless you did what they wanted	7%
---	----

Questions in survey:

Have any of your partners ever...

- ... Made fun of you.
- ...Shouted at you/ screamed in your face/ called you hurtful names.
- ...Said negative things about your appearance/ body/ friends/ family.
- ...Threatened to hurt you physically unless you did what they wanted.
- ...Told you who you could see and where you could go.
- ...Constantly checked up on what you were doing, e.g. by phone or texts.
- ...Used private information to make you do something.
- ...Used mobile phones or the internet to humiliate or threaten you.

Age range:

11+ years

Risk Factors: Relationships

Bullying victimisation: Experience of being bullied, including physical, verbal and cyber bullying by other young people.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	27%	26% - 27%	10,023	25%	29%
ChildrenCount Scotland	34%	33% - 34%	21,751	33%	35%

Measure: Steps to Respect Bullying Measure (Brown, et al 2011)

Item level responses to specific questions

Young people who answered 'a lot' or 'several times':

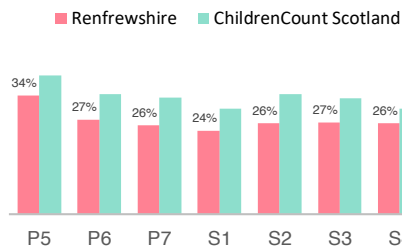
Pushed, shoved, tripped or picked a fight with me.	11%
Teased and said mean things to me.	19%
Spread rumours or told lies about me.	15%
Told lies or made fun of me using the internet or a mobile phone (for example, email, instant messaging, text messaging, or websites).	6%

Questions in survey:

Think about how often these things have happened to you during the past year (12 months)...

- Another pupil or group of children or young people...
 - ...Pushed, shoved, tripped or picked a fight with me.
 - ...Teased and said mean things to me.
 - ...Spread rumours or told lies about me.
 - ...Told lies or made fun of me using the internet or a mobile phone (for example, email, instant messaging, text messaging, or websites).

Year group graph



Risk Factors: Relationships

Absence of significant non-parental adult: Absence of non-parental supportive adult perceived by the child or young person as being able to offer advice and guidance.

Question in survey:

- Is there an adult in your life (other than your parents) you can usually turn to for help and advice?

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	14%	12% - 14%	9,945	12%	15%
ChildrenCount Scotland	15%	14% - 15%	21,465	14%	16%

Measure: Communities that Care Survey; Arthur, et al, 2007

Risk Factors: Relationships

Social support: The table below represents the proportion of children **lacking** social, emotional or instrumental support.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	14%	13% - 14%	9,796	12%	16%

Measure: Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support; Zimet, et al, 1988

Sample questions:

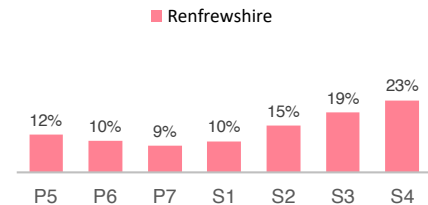
- I can count on my friends when things go wrong.
- I can talk about my problems with my family.
- There is a person who is around when I am in need.
- There is a person with whom I can share the things I'm happy and sad about with.
- I have a person who is a real source of comfort for me.

Item level responses to specific questions

Young people who disagreed with the following:

There is a person who is around when I am in need.	7%
My family really tries to help me.	5%
I get the emotional help and support I need from my family.	8%
My friends really try to help me.	8%
I can count on my friends when things go wrong.	8%
I can talk about my problems with my family.	11%
I have friends with whom I can share my joys and sorrows.	7%
My family is willing to help me make decisions.	5%
I can talk about my problems with my friends.	11%

Year group graph



Risk Factors: Family Relationships

Poor attachment with parents: Proportion of children not feeling very close or able to share their thoughts and feelings with parents or carers.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	27%	25% - 27%	9,380	27%	26%
ChildrenCount Scotland	34%	33% - 34%	20,239	36%	33%

Measure: *Communities that Care Survey; Arthur, et al. 2007*

Questions in survey:

- Do you feel very close to your mother (or the person who is like a mum to you)?
- Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother (or the person who is like a mum to you)?
- Do you feel very close to your father (or the person who is like a dad to you)?
- Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father (or the person who is like a dad to you)?

Risk Factors: Family Relationships

Poor family management (primary schools): The table below represents the proportion of children in primary schools reporting inconsistent implementation of rules and routines and poor parental monitoring or supervision.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	45%	43% - 46%	4,279	40%	50%
ChildrenCount Scotland	47%	46% - 48%	8,766	42%	52%

Measure: Adapted from Communities that Care Survey; Arthur, et al, 2007

Poor family management (secondary schools): The secondary schools construct also includes questions about monitoring and supervision in relation to alcohol misuse, carrying knives, and skipping school.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	42%	41% - 43%	5,559	37%	48%
ChildrenCount Scotland	46%	45% - 47%	12,507	42%	51%

Measure: Adapted from Communities that Care Survey; Arthur, et al, 2007

Questions in survey:

- The rules in my family are clear.
- My parents (or caregivers) ask if I've got my homework done.
- When I am not at home, one of my parents (or caregivers) knows where I am and who I am with.
- Would your parents (or caregivers) know if you did not come home on time?

Additional questions for secondary schools:

- If you drank some beer, cider, wine, alcopops or spirits without your parents' (or caregivers') permission, would you be caught by your parents (or caregivers)?
- If you carried a knife or other weapon without your parents'/caregiver's permission, would you be caught by your parents (or caregivers)?
- If you skipped school, would you be caught by your parents (or caregivers)?

Risk Factors: Family Relationships

Family conflict: High levels of disputes and arguments in the home.

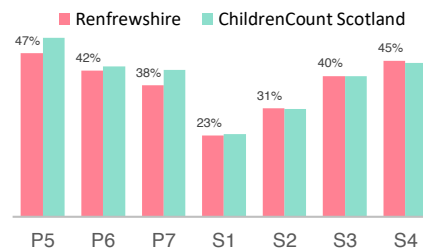
	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	37%	36% - 38%	9,735	37%	38%
ChildrenCount Scotland	39%	38% - 39%	21,052	39%	39%

Measure: *Communities that Care Survey; Arthur, et al, 2007*

Questions in survey:

- We argue about the same things in my family over and over.
- People in my family have serious arguments.
- People in my family often insult or shout at each other.

Year group graph



Risk Factors: Family Relationships

Parental attitudes towards antisocial behaviour: The table below represents the proportion of children reporting permissive parental attitudes to antisocial behaviours such as theft, vandalism and assault.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	27%	26% - 27%	9,825	21%	33%
ChildrenCount Scotland	27%	26% - 28%	21,218	22%	32%

Measure: Communities that Care Survey; Arthur, et al, 2007

Questions in survey:

- How wrong do your parents (or caregivers) feel it would be for you to...
 - ...steal something worth more than £5?
 - ...draw graffiti, or write things or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?
 - ...pick a fight with someone?

Risk Factors: Family Relationships

Young carers: Proportion of children who regularly look after a relative who is sick, disabled or elderly, or has drug problems.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	12%	10% - 12%	9,408	11%	12%

Measure: Bespoke Renfrewshire measure

Questions in survey:

- Do you live with anyone who is sick, disabled, elderly or has drug or alcohol problems who you regularly look after or help with day-to-day tasks such as looking after brothers or sisters, cooking, cleaning or helping with a bath or shower?
- If yes can you identify the reason you need to provide the support?
- How often do you help this person?

Item level responses to specific questions

Children who provide care for another person once a day or more (n= 227)

Reason for support among those who provide care

Long term physical illness	30% (n= 333)
Mental ill health	22% (n= 246)
Physical disability	32% (n= 357)
Learning disability	18% (n= 200)
Drug or alcohol problem	8% (n= 94)

Risk Factors: Community

Relative poverty: The degree which children feel they don't have what are considered necessities in modern Britain. Specifically, not having two or more socially perceived necessities.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	29%	27% - 30%	5,282	27%	32%

Measure: Children's Society 8-items; Main G, 2013

Note: The measure was also administered with primary school pupils (P5 - P7). This is not presented here. Further testing is required to determine the measures suitability with this younger cohort of children.

Questions in survey:

- Here is a list of items that some young people of your age have. Please tell us whether you have each item on the list.

...Some pocket money each week to spend on yourself

...Your own mobile phone

...A garden at home, or somewhere nearby like a park where you can safely spend time with your friends

...At least one family holiday away from home each year

Age range:

11+ years

Risk Factors: Community

Overcrowded accommodation: Cramped living accommodation. If the number of people divided by rooms produced a figure of 1.5 or over, the household was classed as overcrowded.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	13%	12% - 14%	9,702	15%	12%
ChildrenCount Scotland	15%	14% - 15%	21,072	16%	14%

Measure: Standard threshold widely applied in social research

Questions in survey:

- How many people live in your home (include yourself, all adults and all other children)?
- How many rooms are there in your house, not including kitchens and bathrooms?

Risk Factors: Community

Poor community environment: The table below represents the proportion of children reporting a poor physical environment and feeling unsafe within their community.

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	45%	43% - 47%	2,531	44%	47%
ChildrenCount Scotland	42%	40% - 43%	5,926	44%	41%

Measure: Communities that Care Survey; Arthur, et al, 2007

Questions in survey:

- I feel safe in my local area.
- How much do each of the following statements describe your local area?
 - ...Crime and/or drug selling.
 - ...Fights.
 - ...Lots of empty or abandoned buildings.
 - ...Lots of graffiti.
 - ...Insults or attacks based on someone's religion, ethnicity
 - ...Insults or attacks based on someone's religion, ethnicity or culture

Age range:

14+ years

Risk Factors: Community

Collective efficacy: Percentage of children reporting low levels of trust within their community

	Prevalence	Confidence interval	Sample size	Girls	Boys
Renfrewshire	46%	44% - 48%	2,516	43%	50%
ChildrenCount Scotland	47%	45% - 48%	4,777	47%	47%

Measure: Communities that Care Survey; Arthur, et al, 2007

Questions in survey:

- If a group of children were bunking off school and hanging out on a street corner in your local area, how likely is it that your neighbours would do something about it?
- If there was a fight in front of your house and someone was being beaten or threatened, how likely is it that your neighbours would break it up?
- People around where I live are willing to help their neighbours
- People in my local area can be trusted.

Age range:

14+ years

Further information is available via your interactive online data portal at childrencountrenfrewshire.co.uk

This data portal contains data gathered directly from young people and collates data from other existing sources (e.g. health, social work and education). It provides a snapshot of well-being from middle childhood through to adolescence.

This report was produced for Renfrewshire Council by the Dartington Service Design Lab, an independent charity that brings science and evidence to bear on policy and practice in children's services to improve the health and development of children and young people.

We would like to give particular thanks to the teachers for their invaluable support in the delivery of the survey, and the pupils who took the time to share their experiences.



The Warren House Group at Dartington (trading as The Dartington Service Design Lab) is a company limited by guarantee registered in England (Company No 04610839), and a registered charity (Charity No. 1099202).

Contact details:

info@dartington.org.uk | 01803 762400 | dartington.org.uk