

# TECHNICAL REPORT: SWEEPS 1 & 2

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#### 1. INTRODUCTION

# 1.1 Background to the Edinburgh Study

Since the end of the second world war, police recorded crime has risen dramatically in both England and Wales and, to a lesser extent, Scotland. Crime surveys have revealed a less dramatic increase in crime in England and Wales (Mirrlees-Black et al, 1996), and little if any in Scotland (MVA, 1998), and suggest that increases in police recorded crime figures are largely due to an increased propensity for the public to report crime. There is evidence to suggest, however, that there has been a real increase in problem behaviour among young people, paralleled by postwar increases in other psychosocial disorders during the teenage years (Smith & Rutter, 1995). In addition, evidence consistently suggests that the rate of offending among males is higher than that among females, although the gap is starting to narrow.

The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime aims to further our understanding of young people's involvement in criminal behaviour, and explore the striking differences in offending rates and anti-social behaviour between males and females. It is a longitudinal study involving an entire year group of children, namely those eligible to start first year of secondary school in the City of Edinburgh in 1998. The cohort comprises approximately 4,300 young people who were aged between 11½ and 12½ years at the start of the study. Annual sweeps of data collection are conducted, with the intention of tracking the cohort through their teenage years and into early adulthood.

While the study focuses entirely on criminal offending among a generation of young people within the City of Edinburgh, the findings are likely to be of wider national and international relevance and importance. National comparisons will be made with other related studies in Scotland and the rest of the UK (such as crime surveys, health and drug studies, etc). The international dimension will be developed through direct comparisons with cohort studies in Denver, Pittsburgh and Rochester, and links with other studies in Chicago, Philadelphia, Dunedin and Stockholm.

#### 1.2 Aims of the Study

The overarching aim of the Edinburgh Study is to further our understanding of criminal behaviour among young people. Within this aim, there are four key objectives which the study will work to achieve:

- i. To investigate and identify the factors which impact on young people's offending behaviour and the processes which are involved.
- ii. To examine these factors and processes within 3 main contexts:
  - individual development through the life course;
  - the impact of interactions with formal agencies of social control and law enforcement;

- the effect of the physical and social structure of the individual's neighbourhood.
- iii. Within each of the above three contexts, to examine the striking differences between the extent and patterns of criminal offending between males and females.
- iv. To contribute towards the development and empirical evaluation of theories which explain people's resistance to, desistance from and persistence in criminal offending behaviour.

# 1.3 Methods of the Study

To address the complexity of the study aims, a variety of methods of data collection have been adopted. Each of these methods will be discussed in detail in later sections of this report, but a brief description of the main methods is given below.

Given the size of the cohort, the most feasible and cost effective method of data collection is to administer a self-completion questionnaire, on an annual basis, within Edinburgh schools. In order to supplement and, to some extent, validate this information data is also collected annually from official agency records — namely those of the Social Work Department and the Scottish Children's Reporter Administration. More detailed contextual information on the nature and meaning of young people's offending behaviour was achieved at sweep two by semi-structured interviews with a sample of cohort members. And at the neighbourhood level, the relationship between community characteristics, local crime rates and individual offending is being analysed by means of a Geographic Information System (GIS).

A unique feature of the study is the range of agencies and data sources to which access has been successfully negotiated. The most extensive access negotiations involved the Edinburgh schools, including mainstream secondary schools, independent schools and schools for children with special educational needs. As well as providing an efficient mechanism by which to administer the self-completion questionnaires to the cohort each year, information is collected annually from school computer records and, at sweep two, teachers supplemented this information with a short strengths and difficulties questionnaire.

Further methods to be adopted in future sweeps of the study are currently being planned. These include interviews with teaching staff to find out more about the relationship between offending and school experience. Access negotiations are currently underway with Lothian and Borders Police to collect information from the Police Juvenile Liaison Officer during sweep 4 of the study, and later annual trawls of the Scottish Criminal Records Office (SCRO) will be conducted. A survey of family functioning will be carried out in the autumn of 2001, involving interviews with the main parent or carer of each member of the cohort.

#### 1.4 The Advisory Group

An Advisory Group was established to oversee the work of the study in early 1998, the first meeting of which was held on 26 May. The Group is chaired by Professor Sir Michael Rutter of the Institute of Psychiatry in London. It consists of senior representatives from all the agencies involved in the study, including education, police, social work, the children's reporter and central government. Also represented are various academics and practitioners with an interest or involvement in research into crime and young people. The Advisory Group meets formally once a year, but members are kept informed of progress and approached for advice at key stages of the study.

#### 1.5 Consent, Confidentiality and Data Protection

Issues relating to consent, confidentiality and data protection are discussed in various sections of this report. However, the main considerations are explained below.

Given the age of the cohort members, some form of parental consent for their participation was necessary. There was concern that an opt in method would yield a low response rate, significantly skewing the characteristics of the cohort and undermining the validity of any survey results. Therefore, with the agreement of the Advisory Group, an opt out consent method was adopted on the understanding that the Education Department child protection guidelines would be followed and assurances given that participation would in no way be detrimental to the cohort members.

In order to encourage honest reporting, particularly of delinquent behaviour, the project team wished to give participants a complete guarantee of confidentiality. Unfortunately, the child protection guidelines stipulated that any disclosure of child abuse would have to be reported to the school authorities, thus breaching the confidentiality agreement. To get around this, it was agreed that no questions about sex would be included in the questionnaire until the cohort had reached the legal age of consent, thus preventing any direct disclosures of sexual abuse. This meant a complete guarantee of confidentiality could be given for all subjects covered in the questionnaire, while the child protection procedures could still be implemented in the case of an indirect disclosure. During sweeps one and two, two such disclosures were made and dealt with appropriately.

The confidentiality guarantee is strengthened by the Data Protection Act 2000 which allows for personal data to be exempt from subject or any other access where they are held only for preparing statistics or carrying out research. Thus, there is no obligation to pass on information given in response to the questionnaire to the members of the cohort or any other agency (including parents, schools or police). All data are stored securely and information that might identify cohort members can be accessed only by members of the project team.

#### 1.6 Aim and content of the Technical Report

This report outlines the technical aspects of the Edinburgh Study during the first two sweeps of fieldwork. Each section of the report focuses on a specific aspect of the project's planning, design or implementation, as discussed below. This report does not contain details of analysis or findings. The main findings from the first two sweeps of the study are presented in Smith et al (2001). A list of the project outputs produced to date is given in Appendix A. Further technical reports will be produced following future sweeps of the study.

Section two of this report describes the access and consent negotiations which took place in advance of fieldwork and details the level of participation by schools and the number of parents who opted their children out of the study. Section three describes the process of questionnaire design and piloting, and outlines the lessons learned for perfecting both the questionnaire and the administration procedure.

The various practical aspects of school fieldwork are examined in section four, including fieldwork preparation and organisation, questionnaire administration, procedures for assisting those with learning difficulties and tracking absentees, and details the final number of participants in sweeps one and two. Section five describes the various different sources of additional data collected about the cohort, including schools, children's hearing and social work records, and personal interviews. Section six explains the various aspects of management, processing, input and analysis necessary to deal with the vast amount of data collected by the project team.

Finally, section 7 explains the background to the development of a geographic information system, allowing a detailed examination of neighbourhood factors to be included in the analysis of factors relating to offending. The aims and structure of the GIS are described, followed by a review of the process by which the police recorded crime data were geo-coded and 91 pre-defined 'neighbourhoods' within Edinburgh were created. Finally, the use of the GIS to facilitate the case study analysis of two contiguous areas with similar levels of deprivation but markedly different crime rates is explained.

#### 2. SCHOOL ACCESS AND ORGANISATION

#### 2.1 Access to schools

With the expectation that access arrangements were likely to involve a protracted period of negotiation, all of the necessary agencies were asked for their agreement in principle to participate even before funding for the study was sought. This was achieved in early 1997, more than a year before the fieldwork was due to commence.

A unique feature of the study was the proposal to survey every child enrolled in first year at schools across Edinburgh, rather than select a simple random or stratified sample of children. This method was employed to capture as near as possible a whole population of young people, in order to minimise sampling error and increase confidence in the validity of the findings. Access was, therefore, needed to all relevant schools within the City, including mainstream secondary, independent and special schools, the latter two of which tend to be under-represented in other research.

The City of Edinburgh Council Education Department was formally approached regarding access to all the relevant state-run schools, including the special schools. This was followed by a series of presentations to the Director of Education, the Convenor of the Education Committee, Head Teachers and the Parents Consultative Committee. In February 1998, the Education Committee agreed in principle that the Edinburgh schools could participate in the Edinburgh Study, although final agreement had to be sought from individual head teachers.

Edinburgh is unusual in that a disproportionately large number of pupils attend independent schools in comparison with most other cities. It is estimated that between 20-25% of secondary school age children in Edinburgh attend one of the 14 independent schools each year. Although there are associations of schools and Head Teachers in the independent sector, there is no coordinating body for research requests. Therefore, each independent school was contacted individually, with the hope that the Education Committee decision would encourage a positive response.

Letters were issued to the head teachers of every secondary school in Edinburgh, inviting them to take part in the study and requesting a meeting to discuss the details further. Two members of the research team visited each school and met with the head teachers who had responded positively to this approach. A brief presentation was given, based on a summary proposal which was distributed at the meetings (see Appendix B).

The presentation focused on the aspects of the study which would involve the school, namely: the administration of self-completion questionnaires to first year pupils; school record examination; summary questionnaires for guidance teachers; and interviews with some teaching staff. Strict assurances were given that all survey results would be treated confidentially and that published material would not identify any individual child or school.

#### 2.2 School participation

A total of 49 eligible schools in Edinburgh were approached to take part in the study, of which 40 agreed to participate for a full six years. Table 2.1 shows the number of Edinburgh schools approached within each category of school, and the number that subsequently agreed to take part. The number of first year pupils attending eligible schools and those attending the schools which agreed to participate are also shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: School participation in the Edinburgh Study by school type at sweep one

	Mainstream	Independent	Special needs
No. of schools eligible to take part at sweep one	23	14	12
No. of pupils attending eligible schools at sweep one	3803	948	95
No. of schools agreeing to participate at sweep one	23	8	9
No. of pupils attending participating schools at sweep one	3803	594	71
% of eligible pupils included in study in sweep one	100%	63%	75%

Note: These figures do not take account of young people opted out at sweep one, shown in Table 2.3.

Fortunately, all of the mainstream secondary schools in Edinburgh agreed to take part in the study, accounting for the most young people eligible to participate. While the special schools accounted for only around 2% of the eligible population, their inclusion ensured that young people excluded from mainstream schooling, for whatever reason, were represented. Of the three special schools that opted out, one felt its pupils were too severely physically disabled to take part while the others blamed pressures on school resources. Nevertheless, the participating special schools did include young people with a range of emotional, behavioural, learning difficulties and physical disabilities.

Of the independent schools that declined to participate in the study, four had only a small number of eligible children while two would have contributed a significant number of children to the study. The schools that did take part provided around two thirds of eligible children in the independent sector. Those that declined to be involved gave reasons such as being overburdened by research requests and concern about the nature of the survey. The two large independent schools that refused to participate at sweep one were approached again at sweep two, but refused.

During discussions with the independent schools, it emerged that most of them expected to increase their intake substantially in the second and third years of the study. As the number of pupils attending independent schools was relatively small in comparison to the mainstream schools, it was decided to include any new pupils entering the cohort year group up to the third year of data collection. It was also agreed that any pupils who moved away from the Edinburgh area during sweeps two and three would not be tracked, although their numbers and destinations would be monitored. Pupils moving to special or residential schools funded by the local authority but which were situated outside Edinburgh were tracked, however.

A considerable number of new pupils did join the cohort at sweep two, although there was a large number who moved away from the Edinburgh area. Overall, the number of pupils attending participating schools increased by only 0.7% during sweep two, from 4,468 to 4,497. This does conceal a considerable amount of movement within the cohort, however, as shown in Table 2.2. The large number of both new pupils and leavers in mainstream schools resulted in a net gain of only 0.1% although, as expected, the net gain at the independent schools was higher at 4.0%. There was also a fair amount of movement between schools, although this is not shown in Table 2.2, which accounts for the large rise in the special school population.

Table 2.2: School participation in the Edinburgh Study by school type at sweep two

	Mainstream	Independent	Special needs
No. of pupils attending participating schools at sweep one	3803	594	71
No. of leavers at sweep two	87	34	2
No. of new pupils at sweep two	91	58	3
No. of pupils attending participating schools at sweep two	3786	620	91

Note: These figures do not take account of children opted out at sweep two, shown in Table 2.4.

#### 2.3 Parental consent

As stated in section 1.5, the young age of the cohort at the outset of the study required that some form of parental consent be sought in advance of fieldwork. Discussions were held with representatives of the Advisory Group about the necessity of writing to all parents of cohort members regarding parental consent and the implications for the validity of the survey results.

In particular, there was concern that a low response rate would be achieved if parents were required to opt into the study. Evidence suggested that this would be especially so among certain sections of the population, thus

producing a skewed sample rather than a complete cohort which could not claim to be representative of a generation of young people. Finally, with the agreement of the Advisory Group, it was agreed that an opt out consent method could be used, so long as the Education Department's child protection guidelines were stringently followed. The Advisory Group acknowledged that, with the level of agency input into the study, participation would be unlikely to be harmful to the participants.

Prior to sweep one fieldwork, a parents' letter was drafted which laid out in simple terms the objectives and coverage of the study and the implications of participation. This letter also explained that pupils could be opted-out of the study by returning a tear-off slip to the school<sup>1</sup>. Data protection requirements meant the project team could not have access to parental names and addresses, therefore, pre-printed letters were provided to the schools for distribution to the parents of every pupil in the cohort year group.

The sweep one letters were sent out around two weeks before fieldwork, to allow sufficient time for opt-out responses to be returned. As parental consent had been sought in the first year, it was not considered necessary to repeat this for existing cohort members at sweep two. A revised copy of the original opt-out letter was, however, sent to the parents of all new pupils who joined the cohort year group at sweep two.

# 2.4 Opt out rates

Responses to the parental consent letter were returned directly to Head Teachers, who then informed the project team which pupils were not to be included in the cohort. Table 2.3 shows the sweep one opt-out rate for each of the school types involved in the study. Of the 4,468 young people attending participating schools, 149 were opted out by their parents in advance of fieldwork. A further five pupils attending special schools were opted out by the research team, after it became evident that they were incapable of understanding the questionnaire or communicating their responses. This represents an overall opt out rate of 3.4% of the potential cohort.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, the opt out rate in the special schools was more than four times higher than that of the other schools, although this represents a very small number of young people in real terms. It is impossible to say anything about the pupils who were opted out of the study by their parents, as no information about them could be collected. Nevertheless, the sweep one opt out rate was very low in survey terms and the distribution, particularly in terms of the mainstream and independent schools, does not suggest that the sample was skewed by social class.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A copy of the letter issued to parents prior to sweep one can be found in Appendix C.

Table 2.3: Pupil opt out and participation rates in the Edinburgh Study by school type at sweep one

	Mainstream	Independent	Special needs
No. of pupils in the potential cohort at sweep one	3803	594	71
No. of pupils opted out by parents	120	20	9
No. of pupils opted out due to inability to understand or communicate	0	0	5
% of pupils opted out	3.2%	3.4%	19.7%

As consent letters were issued only to the parents of new pupils in sweep two, the opt out rate did not change dramatically at this sweep. In fact, Table 2.4 shows that the number of opt outs fell slightly, from 154 to 146 in sweep two, producing an overall opt out rate of 3.3%. There were three reasons for this slight reduction: some of the sweep one opt outs left the cohort at sweep two; none of the new pupils in sweep two were opted out by their parents; and a few of the sweep one opt outs joined the study at sweep two<sup>2</sup>. As before, the opt out rates in the mainstream and independent schools did not suggest any significant social class bias.

Table 2.4: Pupil opt out and participation rates in the Edinburgh Study by school type at sweep two

	Mainstream	Independent	Special needs
No. of young people in the potential cohort at sweep two	3786	620	91
No. of young people opted out by parents or school	111	18	9
No. of pupils opted out due to inability to understand or communicate	0	0	8
% of pupils opted out	2.9%	2.9%	18.7%

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Six pupils who had been opted out of the study by their parents at sweep one expressed a strong desire to take part at sweep two. These pupils were allowed to participate only with the class teacher's permission and on the assurance that school staff would contact their parents to ask if they wished the questionnaire to be destroyed. Permission was granted in all six cases.

#### 3. QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT AND PILOTING

# 3.1 Questionnaire development

The sweep one questionnaire was very carefully planned, as it was intended to provide baseline data about the cohort's offending behaviour up to the first year of data collection, which could then be built upon to provide a continuous picture of their offending over time. It was also important that certain aspects of the questionnaire were designed to allow comparability with other similar studies. The development of the first questionnaire took place over a period of approximately six months, from March to August 1998. The design and content of the questionnaire was informed by a variety of sources of information and was subject to a rigorous pilot exercise.

Links were established with various leading research teams involved in other on-going longitudinal studies of crime and young people, mainly based in the US and New Zealand. Discussions were also held with academics and researchers involved in studies on crime, drug use and health behaviours ongoing in the UK. Reports, papers, books and questionnaires were collected together and examined to identify the topics which would be most relevant to the questionnaire for this study. Regular research team meetings were held to develop topic lists and then, later, to prioritise them in terms of which were essential to the first year of the study, and which could be developed for use in future years.

Eight broad themes were eventually prioritised as the most important topics to cover in the first year of fieldwork. These were: leisure patterns, neighbourhood, family, friends, delinquent behaviour, experience of victimisation, moral reasoning and identity/individual difference. Each of these broad topics was developed into a draft questionnaire section. Where appropriate, specific questions were based on or extracted from the questionnaires of other research studies. Adapted versions of three widely used psychological scales were incorporated, measuring self-esteem, alienation and impulsivity.

One of the most important considerations in designing the sweep one questionnaire was the reference period. Most self-report studies examine the events of the previous year. However, since the first questionnaire was intended to build up a baseline picture of each cohort member's experience, it was agreed that they would be asked about things that had 'ever' happened, no matter how long ago. Ideally, the cohort should also have been asked about whether the event had occurred within the last year, however, space restrictions within the questionnaire made this impossible.

In planning the sweep two questionnaire, it was agreed that the reference period for this and all subsequent questionnaires would be 'the last year'. This was defined as being from the beginning of the previous school year to the end of the summer holidays at the end of that year. As long as the school year was a relevant period for the majority of young people, this was decided to be the

best reference period. However, this will need to be reconsidered at the end of sweep four when the cohort reaches school leaving age.

The planning which went into the design of the sweep one questionnaire greatly facilitated the development of that for sweep two. However, it was necessary to decide which aspects of the questionnaire would be 'core' questions, i.e. repeated on an annual basis, and which would be repeated at intervals. As examining changes in offending was crucial to the aims of the study, it was essential to repeat the questions on delinquent behaviour (including substance misuse) annually. It was also decided to include some questions on leisure patterns, family and friends every year, although the exact nature of these questions will vary from year to year.

One of the biggest changes to the sweep two questionnaire was the inclusion of a new section on school experience and commitment to school. The neighbourhood section was dropped in sweep two, with a view to repeating it again at sweep three. It was decided that questions on victimisation should be included each year, and these were expanded at sweep two to look at experience of bullying. As evidence from other studies had shown that psychological profiles were unlikely to change markedly from year to year, it was decided to repeat self-esteem at sweep two, and interchange this with alienation and impulsivity at alternate sweeps.

For further details on the exact nature of the questions included at the sweep one and two questionnaires, see the Questionnaire Structure Guide at Appendix D. Copies of the actual questionnaires are available from the Edinburgh Study Project Team.

# 3.2 Questionnaire piloting

Although large parts of the sweep one questionnaire were derived from existing questionnaires, an extensive piloting exercise was still necessary to ensure that it was age appropriate, well structured, error free and to validate certain scales. Therefore, piloting was carried out in three phases with first year pupils from two secondary schools located outside the City of Edinburgh. This exercise also provided an opportunity to pilot test the parental consent letter on an opt out basis, which resulted in a very low yield of opt outs.

The first pilot phase involved focus group discussions with one group of 8 boys and one group of 8 girls using a semi-structured topic list. These discussions were valuable in shaping the content and structure of draft questionnaire sections and fine-tuning the language of individual questions. They also provided insight into the relative importance placed on certain issues by girls and boys, which helped the research team to think about how gender might impact on the responses to certain questions.

Phase two of the pilot exercise involved pre-testing draft sections of the questionnaire on individual children in order to further refine the wording, length and content. Each child was timed as they completed one draft section,

to estimate how long the overall questionnaire would take to complete. They were then interviewed in depth about any problems they had understanding the questions, either due to difficult words, question phrasing or conceptual problems.

Following phase two, the draft sections were merged into one questionnaire and the content of the instrument was refined further. Difficult decisions had to be made about which questions should be sacrificed to make the questionnaire length manageable for children of the relevant age group. Comments were sought from other researchers, colleagues and the Advisory Group about the nature, content, level and length of the proposed instrument.

The final pilot phase involved a full-scale pilot test of both the draft questionnaire and the proposed administration procedure for the main study. A total of 128 first year children were surveyed over a 3 day period. Details of the questionnaire administration procedure used in the main study are given in Section 4. However, observations during the pilot exercise and subsequent analysis of the pilot data, revealed a number of necessary improvements which had to be made to both the questionnaire and the administration procedure for the main study. The main amendments to the questionnaire were:

- The number of questions included in the instrument was reduced to ensure that everyone could complete the task within a one hour period - the optimum time for which pupil's concentration could be kept on track. This was particularly important for young people with learning or reading difficulties and those with poor concentration.
- The layout of the questionnaire was made less intimidating by using better spacing and interesting fonts. Long lists of items within a question were shortened to no more than 8 and option choices were simplified to make the questionnaire less daunting and minimise the risk of respondent error.
- Practice questions alerted respondents to the different response instructions, particularly about routing, and encouraged them to follow the instructions given at each question. The method of response was restricted to tick boxes, making the final questionnaire much more user friendly.
- In order to assign a unique ID number to each questionnaire, it was necessary to ask all participants to write their names on the questionnaire. To reinforce confidentiality, a 'tear off name slip' was provided at the end of the practice questions and assurances were given that this would be destroyed once an ID number had been assigned.
- Indicators of length on the questionnaire, such as page numbers and sequential numbering, were removed as they proved distracting and demoralising to some respondents.
- Finally, concerns that young people might adopt a set response pattern in the self-report delinquency section highlighted the need for some form of validity check. A positive response to these questions meant completing a

small number of follow-up questions, whereas, a negative response allowed the respondent to get through the questions more quickly. In order to test whether respondents learned to respond negatively to questions in this section, two versions of the final questionnaire were produced, with the self-report delinquency questions in reverse order.

The main lessons learned to improve the administration procedure were:

- Pre-fieldwork discussions with school learning support staff were essential
  to determine the extent and nature of each young person's particular
  difficulties, helping to judge the level of support they would need to
  complete the questionnaire.
- A flexible approach to young people with learning difficulties was necessary. The range of learning difficulties encountered required careful judgements to be made about whether one-to-one or small group support, either in or out of the classroom, was most appropriate in each case.
- A teacher's presence at the beginning of each session helped to settle the class and provided advice about dealing with the class should problems arise. Confidentiality was best maintained by the teacher leaving the room during fieldwork, however, where particularly difficult young people were encountered, teacher presence during questionnaire administration was beneficial.
- Practice questions proved a good way to introduce the questionnaire and highlight the different types of question and response method. Although names were not recorded in the pilot study, it was decided to include 'name' as one of the practice questions on a tear-off section at the bottom of the page in the main study.
- Wide variation emerged in the length of time young people took to complete the questionnaire, making it essential to provide additional tasks on completion of the questionnaire. Word-searches, crosswords, football quizzes and short questionnaires about music, fashion and celebrities all proved to be popular as they introduced a fun element to the session and prevented the early finishers from distracting those still working on the questionnaire.

After phase three of the pilot exercise, final amendments were made to the sweep one questionnaire. Most importantly, two versions were produced as a validity check to address the concern about learned response patterns in the delinquency section of the questionnaire. The final questionnaire was printed in two shades of blue, with version A and B clearly marked on the front cover.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Copies of all questionnaires are available from the project team.

Piloting of the sweep two questionnaire was less extensive than that of sweep one. Again, two schools outside Edinburgh agreed to assist in the pilot exercise using their first year pupils. At the first school, draft sections of the questionnaire which included new questions or were structured in a way that was different to sweep one were tested on individuals, and then discussed in a group setting. Once amendments had been made and the draft sections pulled together into a final draft, a full scale pilot exercise was carried out at the second school, allowing the instrument to be fully tested and timed.

#### 4. SCHOOL FIELDWORK

# 4.1 Fieldwork organisation

Each participating school nominated a liaison person, typically a member of Senior Management or Guidance within the school, to act as a point of contact for making the fieldwork arrangements. This person was contacted as early as possible to arrange dates and times for fieldwork, giving them plenty of time to make the necessary arrangements. Every effort was made to accommodate the schools' preferred dates and times for fieldwork, requiring a detailed timetable to be devised.

Some school contacts asked for fieldwork to be done over one or two days, to minimise disruption, which proved to be the most convenient method for the research team. However, other schools asked for questionnaire administration to be done during a particular subject (usually social education), which often meant spreading fieldwork over several days, occasionally over a few weeks, and was a less efficient use of research resources.

Class lists were requested in advance of fieldwork, so that preparations could be made by the research team for administering the questionnaire. Before each session, boxes were prepared containing the correct number of questionnaires and other documents. Spare copies of everything were always included to allow for unforeseen problems such as mis-printed questionnaires or extra pupils in the class.

Arrangements also had to be made in advance to randomly allocate half the girls and boys in each school with either version A or version B of the questionnaire. This was generally done by matching classes on the basis of gender balance and allocating one version per class. Where a perfect balance could not be achieved, it was sometimes necessary to issue a small number of version A to a class receiving mainly version B, or vice-versa.

Piloting showed that a minimum of one hour was required to cater for the full range of educational abilities within the sweep one age group. During both sweeps one and two, most schools allocated a double period, ranging from 70 to 90 minutes in length, which allowed more than enough time for all pupils to complete the questionnaire without any pressure – which seemed to leave them feeling quite positive about the experience.

A few schools asigned a single period (usually 35 or 45 minutes) with an option of allowing non-finishers to remain until they had completed the questionnaire. During sweep one, this caused many practical problems and put pressure on the researchers and the respondents to rush through the questionnaire. To minimise missing data, it was necessary to make return visits after these sessions so that the non-finishers could complete their questionnaires. This put an additional burden on both the research team and the schools and proved to be quite a negative experience for the respondents. During sweep two, a minimum of one hour was allocated by the majority of schools to prevent a repetition of this.

#### 4.2 **Ouestionnaire administration**

The first sweep of data collection was conducted between September and December 1998 in all the mainstream secondary and all but one of the independent schools. The special schools were surveyed during January 1999, while work to chase persistent absentees from all schools continued into February 1999. One independent school which agreed to participate later than the others was surveyed in March 1999.

A very structured administration procedure was used during sweep one fieldwork, to ensure that every cohort member was exposed as far as possible to the same conditions and given the same instructions. The researchers explained who they were and handed out an introduction sheet in question and answer format to every pupil (see Appendix D). Each point on the sheet was explained by the researcher, with particular emphasis on the confidentiality of the study and the fact that it was not a test. An introduction sheet was not used in sweep two, but a considerable amount of time was again taken up with explaining the purpose of the study and stressing the confidential nature of it.

To reinforce the importance of confidentiality, pupils were asked to separate their desks or, where this was not possible, to space themselves out. It was stressed that these 'exam like' conditions were important to prevent them from discussing the questionnaire or influencing each others answers. In most classes, one or two young people had to be asked to stop talking to each other – this was enforced strongly and quickly and, as a result, there was no evidence of widespread copying or collusion. On rare occasions, young people had to be moved to another seat, although this was typically the result of childish behaviour rather than looking at each others' questionnaires.

After inviting pupils to ask any questions about the study, the questionnaires were handed out and the pupils were directed straight to the practice questions on the first two pages. The respondents were asked to answer the questions and follow the instructions carefully, while the researcher watched the class to identify any who might have difficulty with the questionnaire. Those who had been identified as having learning difficulties by school staff were noted prior to the questionnaire being issued and dealt with in a number of ways, as discussed in section 4.3.

Once everyone had completed the practice questions, the researcher went over each one to stress the importance of the instructions, especially the routing questions which had been shown in piloting to require particular explanation. After making it clear that the researcher was there to answer any questions or provide assistance at any time, the majority of pupils were left to complete the task on their own. The researcher then monitored the progress of the class by monitoring individual progress and giving help when requested or if it was clearly needed.

During sweeps one and two, most of the cohort were capable of completing the questionnaire on their own well within the hour allocated. Where individuals had been identified in advance as requiring some form of assistance, resources were provided to deal with this. However, at sweep one particularly, there were many instances where young people who had not been identified as needing any help subsequently needed it. As far as possible, the names of these young people were noted and a record kept of their assistance requirements. This information allowed the research team to anticipate possible problems at sweep two and provide a higher level of research support in potentially difficult classes.

On completing the questionnaire, each pupil was asked to check it and then given additional tasks to complete (see page 15). The main purpose of these tasks was to prevent classroom disruption and ensure that the pupils who took longer to finish could do so without feeling harassed. Introducing a fun element to the session also made them more positive about participating in future. The youth culture questionnaire was also useful as a method for piloting various questions that were used in the sweep three questionnaire.

Once the pupils were engaged in another task, the researcher checked through each questionnaire for missing answers, incorrect responses or inconsistencies. Sweep one proved that this was very valuable for identifying errors which could be corrected on the spot. However, where time was short or there were numerous demands on the researcher from children requiring help, it was not always possible to check through every questionnaire. During sweep two, efforts were made to ensure that every questionnaire was checked and pupils were asked not to leave the classroom until this had been done.

#### 4.3 Arrangements for pupils with learning difficulties

In advance of sweep one fieldwork, learning support staff were asked to identify children with recognised learning or other difficulties which might prevent them from completing the questionnaire without assistance. Those with a very low reading age were particularly targeted. This information was vital to the planning of the fieldwork, so that extra researchers could be provided to assist children with reading, writing or comprehension problems.

Where possible, the research team tried to establish in advance which young people had learning or other difficulties and how serious these were. However, as sweep one was carried out immediately following the transfer from primary to secondary school, learning support staff had not always had sufficient time to properly assess this. As a result, information about pupils with learning difficulties was not always accurate, i.e. those identified by the school were not always the least able to complete the questionnaire and others who had not been identified often needed considerable help.

At sweep one, a total of 521 children were identified by the mainstream and independent schools as requiring extra assistance to complete the questionnaire, representing 12.2% of the cohort. Many more than that received some form of help, however, it was not possible during the fieldwork period to record the precise extent or nature of the help given. Information was, however, recorded about those who required significant levels of support.

The number of pupils identified by schools as requiring help at sweep two reduced to 432 (9.9% of the cohort) and, while there were others who required help, there was a general reduction in the number of pupils who struggled with the questionnaire. Again, the information provided by schools was not entirely reliable, but the information collected by the project team proved valuable and allowed better preparations to be made for sweep two fieldwork.

Because of the importance of getting accurate data from all respondents, extra researchers called 'readers' were employed to provide additional support and reassurance to those who needed it. They included trained researchers, exteachers and others experienced at dealing with young people. Before the start of fieldwork, the readers were briefed about what would be required of them, what kind of learning difficulties the children were likely to have and what level of support should be given in each case.

Three main methods were adopted for dealing with pupils with learning difficulties. First, those who were identified as having very mild learning difficulties, or if there was only one person in a class identified as having difficulties, the pupils were kept in the main classroom. A more efficient use of resources was achieved by having an additional helper in the class to respond to general queries and, if necessary, focus on one or two individuals. This was also less stigmatising for those with mild learning difficulties.

Those identified as being particularly slow readers or having comprehension difficulties were generally taken out of the classroom and put into small groups, much as they would normally experience through the school's learning support services. This allowed the readers to provide explanation and support in a less distracting environment. A ratio of one reader to two or three children with moderate learning difficulties worked best.

And finally, those with severe learning difficulties or behavioural problems, were interviewed on a one to one basis. This usually involved reading out the entire questionnaire to them although, depending on the individual's level of ability, as little help as possible was given to complete the delinquency section in order to give them privacy in answering these questions. Care was taken to read out the questions as they were written and to provide advice on particular questions only when it was requested so that response differences caused by a difference in the methodology would be minimised.

All young people attending special schools were interviewed one to one at sweep one, as they were considered to be a particularly vulnerable group. While the specific needs of each pupil varied greatly, most needed a high level of support with reading and writing and required general encouragement and reassurance to complete the task. In some cases, young people had physical difficulties which precluded writing, so the reader also acted as a scribe. No time limits were placed upon children at special schools and, in many cases, the questionnaire was completed with either frequent breaks or over two sessions. At sweep two, the same procedure was repeated with almost all pupils at special schools, with the exception of two or three young people with good educational ability but a tendency to be disruptive.

At sweep two, the research team drew up a list with the names of all those identified by the school as needing help at sweep one plus any additional individuals who had had difficulty at sweep one and all new pupils who joining the cohort. This list was faxed to school learning support staff for amendment, and then the amended list faxed back to the research team so that the necessary arrangements could be made. The three methods for dealing with those with learning difficulties were again adopted, although there was more emphasis on keeping classes together in order to make best use of resources and to reduce the stigma of removing certain pupils.

#### 4.4 Arrangements for capturing absentees

Invariably, some pupils were missed during each fieldwork session due to absence or truancy. As far as possible, respondents were pursued by making return visits to schools. However, it proved impossible to gain access through schools to a small number of persistent truants, long-term sick children and temporarily or permanently excluded children. Therefore, arrangements had to be made to access these respondents at home or elsewhere, such as an alternative educational resource or a residential home.

At sweep one, the majority of absentees were picked up during two or three follow-up visits to schools. Steps had to be taken to access only 37 pupils outside school, although some of these were eventually seen at school. During sweep two, the number of return visits to schools was higher and the number of absentees who had to be tracked outside school also increased to 50.

For data protection reasons, the Education Department was reluctant to disclose pupils' addresses to the project team and left this to the discretion of head teachers. In most cases, schools agreed to send letters from the research team to the parents; however, this was not a productive means of capturing persistent absentees. A maximum of two letters was sent, complete with reply slip and stamped addressed return envelope, offering a home visit or an appointment at the University. Of the 16 parents contacted in this way in sweep one, there were two refusals and two that allowed their child to be surveyed while the remainder did not respond at all.

Fortunately, two schools did agree to provide addresses and telephone numbers at sweep one, which brought considerably more success. Of the 11 parents contacted directly, three agreed to take part after the first letter, a further three agreed to take part after a follow-up telephone call and one agreed to take part after a pre-arranged visit. While the remainder had either moved to a different address or, when contacted, refused to take part, they were at least accounted for.

During sweep two, letters were issued to a total of 50 parents. Only two of these could be sent directly to the home address, as the schools involved were not willing to provide addresses and telephone numbers. This time a total of 8 surveys were carried out and 5 parents issued refusals. The remainder did not respond to two letters and could not be followed up.

#### 4.5 Non-response and refusal rates

In addition to those who were opted out of the study, a number of potential cohort members did not take part at each sweep either because the research team were unable to locate them ('non-respondents') or because, on contacting them, they refused to participate or someone issued a refusal on their behalf ('refusers').<sup>4</sup> their parents, or in a few rare cases, the school, refused to participate. Non-respondents and refusers were only classed as missing cohort members for one sweep, and every attempt was made to contact them at the following sweep.

Table 4.1 shows the non-response and refusal rates for sweep one of the study. By most research standards, the study achieved exceptionally low non-response rates in the first year. Only eight pupils could not be contacted, while a further six refused to participate, representing a mere 0.3% of the first year cohort.

Table 4.1: Non-response and refusal rates in the Edinburgh Study by school type at sweep one

	Mainstream	Independent	Special needs
No. of pupils in the potential cohort at sweep one	3803	594	71
No. of non-responders	8	0	0
No. of refusers (parent/school)	2	0	0
No. of refusers (self)	4	0	0
% non-response/refusal at sweep one	0.4%	0%	0%

Table 4.2 reveals that the number of pupils who could not be surveyed during sweep two of the study rose to 1.2%. While this is three times greater than sweep one, it still represents an incredibly low non-response rate and a very small proportion of the cohort as a whole. Again, the non-response rate was higher within the special schools, although the actual number of pupils who could not be accessed was very small.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> In the majority of cases, proxy refusals were issued by parents. However, in very rare cases the schools refused on behalf of the young person and family if there were extreme difficulties at home or if the young person had a serious illness.

Table 4.2: Non-response and refusal rates in the Edinburgh Study by school type at sweep two

	Mainstream	Independent	Special needs
No. of young people in the potential cohort at sweep two	3786	620	91
No. of non-responders	34	0	3
No. of refusers (parent/school)	4	1	0
No. of refusers (self)	7	1	2
% non-response/refusal at sweep two	1.2%	0.3%	5.5%

# 4.6 Final participation rates

Taking into account both the opt outs (including those who could not comprehend or communicate) and the non-respondents (including those who refused to participate), a total of 4,300 young people took part in the first year of the Edinburgh Study. As can be seen from Table 4.3, there was virtually no difference in the mainstream and independent schools in terms of the proportion taking part, which would not suggest that the results were skewed in terms of social class. A fifth of those attending special schools did not participate; however, this represents such a small number it is unlikely to have had a dramatic effect on the overall results.

Table 4.3: Final participation rates in the Edinburgh Study by school type at sweep one

	Mainstream	Independent	Special needs
No. of pupils in the potential cohort at sweep one	3803	594	71
No. of cohort members taking part at sweep one	3669	574	57
% participation at sweep one	96.5%	96.6%	80.3%

Despite a slight rise in the number of non-respondents and refusers, a total of 4,299 young people took part in the study at sweep two. This is largely due to there being a greater number of new pupils than leavers. Again, the mainstream and independent schools were very similar in participation rates while the special schools were less fully represented.

Table 4.2: Non-response and refusal rates in the Edinburgh Study by school type at sweep two

	Mainstream	Independent	Special needs
No. of pupils in the potential cohort at sweep two	3786	620	91
No. of cohort members taking part at sweep two	3630	600	69
% participation at sweep two	95.9%	96.8%	75.8%

#### ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

#### 5.1 Introduction

The main source of data on the cohort at sweeps one and two was the self-completion questionnaire. However, an important objective of the study was to collect data from other sources which the young people themselves could not provide or which could be used to expand upon or validate their responses (e.g. information on their offending behaviour). The parental consent letters made it clear that access would be sought to school, social work and children's hearing records annually and that personal interviews would be held with some cohort members at sweep two.

This section of the report describes the methods by which each of these additional forms of data were collected, starting with school records. As the age of the cohort necessitated their attendance at school, and data collection was school based, school records were identified as a good source of basic information about the cohort. To supplement this, it was decided to obtain independent ratings of each child's behaviour using a brief teacher's questionnaire about pro-social and problematic behaviour in school. During sweep three, information on pupils' attainment will also be collected.<sup>5</sup>

This section also explains the process of data collection from agency records. To examine the impact of involvement with various agencies of social control on young people's offending behaviour, access to social work and children's hearing records was negotiated. Examination of these records has proved valuable in ascertaining the impact of voluntary and mandatory supervision on those young people who come to the attention of official agencies.

Finally, this section describes the methods used to conduct personal interviews with a sample of cohort members, looking in more detail at the factors which might impact on resistance to, or involvement in, offending behaviour. This qualitative aspect of the survey was planned to supplement the large-scale quantitative data collected during the first two sweeps, with a view to providing a deeper understanding of the nature, social context and meaning of young people's offending behaviour.

Data collection from two further sources is planned for future sweeps. By the end of sweep two, access in principle had been agreed by Lothian and Borders Police to data held on cohort members by the Juvenile Liaison Officers in Edinburgh, subject to the appropriate consent being given. Funding had also been secured to conduct a survey of parents of all cohort members. These aspects of the study, which are planned for future sweeps, will provide even more valuable information about the lives and activities of the cohort.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Comparable data on respondents' educational attainment was not available during sweeps one and two due to the different methods of testing used between schools. Sweep three data on attainment at Standard Grade level will provide largely comparable data.

#### 5.2 School records

There are two main types of school record held by all mainstream, special and most independent schools. The first record type is computerised data held centrally on a system called PHOENIX. This contains management information about each pupil, including their home contact details, date of birth, previous school attended and their attendance record. The second record type is usually referred to as the pupil's personal record (PPR), which is a confidential paper record containing more detailed personal information about each pupil, such as behavioural problems at school, teachers' reports and disciplinary proceedings.

Access to school records was important to validate young people's answers about their levels of truancy, as well as providing other qualitative information about problems at school. Therefore, during the sweep one pilot exercise for the self-completion questionnaire, a brief examination of school records in the two pilot schools outside Edinburgh was conducted. This involved examining the type of information that might be collected for the purposes of the study and the way in which these data were stored.

During negotiations with the head teachers of the participating schools, however, various problems emerged. First, it became clear that there were differences between schools, and indeed within schools, in the way PPR data was held. Thus, any information collected from PPRs was unlikely to be comparable. Second, most Head Teachers were against the research team having access to PPRs due to the sensitive nature of the information often held, which would contravene data protection regulations. Finally, even if limited access had been agreed, school staff would have to have carried out this aspect of the fieldwork, thereby placing an extra burden on school resources. Therefore, it was decided to replace data collection from PPRs with a brief teachers' questionnaire at sweep two (see section 5.3).

Access to pupils' computerised records was easier in practical terms, as this involved a standard system used by the vast majority of the schools in the study, thus ensuring comparability. In addition, the information held by schools was downloaded onto the Education Department computer system at the end of each school year, thus allowing a central point of data collection. The parental consent letter stated that information would be collected from school records, although no details were given. The Education Department was, therefore, concerned about the data protection implications of sharing this information with the project team.

After a long period of negotiation, it was agreed that the project team would restrict the types of data collected at this stage to the following non-controversial variables: primary school attended, entitlement to free school meals, attendance record, whether attending a school in another catchment area and postcode. Despite a desire to have access to parental names and addresses, it was felt that this was not the right stage to attempt to collect this information. However, postcodes were included as these were required for GIS analysis (see section 7). Given significant problems in trying to collect

comparable data on attainment levels at sweeps one and two, this is now being carried out at sweep three of the study.

In order to ensure that both schools and parents were kept informed, letters were issued to head teachers informing them of this phase of the study and, in addition, a newsletter was issued to all parents in June 1999 listing the information that would be collected from the school records. Despite an invitation to contact the research team about this aspect of the study, no comments or complaints were received from parents about these proposals.

School record data are managed for the Education Department by their computer services division, known as CAMSS. Meetings were held to establish exactly what information was held and how it could be most easily recovered. Most of the fields of interest for the study were relatively simple to identify, however, attendance problems were detailed in a number of different fields. Six categories of unauthorised absence were recorded in terms of the number of sessions (or half-days) each pupil had missed throughout the year. These categories were exclusion, truancy, absence with no reasonable excuse, absence with no explanation given, arriving late during registration and arriving late after registration.<sup>6</sup>

To ensure the school record data for sweeps one and two were fully comprehensive for the two academic years, this aspect of record collection took place during the summer months of 1999 and 2000. A member of the research team assisted CAMSS staff to extract the data by logging on to each school's PHOENIX system and using a query option in the program to specify the relevant fields on the particular year group in question. This procedure was used for the vast majority of mainstream and special schools, although there were network problems which meant one or two schools had to be contacted directly for the data.

As no central system exists for the independent schools, each school had to be approached separately. Unfortunately, only three of the schools were able to provide the data required in a computerised form while one other was able to provide it on paper. The remaining independent schools were either unwilling or unable to provide comparable data. Fortunately, those who did provide school record information were the four largest participating independent schools.

Once the school record data had been extracted from PHOENIX, it had to be tagged with the individual's ID number in order that it could be analysed alongside the other cohort data. This involved translating the PHOENIX data into an excel spreadsheet and matching this list alongside a spreadsheet containing the names and ID numbers of all the cohort members. While this was a relatively simple exercise, it required considerable checking of the data to ensure that any information on non-cohort members (i.e. opt outs) was deleted.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Caution is to be given to analysing the 'late during registration' category as not all schools routinely record this.

One of the most important school record fields for analysis was postcode, as this meant that cohort data could be incorporated into the GIS and analysed at area level for the first time. To do this, each individual's postcode was geocoded using a piece of software called 'Postcoder' and then the data was translated into Microsoft Access software. This allowed each individual to be pinpointed to a particular neighbourhood and aggregate statistics could then be generated by area. Details of the work involved in developing this aspect of the GIS are discussed in section seven.

# 5.3 Teacher Questionnaires

Since access to pupils' PPRs was not feasible, the Education Department agreed that teachers could be asked to provide an independent rating of each person's behaviour using a brief pro-forma. An abbreviated version of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) (Goodman, 1997) was used (see Appendix E). This is the teacher version of a behaviour screening questionnaire used to assess aspects of problem and pro-social behaviour in 4 to 16 year olds. This version of the SDQ has the advantage of being very brief, while generating scores that correlate highly with those obtained in the longer version. While longer instruments would have been more reliable and more detailed, the short one was used to reduce the burden on teaching staff.

The abbreviated SDQ consisted of 10 statements about behaviour which teachers were asked to rate as 'not true', 'somewhat true' and 'certainly true' for each member of the cohort, thus generating a total difficulties score. An 'impact' question was also asked to determine whether the difficulties were causing problems for pupils in key aspects of their lives. To control for any lack of familiarity with new cohort members, teachers were asked to indicate how many months they had known the individual.

This aspect of fieldwork was carried out in sweep two, to give teachers sufficient time to become familiar with most cohort members. Pre-named questionnaires were delivered to schools with instructions for the teachers to complete them. Ideally, one person would have completed the forms in each school, however, this would have placed too much of a burden on that person. Therefore, it was merely specified that whoever completed the questionnaires should know the individuals sufficiently well to report on their behaviour over the last year. In most cases, guidance or pastoral staff completed the forms.

A total of 3999 teacher questionnaires were completed for those respondents that took part at sweep two, representing 96.5% coverage of the cohort during that sweep. Most of those for whom forms were not completed had either left school and moved away from Edinburgh or were so new to another school that teachers felt unable to complete them. Forms were completed for most of those who had moved from one school in Edinburgh to another within the previous year. Plans have been made to re-approach teachers in sweep three

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> A total of 4060 were completed altogether, however, 61 of these were for respondents who left the cohort at the end of sweep one.

with a view to completing SDQs for those young people in the cohort who have not already been assessed.

# 5.4 Social Work Department records

The Social Work Department (SWD) is one of the main official agencies which has a responsibility to safeguard and support young people who may be at risk or in trouble. Referrals may be made by a wide variety of agencies or individuals and for any number of reasons relating either to young people or their families. Involvement ranges from one-off duty referrals to extensive intervention by an allocated social worker, either on a voluntary or a statutory basis.

A preliminary trawl of the SWD central computer records in June 1999 suggested that around 400 children aged 12 years had a record held on them which, if accurate, suggested that approximately 10% of the cohort would have had some form of direct contact with the SWD. It could not be ascertained from this initial trawl, however, how many records would consist of a one-off referral and how many would involve more intensive intervention.

Meetings were held with a senior representative of the SWD to negotiate access to the records of the young people in the cohort. As the letter to parents had made it clear that access would be sought to these records, the SWD agreed to match the names and dates of birth of every member of the cohort against their central computer system. A disk was then supplied to the project team with a file containing a list of all 100% matches, and another file listing any other potential matches which were not matched exactly to either date of birth or name spelling. The name of the social work office where the record was held was also provided by the SWD.

Access was granted to examine a sample of files so that a monitoring form could be developed for data collection. The structure and content of files for around 20 members of the cohort were examined in detail at one social work office and a draft monitoring form produced. The form collected data on the number of and reasons for referrals, case allocation, care history and child protection proceedings, offending history, involvement of other agencies, and details of various specific issues relating to the young person and their home circumstances.

To enable comparison with the self-completion data, the monitoring form was split into two sections. The first related to any referrals made from birth to 31<sup>st</sup> August 1998, which coincided with the start of the sweep one data collection period. Thus, self-reports of things that had 'ever happened' would be broadly comparable with the first section of the monitoring form. Similarly, the second section related to any referrals from 1<sup>st</sup> September 1998 to 31<sup>st</sup> August 1999, which was broadly comparable with 'the last year' reference period of sweep two. These periods do not match exactly since questionnaire administration spanned a number of months. However, broad

comparisons do allow a valuable examination of background factors in relation to offending behaviour.

The final draft monitoring form was submitted to the SWD for approval, accepted with minimal changes and the form finalised in July 1999 (see Appendix F). Letters were issued to all social work offices in Edinburgh by the SWD advising them that agreement had been given to participate in the research. This was followed up by letters from the research team to arrange dates for fieldwork, accompanied by a list of the names of cohort members for whom file access was required. Data collection for sweeps one and two of the social work records took place in August and September 1999 and was carried out by a researcher who was also a qualified social worker.

There were some practical problems with social work record examination. Central records did not always match those held in social work centres, as some files, particularly those that had been closed for years, were very difficult to find. Other files had been transferred to another office or were simply missing. In some offices, the researcher was permitted access to the client index system which proved to be more up to date than the central records and allowed some of the missing files to be traced. Not all social work offices were happy to allow access to this system, however.

A total of 468 members of the cohort were identified as potentially having a social work record by the SWD central computer system. Files were located for 363 young people and, of the remainder, 54 could not be located, 29 names turned out not to be cohort members, eight contained information on the child's family only, seven were being held by other agencies (to which access had not been negotiated at the time) and seven had been destroyed. In total, 300 (7.0%) cohort members at sweep one had a social work record, relating to some point up to the age of 12, while 181 (4.2%) respondents at sweep two had a social work record from the previous year.

# 5.5 Scottish Children's Reporter Administration records

The Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA) also has a major involvement in children's lives through its responsibility for conducting children's hearings in Scotland. Anyone can make a referral to the hearing system, although the majority are made by schools or police officers. Reasons for referral to the hearing system vary, but the Reporter must frame grounds for a hearing within certain pre-specified categories which include offending, truancy, being beyond the control of a relevant person and lack of parental care. Again, the records consisted of referrals for which no further action was taken by the Reporter as well as cases which proceeded to hearings.

It was not possible to estimate the number of 12 year olds known to the children's hearing system before data collection commenced, since SCRA

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Details of those for whom files could not be located, or were held by other agencies, were noted in order that they might be located at sweep three data collection.

records were held on a card index system rather than a computer. However, it was expected to be smaller than the proportion of young people with a social work record. The main reason for this was that social workers have a much wider remit to work with young people and families than the hearing system, and much of the work is done on a voluntary basis which never comes to the attention of the hearing system.

Again SCRA was happy to take part knowing that the letter to parents had informed them that this would be part of the research, and practical arrangements were made with the Reporter Manager for children's hearings in Edinburgh. Despite having to trawl through the card index system, the process of data collection was simplified by all the files being held in one office. Over two days in April 1999, two researchers checked every card in the system for a date of birth within the correct parameters and then matched the names to the list of cohort members. Records were identified for 374 members of the cohort, and a list of all names was provided to the Reporter Manager.

As with the social work piloting procedure, access was granted to examine a sample of children's hearing files so that a monitoring form could be developed for data collection. Again, around 20 random files were examined and detailed notes made of their structure and content. The draft monitoring form produced was designed to collect data on the number of and grounds for referrals, numbers of hearings held, decisions taken at hearings, offending history and details of various specific issues relating to the young person, their home circumstances and their behaviour or performance at school. As with the social work monitoring form, the children's hearing form was split into two sections to coincide with the data collection periods for sweeps one and two.

A copy of the final draft monitoring form was approved by the Reporter Manager and was finalised in July 1999 (see Appendix G). Data collection took place over a three week period in July 1999, which involved trawling through active, pending and closed files. There were few practical problems and 356 of the 374 files were successfully located. Only 18 files could not be found, all of which related to old or one-off referrals, so basic details were extracted from the card index system about these cohort members. A total of 299 (7.0%) cohort members at sweep one had a children's hearing record, relating to some point up to the age of 12, while 150 (3.5%) respondents at sweep two had a children's hearing record from the previous year.

#### 5.6 Personal interviews

The original proposal for the study stated that personal interviews would be conducted with 50 members of the cohort, split equally between boys and girls and including a total of 30 individuals showing evidence of persistent or serious offending. This qualitative aspect of the study was intended to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Although the period of data collection did not fully cover the sweep two period, plans were made to double check all records in sweep three to ensure no data were missed.

supplement the various quantitative data collected about the cohort members with semi-structured interviews exploring a range of issues which might provide a deeper understanding of the reasons why some young people offend and others do not. In addition, they provided an opportunity to question young people more widely about a range of issues affecting them and their lives.

Following completion of the sweep two school fieldwork, a detailed strategy was developed for planning and conducting the personal interviews. Using questionnaire data from sweep one, as sweep two data was not yet available, 10 criteria were identified as correlating highly with variety and frequency of offending. Scales for each of the 10 variables were standardised to allow meaningful comparison, and those individuals falling within the top third of each scale were given a score of one. A new 'risk' variable was created by totaling each individual's score, and those with a score of 7 or more were identified as being at the highest risk of offending.

In order to achieve an intended sample of 50 interviews, it was decided to select 100 individuals in the hope that 50% would respond. All those with a risk score of 7 or more were listed in order of their frequency of offending during year one. First, 20 boys and 20 girls who had reported no or a small number of incidents of offending were selected as the 'low' group. Then, 30 boys and 30 girls with the highest frequency of reported delinquency, including some with involvement in serious offences such as joyriding, housebreaking and theft from vehicles, were identified as the 'high' group.

Letters were sent out to the parents of all 100 prospective interviewees, requesting an interview with the child over the summer holidays and offering a £5 participation fee per interview. As the project team still did not have access to parental names and addresses at this stage, letters were issued via the schools. It was anticipated that interviews would be carried out with 15 high boys, 15 high girls, 10 low boys and 10 low girls. In the event that insufficient responses were received in any category, it was proposed that letters be issued to other prospective interviewees.

A semi-structured interview schedule was developed with 9 main topics for discussion:

- Spare time leisure activities and hanging around their local neighbourhood;
- Involvement in five different types of offending behaviour;
- Experience of four different types of victimisation;
- Opinions and experience of alcohol and drugs use;
- Growing up, popularity and reputation;
- Parental and other controls on behaviour;
- Opinions on the acceptability of various types of crime;
- Their vision of the future.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> The 10 criteria were high impulsivity, high alienation, poor moral reasoning, low perceived seriousness of crimes, low level of parental supervision, high prevalence of friends' offending, high frequency of victimisation, frequent police contact, perception of self as a troublemaker and numerous neighbourhood problems.

A total of 55 responses were received, six of which were negative and 49 positive. Of the 31 boys who responded, 19 were in the high group and 12 in the low group. Fifteen of the high and nine of the low group boys were interviewed<sup>11</sup>. Only 18 girls responded, of which nine were in the high group and nine in the low group, all but two of whom were interviewed<sup>12</sup>. Therefore, a total of 40 interviews eventually took place. With the interviewees permission, the interviews were tape recorded to facilitate transcription and maps and cards were used to make the interviews a bit more interactive and detract attention from the tape recorder.

While the achieved number of interviews fell short of the proposed sample of 50, it was agreed that further interviewees would not be pursued at that stage. The interviews had proved to be very useful, particularly those with the high offending boys and girls, although it was felt that the methodology could be improved upon. Therefore, although this aspect of the study had originally been planned as a one-off exercise, it was agreed that further interviews would be carried out in future sweeps of the study.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Given their importance, it was decided to interview all 19 of the high boys, however, 3 could not be contacted during the interview period and one refused to take part. It was decided to interview 10 of the low boys, although of those chosen one could not be contacted.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> One high and one low girl could not be contacted during the interview period.

#### 6. DATA MANAGEMENT, PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

# 6.1 Data Management

Data handling and management is an essential part of any study, particularly one which requires to track a cohort of individuals over a long period of time. Managing the Edinburgh Study is further complicated by the fact that the data are not only longitudinal but derived from a number of different sources. Essentially, two separate systems are required – a 'data management system' which allows for the day to day management of fieldwork and a 'data analysis system' which deals with data storage and analysis. The data analysis system is discussed in more detail in section 6.4.

During the first two sweeps of data collection, the data management system consisted of a Microsoft Excel database containing basic details about each member of the cohort. This was the only place where names and personal ID numbers were stored together, therefore, the data were secured with passwords to prevent unauthorised access. The details held on the data management system included first name (plus middle or alternative first names), surname (plus any aliases), date of birth, school code and a personal ID number<sup>13</sup>. Information was also held on whether or not individuals were opted out and whether they needed additional help to complete the questionnaire. Any other relevant information which could facilitate fieldwork was also stored here.

The data management system had two main purposes. First, it provided a readily accessible database from which information and statistics relating to the cohort could be retrieved. Second, it provided comprehensive lists for each school which were used to identify year to year movement within the cohort (by checking against new class lists) and to double check participation during each sweep. These lists were also used for processing the questionnaires returned after fieldwork and were amended with any new information about the cohort. The amended lists were then used to update the data management system at the end of each fieldwork year.

Following sweeps one and two, statistics were produced from the ID lists detailing the number of young people attending each participating school, the number of opt outs, the number of non-respondents and those unable to understand the questionnaire and the total number of questionnaires completed for each school. These statistics are a valuable way of charting the progress of fieldwork and assessing the success of each fieldwork sweep. Monitoring the number of opt outs and non-respondents is particularly important.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> As a measure of security, every school was allocated a school code (a unique identifier for the school each person was enrolled at during data collection) and a personal ID number (a permanent unique reference number to identify each individual).

#### 6.2 Questionnaire processing

After each fieldwork session, the questionnaires were processed by the project team before being sent for data entry. This ensured that no-one outside the project team had access to information which could be used to link cohort member names to their unique ID number. The tear off name slip within each questionnaire was removed and the appropriate school code and unique ID number assigned to the front of the questionnaire. A number of other codes were also assigned for management purposes<sup>14</sup> and then the name slips were destroyed.

As each individual's questionnaire was processed, his or her name was ticked off the data management list for each school. These lists were used to maintain an accurate list of respondents who had been absent during each fieldwork session, to ensure that these pupils were pursued as absentees. To double check that every respondent was accounted for (and thus that the absentee list was correct), a check list of ID numbers was produced for each school. Before delivering the questionnaires to data entry, every ID number already assigned to a questionnaire was ticked off the check list and the remaining numbers were matched up with the appropriate name on the absentee list. Where there were discrepancies, these were investigated and the appropriate action taken.

# 6.3 Data Entry

After a process of competitive tendering, The University of Edinburgh Survey Team were commissioned to conduct the data entry. To reduce costs during sweep one, the project team agreed to code all open-ended questions, except those relating to parents' occupational status which were best done by trained data entry staff. Unfortunately, the process of coding the questionnaires proved to be a much bigger task than the project team had envisaged and took up a disproportionate amount of time. As a result, it was decided that despite the additional cost the open-ended questions should be coded by the data entry team during sweep two.

Data was entered using SIR/FORMS, a database system specifically designed for inputting statistical data. The advantages of using SIR/FORMS were that it was strong on missing values, variable and value labels and had user-friendly, custom-built screens which reflected the questionnaire page. The routing contained in the questionnaire was used to navigate the person doing data entry through the questionnaire screens. And help information and extended code lists were available on a screen-by-screen basis.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> During sweep one, codes were assigned for those participants identified by the school as requiring assistance and to show if the questionnaire had not been fully completed (very few). During sweep two, additional codes were assigned to indicate whether the individual had moved school and whether they were new to the cohort or existing.

The enhanced data quality control and detailed help screens contained in the SIR/FORMS system, including extra validation, descriptive text and warning bells, reduced the potential for error and therefore little data cleaning was required after data entry. In addition, updating or deleting of records was done in the form and, therefore, any mistakes could be corrected instantly. Range checks and confirmation of valid values were an integral part of the SIR/FORMS system, while additional consistency checks were run on the final data set as specified by the project team.

Questionnaires were delivered to the survey team on a regular basis throughout the fieldwork periods for sweeps one and two. The final sweep one questionnaires were delivered by the end of March 1999, and the full data set supplied by the beginning of May 1999. During sweep two of fieldwork, the children's hearing and social work monitoring forms were delivered to data entry by December 1999, the final sweep two questionnaires by the end of February 2000 and the teachers' questionnaires by mid April 2000. Both the questionnaire and monitoring form data sets were supplied by end of April 2000, while the teachers' questionnaire data were supplied by end May of 2000.

Data sets were supplied in portable data files which were then translated into SPSS files and final checks were undertaken by the project team. In particular, the total number and gender balance of participants at each school and all data management codes were double checked to ensure that the data provided by the survey team matched up with the information held on the data management system.

#### 6.4 Data analysis

Once the data sets supplied by the survey team had been checked, they were ready for analysis. Given the complexity of the data involved, however, it was necessary to devise a management strategy to deal with data analysis. Following consultation with members of the project team and other contacts, a strategy document was devised which explained the procedures for managing data files, syntax files and output files during analysis, and for storing files and outputs securely.

The strategy document also detailed the variable naming and labeling system which had been adopted for all primary and secondary data. Each variable name was designed to identify the data source from which the variable was derived, the sweep in which the variable was collected, the subject or 'theme' of the variable and a two-digit number to differentiate questions within a theme. As variable length name in SPSS is restricted to 8 characters, the theme names could only be a maximum of 4 alphabetical characters. To support those conducting data analysis, a Data Analysis Reference Guide was prepared providing a detailed description of all the theme names used. <sup>15</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Copies of both the Data Management Strategy document and the Data Analysis Reference Guide are available from the Project Team.

The two factors which complicate the analysis of Edinburgh Study data are the fact that data are longitudinal and are derived from a number of different sources. Over the first two sweeps of data analysis, data on each respondent were collected from two questionnaires, monitoring forms from two social agencies, brief teacher questionnaires, school records and GIS data. On the advice of colleagues conducting similar studies in America, all of the data collected over the first two sweeps was merged into one large data set. Work will be ongoing over the life of the project to decide whether this is the best way to store and analyse data.

Details of specific data analysis conducted during the first two sweeps of the Edinburgh Study are not provided here. They are provided in a separate report to the ESRC entitled *The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime: Key findings at ages 12 and 13.* Details of further project outputs can be found at Appendix I.

#### GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

#### 7.1 Introduction

Although the concept of environmental criminology is not new in itself, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software is a relatively new technique in criminological research. The development of easy to use PC-based packages has facilitated the spread of GIS application and has, for the first time, allowed crime patterns to be visualised in relation to various aspects of social and physical geography. This analysis has shown that crime is socially and geographically skewed in its distribution. Although there is variation between offence types, it tends to be concentrated, both in terms of local crime rates and the number of resident offenders, in areas that are characterised by multiple deprivation and high residential mobility. The operation of local housing markets and environmental variation in opportunities for disorder (e.g. poorly lit streets, clustering of pubs and night-clubs in a city centre) also play important roles in concentrating crime by area.

Nevertheless, the link between deprivation, residential mobility and local crime rate is not always clear cut and can be influenced by 'area effects' that are independent of deprivation and residential mobility, so that some areas that are closely similar in these respects can have widely different crime rates. Work carried out by Sampson et al (1999) in Chicago suggests that these differences can be broadly explained by varying levels of 'collective efficacy' or the ability of residents within a community to monitor and control public disorder. Residents are more likely to intervene or call the police in areas where there is agreement about values, particularly about a common goal of maintaining safe streets, and where social ties are mobilised to that end.

The level of informal social control operating within an area is thought to be an effective deterrent to potential criminals, because of the higher chance of being stigmatised by an organised, cohesive community. However, Sampson has pointed out that it is unlikely that social cohesion on its own is responsible for crime control. A community may be cohesive but not organised towards reducing crime. Formal sanctions (principally being caught by the police) may also be more effective when backed up by the stigma of disapproval by the whole community. Other studies, again in Chicago, show that the structural characteristics of neighbourhoods provide an important context for understanding the long-term development of criminality in *individuals*. The evidence suggests that the stresses of living in an area of multiple deprivation and high crime levels compromise the quality of parenting which in turn influences many outcomes in childhood through to adulthood. These outcomes include health, education and work record, but also the status of the offender.

Clearly, the study of crime and space is vital to the understanding of both variations in local crime rates and the social production of offenders. Very recent work suggests that the two interact, in the sense that individuals who have certain characteristics such as lack of self-control and who also live in deprived or high-crime environments are far more likely to become involved in offending than similarly crime-prone individuals living in better environments.

#### 7.2 Aims of the GIS

One of the main aims of the study was to integrate the study of individual development and life histories with the study of the effects of the physical and social environment in which offending takes place. The GIS combines geo-coded social, physical and economic data about the City of Edinburgh with data about the cohort of young people. This allows patterns of offending across the city to be described and analysed and supports the development of an integrated theory of offending as a product of individual and community level interactions.

There were three main aspects to the development of the GIS. First, it was used to provide a general description of the social and geographical characteristics of the neighbourhoods in which cohort members live. Second, the GIS was used to establish the framework for an analysis of dynamic neighbourhood processes and patterns of crime. This framework consists of a division of Edinburgh into 91 neighbourhoods chosen so as to maximise between-neighbourhood differences on an index of social deprivation (see section 7.5). Finally, to supplement the analysis of offending and neighbourhood, case studies were carried out in two of the newly defined neighbourhoods. The two areas chosen were contiguous, with similar levels of social deprivation, but contrasting crime rates (see section 7.6).

#### 7.3 Structure of the GIS

A GIS package is a relational database with a user-friendly interface that integrates and visualises diverse data sets with a spatial element (e.g. maps, address information, or anything with a postcode or OS grid reference). The end product is a multi-layered computerised map ('view') which can be manipulated and queried, then used to produce presentation materials ('layouts'). Two main GIS software packages are available commercially: ArcView and ArcInfo. In line with the University of Edinburgh computing services, ArcView was selected as the software for use in the Edinburgh Study.

ArcView allows natural or man-made *features* on a map (e.g. areas, roads or events) to be linked to *attributes* or information about them (e.g. social class of residents, area crime rate, postcode of a particular building). Each feature has a location, a representative shape and a symbol that represents one or more of its characteristics. The GIS stores attributes of each map feature in a database and links other descriptive information to those map features. When features and attributes are combined (essentially joining two data tables on a common field), a *theme* is created. A variety of feature data sets were used to develop the Edinburgh Study GIS, including digitised boundary data, Ordnance Survey map data and local data provided by the City of Edinburgh Council. Also, various sources of attribute data were analysed, such as police recorded crime, self-report crime from the cohort and census data.

#### GIS data sets

Several feature and attribute data sets were obtained from specific agencies (Lothian and Borders Police and City of Edinburgh Council) and from data services offered by sources available through the University's computing services (UKBORDERS,

DIGIMAP, CASWEB). Six main types of data set were used in the development of the GIS: digitised boundary data, ordnance survey map data, city development data, 1991 census data, police recorded crime data and data about individuals within the cohort. Each is described in turn, below.

Digitised boundary data sets comprise feature data about the <u>boundaries</u> of particular administrative units (e.g. postcode units, census output areas, etc), thus attributing a geographical pattern to the data. A wide variety of data sets are available to registered users of UKBORDERS, although the Edinburgh Study has used only data sets comprising output areas (OAs); electoral districts and wards; and postcode areas, districts, sectors and units. In addition, the project team has created its own boundary data set which defines Edinburgh into 91 separate neighbourhoods (see section 7.5).

Ordnance Survey (OS) map data was another source of feature data used. They were downloaded from the University's 'Digimap' service in the form of discrete tiles of information that were then blended together into a larger map using a program known as Map-manager. Several OS data sets were downloaded:

- OSCAR 1250 data a feature data set which displays the central line of each road in Edinburgh. This will be useful in the analysis of crime concentration (in space or time) in the context of particular bus routes or other defined road boundaries.
- Landline data another feature data set which shows the outlines of each building
  in Edinburgh. It is hoped that this can be used to do more detailed analysis of the
  police recorded crime data, if address information on victims and offenders can be
  provided.
- Raster 10,000 data a black and white map showing relief information of Edinburgh at a 1:10,000 scale, including shaded depictions of woodland, building names, roads, places of interest, etc. Unlike OSCAR and LANDLINE data sets, this information is *raster* or image information and is for illustrative purposes only as it cannot be analysed or manipulated in any way.

City development data were provided by the City of Edinburgh Council in the form of ArcView shape files that expressed different themes. They were a combination of both feature data and attribute data. Several data sets were obtained, showing:

- Vacant and derelict land in Edinburgh.
- Retail outlets.
- Public leisure facilities.
- New housing and other development.
- Industrial sites.

The 1991 census data set contains an enormous amount of attribute data on Edinburgh at various levels of aggregation, the most detailed level being the small area statistics (SAS). SAS data relates to the basic census administrative unit, the output area (OA), which each contain about 100-120 people. There are some limitations to using the 1991 census data, as it is now considerably out of date and some data are 'Barnadised' or changed slightly to avoid identification of individuals. Nevertheless, it provides the most detailed description of the population available at a very fine level of geography.

Police recorded crime data were provided by Lothian and Borders Police for Divisions B, C and D (covering the City of Edinburgh). This attribute data set contained 19 separate fields of information relating to approximately 46,000 incidents recorded in 1997 although, after data cleaning and geo-coding (see section 7.4), only around 32,000 (70%) of the incidents could be analysed Due to data protection concerns, access was not granted to address information for either the victim or the accused. This makes it impossible to conduct any detailed analysis on multiple victimisation or patterns of travel in relation to offending.

Attribute information about the members of the cohort were generated from a variety of sources, including self-report questionnaires, official agency records and school records. Home address postcode information on each child can be matched to any of the feature data sets, allowing the characteristics of each individual to be mapped and compared with any other type of attribute data. Of the 4,300 participants, valid postcode information was obtained for about 3,700 (86%).

#### 7.4 Cleaning and geo-coding the police data

GIS requires a spatial element to each data file in order to display it visually. This element can either take the form of OS grid-references or more detailed spatial coordinates that define the boundaries of specific areas. The process of appending spatial information to a data set is known as *geo-coding*. The police recorded crime data provided included address information (house numbers, business titles, street names, etc.) but not postcodes and not grid-references. Therefore, it could not be used in ArcView until postcode information had been attached, allowing data to be linked to existing feature data sets and maps of crime patterns to be produced.

ArcView's geo-coding facility is designed, primarily, to work with the American postcode system. Thus, specially designed software had to be used to cross-match address information in the police file with postcode data available from the Post Office using the postcode address file (PAF). Consideration was given to geo-coding each incident locus precisely, so that co-ordinates identified a specific *building* and not a postcode. However, this level of detail would only have been useful if victim or accused address information had been provided. In addition, Address Point maps (very detailed OS maps) which are needed to make sense of this data are not provided by the University's Digimap service and would have been too expensive to purchase. Thus, all successfully geo-coded crime incidents resulted in an appended postcode and OS co-ordinates marking the 'centroid' or centre point of each postcode unit.

A software package called Postcoder cross-matched crime incident addresses with postcodes. Postcoder was somewhat complicated to use, as it is a DOS product, and requires a control file to be created for each query that tells the program the locations and properties of the files to be interrogated together with the details to be appended (i.e. postcode and OS co-ordinates). It then performs the cross-matching task using a CD with all the PAF data on it and produces three output files containing addresses that have successful, doubtful and poor (failed) matches. Geo-coding involved running a query, siphoning off the 'good' (matched) data, trying to find ways of improving the remaining data, and then re-running the query.

Unfortunately, the police address information contained many errors, misspellings, abbreviations and inconsistent notations, which necessitated a lengthy process of 'cleaning' the data in order to maximise the number of successful matches. There were four main stages in this cleaning process. At the first stage, the raw data provided by the police were put through Postcoder and 43% of incidents were successfully geo-coded, 54% were identified as possible matches and 3% were rejected due to lack of information. Stage two involved making a number of manipulations to the structure of the file to improve the effectiveness of the control file, producing a further 17% successfully geo-coded data. At stage three, a further 4% of addresses were geo-coded by amending unspecific addresses, abbreviations, misspelled words, etc.

At this point, the remaining doubtful and bad files presented various different geocoding problems, each of which required more or less time and energy to resolve. Therefore, stage four involved a continuous process of making slight amendments and running Postcoder to salvage as much data as possible. By the end of stage four, 70.5% (32,722) of incidents were successfully geo-coded for use in event themes. The remainder of the unmatched data was not good enough to geo-code in any way and, therefore, could not be used in GIS analysis. In addition, around 12% (4,004) of the successfully geo-coded crime data could not be used during analysis of the 91 defined neighbourhoods because they occurred in areas of new build, with newly created postcodes, which were not included on the version of PAF available at the time. Thus, only 62% of the data overall could be used when aggregated to the neighbourhood level.

#### 7.5 Defining local neighbourhoods

There is no widely accepted, or unproblematic, definition of 'neighbourhood'. Some authors in the field of environmental criminology (see Bottoms and Wiles, 1997) have used existing administrative boundaries (e.g. local government units, census districts, electoral wards, etc) in their work. This approach saves time, but doesn't necessarily relate to any sense of 'community' in the real world, which is important to capture in order to say something meaningful about the crime-relevant properties of such communities. For this reason, Sampson et al (1997) created their own functional definition of neighbourhood using a combination of census data and local knowledge of relevant physical boundaries. The resultant 'neighbourhood clusters', for reasons of statistical necessity 16, are large but are created using very detailed information on inhabitants. Therefore, a similar methodology was adopted in the Edinburgh Study, involving four main stages of development.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Sampson was conducting a community survey and needed neighbourhoods to be of a certain size in order to generate sufficient participants to detect between-communities differences.

Selecting variables for identification of neighbourhoods

At stage one, the characteristics to be used to define each neighbourhood were identified. As noted in section 7.1, there are already well-established relationships between crime and measures of social deprivation and residential mobility at the area level. These types of variable had to be controlled for and formed the basis for the definition of neighbourhood. Sampson et al performed a factor analysis on the available census data to pick out the best predictors of area-level (violent) crime rate. However, given the problems with geo-coding the crime data, it was decided that a more reliable approach would be to review the literature and choose variables on the basis of their proven utility across a range of studies.

Using Sampson et al's approach, neighbourhoods were defined as 'geographically contiguous tracts that were internally homogenous on key census indicators', and following Wikstrom (1997), the selected census variables were grouped according to the schema in Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Selected census variables grouped by area characteristic 17

	AREA CHARACTERISTICS							
	DEMOGRAPHIC	HOUSEHOL D	HOUSING	SOCIO- ECONOMIC				
CENSUS VARIABLES	% migrants % young people (aged 10-24)	% lone parents % overcrowding (>1 person per room)	% local authority housing	% unemployment (male & female)				

One final consideration in defining Edinburgh neighbourhoods was the population size of each neighbourhood. In consultation, Robert Sampson suggested that for a city of Edinburgh's size, at least 80 areas would have to be defined in order to detect between-area differences when using multi-level statistics. Given that Edinburgh had a population of around 420,000 in the 1991 census, this would have produced an average population of 5,250 persons per neighbourhood (approximately 45 output areas).

#### Downloading and manipulation of Census variables

Data from the 1991 Census giving raw counts of the six variables shown in Table 7.1 for every OA in Edinburgh were downloaded from CASWEB, a service provided by Manchester Information and Associated Services (MIMAS). These variables were then manipulated in SPSS to express them as a proportion of the total population or

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Three variables (lone parents, overcrowding and local authority housing) are at the household level, while the remainder refer to people. 'Migrants' is an index of residential mobility and refers to the number of persons in a given census unit who, in 1991, had lived in that unit for less than a year.

household for each OA. Finally, every value – for each variable and within each OA - was transformed into a z-score; and a summed z-score was produced for each OA by adding the 6 constituent transformed scores. This final 'z-sum' score presented the composite variable of crime-relevant social stress.

#### Identification of clusters

The z-sum transformations for each OA were saved in a text file, added to a project file in ArcView and then joined to the OA boundary data set, in order that variations in the OA composite scores could be visualised as a coloured map ('theme'). By presenting the z-sum scores for each OA by means of a colour and removing boundary lines in ArcView, the 'natural' spatial clustering of similar OAs by z-sum were observed. Tentative boundaries for each neighbourhood were drawn according to the clustering of OAs with similar z-sum scores and the knowledge that each neighbourhood had to contain around 45 census units.

At this stage, neighbourhoods were rough aggregates of 40-50 Output Areas that were similar in terms of their crime-relevant social stress scores. 'Drawing' boundaries involved editing the constituent OA boundary data set so that specified OA boundaries were merged together into a larger experimental 'neighbourhoods'. Each neighbourhood was given a name depending on the area of Edinburgh it covered and saved as an ArcView shape file, which allowed each neighbourhood polygon to be viewed as a separate theme.

#### Final identification of neighbourhoods

This final stage of neighbourhood definition relied mainly on physical boundaries (roads, parks, hills, etc), local knowledge of Edinburgh and 'traditional' area boundaries used on maps. The refinement of each experimental neighbourhood was a lengthy, repetitive process and, whilst it was relatively easy for some areas, those that included large natural or man-made features were more problematic. A decision was taken to include every OA in Edinburgh, even if it had a very small, rural population and/or was very large in area. This inevitably meant an extremely large variation in neighbourhood size, though not in population. Taking all these factors into account 91 defined neighbourhoods were eventually created.

Once the selected boundaries had been finalised, all the OAs in a given neighbourhood were merged into one large polygon. Taking the original data set (containing 3,600 polygons) the 50 OAs forming the first neighbourhood were combined and saved as one polygon (thus the data set now contained a total of 3,550 polygons). This process was repeated with each newly defined neighbourhood until the boundaries of 91 neighbourhoods had been created (see Figure 7.1). This file was saved as a new feature data set, allowing any attribute data (e.g. from police, census or cohort) to be joined to it and visualised at the neighbourhood level.

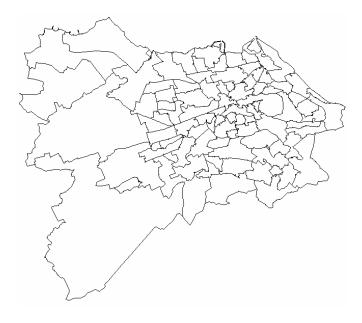


Figure 7.1: The 91 Edinburgh Study neighbourhoods

The main advantage of dividing Edinburgh into these 91 defined neighbourhoods is the ability to link individual level data about the cohort (geo-coded by means of their home postcode) with data available at the neighbourhood level. Thus, patterns at one level can be analysed by reference to patterns at the other. For example, individual levels of delinquency can be correlated with neighbourhood unemployment rates.

More importantly, information at one level can be interchanged with information at the other. This means that it has been possible to import information held on cohort members into the neighbourhoods data set, so that the cohort has become a source of data about the characteristics of the 91 neighbourhoods. Thus, each area can be characterised by the cohort's own reports about offending behaviour, neighbourhood cohesion and levels of informal social control. In addition, data from the neighbourhoods data set has been incorporated into the cohort data set, allowing individual data to be analysed by any of the social or geographical information held within the GIS.

#### 7.6 Case study analysis

The second main reason for creating 91 pre-defined neighbourhoods using GIS was to facilitate the selection of two areas of Edinburgh in which to conduct case studies. Since the neighbourhoods were based on pre-existing geo-coded boundaries (in the form of output areas) the social geography and patterns of police-recorded crime for each area could easily be examined. This allowed contiguous areas with similar measures of deprivation and residential mobility – as defined by the z-sum score of social stress – but contrasting police recorded crime rates to be identified. This method of area selection is similar to that used by Bottoms, Claytor and Wiles in their study of council housing estates in Sheffield in the 1980s.

Although several pairs of neighbourhoods were identified, the two areas chosen were in very close proximity to each other and, although both scored highly on the index of deprivation, they presented with very different levels of police recorded crime. As a double check, self-reported delinquency rates for cohort members living in the two areas were examined and similar differences emerged, although the numbers involved were very small (n=22 in one area and n=66 in the other).

Three main methods of research were employed in the two case study neighbourhoods. First, a review of documentary evidence was conducted, including police crime data, local community safety forum records, the results of a previous survey conducted in the area, annual reports and evaluations from regeneration initiatives and data from local housing agencies. Second, a period of observation was carried out and records made of the design, layout and physical condition of the two neighbourhoods. Third, semi-structured interviews were carried out with representatives from a range of agencies working within the areas, including police, housing managers, social workers, youth workers, community representatives and regeneration partnership staff.

By examining in detail these two case study areas, the project team has started to identify the mechanisms and processes that may have produced a relatively low level of crime in one neighbourhood and a relatively high level in the other. This aspect of the study will be further supplemented by a survey of social networks and community structures in Edinburgh neighbourhoods based on a survey of residents, to be carried out in 2002. This will allow the relationship between variations in the objective characteristics of residents, their subjective perceptions of neighbourhood and local crime levels to be explored further.

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#### APPENDIX A - PROJECT OUTPUTS

#### Conference/seminar presentations

McAra, L., McVie, S., Shute, L. and Smith, D.J. (February 1998) *The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime*. University of Edinburgh, Centre for Law and Society seminar series.

Smith, D.J. (August 1998) *Children, Families and Early Intervention: Preventing Anti-Social Behaviour.* Paper presented at a Children in Scotland conference organised.

Smith, D.J. (March 1999) *Routes of Violence in Children and Young People*. Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Smith, D.J. (July 1999) Thresholds for Crime and Punishment for Adolescent Offenders. Paper presented at a conference organised by the American Psychology and Law Society in conjunction with the European Association of Psychology and Law.

Smith, D.J. (December 1999) *The Edinburgh Study: Early Findings*. The Howard League Lecture.

Smith, D.J. (December 1999) *The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime*. University of Edinburgh, Social Policy Seminar series.

McVie, S. (April 2000) *Policy Implications of the Edinburgh Study*. Paper presented at a colloquium on Youth Justice and Crime organised by the Home Office Research, Development and Statistics Directorate.

Smith, D.J. (June 2000) *Minorities and Social Exclusion*. Paper presented at a conference organised by the University of Athens.

Smith, D.J. (July 2000) *Identifying Potential Offenders with Severe Personality Disorders: Can we do it?* Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the Royal College of Psychiatry.

McAra, L. (July 2000) Young people's contact with the children's hearing system. Paper presented at a British Council conference for the Chief Minister of Justice for Thailand and a visiting delegation of Thai Magistrates.

McAra, L. and McVie, S. (September 2000) *Gender, Social Control and Violent Crime* Paper presented at a conference on Challenges of Violence organised by the ESRC Programme on Violence.

Flint, J., McVie, S., Shute, L. and Woodward, R (September 2000) *Youth crime in Edinburgh: Gender and criminality*. Paper presented at the Scottish Criminology Conference.

#### Forthcoming conference/seminar presentations

- S. McVie will give a paper entitled 'Adolescent development and violence: Findings from the Edinburgh study of youth transitions and crime' at the International Association for Research into Juvenile Criminology Conference in June 2001.
- D.J. Smith will present findings at the European Society of Criminology Conference in September 2001.
- D.J. Smith has been invited to give the annual SACRO McClintock Lecture in October 2001.

#### **Findings reports**

Smith, D.J., McVie, S., Woodward, R., Shute, J., Flint, J. and McAra, L. (2001) *The Edinburgh study of youth transitions and crime: Key findings at ages 12 and 13*. Report submitted to ESRC.

#### Journal articles published

Smith, D.J. (1999) *Less crime without more punishment*. Published in the Edinburgh Law Review, Vol. 3, pp. 294-316.

#### Journal articles submitted or awaiting submission for publication

Smith, D.J. and McVie, S. (2000) *Theory and methods in the Edinburgh study of youth transitions and crime*. Submitted to the British Journal of Criminology.

Shute, J. (2000) Psychosocial risk in adolescence: individual difference, problem behaviour and victimisation in a young adolescent cohort. Submitted to the Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry.

McAra, L., McVie, S. and Woodward, R. (forthcoming) *The vagaries of penal control: Gender and Juvenile Justice*. Currently being prepared for submission to Criminal Justice.

#### APPENDIX B - SCHOOL PRESENTATION

Summary of presentation given by members of the research team to Head Teachers of all Edinburgh schools prior to commencement of fieldwork for the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime, in August 1998.

#### AIMS OF THE STUDY

- 1. To investigate the factors which impact on young people's offending behaviour and the processes which are involved.
- 2. To examine these processes and factors within three main contexts: individual development through the life course; impact of interactions with formal agencies of social control and law enforcement; and, the effect of the physical and social structure of the individual's neighbourhood.
- 3. Within each of these contexts, to examine the striking differences between the extent and patterns of criminal offending between males and females.
- 4. To contribute towards the development and empirical evaluation of theories which explain people's resistance to, desistance from and persistence in criminal offending behaviour.

#### **OVERVIEW OF METHODS**

- A study of all children starting secondary school in autumn 1998 in the City of Edinburgh.
- Size of cohort: 3,500 to 4,000.
- A longitudinal study, with annual sweeps, which will follow these children into adulthood.
- Collection of data from agencies having formal contact with members of the cohort.
- Semi-structured interviews with a subsample of 50 young people drawn from the cohort.
- A study of the social geography of Edinburgh using GIS.
- Detailed case studies of two neighbourhoods and their communities.

#### WHO IS INCLUDED?

- Children in state schools in Edinburgh.
- Children in independent schools in Edinburgh.
- Children resident in Edinburgh attending special schools/not attending school.
- Most of those with birthdays between 1 March 1986 and 28 February 1987.

# SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT INDIVIDUAL COHORT MEMBERS

#### **Non-School Sources**

- Social work records.
- Police and Scottish Criminal Records Office.
- Childrens Hearing Reporter's records.
- Survey of parents.

#### **School Sources**

- Questionnaires normally completed by the young people in a classroom situation.
- School records.
- Teacher questionnaires (guidance teachers).
- Small number of interviews with teaching staff.

#### **SELF-COMPLETION QUESTIONNAIRES**

#### Information to be collected

- victimization
- self-reported offending
- use of cigarettes, alcohol and drugs
- friendship patterns
- leisure-time activities and pocket money
- relationships with parents
- attitudes to school
- expectations and aspirations

#### **Timetable**

- First sweep: Sep-Dec 1998
- Second sweep: Sep-Dec 1999
- One double period required for each class
- Separate arrangements for children with reading/writing difficulties

#### SCHOOL RECORDS

#### Information to be collected

- Attendance
- Behaviour

#### **Timetable**

- First sweep: Jan-Jun 1999
- Second sweep: Jan-Jun 2000
- About two days in each school

#### **GUIDANCE TEACHER QUESTIONNAIRE**

#### Information to be collected

- Behaviour of child in the classroom
- Attention span and academic performance
- Any particular problems
- Sep-Dec 1999

#### INTERVIEWS WITH TEACHING STAFF

- Brief interviews with guidance teachers to provide more detailed information about the 50 children who are interviewed.
- One interview with Head Teachers in the two case study to provide background information about the area and the school.
- Between Jan and Mar 2000.

#### INFORMED CONSENT AND CONFIDENTIALITY

- Detailed letter to parents with opportunity to opt out (May/June 98).
- Information sheet given to children at first sweep and opportunity to opt
- Rigorous procedures to ensure confidentiality of information provided about individuals (data protection).

#### CONSULTATION AND DISSEMINATION

- Advisory Group.
- Full consultation about all instruments (e.g. questionnaires) and practical arrangements.
- Low-key publication and dissemination.
- Feedback to individual schools as desired.

#### APPENDIX C - PARENTAL CONSENT LETTER

Letter issued to the parents of all young people enrolled at participating Edinburgh schools prior to the start of fieldwork in August 1998. A similar letter was issued to the parents of all new pupils joining Edinburgh schools within the cohort year group at sweeps one and two.

August 1998

Dear Parent or Guardian

#### EDINBURGH STUDY OF YOUNG PEOPLE

I am writing to tell you about a study of young people that we have been carrying out in Edinburgh since August of this year. I am directing the study and a team of researchers is working with me. We hope to involve every young person who started secondary school in Edinburgh this autumn, including those attending schools for children with special educational needs, giving a total of about 4,500. As one of those children is yours, I am writing to tell you what we are doing and why we would like your child to take part.

#### What is the study about?

The aim of the study is to find out why some young people get involved in breaking the law and why many others do not, so that we can find better ways of preventing young people getting into trouble and of helping those who do. To help us understand why some people never offend, why some stop offending and why others go on for longer, we want to ask young people about their experiences and opinions every year throughout their school life.

#### Is the study confidential?

The information collected on every child will be treated with the **strictest confidence**. The 1984 Data Protection Act says that information which is collected for research purposes may not be disclosed to any other person or agency (including the police). This means that only the research team will have access to the information and, when the results of the study are published, it will **not** be possible to identify your child or any other person.

#### What will the study involve?

Each year, every young person will fill in a simple questionnaire at school. The questionnaire will cover topics such as leisure time and sports activities; pocket money and part-time jobs; neighbourhoods and what they are like; activities with friends and family; experience of being bullied or victimised; experience of smoking, drinking and drugs; misbehaviour and breaking the law.

The study will involve collecting some very basic information from school records (like birthday, sex and attendance). We will also be collecting information from the records of the social work department and the children's hearing system to help us understand why some children get into trouble. This only applies to children who have had contact with these agencies.

In the third year of the study, we will also be asking 25 boys and 25 girls whether they would be willing to take part in a short interview. If your child is one of them, we will contact you again to ask your permission to interview them.

#### What do I have to do?

If you are happy for your child to take part in this study, you need not do anything. Before filling in the questionnaires, your child will be given another opportunity to opt out of taking part in this study.

If you **do not wish** your child to take part in the study, you must fill in the tear-off slip at the bottom of this page and return it to the head teacher. If you return the slip, your child will take no part in the study and no information will be collected about them.

If you would like to find out more about this research project, please contact me on 0131 650 2027 or the Co-Director of the project, Mrs Lesley McAra, on 0131 650 2036. Alternatively, you can write to me at the above address.

Yours	faithfully

Professor David J. Smith

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I do not wish my child to take part in the research project on young people and crime which will be conducted by the University of Edinburgh.
Name of Pupil
Name of parent
Signature of parent
Date signed

# APPENDIX D - QUESTIONNAIRE STRUCTURE GUIDE

Items covered in sweep one and two self-completion questionnaires.

ITEMS COVERED	YEAR 1	YEAR 2
Family/home		
- family structure at home	4	4
- parents occupation	4	8
- home SES measures	4	8
- changes in home structure	8	4
changes in nome structure	0	
Parental supervision		
- where/who with/time home	4	4
- home late/ out overnight	4	4
- run away from home	8	4
- control/independence	4	4
- argue (what & how resolve)	4	4
- methods of punishment	8	4
- consistency of punishment	8	4
- overall strength of r'ship	8	4
Sibling relationship		
- arguing (frequency)	8	4
- victimisation of/by sibs	8	4
- sex/age of sib fight with most	8	4
- overall strength of r'ship	8	4
Area of residence		
- name of 'area'	4	8
- length in area	4	8
- how much to do in area	4	4
- knowledge of neighbours	4	8
- safety during day & night	4	8
- places avoided day & night	4	8
- perceived problems in area	4	8
- neighbours action ag. Crime	4	8
- police presence in area	4	8
- 'hanging around'	8	4
Health behaviours		
- smoking	4	4
- drinking	4	4
- drug taking	4	4

Self report delinquency		
- fare dodging	4	4
- theft from home	4	4
- theft from school	4	4
- shoplifting	4	4
- theft from a vehicle	4	4
- theft of a vehicle	4	4
- housebreaking	4	4
- theft by force/robbery	4	4
- fighting/assault	4	4
- misbehave in public	4	4
- graffiti	4	4
- vandalism	4	4
- carrying a weapon	4	4
- fire raising	4	4
- cruelty to animals/birds	8	4
- bullying of others	8	4
Friends		
- how many	4	4
- how many close	4	8
- how many hang around with	8	4
- desire for more friends	4	8
- characteristics (gender, age)	4	4
- where live, school attended	4	8
- parents knowledge of	4	4
- boyfriend/girlfriend & age	4	4
- friend's delinquency	4	4
- friend's trouble with police	4	4
- peer influence on behaviour	8	4
- gang membership	8	4
Leisure time		
- evenings spent at home	8	4
- activities at home	4	8
- evenings spent at clubs, etc	8	4
- clubs, etc attended	4	4
- evenings spent with friends	4	4
- activities with friends	4	8
- activities with parents	4	8
- time spent at other places	4	4
- who spend time with	8	4
- disposable income	4	4
Control March		
Contact with other agencies	4	4
- type of contact with police	4	4

- perceptions of recent contact	4	8
- attitudes to police	8	4
- contact with SWD	8	4
- contact with CHS	8	4
- experience in care	4	4
<b>Experience of victimisation</b>		
- theft	4	4
- theft by force	4	4
- threats	4	4
- assault	4	4
- assault with a weapon	4	4
- bullying	8	4
- harassment/importuning	8	4
School		
- attitudes to school	8	4
- commitment to school clubs	8	4
- relationships with teachers	8	4
- parental involvement	8	4
- parental homework check	4	4
- school contact with parents	8	4
- positive reinforcement	8	4
- truancy	4	4
- behaviour at school	8	4
- other pupils behaviour	8	4
- anxieties at school	8	4
Psychology measures		
- self esteem	4	4
- alienation	4	8
- impulsivity	4	8
Attitudinal questions		
- see self as troublemaker	4	8
- others see as troublemaker	4	8
- how serious are SRD crimes	4	8
- attitudes to lying	4	8
- attitudes to theft	4	8
- attitudes to fighting	4	8
Aspirations		
- expected school leaving time	8	4
- expected career path	8	4

Other		
Date of birth	8	4
Ethnic origin	8	4

## APPENDIX E - SWEEP ONE INTRODUCTION GUIDE

Introduction guide issued to all participants prior to questionnaire administration at sweep one.

Who are you?	We are researchers from Edinburgh University who are doing a research project about young people.
What's the study about?	The study is looking at what young people do in their spare time, what they think about various things and what experiences they have had, including crime.
Who is taking part?	Every first year pupil from every secondary school in Edinburgh has been asked to take part.
What does it involve?	Taking part in the study will involve completing a questionnaire every year in your school classroom.
What's in the questionnaire?	The questionnaire is in 8 sections, each of which asks about different things. These include questions about activities you do, where you live, your family and friends, things that people do and things that you might have done.
	Some questions mention your 'parents' - that includes any adult or adults that you live with who look after you.
Is it a test?	The questionnaire is not a test.
	There are no right or wrong answers - all that matters is your ideas, opinions and experiences.
Who will see my answers?	The questionnaire is confidential which means that nobody will ever see what you write in the questionnaire - that includes your teachers and your parents.
	It's also important that your friends don't see your answers either - so you must treat it as if you were having a class test.
Do I have to take part?	Your parents have been sent a letter asking if they mind you taking part. But, if you feel strongly about not taking part you can also choose not to.

# APPENDIX F - GOODMAN'S STRENGTHS AND DIFFICULTIES QUESTIONNAIRE (SDQ)

Child's name:									
I have known this child for months (excluding the summer break).									
	Not True	Somewhat True	Certainly True						
Considerate of other people's feelings									
Restless, overactive, cannot stay still for long									
Generally obedient, usually does what adults request.									
Rather solitary, tends to play alone									
Often has temper tantrums or hot tempers									
Helpful if someone is hurt, upset or feeling ill									
Often unhappy, down-hearted or tearful									
Has at least one good friend									
Many fears, easily scared									
Sees tasks through to the end, good attention span									
Overall, do you think that he/she has difficulties on on Emotions, concentration, behaviour or being able to g									
Minor difficulties [	Definite diffi	culties Seve	ere difficulties						
No Yes -									

Thank you very much for your help

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APPENDIX G - SOCIAL WORK MONITORING FORM													
ID No	ID No: DoB:// Date of Data Collection://												
Socia	ıl Worl	c Centr	re(s): _					Dis	strict(s)	of Edi	nburgh	:	
Socia	l Work	Ref N	o(s): _										
Family known to SWD before child's 1st referral:										O			
1.	Soci	al Wo	rk Ref	erral D	etails (	(up to o	end Au	gust 1	998)				
Child	referre	ed to SV	WD pri	or to e	nd Aug	ust 199	8?	Yes	1		No > Se	ction 8	
Age a	t first r	eferral	:	ye	ars	n	nonths						
Total	numbe	r of ref	ferrals a	at each	age:								
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Numb	or of r	oforrole	mada	by: ( <i>re</i>	naand m	ain rof	awwaw o	nh, for	agah m	of annal	1		
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0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Family					l	l							
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
School	/EWO				I.	I.							
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Police/	JLO												
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Report	er												
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
EDT/Social Work													
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	GP, HV, other medical service												
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Others		П	T -	Ι.	T .	T	П	· _					
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Reason for referral: (record all that apply)

Chil	d protect	ion												
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Lack of care or development														
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Truancy or other school problems														
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
~														
Chil	d's offen	ding 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
0	1		<u> </u>	7	3	0		0	1	10	11	12	13	
	l								- 1	<u> </u>	I	ı	<u> </u>	
-	d's behav			1.	T =	1,	T.	Τ.		1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	_
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Fan	ily probl	ems												
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Oth	er reason:	S												
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Tot 2.			eferrals			а	allocate	cial wo		 er				
۷.	Ci	isc and	cation	(up to	chu At	igust 1	.770)							
Cas	se alloca	ated pr	ior to ei	nd Aug	1998?:			Yes			No > S	Section	3	
	<b>T</b> 0		o					-						
	If yes,	age at	first all	ocation	:		_ years	· _	mo	onths				
	Numbe	er of m	onths a	llocated	d by age	e:								
			1			ı		· ·	ı	ı	ı		ı	ı
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Case s	till allo	cated a	t end of	f Augus	st 1998	?	Yes			No			
	If no, a	ige at e	end of a	llocatio	n:		_ years	s _	m	onths				
A 11		_						_						
All	ocation	nistory	y (tick a	III that a	apply):			_ volu	ntary					
								statu	itory (C	Child Pr	otectio	n)		
								Statu	itory (S	linervic	ion Re	mirer	nent)	
statutory (Supervision Requirement)														

3. Care History (	up to end August 19	98)		
Child placed in care pri	or to end Aug 1998?:		Yes	No > Section 4
Age child first looked a	fter: years	s mo	onths	
Care Status (tick all tha	t apply): volu	untary	statutory	y
Number of times:	Family member _			
	Foster Care _			
	YPC or CSU _			
I	Residential school _			
	Secure unit _			
4. Child Protecti	on Proceedings (up	to end August	t <b>1998</b> )	
Child placed on child p	rotection register?		Yes [	No > Section 5
No. of times on child pr	rotection register:			
Age child first registere	ed: years _	months		
5. Offending His	tory (up to end Aug	ust 1998)		
Evidence of child offen	ding? Yes	3	No > Se	ection 6
Age of 1st offence:	years	months		
Number of times:	graffiti		shop	olifting
	vandalism		breach of the	peace
the	ft (from home)		á	assault
theft	(from school)		ro	obbery
theft of car/dr	riving offences		fire 1	raising
theft (attempted theft) f	rom car or van		housebro	eaking
carrying offe	ensive weapon		fare do	odging
Other		Other		
6. Other Agencie	es involved (up to en	d August 1998	8)	
			s (referral	Vas (hassinas)
Children's Reporter in	volved? No		quiry only)	Yes (hearings)
Other agencies:	,	□ .		□
educational welfar			••	special education
medical (HV, GP,	•	home care		voluntary agencies
medical (psychiatr	nc/behavioural)	children's	centre	

### 7. Specific issues raised (up to end August 1998)

Child	Home circumstances
Learning difficulties	Domestic violence
Truancy	Relationship problems/breakdown
Aggression/violence	Financial problems
Sexualised behaviour	Housing problems/harassment
Emotional problems	Custody/access arrangements
Social isolation	Drugs or alcohol
anti-social behaviour	Physical health problems
Health/hygiene problems	Mental health problems
Mental health problems	Offending (convictions only)
Drugs	Learning difficulties
Alcohol	Othor
Other	Other
8. Contact with Social Work Departn	nent since September 1998
Referrals to SWD since September 1998?	Yes No > Section 9
Total number of referrals in last year:	_
Referrals made by in last year: (tick all that a	pply)
Self	]
Family	
School/EWO	]
Police/JLO	
Reporter	
EDT/Social Work	_
GP, HV, other medical service	-
Others	J
Reasons for referral in last year: (tick all that	apply)
Child protection	
Lack of care or development	
Truancy or other school problems	
Child's offending	
Child's behaviour	
Family problems	
Other reasons	
Case allocated during last year?	Yes - vol Yes - CP Yes - SR
Child in care during last year? No	With family Foster care
	or CSU Res school Secure unit
Placed on Child Protection Register during la	sst year? Yes No

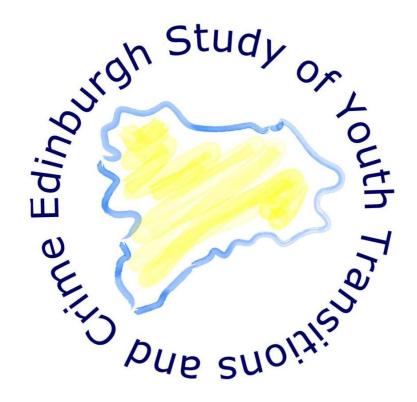
Evidence of offending during last y	ear?	Yes	No
If yes, nature of offending	during last yea	ar: (tick all that apply)	
graffiti vandalism theft (from home) theft (from school) theft of car/driving offence theft (attempted theft) from carrying offensive weapon Other	n car or van	shoplifting breach of the peace assault robbery fire raising housebreaking fare dodging	
Involvement of other agencies duri  Reporter educational welfare/psycholog special education		youth strategy medical (HV, GP, hospit medical (psychiatric/beh	avioural)
home care		voluntary agencies	
Specific issues raised in reports due  Child  Learning difficulties  Truancy  Aggression/violence  Sexualised behaviour  Emotional problems  Social isolation  anti-social behaviour  Health/hygiene problems  Mental health problems  Drugs  Alcohol  Other	Ho Do Re Fin Ho Cu Dr Ph Mo Of Le	ar: (tick all that apply)  ome circumstances omestic violence elationship problems/breakdown nancial problems ousing problems/harassment astody/access arrangements rugs or alcohol aysical health problems ental health problems effending (convictions only) earning difficulties  ther	
9. Current Case Status at d	ate of data col		
Date of last contact/file closed/last	referral:	/ /	
		<del></del>	
(If case closed or inactive) Age of I	ast contact/file	e closed: years	months

#### APPENDIX H CHILDREN'S HEARING MONITORING FORM ID No: DoB: \_\_\_/\_\_\_ Date of Data Collection: \_\_\_/\_\_\_ NE NW SE SW Area: Ref no: \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Hearing Referral Details (up to end August 1998) No > Section 6 Child referred prior to end August 1998? Yes Age at first referral: \_\_\_\_\_years \_\_\_\_months Total number of pre-hearing referrals by age: Total number of post-hearing referrals by age: (if appropriate) Number of referrals made by: (record main referrer only for each referral) **Family** School/EWO Police/JLO SWD/other agency GP, HV or other medical service Others Nature of grounds of referral to Reporter by age: (a to l)

2.	Hea	rings (	up to e	end Au	gust 19	998)							
Was a	hearir	ng actu	ally hel	d befor	re end A	August	1998?	: [	Yes		No	o > Sec	tion 4
Age a	t first l	nearing	:	ye	ears		mon	ths					
Grour	nds of f	irst hea	aring:										
Numb	er of h	earings	s by ag	e:									
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3. Placed			ecision				t <b>1998</b> ) 8?:		Yes			) > Sec	tion 4
Age f	irst pla	ced on	SR:		_years		mo	nths					
Numb	er of t	imes pı	ıt on ne	ew SR:		0	1	2	3	4	ļ	5 or m	ore
	er of n		on sup				I 7	0		10	11	12	12
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SR (at home) SR (placement with family) SR (foster care) SR (YPC or CSU) SR (residential school)						SR (secure unit) POSW (risk to self or others) POSW (care and protection) Advice to sheriff (adoption, PRO) Other decision					O)		
4.	Offe	ending	Histor	y (up t	o end .	Augus	t 1998)						
Evide	nce of	child o	ffendir	ıg?		Yes			No.	o > Sec	tion 5		
Age o	of first o	offence	:	ye	ars		_month	S					
Numb	er of t	imes:		gr	affiti _		_		shop	lifting			
					ılism _			breach	of the	peace			
			theft (	from h	ome) _		_			ssault			
theft (from school)								bbery					
			ar/drivi	_						aising			
theft (			ft) fror					1	nouseb	_			
			offens		_				fare d	odging			
Other							_						
Other							_						

#### 5. Specific issues raised in reports (up to end August 1998) (tick all that apply) Child Home circumstances Aggression/violence Domestic violence Sexualised behaviour Relationship problems/breakdown Emotional problems Financial problems Social isolation Housing problems/harassment anti-social behaviour Custody/access arrangements Health/hygiene problems Drugs or alcohol Mental health problems Physical health problems Mental health problems Drugs Alcohol Offending (convictions only) Learning difficulties Other Other School Report(s) in the papers/file? No Yes Attendance – truancy Disruptive behaviour in class Attendance - other Aggressive behaviour in class Exclusion (formal or informal) Poor peer relationships Educational learning difficulties Poor staff relationships Other Other 6. Contact with hearing system since September 1998 On supervision at beginning September 1998? Yes No Referrals to reporter and/or hearings held since Sept 1998? section 7 Total number of referrals in last year: \_\_\_\_\_ Grounds of referral in last year (a to l): Referrals made by in last year: (tick all that apply) Family SWD/other agency School/EWO GP, HV, other medical service Police/JLO Others Total number of hearings in last year: \_\_\_\_\_ (If not on SR at start Sept 98) SR made during last year? Yes No Decisions made during last year: (tick all that apply) SR (at home) SR (secure unit) SR (placement with family) POSW (risk to self or others) SR (foster care) POSW (care and protection) SR (YPC or CSU) Advice to sheriff (adoption, PRO) SR (residential school) Other decision SR terminated

Evidence of offending during last year?	Yes No							
If yes, nature of offending during last year: (tick all that apply)								
graffiti vandalism theft (from home) theft (from school) theft of car/driving offences theft (attempted theft) from car or van carrying offensive weapon Other	shoplifting breach of the peace assault robbery fire raising housebreaking fare dodging							
Specific issues raised in reports since September 1998 (tick all that apply)								
Child	Home circumstances							
Aggression/violence	Domestic violence							
Sexualised behaviour	Relationship problems/breakdown							
Emotional problems	Financial problems							
Social isolation	Housing problems/harassment							
anti-social behaviour	Custody/access arrangements							
Health/hygiene problems	Drugs or alcohol							
Mental health problems	Physical health problems							
Drugs	Mental health problems							
Alcohol	Offending (convictions only)							
	Learning difficulties							
Other	Other							
School								
Report(s) in the papers/file? Yes	No							
Attendance – truancy	Disruptive behaviour in class							
Attendance – other	Aggressive behaviour in class							
Exclusion (formal or informal)	Poor peer relationships							
Educational learning difficulties	Poor staff relationships							
Other	Other							
7. Current Case Status at date of data coll	ection							
Active/open file	Active/pending referral							
Dormant file	Dormant referral							
Date file closed/ last referral/last contact:/								
(If case dormant) Age file closed/Age at last referr	al:yearsmonths							



# TECHNICAL REPORT: SWEEPS 3 & 4

SUSAN McVIE Draft, December 2003

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

The Edinburgh Study is a longitudinal programme of research on pathways into and out of offending for a cohort of around 4,300 young people who started secondary school in the City of Edinburgh in 1998, when they were on average aged 12. Children from all educational sectors are included in the study (mainstream, special, and independent), although a few independent and special schools refused to participate, with the result that 92 per cent of eligible children were in participating schools. Letters were issued to the parents of all eligible children informing them about the study and giving them the opportunity to opt their child out of the study, which resulted in a further reduction in the cohort size to 89 per cent of the Edinburgh school population.

Like sweeps one and two of the Edinburgh Study, sweeps three and four were funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), under grant award number R000239150. The background, aims, methods and technical aspects of the first two sweeps of the Edinburgh Study are presented in an earlier technical report<sup>1</sup> and so are not repeated here. In addition, explanations about various aspects of the study which were presented fully in the first technical report are not repeated here. Therefore, it may be necessary to refer back to the original report for more detailed information about procedures and methodology.

#### 1.2 Aim and content of the Technical Report

The aim of this report is to present updated information on the planning, design and implementation of all aspects of the third and fourth sweeps of the study. The advantages of the study design, which focuses on the largest possible number of young people within a single city, are discussed in Smith and McVie (2003)<sup>2</sup>. This report does not contain findings, although a full list of project outputs produced to date is given in Appendix A. Further details about all aspects of the study can be found on the website at www.law.ed.ac.uk/cls/esytc. Further technical reports will be produced following future sweeps of the study.

Section two of this report describes the level of participation by existing study schools and involvement of several new educational resources in accessing young people. The level of individual participation at sweeps three and four is also described in detail, including non-response and refusal rates.

<sup>1</sup> McVie, S. (2001) The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime Technical Report: Sweeps one and two see www.law.ed.ac.uk/cls/esytc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Smith, D.J. and McVie, S. (2003) "Theory And Method In The Edinburgh Study Of Youth Transitions And Crime", *British Journal Of Criminology*, Vol. 43, pp. 169-195.

Section three discusses questionnaire design, development and piloting, and summarises the lessons learned for perfecting the questionnaire.

School fieldwork arrangements and questionnaire administration are explained in section four, including arrangements for assisting those with learning difficulties and tracking absentee. Section four also describes the collection of contact information and consent to search police records from cohort members.

Section five examines the various different sources of additional data collected about the cohort, including schools, children's hearing and social work record, and police warning information from juvenile liaison officer files.

Section six describes the aims, methods and response rates of the survey of parents carried out at sweep four of the study.

Section seven explains the various practical aspects of data management, processing and input carried out by the project team at sweeps three and four, and provides considerable detail about the methods and subject of analysis carried out.

Finally, section eight provides an update on the development of the study geographic information system and the neighbourhood case studies. This section also describes improvements in postcode and police recorded crime data over the last two sweeps, and considers the implications of the release of 2001 census data.

## 1.3 The Edinburgh Study website

Since sweep two, a study website has been designed which provides full details of the study: aims and methodology, data collection undertaken so far, study outputs (feedback bulletins and references for academic papers), and information about the research team, with contact details. The website has already proved to successful and it is expected to become the main method of dissemination of research findings in the future. The website address is

www.law.ed.ac.uk/cls/esytc/

### 2. PARTICIPATION AND NON-RESPONSE RATES

## 2.1 School participation

Access negotiations to the majority of schools involved in the study were resolved in advance of the fieldwork commencing in August 1998. Forty schools agreed to participate in the study at the start of fieldwork and all but two of these schools did so again at sweep three. One was an independent preparatory school which retained pupils until the age of 13 only, therefore, its pupils moved on to other schools at the end of sweep two. Of the 18 pupils who took part in the study, five transferred to other participating Edinburgh schools while the remainder left Edinburgh and were not tracked at sweep three. The other was a special school for pupils of first and second year age only. When pupils reach their third year they moved to another special school, which joined the study at sweep three. All of the participants from this school remained in the cohort.

Due to the movement of several pupils from participating Edinburgh schools to a number of specialist educational resources situated outwith the city of Edinburgh and a small number of non-participating independent schools within Edinburgh, further access negotiations had to be made. An additional 11 schools were included in the study fieldwork at sweeps three and four: one school was based within a secure unit for offenders while a further five were residential schools outside Edinburgh specializing in young people with behavioural difficulties or social/family problems. Two special educational resources within Edinburgh were also accessed, as they dealt with young people who dropped out of school prior to their official leaving age. And three non-participating independent schools within Edinburgh agreed access to the cohort members who had transferred there. Access negotiations were made with all of these schools on an individual basis by approaching the head teachers.

#### 2.2 Individual participation

A large number of pupils in Edinburgh attend independent schools. At sweep one, 13.3 per cent of cohort members were attending independent school, rising slightly to 13.8 per cent at sweep two. As it was predicted by independent school head teachers that the intake was likely to increase again at sweep three, it was decided to include any new pupils entering the cohort year group up to the third sweep of data collection. It was also agreed that any pupils who moved away from the Edinburgh area up to sweep three would not be tracked, although their numbers and destinations would be monitored. This excluded the transfer of pupils to special or residential schools funded by the local authority and non-participating schools within Edinburgh, mentioned above.

Sweep three saw a marginal overall increase in the cohort of 0.5 per cent, from 4359 to 4382. This was due to an influx of 123 new pupils and the return of 13 previous cohort members who had moved away from Edinburgh at sweep

two only to return at sweep three. There was a slight drop in the proportion of cohort members attending participating mainstream secondary schools, while the proportion attending independent schools increased to 14.1 per cent. The highest influx of pupils was amongst the special school sector, which almost doubled in size at sweep three. This rise in the special school population is largely accounted for by a large degree of movement between schools, shown in Table 2.1. Nevertheless, a total of 113 individuals were lost from the study at this sweep, 3 of whom were permanently opted out by parents at this stage.

Table 2.1: School participation in the Edinburgh Study by school type at sweep three

at sweep times	Mainstream	Independent	Special needs
No. of pupils attending participating schools at sweep two	3786	620	91
No. of leavers at sweep three	81	25	7
No. of new pupils at sweep three	87	44	5
No. of pupils transferring <u>to</u> another school sector	6	4	43
No. of pupils transferring <u>from</u> another school sector	46	6	1
No. of pupils attending participating schools at sweep three	3641	619	122
% change in participation rate between sweeps two and three	-0.9%	+2.8%	+48.8%

Note: Number of leavers includes those who moved away and were not tracked and several new opt outs; new pupils includes those who transferred to participating Edinburgh schools and a small number who left at sweep two but returned at sweep three.

As from sweep four, it was agreed that there would be no further changes to the membership of the cohort i.e. non-cohort members joining Edinburgh schools would not be invited to participate and attempts would be made to survey existing cohort members leaving Edinburgh schools. Nevertheless, there was a 0.2 per cent increase in the size of the cohort due to the return to Edinburgh schools of 7 individuals who had previously participated in the study at sweep one or two. Given that there was existing data on these individuals, and they were all keen to participate again, they were allowed to rejoin the cohort.

Table 2.2 details the changes in study participation at sweep four. Once again, there was considerable shift between school sectors, with the special schools showing the most significant change between sweeps. A total of 124 (2.8 per cent of the cohort) are noted as 'school leavers'; however, this mainly consists

of those cohort members who left Edinburgh to live and go to school elsewhere. Only a very small number alleged to have left school permanently during the course of sweep four fieldwork. The 4389 'final cohort members' shown in Table 2.2 were the group for whom contact attempts would be made throughout the rest of the life of the study.

Table 2.2: School participation in the Edinburgh Study by school type

at sweep four

at sweep four				
	Mainstream	Independent	Special needs	School leavers
No. of eligible cohort members at sweep three	3641	619	122	n/a
No. of previous cohort members who rejoined Edinburgh schools	6	0	1	n/a
No. of cohort members who transferred into this school sector	6	2	52	n/a
No. of cohort members who transferred out of this school sector	54	1	5	n/a
No. of cohort members who left school	93	15	16	124
No. of final cohort members at sweep four	3506	605	154	124
% change in participation rate between sweeps three and four	-3.8%	-2.3%	+26.2%	n/a

## 2.3 Non-response and refusal rates

The overall response rates are taken from those members of the potential population who were achievable (i.e. it excludes those who were attending non-participating schools and those who were opted out by their parents at the start of the study). The response rate at sweep three was extremely high, with 98.0 per cent of all eligible cohort members participating in the study. Table 2.3 shows that the pattern was similar to the previous two sweeps, with the highest response rate being amongst independent sector pupils and the lowest amongst special school pupils.

Once again, a small number of individuals (n=7) were judged to be incapable of participating due to severe learning difficulties. However, the greatest number of non-participants either could not be contacted at or outside school (n=54) or refused to participate (n=25). As at previous sweeps of the study, there was little difference in response rates between the mainstream secondary (98.2 per cent) and independent sector (99.8 per cent) schools.

Table 2.3: Response rates to the Edinburgh Study by school type at sweep three

_	Mainstream	Independent	Special needs
No. of eligible cohort members	3641	619	122
No. of pupils unable to understand or communicate	0	0	7
No. of non-responders	47	0	7
No. of refusers	17	1	7
% response rate at sweep three	98.2%	99.8%	82.8%

Unfortunately, 42 of the 'final cohort' at sweep four had to be dropped from the study at this point, as shown in table 2.4. There were a variety of reasons: they were judged to be unlikely to ever participate in the study due to severe learning difficulties; they had never participated in the study despite attempts at every sweep; they had died; or they had left Edinburgh and could not be contacted using the available address information. A further 15 young people were withdrawn permanently from the study at this stage either by their parents or of their own volition. This represents an attrition rate of 1.4 per cent of the final cohort at sweep four.

In addition, the number of non-responders and refusers more than doubled from the previous sweep. This is most prominent amongst those who had left school, which represents a concerning trend as the cohort approach school leaving age. Nevertheless, the participation rate at sweep four continued to be extremely high, with 94.4 per cent of the final cohort being surveyed.

Table 2.4: Response rates in the Edinburgh Study by school type at sweep four

	Mainstream	Independent	Special needs	School leavers
No. of final cohort members	3506	605	154	124
No. of cohort members died or dropped	0	0	0	42
No. of cohort members opted out permanently	10	1	10	0
No. of non-responders	67	0	15	45
No. of refusers	41	1	4	10
% response rate at sweep four	96.6%	99.7%	81.2%	21.8%

# 3. QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPMENT AND PILOTING

## 3.1 Questionnaire development

A similar method of questionnaire development and piloting was used to that at sweeps one and two. The development of the third questionnaire took place over a period of approximately four months, from May to August 1998; while the fourth was designed over the same period the following year. The main topics included in each of the sweep three and sweep four questionnaires are presented in table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Topics covered in questionnaire at sweeps three and four

Sweep three questionnaire themes	Sweep four questionnaire themes
Leisure time and activities	Leisure time and activities
Part time jobs and income	Part time jobs and income
Personality scales: impulsivity,	Personality scales: self-esteem, ??
depression, alienation and risk taking	
Family structure	Family structure
Significant family events	Parental relationships and arguments
Parental relationships and arguments	Parental discipline and consistency
Dieting, eating disorders and self	Dieting, eating disorders and self
harm	harm
Substance use	Worries and coping strategies
Self-report delinquency	Substance use
Neighbourhood characteristics and	Self-report delinquency
incivilities	
Informal social controls	Behaviour at school and punishment
Personal safety	Attitudes to school and teachers
Neighbourhood policing	Parental commitment to school
Friendship groups and relationships	Truancy and exclusion
Friend's substance use, delinquency and police contact	Friendship groups and relationships
Hanging around and what they do	Friend's substance use, delinquency and police contact
Experience of bullying and	Hanging around and what they do
victimisation	
Contact with the police	Experience of bullying,
	victimization and adult harassment
Media, parental and peer pressure	Contact with the police
Style, image and youth lifestyles	Attitudes to gender stereotypes and
	teenage pregnancy
Names of friends	Moral reasoning and future
	aspirations

It was essential that the questionnaires be designed to allow comparability with previous sweeps as well as other similar studies. Certain 'core questions'

(e.g. on offending behaviour, friends' offending, substance use and police contact) remained the same in order to provide comparable data at every sweep. Several other 'repeat questions' were included at either sweeps three or four which were the same as questions asked at previous sweeps but not necessarily asked every year (e.g. personality scales, neighbourhood, school, adult harassment and moral reasoning). And several new questions were developed (e.g. on parental relationships, eating disorders, hanging around, certain attitudinal questions and youth lifestyle).

One particular new question worth noting, included at sweep three, asked respondents to give the names of up to three friends who were also part of the study. The aim here was to establish whether respondents' reporting of their friends' delinquency was accurately reflected in the responses that their friends gave to the self-reported delinquency questions in their own questionnaires. Peer offending has proved to be a strong predictor of self-reported offending, however, there is a possibility that there may be some kind of attribution effect, in which individuals falsely attribute their own characteristics to their friends. The results of the sweep three questionnaire will allow these responses to be validated.

As at sweep two, the reference period for the third and fourth sweep questionnaires was 'the last year'. This was defined as being from the beginning of the previous school year to the end of the summer holidays at the end of that year. Copies of the actual questionnaires are available on the Edinburgh Study website at <a href="https://www.law.ed.ac.uk/cls/esytc">www.law.ed.ac.uk/cls/esytc</a>.

#### 3.2 Questionnaire piloting

Despite the fact that this is a longitudinal study, the annual redevelopment of the questionnaires meant that piloting was just as important at sweeps three and four as the previous two sweeps. Therefore, piloting was carried out in two phases with pupils from secondary schools located outside the City of Edinburgh (so that members of the cohort would not be involved). The first phase comprised testing individual sections of the questionnaire, focusing mainly on those sections that were new and untested, followed by short focus group discussions with respondents. Phase two of piloting involved testing a full final draft of the questionnaire at a different school.

As at previous sweeps, observations during the pilot exercise and subsequent analysis of the pilot data were used to make necessary decisions about improvements to the structure, content and length of the questionnaire and to the administration procedure. Piloting was less important for informing the research team about the difficulties of questionnaire administration, since the main lessons were learned during the first two sweeps of fieldwork in Edinburgh schools.

The main points that emerged in order to ensure that the questionnaire was user-friendly and not off-putting to respondents, but also effective in collecting the necessary information, were as follows:

- The length and complexity of the questionnaire was maintained so that it could be completed within a one hour period by all cohort members, regardless of their educational ability.
- Indicators of length, such as page numbers and sequential numbering, were removed as they proved distracting and demoralising to some respondents.
- The layout of the questionnaire was kept simple and long lists of items within a question were shortened to no more than 8 to minimise the risk of respondent fatigue and error.
- The method of response was restricted to tick boxes with only a few openended questions.
- Respondents were required to tick a least one box at every question to ensure that there was no missing data due to respondent apathy.

### 4. SCHOOL FIELDWORK

#### 4.1 Fieldwork organisation

The fieldwork organisation method used at sweeps three and four was essentially the same as that used at previous sweeps of the study. The bulk of fieldwork continued to be conducted in Edinburgh schools by the study team themselves, with questionnaires being filled in under exam conditions in classrooms supervised by at least one researcher. This method had proved to be both cost effective and practical at the first two sweeps. Nevertheless, it was clear that fieldwork was bound to become more and more time consuming as the study progressed. For this reason, a temporary fieldwork supervisor was employed to make all the fieldwork arrangements and help with questionnaire administration. The additional assistance greatly relieved the burden of fieldwork for the research team. As a result, a permanent fieldwork manager was employed from sweep four onwards.

Excellent relations with staff at the Edinburgh schools hugely facilitated the fieldwork at both sweeps, and arrangements were made with a nominated liaison person (usually a member of Senior Management or Guidance) about fieldwork dates and times well in advance of fieldwork commencing. Where possible, dates for return visits to pick up absentees were also arranged in advance to facilitate fieldwork time-tabling. As at previous sweeps, school preferences for fieldwork arrangements were respected and administration was carried out with as minimal disruption as possible.

Class lists were requested in advance of fieldwork, so that preparations could be made by the research team for administering the survey. These class lists were essential in terms of making arrangements prior to school visits. At sweep three, if new pupils were identified their parents were contacted in advance of fieldwork informing them about the study and offering them the opportunity to withdraw their child from participation. School movers and leavers were also identified and their destination checked, since those who moved away from the City of Edinburgh were not tracked up to sweep three. At sweep four, any new pupils who were identified on class lists were excluded from the survey and, again, movers and leavers were investigated to find out where they had gone.

## 4.2 Questionnaire administration

The third sweep of data collection was conducted between September 2000 and February 2001. The vast majority of school fieldwork was actually completed by the end of December 2000, however, some absentee visits to schools and a number of home visits to individuals not attending or excluded from schools had to be made up to the end of February 2001. The period of data collection for sweep four was from September 2001 to February 2002.

As at previous sweeps of the survey, a structured administration procedure was adopted during fieldwork at sweeps three and four, to ensure that every

cohort member was exposed as far as possible to the same conditions and given the same instructions. The researchers once again explained who they were, reminded cohort members about the aims of the study and gave detailed instructions about completing the questionnaire. In particular, the confidential nature of the survey was stressed and the reference period covered by the questionnaire was explained, to ensure everyone knew to exclude events from out with this time-frame. A fieldwork introduction sheet was used by each the researcher to ensure the introduction was as uniformly given as possible (see Appendices B and C for sheets used at sweep three and four, respectively). Everyone had the opportunity to withdraw at this point.

To ensure confidentiality, the questionnaire was administered in exam-like conditions and individuals who tried to talk were spoken to or, occasionally, separated. In the majority of cases, a minimum of one hour was provided in which to complete the survey. The questionnaires had been designed to be completed by the vast majority of cohort members well within this time-scale. Existing knowledge about the ability of individuals to cope with the questionnaire at previous sweeps of fieldwork was relied upon as the best indicator of the extent and nature of support required. However, school learning support staff were also consulted about each young person's potential support needs. Those with reading, writing or concentration difficulties were given the appropriate level of help (see section 4.3).

In most cases, a teacher was present at the beginning of each session to settle the class and provide advice about dealing with any problems, but they did not remain within the classroom during questionnaire administration so as to preserve respondent confidentiality. However, teacher presence was requested by the research team in a small number of instances due to experience of behavioural difficulties at sweep two, in order to ensure the safety of both researchers and pupils. Where an individual young person was expected to be particularly difficult, they were surveyed on a one to one basis away from the presence of others.

On completion of their questionnaire, a researcher checked through the completed instrument for missing answers, illegible responses or inconsistencies. Actual answers given were not queried unless they were clearly not correct. In these cases, individuals would be asked to review their responses. Once they had satisfactorily completed the questionnaire, the respondents were given a variety of additional tasks. The first task was a further 4-page questionnaire designed by a PhD student attached to the study, to collect information for the quantitative element of their thesis. Thereafter, respondents were given word-searches, crosswords, football quizzes or other short questionnaires about music, fashion and celebrities to keep them occupied whilst the others were still working. Wide variation in the length of time taken to complete the questionnaire meant this was essential to prevent disruption within the class. Pupils were asked to remain silent until the last individual had completed their questionnaire, after which time they were permitted to chat quietly to friends.

The number of return visits to schools to access absentees increased slightly at sweeps three and four, and the number of respondents who had to be contacted at home (because of non-attendance at school) rose substantially.

## 4.3 Arrangements for pupils with learning difficulties

Existing information from previous sweeps of data collection was invaluable in identifying those who were known to have severe learning difficulties or other behavioural or physical difficulties which necessitated a higher level of support or assistance. These individuals were dealt with on a one to one basis outside the classroom. This included all young people attending special schools. At sweep three, a total of 213 children were given extra assistance to complete the questionnaire, representing 4.6 per cent of respondents at that sweep. Many others received some limited help. Data were not collected at sweep four on the actual number of individuals requiring assistance.

As at previous sweeps, additional researchers called 'readers' were employed to provide additional support and reassurance to those who needed it. Two researchers were present in the majority of fieldwork sessions, in order to give those who had mild or moderate learning difficulties the required level of assistance within the classroom. For those who were dealt with on a one to one basis, the procedure adopted was to read out the entire questionnaire. Depending on the individual's level of ability, as little help as possible was given to complete the delinquency section in order to give them privacy in answering these questions. Care was taken to read out the questions as they were written and to provide advice on particular questions only when it was requested so that response differences caused by a difference in the methodology were minimal.

#### 4.4 Arrangements for capturing absentees

The vast majority of respondents at sweeps three and four were surveyed at school (98.5 and 96.4 per cent respectively). However, numerous absentee visits had to be arranged to pick up those individuals who were missing during the first fieldwork session at each school. Inevitably, the proportion of individuals who could not be achieved at school increased at sweeps three and four, due to persistent truancy, long-term sickness or exclusion. Therefore, arrangements were made to access these respondents at home or elsewhere, such as an alternative educational resource, residential homes or secure units.

Attempts were made to track a total of 102 individuals outside school at sweep three (a large increase from 50 at sweep two). Of these, 66 individuals (65 per cent) were eventually surveyed, although most (32) of these individuals were accessed at alternative educational resources, such as special units or residential schools. However, 27 individuals were surveyed at home, 3 were seen at young people's units and 4 were interviewed over the telephone. At sweep four, the proportion who were accessed outside school increased dramatically to 148. Of these, 56 were seen at some other educational

resource, with the remainder being surveyed either at home (60), a young person's unit (6) or over the telephone (26).

Of course, the proportion of respondents who did not respond to attempts to contact them outwith school or refused to participate also increased at sweeps three and four. Non response, refusal and final participation rates are discussed at section 2.2 of this report.

#### 4.5 Collection of contact information

Prior to sweep four, data was not collected about individual addresses and telephone numbers. For data protection reasons, Edinburgh schools could not disclose this information to the study team. However, given that many of the cohort were expected to leave school at the minimum leaving age of 16 (before the start of sweep 5 fieldwork), it was decided to ask cohort members to provide contact information at sweep four. A brief 'contact form' (see Appendix D) was included at the start of the questionnaire requesting their full name, date of birth, address, telephone numbers and email address. In addition, the name, address and telephone number of an alternative contact person – preferably a relative - was requested, so as to provide another means of contacting the cohort member should they move from their own home address.

This method proved to be successful in that 98.4 per cent of achieved cohort members provided at least some contact details. All of these individuals provided information about themselves, however, far fewer provided details about a stable contact person. Many individuals said they simply did not know the addresses or telephone numbers of another relative. Where possible, the name of a friend was achieved, although it is acknowledged that this is not the best source of information. Details about the success or otherwise of tracking individuals using the information provided in the contact form will be published in subsequent technical reports.

### 4.6 Police record consent

An aim of the study is to compare self-reports of individual offending with alternative, official sources of data such as police records. A condition of gaining access to the records held by the juvenile liaison officers in Edinburgh was to secure each individual cohort member's consent. Therefore, at sweep four, a 'police record consent form' was also included at the end of the questionnaire (see Appendix E). The purpose of this form was explained at the start of the session, and each person was given the opportunity to refuse to sign it. In the event, this procedure proved to be highly successful with 83.2 per cent of the achieved cohort at sweep four signing a consent form. Collection of data from juvenile liaison officer records is discussed in section 5.5 of this report.

### 5. ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

#### 5.1 Introduction

As at previous sweeps, the main source of data on the cohort at sweeps three and four was the self-completion questionnaire. However, an important objective of the study is to collect data from other sources which the young people themselves could not provide or which could be used to expand upon or validate their responses (e.g. information on their offending behaviour). This section of the report describes the types of additional data collected at sweeps three and four, and the methods by which these were collected. The sources of data included are school records, social work department records, children's hearing records, juvenile liaison officer (police) records and a survey of parents.

#### 5.2 School records

As the age of the cohort necessitated their attendance at school, and data collection was school based, school records were identified as a good source of basic information about the cohort. To supplement this, it was decided to obtain independent ratings of each child's behaviour using a brief teacher's questionnaire about pro-social and problematic behaviour in school. During sweep three, information on pupils' attainment will also be collected.<sup>3</sup>

School record data continued to be collected at the end of sweeps three and four from the PHOENIX system. The type of data collected included attendance, periods of exclusion, entitlement to free school meals and postcode (for GIS analysis) during the third and four years of secondary education. Access to this information was important to validate young people's answers about their levels of truancy. This information was collected centrally from the City of Edinburgh Council's Education Department computer services division (CAMSS), rather than from individual schools which would have been very difficult logistically. However, as at previous sweeps, access was not permitted to the individual's personal record which might have provided information about difficulties or specific incidents at school.

One of the most important school record fields for analysis was again postcode, as this meant that cohort data from each sweep could be analysed at neighbourhood level using the study's GIS. Changes in postcode at each sweep were used to re-assign individuals to a new neighbourhood, where appropriate, to ensure up to date analysis of crime patterns at the area level. As before, the individual's postcode was geocoded using a piece of software called 'Postcoder' and the data was translated into Microsoft Access software. This allowed each individual to be pinpointed to a particular neighbourhood

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Comparable data on respondents' educational attainment was not available during sweeps one and two due to the different methods of testing used between schools. Sweep three data on attainment at Standard Grade level will provide largely comparable data.

and aggregate statistics could then be generated by area. Details of the work involved in developing this aspect of the GIS are discussed in the technical report for sweeps one and two (McVie, 2001<sup>4</sup>).

As no central system exists for the independent schools, each school had to be approached separately. Unfortunately, only three of the schools were able to provide the data required in a computerised form while one other was able to provide it on paper. The remaining independent schools were either unwilling or unable to provide comparable data. Fortunately, those who did provide school record information were the four largest participating independent schools.

Significant problems were encountered again at sweep three in trying to collect comparable data between schools on attainment levels. It was therefore decided to collect 'standard grade' information (or GCSE grades at two of the independent schools) at the end of sweep four. The bulk of this data has now been collected. However, this has had to be done on a school by school basis, and it has proved difficult to gain access to the data held by some schools, predominantly due to lack of easily accessible computerized records. Work is still continuing on this aspect of fieldwork.

## 5.3 Social Work Department records

The Social Work Department (SWD) is one of the main official agencies which has a responsibility to safeguard and support young people who may be at risk or in trouble. A trawl of the SWD records uncovered 300 cohort members with a social work record at sweep one, covering birth up to the age of 12, and 181 with a record at sweep two relating to the previous year. Exactly the same procedure was followed for the trawl of SWD records at sweeps three and four, involving a matching of names and dates of birth with the central social work computer system followed by a detailed trawl of social work centers within the City of Edinburgh.

The monitoring forms used to collect data from social work files at sweeps three and four were updated. Data comparable to sweeps one and two were collected on numbers, source and reasons for referral, allocation and care history, evidence of offending, other agencies involved and key issues raised in the files about the child and their family. However, the forms were revised to collect some more detailed information about nature of social work case allocation and intervention work carried out; evidence of co-offending; and action taken by social workers to address offending behaviour. Copies of the monitoring forms used at sweeps three and four can be found at Appendices F and G, respectively.

Social work records were accessed for 357 cohort members at sweep three and 422 at sweep four. As at previous sweeps, however, there were some

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Ibid.

problems establishing whether social work records existed for a few cohort members and, if so, where these were located.

## 5.4 Children's hearing records

The Scottish Children's Reporter Administration (SCRA) also has a major involvement in children's lives through its responsibility for conducting children's hearings in Scotland. A trawl of the SCRA records uncovered 374 cohort members with a children's hearing record at sweep one, covering birth up to the age of 12, and 299 with a record at sweep two relating to the previous year. Exactly the same procedure was followed for the trawl of children's hearing records at sweeps three and four, involving a matching of names and dates of birth in the card index system followed by a detailed examination of all papers and files held within the SCRA office in Edinburgh.

The monitoring forms used to collect data from children's hearing files at sweeps three and four were updated. Data comparable to sweeps one and two were collected on numbers, source and reasons for referral; number of and decisions taken at hearings; evidence of offending; and key issues raised in the files about the child and their family. However, the forms were revised to collect some more detailed information about grounds and reasons for holding children's hearings; number of police charges; and evidence of co-offending in police reports. Copies of the children's hearing monitoring forms used at sweeps three and four can be found at Appendices H and I, respectively.

Children's hearing records were accessed for 293 cohort members at sweep three and 407 at sweep four.

### 5.5 Juvenile liaison officer records

Information on formal warnings only was collected from police juvenile liaison officer (JLO) records for the first time at sweep four. Before these records could be accessed, the Chief Constable of Lothian and Borders required a consent form to be signed by each individual in the cohort giving their permission for the juvenile liaison records to be searched (see Appendix E). Consent to search for a file was given by 83.2 per cent (n=3441) of the sweep four respondents. Data collection commenced well after sweep four fieldwork was completed.

At that time, there were three JLOs in the City of Edinburgh covering different geographical areas of the City. After an initial pilot exercise at St Leonard's police station in July 2002, data collection was undertaken at the three divisional JLO offices within the city (St Leonard's, West End and Leith). The fieldwork involved a trawl of all warning files from 1997 (the earliest date at which records were retained) to end 2002 and was completed in February 2003. Cohort members were identified predominantly by name and date of birth (address checks were carried out only where there was a possibility that

the wrong person might be involved) and the relevant data extracted from the file.

The information collected was mostly concerned with the date and number of warnings and the type of offence committed. Of the 3441 individuals who gave consent for their record to be searched, 110 were found to have a record of a police warning. In order to form a proper audit trail, copies of the consent forms for all of those with a warning record was left with the relevant JLO. Although it was originally hoped that access would be granted to police files on charges, it became apparent that this was not the case when the individual JLOs were approached. Nevertheless, this information is being collected from the children's hearing records and will be collected later from the Scottish Criminal Records Office.

### 6. SURVEY OF PARENTS

#### 6.1 Aims of the study

At sweep four of the study, the Nuffield Foundation provided funding for a study of family functioning to supplement the information gathered from the rest of the programme. Broadly speaking, the purpose of the survey of parents was to describe the family's social and economic circumstances, and to produce a detailed and sensitive account of family functioning, dynamics and relationships. This will allow a powerful analysis of the influences of the structure, socio-economic circumstances and functioning of the family on the development of young people and their involvement in crime and anti-social behaviour.

#### 6.2 Access to addresses

One of the main requirements for undertaking the survey of family functioning was that access was needed to the names and addresses of the parents or carers of every member of the cohort. Due to data protection considerations, access to this information had not previously been sought by the research team. Therefore, a considerable period of negotiation with representatives of the Education Department's Quality Services Division and Solicitor's Office was necessary, to ensure addresses could be provided in a way that would protect the rights of parents.

Agreement was reached for the names and addresses of parents or carers of all cohort members attending mainstream or special secondary schools to be supplied to the research team. This was on condition that every parent was sent a letter giving them the opportunity to opt out of the survey. Therefore, a letter was drafted by the study team and distributed to all the parents or carers concerned via the schools themselves. A copy of this letter is at Appendix J.

During discussions with the Education Department, it emerged that the information on parental details held by schools was likely to be more up to date than the records held centrally. However, it was felt that asking schools to provide this information would be too much of a burden on already stretched resources. Therefore, a list of all cohort members was provided to the Department's Statistics Division and matched against the central record of parental names and addresses. Only information for those participating in the cohort was provided. In a small number of cases, where it was not possible to get accurate information from the central records, schools were approached directly.

Negotiations with the independent schools had to be held separately with each individual head teacher. Six of the seven participating independent schools agreed to participate by sending out an initial letter to parents offering them the opportunity to opt out of this survey, thereafter, providing the names and addresses of parents and carers to the study team. Unfortunately, one of the independent schools failed to take part in this element of the study.

#### 6.3 Survey methods

The survey of parents was carried out by the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen), an independent social research agency, between September and December 2001 (at the same time as the sweep four survey of cohort members). A team of trained researchers was assembled to interview the parent or carer with main responsibility for each cohort member (i.e. the person with responsibility for making most of the day to day decisions about the child's care), using a structured questionnaire designed to last approximately 30 minutes. The questionnaire (see Appendix K) covered the following main topics:

- family structure and significant events during childhood (e.g. separation, divorce, reconciliation or death within the family);
- general family relationships, including conflict;
- relationships between parent and child;
- leisure activities involving parent and child;
- style of parenting, including supervision, discipline and trust;
- parental assessment of the child's delinquency;
- child's attitude to parent;
- contact with and child's attitude towards school;
- expectations and aspirations for their child;
- alcohol or drug use within the family;
- and contact with the social work department or the children's hearing system

Once the advance letters had been sent out to parents or carers from the appropriate schools, and a sufficient period had been given for opt out responses to be returned, interviewers were dispatched to the home address to carry out the interview face-to-face. Children were requested not to be present during the course of the interview. Those children who had been living in long term care and had no current contact with their parents were excluded from this element of the study.

### 6.4 Response rates

A total of 4273 parents or carers were included in the original sample file for the survey of parents. Of these, 4034 (94.4 per cent) were the parents of cohort members who were achieved at sweep four of the survey, while the remainder (n=239) were the parents of individuals who did not respond at that sweep. Of the cases in the original sample file, 76.3 per cent (n=3259) were successfully interviewed as part of this aspect of the study. Of the 1014 who were not interviewed, an interview with their child was successful in 868 cases (85.6 per cent). In only a very small proportion of cases overall (n=156) was no interview secured with either a parent or their child at sweep four.

#### 7. DATA HANDLING AND ANALYSIS

### 7.1 Data Management

The data management system created during the first two sweeps of fieldwork was developed and updated during sweeps three and four. This system contained basic details about each member of the cohort, including name (plus middle or alternative first names and any aliases), date of birth, school code and a personal ID number. This was the only place where names and personal ID numbers were stored together, so secure passwords were put in place to prevent unauthorised access. Information was also held on whether or not individuals were opted out and whether they needed additional help to complete the questionnaire. Any other relevant information which could facilitate fieldwork was also stored here.

The data management system had two main purposes. First, it provided a readily accessible database from which information and statistics relating to the cohort could be retrieved. Second, it provided comprehensive lists for each school which were used to identify year to year movement within the cohort (by checking against new class lists) and to double check participation during each sweep. These lists were also used for processing the questionnaires returned after fieldwork and were amended with any new information about the cohort. The amended lists were then used to update the data management system at the end of each fieldwork year.

Although functional, it was clear by the end of sweep four fieldwork that the Excel system used to create the data management system was no longer sophisticated enough to monitor the movements of the cohort. Therefore, development work commenced to develop a new data management system using Microsoft Access software. Following the example of the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) survey team at Essex, it was decided that a Microsoft Access database should be developed to manage cohort information, containing various tables of data relating to different aspects of cohort members lives. That way, individual forms could be produced from the database each year and used by administrators to update information on the cohort, track their movements and produce the necessary annual statistics.

Development of the Access database system will be discussed in the technical report for sweeps five and six.

## 7.2 Questionnaire processing

As at earlier sweeps, the questionnaires at sweep three and four were processed by members the project team to ensured that no-one outside the study had access to information which could be used to link cohort member names to their unique ID number. The first processing task was to remove (and destroy) the name slip from each questionnaire and assign the appropriate unique ID number to the front of the questionnaire.

Questionnaire processing took slightly longer than previously at sweep three, because a number of new codes had to be assigned for management purposes. As well as 'school code' (showing which school they were achieved at) two 'school status' codes were included to show whether or not they had moved school in the last year and whether or not they were attending school at the time of fieldwork. 'Participation status' indicated where they had completed the questionnaire and, if they had not, why not, while 'ID status' identified whether they were an existing, returning, new or ex-cohort member. The ID numbers for up to three friends was also assigned to the front page of the sweep three questionnaire, which took some time.

At sweep four, school code, school status, ID status and participation status were once again coded on the front of the questionnaire. Friends' ID numbers were not included, which saved some time. However, an additional two codes were included: 'CF status' indicated whether or not the cohort member had filled in (either partially or in full) their contact form; and PF status indicated whether or not they had signed their police consent form.

As each individual's questionnaire was processed, his or her name was ticked off the data management list for each school. These lists were used to maintain an accurate list of respondents who had been absent during each fieldwork session, to ensure that these pupils were pursued as absentees. To double check that every respondent was accounted for (and thus that the absentee list was correct), a check list of ID numbers was produced for each school. Before delivering the questionnaires to data entry, every ID number already assigned to a questionnaire was ticked off the check list and the remaining numbers were matched up with the appropriate name on the absentee list. Where there were discrepancies, these were investigated and the appropriate action taken.

### 7.3 Data Entry

The University of Edinburgh Survey Team (who had entered the data at sweeps one and two of the survey) were once again commissioned to conduct data entry at sweep three. Coding of open-ended responses was also carried out by the Survey Team, although the coding lists for every question were devised by the study researchers. Questionnaires were delivered to the Survey Team on a regular basis from the start of fieldwork, in September 2000, and data input was completed in April 2001. In addition to the questionnaire data, children's hearing and social work monitoring forms were also entered during this time period.

Data were entered using SIR/FORMS, a database system specifically designed for inputting statistical data. SIR/FORMS has many advantages over other data input packages (such as SPSS) as it is strong on missing values, variable and value labels and has user-friendly, custom-built screens which reflect the questionnaire page. The routing contained in the questionnaire was used to navigate the person doing data entry through the questionnaire screens. And

help information and extended code lists were available on a screen-by-screen basis.

The enhanced data quality control and detailed help screens of SIR/FORMS reduced the potential for error and, therefore, little data cleaning was required after data entry. Range checks and confirmation of valid values were an integral part of the SIR/FORMS system, while additional consistency checks were run on the final data set as specified by the project team. This work was completed before the datasets were returned to the project team at the beginning of May 2001. Datasets were supplied in portable data files, which were opened in SPSS and saved as data files, and final checks were undertaken by the project team.

Unfortunately, prior to the commencement of sweep four, the Survey Team who had carried out data coding and input for the previous three years was disbanded. The Edinburgh Study were lucky enough to secure the services of one of the key members of the Survey Team, however, who became the Fieldwork Manager for the study from sweep four onwards. As this person had been primarily responsible for development of the SIR/FORMS database and had managed most of the data coding and data input, it was decided to organize and carry out these tasks in-house from sweep four onwards. This had the twin benefits of providing procedural continuity and reducing external costs.

### 7.4 Data analysis

The data management strategy developed at sweeps one and two was updated and developed further at sweeps three and four. Further additions to the variable naming and labeling system were made, where each variable name identified the data source from which the variable was derived, the sweep in which the variable was collected, the subject or 'theme' of the variable and a two-digit number to differentiate questions within a theme. The Data Analysis Reference Guide was updated to provide a detailed description of all the theme names used to date.

The data collected at sweeps three and four of the study provided the first real opportunity to carry out more sophisticated analysis of the data, making use of the longitudinal design of the study and testing the effect of explanatory and potentially causal factors on later delinquency. Various analyses have been conducted using regression techniques. Various variables that summarize self-reported delinquency have been defined from the 16 to 18 individual items included at the first four sweeps. Whether variety scores (which count the number of items) or volume scores (which take account of frequency and sum the number of incidents) are used, these self-reported delinquency measures are highly skewed. Scores based on all of the delinquency items are measures of 'broad delinquency'; we have also defined more than one measure of 'serious delinquency' restricted to a subset of the items, but this is even more skewed. Other variables of focal interest, such as victimization and adult harassment, are also highly skewed.

To deal with the problem of skew, we have generally used ordinal regression procedures, after converting the delinquency measure into a variable with five ordered categories (from high to zero). In certain other analyses dealing with less common forms of crime (e.g. violent crime) we have summarized the dependent variable (e.g. involvement in violent crime) into a binary opposition and then used logistic regression procedures.

A key feature of the analysis has been on the relationship between gender and crime, to establish whether a different model of explanation for offending is needed in males and females. For this purpose we developed a regression model to explain self-reported delinquency at time 2 in terms of a range of variables from six explanatory domains at time 1. In the course of doing this, the interactions between gender and each explanatory variable were tested. Significant interactions were an indication that explanatory models for males and females needed to be different. Because the gender gap in offending was much wider for serious than for broad delinquency, models for both definitions of delinquency were specified.

Whereas the question posed about gender and crime required a general explanatory model, other analyses have focused on a smaller number of explanatory variables. On family functioning we posed the question whether parenting styles have different effects depending on the neighbourhood context. The explanatory variables were therefore restricted to a range of measures of family functioning, plus household income or social class, gender, and neighbourhood characteristics. In the first version of the analysis we examined the interactions between neighbourhood characteristics and parenting styles in their influence on later delinquency. We then performed a similar, but more refined, analysis using hierarchical linear modelling, the results being substantially the same.

In the analysis on the victimization/offending loop, we specified a basic ordinal regression model to assess the strength of the longitudinal link between victimization and offending, then introduced explanatory variables in five steps in order to establish how far the link was explained by variables within each of five domains. These models examined the links in both directions: from victimization to offending, and from offending to victimization. In one set of models, self-reported delinquency at time 2 was the dependent variable, whereas in the other set, victimization at time 2 was the dependent variable.

Logistic regression was used to build an explanatory model for violent offending. Another stream of analysis was designed to show whether the criminal justice system targets particular sections of the population. Logistic regression models were used to demonstrate that after taking account of the level of self-reported offending, some population groups (essentially the male working class) are far more likely than others to be drawn into the criminal justice process.

The next phase of analysis will involve the wider and more systematic use of hierarchical linear modelling techniques to quantify more accurately the importance of neighbourhood effects.

A full list of the study outputs to date can be found at Appendix A.

### 8. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

## 8.1 The Edinburgh Study neighbourhoods

The division of Edinburgh into individual neighbourhoods was completed at sweep two (see McVie, 2001<sup>5</sup>), forming a total of 91 area clusters by aggregating census output areas in terms of geographic proximity and internal homogeneity on key demographic characteristics (see figure 7.1). The formation of these neighbourhoods allowed the research team to conduct a series of neighbourhood level analyses at sweeps three and four, adding an important dimension to the study. Census, police and selected cohort data have been aggregated to the neighbourhood level permitting initial analysis of key variables between neighbourhoods and visualisation of the data demonstrating the distribution of various events and circumstances across the city.

Correlations have been carried out between a range of neighbourhood characteristics drawn from census variables and our two measures of crime: police recorded offences and self-reported delinquency. In each case a pattern of very strong relationships is evident at the neighbourhood level with the index of social and economic stress strongly correlated with almost all police recorded offence groups and with self-reported delinquency at both sweeps.



7.1 The Edinburgh Study neighbourhoods

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Ibid.

Defining these 91 neighbourhoods has allowed examination of a range of social conditions at the neighbourhood level and how these relate to the level of crime in each neighbourhood. Various measures of neighbourhood characteristics were included in the sweep one and three questionnaires, including personal safety, incivilities, social cohesion and informal social control. Correlation of these scales with both police recorded offences and self-reported delinquency at the neighbourhood level has demonstrated, in broad terms, that perceptions of safety, incivilities and social control are all clearly related to crime at the neighbourhood level, while social cohesion figures significantly in only a few cases.

## 8.2 Neighbourhood case studies

The investigation of these characteristics is an important objective of the Edinburgh Study, therefore a case study approach was also used to explore possible explanations for differences in crime rates between neighbourhoods. The definition of neighbourhoods and the subsequent mapping and analysis of key census and offence data, as described above, allowed us to identify two contiguous neighbourhoods with contrasting crime rates, but similar levels of deprivation. The case studies, conducted between July and September 2000, involved three kinds of research undertaken in each neighbourhood:

- A review of documentary evidence, including police crime data, records of the multi-agency safety forum, the community safety forum and results of an earlier survey of residents.
- Observation and recording of the design, layout and physical condition of the two neighbourhoods.
- Semi-structured interviews with a range of actors working in the two neighbourhoods including police, housing managers, social workers, youth workers, community representatives and regeneration partnership staff.

A more detailed description of methods and a full discussion of findings are included in the key findings report for sweeps one and two (Smith et al, 2001<sup>6</sup>).

#### 8.3 Visualising the data

One of the key features of the GIS is that it allows the visualisation of data across geographical areas. Following the definition of the 91 neighbourhoods and the aggregation of census, police and cohort data to the neighbourhood level, it is now possible to produce maps showing the distribution of a range of characteristics across the city of Edinburgh. Coloured maps, detailing the geographical position and physical boundaries of each neighbourhood can be produced from a basic template to which aggregated data is attached and displayed as required.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Ibid.

To date, a range of maps have been created which display different types of information that have been collected in the course of the project. These include:

- Police recorded crime: both as single event location (dots) and as total counts or rates per 1000 population linked to boundary data and displayed for each neighbourhood.
- Index of social and economic stress, proportions for each individual census variable and social class levels for each neighbourhood.
- The homes of all cohort members with a valid postcode and also the location of all participating schools.
- Cohort outcomes from the sweep one questionnaire for each neighbourhood, including the mean score for incivilities, social cohesion and informal social control.
- Cohort information collected from school records including the mean levels of truancy and unauthorised absences for neighbourhoods.
- City development data from the local authority detailing the location of vacant and derelict land, retail outlets, public leisure facilities, new development and industrial sites.

Figure 7.2 illustrates the rate of police recorded offences involving violence per 1000 population in each neighbourhood. Figure 7.3, on the other hand, allows visualisation of the same offences as individual events across the city and within each neighbourhood's boundaries. Both clearly illustrate the concentration of violent crimes in and around the city centre with some clustering in outlying neighbourhoods.

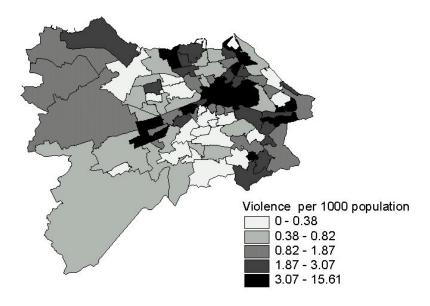


Figure 7.2: Police recorded incidents involving violence per 1000 population, distribution across Edinburgh study defined neighbourhoods

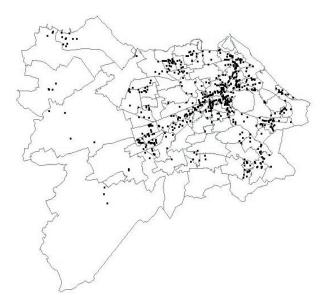


Figure 7.3: Location of police recorded incidents involving violence

#### 8.4 Improved postcode information

Development of the GIS was based on postcode information provided by schools at sweep one of the study. A significant improvement to the GIS was made by collecting up to date address information as part of the parents' survey and from cohort members themselves at sweep four. This allowed a comprehensive review of their geographical location within the city. Manipulation of the address data involved assigned X and Y ordnance survey grid reference points to each postcode allowing each person to be assigned an Edinburgh Study neighbourhood. The majority of cohort members at sweep four (93 per cent) continued to have addresses within the study neighbourhood boundaries, even though many had moved house since sweep one. However, 5.8 per cent of cohort members were found to be residing out with Edinburgh, while a further 1.2 per cent had no geographic information, so they could not be included in GIS analysis. Now that improved address data is collected every year, it is planned that this process will be repeated annually.

### 8.5 Improved police recorded crime data

The second major improvement to the GIS occurred as a result of the availability of updated police-recorded crime information for City of Edinburgh. Previously, police recorded crime data was available for 1997 only (and this data had to be geo-coded by the research team using a complex procedure). However, access to police recorded crime data was also made available for the calendar years 2000 and 2001. Development of the police Command and Control System to better record geographic information meant that around 84 per cent of crimes from each of these years could be allocated to Edinburgh study neighbourhoods (see below). This was a significant

improvement on previous data and meant that the spatial mapping of crime patterns across Edinburgh was far more reliable.

#### 8.6 Census 2001

Census information forms an important part of the Edinburgh Study geographic information system. Each of the study neighbourhoods was constructed by aggregating a number of census output areas and allocating each neighbourhood with a social and economic deprivation score, calculated using six census variables.

At present, census information held by the study is taken from the 1991 census. Once the necessary data from the 2001 Census becomes available, a complete review of all census-related aspects of the study will be carried out. This review will involve two main activities:

- Identification of new census output areas in the city and their allocation to an appropriate Edinburgh Study neighbourhood.
- Extraction of new data on the six key socio-economic indicators for all output areas, calculation of the proportions of these variables in each neighbourhood, and the construction of an updated neighbourhood deprivation index.

### APPENDIX A: PROJECT OUTPUTS TO DATE

#### **Conference papers and presentations**

June 2001: **McVie, S.** Adolescent Development And Violence: Findings From The Edinburgh Study Of Youth Transitions And Crime International Association for Research into Juvenile Criminology Conference, Greifswald, Germany

July 2001: **Smith, D.J.** *Youth Transitions And Criminal Offending* Conference on Adolescent Development and Social Policy, Centre for Economic Performance, London School of Economics

September 2001: **Smith, D.J.** *The Edinburgh Study Of Youth Transitions And Crime* presentation to the Scottish Executive

September 2001: **Smith, D.J.** Testing The Need For A Gendered Theory Of Offending European Society of Criminology Conference, Lausanne

October 2001: **Smith, D.J.** Negotiated Order: A Unifying Principle For Parenting And Juvenile Justice SACRO Annual McClintock Lecture

October 2001: **McAra, L and Smith, D.J.** How Different Are Girls? Testing The Need For A Gendered Theory Of Offending Centre for Law and Society Seminar Series, University of Edinburgh

March 2002: Smith, D.J. Youth Crime Ministerial briefing (Scotland)

April 2002: **Smith, D.J.** *The Edinburgh Study Of Youth Transitions And Crime: Key Findings* presentation to the City of Edinburgh Education Department

June 2002: McAra,L. Youth Justice in Transition: The Effectiveness of the Children's Hearings System Second International Conference on Sentencing and Society, Glasgow

July 2002: **Smith, D.J.** *Parenting And Crime In The Context Of The Neighbourhood* British Society of Criminology Conference, Keele

September 2002: **McAra, L. and McVie, S.** *The Vagaries Of Penal Control: Gender And Juvenile Justice* European Society of Criminology Conference, Toledo, Spain

September 2002: **Smith, D.J.** Adolescent Offending And Victimization: Two Sides Of The Same Coin? European Society of Criminology Conference, Toledo, Spain

September 2002: **Bradshaw, P.** How Different Are Scottish Youth Gangs? European Society of Criminology Conference, Toledo, Spain

October 2002: **Smith, D.J.** *The Edinburgh Study Of Youth Transitions And Crime: An Overview* Edinburgh City Council/University of Edinburgh Conference on Key Findings from The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime

October 2002: **Smith, D. J.** *Young People As Victims* Edinburgh City Council/University of Edinburgh Conference on Key Findings from The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime

October 2002: **Bradshaw, P.** Attitudes Towards And Experiences At School: Neighbourhood Effects Edinburgh City Council/University of Edinburgh Conference on Key Findings from The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime

October 2002: **McVie, S.** (October 2002) *Drugs, Schools And Families* Edinburgh City Council/University of Edinburgh Conference on Key Findings from The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime

October 2002: **McAra, L.** *Truanting: Social Context And Institutional Response* Edinburgh City Council/University of Edinburgh Conference on Key Findings from The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime

October 2002: **Smith, D.J.** *Community As The Context For Youth Justice Policy* keynote speech Communities that Care (Scotland) Annual Conference

October 2002: **McVie. S.** *Drifting Into Substance Misuse: Youth Transitions And Family Dynamics* London Drug Policy Forum Conference, London

October 2002: **McAra, L.** *The Tutelary Complex: Parenting, Ethnicity, and Crime.* poster presentation given at Jacobs Foundation Conference on ethnic variations in intergenerational continuities and discontinuities in psychosocial features and disorders, Marbach, Germany

November 2002: **Smith, D.J.** Victimization And Offending: Two Sides Of The Same Coin? Scottish Association for the Study of Delinquency Lecture Series

November 2002: **Bradshaw, P.** *Youth Lifestyles And Delinquency* poster presentation given at the Scottish Association for the Study of Delinquency Annual Conference, Peebles, Scotland

November 2002: **Smith, D.J.** *Parenting And Crime* University of Edinburgh, Department of Psychiatry

January 2003: **McVie. S.** *Young People And School* University of Edinburgh, Education Department Seminar

January 2003: **Smith, D.J.** *Parenting And Crime In The Neighbourhood Context* University of Durham, Department of Sociology Seminar

February 2003: **Smith, D.J.** *Offenders as Victims* Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, Guest Lecture

February 2003, **Smith, D.J.** *Victimization And Offending* All Souls College, Oxford, Criminology Seminar Series

March 2003, **Smith, D.J.** Theory And Method In The Edinburgh Study Of Youth Transitions And Crime Social Research Association, London, evening lecture series

March 2003, **Bradshaw, P. and McVie, S.** *Youth Perspectives On Crime And Health Risk Behaviours* The Edinburgh Youth Café funded Seminar on Young People and Crime

October 2003, McVie, S. Theory And Method In The Edinburgh Study Of Youth Transitions And Crime Social Research Association, Edinburgh, evening seminar series

November 2003, **McVie, S.** Patterns and trends in youth crime: evidence from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime Paper presented to MSP Cross Party Group, Edinburgh.

November 2003, **McVie**, **S**. *Youth transitions and crime: the long-term evidence* Paper presented at Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour Conference, Mackay Hannah and Napier University, Edinburgh.

December 2003, **McVie, S.** Anti-social behaviour: what do we know? City of Edinburgh Council Seminar

December 2003, **McAra**, **L.** The inter-relationship between truancy, school exclusion and substance misuse City of Edinburgh Council Seminar

December 2003, **Smith, D.J.** Alcohol, Drugs and Anti-social behaviour City of Edinburgh Council Seminar

#### **Publications**

Smith, D.J., McVie, S., Woodward, R., Shute, J. and McAra, L. (2001) *The Edinburgh Study Of Youth Transitions And Crime: Key Findings At Ages 12 And 13* www.law.ed.ac.uk/cls/esytc/findingsreport.htm

**Smith, D. J.** (2001) "Negotiated Order: A Unifying Principle For Parenting And Juvenile Justice: Part 1", *Scolag Legal Journal* November

**Smith, D. J.** (2001) "Negotiated Order: A Unifying Principle For Parenting And Juvenile Justice: Part 2", *Scolag Legal Journal* December

**Flint, J.** (2002) "Social Housing Agencies and the Governance of Anti-Social Behaviour", *Housing Studies*, Vol. 17, No.4

**McAra, L.** (2002) "The Scottish Juvenile Justice System: Policy and Practice", in Winterdyk, J. (ed.) *Juvenile Justice Systems: International Perspectives* second edition Toronto, Canadian Scholars Press

**McAra, L.** (2002) "Plus Ça Change, Plus C'est La Même Chose: L'Evolution Du Système De Justice Pour Les Mineurs En Ecosse" in *Déviance Et Société* Vol. 26 No. 3 pp 367-386

Smith, D.J. (2002) "Parenting, And Crime", Children In Scotland Magazine, January

**Smith, D.J.** (2002) "Crime And The Life Course", in Maguire, M., Morgan, R., and Reiner, R. (eds.) *The Oxford Handbook Of Criminology*, 3rd edition, pp.702-745, Oxford: Oxford University Press

**Smith, D.J. and McVie, S.** (2003) "Theory And Method In The Edinburgh Study Of Youth Transitions And Crime", *British Journal Of Criminology*, Vol. 43, pp. 169-195.

**Bradshaw, P.** (2003) *Underage Drinking And The Illegal Purchase Of Alcohol*, Scottish Executive Social Research, Crime and Criminal Justice Report

**McVie, S.** (2003) "Drifting Into Substance Misuse: Youth Transitions And Family Dynamics", in *It's A Family Affair: Report Of The London Drug Policy Forum Conference, 1 October 2002* 

**McVie. S.** (2003) *The Edinburgh Study Of Youth Transitions And Crime: Preliminary Findings On Cruelty Towards Animals* (special reportcommissioned by Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) <a href="https://www.law.ed.ac.uk/cls/esytc">www.law.ed.ac.uk/cls/esytc</a>

**McVie, S** (2003) 'Gender differences in adolescent development and violence: findings from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime' in Dunkel, F and Drenkhahn, K (eds) *Youth Violence: new patterns and local responses – Experiences in East and West*, pp.399-417, Forum Verlag Godesberg GmbH, Munchengladbach

#### **Books** in preparation

McAra, L., McVie, S. and Smith, D.J. Youth crime and social context, to be published by Willan Publishing.

### Journal articles and book chapters in preparation

**Bradshaw, P.** "Terrors And Young Teams: Youth Gangs and Delinquency in Edinburgh", forthcoming in Decker, S. and Weerman, F. (eds.) *The Gangs Of Europe* 

**McAra, L.** "Youth Justice In Transition: The Effectiveness Of The Children's Hearings System", target journal: *Youth Justice* 

**McAra, L.** "Truanting: Social Context And Institutional Response", target journal: *Sociology* 

**McAra, L. and McVie, S.** "The Usual Suspects? Street-Life, Young People And The Police", target journal: *Policing and Society* 

McAra, L. and McVie, S. "The Vagaries Of Penal Control: Gender And Juvenile Justice", target journal *Criminal Justice* 

**McAra, L. and Smith, D.J.** "How Different Are Girls? Testing The Need For A Gendered Theory Of Criminal Offending", target journal *Criminology* 

**Smith, D.J.** "Offending And Victimization: Two Sides Of The Same Coin?", target journal *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 

**Smith, D.J.** "Parenting And Crime In The Neighbourhood Context", target journal: *British Journal of Sociology* 

**Smith, D.J. and McAra, L.** "Negotiated Order: A Unifying Principle For Understanding Parenting And Crime", target journal: *British Journal of Sociology* 

#### Research reports in preparation

The following reports have been commissioned by the Scottish Executive and will be published on the web during the course of 2003.

Currently awaiting clearance:

**Bradshaw, P.** "Relationships and inter-dependence between use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs"

McAra, L. "Truancy, school exclusion and substance misuse"

McAra, L. and Smith, D. J. "Gender and youth offending"

**Smith, D.J.** "Parenting and delinquency at ages 12 to 15"

**Smith, D.J.** "The Links between victimization and offending"

In preparation::

**Bradshaw, P.** "Gang membership and teenage offending"

**Bradshaw, P.** "Substance use and delinquent development"

McAra, L. and McVie, S. "Drug misuse amongst children and their parents: referrals to the children's hearing system"

McVie, S. and Smith, D.J. "Substance use and family functioning"

**Smith, D.J.** "The impact on young people of seeing or knowing that drugs are available in the neighbourhood"

### APPENDIX B: SWEEP 3 FIELDWORK INTRODUCTIONS

#### Introduction

- You are a researcher working for Edinburgh University on the Edinburgh Study of Young People (nothing to do with the school or the police).
- Over the last two years, most of them will have completed questionnaires similar to this
  one as part of the Edinburgh Study. [If there are any new pupils, speak to them
  separately and assist as necessary.]
- The study is 'longitudinal' which means it involves tracking the same group of people every year over a long period of time to find out about changes in people's lives.
- The main purpose of the study is to see how young people's lives change e.g. their attitudes and views, hobbies, behaviour, friends, etc.
- This years questionnaire is slightly shorter than last year, so it will take around half an hour to do it.

### Indicate first page and briefly go through the points listed.

#### **Confidentiality**

- As with previous years, the questionnaire is totally confidential no parents, teachers, police or other adults get to see your answers.
- The main reason for making the questionnaire confidential is that we want you to be honest please answer all the questions carefully and honestly.
- Please move your desk away from your neighbour (if possible) so that they don't see your answers either.

#### What to look out for

- Completing the questionnaire mainly involves ticking boxes.
- Follow the instructions carefully, as they tell you how many boxes to tick and where to go next.
- If you have any questions, put up your hand and ask it is not a test.
- Questions about 'the last year' mean from the start of second year to the end of the last summer holidays.
- Questions about 'your parents' mean the adult(s) who look after you.

#### New question about friends

- As you get older, your friends become more important to you. This year, we want to find out how similar people are to their friends (e.g. attitudes, hobbies, where they live, behaviour, etc) so we are asking you to name 3 friends in your year at this school.
- As with your own name, these names are destroyed later to protect confidentiality.

#### APPENDIX C: SWEEP 4 FIELDWORK INTRODUCTIONS

- You are a researcher working for Edinburgh University on the Edinburgh Study of Young People (nothing to do with the school or the police).
- Over the last three years, they have all filled out questionnaires similar to this one for the Edinburgh Study.
- The study is 'longitudinal' which means it involves tracking the same group of people every year over a long period of time to find out about changes in people's lives.
- The main purpose of the study is to see how people's lives change over time e.g. their attitudes, views, hobbies, behaviour, friends, etc.

#### \* Indicate first page and briefly go through the points listed.

#### Confidentiality

- As with previous years, the questionnaire is totally confidential no parents, teachers, police or other adults get to see your answers.
- The main reason for making the questionnaire confidential is that we want you to be honest please answer all the questions carefully and honestly.
- Please move your desk away from your neighbour (if possible) so that they don't see your answers either.

#### What to look out for

- Completing the questionnaire mainly involves ticking boxes.
- Follow the instructions carefully, as they tell you how many boxes to tick and where to go next.
- If you have any questions, put up your hand and ask it is not a test.
- Questions about 'the last year' mean from the start of third year to the end of the summer holidays before starting fourth year properly.
- Questions about 'your parents' mean the adult(s) who look after you even it you don't live with your mum or dad.
- \* Indicate 'contact in the future' and read out each point
- Emphasise that if people stay on at school, we will see them again there next year. We will only use their contact information if we have to.
- Please fill in as much of the contact form as you can. At the very least we need your name so that we can put your ID number on the front of the questionnaire.

- It would also be very helpful if you could tell us how you would like to be contacted in the future, if we do not see you at school.
- \* Indicate 'police record consent form'
- To make the Edinburgh Study even better than it is at the moment, we would like to look at police records to see how many people are known to the police and what kind of information the police hold about them.
- This will allow us to compare what people say about themselves with what the police know about them. It will also allow us to see whether people who live in certain areas are more likely to have police contact.
- Most people will not have a police record, but we still need you to sign the form so that we can confirm this.
- If you do sign it, it does not mean that any information about you will be passed on to the police we have given you a complete guarantee of confidentiality which means that they cannot be told about anything you have said in your questionnaires.
- The police have insisted that it must be you and not your parents who sign this form because only you have the right to decide who accesses information about you. Therefore, you can choose not to sign it if you don't want to. If you don't sign it, we cannot ask the police whether they have any information about you.

#### APPENDIX D: SWEEP 4 CONTACT FORM

Please fill in as much of this form as you can. If there is anything you don't understand, please ask a researcher.

First name(s):	
Middle name(s):	
Surname:	
Are you known by another surname?:	
Date of birth: (e.g. 25 / 6 / 86)	Date / Month / Year
Your address: (including postcode if you know it)	
Your telephone	Home:
number(s):	Mobile:
Home email address:	
Details of a contact	Name:
person (not a parent): (e.g. grandparent, aunt or uncle)	Relationship:
Address of contact person: (including postcode if you know it)	
Contact person's home telephone number(s):	
How would you prefer to take part in future years (after leaving school):  (please tick ONE only)	<ul> <li>☐ Telephone interview</li> <li>☐ Interview at home</li> <li>☐ Interview or self-complete at Edinburgh University</li> <li>☐ Other</li> </ul>

This page will be removed after your personal ID number has been written on the front of the questionnaire.

#### APPENDIX E: SWEEP 4 POLICE RECORD CONSENT FORM

To: Lothian and Borders Chief Constable

I give my permission for the Edinburgh Study research team to look at the information held about me in the Lothian and Borders Police Juvenile Liaison Officer files, until I reach the age of 18.

I understand that this information will be treated confidentially and will only be used for research purposes, and not passed on to any other person or agency.

I also understand that no information about me will be passed on by the research team to Lothian and Borders Police.

Signature	Date signed
Name (in capitals)	Date of birth

This page will be removed and used only if you have signed it.

#### APPENDIX F: SWEEP 3 SOCIAL WORK MONITORING FORM

ID N	No://	I	Date of Data Collection://	_
Social Work Centre(s):		·	District(s) of Edinburgh:	
Soci	al Work Ref No(s):		<del></del>	
Prev	rious social work record?:	Yes	No	
Date	e of last contact/referral?:	/	/	
Add	itional information needed?:	Yes	No	
1.	Referral Details		_	
Refe	errals to SWD since 1 September 1999?:	Yes	$\square$ No > go to section 2	
Sou	rce of referrals: (provide totals for each)			
Rea	Self Family referrals School/EWO Police/JLO Reporter EDT/Social Work GP, HV, other medical service Others Total number of referrals  sons for referral: (provide totals for each) Child protection Lack of care or development Truancy or other school problems Child's offending Child's behaviour Family problems Other reasons			
2.	Allocation			
Case	e allocated during last year?:	Yes	No	
Case	e allocated before end Aug 1999?:	Yes	No	
Case	e allocated after 1 September 1999?:	Yes	No	
	e still allocated at end of sweep 3 data ection?:	Yes	s No	
If no	o, age at end of allocation:	,	years months	

Nature of allocation during last year (tick all that apply):
Voluntary Statutory (child protection) Statutory (supervision requirement) Case not allocated during last year
3. Intervention
Nature of contact in last year (tick all that apply):
Regular individual work with child Regular work with child and family Regular work with family only Regular groupwork with child Monitoring only Irregular contact Duty only Other
Child protection registration in last year?: Yes No
Child looked after in last year?
Looked after status (tick all that apply): accommodated looked after
Care placement (tick all that apply):  With family Foster care YPC/CSU Residential school Secure unit Other
Plans for child's future:
Short-term placement – child to go home Child to remain in care long term Adoption/permanent alternative care Plans not finalised/no plans made
4. Offending
Evidence of offending in last year?
If yes, nature of offending (give totals for each)
Number of times: graffiti shoplifting vandalism breach of the peace
theft (from home) assault
theft (from school) robbery
theft of car/driving offences fire raising

theft (attempted theft) from car	or van housebreaking
carrying offensive w	veapon fare dodging
Other (up to 3)	
Action taken by SWD to address offending Evidence of co-offending?  If yes, with member(s) of cohort?:	?:
If cohort member(s) give ID numbe	
If not cohort member, is co-offende	r: young person adult (over 18)
5. Other Agencies involved (up to end A	August 1999)
Reporter Educational welfare/psychologist Special education Home care  6. Specific issues raised (up to end	Youth strategy Medical (HV, GP, hospital) Medical (psychiatric/behavioural Voluntary/other agencies  1
	-
Child Truancy	Home circumstances Domestic violence
Aggression/violence	Relationship problems/breakdown
Sexualised behaviour	Financial problems
Emotional problems	Housing problems/harassment
Social isolation	Custody/access arrangements
Anti-social behaviour	Physical health problems
Health/hygiene problems	Mental health problems
Mental health problems	Offending (convictions only)
Drugs	Learning difficulties
Alcohol	Alcohol
Special needs - learning difficulties	Drugs
Educational learning difficulties	Neglect by parents
Easily led/vulnerable	Lack of parental control
Sexual abuse	<u> </u>
Physical abuse Other 1	Other 1
2	2
4	4
5	5

#### APPENDIX G: SWEEP 4 SOCIAL WORK MONITORING FORM

ID No://_	Date of Data Collection:/
Social Work Centre(s):	District(s) of Edinburgh:
Social Work Ref No(s):	
Previous social work record?:	Yes No
Date of last contact/referral?:	//
Additional information needed?:	Yes No
1. Referral Details	
Referrals to SWD since 1 September 2000?:	
Source of referrals: (provide totals for each)	
Self Family referrals School/EWO Police/JLO Reporter EDT/Social Work GP, HV, other medical service Others Total number of referrals  Reasons for referral: (provide totals for each)  Child protection Lack of care or development Truancy or other school problems Child's offending Child's behaviour Family problems Other reasons	
2. Allocation	
Case allocated during last year?:	Yes No
Case allocated before end Aug 2000?:	Yes No
Case allocated after 1 September 2000?:	Yes No
Case still allocated at end of sweep 4 data collection?:	☐ Yes ☐ No
If no, age at end of allocation:	years months

Nature of allocation during last year (nck all that ap	ppıy):
Voluntary Statutory (child protection) Statutory (supervision requirement) Case not allocated during last year	
3. Intervention	
Nature of contact in last year (tick all that apply):	
Regular individual work with child Regular work with child and family Other	Monitoring only Irregular contact Duty only
Child protection registration in last year?:	Yes No
Child looked after in last year?	Yes No > section 4
Looked after status (tick all that apply):	accommodated looked after (voluntary) (statutory)
Care placement (tick all that apply):	
Foster care Se	esidential school ecure unit ther
Plans for child's future:	
Short-term placement – child to go home Child to remain in care long term Adoption/permanent alternative care Plans not finalised/no plans made	
4. Offending	
Evidence of offending in last year ?	Yes No > section 5
If yes, nature of offending (give totals for each)	
Number of times: graffiti	shoplifting
vandalism	breach of the peace
theft (from home)	assault
theft (from school)	robbery
theft of car/driving offences	fire raising
theft (attempted theft) from car or van	housebreaking
carrying offensive weapon	fare dodging
injuring animals or birds	selling drugs
Other (up to 3)	

Action taken by SWD to address offer	ending?:	Yes	No	N/A
Evidence of co-offending?		Yes	No > sec	ction 5
If yes, with member(s) of coho	ort?:	Yes	☐ No	
If cohort member(s) give ID n	umbers			
				10)
If not cohort member, is co-of	tender:	young person	n adult (or	ver 18)
5. Other Agencies involved (u	p to end	August 2001)		
Reporter Educational welfare/psycholog Special education Home care Barnardo's/Skylight Befriending Share the care/respite	çist	Youth strategy Medical (HV, GP, ho Medical (psychiatric, Voluntary/other ager 1 2 3	/behavioural	
6. Specific issues raised (up to	end Au	igust 2001)		
Child		Home circumstances		
Truancy		Domestic violence		
Aggression/violence		Relationship problems/bre	eakdown	
Sexualised behaviour		Financial problems		
Emotional problems		Housing problems/harassr	ment	
Social isolation		Custody/access arrangement	ents	
Anti-social behaviour		Physical health problems		
Health/hygiene problems		Mental health problems		
Mental health problems		Offending (convictions on	ıly)	
Drugs		Learning difficulties		
Alcohol		Alcohol		
Special needs - learning difficulties		Drugs		
Educational learning difficulties		Neglect by parents		
Easily led/vulnerable		Lack of parental control		
Sexual abuse		Emotionally abusive parer	nt	
Physical abuse		Chaotic family lifestyle		
Received specialist counselling		Other 1		
Absconding from home		2		
Other 1		3		
2		4		
3		5		
4				
5				

# APPENDIX H: SWEEP 3 CHILDREN'S HEARING MONITORING FORM

ID No:/ DoB:/ Dat	te of Data Collection://
Area: NE NW SE SW	Ref No:
Previous hearing record?: Yes	☐ No
Date of last contact/referral?://_	
Additional information needed?:	No
1. Referral Details	
On supervision at beginning of September 1999?: Yes	No
Referrals to CHS since 1 September 1999?:	$\square$ No > go to section 2
Source of referrals (provide totals for each):	
Family referrals School/EWO Police/JLO Social Work/other agency GP, HV, other medical service Others Total number of referrals	
Grounds of referral (provide totals for each):	
a) Beyond control b) In moral danger c) Lack of parental care d) Victim of sch. 1 offence e) Same house as victim of sch. 1 offence f) Same house as perpetrator of sch. 1 offence g) Same house as sex offender h) Failure to attend school i) Committed an offence j) Misuse of drugs or alcohol k)Misuse of volatile substances l) Looked after by LA and beyond control	
2. Hearings	
Hearing held in last year?:	$\square$ No > section 3
Total number of hearings in last year:	
Grounds led in last year?:	□ No

If yes, state which grounds (tick	k all that apply):			
a) Beyond control b) In moral danger c) Lack of parental care d) Victim of sch. 1 offend e) Same house as victim f) Same house as perpetra g) Same house as sex offe h) Failure to attend school i) Committed an offence j) Misuse of drugs or alco k)Misuse of volatile subs l) Looked after by LA an	of sch. 1 offence ator of sch. 1 offer ender ol ohol tances	nce		
Reasons for hearing (tick all the	at apply):			
Initial hearing Emergency/CPO hearing SWD/panel review Annual review Warrant renewal review Secure order review Review at request of chile				
Decisions made at hearings dur	ing last year (tick	all that apply):		
SR (at home) SR (placement with fam SR (foster care) SR (YPC or CSU) SR (residential school) SR terminated		SR (secure universal Warrant (secure Warrant (non-secure warrant (	e) secure) iff (adoption, PRO)	
3. Offending				
Evidence of offending in last ye	ear?	Yes	No > section	n 4
If yes, nature of offendi	ing (tick all that ap	oply)		
Number of times:	graffiti vandalism		shoplifting _	
			breach of the peace _	
	theft (from home) neft (from school)		assault _	
			robbery _	
	r/driving offences		fire raising _	
theft (attempted thef			housebreaking _	
	offensive weapon		fare dodging _	
injurin	g animals or birds	<b></b>	selling drugs _	

Number of times charged by police:		
Evidence of co-offending?	Yes No >	section 4
If yes, with member of cohort?:	Yes No	
If cohort member(s) give ID numbers:		
With another young person?:	Yes No	
With an adult (over 18)?:	Yes No	
4. Specific issues raised (up to end Au	gust 1999)	
Child Truancy Aggression/violence Sexualised behaviour Emotional problems Social isolation Anti-social behaviour Health/hygiene problems Mental health problems Drugs Alcohol Special needs –learning difficulties Educational learning difficulties Easily led/vulnerable Sexual abuse Physical abuse Other 1	Home circumstances Domestic violence Relationship problems/breakdown Financial problems Housing problems/harassment Custody/access arrangements Physical health problems Mental health problems Offending (convictions only) Learning difficulties Alcohol Drugs Neglect by parents Lack of parental control  Other 1	
School  Reports in the papers/file Yes  Attendance – truancy  Attendance – other  Exclusion – formal or informal  Educational learning difficulties  Disruptive behaviour in class  Other 1	Aggressive behaviour in class Poor peer relationships Poor staff relationships Child bullies others Child is victim of bullying Other 3	No

## APPENDIX I: SWEEP 4 CHILDREN'S HEARING MONITORING FORM

D No: DoB:/ Date of Data Collection://	_
Area: NE NW SE SW Ref No:	
Previous hearing record?:  Yes  No	
Date of last contact/referral?:/	
Additional information needed?:  Yes  No	
1. Referral Details	
On supervision at beginning of September 2000?: Yes No	
Referrals to CHS since 1 September 2000?: Yes $\square$ No > go to section 2	
Source of referrals (provide totals for each):	
Family referrals School/EWO Police/JLO Social Work/other agency GP, HV, other medical service Others Total number of referrals	
Grounds of referral (provide totals for each):	
a) Beyond control b) In moral danger c) Lack of parental care d) Victim of sch. 1 offence e) Same house as victim of sch. 1 offence f) Same house as perpetrator of sch. 1 offence g) Same house as sex offender h) Failure to attend school i) Committed an offence j) Misuse of drugs or alcohol k)Misuse of volatile substances l) Looked after by LA and beyond control	
2. Hearings	
Hearing held in last year?: $\square$ Yes $\square$ No > section 3	
Total number of hearings in last year:	
Grounds led in last year?:  Yes  No	

a) Beyond control b) In moral danger c) Lack of parental care d) Victim of sch. I offence e) Same house as victim of sch. I offence f) Same house as victim of sch. I offence g) Same house as victim	If yes, state which grounds (tick all th	at apply):			
Initial hearing Emergency/CPO hearing SWD/panel review Annual review Warrant renewal review Secure order review Review at request of child/family Other (specify)  Decisions made at hearings during last year (tick all that apply):  SR (at home) SR (family placement) SR (foster care) SR (yPC or CSU) SR (residential school) SR (residential school) SR terminated  SR (secure unit) Warrant (secure) Warrant (non-secure) Advice to sheriff (adoption, PRO) Other decision (specify)  3. Offending  Evidence of offending in last year ?  Yes No > section 4  If yes, nature of offending (tick all that apply)  Number of times: graffiti vandalism breach of the peace theft (from home) assault theft (from school) theft of car/driving offences fire raising	b) In moral danger c) Lack of parental care d) Victim of sch. 1 offence e) Same house as victim of sch. f) Same house as perpetrator of g) Same house as sex offender h) Failure to attend school i) Committed an offence j) Misuse of drugs or alcohol k)Misuse of volatile substances	Ssch. 1 offen	ace		
Emergency/CPO hearing SWD/panel review Annual review Warrant renewal review Secure order review Review at request of child/family Other (specify)  Decisions made at hearings during last year (tick all that apply):  SR (at home) SR (family placement) SR (foster care) SR (yPC or CSU) SR (residential school) SR (residential school) SR terminated  SR (specure unit) Warrant (secure) Warrant (non-secure) SR (yPC or CSU) SR (residential school) SR terminated  SR (specify)  3. Offending  Evidence of offending in last year?  Yes No > section 4  If yes, nature of offending (tick all that apply)  Number of times: graffiti vandalism breach of the peace theft (from home) assault theft (from school) robbery theft of car/driving offences fire raising	Reasons for hearing (tick all that apple	ly):			
3. Offending  Evidence of offending in last year?	Emergency/CPO hearing SWD/panel review Annual review Warrant renewal review Secure order review Review at request of child/fami Other (specify)  Decisions made at hearings during las  SR (at home) SR (family placement) SR (foster care) SR (YPC or CSU) SR (residential school)		SR (secure uni Warrant (secur Warrant (non-s Advice to sheri Other decision	e) secure) iff (adoption, PRO)	
Evidence of offending in last year ?	SR terminated		(specify)		-
If yes, nature of offending (tick all that apply)  Number of times: graffiti shoplifting  vandalism breach of the peace  theft (from home) assault  theft (from school) robbery  theft of car/driving offences fire raising	3. Offending				
Number of times: graffiti shoplifting vandalism breach of the peace theft (from home) assault theft (from school) robbery theft of car/driving offences fire raising	Evidence of offending in last year ?		Yes	No > section	ı 4
vandalism breach of the peace theft (from home) assault theft (from school) robbery theft of car/driving offences fire raising	If yes, nature of offending (tid	ck all that ap	oply)		
theft (from home) assault theft (from school) robbery theft of car/driving offences fire raising	Number of times:	graffiti		shoplifting	
theft (from school) robbery theft of car/driving offences fire raising		vandalism		breach of the peace	
theft of car/driving offences fire raising	theft (	from home)		assault	
theft of car/driving offences fire raising	theft (fr	rom school)		robbery	
				-	
men (unemped men, from ear of van		_		_	
carrying offensive weapon fare dodging				_	
injuring animals or birds selling drugs		_			

Number of times charged by police:	
Evidence of co-offending?	$\square$ Yes $\square$ No > section 4
If yes, with member of cohort?:	Yes No
If cohort member(s) give ID numbers	:
With another young person?:	Yes No
With an adult (over 18)?:	Yes No
4. Specific issues raised (up to end A	ugust 2001)
Truancy Aggression/violence Sexualised behaviour Emotional problems Social isolation Anti-social behaviour Health/hygiene problems Mental health problems Drugs Alcohol Special needs –learning difficulties Educational learning difficulties Easily led/vulnerable Sexual abuse Physical abuse Absconding from home Other 1.  2.  3.  4.  5.	Home circumstances  Domestic violence Relationship problems/breakdown Financial problems Housing problems/harassment Custody/access arrangements Physical health problems Mental health problems Offending (convictions only) Learning difficulties Alcohol Drugs Neglect by parents Lack of parental control Emotionally abusive parent Chaotic family lifestyle Other 1
School  Reports in the papers/file Yes Attendance – truancy Attendance – other Exclusion – formal or informal Educational learning difficulties Disruptive behaviour in class Poor attitude/motivation Other 1	Aggressive behaviour in class Poor peer relationships Poor staff relationships Child bullies others Child is victim of bullying Referral to special education Unruly behaviour/tantrums Other 3

#### APPENDIX J: LETTER TO PARENTS

Date

Dear Parent/Guardian

#### EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY STUDY OF PARENTS

As you may recall, the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime is a longitudinal study of 4,300 young people who are currently in their third year at secondary schools across Edinburgh. The aim of this study is to find out why some young people get involved in breaking the law while others do not, and why most stop offending while others go on for longer.

#### Feedback on the results so far

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your support of the study to date. We have had extremely high success rates, with over 95 per cent of all pupils taking part over the last three years.

I attach a newsletter showing the main findings from the first two years of the study, which has been specially prepared for the parents of all those young people involved. We are particularly grateful for the very high participation rate at each sweep of the study, which gives the findings even greater credibility.

#### **Survey of parents**

A vital part of the Edinburgh Study involves examining information from a range of different sources that might help us to understand the different pathways that young people take into and out of offending behaviour. One of the most important influences on young people's lives is their family and the circumstances they encounter while they are growing up. For this reason, we are planning do a survey of the main parent or carer of each young person taking part in the Edinburgh Study and we would like to invite you to take part in this survey.

The survey of parents will involve an interview with the parent or carer who has most responsibility for looking after each young person involved. It will take about 30 minutes to complete and will be administered by an interviewer who will come to your home. The interview will include questions about a range of family related matters, which are listed on the next page. However, you may decline to answer any questions that you would rather not answer.

The survey will include questions on:

- family structure and events during childhood (e.g. separation, divorce, reconciliation or death within the family);
- general family relationships;
- relationships between you and your child;
- leisure activities involving you and your child;
- style of parenting, including supervision and discipline;
- an assessment of your child's behaviour and their attitude towards you;
- contact with and your child's attitude towards school;
- expectations and aspirations for your child;
- alcohol or drug use within the family;
- and contact with the social work department or the children's hearing system

#### What do I do now?

If you <u>are not willing</u> to take part in the survey of parents, you must <u>return the slip</u> at the bottom of this page <u>within two weeks</u> of receiving this letter to the head teacher of your child's school. If you return this slip, you will not be contacted again.

If <u>you are willing</u> to take part in the survey of parents, <u>you need do nothing</u> in response to this letter. After two weeks, the school will forward the names and addresses of all parents wishing to take part in the study to the research team. The researchers will then contact you to arrange a suitable date and time for the interview to take place.

If you would like to find out more about this research project, please contact me on 0131 650 2027 or Kerstin Hinds at the National Centre for Social Research on 0131 557 5494. Alternatively, you can write to me at the above address.

Yours faithfully

Professor David J. Smith

I <b>do not wish</b> to take part in Survey of Parents to be conducted by the University of Edinburgh and I do not wish my name and address to be passed on to them.
Name of parent
Signature of parent
Date signed

School code			
ID number			

# Edinburgh Study of Young People

Sweep 1 Questionnaire 1998

This questionnaire is confidential

## What do I have to do?

All the way through this questionnaire there are boxes like this which give you important information and instructions.

All the questions involve either ticking boxes or writing something down.





Follow the instructions after each question which tell you what to do.

Take your time and don't rush – if you get stuck on any words or questions

just put your hand up and ask!

	Here ar	re some practice questi	ons.
1.	Are you a boy or a girl?	? (tick ONE box only)	
2.		nts that people have said are or disagree with these said halline)	5
	Boys are better than girls	a lot a	gree Not Disagree Disag bit sure a bit a lot
	Girls are more clever than bo	ys	
3.	Which of these subjec		
	English	History	Geography
	Biology	Social Education	n Maths

# Now for some more tricky practice questions - be careful to follow the instructions.

4.	Do you usually go to school by bus?	?	
	No - Answer question in box	x Yes - Go to que	estion 5
	a. How do you usually get to school?	(tick ONE box only)	
	I walk		
	I go by car or taxi		
	I go by bike		
	I go another way		
5.	Do you ever eat school dinners? (1	tick YES or NO)	
	If you <u>ticked YES</u> go	to question 6 now.	
	If you <u>ticked NO</u> go	to question 7 now.	
6.	Do you like school dinners? (tick (	ONE box only)	
	Yes, always	Yes, sometimes	No
7.	What is your name? (please write	e in)	
	(first name)	(surname)	

We will cut off the bottom of this page after putting your number on the front cover!

## 1. ABOUT YOU

Lets start with a few questions about what you do in your spare time.

1.1	How often do you go to these pla (tick ONE box on each line)	aces in yo	ur spare time?	?	
		Most days	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Never
	A youth club or school club				
	Scouts, Guides or BBs			🗆	
	A sports club or team			🗆	
	Church or another place of worship			🗆	
					7
1.2	How often do you do the followir (tick ONE box on each line)	ng things v	with your frie	nds?	0 3
1.2	<u> </u>	Most days	with your frie At least once a week	Less than once a week	Never
1.2	<u> </u>	Most days	At least	Less than	Never
1.2	(tick ONE box on each line)	Most days	At least	Less than	Never
1.2	(tick ONE box on each line)  Hang about the streets, a park or shops	Most days	At least	Less than	Never
1.2	(tick ONE box on each line)  Hang about the streets, a park or shops  Go to friends' houses	Most days	At least	Less than	Never
7	(tick ONE box on each line)  Hang about the streets, a park or shops  Go to friends' houses	Most days	At least	Less than	Never



1.3	And how often do you do these things in your spare time? (tick ONE box on each line)					
			Most days	At least once a week	Less than once a wee	
	Play sports or games, b	ut not at a club				
	Go to keep fit or dancir	ng classes				
	Go to watch football or	other sports			🔲	
	Do a part time job					
	Do sponsored events or	voluntary work				
1.4	When you go out, I (tick ONE box only)	now often do y	our pare	nts know <u>wher</u>	e you are	going?
	Always	Usually		Sometimes		Never
1.5	When you go out	, how often d	o your p	oarents know <u>y</u>	who you a	re going
	out with? (tick ON	IE box only)				
	Always	Usually		Sometimes		Never
1.6	When you go out, I home? (tick ONE bo	_	our pare	nts know <u>what</u>	time you	will be
	Always	Usually		Sometimes		Never
				y Y		
		Aut -	THE	<b>J</b>		



1.7	How often would your parents I (tick ONE box only)	know if you	u did not come	home on time	?
	Always Usual	ly	Sometimes		Never
1.8	Have you ever come home more (tick ONE box only)				
	No, never Y	es, once or a	few times	Yes, 1	ots of times
1.9	Have you ever <u>stayed out overr</u> were? (tick ONE box only)	night witho	out your paren <sup>.</sup>	ts knowing wh	ere you
	No, never Y	es, once or a	few times	Yes, 1	ots of times
	Here's another question abo	out what y	ou do in your	spare time.	
1.10	How often do you do these thir (tick ONE box on each line)	ngs in your	spare time?		
		Most days	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Never
	Play computer or video games				
	, ,				🔲
	Read comics, books or magazines				
	Read comics, books or magazines				
	Read comics, books or magazines  Listen to music or watch TV or videos				
	Read comics, books or magazines  Listen to music or watch TV or videos  Ask friends round to your house				

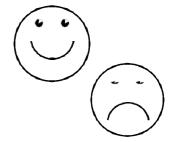
## Here are some questions about how much money you get.

Oo your parents give you <u>portion</u> cick ONE box only - if YES, plea	OCKET MONEY?  ase say how much and how often)
No, I don't get any money f	from my parents - Go to question 1.12
No, my parents just give me	e money when I need it - Go to question 1.12
Yes, my parents give me po	ocket money - Answer questions in box
a. How much do you get	t? ь. How often do you get i
£:p	Every day
	Every week
	Every month
	Tr
oing work around the hous	se or from relatives?
oing work around the hous	er money, for example, from a part-timese or from relatives?  other money - <b>Go to question 1.13</b>
oing work around the hous  No, I don't usually get any	er money, for example, from a part-timese or from relatives?  other money - <b>Go to question 1.13</b> n box
oing work around the hous  No, I don't usually get any  Yes - Answer questions in	er money, for example, from a part-timese or from relatives? other money - Go to question 1.13 n box her money from?
oing work around the house.  No, I don't usually get any any and the house.  Yes - Answer questions in a second and the house.  a. Where do you get other house.	er money, for example, from a part-timese or from relatives? other money - Go to question 1.13 n box her money from?
No, I don't usually get any Yes - Answer questions in  a. Where do you get oth	er money, for example, from a part-time se or from relatives?  other money - Go to question 1.13  n box  her money from?  c. How often do you get it
No, I don't usually get any Yes - Answer questions in  a. Where do you get oth	er money, for example, from a part-timese or from relatives? other money - Go to question 1.13 h box her money from?  c. How often do you get it

# Now for a question about how you would describe yourself as a person.

1.13	How much do you agree or	disagree wit	h these	statements?
	(tick ONE box on each line)			

	Agree a lot	Agree a bit	Not sure	Disagree a bit	Disagree a lot
I like myself	. 🗆	. 🗆			
I often wish I was someone else		. 🗆			
I am able to do things well		. 🔲			
I have a low opinion of myself		. 🗆			🗆
I feel I have a number of good qualities		. 🗆			🗆
There are lots of things about myself I would like to change.					



## 2. ABOUT YOUR FAMILY

Section 2 asks a few questions about who you live with.

2.1	Who lives in your house with you? (tick as many boxes as you need to)	~~
	Mother	1
	Step-mother	田田
	Father	田
	Step-father	
	Brother — How many?	
	Step-brother — How many?	
	Sister How many?	
	Step-sister How many?	
	Somebody else, like grandparents or other relatives, friends, foster parer (please write in who else lives with you)	nts, etc?
2.2	If you live with your mother or step-mother, what job does st (tick as many boxes as you need to)	ne do?
	I don't live with my mother or step-mother	
	She doesn't have a job	
	She works part time as a	(write in job)
	She works <u>full time</u> as a	(write in job)
	I don't know what she does	

2.3	If you live with your father or step-father, what job does he (tick as many boxes as you need to)	ne do?
	I don't live with my father or step-father	
	He doesn't have a job	
	He works <u>part time</u> as a	(write in job)
	He works <u>full time</u> as a	(write in job)
	I don't know what he does	
2.4	Have you ever been 'in care'? (tick as many boxes as you need to)	
	Yes, with a foster family — Please tick if you live	there now
	Yes, in a children's home → Please tick if you live	there now
	Yes, in a young person's unit   Please tick if you live	there now
	No	
2.5	Does your family own a car or a van? (tick YES or NO)	
	Yes No	
2.6	Does your family have a telephone at home? (tick YES or NO)	
	Yes No	
2.7	Do you have a bedroom to yourself at home? (tick YES or NO)	
	Yes No	

# Here are a few more questions about your parents and how you get on with them.

	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Neve
They let me do things I like doing				🗆
They trust me				🔲
They treat me like a baby				
They try to control everything I do				
They let me make my own decisions				🗆
How often do you disagree on	•	your parent	s about each o	f the
How often do you disagree or things? (tick ONE box on each line)	ne)			
•	•	At least once a week	Less than	
•	ne) Most	At least	Less than	f the
things? (tick ONE box on each lin	Most days	At least	Less than	
things? (tick ONE box on each line	Most days	At least	Less than	
things? (tick ONE box on each line Your homework	Most days	At least	Less than	
Things? (tick ONE box on each line Your homework	Most days	At least	Less than	
Things? (tick ONE box on each line Your homework	Most days	At least	Less than	
Things? (tick ONE box on each line Your homework	Most days	At least	Less than	

2.11	When you disagree or argue about things, how often do your parents let you explain your point of view? (tick ONE box only)					
	Always	Usually		Sometimes	;	Never
2.12	When you and your usually work out?			rgue about th	nings, how do	things
	I usually end up d	oing what they wa	nt me to o	do		
	I usually get my o	wn way in the end				
	We usually decide	e together on some	thing that	suits us both		
	We usually go on	arguing				
2.13	How often do you o (tick ONE box on each		with you	Our parents?  At least once a week	Less than once a week	Never
W	John TVI on oide o				once a week	
W	atch TV or videos	•••••	ш	🗀		
G	o shopping			L	🗀	
Pl	ay sports or go to watch sp	orts	<u> </u>	🗆	🗆	
G	o to the cinema, theatre or	concerts		🗆	🗆	
V	isit friends or relatives			🗆	🗆	
G	o out for something to eat		□	🗆	🗆	
G	o on trips or outings					
G	o for walks or bike rides					
A	ny other things					

## 3. THINGS PEOPLE DO

Now for a few questions about smoking cigarettes.

3.1	How many of your friends sr (tick ONE box only)	moke cigarett	es at least once	e a week?
	None S	Some	Most or all	I'm not sure
3.2	How much do you think your had been smoking? (tick ON	•	d mind if they f	ound out that you
	Very much	Quite a lot	A little bit	Not at all
3.3	Which of these statements	best describe	es you? (tick ON	E box only)
	I have never tried a cigarette	(not even a puff)		
	I have tried smoking cigarette	es, but I don't sm	oke now	
	I smoke cigarettes, but less th	nan once a week		
	I smoke cigarettes at least on	ce a week		
	I smoke cigarettes every day			
3.4	How old were you when you (tick ONE box only)	first smoked	a <b>whole</b> cigaret	te (not just a puff)?
	Age 8 or under			
	Age 9 or 10			
	Age 11 or over			5
	I've never smoked a whole c	igarette		

Now for a few questions about drinking alcohol, e.g. wine, beer, lager, vodka, whisky, hooch, etc.

3.5	How many of your friends drink alcohol without their parents knowing? (tick ONE box only)				
	None Some Most or all I'm not sure				
3.6	Which of these statements best describes you? (tick ONE box only)  I have never tried an alcoholic drink (not even a sip)  I have tried drinking alcohol, but I don't drink now  I drink alcohol, but only on special occasions (e.g. Christmas, New Year or at parties)  I drink alcohol, but less than once a month  I drink alcohol at least once a month  I drink alcohol at least once a week				
3.7	When you drink alcohol, how often do you have your parents' permission? (tick ONE box only)  Always  Sometimes  Never  I don't drink alcohol				
3.8	How old were you when you first drank a whole alcoholic drink (for example, a whole glass of wine or a can of beer)? (tick ONE box only)  Age 8 or under				
	Age 9 or 10  Age 11 or over  I've never drunk a whole alcoholic drink				

### Here are some questions about illegal drugs

- that means drugs that have <u>not come</u> from a doctor or chemist.

3.9	Have any of your friends ever taken	these kinds o	f illegal drug	ıs?
	(tick ONE box on each line)	Yes	No	I'm not sure
	Hash or another drug to smoke			
	Pills to get high		🗆	
	Drugs to inject		🗆	
	Glue or gas to sniff			
3.10	How many of your friends have ever (tick ONE box only)  None  Some		drugs? ost or all	I'm not sure
3.11	Has anyone ever offered to give or some (tick ONE box on each line)	sell you any of Yes	these kinds	of drugs?  I'm not sure
	Hash or another drug to smoke			
	Pills to get high		🗆	
	Drugs to inject			
	Glue or gas to sniff		🗆	
3.12	Have you ever sold an illegal drug to (tick ONE box only)	someone else	?	
	Yes – to a friend	Yes − to someone €	else	No
3.13	Have <u>you ever tried</u> any illegal drug (tick YES or NO)	(that includes	sniffing gas	or glue)?
	$\square$ Ves _ Go to question 3 14		√o Go to au	estion 4 1

3.14	Which of these statements best describes you? (tick ONE box only)						
	I have tried taking drugs, but I don't take any now						
	I take drugs, but less than	I take drugs, but less than once a month					
	I take drugs at least once a	month					
	I take drugs at least once a	week					
3.15	How old were you when yo	u first tried an	illegal dru	ug? (tick ON	E box only)		
	Age 8 or under	Age 9 or	10	A	ge 11 or over		
3.16	How often have you tried	each of these o	drugs? (t	ick ONE box o	on each line)		
		Never	Once	2 or 3 times	4 times or more		
	Cannabis						
	Glue or gas(petrol, tippex, lighter fuel)						
	Ecstasy(E, XTC, X, ekky)		🗆				
	Cocaine(Coke, crack, snow)						
	Speed(uppers, sulphate, amphetamines			 			
	Heroin(Smack, skag, H)	 		Ы —			
	LSD(Acid, trips, tabs)						
	Magic mushrooms(Mushies)						
	<b>Downers</b> (temazepamjellies, valium, eggs)		🗆				
	Something else*		🗆				
	*If something else, please say what						

## 4. WHERE YOU LIVE

Section 4 is about the area or neighbourhood where you live .

How long have you (tick ONE box only)	lived in that neighbou	ırhood?
All my life		
Less than one year Between one and		
More than three y		
How much do you t	hink there is for <u>you</u>	to do in your neighbourhood?
Lots of things to	do	
Quite a lot to do		
Not very much to	o do	
Nothing at all to	do	
I'm not sure		
How often do you s		people playing in the street in you

4.5	How often do you see children or young people hanging around in groups or gangs in your neighbourhood? (tick ONE box only)				
	Most days	Some days	Hardly ever	I'm not sure	
4.6	Here are some stateme Do you agree or disagr	=		=	
			Agree	Disagree I'm not sure	
I know	most of the adults who live in	my neighbourhood			
Most of	the adults who live in my neig	ghbourhood know me			
I know	most of the young people who	live in my neighourhood			
Most of	the young people who live in	my neighbourhood know n	ne		
Most ad	lults who live in my neighbour	hood are friendly			
Most yo	oung people who live in my ne	ighbourhood are friendly			
4.7	How safe do you feel w	-	<u>our own</u> in your	neighbourhood	
	Very safe		A A	0	
	Fairly safe		<b>√</b> (0)		
	Not very safe				
	Very unsafe		•	•	

$\Box$	Yes - Answer questions in box   No - Go to question 4.9
i.	What are the <u>names</u> of the places where you feel unsafe during the day (for example names of streets, parks or buildings)?
ii.	Why don't you feel safe in these places?
	safe do you feel when you are out on your own in your neighbourher dark? (tick ONE box only)
	Very safe
	,
	Fairly safe
	Fairly safe  Not very safe
	/ ) <u>-</u>
	Not very safe
	Not very safe  Very unsafe
beca	Not very safe  Very unsafe  I don't go out on my own after dark  there any places in your neighbourhood that you don't go to after
beca	Not very safe  Very unsafe  I don't go out on my own after dark  there any places in your neighbourhood that you don't go to after use you feel unsafe? (tick ONE box only)

4.11	How much of a problem do you (tick ONE box on each line)	think these	e things are i	n your neigh	nbourhood?
		Not a problem	A bit of a problem	A big problem	I'm not sure
Ru	abbish in the street		🔲	🔲	
Br	oken windows in shops or houses	🗆	🔲	🗆	
Va	andalized or burnt out cars		🔲		
Do	og dirt on pavements, grass, etc	🗆	🗆	🗆	
Pe	ople who are drunk in the street	🗆	🗆	🗆	
Ga	ungs of young people	🗆	🗆	🗆	
Во	parded up or burnt out houses	🗆	🗆	🗆	
4.12	If someone was spray painting probably happen? (tick ONE box  An adult would try to stop them	on each line)	ur neighbour Yes	No	would  I'm not sure
4.13	If someone was trying to stead probably happen? (tick ONE box  An adult would try to stop them	on each line)	Yes	No	would I'm not sure

4.14	If teenagers were fighting in probably happen? (tick ONE box		n your neighl	oourhood, w	hat would
		,	Yes	No	I'm not sure
	An adult would try to stop them	[	<u> </u>	. 🗆	
	Someone would call the police	[	<b></b>	. 🗆	
4.15	How much of a problem do you (tick ONE box on each line)	u think these	e things are i	n your neigh	nbourhood?
		Not a problem	A bit of a problem	A big problem	I'm not sure
No	ot enough street lights	🔲			
Gr	raffiti on walls or buildings				
Va	andalized buildings or bus shelters	🗆			
Pe	cople selling drugs				
Dr	rug needles (syringes) lying around				
Ви	usy roads or heavy traffic				
Ne	eighbours fighting in the street				
4.16	How often do you see police o (tick ONE box only)	fficers <u>walk</u>	ing about you	ur neighboui	rhood?
	Every day				
	At least once a week				
	Less than once a week				
	Never				
	I'm not sure				

4.17	How often do you see <u>police cars or vans</u> in your neighb (tick ONE box only)	oourhood?
	Every day	
	At least once a week	
	Less than once a week	
	Never	
	I'm not sure	

# 5. THINGS YOU HAVE DONE

Section 5 asks about things that you might EVER have done.

$\bigvee$	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 5.2
	How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)
	1 2 3 4 5
	Between 6 and 10 More than 10
	Have you ever been caught doing this by an adult or the police? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes – a teacher  Yes – another adult  No  e you ever taken something from a shop or a store without particle.  Yes - Answer questions in box  No - Go to question 5.3
7	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 5.3  How many times have you ever done this?
7	re you ever taken something from a shop or a store without parties.  Yes - Answer questions in box  No - Go to question 5.3
	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 5.3  How many times have you ever done this?  (tick ONE box only)
av•	re you ever taken something from a shop or a store without parties. Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 5.3  How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)  1 2 3 4 5  Between 6 and 10 More than 10
	re you ever taken something from a shop or a store without parties. Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 5.3  How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)  1 2 3 4 5  Between 6 and 10 More than 10  Have you ever been caught doing this by an adult or the

	Yes - Answer	questions in	n box	No - Go t	o question 5.4
	How many (tick ONE bo		ve you ever	done this?	
	1 [	2	3	4	5
	Between	6 and 10	More	than 10	
ii.	The <u>last t</u> (tick ONE bo		lid this, hov	v many other	rs were you with
	0	1	2 or 3	4 or 5	6 or more
ave	e you ever st Yes - Answer		_	_	<u>van</u> or on a <u>stole</u> o question 5.5
<b>T</b>	Yes - Answer  How many	questions in	_	No - Go t	
<b>T</b>	Yes - Answer	questions in	n box	No - Go t	
<b>T</b>	Yes - Answer  How many (tick ONE bo	times havox only)	ve you ever	No - Go t	o question 5.5
<u>,</u>	Yes - Answer  How many (tick ONE both 1	times have ox only) 2 6 and 10 ever been	ve you ever	No - Go to done this?  4  than 10  ng this by ar	o question 5.5
<u>,</u>	Yes - Answer  How many (tick ONE both 1	times have ox only)  2 6 and 10 ever been ck as many be	ve you ever  3  More caught doi	No - Go to done this?  4  than 10  ng this by ar	o question 5.5
ii.	Yes - Answer  How many (tick ONE be 1	times have ox only)  2 6 and 10 ever been ck as many be adult	we you ever  3  More caught doi poxes as you n  Yes -	No - Go to done this?  4  than 10  ng this by areed to)	o question 5.5  5  adult or the

	Yes - Answer questions in box
<u></u>	
i.	How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)
	1 2 3 4 5
	Between 6 and 10 More than 10
ii.	Have you ever been caught doing this by an adult or the police? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes – an adult Yes – the police No
iii.	The <u>last time</u> you did this, what did you take from school? (please write in)
	e you ever carried a knife or weapon with you for protection of as needed in a fight?  Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 5.7
	as needed in a fight?
it wa	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 5.7  How many times have you ever done this?
it wa	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 5.7  How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)
it wa	As needed in a fight?  Yes - Answer questions in box  No - Go to question 5.7  How many times have you ever done this?  (tick ONE box only)  1 2 3 4 5
it wa	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 5.7  How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)  1 2 3 4 5  Between 6 and 10 More than 10  Have you ever been caught doing this by an adult or the

$\bigvee$	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 5.8
i.	How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)
	1   2     3   4     5
	Between 6 and 10 More than 10
ii.	Have you ever been caught doing this by an adult or the police? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes – an adult Yes – the police No
iii	The <u>last time</u> you did this, what did you damage or destroy? (please write in)
	e you ever gone into or broken into a house or building with ntion of stealing something?  Yes - Answer questions in box  No - Go to question 5.9
	ntion of stealing something?
nte	The notion of stealing something?  Yes - Answer questions in box  No - Go to question 5.9  How many times have you ever done this?
nte	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 5.9  How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)
inte	rition of stealing something?  Yes - Answer questions in box  No - Go to question 5.9  How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)  1 2 3 4 5
nte	rition of stealing something?  Yes - Answer questions in box  No - Go to question 5.9  How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)  1 2 3 4 5  Between 6 and 10 More than 10  Have you ever been caught doing this by an adult or the

5.9	Have you ever written things or sprayed paint on property that did not belong to you (for example, a phone box, car, building or bus shelter)?
	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 5.10
	i. How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)
	1     2       3     4       5
	Between 6 and 10 More than 10
	ii. Have you ever been caught doing this by an adult or the police? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes – an adult Yes – the police No
	iii. The <u>last time</u> that you did this, what did you write or paint on? (please write in)
5.10	Have you ever used force, threats or a weapon to get money or something else from somebody?
	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 5.11
	i. How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)
	Between 6 and 10 More than 10
	ii. Have you ever been caught doing this by an adult or the police? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	police? (tick as many boxes as you need to)

	N 0 1 1 512
$\downarrow$	Yes - Answer questions in box
i.	How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)
	1 2 3 4 5
	Between 6 and 10 More than 10
ii.	Have you ever been caught doing this by an adult or the police? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes – an adult Yes – the police No
iii	. The <u>last time</u> you did this, what did you take from home? (please write in)
	e you ever deliberately set fire or tried to set fire to someb erty or a building (for example, a school)?
	3
rop	erty or a building (for example, a school)?  Yes - Answer questions in box  No - Go to question 5.13  How many times have you ever done this?
rop	Yes - Answer questions in box  No - Go to question 5.13  How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)
rop	erty or a building (for example, a school)?  Yes - Answer questions in box  No - Go to question 5.13  How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)  1 2 3 4 5  Between 6 and 10 More than 10
rop ▼ i.	erty or a building (for example, a school)?  Yes - Answer questions in box  No - Go to question 5.13  How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)  1 2 3 4 5  Between 6 and 10 More than 10  Have you ever been caught doing this by an adult or the

5.13	Have you ever hit, kicked or punched someone on purpose with the intention of hurting or injuring them?
	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 5.14
	i. How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)
	$\square$ 1 $\square$ 2 $\square$ 3 $\square$ 4 $\square$ 5
	Between 6 and 10 More than 10
	ii. Have you ever been caught doing this by an adult or the police? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes – an adult Yes – the police No
	iii. The <u>last time</u> you did this, who did you hit, kick or punch? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	My brother or sister
	A friend
	Another young person I know
	An adult I know
	Somebody else

	ething out of it?
Ţ	Yes - Answer questions in box
i.	How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)
	1 2 3 4 5
	Between 6 and 10 More than 10
ii.	Have you ever been caught doing this by an adult or the police? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes – an adult Yes – the police No
iii	. The <u>last time</u> that you did this, what did you take from the car or van? (please write in)
Hav	re you ever skipped or skived school?
T	
lacktriangle	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 6.1
i.	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 6.1  How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)
i.	How many times have you ever done this?
i.	How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)
i.	How many times have you ever done this? (tick ONE box only)  1 2 3 4 5  Between 6 and 10 More than 10

# 6. ABOUT YOUR FRIENDS

Section 6 is about who your friends are and what they are like.

6.1	How many <b>friends</b> do you have altogether? (tick ONE box only)	
	None	
	One or two	
	Between 3 and 5	
	Between 6 and 10	
	More than 10	
6.2	How many <b>close friends</b> do you have? (tick ONE box only)	?
	None	
	One or two	
	Between 3 and 5	
	Between 6 and 10	
	More than 10	
6.3	Do you wish that you had more friends? (tick ONE box only)	
	Yes, a lot more	
	Yes, a few more	
	No, I have enough friends	
	I don't think about it	

6.4	How many of your frie (tick ONE box on each line)	nds?			
			None	Some	Most or all
	go to the same school as y	ou			
	live in your neighbourhoo	d			
	are boys			🗀	
	are girls				
6.5	And how many of your (tick ONE box on each line)	friends?			
			None	Some	Most or all
	are a year or more younge	r than you			
	are about the same age as	you			
	are a year or more older th	nan you			
6.6	How many evenings a w	veek do you <u>usuall</u>	<u>y</u> go out with	your friends	5?
	None	One	Т	wo	Three
	Four	Five	Si	ix	Seven
6.7	Do your parents know (tick ONE box only)	who your friends	are?		
	None of them	Some of	f them	Most o	r all of them

6.8	Do you have a girlfri (tick ONE box only)	end or boyfriend at	the moment	t?	
	Yes	No, but	I used to	No, I'	ve never had one
6.9	How old is your girlf (tick ONE box only)  I don't have one at He/she is a year or He/she is about the He/she is a year or	the moment more younger than me same age as me			
	These questions ar	re about things you - no matter how l		night have o	done
6.10	Have any of your <u>fri</u> (tick ONE box on each lin		of the follov	ving things?	
			Yes	No	I'm not sure
Not pai	id the correct fare on a bus o	r train			
Taken	something from a shop with	out paying for it			
Been ro	owdy or rude in a public plac complained or they got into	ce so that trouble			
Stolen	or ridden in/on a stolen car o	or motorbike			
Taken i belong	noney or something else that to them from school	t did not			
Carried	I a knife or weapon with the	m			
Deliber	rately damaged someone's p	roperty			
Broken	into a house or building to	steal something			

6.11	And have any of you (tick ONE box on each	ur <u>friends ever done</u> ine)	any of the fol	lowing thin	gs?
			Yes	No	I'm not sure
Written	things or sprayed paint or	n someone's property		🗆	
	rce, threats or a weapon to thing else from somebody			🗆	
	noney or something else the to them from their home			🗆	
Delibera	ately set fire or tried to set dy's property or a buildin	fire to		🗆	
	ked or punched someone or injure them			🔲	
Broken	into a car or van to steal s	omething out of it			
Skipped	l or skived school			🗆	
Sold dru	ags to you or someone els	e		🗆	
6.12	How many of your f	riends have ever be	en in trouble w	ith the pol	ice?
	None	Some	Most or	all [	I'm not sure



## 7. THINGS THAT HAPPEN

Here are a few questions about times when you might have had contact with the police.

7.1	e any of the following things ever happened to you, no matter how long ago? as many boxes as you need to)
	Been told off or told to move on by a police officer
	Been stopped by a police officer and asked to empty your pockets or bag for them
	Been stopped by a police officer and asked questions about something that you did
	Been picked up by the police and taken home to your parents
	Been picked up by the police and taken to a police station
	Been given a formal warning at a police station in front of your parents
	Been charged by the police for committing a crime
	Had contact with the police for some other reason (please write in below)

If you ticked ANY of the boxes above go to question 7.2

If you ticked NONE of the boxes above go to question <u>7.5</u>

7.2	Which of these was the <b>most recent</b> thing that happened? (tick ONE box only)					
	Told off or told to m	ove on by a police officer				
	Stopped by a police	officer and asked to empty 1	my pockets or bag for th	em		
	Stopped by a police	officer and asked questions	about something I did			
	Picked up by the pol	ice and taken home to my p	arents			
	Picked up by the pol	ice and taken to a police sta	tion			
	Given a formal warning at a police station in front of my parents					
	Charged by the police	e for committing a crime				
	Something else happ	ened				
7.3	Thinking about this <b>m</b> (tick ONE box only)	ost recent occasion,	how did you feel at	t the time?		
	Not bothered	Frightened	Guilty	Angry		
	Tough	Excited	Proud	Ashamed		
	Worried	Something else				
7.4	How fairly do you thin (tick ONE box only)	nk the police treated	you on this occasio	n?		
	Very fairly					
	Quite fairly			[-		
	Not very fairly					
	Very unfairly					

## This section is about what $\underline{you}$ think about certain things.

7.5	Do you think of yourself as a (tick ONE box only)	troublemake	r?			
	Yes	No No			I'm not sure	
7.6	Do you think other people se (tick as many boxes as you need to)	-	oublemake	er?		
	Yes, my friends do					
	Yes, other people my age do					
	Yes, my parents do					
	Yes, other adults do					
	No No					
7.7 Lots o	How much do you agree or di (tick ONE box on each line)  of people try to push me around	Agree a lot	Agree a bit	Not sure	Disagree a bit	Disagree a lot
Some	people are against me for no good reaso	on	🗆		🗀	
My fri	iends often say or do things behind my b	oack	🗆		<u> </u>	
	ld be more successful if people make things hard for me		🗆		🗀	
	v that people have spread lies me on purpose		🗆			
	people would like to take what success I have					

7.8 When do you think it is C	K to tell a lie? (tid	ck ONE box or	each line)	
		Yes	No	I'm not sure
It's OK to tell a lie if it doesn't hurt anyl	body		🗆	
It's OK to lie to keep your friends from	getting into trouble		🗆	
It's OK to lie to stop you from getting in	ito trouble		🗆	
It's OK to lie if nobody finds out you die	d it		🗆	
7.9 Here are a list of things each of these things is?	•		<u>ous</u> do you	think
	Not at all serious	l Not very serious	Quite serious	Very serious
Not paying the correct fare on a bus or to	rain	🗆		
Writing or spraying paint on someone's	property	🗆		
Deliberately damaging someone's prope	rty	🗆		
Skipping or skiving school		🗌		
Deliberately setting fire or trying to set for to somebody's property or a building	ïre	🗆		
7.10 When do you think it is C (tick ONE box on each line)	K to take or steal :	something fr	om someb	ody?
		Yes	No	I'm not sure
It's OK to take something from somebout is rich and can afford to replace it	ody who		🔲	
It's OK to take little things from a shop paying for them because shops make a	without lot of money		🗆	
It's OK to take someone's bike without if you intend to give it back	asking			
It's OK to steal if nobody finds out you	ı did it			

7.11 <u>How s</u>	serious do you think each of th	nese things	is? (tick O	NE box on	each line)
		Not at all serious	Not very serious	Quite serious	Very serious
Breaking into	a car or van to steal something out of it		Ц	🗀	🗀
	y or something else that does not from home or school		🗆	🗆	
Breaking into	a house or building to steal something.		🗆	🗆	
Stealing a car	or riding in a stolen car		🗆	🗆	
Taking someth	ning from a shop without paying for it		🗆	🗆	
	n do you think it is OK to hurt o	or fight wit	th someboo	ly?	
		Ŋ	l'es .	No	I'm not sure
	someone if you didn't or it was an accident		<b>]</b>	. 🗆	
It's OK to figh	it with someone if they hit you first	[	<b>]</b>	. 🗆	
	at with someone if they ends or family		<b>]</b>	. 🗆	
It's OK to figh	at because everyone my age does it	[	<u> </u>	. 🗆	
	now serious do you think each o ONE box on each line)	of these th	ings is?		
		Not at all serious	Not very serious	Quite serious	Very serious
	ing or kicking someone hurt or injure them		🗆		
Using force, the or something e	reats or a weapon to get money else from somebody		🗆	🗆	
Carrying a kni	fe or weapon around		🗆	🗆	
Being rowdy of people compla	or rude in a public place so that in or you get into trouble		🔲		

Now for some questions about things that might EVER have happened to you.

7.14		anyone ever stolen something of yours that you left somewhere example, from school or a changing room)?
		Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 7.15
	i.	How many times has this ever happened? (tick ONE box only)
		1     2       3     4       5
		Between 6 and 10 More than 10
		NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED
	ii.	What was stolen? (please write in)
	iii.	Who stole it? (tick ONE box only)
		My brother or sister  A friend
		Another young person I know
		An adult I know
		Somebody else
		I don't know who stole it

7.15	Has anyone ever used threats or force to steal or try to something from you?	steal
	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 7.16	
	i. How many times has this ever happened? (tick ONE box only)	
	1     2       3     4       5	
	Between 6 and 10 More than 10	
	NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED	
	ii. What did the person steal or try to steal? (please write in)	
	iii. Who did it? (tick ONE box only)	
	My brother or sister	
	A friend	
	Another young person I know	
	An adult I know	
	Somebody else	

7.16	Has anyone ever <b>threatened</b> to hurt you by hitting, kicking or punching you?
	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 7.17
	i. How many times has this ever happened? (tick ONE box only)
	1     2       3     4       5
	Between 6 and 10 More than 10
	NOW THINK ABOUT THE <u>LAST TIME</u> THIS HAPPENED
	ii. Who did it? (tick ONE box only)
	My brother or sister
	A friend
	Another young person I know
	An adult I know
	Somebody else

	anyone ever <u>really hurt</u> you by deliberately hitting, punchin ing you?
	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 7.18
i.	How many times has this ever happened? (tick ONE box only)
	1 2 3 4 5
	Between 6 and 10 More than 10
	NOW THINK ABOUT THE <u>LAST TIME</u> THIS HAPPENED
ii.	Who did it? (tick ONE box only)
	My brother or sister
	A friend
	Another young person I know
	An adult I know
	Somebody else
iii.	How badly were you hurt? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	No injuries Bruises or black eye
	Scratches or cuts Broken bones
	Something else

7.18	las anyone ever really hurt you by deliberately hitting you with a wear	on?
	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 8.1	
	i. How many times has this ever happened? (tick ONE box only)	
	1 2 3 4 5	
	Between 6 and 10 More than 10	
	NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED	
	ii. Who did it? (tick ONE box only)	
	My brother or sister	
	A friend	
	Another young person I know	
	An adult I know	
	Somebody else	
	iii. What kind of weapon did they use? (tick as many boxes as you need to)	
	Knife	
	Stick or club	
	Bottle or glass	
	Something else	

## 8. MORE ABOUT YOU

The very last question is about how you would describe yourself as a person.

8.1	How much do you agree or disagree with these statements?
	(tick ONE box on each line)

	Agree a lot	Agree a bit	Not sure	Disagree a bit	Disagree a lot
Planning takes the fun out of things		🗆			
I get into trouble because I do things without thinking		🗆			
I put down the first answer that comes into my head on a test, and often forget to check it later		🗆		🔲	
I get involved in things that I later wish I could get out of		🗆			
I sometimes break rules because I do things without thinking		🗆			
I get so excited about doing new things that I forget to think about problems that might happen.		🔲			

Thank you for filling in this questionnaire.

Now <u>check</u> that you haven't missed out any questions and tell the researcher that you have finished.

School code			School status	
ID number			ID status	
			RDR	

# Edinburgh Study of Young People

Sweep 2 Questionnaire 1999

This questionnaire is confidential

### What do I have to do?

This questionnaire is just like the one you did last year.

Every section has boxes like this which give you important information and every question has an instruction that tells you what to do.

All the questions involve either ticking boxes or writing something down.

If you get stuck on any questions just put up your hand and ask.

It is <u>not a test</u> - the researchers are there to <u>help you!!</u>

## What are the questions about?

All the questions are about you and your life.

There are questions about...

... what you do in your spare time

... what your friends and family are like

... what you think about school

... things you have done

... things that have happened to you

... what you think about different things

'<u>During the last year'</u> means since the start of first year (S1) at secondary school up to the end of the summer holidays. Don't include the time since you started school this year (S2).

'<u>During the last school year</u>' means during first year (S1) at secondary school only. Don't include the time since you started school this year (S2).

'Your parents' means the adults who look after you, even if they are not your mum and dad.

All of the answers you give to these questions are confidential!!

Nobody gets to see the answers that you give – that includes your teachers, your parents and the police.

You must not let the person sitting next to you see your answers either.

#### Here are some easy questions to get started.

	I was born on the(day) of	(month) in (year)
	, <b>,</b> ,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2	Do you live in Edinburgh? (tick YES or NO)	
	Yes	
	No (please say where you live)	
3	Which of these groups would you say you	belong to? (tick ONE box only)
	White	Indian
	Black Caribbean	Pakistani
	Black African	Bangladeshi
	Black (other)	Chinese
	Another group (please say what)	
<b>*</b> <		
4	What is your name? (please write in below)	

We will cut off the bottom of this page after putting your number on the front cover

# 1. ABOUT YOU

Lets start with a few questions about what you do in <u>your spare time</u>.

		ngs_a week do y ere)? (tick ONE		ay at home (without
	One	Two	Three	Four
	Five	Six	Seven	Less than once a week
	ou go out in YES or NO)	the evening to	any <u>clubs, groups c</u>	or sports centres?
	Yes – <b>Answer</b>	questions in bo	X No	- Go to question 1.3
i.	How many (tick ONE box One Five		ek do you usually go  Three  Seven	out to clubs or groups?  Four  I don't go every week
ii.	A yout A sport Scouts, Keep f:	h club or group  s club or sports cer  Guides or Boy's E  t, aerobics or dance	ntre (e.g. football, swimr Brigade	ck as many boxes as you need to) ming, boxing, etc)
iii.	Are adults Yes – a	_	he clubs that you g	JO to? (tick ONE box only)

1.3	How many <u>evenings</u> a week (tick ONE box only)	do you <u>usı</u>	<u>ually</u> go out wi	th your friend	s?
	One Two		Three	Four	
	Five Six		Seven	Less the once a	
1.4	How often do you just hand (tick ONE box on each line)	<u>q around</u> t	hese areas <u>in</u>	the evening?	
		Most evenings	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Hardly ever or never
	Hang around the area where I live				
	Hang around other areas (away from where I live)				
1.5	Where do you usually hang (tick as many boxes as you need		the evening?		
	Around my house		Arour	nd a friend's house	
	In the street		Arour	nd shops or a shopp	oing centre
	In a park or playing field		Near :	my school	
	Other places (please say wh	nere)			
1.6	How often do you go to t (tick ONE box on each line)	hese plac	Ces in your sp  At least once a week	Oare time?  At least once a month	Never or hardly ever
	Go shopping or out for something	to eat			
	Go to the cinema, theatre or conce	erts		🗆	
	Go to an amusement arcade				
	Go to church or another place of v	vorship			
	Go to discos, nightclubs or rayes				

1.7	How much do you think the (tick ONE box only)	re is for y	ou to do in the	e area where	you live?
	Lots of things to do				
	Quite a lot to do				
	Not very much to do				
	Nothing at all to do				
	I'm not sure				
1.8	Who do you do things with (tick ONE box on each line)	in your spa Most days	are time?  At least once a week	Less than once a week	Hardly ever
	Myself				
	A brother or sister				
	A parent or guardian				
	Another adult				
	A boyfriend or girlfriend				
	Other friends				
tha	The next few ques at means since the <u>start of</u>		<u></u>	<u>-</u>	olidays.
1.9	When you went out <u>during t</u> (tick ONE box on each line)	the last ye	<u>ear</u> , how often	did your pare	ents know?
		Alway	s Usually	Sometimes	Never
	where you were going				
	who you were going out with				
	what time you would be home				

1.10	And <u>during the last year</u> , did you do any of the following things? (tick ONE box on each line)
	No, never Yes, once or Yes, lots a few times of times
	Come home more than an hour late against your parent's wishes.
	Stay out overnight without your parents knowing where you were.
	Run away from home for more than one night.
	The next question is about how much money you get.
1.11	Do you regularly get money to spend on yourself? (tick ONE box only)
	No, I don't get any money to spend on myself – <b>Go to question 1.12</b>
	No, I just get money when I need it – <b>Go to question 1.12</b>
	Yes, I regularly get money to spend on myself – Answer questions in box
	Tes, fregularly get money to spend on mysen – Answer questions in box
	i. How much money do you usually get each week? (tick ONE box only) (If you don't get money weekly, try to guess how much you have to spend most weeks)
	£5 or less
	Between £5.01 and £10
	Between £10.01 and £15
	Between £15.01 and £20
	Between £20.01 and £25  More than £25
	iviole than 123
	ii. Where do you usually get money from? (tick all the boxes that you need to)
	My parents
	A part time job (e.g. paper round, babysitting, etc)
	My grandparents or other relatives
	Somewhere else

Now for a question about how you would describe yourself as a person.

1.12	How much do you agree or disag	agree with these statements?					
	(tick ONE box on each line)	Agree a lot	Agree a bit	Not sure	Disagree a bit	Disagree a lot	
	I like myself						
	I often wish I was someone else						
	I am able to do things well						
	I don't think much of myself						
	There are some good things about me						
	There are lots of things about myself I would like to change						

# 2. WHO YOU LIVE WITH

This section asks a few questions about the people you live with.

2.1	How many families do you live with? (Don't include people you just stay with on holiday) (tick ONE box only)
	I live with one family all the time  I live with two families at different times
2.2	Who lives with you in your family? (If you live with two families, tick boxes for the people you live with in each but DON'T include the same person twice)
	FAMILY 1 (the family you live with most)
	Mother Step-mother or dad's girlfriend Foster mother
	Father Step-father or mum's boyfriend Foster father
	Brother — How many? Step-brother — How many?
	Sister — How many? Step-sister — How many?
	Anybody else? (like grandparents or other relatives, friends, etc) Please write in below
	FAMILY 2 (only fill this bit in if you live with 2 families)
	Mother Step-mother or dad's girlfriend Foster mother
	Father Step-father or mum's boyfriend Foster father
	Brother → How many? How many?
	Sister — How many? How many?
	Anybody else? (like grandparents or other relatives, friends, etc) Please write in below

2.3	<u>During the last year</u> , has anybody new started living with you? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	No No
	Yes – a new brother or sister
	Yes – mum's new boyfriend or husband
	Yes – dad's new girlfriend or wife
	Yes – someone else (please say who)
2.4	<u>During the last year</u> , has anybody moved out of home (for any reason)? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	☐ No
	Yes – my mum
	Yes – my dad
	Yes – my step-mum or step-dad
	Yes – my brother or sister (including step-brothers or step-sisters)
	Yes - someone else (please say who)
2.5	<u>During the last year</u> , did you live with a foster family or in a home for young people? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes, with a foster family Please tick if you live there now
	Yes, in a home for young people Please tick if you live there now
	No No

The next few questions are about how you and your parents get on. (If you live with 2 families, think about the <u>parents you live with most)</u>.

2.6	How would you describe your p	parents? (t	ick ONE box o	n each line)	
		Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
	They let me do things I like doing				
	They trust me				
	They treat me like a baby				
	They try to control everything I do		🔲		
	They let me make my own decisions				
2.7	How often do your parents pur	nish you in	these ways?	(tick ONE box	on each line)
		Most days	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Never or hardly ever
	Tell me off or give me a row				
	'Ground' me or stop me going out				
	Stop me from seeing my friends				
	Stop my pocket money				
			······	<del></del>	
	Punish me some other way				
2.8	When your parents say they an (tick ONE box only)	re going to	punish you,	what usually	happens?
	They usually punish me the way	they say they	will		
	They usually end up punishing I	me some other	r way		
	They usually forget to punish m	e or don't do	it		
	I can usually talk them out of pu	inishing me			
	They never punish me				

2.9	How often do you disagree or argue with you these things? (tick ONE box on each line)	ur parents al	oout each of	
	Most days o	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Never or hardly ever
	Argue about homework		L.	
	Argue about my friends			
	Argue about how tidy my room is			
	Argue about what time I get in			
	Argue about what I do when I go out			
	Argue about money			
2.10	O When you disagree or argue about things, he you explain your point of view? (tick ONE box of Always Usually	· ·		let Never
2.11	When you and your parents disagree or arguusually work out? (tick ONE box only)	ue about thin	igs, how do ti	hings
	I usually end up doing what they want me to do			
	I usually get my own way in the end			
	We usually decide together on something that sui	ts us both		
	We usually go on arguing			
2.12	Overall, how often do you <u>get on well</u> with yo (tick ONE box only)	our parents?	•	
	Always Usually	Sometimes		Never

Now for some questions about how <u>you get on with your</u> <u>brothers and sisters</u> (that includes step-brothers and step-sisters too)!

2.13	Remind us again, do you live brothers and step-sisters)	_		rs (including s	tep-
	Yes – Go to question 2.1	4 now	No-Go to se	ction 3 now	
2.14	How often do you argue wit (tick ONE box only)	h your brothe	ers or sisters?		
		t least ince a week	Less that once a v		Never or hardly ever
2.15	How often does your broth (tick ONE box on each line)	er or sister <u>d</u> e	o these thing	s to you?	
		Most days	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Never or hardly ever
	They <b>threaten</b> to hurt me in some way				
	They <b>hurt</b> me by hitting or kicking or punching me				
	They hurt me by hitting me with a <b>weapon</b> of some kind				
2.16	And how often do <b>YOU DO</b> (tick ONE box on each line)	these things	to your broth	ner or sister?	•
		Most days	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Never or hardly ever
	I threaten to hurt them in some way				
	I <b>hurt</b> them by hitting or kicking or punching them				
	I hurt them by hitting them with a <b>weapon</b> of some kind				

2.17	Do you mostly argue or fight with a brother or a sister? (tick ONE box only)
	I mostly argue or fight with my brother
	I mostly argue or fight with my sister
2.18	How old is the brother or sister that you argue or fight with most often? (please write in)
	He/she is years old
2.19	Overall, how often do you get on with well with your brothers and sisters? (tick ONE box only)
	Always Usually Sometimes Never

## 3. THINGS PEOPLE DO

These questions are about whether you and your friends have smoked cigarettes <u>during the last year</u>.

3.1		many of your ONE box only)	friends smoked	cigarettes <u>during t</u>	he last year?
		None	Some	Most or all	I'm not sure
3.2			vhole cigarette <u>d</u> questions in box	uring the last year?	o to question 3.3
	i.	Every da  At least o	y once a week once a month	1? (tick ONE box only)	
	ii.	I buy the  My friend My boyfing gives me	boxes as you need to m from shops or vans ds give me them riend or girlfriend	I buy then  My brothe  My parent give me th	n from other people r or sister gives me them ts or other relatives
	iii.	Do your par	rents know that y	ou smoke? (tick ONE No	box only)  I'm not sure

Now	for	some	questions	about	drinking	alcohol.

3.3		many of your friends drunk alcohol <u>during the last year?</u> ONE box only)
		None Some Most or all I'm not sure
3.4		ng the last year, did you drink a whole alcoholic drink (for example, ole can of beer or glass of wine)? (tick YES or NO)
	\	Yes – Answer questions in box $No$ – Go to question 3.5
	i.	How often do you drink alcohol now? (tick ONE box only)
		At least once a week  Only on special occasions  At least once a month  Hardly ever
	ii.	Where do you usually get alcohol from? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
		I buy it from shops or pubs  Other people buy it for me
		My friends give me it My brother or sister gives me it
		My boyfriend or girlfriend My parents or other relatives give me it
		I steal it from home I steal it from other places
	iii.	Who do you drink alcohol with? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
		With my parents
		With other relatives
		With friends (without my parents knowing)  With my boyfriend or girlfriend (without my parents knowing)
	iv.	How many times have you been so drunk that you felt sick or dizzy or fell over in the last year? (tick ONE box only)
		Never 1 or 2 times 3 or 4 times 5 times or more

Now some questions about illegal drugs (that <u>doesn't include</u> drugs given to you by a doctor or a chemist).

3.5	During the last year, how man	ny of your	friends took	these kinds o	of drugs?
	(tick ONE box on each line)	None	Some	Most or all	I'm not sure
	Hash or another drug to smoke				
	Pills to get high				
	Glue or gas to sniff				
	Powder to sniff				
	Drugs to inject with a needle				
3.6	During the last year, did any else? (tick ONE box only)  Yes	of your fr	iends sell a dr	rug to you or	
3.7	<u>During the last year</u> , did anyo (tick ONE box on each line)	ne <u>offer t</u>	o give or sell Yes	<u>you</u> any of th <sup>No</sup>	nese drugs?
	Hash or another drug to smoke				
	Pills to get high				
	Glue or gas to sniff				
	Powder to sniff				
	Drugs to inject with a needle				
3.8	During the last year, did you sniffing gas or glue)? (tick YES	•	y any illegal d	rugs (that inc	cludes
	Yes – Go to question 3.9	L		ut the next p to Section 4	J

٧	Where do you get your drugs	from? (tick	as many boxe	es as you need	d to)
	My friends give or sell me drug	S			
	My boyfriend or girlfriend gives	s or sells me o	lrugs		
	Other young people give or sell	me drugs			
	Older people give me or sell me	drugs			
	I steal drugs from home				
	I steal drugs from other people				
	How often have you tried each tick ONE box on each line)	of these	drugs in th	ie last year	?
		Never	Once	2 or 3 times	4 times or more
	Cannabisdope, hash, marijuana, blow)				
	Glue or gastippex, lighter fuel, aerosols)	🗆	□		
	E <b>cstasy</b> E, ekkys)		🔲		
	C <b>ocaine</b> Coke, crack)				
S	Speedwhizz, sulph, amphetamines)		🗆		
	Heroin		🔲		
Ι	Smack, skag, H)  SD  Acid, trips)				
<b>N</b>	Magic mushrooms				
I ie	<b>Downers</b> (temazepamellies, valium, eggs)				
3					
F	Poppersamyl nitrate)	L	<u> </u>	—	_

### 4. THINGS YOU HAVE DONE

This section asks questions about things you might have done <u>during the last year</u>.

Remember - that means since the <u>start of S1</u> to the <u>end of the summer holidays</u>.

#### And so, during the last year...

<ul> <li>i. How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)</li> <li>Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times</li> <li>Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times</li> <li>ii. Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)</li> <li>Yes – from a bus conductor</li> <li>Yes – from the police</li> </ul>	1 4.2
Between 6 and 10 times  More than 10 times  ii. Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)  Yes – from a bus conductor	r?
ii. Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)  Yes – from a bus conductor	imes
(tick as many boxes as you need to)  Yes – from a bus conductor	
Yes – from the police	
Yes – from another adult	

4.2		ing the last year, did you take something from a shop or a store nout paying for it?
		Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 4.3
	i.	How many times did you do this in the last year? (tick ONE box only)
		Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times
		Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
	ii.	Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
		Yes – from the police or a security guard
		Yes – from another adult
		No
		NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.
	iii.	What did you take from the shop? (please write in)
	iv.	How many friends were you with at the time? (tick ONE box only)
		None 2 or 3 4 or 5 6 or more

$\bigvee$	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 4.4
i.	How many times did you do this in the last year? (tick ONE box only)
	Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times
	Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
ii.	Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes – from the police or a security guard
	Yes – from another adult
	No
	NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.
iii.	Where were you? (tick ONE box only)
	Just outside school Shops or shopping centre
	A street in my area A park or playing field
	Somewhere else
iv.	How many friends were you with at the time? (tick ONE box only)

4.4		<u>ing the last year,</u> did you ride in a stolen car or van or on a stolen orbike?
		Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 4.5
	i.	How many times did you do this in the last year? (tick ONE box only)
		Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times
		Between 6 and 10 times
	ii.	Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
		Yes – from the police
		Yes – from another adult
		No No
		NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.
	iii.	What kind of stolen vehicle did you ride in? (tick ONE box only)
		A car A van A motorbike
	iv.	Were you the driver or a passenger? (tick ONE box only)
		Driver Passenger

Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 4.6
_ 🔻
i. How many times did you do this in the last year? (tick ONE box only)
Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times
Between 6 and 10 times
ii. Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
Yes – from a teacher or a janitor
Yes – from the police
Yes – from another adult
□ No
NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.
iii. What did you steal from school? (please write in)

$\downarrow$	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 4.7
i.	How many times did you do this in the last year? (tick ONE box only)
	Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times
	Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
ii.	Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes – from the police
	Yes – from another adult
	No
	NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.
iii.	What kind of weapon did you carry? (tick ONE box only)
	Small knife or penknife
	Large knife or flick knife
	Large knife or flick knife
	Large knife or flick knife  Pole, stick or bat
	Large knife or flick knife  Pole, stick or bat  BB gun or air rifle

	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 4.8
i.	How many times did you do this in the last year? (tick ONE box only)
	Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times
	Between 6 and 10 times
ii.	Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes – from the police or a security guard
	Yes – from another adult
	No No
	NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.
iii.	What did you write? (please write in)
iv.	What property did you write or paint on? (please write in)
V.	How many friends were you with at the time?  (tick ONE box only)

4.8	<u>During the last year</u> , did you damage or destroy property that did not belong to you on purpose (for example, windows, cars or street lights)?
	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 4.9
	i. How many times did you do this in the last year?  (tick ONE box only)
	Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times
	Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
	ii. Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes – from the police or a security guard
	Yes – from another adult
	□ No
	NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.
	iii. What did you damage or destroy? (please write in)
	iv. How many friends were you with at the time?  (tick ONE box only)
	None 2 or 3 4 or 5 6 or more

i. How many times did you do this in the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times  Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times  ii. Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)  Yes – from the police or a security guard  Yes – from another adult  No  NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.  iii. What kind of building did you break into? (tick one box only  Somebody's house A school  A shop An empty building or house  Another building  iv. What did you steal or try to steal? (please write in)  V. How many friends were you with at the time? (tick ONE box only)  None 1 2 or 3 4 or 5 6 or mone	$\Box$	Yes - Answer questions in box
Between 6 and 10 times	i.	
ii. Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)  Yes – from the police or a security guard Yes – from another adult No  NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.  iii. What kind of building did you break into? (tick one box only Somebody's house A school A shop An empty building or house Another building  iv. What did you steal or try to steal? (please write in)  V. How many friends were you with at the time? (tick ONE box only)		Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times
(tick as many boxes as you need to)  Yes – from the police or a security guard  Yes – from another adult  No  NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.  iii. What kind of building did you break into? (tick one box only  Somebody's house  A school  A shop  An empty building or house  Another building  iv. What did you steal or try to steal? (please write in)  V. How many friends were you with at the time? (tick ONE box only)		Between 6 and 10 times
Yes – from another adult  No  NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.  iii. What kind of building did you break into? (tick one box only  Somebody's house  A school  A shop  An empty building or house  Another building  iv. What did you steal or try to steal? (please write in)  V. How many friends were you with at the time? (tick ONE box only)	ii.	3 0
NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.  iii. What kind of building did you break into? (tick one box only Somebody's house A school An empty building or house Another building Iv. What did you steal or try to steal? (please write in)  v. How many friends were you with at the time? (tick ONE box only)		Yes – from the police or a security guard
NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.  iii. What kind of building did you break into? (tick one box only Somebody's house A school A shop An empty building or house Another building iv. What did you steal or try to steal? (please write in)  v. How many friends were you with at the time? (tick ONE box only)		Yes – from another adult
iii. What kind of building did you break into? (tick one box only  Somebody's house A school  A shop An empty building or house  Another building  iv. What did you steal or try to steal? (please write in)  V. How many friends were you with at the time? (tick ONE box only)		No
Somebody's house A school  A shop An empty building or house  Another building  iv. What did you steal or try to steal? (please write in)  V. How many friends were you with at the time? (tick ONE box only)		
Another building  iv. What did you steal or try to steal? (please write in)  v. How many friends were you with at the time? (tick ONE box only)		NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.
iv. What did you steal or try to steal? (please write in)  v. How many friends were you with at the time? (tick ONE box only)	iii.	
<ul> <li>iv. What did you steal or try to steal? (please write in)</li> <li>v. How many friends were you with at the time? (tick ONE box only)</li> </ul>	iii.	. What kind of building did you break into? (tick one box only
<ul> <li>iv. What did you steal or try to steal? (please write in)</li> <li>v. How many friends were you with at the time? (tick ONE box only)</li> </ul>	iii	. What kind of building did you break into? (tick one box only  Somebody's house  A school
v. How many friends were you with at the time?  (tick ONE box only)	iii	. What kind of building did you break into? (tick one box only  Somebody's house
(tick ONE box only)	iii	. What kind of building did you break into? (tick one box only  Somebody's house
(tick ONE box only)		. What kind of building did you break into? (tick one box only  Somebody's house
(tick ONE box only)		. What kind of building did you break into? (tick one box only  Somebody's house
		. What kind of building did you break into? (tick one box only  Somebody's house
	iv.	What kind of building did you break into? (tick one box only Somebody's house A school  A shop An empty building or house  Another building  What did you steal or try to steal? (please write in)  How many friends were you with at the time?

to

4.10	<u>During the last year</u> , did you use force, threats or a weapon to steal money or something else from somebody?
	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 4.11
	i. How many times did you do this in the last year? (tick ONE box only)
	Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times
	Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
	ii. Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes – from the police
	Yes – from another adult No
	NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.
	iii. What did you steal or try to steal? (please write in)

i.	How many times did you do this in the last year? (tick ONE box only)
	Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times
	Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
ii.	Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes – from a parent
	Yes – from the police
	Yes – from another adult
	No
	NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.
	. What did you steal from home? (please write in)

4.12 <u>During the last year</u> , did you set fire or try to set fire to something on purpose (for example, a school, bus shelter, house, etc)?
Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 4.13
<ul><li>i. How many times did you do this in the last year? (tick ONE box only)</li></ul>
Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times
Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
ii. Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
Yes – from the police or a security guard
Yes – from another adult  No
NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.
iii. What did you set fire to? (please write in)
iv. How many friends were you with at the time?  (tick ONE box only)
None 2 or 3 4 or 5 6 or more

	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 4.14
i.	How many times did you do this in the last year? (tick ONE box only)
	Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times
	Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
ii.	Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes – from the police
	Yes – from another adult
	No
	NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.
iii.	Who did you hit, kick or punch? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	A friend
	Another young person I know
	An adult I know
	Somebody else (a stranger)
iv.	How badly did you hurt them? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	No injuries Bruises or black eye
	Scratches or cuts Broken bones
	Something else
V.	How many people (including you) were involved in the fight? (tick ONE box only)

4.14	<u>During the last year,</u> did you break into a <b>car or van</b> to steal somethir out of it?	ng
	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 4.15	
	<ul> <li>i. How many times did you do this in the last year? (tick ONE box only)</li> </ul>	
	Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times	
	Between 6 and 10 times	
	ii. Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)	
	Yes – from the police	
	Yes – from another adult No	
	NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.	
	iii. What did you take from the car or van? (please write in)	
	iv. How many friends were you with at the time?  (tick ONE box only)	
	None 2 or 3 4 or 5 6 or more	

4.15	<u>During the last year</u> , did you hurt or injure any animals or birds on purpose?
	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 4.16
	i. How many times did you do this in the last year?  (tick ONE box only)
	Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times
	Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
	ii. Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes – from the police
	Yes – from another adult No
	NOW THINK ABOUT THE LAST TIME YOU DID THIS.
	iii. What kind of animal or bird did you hurt or injure? (please write in)
	iv. Was it a pet or a wild animal or bird? (tick ONE box only)
	It was my pet
	It was someone else's pet  It was a wild animal or bird
	v. How many friends were you with at the time? (tick ONE box only)
	None         1         2 or 3         4 or 5         6 or more

	the last year, did you do any of these nolude a brother or sister) (tick YES or NO c	
		Yes No
Hit, punch	n, spit at or throw stones at them	
Say nasty	things, slag them or call them names	
Threaten t	to hurt them	
Ignore the	em on purpose or leave them out of things	
Get other	people to do any of these things	
lf	answer the questions in t you ticked 'No' to everything at ques	
i. ii.	How many times did you do these the (tick ONE box only)  Once 2 times 3 times  Between 6 and 10 times More  Did you get into trouble for doing the (tick as many boxes as you need to)  Yes – from a teacher  Yes – from the police  Yes – from another adult  No	4 times 5 times 5 times than 10 times
iii.	Where did you do this? (as many boxes a  On the way to or from school	as you need to)  Somewhere else

# 5. ABOUT SCHOOL

This section is all about school. Some questions ask about <u>the last</u> <u>school year</u> – remember that means <u>only during first year (S1)</u>.

5.1	How much do you agree or disa	gree with t	hese sent	ences ab	out school	?
	(tick ONE box on each line)	Agree a lot	Agree a bit	Not sure	Disagree a bit	Disagree a lot
	School is a waste of time					
	Working hard at school is important					
	I feel safe at school					
	School will help me get a good job					
5.2	<u>During the last school year</u> , d (tick ONE box on each line)	lid you join	a school	sports o	club or tea	am?
	Yes - Answer question in box	x N	o - <b>Go to</b>	question 5	5.3	
	i. How often did you take par (tick ONE box only)	t in this spo	rts club or	team?		
	Most o	At least nce a week		Less than once a we		
5.3	During the last school year, d group? (tick ONE box on each line)	id you join	another	kind of s	school club	or
	Yes - Answer question in box	x N	o - Go to	question 5	5.4	
	i. How often did you take par (tick ONE box only)	t in this club	or group?			
	Most o	At least nce a week		Less than once a we		

5.4	During the last school		many of you	ır teachers	?	
	(tick ONE box on each line)		None of them	Some of them	Most or all of them	
	did you get on well with					
	helped you to learn					
	treated you fairly					
5.5	And during the last sc (tick ONE box on each line)		how many of	gour teache	ers?	
			None of them	Some of them	Most or all of them	
	could you ask for help if y had a problem with school					
	could you ask for help if y had a personal problem					
	treated you like a troublen	naker				
	The next questio	ns are ak	oout <u>your pa</u>	rents and s	chool.	
5.6	How often do <u>your par</u> (tick ONE box on each line)		he following <sup>-</sup>	things?		
		Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never	I'm not sure
	Check that you have done your homework					
	Go to parents evenings					
	Help you if you have a problem at school					
	Reply to school letters when they are asked to					

Most days	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Never of hardly e
exercise for	ast school year, did your p you? (tick YES or NO) swer questions in box	oarents have to sign a p	
i. How ma	any times did this happen twice 3 time	es 4 times 5	DNE box only) times r more
most? (	t time this happened, how (tick ONE box only)  rried angry at me  nething else (please write in)	angry not at school	about it
parents beca	he last school year, did t ause of something you had nswer questions in box		or NO)
i. How ma	any times did this happen twice 3 time	es 4 times 5	DNE box only) times r more
	t time this happened, how (tick ONE box only)	v did your parents feel	about it

Here are some questions about <u>how you behaved</u> during the last school year.

5.10	<u>During the last school year</u> , did you get an <u>award</u> , <u>prize or merit</u> for of these things? (tick ONE box on each line)	any
	Yes	No
	Doing good schoolwork.	
	Behaving well in school.	
	Doing well at any other things.	
5.11	During the last school year, did you skip or skive school? (tick YES or  Yes – Answer questions in box  No - Go to question 5.12	<sup>-</sup> NO)
	i. How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times	
	Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times	
	ii. Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)	
	Yes – from a teacher Yes – from another adult No	
	Now think about the LAST TIME that you did this.	
	iii. Where did you go? (tick as many boxes as you need to)	
	My house Hung around streets or shops	
	A friend's house Hung around a park or playing field	
	Hung around school Somewhere else	
	iv. How many friends did you skive with? (tick ONE box only)	
	None         1         2 or 3         4 or 5         6 or more	

5.12	<u>During the last school year</u> , how often did you do these things at school? (tick ONE box on each line)
	Most At least Less than Hardly ever days once a week once a week or never
	Be cheeky to a teacher.
	Cause trouble in the classroom.
	Cause trouble outside the classroom.
	These questions are about how other pupils behaved
	at your school over the last school year.
5.13	<u>During the last school year</u> , how often did <u>other pupils</u> mess around so much that the teacher had to shout at them or send them out of the room? (tick ONE box only)
	Most days  At least once a week  Less than once a week Never or hardly ever
5.14	When <u>other pupils</u> mess about in the class, what do you <u>usually</u> think about them? (tick ONE box only)
	They are funny They are silly They are annoying I am not bothered
5.15	Are there any <u>pupils or groups of pupils</u> at school that you stay away from because you are afraid of them? (tick ONE box only)
	No Yes – a few Yes – lots of them
5.16	Are there any <u>areas of the school</u> that you avoid because you are afraid something might happen to you? (tick ONE box only)
	No Yes – a few Yes – lots of them

# 6. ABOUT YOUR FRIENDS

This section is about who your friends are and what they are like.

6.1	How many <b>friends</b> do you have altogether (including a girlfriend or boyfriend)? (tick ONE box only)
	None
	One or two
	Between 3 and 5
	Between 6 and 10
	More than 10
	If you ticked 'None' for question 6.1, go to section 7 now.  If you ticked any other boxes for question 6.1, go on to question 6.2.
	Now think about the friends you mostly go about with in your spare time
6.2	How many of the friends you went about with last year do you still go about with now? (tick ONE box only)
	None Some Most or all
6.3	How old are the friends you usually go about with? (tick ONE box on each line)
	None Some Most or all
	A year or more younger than me
	About the same age as me
	A year or more older than me

How many of the friends you usually go about with are girls and boys? (tick ONE box on each line)						
None Some Most or all						
Boys.						
Girls						
How many friends do you <u>usually</u> go about with at once? (tick ONE box only)						
One or two - Go to question 6.7 now						
A group of between 3 and 5 – <b>Go to question 6.6 now</b>						
A group of six or more – Go to question 6.6 now						
Would you call the group of friends you usually go about with a 'gang'? (tick YES or NO)						
Yes – Answer questions in box No – Go to question 6.7						
i. Does your gang have a name? (tick YES or NO)						
No No						
Yes (please say what)						
ii. Does your gang have any special sayings or signs? (tick YES or NO)						
No No						
Yes (please say what)						
How many of your friends do your parents know? (tick ONE box only)						
None of them Some of them Most or all of them						

Ţ,	Yes – <b>Answer que</b>	stions in box		No – Go to	question 6.9	)
i.	How many ha	ave you had du O)	ring the I	ast year?		
	One	Two		Γhree	Four or	more
	IF YOU DON'T Q	HAVE ONE JU UESTIONS AE	-			TWO
ii.	How old is yo	our girlfriend	or boyfrie	end? (tick (	ONE box only)	
	He/she is a	year or more you	nger than me	e		
	He/she is a	bout the same age	as me			
	He/she is a	year or more olde	er than me			
iii.	Do your pare (tick YES or No	ents know that O)	you have	a girlfrier	nd or boyfrie	end?
	Yes			No		
		ew questions nings your fr		•		
						6.1
	likely is it that ? (tick ONE on 6	=	hang aro	und with y	<u>our friends</u> i	fthey
	=	each line)	hang aro	und with y Fairly likely	our friends i Not very likely	f they Not at all likely
were	=	each line) Vi lik	ery	Fairly	Not very	Not at all
were	? (tick ONE on e	each line)  Vilit t home	ery	Fairly	Not very	Not at all

6.10	How likely is it that you would (tick ONE box on each line)	do what y	<u>our friends s</u>	aid if they	?
	(tick ONL box on each line)	Very likely	Fairly likely	Not very likely	Not at all likely
	told you to do something that you thought was wrong				
	told you to do something that you thought was against the law				
	se questions are about things yember - that's since the start	t of S1 to	the end of	the summer	holidays.
0.11	belong to them in any of these		ONE box on ea	ach line)	
			Yes	No	I'm not sure
Take so	omething from a shop without paying for	r it	Ы	<u> </u>	
Steal m	noney or something else from school			🗆	
Steal m	oney or something else from their own	<u>home</u>			
Break i	nto a <u>house or building</u> to steal somethin	ıg	 	🔲	
Break i	nto a <u>car or van</u> to steal something out o	f it			
6.12	<u>During the last year</u> , did <u>any</u> other people's property? (tick		each line)		
			Yes	No	I'm not sure
Write th	hings or spray paint on someone's prope	erty			
Damag	e someone else's property on purpose				
Set fire	or try to set fire to something on purpos	se			

6.13	During the last year, did any of your friend	<u>ds</u> do any of t	hese thing	gs to
	other people? (tick ONE box on each line)			
		Yes	No	I'm not sure
	sy or cheeky in a public place so that complained or they got into trouble		. 🗆	
	ck or punch someone on purpose or injure them ( <u>fight</u> with someone)			
Use <u>for</u> or some	rce, threats or a weapon to get money ething else from somebody			
6.14	And during the last year, did any of your for (tick ONE box on each line)	<b>riends</b> do any	of these	things?
		Yes	No	I'm not sure
	on a bus or train without paying enough or using somebody else's bus pass			
Ride in	a stolen car, van or motorbike			
Carry a	knife or other weapon with them			
Deliber	rately hurt or injure an animal or bird			
Skip or	skive school			
6.15	And <u>during the last year</u> , how many of your the police? (tick ONE box only)	friends got ir	n trouble v	vith
	None Some	Most or all		I'm not sure

#### 7. THINGS THAT HAPPENED TO YOU

This section asks questions about things that might have happened to you <u>during the last year.</u>

It is important that you <u>DON'T include</u> things that happened between you and your brothers and sisters.

7.1	<u>During the last year</u> , how often did somebody or a group of people <u>bully you</u> in the following ways? (tick ONE box on each line)				
		Most days	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Never
	Bullied by somebody hitting, punching, spitting or throwing stones at you				
	Bullied by somebody saying nasty things, slagging you or calling you names		П		
	Bullied by somebody threatening to hurt you				
	Bullied by somebody ignoring you on purpose or leaving you out of things				

#### THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT

If you ticked 'never' to all of the boxes above, go to question 7.6 now.

If you said you were bullied in any way, go to question 7.2 now.

7.2	Who <u>usually</u> bullies you? (tick ONE box only)
	A girl A group of girls A group of boys and girls
	A boy
7.3	Where do you get bullied? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	At school On the way to or from school Other places
7.4	<u>During the last year</u> , how many times have you skived school or pretended you were ill because you were afraid of being bullied? (tick ONE box only)
	Never Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times or more
7.5	<u>During the last year</u> , did you <u>tell an adult</u> that you were being bullied? (tick YES or NO)
	Yes - Answer questions in box No - Go to question 7.6
	i. Who did you tell? (tick all that apply)
	A teacher A parent Another adult
	ii. What happened after you told them? (tick ONE box only)
	I got bullied less
	I got bullied about the same
	I got bullied more

These questions are about other things that may have happened to you.

Yes - Answer question in box  No - Go to question  i. How many times did this happen during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 time  Between 6 and 10 times  More than 10 times  During the last year, did anyone actually hurt you by hitting bunching you (fighting with you)? (tick YES or NO)  DON'T include brothers and sisters or times when you were being Yes - Answer question in box No - Go to question  i. How many times did this happen during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times	
(tick ONE box only)  Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 time  Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times  Ouring the last year, did anyone actually hurt you by hitting bunching you (fighting with you)? (tick YES or NO)  DON'T include brothers and sisters or times when you were being Yes - Answer question in box No - Go to question  i. How many times did this happen during the last year? (tick ONE box only)	
Between 6 and 10 times  Ouring the last year, did anyone actually hurt you by hitting bunching you (fighting with you)? (tick YES or NO)  DON'T include brothers and sisters or times when you were being Yes - Answer question in box  No - Go to question  i. How many times did this happen during the last year? (tick ONE box only)	es
During the last year, did anyone actually hurt you by hitting bunching you (fighting with you)? (tick YES or NO)  DON'T include brothers and sisters or times when you were being Yes - Answer question in box  No - Go to question  i. How many times did this happen during the last year? (tick ONE box only)	
i. How many times did this happen during the last year?	
i. How many times did this happen during the last year?	
Yes - Answer question in box  No - Go to question	ıg, kid
i. How many times did this happen during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)	g bulli
(tick ONE box only)	7.8
Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times	
5.100 5 times 5 times	es
Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times	
During the last year, did anyone actually <u>hurt you</u> with a weatick YES or NO) (DON'T include brothers and sisters)	apon?
Yes - Answer question in box No - Go to question	7.9
<ul> <li>i. How many times did this happen during the last year? (tick ONE box only)</li> </ul>	
Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times	
Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times	

7.9	<u>During the last year</u> , did anyone <u>steal something of yours</u> that you left somewhere (for example, from school or a changing room)? (tick YES or NO)
	Yes - Answer question in box No - Go to question 7.10
	i. How many times did this happen during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)
	Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times
	Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
7.10	During the last year, did anyone use threats or force to steal, or try to steal, something from you? (tick YES or NO)  Yes - Answer question in box  No - Go to question 7.11
	i. How many times did this happen during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once 2 times 3 times 4 times 5 times  Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
7.11	<u>During the last year</u> , how many times have you been <b>bothered by <u>an adult</u></b> doing the following things? (tick ONE box on each line)
	Never 1 or 2 3 or 4 5 times times or more
	An adult staring at you so that you felt uneasy or uncomfortable.
	An adult following you on foot.
	An adult following you by car.
	An adult trying to get you to go somewhere with them.
	An adult indecently exposing themselves to you (flashing)

#### 8. MORE ABOUT YOU

Here are a few questions about the police and some other people you might have had contact with over the last year.

8.1 <u>During the last year</u> , did you have contact with the police these reasons? (tick YES or NO on each line)	e for any of	
	Yes	No
A police officer came to school to give a talk		
The police asked me questions about a <u>crime that happened to me</u>		
The police asked me questions about a <u>crime that I saw happening</u>		
I was told off or told to move on by a police officer		
I was stopped by the police and asked to empty my pockets or bag		
I was stopped by the police and <u>asked questions about something that I did</u>		
8.2 And during the last year, did you have contact with the p	olice for any c	
these reasons? (tick YES or NO on each line)	<b>X</b> 7	
these reasons? (tick YES or NO on each line)	Yes	No
These reasons? (tick YES or NO on each line)  I was picked up by the police and taken home to my parents	Yes	
	Yes	
I was picked up by the police and taken home to my parents	Yes	
I was picked up by the police and <u>taken home to my parents</u> I was picked up by the police and <u>taken to a police station</u>	Yes	
I was picked up by the police and taken home to my parents  I was picked up by the police and taken to a police station  I was given a formal warning at a police station in front of my parents	Yes	

8.3	Here are some sentences about the police. How much do you agree or disagree with each of these things? (tick ONE box on each line)
	Agree Agree Not Disagree Disagree a lot a bit sure a bit a lot
	The police are less fair to young people than other people.
	The police are generally helpful and friendly towards young people
	The police often break rules when dealing with people who they think have broken the law
8.4	<u>During the last year</u> , did you have contact with a <u>social worker</u> for any reason? (tick ONE box only)
	Yes – Answer question in box  No – Go to question 8.5  I'm not sure – Go to question 8.5
	i. Do you think the social worker made things better or worse for you? (tick ONE box only)
	Better No difference Worse
8.5	<u>During the last year</u> , did you have to go to a children's panel (or a children's hearing)? (tick ONE box only)
	Yes – Answer question in box  No – Go to question 8.6  I'm not sure – Go to question 8.6
	<ul> <li>Do you think the children's panel made things better or worse for you? (tick ONE box only)</li> </ul>
	Better No difference Worse

## Let's finish with two questions about what you think you will be doing in the future.

8.6	When do you think you will leave school? (tick ONE box only)
	After I finish my Standard Grades
	After I finish my Higher Grades
	After I finish my sixth-year studies (or A levels)
	As soon as I can
	I don't know yet
8.7	What do you think you will do when you leave school? (tick ONE box only)
	Go to college or university
	Get training for a job
	Find a job
	Get married or start a family
	Do nothing at all
	I don't know yet

WELL DONE! YOU ARE FINISHED THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

NOW PLEASE TELL A RESEARCHER YOU HAVE FINISHED AND THEY WILL CHECK THROUGH IT WITH YOU.

School Code	School status
ID number -	ID status
FID 1	Part. status
F ID 2	RDR
FID 3	

## EDINDURGH STUDY OF YOUNG PEOPLE

# Sweep 3 Questionnaire 2000

This questionnaire is confidential

#### INSTRUCTIONS

This questionnaire is similar to the ones you did in first and second year.

These are the important things to remember when filling in the questionnaire.

- All of the answers you give to these questions are <u>confidential</u> nobody gets to see them, including your parents, your teachers and the police.
- Make sure the people sitting near you don't see your answers either.
- Read the questions carefully and follow the instructions at each question (these tell you how many boxes to tick and when to write something in).
- lt is not a test if you get stuck or need help just ask a researcher.
- Questions that ask about 'the last year' mean from the start of second year (S2) to the end of the last summer holidays.
- Questions that ask about 'your parents' mean the adults that look after you, even if it is not your mum or dad.

This year, we want to find out how similar people are to their friends.

So, as well as writing in your name, we would be grateful if you could give us the names of 3 people in third year at your school who are your best friends.

As always, we will cut off the bottom of this page after putting the relevant numbers on the front page, so no names will be stored in this book.

Vhat is your name?	·	
	(first name)	(surname)
O b (		
are your 3 best	friends in third year at you	r school?
1		
1		
1	name)	

## 1. ABOUT YOU

#### The first few questions are about how you spend your free time.

1.1	How often do you stay at home i	n the evening or at weekends (without
	going out anywhere)? (tick ONE box	
	Most evenings At least once a week	Less than Hardly ever or never
1.2	How often do you go to friends' h (tick ONE box only)  Most evenings At least	ouses in the evening or at weekends?  Less than Hardly ever
	once a week	once a week or never
1.3	How often do you go out with frie (tick ONE box only)	nds in the evening or at weekends?
	Most evenings At least once a week	Less than Hardly ever once a week or never
1.4	And how often do you go to these (tick ONE box on EVERY line)	At least At least Hardly ever once a week once a month or never
	Go shopping or out for something to eat	
	Go to the cinema, theatre or concerts	
	Go to an amusement arcade	
	Go to watch football or other sports	
	Go to discos, nightclubs or rayes	

Ţ	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 1.6
i.	How often do you usually go out to clubs or groups? (tick ONE box only)
	Most evenings
ii.	What kind of club or group do you go to? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	A youth club or group
	A sports club or sports centre (e.g. football, swimming, boxing, etc)
	Keep fit, aerobics or dancing classes
	Another kind of club or group
iii.	Are adults in charge of the clubs that you go to? (tick ONE box only)
	Yes, always Yes, sometimes No
Do	Yes, always  Yes, sometimes  No  you have a part-time job (e.g. a paper round)? (tick YES or NO)
Do	
Do	you have a part-time job (e.g. a paper round)? (tick YES or NO)
Do ↓ i.	you have a part-time job (e.g. a paper round)? (tick YES or NO)  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 1.7  On average, how many hours do you work per week?
	you have a part-time job (e.g. a paper round)? (tick YES or NO)  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 1.7  On average, how many hours do you work per week?  (tick ONE box only)
	you have a part-time job (e.g. a paper round)? (tick YES or NO)  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 1.7  On average, how many hours do you work per week?
	you have a part-time job (e.g. a paper round)? (tick YES or NO)  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 1.7  On average, how many hours do you work per week?  (tick ONE box only)
	you have a part-time job (e.g. a paper round)? (tick YES or NO)  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 1.7  On average, how many hours do you work per week?  (tick ONE box only)  Up to 5 hours
	you have a part-time job (e.g. a paper round)? (tick YES or NO)  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 1.7  On average, how many hours do you work per week?  (tick ONE box only)  Up to 5 hours  Between 5½ and 10 hours
i.	you have a part-time job (e.g. a paper round)? (tick YES or NO)  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 1.7  On average, how many hours do you work per week? (tick ONE box only)  Up to 5 hours  Between 5½ and 10 hours  Between 10½ and 15 hours

1.7	On average how much money do yo (tick ONE box only)	u get to	spend o	n your	self <u>each v</u>	veek?
	I don't get any money					
	£5 or less					
	Between £5.01 and £10					
	Between £10.01 and £15					
	Between £15.01 and £20					
	Between £20.01 and £25					
	More than £25					
	Please read the next question careful	ly and a	sk for he	lp if yc	ou need to.	
1.8	How much do you agree or disagree (tick ONE box on EVERY line)	e with the	ese state	ements	?	
1.8		Agree	ese state Agree a bit	Not sure	? Disagree a bit	Disagree a lot
Ha		Agree	Agree	Not	Disagree	_
Ha the I g	(tick ONE box on EVERY line) aving to plan things makes them	Agree	Agree	Not	Disagree	_
H; the I c I r	(tick ONE box on EVERY line)  aving to plan things makes them em less fun to do	Agree a lot	Agree	Not	Disagree	_
Ha the I g I c I p he	(tick ONE box on EVERY line)  aving to plan things makes them em less fun to do	Agree a lot	Agree	Not	Disagree	_
Ha the I g I c I I he I g I I	(tick ONE box on EVERY line)  aving to plan things makes them em less fun to do	Agree a lot	Agree	Not	Disagree	_

## 2. WHO YOU LIVE WITH

#### This section asks about the people you live with.

I live with my parent or parents
I live with foster parents
I live in a children's home or a young person's unit
I live with someone else (please say where)
Do you sometimes live with someone else? (Don't include people you just stay wi holidays) (tick as many boxes as you need to)
No No
Yes, with my mum or dad
Yes, with foster parents
Yes, in a children's home or young person's unit
Yes, somewhere else (please say where)
Which people do you live with most of the time? (please just tick boxes for the people you live with in the house where you live most often)  Mother  Stepmother or dad's partner  Foster mother
Father Stepfather or mum's partner Foster father
Brother → how many? Stepbrother → how many?
Sister how many? Stepsister how many?

These next few questions ask about your 'parents' - if you don't live with your mum or dad, answer about the adults who look after you.

2.4	(tick YES or NO on EVERY line)	
	Yes	No
	My family moved house.	
	A close member of my family was seriously ill	
	A close member of my family died.	
	My parents split up or divorced.	□
	My mum stopped living with me.	
	My dad stopped living with me	
	I went to live with someone else.	
	Always Usually Sometimes where you were going?	mes Never
2.6	During the last year, did you do any of the following things?  (tick ONE box on EVERY line)  No, never Yes, once or	Yes, lots
	a few times	of times
	Stay out overnight without your parents knowing where you were?	
	Run away from home for more than one night?	

2.7	How often do your parents do each of these things? (tick ONE box on EVERY line)
	Always Usually Sometimes Never
	Blame you if things go wrong?
	Praise you if you've done well?
	Not listen to you when you want to talk?
	Support you if things go wrong?
	Shout at you?
	Trust you or give you responsibility?
	Make you feel bad about yourself?
	Show affection to you?
2.8	When you do something wrong, how often do your parents treat you fairly? (tick ONE box only)
	Always Usually Sometimes Never
2.9	How often do you argue with your parents? (tick ONE box only)
	Most days  At least once a week  Less than once a week  Or never
0.40	Do your mounts over a mount with cook other?
2.10	<b>Do your parents ever argue with each other?</b> (if this doesn't apply to you, just tick no (tick YES or NO)
	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 2.11
	i. How often do your parents argue?  (tick ONE box only)
	Most days  At least once a week  Less than once a week  Hardly ever
	ii. How often do you get upset when your parents argue?  (tick ONE box only)
	Always Usually Sometimes Never

2.11	How often do you? (tick ONE	box on EVERY I	ine)			
			Often	Sometimes	Hardly ever or never	
talk	to your parents about private or pers	onal things?				
ask	your parents for advice about things?					
talk	to your parents about problems with	your friends?				
talk	to your parents about problems at scl	hool?				
trust	your parents with things that you tel	1 them?				
2.12	Imagine you did the following How <u>disappointed in you wou</u>					
		Very disappointed	Fairly disappoin		ery Not at all inted disappoint	
	If you were excluded from school .	<u> </u>			]	
	If you got charged by the police				]	
	If you came home drunk				]	
	If you stole money from home			E	]	
2.13	How bothered would you be if these things? (tick ONE box on E		found o	ut that you l	had done	
		Very bothered	Fairly l bother		•	
	If you were excluded from school .					
	If you got charged by the police					
	If you came home drunk					
	If you stole money from home					

## 3. YOUR HEALTH

The first questions in this section are about food and dieting.

3.1	How many tin		on a diet <u>to try and los</u>	e weight?
	Never	1 or 2 times	3 or 4 times	5 times or more
3.2	After eating, (	do you ever make yo	ourself sick because y	ou feel too full?
		Yes	☐ No	
3.3	Do you ever v	vorry that you have	lost control over how	much you eat?
		Yes	No No	
3.4		ently lost more that bout 3 months)? (tic	n a stone in weight ov k YES or NO)	ver a short period
		Yes	No No	
3.5	Do you think thin? (tick YES		en when other people	e say you are too
		Yes	No No	
3.6	Would you sa	y that food domina	tes your life? (tick YES o	r NO)
		Yes	No	

Now for questions on other health problems that teenagers might have.

3.7	How often have you felt like this de (tick ONE box on EVERY line)	uring th	ne last montl	<u>1</u> ?	
	(HOR OTTE BOX OTTEVERT IIIIO)	Most Days		Less than once a week	Never
	I've felt too tired to do things				
	I've had trouble going to sleep or staying asleep				
	I've felt unhappy, sad or depressed				
	I've felt hopeless about the future				
	I've felt nervous or tense				
	I've worried too much about things				
3.8	Have you ever hurt yourself on pu	rpose?	(tick NO or YES	3)	
	No Yes (please sa	y how)			
	Here are some questions abo	out smo	oking and dr	inking.	
3.9	Did you smoke a cigarette during t	he last	<b>year</b> ? (tick YE	ES or NO)	
	Yes – answer questions in box		No - §	go to question	3.10
	i. How often do you smoke now	? (tick O	NE box only)		
	Every day	[	At least or	nce a month	
	At least once a week	[	Hardly ev	er or never	
	ii. How bothered are your parent	s abou	t you smokir	ng? (tick ONE t	oox only)
	Bothered Bothered a bit		Not bothered	l l	y don't now

3.10	During the last year, did you drink an  Yes – answer questions in box	No – go to question 3.11
	i. How often do you drink alcohol	now? (tick ONE box only)
	At least once a week	Only on special occasions
	At least once a month	Hardly ever or never
	ii. How often do you drink alcohol y	without your parents knowing?
	Always Usually	Sometimes Never
	iii. Where do you drink alcohol? (tick	as many boxes as you need to)
	At home At friends how	In discos or night-clubs
	In pubs At parties	Outside in public places
	Finally, here are some question that doesn't include drugs given to y	
3.11	<u>During the last year</u> , how many of yo (tick ONE box only)	ur friends took drugs?
	None One or Some	Most or all I'm not sure
3.12	Have you ever asked for advice about or places? (tick YES or NO on EVERY line)	Yes No
	A member of your family	
	A teacher	
	The National Drug Helpline	
	Childline	
	Somewhere else*	
	*(please say where)	

During the las	st vear. did vo	u take or tr	v anv illegal	drugs (that inc	luc
	r glue)? (tick YE		, and megan	90 (	
Yes − ans	wer questions in	n box	No -	go to section 4	
i. How ofter	n have you trie	ed these dru	ıgs <u>during the</u>	last year?	
(tick ONE bo	ox on each line)	never	once 2	or 3 times 4 tim	nes
	arijuana, blow)				
Glue or gas (tippex, lighter	fuel, aerosols)				
Ecstasy (E, ekl	kys)				
Semeron (Sem	as)				-
	e, crack)				
Speed(whizz, sulph, a	amphetamines)				
Heroin (smack	s, skag, H)				
LSD (acid, trip	s)				_
Magic mushro	ooms (mushies)				
Downers					_
	ellies, valium, eg				
Poppers (amyl	nitrite)				
Something else	e*				
*If something 6	else, please say v	vhat			
				the last mont	

#### 4. THINGS YOU MIGHT HAVE DONE

This section is about things you might have done during the last year – from the start of S2 to the end of the last summer holidays.

	Yes – answer questions in	box No – go to question 4.2
	How many times did you tick ONE box only)	u do this during the last year?
	Once Twice	3 times 4 times 5 times
	Between 6 and 10 times	More than 10 times
ii. I	Did you get into trouble	for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to
	Yes, from the police	Yes, from an inspector or another adult
	ng the last year, were y	you noisy or cheeky in a public place s ot into trouble? (DON'T include things you did at
i. I	ng the last year, were y le complained or you go Yes – answer questions in	you noisy or cheeky in a public place s ot into trouble? (DON'T include things you did at
i. I	ng the last year, were yele complained or you go Yes – answer questions in	you noisy or cheeky in a public place sot into trouble? (DON'T include things you did at box No – go to question 4.3
i. I	Yes – answer questions in How many times did you tick ONE box only)	you noisy or cheeky in a public place sot into trouble? (DON'T include things you did at box  No – go to question 4.3  u do this during the last year?  3 times 4 times 5 times
i. I	Yes – answer questions in tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  Between 6 and 10 times	you noisy or cheeky in a public place sot into trouble? (DON'T include things you did at box  No – go to question 4.3  u do this during the last year?  3 times 4 times 5 times  More than 10 times
i. I	Yes – answer questions in tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  Between 6 and 10 times	you noisy or cheeky in a public place so to into trouble? (DON'T include things you did at box  No – go to question 4.3  u do this during the last year?  3 times 4 times 5 times

	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 4.4
i.	How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)
	Once Twice 3 times 4 times 5 times
	Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
i.	Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes, from the police Yes, from a security guard or another adult
	Yes, from my parents No
ii.	The last time you did this, what did you take from the shop or store?
	I took
	torbike?
not	torbike?
not	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 4.5  How many times did you do this during the last year?
not	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.5  How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)
i.	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.5  How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times
i.	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.5  How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times  Between 6 and 10 times  More than 10 times
i.	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.5  How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once Twice 3 times 4 times 5 times  Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
i.	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.5  How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times  Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)  Yes, from the police  Yes, from another adult

<u>Dui</u>	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 4.6
<b>↓</b> i.	How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)
	Once Twice 3 times 4 times 5 times
	Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
ii.	Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to
	Yes, from the police Yes, from a teacher or another adult
	Yes, from my parents No
oro V	ring the last year, did you carry a knife or other weapon with you tection or in case it was needed in a fight?  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.7
i.	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 4.7  How many times did you do this during the last year?
<b>\</b>	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.7  How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)
<b>\</b>	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 4.7  How many times did you do this during the last year?
<b>\</b>	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.7  How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times  Between 6 and 10 times  More than 10 times
i.	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.7  How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times  Between 6 and 10 times  More than 10 times
i.	Tection or in case it was needed in a fight?  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.7  How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times  Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to
i.	How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times  Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to  Yes, from the police  Yes, from my parents  No  The last time you did this, what kind of weapon did you carry?
i.	How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times  Between 6 and 10 times  More than 10 times  Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to  Yes, from the police  Yes, from my parents  No
i.	Tection or in case it was needed in a fight?  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.7  How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times  More than 10 times  Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to  Yes, from the police  Yes, from my parents  No  The last time you did this, what kind of weapon did you carry? (tick ONE box only)

<b>\</b>	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 4.8
i.	How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)
	Once Twice 3 times 4 times 5 time
	Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
ii.	Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need
	Yes, from the police Yes, from another adult
	Yes, from my parents No
	ney or something else from somebody?
	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 4.9  How many times did you do this during the last year?
noi	No – go to question 4.9
noi	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.9  How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)
i.	How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)  Twice 3 times 4.9
i.	How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)    Once
i.	How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times  Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need.)
i.	How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times  Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need  Yes, from the police  Yes, from another adult

L

	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 4.10
i.	How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)
	Once Twice 3 times 4 times 5 time
	Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
ii.	Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need
	Yes, from the police Yes, from another adult
	Yes, from my parents No
	and steal something?
	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 4.1  How many times did you do this during the last year?
ry •	and steal something?  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.1  How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)
ry •	And steal something?  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.12  How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times
ry •	and steal something?  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.1  How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)
i.	And steal something?  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.12  How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times
i.	And steal something?  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.1  How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 time  Between 6 and 10 times  More than 10 times
i.	And steal something?  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.1.  How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 time  Between 6 and 10 times  More than 10 times  Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need
i.	And steal something?  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.1.  How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 time  More than 10 times  Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need  Yes, from the police  Yes, from another adult

<del> </del>	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 4.12
i.	How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)
	Once Twice 3 times 4 times 5 times
	Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
ii.	Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to
	Yes, from the police Yes, from another adult
	Yes, from my parents No
	ething out of it?
om •	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 4.13
	ething out of it?
om •	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.13  How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)
om •	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.13  How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)
om ↓ i.	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.13  How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times  Between 6 and 10 times  More than 10 times
om ↓ i.	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.13  How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times  Between 6 and 10 times  More than 10 times
om ↓ i.	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.13  How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times  Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need
i.	How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)  Once Twice 3 times 4 times 5 times  Between 6 and 10 times  More than 10 times  Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need  Yes, from the police  Yes, from another adult

	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 4.14
i.	How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)
	Once Twice 3 times 4 times 5 times
	Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
ii.	Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to
	Yes, from the police Yes, from another adult
	Yes, from my parents No
<u>Dui</u> ↓	ring the last year, did you hurt or injure any animals or birds on purp $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$
<u>Dui</u> ↓ ↓ i.	Yes – answer questions in box $No$ – go to question 4.15 How many times did you do this during the last year?
\ \ \ *	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 4.15
\ \ \ *	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.15  How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)
\ \ \ *	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.15  How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times  Between 6 and 10 times  More than 10 times
i.	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.15  How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times  Between 6 and 10 times  More than 10 times
i.	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.15  How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times  Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to
i.	How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)  Once Twice 3 times 4 times 5 times  Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to Yes, from the police  Yes, from the police  Yes, from the SSPCA or another adult

Yes – answer questions in box	No – go to question 4
i. How many times did you do (tick ONE box only)	this during the last year?
Once Twice	$\square$ 3 times $\square$ 4 times $\square$ 5 times
Between 6 and 10 times	More than 10 times
ii. Did you get into trouble for d	loing this? (tick as many boxes as you n
Yes, from the police	Yes, from another adult
Yes, from my parents	No No
iii. The last time you did this, ho (tick as many boxes as you need to)	ow badly did you hurt the other pe
No injuries	Bruises or black eye
Scratches or cuts	Broken bones
Something else (please say w	vhat)
	brothers or sisters) (tick ONE box on EVE  Most At least Less than
· -	Most At least Less than days once a week
Ignore them on purpose or leave them out of things	Most At least Less than days once a week
someone you know? (DON'T include Ignore them on purpose or leave	days once a week once a week
Ignore them on purpose or leave hem out of things	Most At least Less than days once a week

	ing the last year, did you hit or pick on someone because of their e or skin colour?
	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 4.18
i.	How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)
	Once Twice 3 times 4 times 5 times
	Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
ii.	Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes, from the police Yes, from another adult
	Yes, from my parents No
Dur	ing the last year, did you sell an illegal drug to someone?
Dur ↓	ing the last year, did you sell an illegal drug to someone?  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.19
Dur ▼ i.	
\ \ \ *	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 4.19  How many times did you do this during the last year?
<b> ↓</b>	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.19  How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)
<b> ↓</b>	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 4.19  How many times did you do this during the last year?  (tick ONE box only)  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times  5 times
i.	How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)  Once Twice 3 times 4 times 5 times  Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)  Yes, from the police  Yes, from another adult
i.	Yes – answer questions in box       No – go to question 4.19         How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)         □ Once       Twice       3 times       4 times       5 times         □ Between 6 and 10 times       More than 10 times         Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)

<u>Dur</u>	ing the last year, did you skip or skive school?
	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to section 5
i.	How many times did you do this during the last year? (tick ONE box only)
	Once Twice 3 times 4 times 5 times
	Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
ii.	Did you get into trouble for doing this? (tick as many boxes as you need to)
	Yes, from the police Yes, from a teacher or another adult
	Yes, from my parents No
iii.	How do your parents feel most about you skiving school? (tick ONE box only)
	Worried Angry Not bothered They don't know
	Something else

#### 5. WHERE YOU LIVE

This section is about your neighbourhood – that means the area where you live.

5.1	1 1	etween one nd three years	More	than years	All my life
5.2	1 1 -	ere is for you  uite a  to do	to do in you Not very much to do	Ir neighbourhoo Nothing at all to do	Not sure
5.3	Think about your adult nei (tick ONE box on EVERY line) do you talk to at least once ado you know by name	month	None	One or some	Most or all
5.4	How many of the adults ar are friendly? (tick ONE box on Adults are friendly	nd young peop EVERY line)	None	in your neighbo	Most or all

5.5	If <u>young people</u> were hanging arc how likely is it that these things wo					
		Very likely	Fairly likely	Not sure	Not very likely	Not at all likely
	An adult would try to move them on					
	Someone would call the police				□	
5.6	If <u>young people</u> were writing or s neighbourhood, how likely is it tha (tick ONE box on EVERY line)					your
		Very likely	Fairly likely	Not sure	Not very likely	Not at all likely
	An adult would try to move them on					
	Someone would call the police					
5.7	If <u>young people</u> were shouting neighbourhood, how likely is it that (tick ONE box on EVERY line)					your
		Very likely	Fairly likely	Not sure	Not very likely	Not at all likely
	An adult would try to move them on					
	Someone would call the police					
5.8	If <u>young people</u> were fighting in th likely is it that these things would I					how
		Very likely	Fairly likely	Not sure	Not very likely	Not at all likely
	An adult would try to move them on					

5.9	How often do you see police offic (tick ONE box only)	ers on pa	itrol in y	our neig	hbourho	od?
	Most days  At least once a week	Less	than a week		dly ever never	Not sure
5.10	How much do you agree or disagn (tick ONE box on EVERY line)	ree with t	hese sta	atements	?	
		Agree a lot	Agree a bit	Not sure	Disagree a bit	Disagree a lot
	I would rather live in another area than my own neighbourhood					□
	My neighbourhood has more crime than most other areas					
	My neighbourhood has a good reputation					
5.11	How safe do you feel when neighbourhood? (tick ONE box on EVE		out o	n your	<u>own</u> in	your
		Very safe	Fairly safe	Not very safe	Not at all safe	Don't go out on my own
	Out on my own during the day					
	Out on my own after dark					
5.12	How safe do you feel when you neighbourhood? (tick ONE box on EV		ut with	your fri	<u>ends</u> in	your
		Very safe	Fairly safe	Not very safe		Don't go out with friends
	Out with friends during the day					
	Out with friends after dark					□

5.13	How much of a problem do neighbourhood? (tick ONE box on E	•	k these th	nings are	in your
		Not a problem	A bit of a problem	A big problem	I'm not sure
	People who are drunk in the street				
	People selling drugs				
	Gangs of young people				
	Noisy neighbours				
	Neighbours fighting in the street				
	Rubbish in the street				
	Broken windows in shops or houses				
5.14	Are there places in your neight reasons? (tick YES or NO on EVERY		hat you do	n't go to f	or these
	TEASONS! (IICK TES OF NO ON EVERY	iirie)		Yes	No
	Because the police would complain or	r tell us to mo	ove on		
	Because other adults would complain	or tell us to	move on		
	Because other young people hang aro	und there			
	Because older teenagers hang around	there			
	Because of something else (please say	what below	)		
					<del></del>

5.15	How much of a problem do neighbourhood? (tick ONE box on E	•	nk these th	nings are	in your
		Not a problem	A bit of a problem	A big problem	I'm not sure
	Stray dogs				
	Boarded up or burnt out houses				
	Not enough street lights				
	Graffiti on walls or buildings				
	Vandalized buildings, bus shelters				
	Drug needles (syringes) lying around				
	Vandalized or burnt out cars				



#### . YOUR RIENDS

This section is about who your friends are and what they are like.

6.1	How many friends do you have altogether (include girlfriends and boyfriends)? (tick ONE box only)
	None
	One or two
	Between 3 and 5
	Between 6 and 10
	More than 10
	If you ticked 'None' for question 6.1, go to section 7 now.  If you ticked any other boxes for question 6.1, go on to question 6.2
6.2	Thinking about the friends you spend most time with, how often do you? (tick ONE box on EVERY line)
	Often Sometimes Hardly ever
	talk to friends about private or personal things?
	ask friends for advice about things?
	borrow money or other things from friends?
	talk to friends about problems at home?
	talk to friends about problems with other friends?
	trust friends with things that you tell them?

(tic	,	A 1 .	A 1 **	NT .
		A lot	A bit	Not a
Pr	essured to try or take drugs?			L
Pr	essured to act tough or hard?			
Pr	essured to have sex?			
Pr	essured to look or dress older than you are?			Е
Pr	essured to cause trouble or get into fights?			
Pr	essured to go to pubs or nightclubs?			E
	None of them One or some		Most or	
	None of them One or some	of them	Most or a	all of the
<u>Di</u>		of them	Most or a	all of the
	None of them  One or some	of them  riend or be	Most or a	all of the
	None of them  One or some	of them  riend or be	Most or a	all of the
	None of them  One or some  One or some	of them  riend or be No - G  last year?  Three	Most or a confidence of the question of the four four four for the four four four four four four four four	all of the
i.	None of them  One or some  Iring the last year, did you have a girlf  Yes – Answer questions in box  How many have you had during the (tick ONE box only)  One  Two  How old is your current girlfriend or now, think about the last one) (tick ONE box o	of them  riend or be No - G  last year?  Three  boyfriend nly) the same	Most or a position of the following of the following forms of the following following for the following following for the following following for the following follow	all of ther k YES or N 6.6
i.	None of them  One or some  Iring the last year, did you have a girlf  Yes – Answer questions in box  How many have you had during the (tick ONE box only)  One  Two  How old is your current girlfriend or now, think about the last one) (tick ONE box only)  A year or more  About	riend or be No - G  last year?  Three  boyfriend nly) the same me	Most or a confidence of the question of the qu	k YES or N  6.6  or more have one just ar or more rethan me

These questions are about things <u>your friends</u> might have done <u>in the last year</u>. (Since the start of S2 to the end of the last summer holidays)

6.6	How many of your <u>friends</u> smoked cigarettes of (tick ONE box only)	during the	last year	?
	None One or some Most	t or all	I'm no	ot sure
6.7	How many of your <u>friends</u> drank alcohol <u>durin</u> (tick one box only)	g the last	year?	
	None One or some Most	t or all	I'm no	t sure
6.8	During the last year, did any of your friends do people's property? (tick ONE box on EVERY line)		-	
	A friend wrote things or sprayed paint on someone's property	Yes	No	I'm not sure
	A friend damaged someone's property on purpose			
	A friend set fire or tried to set fire to something on purpose	□		
6.9	<u>During the last year</u> , did <u>any of your friends</u> do other people? (tick ONE box on EVERY line)			
		Yes	No	I'm not sure
	A friend was <u>noisy or cheeky</u> in a public place so that people complained or they got into trouble			
	A friend hit, kicked or punched someone on purpose (had a fight with someone)			
	A friend used <u>force</u> , <u>threats or a weapon</u> to get money or something else from someone			
	A friend hit or picked on someone because of their race or skin colour			

6.10	During the last year, did any of your friends take belong to them in any of these ways? (tick ONE box o			didn't
		Yes	No	I'm not sure
	A friend stole something from a shop or store			
	A friend stole money or something else from school			
	A friend stole money or something else from their home			
	A friend broke into a <u>house or building</u> to steal something			
	A friend broke into a <u>car or van</u> to steal something			
6.11	And during the last year, did any of your friends de (tick ONE box on EVERY line)	o any of th Yes	n <b>ese th</b> No	ings?  I'm not sure
	A friend skipped or skived school			
	A friend travelled on a bus or train without paying enough money or using someone else's pass			
	A friend rode in a stolen car, van or motorbike			
	A friend carried a knife or other weapon for protection or in case it was needed in a fight			
	A friend hurt or injured an animal or bird on purpose			
	A friend sold an illegal drug to someone			



# . HANGING AROUND

This section is about hanging around in the evening or at weekends.

7.1	How often do you hang aroun (tick ONE box on EVERY line)	nd these are	eas in the eve	ening or at w	eekends?
		Most evenings	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Hardly ever or never
	I hang around the area where I live				
	I hang around other areas (away from where I live)				
7.2	Do you usually hang around of (tick ONE box only)	on your ow	n or with othe	er people?	
	I usually hang around with other	her people – l	Now go to ques	stion 7.3	
	I usually hang around on my	own – <b>Now</b> g	go to section 8		
	I never hang around – <b>Now g</b>	go to section	8		
7.3	How many people do you usu	ıally hang a	around with?	(tick ONE box o	nly)
	One or two Between	a 3 and 5	Between 6 a	and 10 N	More than 10
7.4	How many of the people you your friends? (tick ONE box only)		ng around wi	th would you	ı say are
	All of them Most of	them	Some of them	Non	e of them
7.5	How old are the people you us (tick ONE box on EVERY line)	sually hang	around with	?	
	(**************************************		None On	e or some	Most or all
	A year or more younger than me		<u> </u>		
	About the same age as me				
	A year or more older than me				

7.6	How many of the people ye (tick ONE box only)	ou usually har	ng around wi	th are girls or	boys?
	All or mostly boys	Half boys an	d half girls	All or most	ly girls
7.7	How often do you hang arc	ound with the	same people	? (tick ONE box o	only)
	Always Usua	ally	Sometimes		
7.8	How often do you see you hanging around? (tick ONE b			gs when you a	are
		Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
	Young people shouting and swea				
	Young people drinking alcohol				
	Young people taking drugs				
	Young people causing trouble				
7.9	And how often do you do to tick ONE box on EVERY line)	these things w	when you are Usually	hanging aroui	n <b>d?</b> Never
	I shout and swear				
	I shout and swear  I drink alcohol				
	I drink alcohol				
	I drink alcohol  I take drugs				
7.10	I drink alcohol  I take drugs  I cause trouble	ound, how of	ten do the o	thers go along	g with
7.10	I drink alcohol  I take drugs  I cause trouble  When you are hanging ar	ound, how of	ten do the of	thers go along	
7.10 7.11	I drink alcohol  I take drugs  I cause trouble  When you are hanging ar what you want to do? (tick	ound, how of ONE box only)	Sometimes  ow often do	Neve	r



# . THINGS THAT HA EN

This section asks about things that might have happened to you during the last year (from the start of S2 to the end of the last summer holidays).

		Most days	At least once a week	Less than once a week	Nev
Bullied by somebody ig purpose or leaving me					[
Bullied by somebody sa things, slagging me or o					Г
Bullied by somebody the	•				
Bullied by somebody hipunching or throwing s					
(DON'T include brothers,	sisters or times you w		bullied)	,	
During the last year (DON'T include brothers, something the last year (DON'T include brothers).	sisters or times you w		bullied)	to question 8	
(DON'T include brothers, s  Yes – answer qu	es did this happe	vere being	bullied)  No – go	to question 8	3.3
Yes – answer qu  i. How many time	es did this happe	vere being	bullied)  No – go	to question 8	3.3 <u>1</u> ?
Yes – answer qu  i. How many time (tick ONE box only)	es did this happe	en to you	No – go  in your nei  3 time	to question 8	3.3 <u>1</u> ?
i. How many time (tick ONE box only)	es did this happe Once Between 6 and	en to you Twice	No – go  I in your nei  3 time  More to	ghbourhood s 4 tirthan 10 times	3.3 <u>1</u> ?
i. How many time (tick ONE box only)  Never  5 times  ii. How many times	es did this happe Once Between 6 and	en to you Twice	No – go  I in your nei  3 time  More to	ghbourhood s 4 tir than 10 times aces?	3.3 <u>1</u> ? mes

$\overline{\downarrow}$	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 8.4
i.	How many times did this happen to you in your neighbourhood? (tick ONE box only)
	Never Once Twice 3 times 4 time
	5 times Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
ii.	How many times did this happen to you <u>in other places</u> ? (tick ONE box only)
	Never Once Twice 3 times 4 time
	5 times Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
	ing the last year, did anyone hurt you or try to hurt you with a we N'T include brothers or sisters) (tick YES or NO)  Ves — answer questions in boy
DO	N'T include brothers or sisters) (tick YES or NO)
	N'T include brothers or sisters) (tick YES or NO)  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 8.5  How many times did this happen to you in your neighbourhood?
DO V	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 8.5  How many times did this happen to you in your neighbourhood?  (tick ONE box only)
DO	Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 8.5  How many times did this happen to you in your neighbourhood?  (tick ONE box only)  Never  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times

<b>\</b>	Yes – answer questions in box No – go to question 8.6
i.	How many times did this happen to you in your neighbourhood? (tick ONE box only)
	Never Once Twice 3 times 4 time
	5 times Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
ii.	How many times did this happen to you in other places? (tick ONE box only)
	Never Once Twice 3 times 4 time
	5 times Between 6 and 10 times More than 10 times
	ring the last year, did anyone use threats or force to steal or try to
	ring the last year, did anyone use threats or force to steal or try to eal something from you? (tick YES or NO)
	ring the last year, did anyone use threats or force to steal or try to eal something from you? (tick YES or NO)
	ring the last year, did anyone use threats or force to steal or try to eal something from you? (tick YES or NO)  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 8.7  How many times did this happen to you in your neighbourhood?
ste:	ring the last year, did anyone use threats or force to steal or try to eal something from you? (tick YES or NO)  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 8.7  How many times did this happen to you in your neighbourhood? (tick ONE box only)
te:	ring the last year, did anyone use threats or force to steal or try to eal something from you? (tick YES or NO)  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 8.7  How many times did this happen to you in your neighbourhood? (tick ONE box only)
i.	ring the last year, did anyone use threats or force to steal or try to eal something from you? (tick YES or NO)  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 8.7  How many times did this happen to you in your neighbourhood? (tick ONE box only)  Never  Once  Twice  3 times  4 times
i.	ring the last year, did anyone use threats or force to steal or try to eal something from you? (tick YES or NO)  Yes – answer questions in box  No – go to question 8.7  How many times did this happen to you in your neighbourhood? (tick ONE box only)  Never  Once  Twice  3 times  4 time  5 times  Between 6 and 10 times  More than 10 times  How many times did this happen to you in other places?

L

8.7		ing the last yea		e pick on	you bec	ause of	your <u>rac</u>	e or skin
		Yes – answer	•	oox		] No – <b>go</b>	to questio	on 8.8
	i.	How many tir		happen to	o you <u>in v</u>	your nei	<u>ighbourh</u>	ood?
		Never	Once	$\square_{Tw}$	vice [	$\int 3  \text{time}$	es 🗌	4 times
		5 times	Betwee	n 6 and 10	times	More	than 10 tir	nes
	ii.	How many tir (tick ONE box on		happen to	o you <u>in (</u>	other pl	aces?	
		Never	Once	Tw	vice [	3 time	es 🗌	4 times
		5 times	Betwee	n 6 and 10	times	More	than 10 tir	nes
8.8		w much do you ONE box on EVER		sagree w	ith these	stateme	ents abou	ıt you?
	,		ŕ	Agree a lot	Agree a bit	Not sure	Disagree a bit	Disagree a lot
	Lots of	people try to pusl	n me around					
	_	eople are against			□			
		ends often say or omy back						
		be more success make things hard t				П		
		that people have ne on purpose						
		eople would like access I have						



# . MORE ABOUT YOU

The next questions are about your contact with the police during the last year.

9.1 <u>During the last year</u> , did you have contact with the police for reasons? (tick YES or NO on EVERY line)	any of the	se
	Yes	No
A police officer came to school to give a talk		
A police officer came to my youth club or group to give a talk		
Police asked me questions about a <u>crime that happened to me</u>		
Police asked me questions about a <u>crime that I saw happening</u>		
I was told off or told to move on by a police officer	. 🔲	
I was stopped by the police and <u>asked to empty my pockets or bag</u>		
I was stopped by the police and <u>asked questions about something I had done</u>		
9.2 And during the last year, did you have contact with the police these reasons? (tick YES or NO on EVERY line)	e for any of	f
	Yes	No
I was picked up by the police and taken home to my parents		
I was picked up by the police and taken to a police station		
I was given a <u>formal warning</u> at a police station in front of my parents		
I was <u>charged</u> by the police <u>for committing a crime</u>	. 🔲	
I had contact with the police for <u>another reason</u> (please say what below)		. 🔲

9.3	During the las (tick ONE box only	<u>t year,</u> how man ′)	y times dic	l you get	in troub	le with the	e police?
	Never	Once	Twice		3 times	s 4	times
	5 times	Between 6 a	and 10 times		More t	han 10 time	S
9.4	And how many year? (tick ONE	y of your friends box only)	got in tro	uble with	the poli	ce during	the last
	None	One or	some	Most o	r all	I'm no	t sure
	Th	is question is al	oout your a	ttitude to	o life.		
9.5	How much do	you agree or dis	sagree with	these s	tatemen	ts?	
	(	- · - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Agree a lot	Agree a bit	Not sure	Disagree a bit	Disagree a lot
	I like to test myself e then by doing someth	•					
	Sometimes I will tak just for the fun of it						
	I sometimes find it exthat might get me int						
	Excitement and adve important to me than						



# 1. YOU S NINDIVIDU L

The questions in this section are mostly about style and image.

10.1	How pressured do you feel by the med the following things? (tick ONE box on EVI		n, magazine	s, etc) to do
		A lot	A bit	Not at all
	Pressured to <u>look or dress</u> a certain way			
	Pressured to behave in a certain way			
	Pressured to be interested in certain things			П.
10.2	How pressured do you feel by your pa	<u>rents</u> to do	the followir	ng things?
	(tick ONE box on EVERY line)	A lot	A bit	Not at all
	Pressured to <u>look or dress</u> a certain way			
	Pressured to behave in a certain way			
	Pressured to <u>be interested</u> in certain things			
10.3	How pressured do you feel by peop things? (tick ONE box on EVERY line)	ole your ag	qe to do th	e following
		A lot	A bit	Not at all
	Pressured to <u>look or dress</u> a certain way			<u>.</u>
	Pressured to behave in a certain way			
	Pressured to be interested in certain things			

10.4	Do you think of yourself as a troublemaker? (tick ONE box only)				
	Yes	No No	I'm not sure		
10.5	Do you think other people set (tick as many boxes as you need to)	e you as a troubler	naker?		
	No				
	Yes, my friends do				
	Yes, other people my age do				
	Yes, my parents do				
	Yes, my teachers do				
	Yes, other adults do				
10.6	How important is it to you to your clothes? (tick ONE box only)		ames, labels or logos on		
	Very Fairly importan	Not very important	Not at all I'm not sure		
10.7	How important is it to you to (tick ONE box only)	wear the right style	e of shoes or trainers?		
	Very Fairly importan	Not very important	Not at all I'm not important sure		
10.8	What would your friends do style from theirs? (tick as many because of the style from theirs)		nes that were a different		
	They would tease me				
	They wouldn't want to be fri	ends with me any mor	re		
	They would think I was my	own person			
	They would think I was inter	esting			
	They wouldn't be bothered	C			

10.9	How likely is it that other young people wear the right clothes? (tick ONE box only)	would pick on you if you didn't
	Very Fairly Not very likely	• 1 1
10.10	Are any parts of your body pierced or per Yes – answer question in box	rmanently tattooed? (tick YES or NO  No -go to question 10.11
	i. What do you have pierced or tattooed  One or both of my ears pierced	d? (tick as many boxes as you need to)  My arm or shoulder tattooed
	My nose pierced Somewhere else on my body pierced	My ankle or chest tattooed  Somewhere else tattooed
10.11	Which of these things do you have in you (tick as many boxes as you need to)	ur bedroom?
	A CD player or Hi-Fi system  A video game system (Playstation, etc)	A computer
	A TV	Internet access
10.12	Do you have your own mobile phone? (tick	k YES or NO)
	Yes	☐ No
	Thank you very much for completing	g this questionnaire.
	Please tell a researcher you hav	ve finished now.

## Edinburgh Study of Young People S2 Child Behaviour Questionnaire for Teachers

	NAME:			
I have	e known this child formonths (exclud	ling the summ	er break).	
ID (of	ffice use):			
		Not True	Somewhat True	Certainly True
Cons	iderate of other people's feelings			
Restl	ess, overactive, cannot stay still for long			
Gene	erally obedient, usually does what adults request.			
Rathe	er solitary, tends to play alone			
Often	has temper tantrums or hot tempers			
Helpf	ful if someone is hurt, upset or feeling ill			
Often	n unhappy, down-hearted or tearful			
Has a	at least one good friend			
Many	r fears, easily scared			
Sees	tasks through to the end, good attention span			
	all, do you think that he/she has difficulties on on ions, concentration, behaviour or being able to g			
	Minor difficulties [	Definite difficul	Ities Severe	difficulties
No	Yes -			

Thank you very much for your help

#### SOCIAL WORK AND CHILDREN'S HEARINGS MONITORING FORMS: AN EXPLANATORY NOTE

#### **General points**

Sweeps 1 and 2 data from both the children's hearing and social work files were collected using the same form, but separated into sections covering two distinct time periods. Sweep 1 data related to referrals or events occurring from birth of the cohort member to the end of August 1998. The purpose of this was to collect life course information on the children up to the point at which fieldwork in Edinburgh schools commenced. Sweep 2 data was collected for referrals and events occurring from the beginning of September 1998 to the end of August 1999, which ties in with the 'recall period' used in the second sweep questionnaire. Monitoring forms for sweeps 3 and 4 were discrete forms which use the same reference periods for subsequent years. Data which may have been used to identify specific individuals has been removed from the data sets, including date of birth, children's hearing area, social work centre and district, and reference numbers.

#### **Social Work Monitoring Form**

The social work monitoring form was developed to explore the extent and the nature of children's contact with the social work department. At each sweep, the form is split into different sections, each of which collects information on a different aspect of social work contact. The first section of each monitoring form collects information on the number, source and reasons for referral to the social work department. Subsequent sections collect detailed information on the nature of social work contact and intervention, including allocation history, history of being looked after and formal registration on the Child Protection Register. Data are also collected about the child's offending history and their involvement with other voluntary and statutory agencies. Finally, any additional information about issues that have been raised relating to the child and their wider family is recorded.

#### **Children's Hearing System Monitoring Form**

As with the social work form, the main purpose of this monitoring form is to identify both the extent and the nature of children's contact with the children's hearing system. The remit of children's contact with the children's hearing system is somewhat simpler than the social work department, and the reasons for conducting hearings fall into a number of distinct 'grounds'. Therefore, the form is shorter and contains fewer sections for collecting information about children's hearing contact. As above, the first section of the monitoring form collects information on the number, source and reasons for referral to the children's reporter. At sweep one, information on the number of referrals was split between those made prior to any hearing being held, and those subsequent to the first hearing (if any). Like social work referrals, referrals to the reporter may have been made by various people. The reasons for referral, however, are recorded as specific grounds (see below).

The monitoring form collects detailed information on the actual hearing process itself, including number of hearings held, reasons for holding a hearing and the substantive decisions taken at hearings, such as whether or not a supervision requirement was issued. Data on substantive decisions about placing the child in care or issuing Place of Safety Warrants (POSW) for the child's safety are also recorded. Valuable information was collected about their offending behaviour, including numbers of police reports submitted and details of co-offenders. In addition, any other information within the records on general issues to do with the child, their family and their education is collected.

#### Glossary of acronyms

EDT

Sch.1

CHS Children's hearing system

CPO Child Protection Order

**CSU** Close Support Unit (care institution for young people – usually used for younger or more vulnerable children than YPC)

Emergency Duty Team (social work team dealing with emergency referrals)

**EWO Educational Welfare Officer** 

GP General Practitioner

HV Health Visitor

ID no Child's unique identification number

JLO Juvenile Liaison Officer (police officer dealing with young people)

LA Local authority

POSW -Place of Safety Warrant (issued by children's hearings if child is considered to be at risk of harm from themselves or others, or at risk of harming others)

PRO Parental Responsibilities Order (order granted by a court placing parental responsibilities for a child with the local authority)

Schedule 1 offence (some form of abuse or neglect)

SWD Social Work Department

SR Supervision Requirement (legal term for an order making a child subject to

compulsory measures of care by a children's hearing)

YPC Young Person's Centre (care institution for young people)

#### Summary of grounds of referral to a children's hearing in Scotland (see s52 1995 Children Scotland Act)

a Beyond control of relevant persons

b Exposed to moral danger

Lack of parental care c

d Victim of schedule 1 offences (child abuse)

e	_	Child is a member of a household of a victim of a schedule 1 offender
---	---	---

f - Child is a member of a household of a perpetrator of a schedule 1 offence

g - Child is a member of a household of a known sex offender

h - Failure of attend school regularly

i - Committed an offence

j - Misuse of drugs or alcohol

k - Misuse of volatile substances

Child is looked after by the local authority (parental responsibilities) and their behaviour is outwith their control

## CHILDREN'S HEARING SYSTEM MONITORING FORM – S1 & S2

ID No	):L			DoB	:/_	/		Dat	e of Da	ata Col	lection:	:/_	/
Area:		NE	Ε	NW	7	SE		sw		Ref no	o:		
1.	<u>Hea</u>	ring R	<u>eferral</u>	l Detai	ls (up t	o end	August	t 1998)					
Child	referre	ed prior	to end	Augus	st 1998	?		Yes			No >	Section	ı 6
Age a	t first 1	eferral	:	ye	ars		month	S					
Total	numbe	er of pro	e-hearii	ng refe	rrals by	age:							
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	numbe	er of po	st-hear	ing refe	errals b	y age:	(if app	ropriat	e)				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Family			s made	by: (re		ain ref	errer o		each re	eferral	)		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
School	/EWO	I	l	I	I	I	I				I		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Police/	/II O												
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CIVID /													
0	other ag	ency 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>GP, H</b> 0	V or oth	er medi 2	cal servi	ice 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Others		1	1	1	1	1	1	T	T	T	1	T	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Natur	e of gr	ounds o	of refer	ral to F	Reporte	r by ag	e: ( <i>a to</i>	<i>l</i> )	l	I	I	l	I
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

2. Hearings (up to end August 1998)							
Was a hearing actually held before end August 1998?: Yes No > Section 4							
Age at first hearing:months							
Grounds of first hearing:							
Number of hearings by age:							
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13						
3. Hearing Decisions (up to end August 1998)							
Placed on supervision prior to end August 1998?:	No > Section 4						
Age first placed on SR:yearsmonths							
Number of times put on new SR: 0 1 2 3	4 5 or more						
Number of months on supervision by age:							
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13						
Number of decisions made (including first placement on SR):							
SR (at home) SR (placement with family) SR (foster care) SR (YPC or CSU) SR (residential school) SR (residential school) SR (secure unit) POSW (risk to self or others) POSW (care and protection) Advice to sheriff (adoption, PRO) Other decision							
4. Offending History (up to end August 1998)							
Evidence of child offending? Yes No	> Section 5						
Age of first offence:							
Number of times: graffiti	shoplifting						
vandalism b	reach of the peace						
theft (from home)	assault						
theft (from school)	robbery						
theft of car/driving offences fire raising							
theft (attempted theft) from car or van housebreaking carrying offensive weapon fare dodging							
Other							
Other							

#### 5. Specific issues raised in reports (up to end August 1998) (tick all that apply) Child Home circumstances Aggression/violence Domestic violence Sexualised behaviour Relationship problems/breakdown Emotional problems Financial problems Social isolation Housing problems/harassment Custody/access arrangements anti-social behaviour Health/hygiene problems Drugs or alcohol Mental health problems Physical health problems Mental health problems Drugs Alcohol Offending (convictions only) Learning difficulties Other Other **School** Report(s) in the papers/file? Yes No Attendance – truancy Disruptive behaviour in class Aggressive behaviour in class Attendance – other Poor peer relationships Exclusion (formal or informal) Poor staff relationships Educational learning difficulties Other \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_ 6. **Contact with hearing system since September 1998** On supervision at beginning September 1998? Yes No Yes No > section 7 Referrals to reporter and/or hearings held since Sept 1998? Total number of referrals in last year: \_\_\_\_\_ Grounds of referral in last year (a to 1): Referrals made by in last year: (tick all that apply) SWD/other agency Family School/EWO GP, HV, other medical service Police/JLO Others Total number of hearings in last year: \_\_\_\_\_ (If not on SR at start Sept 98) SR made during last year? Yes No Decisions made during last year: (tick all that apply) SR (at home) SR (secure unit) POSW (risk to self or others) SR (placement with family) POSW (care and protection) SR (foster care) Advice to sheriff (adoption, PRO) SR (YPC or CSU) SR (residential school) Other decision

SR terminated

Evidence of offending during last year?	Yes No	
If yes, nature of offending during last year	: (tick all that apply)	
graffiti vandalism theft (from home) theft (from school) theft of car/driving offences theft (attempted theft) from car or van carrying offensive weapon Other	shoplifting breach of the peace assault robbery fire raising housebreaking fare dodging	
Specific issues raised in reports since September 1	998 (tick all that apply)	
Child  Aggression/violence Sexualised behaviour Emotional problems Social isolation anti-social behaviour Health/hygiene problems Mental health problems Drugs Alcohol  Other	Home circumstances  Domestic violence Relationship problems/breakdown Financial problems Housing problems/harassment Custody/access arrangements Drugs or alcohol Physical health problems Mental health problems Offending (convictions only) Learning difficulties Other	
Report(s) in the papers/file? Yes  Attendance – truancy  Attendance – other  Exclusion (formal or informal)  Educational learning difficulties  Other	Disruptive behaviour in class Aggressive behaviour in class Poor peer relationships Poor staff relationships Other	No
7. <u>Current Case Status at date of data college</u>	<u>ection</u>	
Active/open file	Active/pending referral	
Dormant file	Dormant referral	
Date file closed/ last referral/last contact:/	_/	
(If case dormant) Age file closed/Age at last referr	al:yearsmonths	

## CHILDREN'S HEARING SYSTEM MONITORING FORM

## SWEEP 3 - FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 1999 TO END OF AUGUST 2000

ID No: DoB:/ Date of Data Collection://
Area: NE NW SE SW Ref No:
Previous hearing record?: Yes No
Date of last contact/referral?:/
Additional information needed?: Yes No
1. <u>Referral Details</u>
On supervision at beginning of September 1999?: Yes No
Referrals to CHS since 1 September 1999?: $\square$ Yes $\square$ No > go to section 2
Source of referrals (provide totals for each):
Family referrals School/EWO Police/JLO Social Work/other agency GP, HV, other medical service Others Total number of referrals  Grounds of referral (provide totals for each):  a) Beyond control b) In moral danger c) Lack of parental care d) Victim of sch. 1 offence e) Same house as victim of sch. 1 offence f) Same house as perpetrator of sch. 1 offence g) Same house as sex offender h) Failure to attend school i) Committed an offence j) Misuse of drugs or alcohol k)Misuse of volatile substances l) Looked after by LA and beyond control
2. <u>Hearings</u>
Hearing held in last year?: $\square$ Yes $\square$ No > section 3
Total number of hearings in last year:
Grounds led in last year?:  Yes  No

If yes, state which grounds (tick all that apply):	
<ul> <li>a) Beyond control</li> <li>b) In moral danger</li> <li>c) Lack of parental care</li> <li>d) Victim of sch. 1 offence</li> <li>e) Same house as victim of sch. 1 offence</li> <li>f) Same house as perpetrator of sch. 1 offence</li> <li>g) Same house as sex offender</li> <li>h) Failure to attend school</li> <li>i) Committed an offence</li> <li>j) Misuse of drugs or alcohol</li> <li>k)Misuse of volatile substances</li> <li>l) Looked after by LA and beyond control</li> </ul>	ce
Reasons for hearing (tick all that apply):	
Initial hearing Emergency/CPO hearing SWD/panel review Annual review Warrant renewal review Secure order review Review at request of child/family Other	
Decisions made at hearings during last year (tick a	ll that apply):
SR (placement with family) SR (foster care) SR (YPC or CSU)	SR (secure unit) Warrant (secure) Warrant (non-secure) Advice to sheriff (adoption, PRO) Other decision
3. <u>Offending</u>	
Evidence of offending in last year ?	$\square$ Yes $\square$ No > section 4
If yes, nature of offending (tick all that app	ply)
Number of times: graffiti vandalism	
theft (from home)	assault
theft (from school)	robbery
theft of car/driving offences	fire raising
theft (attempted theft) from car or van	
carrying offensive weapon	
injuring animals or birds	
Other 1	
2	

Number of times charged by police:	
Evidence of co-offending?	$\square$ Yes $\square$ No > section 4
If yes, with member of cohort?:	Yes No
If cohort member(s) give ID numbers:	:
With another young person?:	Yes No
With an adult (over 18)?:	Yes No
4 C	4 1000)
4. Specific issues raised (up to end A)	<u>agust 1999)</u>
<u>Child</u>	Home circumstances
Truancy	Domestic violence
Aggression/violence	Relationship problems/breakdown
Sexualised behaviour	Financial problems
Emotional problems	Housing problems/harassment
Social isolation	Custody/access arrangements
Anti-social behaviour	Physical health problems
Health/hygiene problems	Mental health problems
Mental health problems	Offending (convictions only)
Drugs	Learning difficulties
Alcohol	Alcohol
Special needs –learning difficulties	Drugs
Educational learning difficulties	Neglect by parents
Easily led/vulnerable	Lack of parental control
Sexual abuse	
Physical abuse	
Other 1	Other 1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
School	
Reports in the papers/file Yes	No
Attendance – truancy	Aggressive behaviour in class
Attendance – other	Poor peer relationships
Exclusion – formal or informal	Poor staff relationships
Educational learning difficulties	Child bullies others
Disruptive behaviour in class	Child is victim of bullying
Other 1	Other 3
2	
5. <u>Current case status at date of data</u>	collection
open/active file	active/pending referral
dormant file	dormant referral
Date of last contact/file closed/last referral:	/
(If case closed or inactive) Age of last contact	ct/file closed: years months

## CHILDREN'S HEARING SYSTEM MONITORING FORM

## SWEEP 4 - FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 2000 TO END OF AUGUST 2001

ID No: DoB:// Date of Data Collection://
Area: NE NW SE SW Ref No:
Previous hearing record?: Yes No
Date of last contact/referral?:/
Additional information needed?:  Yes  No
1. <u>Referral Details</u>
On supervision at beginning of September 2000?: Yes No
Referrals to CHS since 1 September 2000?: $\square$ Yes $\square$ No > go to section 2
Source of referrals (provide totals for each):
Family referrals School/EWO Police/JLO Social Work/other agency GP, HV, other medical service Others Total number of referrals  Grounds of referral (provide totals for each):  a) Beyond control b) In moral danger c) Lack of parental care d) Victim of sch. 1 offence e) Same house as victim of sch. 1 offence f) Same house as perpetrator of sch. 1 offence g) Same house as sex offender h) Failure to attend school i) Committed an offence j) Misuse of drugs or alcohol k)Misuse of volatile substances l) Looked after by LA and beyond control
2. <u>Hearings</u>
Hearing held in last year?: $\square$ Yes $\square$ No > section 3
Total number of hearings in last year:
Grounds led in last year?:  Yes  No

If yes, state which grounds (tick all that apply):	
<ul> <li>a) Beyond control</li> <li>b) In moral danger</li> <li>c) Lack of parental care</li> <li>d) Victim of sch. 1 offence</li> <li>e) Same house as victim of sch. 1 offence</li> <li>f) Same house as perpetrator of sch. 1 offence</li> <li>g) Same house as sex offender</li> <li>h) Failure to attend school</li> <li>i) Committed an offence</li> <li>j) Misuse of drugs or alcohol</li> <li>k)Misuse of volatile substances</li> <li>l) Looked after by LA and beyond control</li> </ul>	nce
Reasons for hearing (tick all that apply):	
Initial hearing Emergency/CPO hearing SWD/panel review Annual review Warrant renewal review Secure order review Review at request of child/family Other (specify)	
Decisions made at hearings during last year (tick a	all that apply):
SR (at home) SR (family placement) SR (foster care) SR (YPC or CSU) SR (residential school) SR terminated	SR (secure unit) Warrant (secure) Warrant (non-secure) Advice to sheriff (adoption, PRO) Other decision (specify)
3. Offending	
Evidence of offending in last year ?	Yes No > section 4
If yes, nature of offending (tick all that ap	oply)
Number of times: graffiti vandalism theft (from home)	•
theft (from school)	
theft of car/driving offences	•
theft (attempted theft) from car or van	_
carrying offensive weapon	fare dodging
injuring animals or birds	
Other 1	
2	

Number of times charged by police:	
Evidence of co-offending?	Yes No > section
If yes, with member of cohort?:	Yes No
If cohort member(s) give ID num	bers:
With another young person?:	Yes No
• 01	
With an adult (over 18)?:	Yes No
4. <u>Specific issues raised (up to en</u>	<u>d August 2001)</u>
<u>Child</u>	Home circumstances
Truancy	Domestic violence
Aggression/violence	Relationship problems/breakdown
Sexualised behaviour	Financial problems
Emotional problems	Housing problems/harassment
Social isolation	Custody/access arrangements
Anti-social behaviour	Physical health problems
Health/hygiene problems	Mental health problems
Mental health problems	Offending (convictions only)
Drugs	Learning difficulties
Alcohol	Alcohol
Special needs –learning difficulties	Drugs
Educational learning difficulties	Neglect by parents
Easily led/vulnerable	Lack of parental control
Sexual abuse	Emotionally abusive parent
Physical abuse	Chaotic family lifestyle
Absconding from home	Other 1
Other 1	2
2	3
3	4
4	5
5	
School Reports in the papers/file Yes	No [
Attendance – truancy	Aggressive behaviour in class
Attendance – other	Poor peer relationships
Exclusion – formal or informal	Poor staff relationships
Educational learning difficulties	Child bullies others
Disruptive behaviour in class	Child is victim of bullying
Poor attitude/motivation	Referral to special education
Other 1	Unruly behaviour/tantrums
2	Other 3
5. <u>Current case status at date of c</u>	data collection
open/active file	active/pending referral
dormant file	dormant referral
Date of last contact/file closed/last refer	ral:/
	<del></del>
(If case closed or inactive) Age of last co	ontact/file closed: years months

# SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT MONITORING FORM SWEEPS 1 & 2

ID No:/						Da	te of D	ata Col	lection	:/_	/		
Social Work Centre(s): District(s) of Edinburgh:													
Socia	al Work	Ref N	lo(s): _										
Family known to SWD before child's 1st referral:							10						
1. Social Work Referral Details (up to end August 1998)													
Child referred to SWD prior to end August 1998? Yes No > Section 8								3					
Age at first referral: years months													
Total number of referrals at each age:													
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number of referrals made by: (record main referrer only for each referral)  Self													
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Fam:	<u> </u> 												
Famil ()	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
School/EWO													
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Police	·/ILO											<u> </u>	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Repoi	rter	1	1	1	1	-1	1	<u> </u>	-1	1		1	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ED#	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	<u> </u>							
<b>EDT</b> /3	Social W	Vork 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD T	IX7 c41-		-l ac				1	1		1			
<b>GP, E</b> 0	IV, other	r medica 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0.7													
Other 0	1 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Reason for referral: (record all that apply) **Child protection** Lack of care or development Truancy or other school problems Child's offending Child's behaviour Family problems Other reasons Total number of referrals dealt with by: duty social worker allocated social worker \_ 2. Case allocation (up to end August 1998) Case allocated prior to end Aug 1998?: Yes No > Section 3 If yes, age at first allocation: \_\_ years Number of months allocated by age: Case still allocated at end of August 1998? No Yes If no, age at end of allocation: \_\_\_ months \_ years Allocation history (tick all that apply): voluntary statutory (Child Protection) statutory (Supervision Requirement)

Child placed in care prior to end Aug 1998?:    Yes
Care Status (tick all that apply):  voluntary statutory  Number of times: Family member Foster Care YPC or CSU Residential school Secure unit  4. Child Protection Proceedings (up to end August 1998)  Child placed on child protection register?  Yes  No > Section 5  No. of times on child protection register: Age child first registered:  years  months  5. Offending History (up to end August 1998)  Evidence of child offending?  Yes  No > Section 6  Age of 1st offence:  years  months
Number of times:  Family member Foster Care YPC or CSU Residential school Secure unit  4. Child Protection Proceedings (up to end August 1998)  Child placed on child protection register?
Foster Care YPC or CSU Residential school Secure unit   4. Child Protection Proceedings (up to end August 1998)  Child placed on child protection register?
Child placed on child protection register?  Yes No > Section 5  No. of times on child protection register:  Age child first registered: years months  5. Offending History (up to end August 1998)  Evidence of child offending? Yes No > Section 6  Age of 1st offence: years months
No. of times on child protection register:  Age child first registered: years months  5. Offending History (up to end August 1998)  Evidence of child offending? Yes No > Section 6  Age of 1st offence: years months
Age child first registered: years months  5. Offending History (up to end August 1998)  Evidence of child offending? Yes Mo > Section 6  Age of 1st offence: years months
5. Offending History (up to end August 1998)  Evidence of child offending? Yes No > Section 6  Age of 1st offence: years months
Evidence of child offending? Yes No > Section 6  Age of 1st offence: years months
Age of 1st offence: years months
NI 1 C.
Number of times: graffiti shoplifting
vandalism breach of the peace
theft (from home) assault
theft (from school) robbery
theft of car/driving offences fire raising
theft (attempted theft) from car or van housebreaking
carrying offensive weapon fare dodging
Other
Other
6. Other Agencies involved (up to end August 1998)
Children's Reporter involved? No Yes (referral Yes (hearings)
Children's Reporter involved? No Yes (referral /enquiry only)
Children's Reporter involved? No Yes (referral /enquiry only)  Other agencies:
Children's Reporter involved?  No  Yes (referral Yes (hearings) / enquiry only)  Other agencies:  educational welfare/psychologist  youth strategy

## 7. <u>Specific issues raised (up to end August 1998)</u>

<u>Child</u>	Home circumstances
Learning difficulties	Domestic violence
Truancy	Relationship problems/breakdown
Aggression/violence	Financial problems
Sexualised behaviour	Housing problems/harassment
Emotional problems	Custody/access arrangements
Social isolation	Drugs or alcohol
anti-social behaviour	Physical health problems
Health/hygiene problems	Mental health problems
Mental health problems	Offending (convictions only)
<u> </u>	
Drugs	Learning difficulties
Alcohol	
Other	Other
Referrals to SWD since Septembe	
Total number of referrals in last ye	ear:
Referrals made by in last year: (tio	k all that apply)
Self	
Family	
School/EWO	
Police/JLO	<del>                                     </del>
Reporter	
EDT/Social Work	
GP, HV, other medical serv	ice
Others	
Reasons for referral in last year: (t	ick all that apply)
Child must sation	
Child protection	
Lack of care or developmen	
Truancy or other school pro	blems
Child's offending	
Child's behaviour	
Family problems	
Other reasons	
Case allocated during last year?	No Yes - voluntary Yes - CP Yes - SR
Childian and the transfer	N. Dwate a Dr.
Child in care during last year?	No With family Foster care
	YPC or CSU Residential school Secure unit
Placed on Child Protection Register	er during last year? Yes No

Evidence of offending during last year?	☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, nature of offending during la	ast year: (tick all that apply)
graffiti vandalism theft (from home) theft (from school) theft of car/driving offences theft (attempted theft) from car or carrying offensive weapon Other	fare dodging
Involvement of other agencies during the la	st year? (tick all that apply)
Reporter	youth strategy
educational welfare/psychologist	medical (HV, GP, hospital)
special education	medical (psychiatric/behavioural)
home care	voluntary agencies
Specific issues raised in reports during the  Child  Learning difficulties  Truancy  Aggression/violence  Sexualised behaviour  Emotional problems  Social isolation  anti-social behaviour  Health/hygiene problems  Mental health problems  Drugs  Alcohol  Other	Home circumstances  Domestic violence Relationship problems/breakdown Financial problems Housing problems/harassment Custody/access arrangements Drugs or alcohol Physical health problems Mental health problems Offending (convictions only) Learning difficulties  Other
9. <u>Current Case Status at date of da</u>	ata collection
open/active open/in	active closed
Date of last contact/file closed/last referral:	//
(If case closed or inactive) Age of last cont	act/file closed: years months

## SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT MONITORING FORM

## SWEEP 3 - FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 1999 TO END OF AUGUST 2000

ID No://_	Date of Data Collection:/
Social Work Centre(s):	District(s) of Edinburgh:
Social Work Ref No(s):	
Previous social work record?:	Yes No
Date of last contact/referral?:	//
Additional information needed?:	Yes No
1. <u>Referral Details</u>	
Referrals to SWD since 1 September 1999?:	Yes No $>$ go to section 2
Source of referrals: (provide totals for each)	
Self Family referrals School/EWO Police/JLO Reporter EDT/Social Work GP, HV, other medical service Others Total number of referrals  Reasons for referral: (provide totals for each)  Child protection Lack of care or development Truancy or other school problems Child's offending Child's behaviour Family problems Other reasons	
2. <u>Allocation</u>	
Case allocated during last year?:	Yes No
Case allocated before end Aug 1999?:	Yes No
Case allocated after 1 September 1999?:	Yes No
Case still allocated at end of sweep 3 data collection?:	☐ Yes ☐ No
If no. age at end of allocation:	vears months

Natu	re of allocation during last year (tick all that	apply):	
	Voluntary Statutory (child protection) Statutory (supervision requirement) Case not allocated during last year		
3.	<u>Intervention</u>		
Natu	re of contact in last year (tick all that apply):		
	Regular individual work with child Regular work with child and family Regular work with family only Regular groupwork with child Monitoring only Irregular contact Duty only Other		
Chilo	d protection registration in last year?:	Yes	No No
Chilo	l looked after in last year?	Yes	No > section 4
	Looked after status (tick all that apply):	acce	ommodated looked after
	Care placement (tick all that apply):		
	Foster care :	Residential Secure unit Other	school
Plans	s for child's future:		
	Short-term placement – child to go home Child to remain in care long term Adoption/permanent alternative care Plans not finalised/no plans made		
4.	Offending		
Evid	ence of offending in last year ?	Yes	$\square$ No > section 5
	If yes, nature of offending (give totals for	each)	
	Number of times: graffiti		shoplifting
	vandalism		breach of the peace
	theft (from home)		assault
	theft (from school)		robbery
	theft of car/driving offences		fire raising
	theft (attempted theft) from car or van		housebreaking
	carrying offensive weapon		fare dodging
	Other 1		Other 3
	2		

Action taken by SWD to address offending	?:				
Evidence of co-offending?  If yes, with member(s) of cohort?:  If cohort member(s) give ID number.  If not cohort member, is co-offender.	Yes No > section 5 Yes No young person adult (over 18)				
Reporter Educational welfare/psychologist Special education Home care	Youth strategy Medical (HV, GP, hospital) Medical (psychiatric/behavioural Voluntary/other agencies  1				
Child Truancy Aggression/violence Sexualised behaviour Emotional problems Social isolation Anti-social behaviour Health/hygiene problems Drugs Alcohol Special needs - learning difficulties Educational learning difficulties Easily led/vulnerable Sexual abuse Physical abuse Other 1	Home circumstances  Domestic violence Relationship problems/breakdown Financial problems Housing problems/harassment Custody/access arrangements Physical health problems Mental health problems Offending (convictions only) Learning difficulties Alcohol Drugs Neglect by parents Lack of parental control  Other 1				
7. Current case status at date of dat  open/active open/ina  Date of last contact/file closed/last referral:  (If case closed or inactive) Age of last contact	active closed				
(11 case crosed of mactive) Age of fast colle	evine crosed years months				

## SOCIAL WORK DEPARTMENT MONITORING FORM

## SWEEP 4 - FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 2000 TO END OF AUGUST 2001

ID No://_	Date of Data Collection:/
Social Work Centre(s):	District(s) of Edinburgh:
Social Work Ref No(s):	
Previous social work record?:	Yes No
Date of last contact/referral?:	//
Additional information needed?:	Yes No
1. <u>Referral Details</u>	
Referrals to SWD since 1 September 2000?:	
Source of referrals: (provide totals for each)	
Self Family referrals School/EWO Police/JLO Reporter EDT/Social Work GP, HV, other medical service Others Total number of referrals  Reasons for referral: (provide totals for each)  Child protection Lack of care or development Truancy or other school problems Child's offending Child's behaviour Family problems Other reasons	
2. <u>Allocation</u>	
Case allocated during last year?:	Yes No
Case allocated before end Aug 2000?:	Yes No
Case allocated after 1 September 2000?:	Yes No
Case still allocated at end of sweep 4 data collection?:	☐ Yes ☐ No
If no. age at end of allocation:	vears months

Nature of allocation during last year (tick all that apply):
Voluntary Statutory (child protection) Statutory (supervision requirement) Case not allocated during last year
3. <u>Intervention</u>
Nature of contact in last year (tick all that apply):
Regular individual work with child Regular work with child and family Other  Duty only
Child protection registration in last year?:  Yes  No
Child looked after in last year?
Looked after status (tick all that apply): accommodated looked after (voluntary) (statutory)
Care placement (tick all that apply):  With family Foster care YPC/CSU Residential school Secure unit Other
Plans for child's future:
Short-term placement – child to go home Child to remain in care long term Adoption/permanent alternative care Plans not finalised/no plans made
4. <u>Offending</u>
Evidence of offending in last year ?
If yes, nature of offending (give totals for each)
Number of times: graffiti shoplifting
vandalism breach of the peace theft (from home) assault
theft (from school) robbery
theft of car/driving offences fire raising
theft (attempted theft) from car or van housebreaking
carrying offensive weapon fare dodging
injuring animals or birds selling drugs
Other 1 Other 3
2

Action taken by SWD to address offending	g?:				
Evidence of co-offending?	Yes No > section 5				
If yes, with member(s) of cohort?:	Yes No				
If cohort member(s) give ID number	ers:				
If not cohort member, is co-offende					
if not conort memoer, is co-ortende	i young person addit (over 18)				
5. Other Agencies involved (up to end	<u>August 2001)</u>				
Reporter Educational welfare/psychologist Special education Home care Barnardo's/Skylight Befriending Share the care/respite	Youth strategy Medical (HV, GP, hospital) Medical (psychiatric/behavioural Voluntary/other agencies  1				
6. Specific issues raised (up to en	nd August 2001)				
Child Truancy Aggression/violence Sexualised behaviour Emotional problems Social isolation Anti-social behaviour Health/hygiene problems Mental health problems Drugs Alcohol Special needs - learning difficulties Educational learning difficulties Easily led/vulnerable Sexual abuse Physical abuse Received specialist counselling Absconding from home Other 1	Home circumstances  Domestic violence Relationship problems/breakdown Financial problems Housing problems/harassment Custody/access arrangements Physical health problems Mental health problems Offending (convictions only) Learning difficulties Alcohol Drugs Neglect by parents Lack of parental control Emotionally abusive parent Chaotic family lifestyle Other 1				
7. <u>Current case status at date of da</u>	ata collection				
open/active open/ii	nactive closed				
Date of last contact/file closed/last referral	://				
(If case closed or inactive) Age of last con	tact/file closed: years months				