

Needs Analysis of Children aged 1½ - 18 years in Glasgow City Council Provided Residential, Foster Care and Specialist Services.

The report of needs analysis carried out between 2013- 2014 by the Joint Research and Development Team in NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde Specialist Children's Services and Glasgow City Council Social Services Department.



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Part 1:

Presenting the needs of young people (as rated by their carers) in foster care services as provided by Glasgow City Council.

Needs Analysis of young people in Glasgow City Council foster care services

In May 2013, a needs analysis of all young people aged 1½ - 18 years in local authority foster care services commenced.

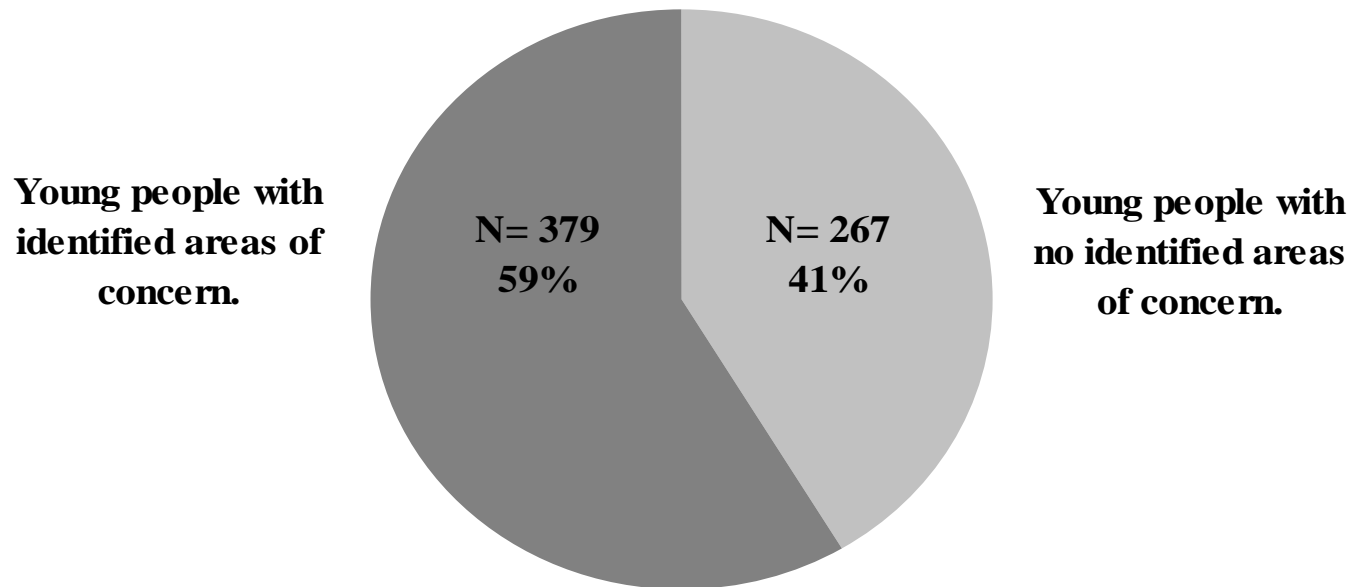
A range of psychometric assessments were delivered:

1. Child Behaviour Checklist (Achenbach, 2001).
3. Relationship Problems Questionnaire (Minnis et al, 2013).

Analysis presented here is based on 646 young people aged between 1½ - 17 years.

Young people aged 1½ - 18 years in Glasgow City Council Foster Care

Services with and without areas of concern on the CBCL

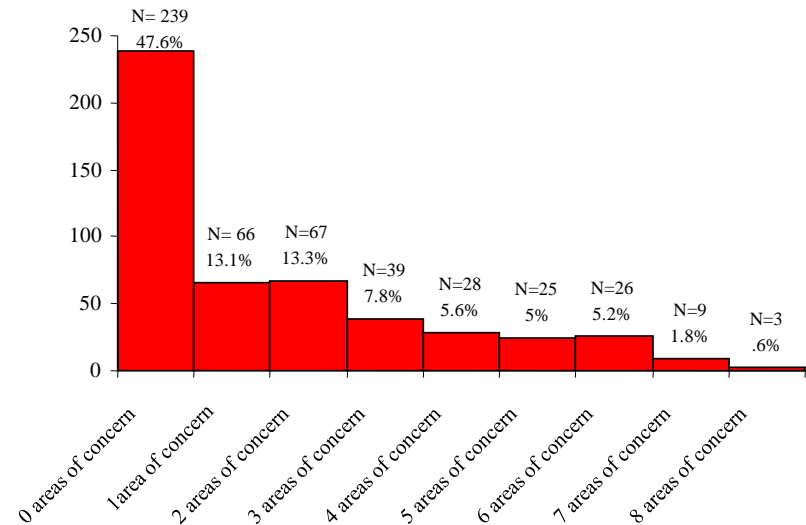


Data for young people in foster care aged 6 - 17 years old

Table showing the number and percentage of *syndrome* orientated scales on the CBCL in which young people aged 6 - 17 years received a concerning score

Graph showing the number of young people aged 6 - 17 year's scoring of concern in up to 8 of the *syndrome* scales

Area on CBCL - Syndrome Orientated Scales	Concerning Score	
	N	%
Main Scales		
Total Problems	204	39%
Combination across; attention problems, social problems, thought problems, aggressive behaviour, rule breaking behaviour, withdrawn/depressed, anxious/depressed & somatic complaints.		
Externalising Problems	197	38%
Combination across aggressive behaviour and rule breaking behaviour.		
Internalising Problems	112	21%
Combination across withdrawn/depressed, anxious/depressed & somatic complaints.		
Sub Scales		
Attention Problems	151	29%
Difficulty concentration, inattentive, daydreams, fails to finish tasks, can't sit still.		
Social Problems	137	26%
Doesn't get along with/not liked by other kids, easily jealous, feels others are out to get them, too dependent- clings to adults, teased a lot.		
Aggressive Behaviour	125	24%
Argues, demands attention, destroys own & others things, disobeys, fights, attacks, screams, stubborn, mood changes, sulks, suspicious, teases, has temper, threatens.		
Rule Breaking Behaviour	123	23%
Drinks alcohol, not guilty, breaks rules, bad friends, lies, cheats, prefers older children, runs away, steals, thinks about sex, uses drugs, vandalises, truants.		
Thought Problems	114	22%
Can't get mind of certain thoughts, nervous movements, picks skin or other body parts, strange behaviour or ideas, stores up things they don't need.		
Withdrawn/Depressed	77	15%
Enjoys little, prefers to be alone, won't talk, secretive, shy, lacks energy, sad, withdrawn.		
Anxious/Depressed	65	12%
Cries, has fears, fears school, fears will do bad, has to be perfect, unloved, worthless, nervous, fearful, guilty, self conscious, talks about suicide, worries.		
Somatic Complaints	24	5%
Nightmares, constipated, dizzy, tired, aches, headaches, nausea, eye problems, skin problems, stomach-aches, vomiting.		

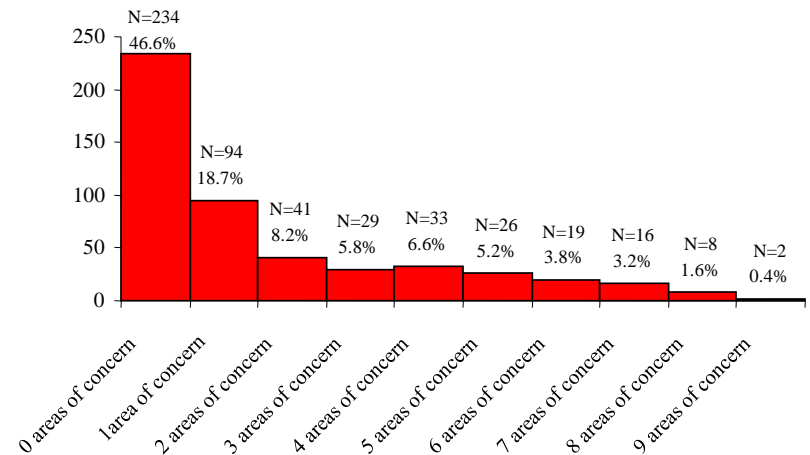


Data for young people in foster care aged 6 - 17 years old

Table showing the number and percentage of *DSM- orientated* scales on the CBCL in which young people aged 6 - 17 received a concerning score.

Graph showing the number and percentage of *DSM- orientated* scales on the CBCL in which young people aged 6 - 17 received a concerning score.

Area on CBCL - Diagnosis Orientated Scales <small>Areas comprise of items identified by experts as very consistent with diagnostic categories</small>	Concerning Score	
	N	%
Conduct Problems Mean, attacks, bad friends, truants, vandalises, steals, breaks rules, no guilt, swears, lies, cheats.	164	31%
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Problems Fails to finish tasks, difficulty concentrating, can't sit still, impulsive, inattentive, talks too much.	139	27%
Anxiety Problems Dependent on adults, fears schools, nervous, fearful, worries.	92	18%
Post Traumatic Stress Problems Argues, difficulty concentrating, can't get mind off certain thoughts, sad, nervous, fearful, secretive.	99	19%
Sluggish Cognitive Tempo Confused, daydreams, stares, lacks energy.	92	18%
Oppositional Defiant Problems Argues, disobeys at home, disobeys at school, stubborn, has temper.	85	16%
Obsessive Compulsive Problems Can't get mid off certain thoughts, fears they will do bad, has to be perfect, feels guilty, repeats certain acts, worries, strange ideas/behaviours.	74	14%
Affective Problems Enjoys little, cries, doesn't eat, feels worthless, guilty, tired, sleep problems, under active, sad, harms self, talks about suicide.	79	15%
Somatic Problems Aches, headaches, nausea, eye problems, stomach aces, vomiting.	28	5%



Data for young people in foster care **aged 6 - 17 years old**

Number and percentage of *competence* scales on the CBCL in which young people aged 6 - 17 received a concerning score

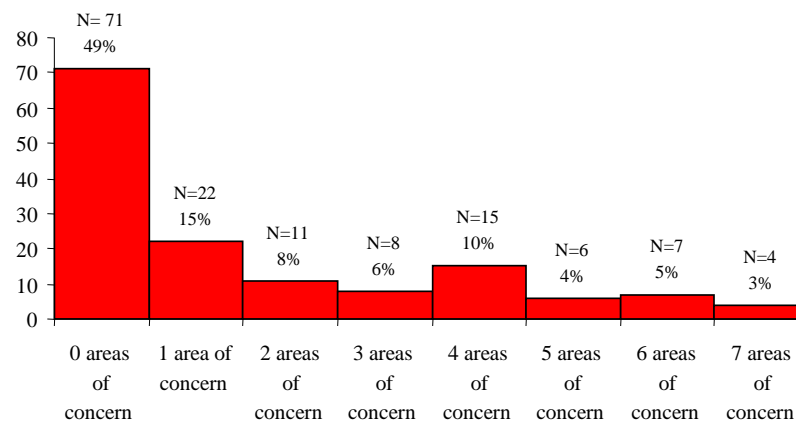
Area on CBCL - Competence Scales	Concerning Score	
	N	%
Activity	130	25%
Lack of participation and skill in sports and/or activities		
School	120	23%
Low average performance at school, attends specialist education, repeated grades.		
Social	104	20%
Lack of participation in organisations, low number and frequency of contact with friends.		

Data for children in foster care aged 1½ - 5 years

Table showing number and percentage of *main scales* and *syndrome* orientated scales on the CBCL in which children aged 1½-5 years received a concerning score

Graph showing the number of children aged 1½-5 years scoring of concern in up to 8 of the *syndrome* scales

Area on CBCL - Syndrome Orientated Scales	Concerning Score	
	Number	%
Main Scales		
Total Problems	51	36%
Combination across; attention problems, emotionally reactive, stress problems, aggressive behaviour, withdrawn, anxious/depressed, somatic complaints and sleep problems.		
Externalising Problems	52	36%
Combination across attention problems and aggressive behaviour.		
Internalising Problems	45	31%
Combination across emotionally reactive, withdrawn/depressed, anxious/depressed & somatic complaints.		
Sub Scales		
Attention Problems	49	34%
Can't concentrate, can't sit still, clumsy, quickly shifts tasks, wanders away.		
Emotionally Reactive	45	31%
Twitching, shows panic, mood changes, sulks, upset by new situations, whining, worries.		
Stress problems	38	26%
Can't concentrate, nausea, nervous, stomach-aches, stubborn, mood changes, sad.		
Aggressive Behaviour	34	24%
Can't stand waiting, defiant, demanding, destroys things, disobedient, no guilt, frustrated, fights, hits others, angry moods, attacks, screams, selfish, stubborn.		
Withdrawn	26	18%
Acts young, avoids eye contact, doesn't answer when people talk to them, refuses to play active games, shows little affection, shows little interest, withdrawn.		
Anxious/Depressed	19	13%
Dependent, upset by separation, looks unhappy, nervous, self conscious, fearful, sad.		
Somatic Complaints	11	8%
Aches, pains, constipated, not eating, headaches, nausea, stomach-aches, too neat.		
Sleep Problems	6	4%
Doesn't want to sleep alone, sleep problems, nightmares, resists bedtime, wakes often.		

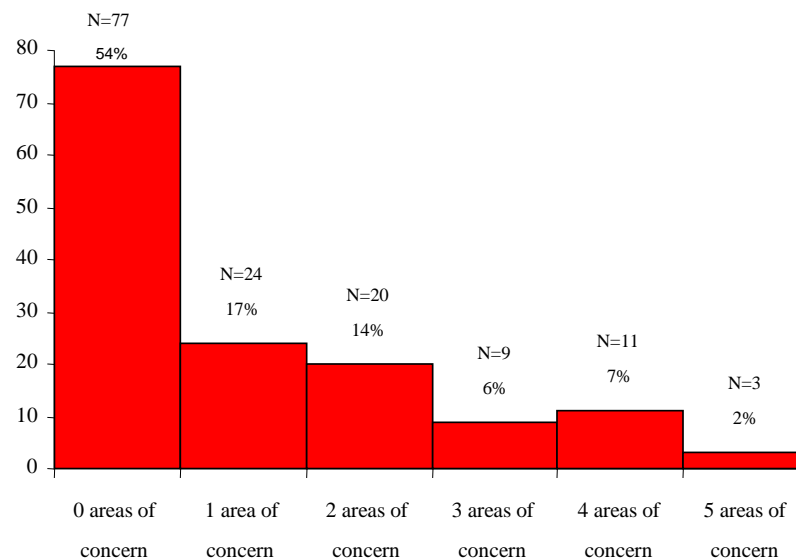


Data for children in foster care aged 1½ - 5 years

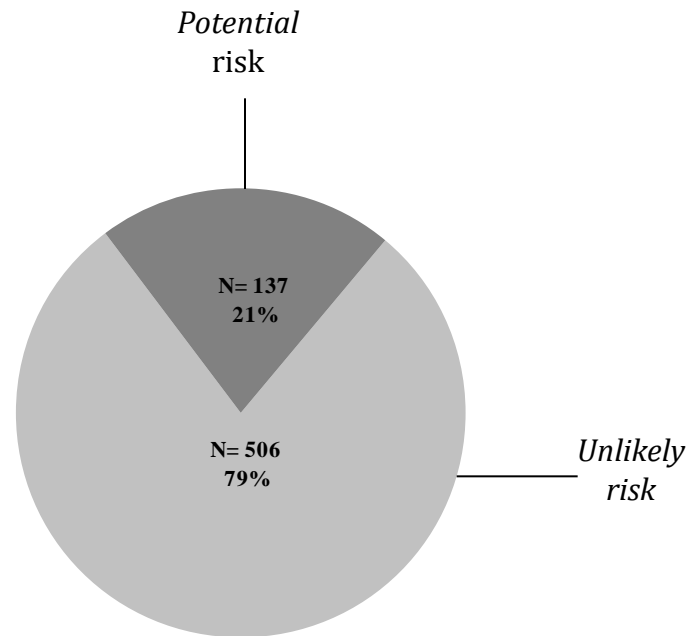
Table showing the number and percentage of *DSM - orientated* scales on the CBCL in which a child aged 1½-5 received a concerning score

Area on CBCL - Diagnosis Orientated Scales Areas comprise of items identified by experts as very consistent with diagnostic categories	Concerning Score	
	Number	%
Pervasive Developmental Problems (DSM orientated) Afraid to try new things, avoids eye contact, can't stand things out of place, disturbed by change in routine, doesn't answer people, doesn't get along with other children, shows little affection, strange behaviour, upset by new situations.	47	32%
Oppositional Defiant Problems (DSM orientated) Defiant, disobedient, angry moods, stubborn, temper, uncooperative.	31	22%
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Problems (DSM orientated) Can't concentrate, can't sit still, can't stand waiting, demanding, gets into everything, quickly shifts activities.	28	19%
Anxiety Problems (DSM orientated) Dependent, doesn't want to sleep alone, doesn't want to leave house, has fears, upset by seperation, nervous, nightmares, shows panic, fearful, worries.	24	17%
Affective Problems (DSM orientated) Cries, does not eat, sleep problems, looks unhappy, overeats, overtired, little interest in things around them, sleeps less, under active, sad.	20	14%

Graph showing the number of children aged 1½-5 years scoring of concern in up to 5 of the *DSM - orientated* scales



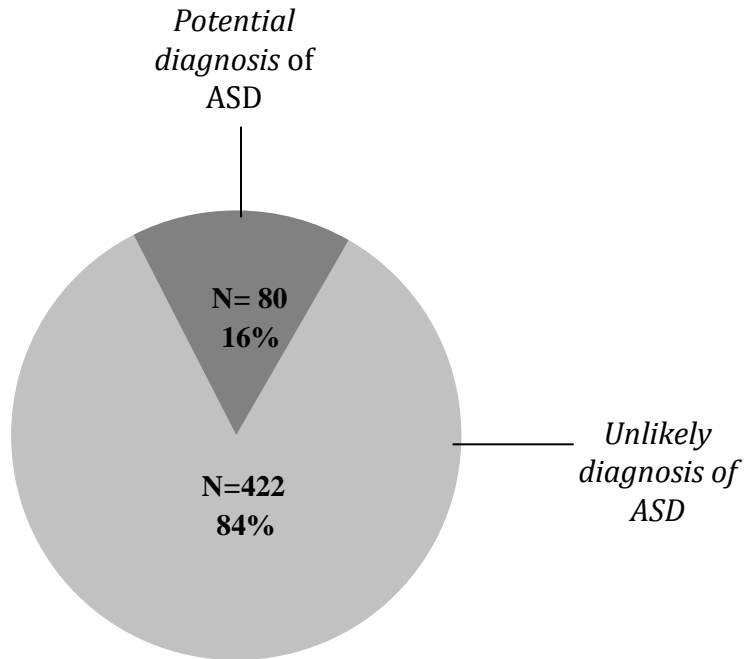
Number and percentage of young people *aged 1½ - 17 years* at potential risk and unlikely risk of *clinically significant attachment difficulties*



Results are based on scores collected from the Relationship Problems Questionnaire (Minnis et al., 2013).

A total score of 7 or more is indicative of clinically significant attachment difficulties.

Number and percentage of young people aged 6 - 17 years at potential risk and unlikely risk of *Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)*



Results are based on a paper by Biederman et al, (2010) which found that an aggregate t- score of ≥ 195 across the withdrawn/depressed, social problems and thought problem areas of the CBCL correctly predicted a diagnoses of ASD in 78% of cases, from a sample of N= 127.

The pie chart shows young people with this specified cumulative score being labelled as 'potential diagnosis of ASD', and those not attaining this score as an 'unlikely diagnosis of ASD'

Part 2:

Modelling evidence based service development based on the needs of young people in foster care services as provided by Glasgow City Council.

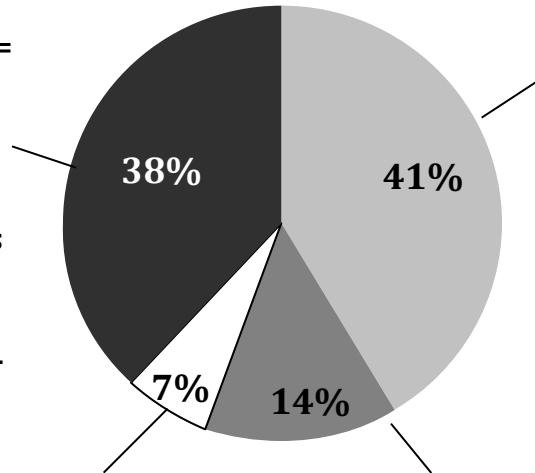
Figure showing the number and percentage of young people with *no identified* area of need, and those identified with *an externalising profile, internalising problems or with other problems*

Young People with Externalising Profile = 245

Young People with a concerning score in Externalising Problems or Externalising Problems and Internalising Problems.

Young People with Internalising Problems only = 42

Young People with a concerning score in Internalising Problems but no concerning score in Externalising Problems.



Young People with no area of need identified = 267

Young People with no concerning scores in any areas of their lives.

Young People with Other Problems = 92

Young People with no concerning score in Internalising or Externalising Problems, but who have a concerning score in 1 or 2 other areas.

Service Projection Model 1

Intervention	Under 3 years	3-6 years	7-11 years	12- 17 years
MTFC Service Projection		MTFC - P	MTFC - C	MTFC - A
	7	32	32	35
KEEP Service Projection		KEEP Prevention	KEEP Standard	Keep Safe
	5	22	47	51
Specialist Service Projection		Specialist service due to high aggression severity		
	n/a	4	7	2

How were the numbers calculated?

MTFC=

1½-5 year old children with an *externalising profile*, plus those also with a concerning score in two or more of the following areas: *emotional reactivity, anxious/depressed, stress problems* and/or *withdrawn*.

6-17 year old young people with an *externalising profile*, plus those with a concerning score in *social problems* and *attention problems* have been projected into MTFC services.

KEEP=

Those with an externalising profile but not meeting the above criteria.

Service Projection Model 2

Intervention	Under 3 years	3-6 years	7-11 years	12- 17 years
MTFC Service Projection		MTFC - P	MTFC - C	MTFC - A
	9	31	12	15
KEEP Service Projection		KEEP Prevention	KEEP Standard	Keep Safe
	4	23	67	71
Specialist Service Projection		Specialist service due to high aggression severity		
	n/a	4	7	2

How were the numbers calculated?

MTFC=

1½-5 year old children with an *externalising profile*, plus those also with a concerning score in two or more of the following DSM – orientated scales: pervasive development problems, oppositional defiant problems, attention deficit hyperactivity problems, affective problems and anxiety problems

6-17 year old young people with an *externalising profile*, plus those with a concerning score in post traumatic stress problems, attention deficit hyperactivity problems, oppositional defiant problems and conduct problems.

KEEP=

Those with an externalising profile but not meeting the above criteria.

Service Projection Model 3

Intervention	Under 3 years	3-6 years	7-11 years	12- 17 years
MTFC		MTFC - P	MTFC - C	MTFC - A
Service Projection	0	11	28	29
KEEP		KEEP Prevention	KEEP Standard	Keep Safe
Service Projection	11	47	50	46

How were the numbers calculated?

MTFC=

1½-5 year old children / 6-17 year old young people with an *externalising profile*, plus those who have had 3+ placement moves.

KEEP=

Those with an externalising profile but with 0-2 placement moves.

Part 3:

Presenting the needs of young people (as rated by residential workers and young people themselves) in residential care services as provided by Glasgow City Council.

Needs Analysis of young people in Glasgow City Council *Residential Care services*

In 2013, a needs analysis of all young people aged 8 - 18 years in local authority residential services commenced.

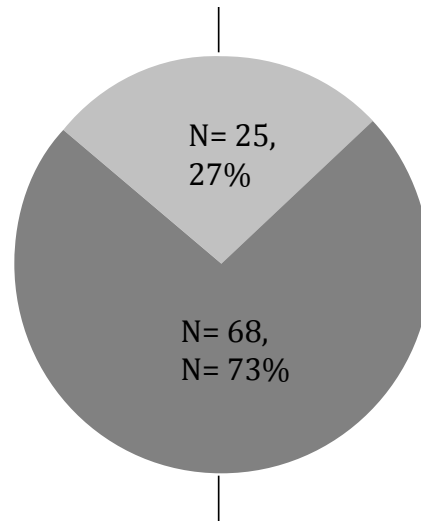
A range of psychometric assessments were delivered:

1. Child Behaviour Checklist (Achenbach, 2001).
3. Relationship Problems Questionnaire (Minnis et al, 2013).

Analysis presented here is based on 93 young people aged between 8 - 17 years living in 1 of the 17 local authority provided residential services in Glasgow.

Number and percentage of **young people with and without areas of concern**

Young people with no area of concern



Young people with identified areas of concern

Residential Workers Ratings and Youth Self Report of the CBCL

Table showing the number and percentage of *main scales* on the CBCL in which *Residential Workers* rated young people aged 8 - 18 years with a concerning score.

Area on CBCL - Syndrome Orientated Scales	Concerning Score	
	N	%
Externalising Problems	71	76%
Combination across rule breaking behaviour and aggressive behaviour		
Internalising Problems	48	52%
Combination across anxious/ depressed; withdrawn/ depressed and somatic complaints		
Total Problems	68	73%
Combination across; attention problems, social problems, thought problems, aggressive behaviour, rule breaking behaviour, withdrawn/depressed, anxious/depressed & somatic complaints.		

Table showing the number and percentage of *main orientated scales* on the CBCL YSR in which *young people* self reported a concerning score

Area on CBCL - Syndrome Orientated Scales	Concerning Score	
	N	%
Externalising Problems	31	48%
Combination across rule breaking behaviour and aggressive behaviour		
Internalising Problems	21	33%
Combination across anxious/ depressed; withdrawn/ depressed and somatic complaints		
Total Problems	29	45%
Combination across; attention problems, social problems, thought problems, aggressive behaviour, rule breaking behaviour, withdrawn/depressed, anxious/depressed & somatic complaints.		

Residential Workers Ratings and Youth Self Report of the CBCL

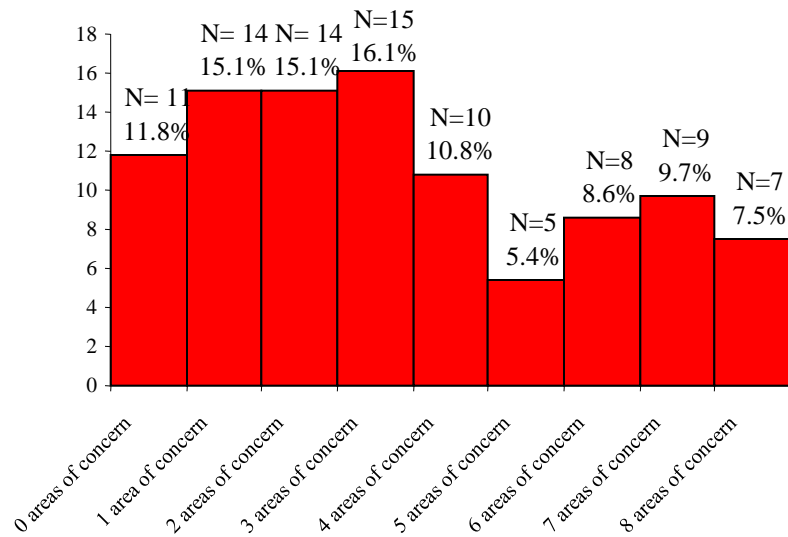
Table showing the number and percentage of *syndrome orientated scales* on the CBCL in which *Residential Workers* rated young people aged 8 - 18 years with a concerning score.

Aggressive Behaviour	57	61%
Argues, demands attention, destroys own & others things, disobeys, fights, attacks, screams, stubborn, mood changes, sulks, suspicious, teases, has temper, threatens.		
Rule Breaking Behaviour	56	61%
Drinks alcohol, not guilty, breaks rules, bad friends, lies, cheats, prefers older children, runs away, steals, thinks about sex, uses drugs, vandalises, truants.		
Social Problems	45	48%
Doesn't get along with/not liked by other kids, easily jealous, feels others are out to get them, too dependent- clings to adults, teased a lot.		
Thought Problems	36	39%
Can't get mind of certain thoughts, nervous movements, picks skin or other body parts, strange behaviour or ideas, stores up things they don't need.		
Anxious/Depressed	36	39%
Cries, has fears, fears school, fears will do bad, has to be perfect, unloved, worthless, nervous, fearful, guilty, self conscious, talks about suicide, worries.		
Withdrawn/Depressed	33	36%
Enjoys little, prefers to be alone, won't talk, secretive, shy, lacks energy, sad, withdrawn.		
Somatic Complaints	23	25%
Nightmares, constipated, dizzy, tired, aches, headaches, nausea, eye problems, skin problems, stomachaches, vomiting.		
Attention Problems	33	35%
Difficulty concentration, inattentive, daydreams, fails to finish tasks, can't sit still.		

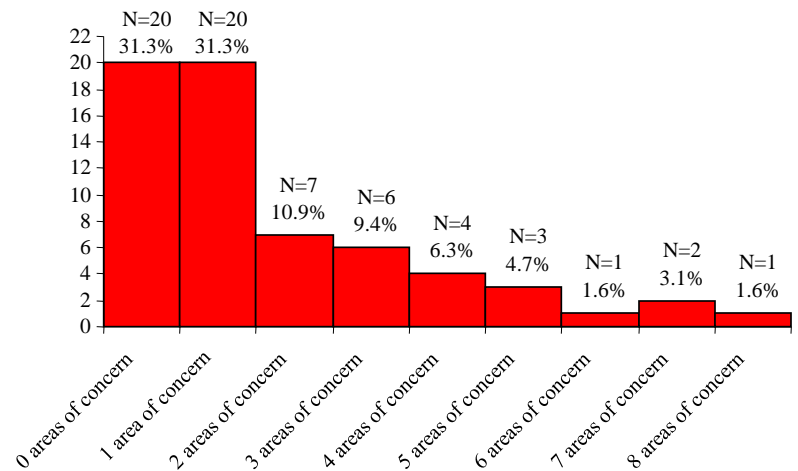
Table showing the number and percentage of *syndrome orientated scales* on the CBCL YSR in which *young people* self reported a concerning score

Aggressive Behaviour	14	22%
Argues, demands attention, destroys own & others things, disobeys, fights, attacks, screams, stubborn, mood changes, sulks, suspicious, teases, has temper, threatens.		
Rule Breaking Behaviour	29	45%
Drinks alcohol, not guilty, breaks rules, bad friends, lies, cheats, prefers older children, runs away, steals, thinks about sex, uses drugs, vandalises, truants.		
Social Problems	15	23%
Doesn't get along with/not liked by other kids, easily jealous, feels others are out to get them, too dependent- clings to adults, teased a lot.		
Thought Problems	8	13%
Can't get mind of certain thoughts, nervous movements, picks skin or other body parts, strange behaviour or ideas, stores up things they don't need.		
Anxious/Depressed	8	13%
Cries, has fears, fears school, fears will do bad, has to be perfect, unloved, worthless, nervous, fearful, guilty, self conscious, talks about suicide, worries.		
Withdrawn/Depressed	13	20%
Enjoys little, prefers to be alone, won't talk, secretive, shy, lacks energy, sad, withdrawn.		
Somatic Complaints	9	14%
Nightmares, constipated, dizzy, tired, aches, headaches, nausea, eye problems, skin problems, stomachaches, vomiting.		
Attention Problems	15	23%
Difficulty concentration, inattentive, daydreams, fails to finish tasks, can't sit still.		

Graph showing the number of young people aged 8 -18 years scoring of concern in up to 8 of the syndrome scales as rated by the Residential Workers.



Graph showing the number of young people self reported a score on the CBCL YSR of concern in up to 8 of the syndrome scales.



Residential Workers Ratings and Youth Self Report of the CBCL

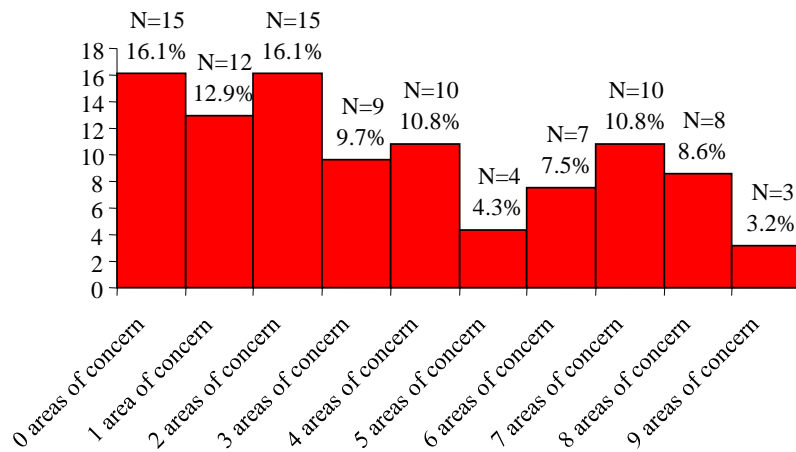
Table showing the number and percentage of *DSM- orientated scales* on the CBCL in which *Residential Workers* rated young people aged 8 - 18 years with a concerning score.

Area on CBCL - Diagnosis Orientated Scales Areas comprise of items identified by experts as very consistent with diagnostic categories	Concerning Score	
	N	%
Conduct Problems Mean, attacks, bad friends, truants, vandalises, steals, breaks rules, no guilt, swears, lies, cheats.	57	61%
Oppositional Defiant Problems Argues, disobeys at home, disobeys at school, stubborn, has temper.	50	54%
Affective Problems Enjoys little, cries, doesn't eat, feels worthless, guilty, tired, sleep problems, underactive, sad, harms	46	50%
Anxiety Problems Dependent on adults, fears schools, nervous, fearful, worries.	35	38%
Post Traumatic Stress Problems Agues, difficulty concentrating & mind wanders, clingy/dependent on adults, fears will do something	37	40%
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Problems Fails to finish tasks, difficulty concentrating, can't sit still, impulsive, inattentive, talks too much.	31	33%
Obsessive Compulsive Problems Obsessive thoughts, fears will do something bad, feels has be perfect/ too guilty, behavioural compulsions, strange behaviour or ideas, worries a lot.	29	31%
Somatic Problems Aches, headaches, nausea, eye problems, stomach aces, vomiting.	21	23%
Sluggish Cognitive Tempo Appears confused, gets lost in thoughts, stares blankly, lacks energy	26	28%

Table showing the number and percentage of *DSM- orientated scales* on the CBCL YSR in which *young people* self reported a concerning score

Area on CBCL - Diagnosis Orientated Scales Areas comprise of items identified by experts as very consistent with diagnostic categories	Concerning Score	
	N	%
Conduct Problems Mean, attacks, bad friends, truants, vandalises, steals, breaks rules, no guilt, swears, lies, cheats.	29	45%
Oppositional Defiant Problems Argues, disobeys at home, disobeys at school, stubborn, has temper.	22	34%
Affective Problems Enjoys little, cries, doesn't eat, feels worthless, guilty, tired, sleep problems, underactive, sad, harms	18	28%
Anxiety Problems Dependent on adults, fears schools, nervous, fearful, worries.	8	13%
Post Traumatic Stress Problems Agues, difficulty concentrating & mind wanders, clingy/dependent on adults, fears will do something	13	20%
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Problems Fails to finish tasks, difficulty concentrating, can't sit still, impulsive, inattentive, talks too much.	14	22%
Obsessive Compulsive Problems Obsessive thoughts, fears will do something bad, feels has be perfect/ too guilty, behavioural compulsions, strange behaviour or ideas, worries a lot.	11	17%
Somatic Problems Aches, headaches, nausea, eye problems, stomach aces, vomiting.	9	14%

Graph showing the number of young people 8 - 18 years scoring of concern in up to 9 of the DSM – Orientated Scales by Residential Workers.



Graph showing the number of young people self reported a score on the CBCL YSR of concern in up to 8 of the DSM- orientated scales.

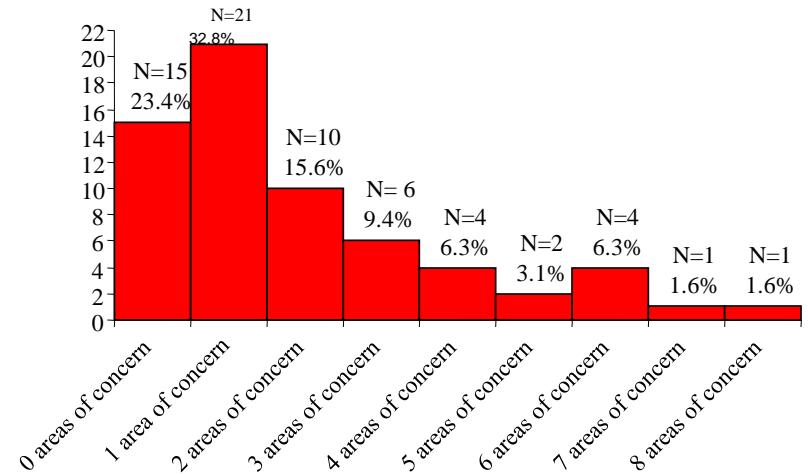


Table showing the number and percentage of areas on the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire in which young people aged 8 - 18 years received a concerning score.

Areas on Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire	Residential Worker N= 94		Self N= 63	
	Concerning Score		Concerning Score	
	N	%	N	%
Prosocial Behaviour	75	80%	32	51%
Considerate of others feelings, shares readily, helpful if someone is hurt, kind to younger children, often volunteers to help others.				
Peer Problems	73	78%	34	54%
Solitary tends to play alone, at least one good friend, bullied by other children, generally liked by other children, gets on better with adults than children.				
Conduct Problems	65	69%	20	32%
Often has temper tantrums, generally obedient, often fights with others, lies, cheats, steals.				
Emotional Difficulties	35	286%	19	30%
Complains of sickness or aches, many worries, unhappy, nervous in new situations, many fears				
Total Difficulties	56	60%	26	41.3%
Total of all scales except prosocial behaviour.				
Hyperactivity/ inattention	26	28%	49	30%
Restless, overactive, fidgeting, squirming, distracted, concentration wanders, sees tasks through to end, good attention span				

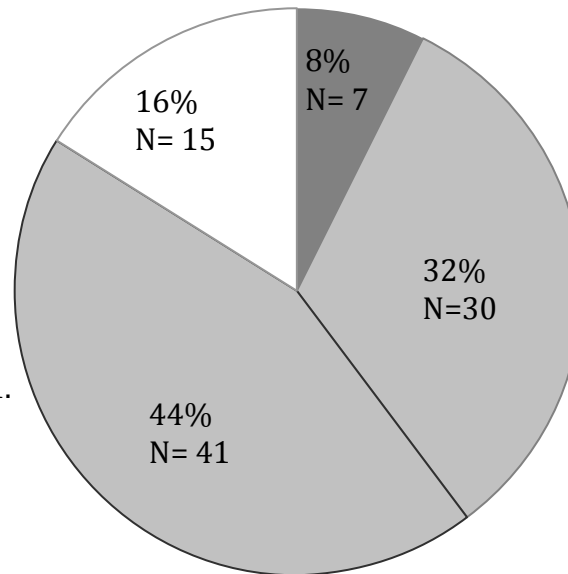
Figure showing the number of young people who are doing ok, and those meeting criteria of need in different problem areas

Young people without identified need N=15

These are young people with no concerning scores in externalising or internalising scales

Young people with internalising and externalising problems N= 41.

These are young people with a concerning scores in both internalising and externalising problems.



Young people with internalising problems only N= 7

These are young people with a concerning scores in internalising problems but no concerning score in externalising problems.

Young people with externalising problems N=30

These are young people with a concerning scores in externalising problems only.

Part 4:

Presenting the Needs of Young People (as rated by key workers) in Intensive Support Services as provided by Glasgow City Council.

Needs Analysis of young women participating in 1. Young Women's Centre in Glasgow

Between July - October 2013, a needs analysis of all females attending the Young Women's Centre (YWC) in Glasgow was conducted.

Two psychometric assessments were delivered:

- i. Child Behaviour Checklist (Achenbach, 2001).
- ii. Assessment Checklist for Adolescents (Tarren- Sweeney, 2013).

This analysis is based on 31 young women aged 14 - 18 years old who were attending the YWC between July - October 2013.

Assessments were completed by staff within the YWC.

Child Behaviour Checklist - Main Scales

Area on CBCL - Syndrome Orientated Scales	Concerning Score	
	N	%
Main Scales		
Total Problems	20	65%
Combination across; attention problems, social problems, thought problems, aggressive behaviour, rule breaking behaviour, withdrawn/depressed, anxious/depressed & somatic complaints.		
Externalising Problems	22	71%
Combination across aggressive behaviour and rule breaking behaviour.		
Internalising Problems	16	52%
Combination across withdrawn/depressed, anxious/depressed & somatic complaints.		

Child Behaviour Checklist - Syndrome Scales

Sub Scales		
Rule Breaking Behaviour	24	77%
Drinks alcohol, not guilty, breaks rules, bad friends, lies, cheats, prefers older children, runs away, steals, thinks about sex, uses drugs, vandalises, truants.		
Attention Problems	13	49%
Difficulty concentration, inattentive, daydreams, fails to finish tasks, can't sit still.		
Aggressive Behaviour	14	45%
Argues, demands attention, destroys own & others things, disobeys, fights, attacks, screams, stubborn, mood changes, sulks, suspicious, teases, has temper, threatens.		
Social Problems	11	36%
Doesn't get along with/not liked by other kids, easily jealous, feels others are out to get them, too dependent- clings to adults, teased a lot.		
Somatic Complaints	11	36%
Nightmares, constipated, dizzy, tired, aches, headaches, nausea, eye problems, skin problems, stomach-aches, vomiting.		
Anxious/Depressed	10	32%
Cries, has fears, fears school, fears will do bad, has to be perfect, unloved, worthless, nervous, fearful, guilty, self conscious, talks about suicide, worries.		
Withdrawn/Depressed	9	29%
Enjoys little, prefers to be alone, won't talk, secretive, shy, lacks energy, sad, withdrawn.		
Thought Problems	8	26%
Can't get mind of certain thoughts, nervous movements, picks skin or other body parts, strange behaviour or ideas, stores up things they don't need.		

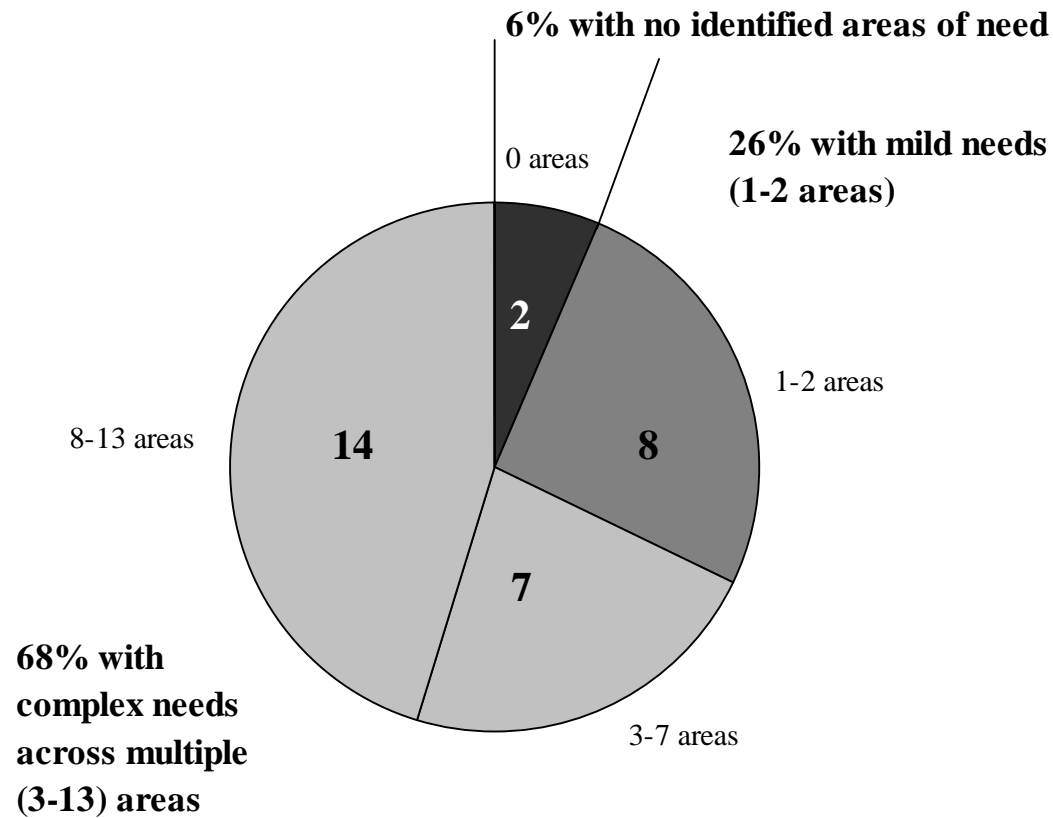
Child Behaviour Checklist DSM - Orientated Scales

Sub Scales		
Rule Breaking Behaviour	24	77%
Drinks alcohol, not guilty, breaks rules, bad friends, lies, cheats, prefers older children, runs away, steals, thinks about sex, uses drugs, vandalises, truants.		
Attention Problems	13	49%
Difficulty concentration, inattentive, daydreams, fails to finish tasks, can't sit still.		
Aggressive Behaviour	14	45%
Argues, demands attention, destroys own & others things, disobeys, fights, attacks, screams, stubborn, mood changes, sulks, suspicious, teases, has temper, threatens.		
Social Problems	11	36%
Doesn't get along with/not liked by other kids, easily jealous, feels others are out to get them, too dependent- clings to adults, teased a lot.		
Somatic Complaints	11	36%
Nightmares, constipated, dizzy, tired, aches, headaches, nausea, eye problems, skin problems, stomach-aches, vomiting.		
Anxious/Depressed	10	32%
Cries, has fears, fears school, fears will do bad, has to be perfect, unloved, worthless, nervous, fearful, guilty, self conscious, talks about suicide, worries.		
Withdrawn/Depressed	9	29%
Enjoys little, prefers to be alone, won't talk, secretive, shy, lacks energy, sad, withdrawn.		
Thought Problems	8	26%
Can't get mind of certain thoughts, nervous movements, picks skin or other body parts, strange behaviour or ideas, stores up things they don't need.		

Assessment Checklist for Adolescents

Area on Assessment Checklist for Adolescents (ACA)	Concerning Score	
	N	%
Social Instability / Behavioural Dysregulation	23	75%
Changes friends quickly, manipulates friends, prefers adults, acts like an adult, too friendly with strangers, upsets people without good reason, lacks empathy, impulsive.		
Emotional Dysregulation	18	59%
Extreme emotional reaction to minor events, intense reactions to criticism, sudden mood changes, feels victimised, distrusts friends		
Non Reciprocal	16	53%
Does not show affection, hides feelings, resists being comforted, uncaring, withdrawn.		
Suicide Disclosure	16	53%
Attempts suicide, threatens to kill or injure herself, describes how she would kill herself.		
Sexual behaviour	11	38%
Inappropriate sexual behaviour, sexual relations with adult, preoccupied with sex, involves others in sexual behaviour, inappropriately shows genitals to others.		
Dissociation/Trauma Symptoms	7	21%
Appears dazed/spaced out, can't tell if experiences are real, feels like things or people aren't real, has nightmares about specific events/people.		
Food Maintenance Behaviour	1	6%
Eats secretly, eats too much, gorges food, hides or stores food, steals food, binge eats.		

Figure showing the complexity of difficulties as measured by the number of concerning scores on the CBCL sub scales and ACA



Needs Analysis of young people participating in

2. ISMS and ISMS- ATR Glasgow

In June 2014, a needs analysis of all active young people on ISMS & ISMS-ATR Glasgow commenced.

A range of psychometric assessments were delivered:

- i. Child Behaviour Checklist (Achenbach, 2001).
- ii. Assessment Checklist for Adolescents (Tarren- Sweeney, 2013).
- iii. Relationship Problems Questionnaire (Minnis et al, 2013).

In addition, clinical formulations and SAVRY factors were gathered from the Forensic Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (F-CAMHS) .

Current preliminary analysis presented here is based on 25 young people active in June 2014 on ISMS or ISMS- ATR packages.

Themes across formulations

Information shown is based on summation of 21 young people who were participating on ISMS packages in June 2014.

Formulations were gathered from the F-CAMHS Clinical Team:, Dr. Jennifer McDonald, Ms. Sarah Selby and ISMS Staff.

PREDISPOSING

Parenting – parental management; availability of parent; continuity of care; neglect.

Exposure to violence, incl. domestic violence and community based (e.g. witnessing murder).

Victim of abuse.

Neuro/developmental – LD, ASD

PRECIPITATING

Change to peer group

Transition to secondary school, school failure

Change to living environment

Relationship changes / bereavement / reintroduction of family

Adolescence / identity

PERPETUATING

Anti-social peer group

Emotional well being – emotion regulation difficulties, poor self-esteem

Negative attitudes – young person and family

Poor engagement with services

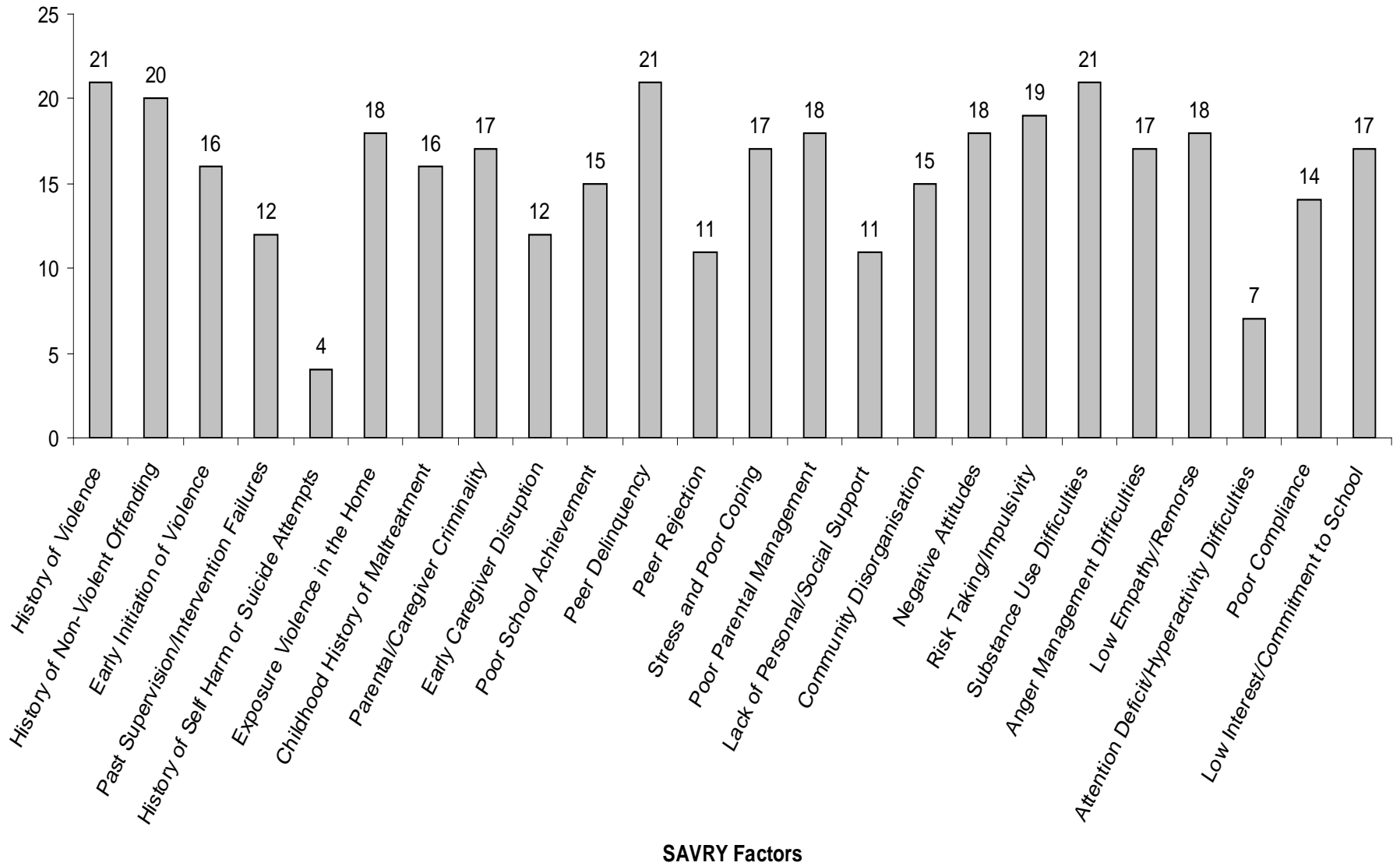
PROTECTIVE

Supportive family member (s), girlfriend

Engages with services

Positive attitude and goals

Graph showing SAVRY Factors Present/Partially Present in the ISMS Population (N=21)



CBCL- Main Scales

Table showing total number of concerning problems on CBCL main scales

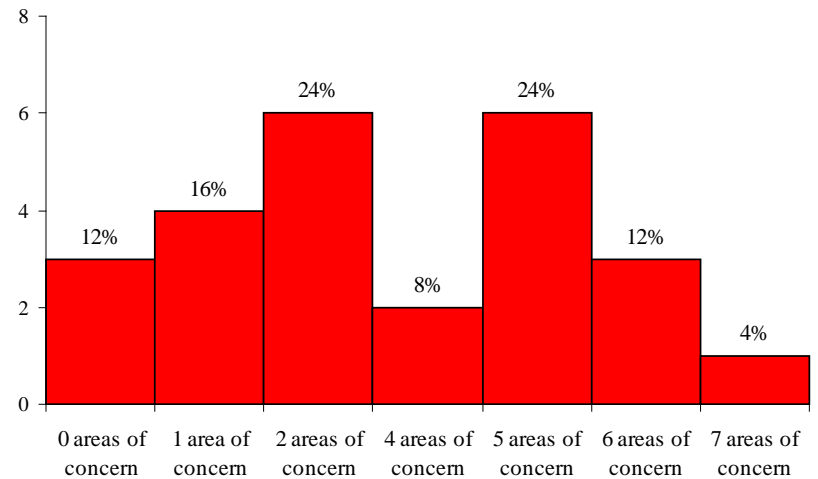
Area on CBCL	Concerning Score	
	N	%
Main Scales		
Total Problems	19	76%
Combination across; attention problems, social problems, thought problems, aggressive behaviour, rule breaking behaviour, withdrawn/depressed, anxious/depressed & somatic complaints.		
Externalising Problems	23	92%
Combination across aggressive behaviour and rule breaking behaviour.		
Internalising Problems	10	40%
Combination across withdrawn/depressed, anxious/depressed & somatic complaints.		

CBCL- Syndrome Scales

Table showing total number of concerning problems on CBCL syndrome scales

Sub Scales		
Rule Breaking Behaviour	22	88%
Drinks alcohol, not guilty, breaks rules, bad friends, lies, cheats, prefers older children, runs away, steals, thinks about sex, uses drugs, vandalises, truants.		
Aggressive Behaviour	16	64%
Argues, demands attention, destroys own & others things, disobeys, fights, attacks, screams, stubborn, mood changes, sulks, suspicious, teases, has temper, threatens.		
Thought Problems	10	40%
Can't get mind off certain thoughts, nervous movements, picks skin or other body parts, strange behaviour or ideas, stores up things they don't need.		
Social Problems	10	40%
Doesn't get along with/not liked by other kids, easily jealous, feels others are out to get them, too dependent- clings to adults, teased a lot.		
Anxious/Depressed	8	32%
Cries, has fears, fears school, fears will do bad, has to be perfect, unloved, worthless, nervous, fearful, guilty, self conscious, talks about suicide, worries.		
Withdrawn/Depressed	7	28%
Enjoys little, prefers to be alone, won't talk, secretive, shy, lacks energy, sad, withdrawn.		
Attention Problems	5	20%
Difficulty concentration, inattentive, daydreams, fails to finish tasks, can't sit still.		
Somatic Complaints	1	4%
Nightmares, constipated, dizzy, tired, aches, headaches, nausea, eye problems, skin problems, stomach-aches, vomiting.		

Graph showing total number of concerning problems on CBCL syndrome scales

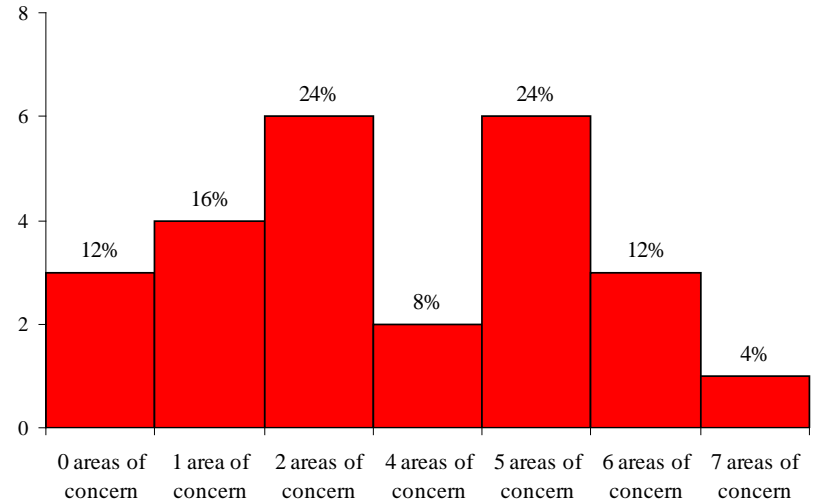


CBCL- DSM Orientated Scales

Table showing total number of concerning problems on DSM- orientated scales

Area on CBCL - Diagnosis Orientated Scales <small>Areas comprise of items identified by experts as very consistent with diagnostic categories</small>	Concerning Score	
	N	%
Conduct Problems	22	88%
<small>Mean, attacks, bad friends, truants, vandalises, steals, breaks rules, no guilt, swears, lies, cheats.</small>		
Affective Problems	14	56%
<small>Enjoys little, cries, doesn't eat, feels worthless, guilty, tired, sleep problems, under active, sad, harms self, talks about suicide</small>		
Oppositional Defiant Problems	12	48%
<small>Argues, disobeys at home, disobeys at school, stubborn, has temper.</small>		
Post Traumatic Stress Problems	10	40%
<small>Argues, difficulty concentrating, can't get mind off certain thoughts, sad, nervous, fearful, secretive</small>		
Anxiety Problems	8	32%
<small>Dependent on adults, fears schools, nervous, fearful, worries.</small>		
Obsessive Compulsive Problems	8	32%
<small>Can't get mind off certain thoughts, fears they will do bad, has to be perfect, feels guilty, repeats certain acts, worries, strange ideas/behaviours</small>		
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Problems	8	32%
<small>Fails to finish tasks, difficulty concentrating, can't sit still, impulsive, inattentive, talks too much</small>		
Sluggish Cognitive Tempo	7	28%
<small>Confused, daydreams, stares, lacks energy.</small>		
Somatic Problems	1	4%
<small>Aches, headaches, nausea, eye problems, stomach aches, vomiting.</small>		

Graph showing total number of concerning problems on DSM- orientated scales

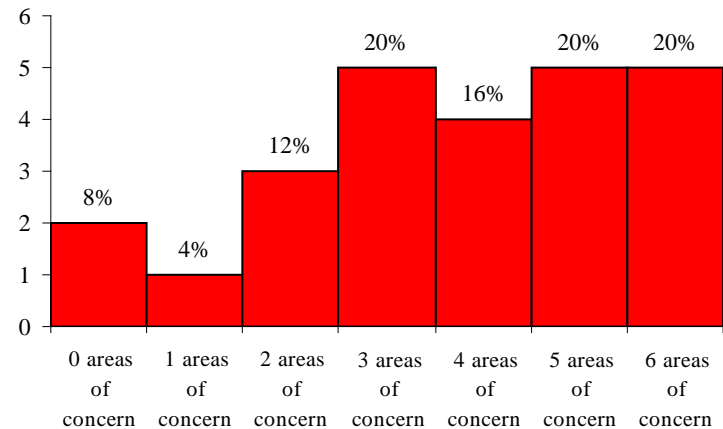


Assessment Checklist for Adolescents Scales

Table showing total number of concerning problems on ACA scales

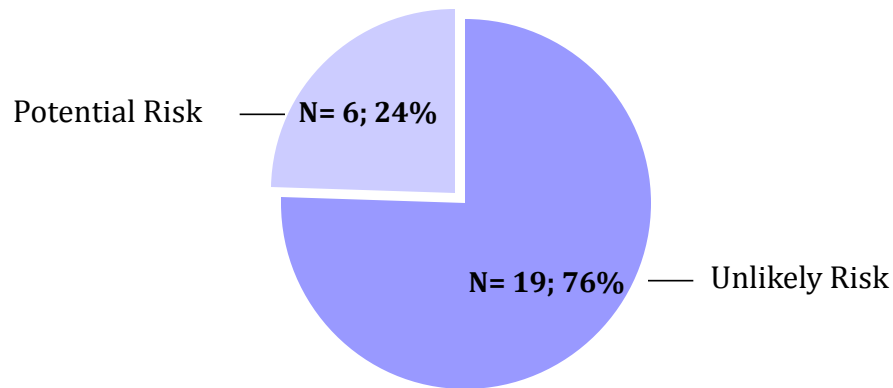
Area on Assessment Checklist for Adolescents (ACA)	Concerning Score	
	N	%
Social Instability / Behavioural Dysregulation	23	92%
Changes friends quickly, manipulates friends, prefers adults, acts like an adult, too friendly with strangers, upsets people without good reason, lacks empathy, impulsive.		
Emotional Dysregulation	19	76%
Extreme emotional reaction to minor events, intense reactions to criticism, sudden mood changes, feels victimised, distrusts friends		
Non Reciprocal	19	76%
Does not show affection, hides feelings, resists being comforted, uncaring, withdrawn.		
Dissociation/Trauma Symptoms	12	48%
Appears dazed/spaced out, can't tell if experiences are real, feels like things or people aren't real, has nightmares about specific events/people.		
Suicide Disclosure	9	36%
Attempts suicide, threatens to kill or injure herself, describes how would kill self.		
Sexual behaviour	9	36%
Inappropriate sexual behaviour, sexual relations with adult, preoccupied with sex, involves others in sexual behaviour, inappropriately shows genitals to others.		
Food Maintenance Behaviour	2	8%
Eats secretly, eats too much, gorges food, hides or stores food, steals food, binge eats.		

Graph showing total number of concerning problems on ACA scales



Relationship Problems Questionnaire

Graph showing the number and percentage of young people aged 14 - 18 years at potential risk and unlikely risk of clinically significant attachment difficulties



Results are based on scores collected from the Relationship Problems Questionnaire (Minnis et al., 2013).

A total score of 7 or more is indicative of clinically significant attachment difficulties.

Implementation Principles

- Needs matched to evidence based programmes at highest level of RCT evidence (where possible) (e.g. Blueprints, Dartington, NICE, Cochrane, SIGN)
- Needs matched to best possible empirical evidence
- Conduct quasi experimental control or RCT studies on most (theoretically/clinically) likely to benefit)
- Implementation based on best implementation science approaches