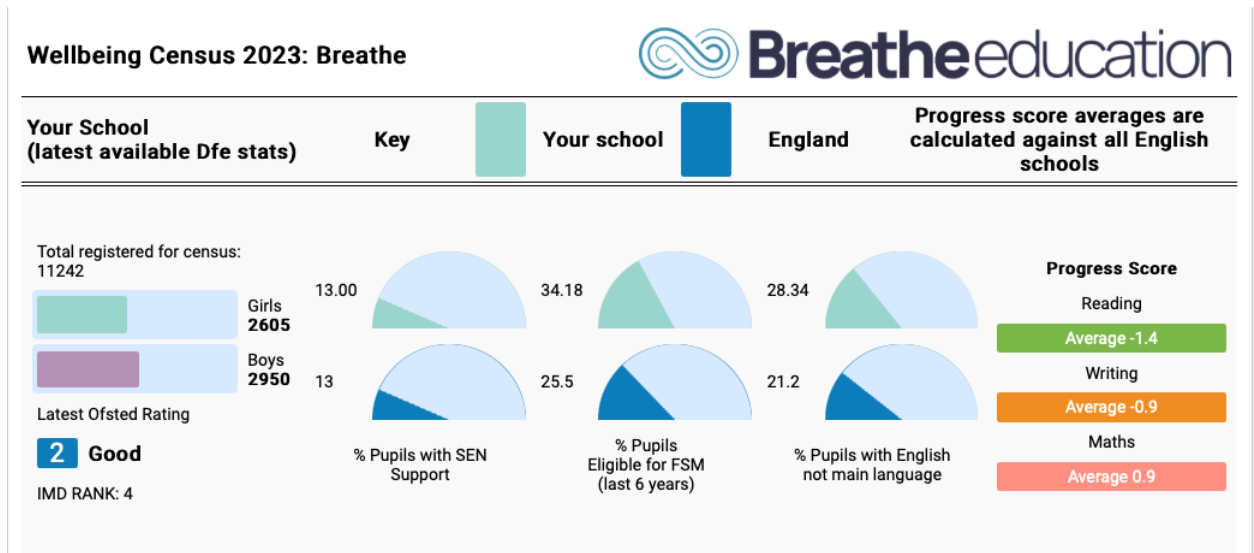


How to interpret and use your Wellbeing Census report - School Information and Sample

You will have access to your school's results and the overall average results for the census which is "Breathe Academy" (either primary or secondary depending on your school). This means you can compare your school to the average scores of the census overall.

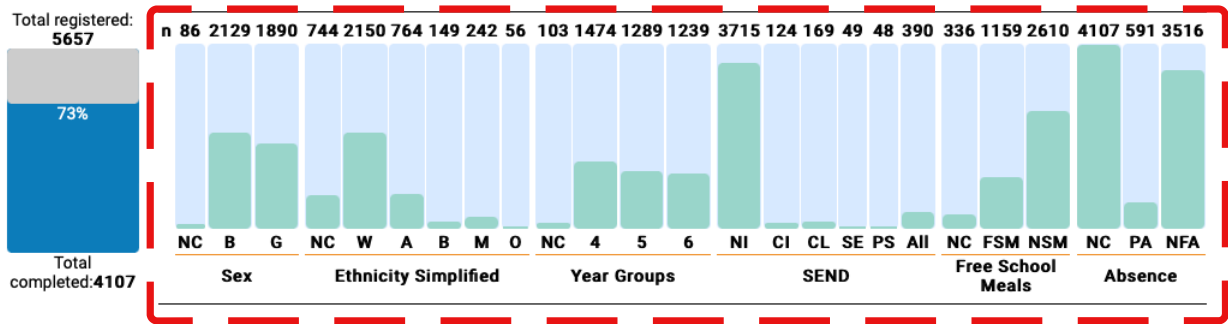


IMD Rank = Index of Multiple Deprivation the rank of the area your school is located in
1 = most deprived
10 = least deprived

The initial section is an outline of your latest school statistics from DfE compared to national averages

Your sample

Below is the total number of pupils in your sample and number of pupils in each demographic group (n). It is important to understand your sample and how much data you have collected in comparison to your schools population. This way you can gauge how representative your results are on the following page. As a rule of thumb SCWBS requires at least 30 participants in each group to be comparable to each other.



Legend:

NC = Not collected;
SEND: NI = None Identified; CI = Communication & Interaction; CL = Cognition & Learning; SE = SEMH; (Social, Emotional & Mental Health); PS = Physical or Sensory; All = All SEND grouped together
Free School Meals: FSM = receiving free school meals; NSM = not receiving free school meals
Absence: PA = Persistent absentee; NFA = Below PA threshold (of 10%)

Here you can see the number of pupils that took part in the census this year (completed) and the number of pupils that were imported to take part this census year (registered) and the response rate %

Here you can see the number of participants in your sample - this is important when comparing groups as you might have very low numbers of certain demographics.
For example if a group had very high wellbeing scores but there are only 10 pupils in that group the data might not be very representative (as a rule greater than 30 participants gives some sense of representation but if you only have, for example 10 girls in your school, then 10 is going to be representative i.e. all of your girls)

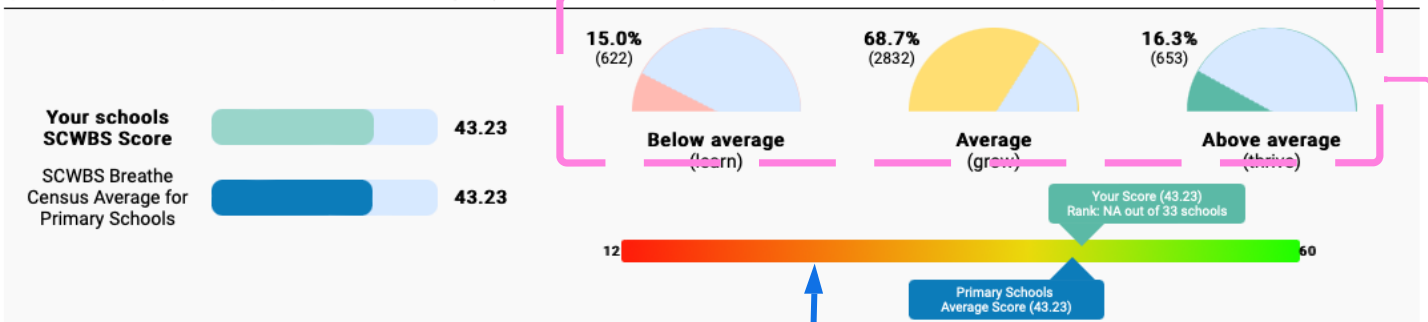
How to interpret and use your Wellbeing Census report - Overall Scores

SCWBS and School Connectedness

The **SCWBS** is a validated wellbeing measure with a **scoring range of 12-60** higher scores representing higher wellbeing.

To interpret this data, we can compare your school's pupil scores to the average pupil scores of all primary schools in the census. This is achieved by calculating +1 or -1 standard deviation from the mean to indicate what percentage of your school's pupils were **"below average," "average,"** and **"above average"** in comparison to all schools. Applying this method to all primary schools we found **622 (15.01%)** of pupils scores fell **between 12 and 35** (below average), **2832 (68.7%)** fell **between 35 and 50** (average) and **653 (16.3%)** fell **between 51 and 60** (above average).

**please be aware there might be small discrepancies between this data and your lay summaries*



Below are your average SCWBS scores stratified by any demographic data you collected. It is important to consider that a low number of pupils in a particular group will make this data less representative of your school and of a reliable picture in comparison to other groups (view your sample on page 1 of this report).

Your overall schools average score compared to the whole census average score

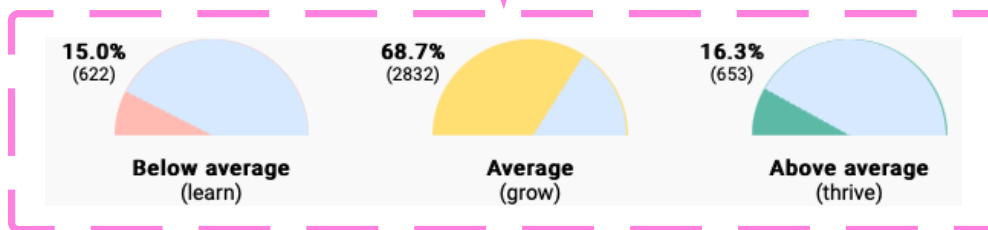
Higher scores implies higher wellbeing:

If we take our 2023 census averages

<35 for SCWBS could be considered lower wellbeing
<36 for WEMWBS could be considered lower wellbeing

(more information on this below)

Where your school is ranked compared to the other schools that took part in the census this year

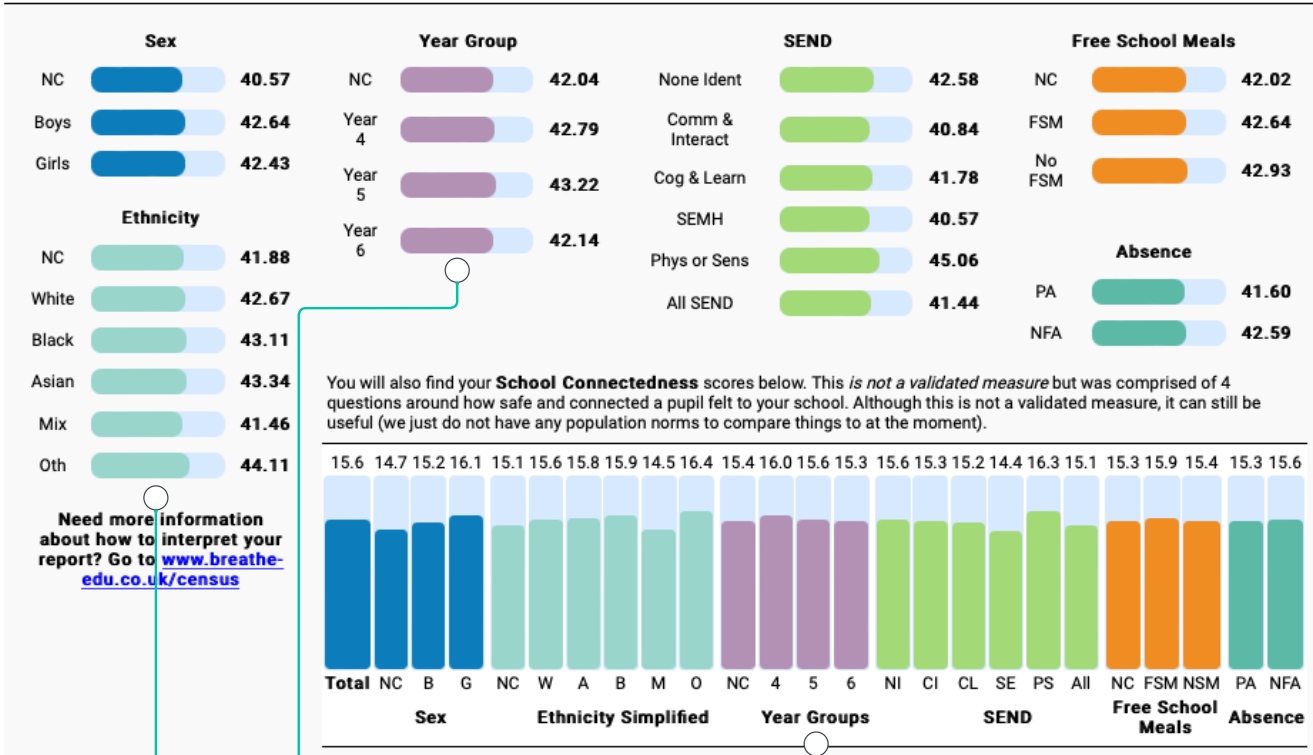


This is a categorical breakdown of your schools data, something called "local norming". By looking at the entire census scores we see how many (%) of your pupils were below the average, around the average, or above the average, compared to the whole census. It therefore tells you how many (%) pupils in your school were reporting levels of wellbeing that were lower/higher than average.

Schools with a higher % of pupils below the average might indicate the need for improved wellbeing strategies in school. Typically 15% of pupils were below the average wellbeing for the census as a whole, therefore if your school has a higher % than this, your school has a higher % of pupils with lower wellbeing in your school than we typically saw this year and it would be worthwhile reviewing your wellbeing practices to see if this changes next year.

How to interpret and use your Wellbeing Census report - Group data

Below are your average SCWBS scores stratified by any demographic data you collected. It is important to consider that a low number of pupils in a particular group will make this data less representative of your school and of a reliable picture in comparison to other groups (view your sample on page 1 of this report).



*https://warwick.ac.uk/faq/sci/med/research/platform/wemwbs/using/faq/scwbs_children_report.pdf



Here are your group scores for **wellbeing**

Here are your group scores for **school connectedness**. **school connectedness** is thought of as a driver of wellbeing so improving this should improve wellbeing of your groups

Use these scores (alongside your sample information) to see which groups that might be lower than others. You may then want to focus efforts on improving wellbeing/school connectedness for those groups. **Typically a 3-pt difference is considered meaningful**

Year

2023

School

Breathe Academy Primary School

Export to PDF

Download data

How to interpret your data

You can compare group scores by whole census (breathe academy) or previous years if you took part in them.

You can also download your report or download the data in xls. format to create your own charts and analysis

Some ideas in reporting....

Breathe Academy 2023 Wellbeing Report

X pupils carried out the 2023 wellbeing census in our school (a response rate of X%). We found that overall wellbeing was X, this was X lower than the average score of the census. The SCWBS/WEMWBS scale has a range was 12-60/14-70 and <35/<36 was considered representative of lower wellbeing for this years census. Our school was ranked 10th out of X schools involved in the census this year. Compared to last years census our school's wellbeing on average was found to have increased from X to X which shows improvement.

It was also found that X% of our pupils were considered below average wellbeing for this years census, this compared to 15% of pupils that were typically below average for the whole census. This suggests our school needs to focus on ways to increase wellbeing in our school as we appear to have quite a high percentage of pupils reporting lower levels of wellbeing comparatively. We also found that X% of pupils fell into the above average category of wellbeing, which was X% more than the overall percentage of pupils in this group, this suggests that our school still had a high amount of pupils reporting higher than average wellbeing scores.

Looking at groups we found that girls reported an average score of X for wellbeing when compared to boys who scored X. The difference here was over 3 pts which is considered meaningful in terms of wellbeing, therefore looking into ways to improve the wellbeing of girls in our school would be beneficial. It was also found that this group had a lower average school connectedness (score of X). By improving school connectedness this might lead to an increase of wellbeing for this group and an overall improvement in wellbeing for the school. We also found a 2 pt difference between pupils of Asian and Black ethnicity, however this difference was small and whilst cautionary this difference was not as marked as the difference between girls and boys.

Compared to average scores for groups we found that overall, 14 out of 16 of our schools groupings scored higher than average scores with Year 4s and pupils on free school meals reported considerably lower scores than census averages for those groups. Carrying out some focus groups or interviews with these groups might help identify why wellbeing might be particularly low for these groups and what interventions and practices might be useful to direct towards these groups.