What is a befriender?

Someone that takes you out and like goes places with you and all that.  
(Frazer)

One of the people that talks to you about your behaviour?  
(Finlay)

Takes you out.  
(Mhari)

A befriender is a person who works with you and helps you through difficulties.  
(Fiona)

Someone who takes care of you? And, who makes you feel happy.  
(Sheila)

It’s someone who takes you out and they do lots of fun activities with you.  
(Ishbel)

Why I have a befriender

To help parent
So she can get a bit of peace.  
(Bruce)

Emotional support
Because I have problems... Like I have worries about my mum and not just that about my mum and dad split up and sometimes I cry about that.  
(Katrina)

Social support
Because naebody comes for me and all the time they don’t like playing wi me and then I just need to stay in and play my Xbox.  
(Craig)

Don’t really know
I don’t know why I’m getting a grownup friend cause I’ve got loads of friends already... I think it (will be) fab... because it means that if I don’t want to be friends with one of my friends any more there’ll be a spare one.  
(Lewis)

School support
To build my confidence and help me go to school.  
(Stuart)

About my befriender

Contact details
Centre for Research on Families and Relationships
23 Buccleuch Place
Edinburgh EH8 9LN
www.crfr.ac.uk

Befriending Networks
www.befriending.co.uk

Children speak about their adult-child befriending relationships
Background

Befriending projects for children recruit and train adult volunteers to support individual children or sibling groups, through engaging in weekly leisure activities with them. The children face difficulties either at home, in school or in the community, and many of those referred face problems such as their own learning or behavioural difficulty; the disability of a sibling; parental substance abuse or imprisonment; domestic abuse or the death of a parent.

The ‘Me and My Befriender’ Research Project

Befriending Networks, an organisation promoting befriending, indicates that children referred to projects come disproportionately from lone mother families and that staff are concerned about the lack of male volunteers for the higher number of boys needing befrienders.

The ‘Me and My Befriender’ study gathered details of the experiences of 26 children attending 9 befriending projects in Scotland and England. The study wanted to understand how children viewed the befriending relationship. The 17 boys and 9 girls, were aged 6-15 years and came from a range of ethnic backgrounds. The study was interested in the children’s views at various stages in the befriending relationship: 17 children were interviewed prior to them knowing who their befriender might be. Some 10 of these children were interviewed a second time, after meeting their befriender. The remaining 9 children had more long-term relationships with their befrienders. In addition, interviews were conducted with 18 lone mothers/female carers and 3 lone fathers and with project managers in each of the befriending projects. All names are pseudonyms.

Research findings

Adult-child befriending relationships

Younger children see an advantage in having an adult befriender who can take them out places they could not go themselves because they do not have the finances, transport, or the confidence, and because they are not meant to be out without someone to look after them:

You get to ride on your bikes… like ride your bike with your befriender and she’ll tell you when to stop if a car is behind you. She’ll look after you on the road. (Heather)

Friendships

Older children emphasise the nature of the interpersonal relationships and spoke of their befrienders as being like a big brother or a friend.

Eilish’s befriender is in her 40s:

We get on, I treat her like a friend… she texts me, I text her, so, it’s not different really… I speak to her in the same way I speak to my friends. (Eilish)

Doing activities TOGETHER

The children want an adult befriender who will do activities WITH them. Initially many said they wanted a young befriender, but came to realise that older people can also join in:

My sister’s befriender, she’s 60 I think, she’s something like that, she actually went on the trampolines. (Andrew)

Group activities

Some of the projects organise group activities for the befrienders and children, and sometimes for families. Others have a project room where the befrienders can bring the children to do activities, often with other befrienders and children present. Hamish enjoyed the contacts he made with other children, their befrienders and with the project staff:

All of them feels like my family. (Hamish)

Transcending gender

Most of the children have a strong sense of their own gender identity. Their preferences for the gender of a potential befriender tend to match their own. However, the children’s activity interests generally transcended gender and this was perhaps why Malcolm, a teenage boy said:

I prefer a woman, because I just like women instead of men. Women are more playful. (Malcolm)

Even thought Ailsa had been adamant that she did not want a male befriender she changed her viewpoint after she and her brother were matched with a man:

I feel more confident because he helps me. He’s a lot different to other men I know… because he asks more funny stuff. (Ailsa)