

# Wiltshire Children and Young People's Health and Wellbeing Survey 2015: Community Safety

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## Part of the JSA family



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## Background

The Wiltshire Children and Young People's Health and Wellbeing Survey aims to develop a better understanding of Wiltshire's children and young people's experiences of life, both inside and outside school. The survey helps schools to identify areas for improvement and address particular issues raised by their own pupils and to provide evidence to influence future services provided by Wiltshire Council and their partners that improve the health and wellbeing of our young people. It was commissioned by Wiltshire Council and carried out by Foster and Brown Research Limited.

All schools in Wiltshire were invited to take part in the voluntary survey, which was carried out from January to April 2015. The questionnaire was completed online by pupils in year groups 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12. There were three versions of questionnaire designed separately for primary, secondary and Year 12/FE college pupils, plus a version for children and young people with special educational needs. The questions covered a wide range of aspects of young people's lives, these were healthy lifestyles, learning experience, relationships, wellbeing, safety, aspirations and support requirements. The survey was carried out in 64 schools and colleges across Wiltshire in 19 of the 20 community areas, and 6,912 pupils completed the survey.

The large number of children and young people involved means that we can have confidence that the responses are representative of Wiltshire's children and young people. The survey was designed online and took advantage of the additional capabilities online surveys bring including accurate sliding response questions and presenting questions to a respondent based on their previous answers. It is planned that the survey will be repeated in 2017 and it will be run as an on-going partnership project every 2 years. This approach allows us to track how behaviours are changing over time. Schools have been given access to their own data, which they can compare to a County average. This means that they can make informed decisions about how to support the health and wellbeing needs of their pupils, and also use the data to monitor the impact of interventions.

This report provides detailed findings surrounding community safety from the survey. Where possible comparisons have been made based on the results from the Wiltshire survey to national reports. Other topic reports will be published surrounding emotional health and wellbeing, risky behaviours and healthy lifestyles throughout 2016.

The report starts by providing a single page summary of the results. After which detail is given about the demographic of the respondents and then all questions directly relating to emotional health are presented graphical and with short descriptive text.

## Summary

### Drinking alcohol

1% of primary school respondents, 6% of secondary school respondents and 29% of the post-secondary school sample reportedly drink alcohol weekly or most days.

### Illegal drugs

Nearly 1 in 5 secondary school pupils and nearly 1 in 2 post-secondary school pupils report being offered illegal drugs.

Less than 1 in 10 secondary school respondents reported trying illegal drugs. In the post-secondary school sample 27% of respondents reported having tried illegal drugs.

### Feelings of Safety

Nearly 90% of primary school respondents felt safe or very safe at school. This falls to 73% in the secondary school respondents but rises again in post-secondary school respondents.

Over 90% of respondents from all school types felt safe or very safe at home or the place where they live.

### Run away from home

90% or more of respondents from each school type have not run away from where they live in the last 6 months.

### Involvement with crime

Nearly all (over 90%) respondents from all school types reported not having been in trouble with the police.

### Domestic Abuse

The vast majority of respondents from secondary school (92%) and post-secondary school (86%) reported that they or someone in their immediate family had never or not often been the victim of domestic abuse or violence.

### Online Safety

The proportion that reported meeting a stranger in the real world that was first encountered online increased with school setting. In primary school only 5% of the students reported that they had ever met a stranger in person who they knew first in an online setting. This grew to 11% of the secondary respondents and further to 26% of the post-secondary school respondents.

### Education

Over 20% of the primary school respondents requested additional support or knowledge in regards to internet safety.

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## Response demographic

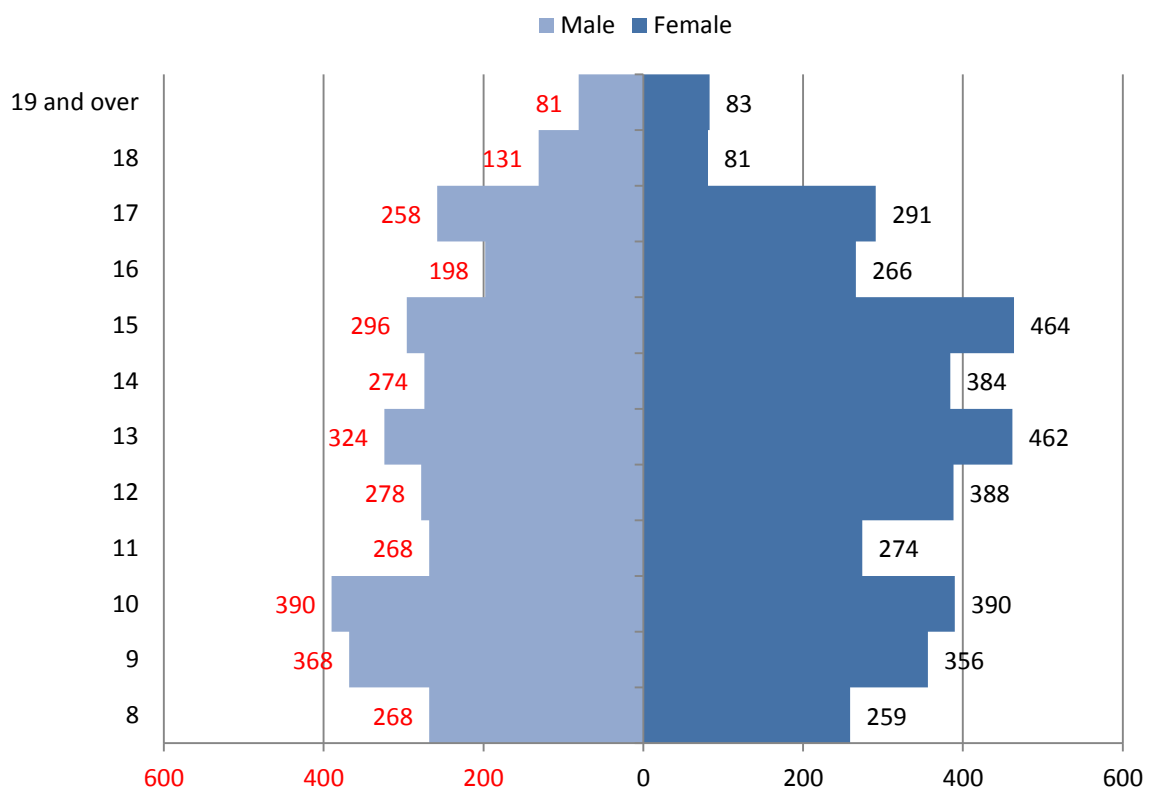
Nearly 7,000 respondents completed the survey. Table 1 provides a breakdown of what year groups these respondents came from.

**Table 1: Overall response**

Education level	Primary school				Secondary school			Post-secondary school	Total
	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total	Year 8	Year 10	Total	Year 12	
Number	1073	445	1098	2616	1462	1444	2906	1390	6912

Age and gender information was collected from the respondents and this has been presented in a population pyramid in figure 1.

**Figure 1: Survey response population pyramid**



The vast majority of responses in all school types were White British. Of the minority groups no single category was large enough to be representative. When compared to the most recent ethnicity information from the 2011 census the survey has a lower proportion of respondents claiming to be white British (92% of 0-19 year olds reporting being White British in the 2011 census). This could be a reflection of a more diverse ethnic group responding to the survey or an impact of the non-respondents to the question potentially being White British.

**Table 2: Ethnicity**

	Primary school		Secondary school		Post-secondary school	
White British	2245	86%	2471	85%	1238	89%
Refused/non response	180	7%	87	3%	27	2%
Other	191	7%	348	12%	125	9%

The vast majority of respondents lived with their parents (95%). The percentage does drop with school type with 98% of primary school respondents living with their parents and 91% of post-secondary school adults living with their parents.

In the 2015 Wiltshire school census 10% of primary school, 6% of secondary school and 7% of post-secondary school pupils reported having a carer in the military. Similar proportions were seen in the survey respondents. A decreasing trend could be seen in the percentage of children with military parents and the school type as seen in table 3. 12% of Primary school children had military parents, this fell to 9% in secondary school and 6% in post-secondary school. This could be a sign that the carer has exited the forces by this time or that less children with a military carer go onto post-secondary school education.

**Table 3: Military carers**

	Primary school		Secondary school		Post-Secondary school	
Military carer	301	12%	246	9%	89	6%
Non-military carer	2299	88%	2641	91%	1288	94%

Few respondents reported having a social worker (table 4). The highest proportion of children with a social worker was in Primary school 6.4%.

**Table 4: Social worker involved**

	Primary school		Secondary school		Post-secondary school	
Have a social worker	165	6.4%	114	3.9%	52	3.8%
No social worker	2421	93.6%	2774	96.1%	1330	96.2%

Very few respondents (1.4%) reported being a child in care or a looked after child or a fostered child.



In the 2015 Wiltshire school census 17% of pupils in primary school, 17% of secondary school and 6% of post-secondary school pupils are classified as having a special education need or disability. 11% of primary school pupils, 9% of secondary school pupils and 12% of post-secondary school pupils from the survey reported having a disability or SEN classification.

**Table 5: Special Educational Needs and/or disabled**

	Primary school		Secondary school		Post-secondary school	
<b>SEN&amp;D</b>	293	11%	262	9%	165	12%
<b>Non-SEN&amp;D</b>	2323	89%	2644	91%	1225	88%

In the 2015 Wiltshire school census 9% of pupils in primary school, 8% of secondary school and 2% of post-secondary school pupils are offered free school meals. 10% of primary school pupils, 8% of secondary school pupils and 9% of post-secondary school pupils knew they were eligible for free school meals in the survey sample.

**Table 6: Free School Meals**

	Primary school		Secondary school		Post-secondary school	
<b>Eligible</b>	245	10%	235	8%	122	9%
<b>Not eligible</b>	1842	74%	2232	78%	1019	79%
<b>Didn't know</b>	418	17%	380	13%	149	12%

Supporting young carers is important. To help understand a young carers needs respondents were asked whether they were young carers. In the survey there were over 200 young carers (table 7). When compared to the most recent information from the 2011 census a much larger proportion of respondents from the survey reported providing unpaid care. The 2011 census reports that 1% of 0-15 year olds and 4% of 16 to 24 year olds provide unpaid care.

**Table 7: Young carer**

	Secondary school		Post-secondary school	
<b>Yes</b>	181	7%	64	5%
<b>No</b>	2533	93%	1272	95%
<b>Total</b>	2714		1336	

## Results

39 figures are presented on the following pages describing the results of over 20 questions. All results are broken into school phase; primary, secondary or post-secondary. For many of the questions gender and vulnerable groups comparisons are presented. The data has been broken down into certain groups of people as there is evidence to show that these groups are more likely to experience health inequalities than others. A health inequality is generally regarded as being the health outcome difference observed between and within communities. The differences are not inevitable, but things we can work to change (Marmot, 2005). The vulnerable groups included in this report are those reportedly receiving free school meals, those with a parent or carer in the military, those reportedly caring for someone and those reporting to have a special education need or disability. The questions have been broken down into sections that represent aspects of risky behaviours. These are smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol, illegal drugs and legal drugs.

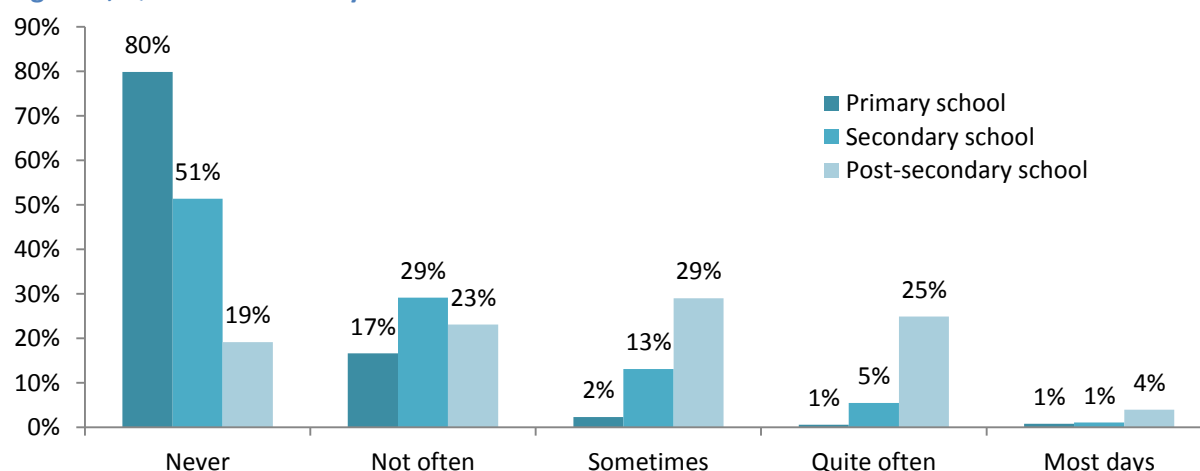
Throughout this document we have highlighted findings from National reports that have asked similar questions. Caution must be used when comparing to other sources of data as subtle difference in the questions, choices for answers and populations who answered, can lead to comparisons that are misleading.

### Drinking Alcohol

The proportion of respondents who drink alcohol increases with the school setting due to increasing age of respondents (Figure 2). 29% of the post-secondary school sample reportedly drank alcohol weekly or most days and the same percentage reported drinking at least monthly.

A National survey of 15 year olds found that over half of young people reported currently drinking alcohol (57%). 43% of all young people were non-drinkers, meaning that they either have never had an alcoholic drink or they no longer drink alcohol. 6% of all young people were classed as regular drinkers (drinking alcohol at least once a week). 8% of young people drink alcohol about once a fortnight, 11% drink about once a month, and 32% drink only a few times a year (Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2015).

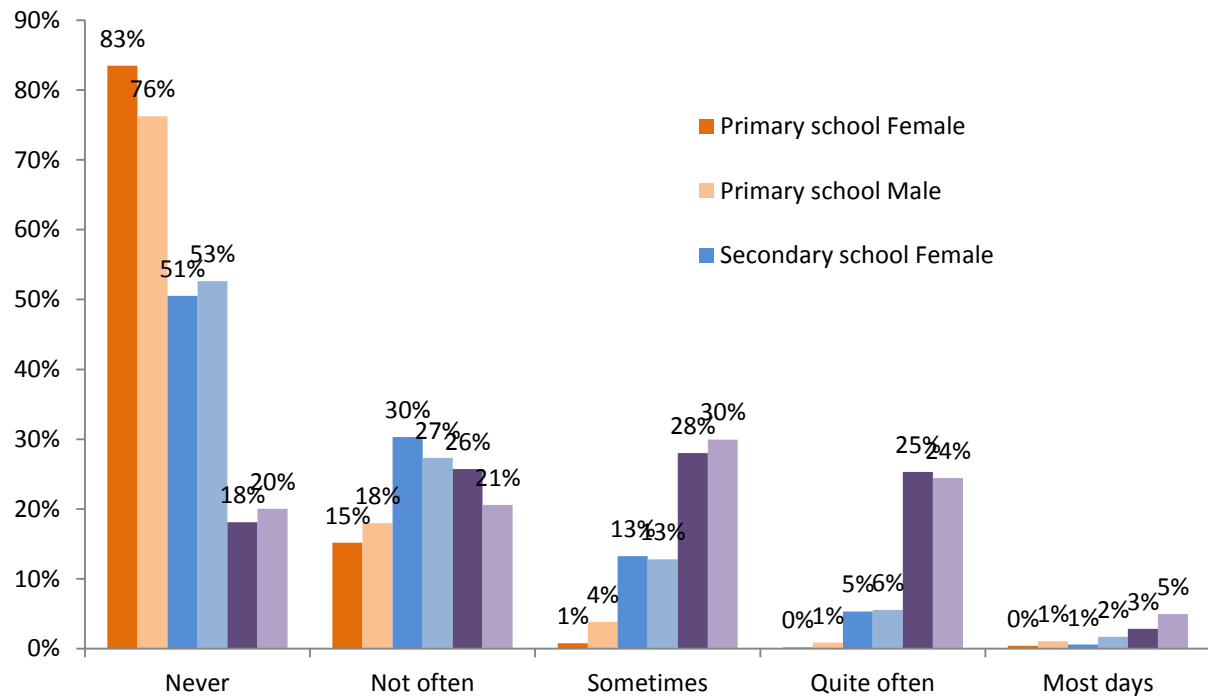
Figure 2; Question 3.04: Do you drink alcohol?



No meaningful differences in alcohol consumption can be seen between genders (Figure 3).

A National survey of 15 year olds found that boys were slightly more likely than girls to be regular drinkers (7% and 6% respectively; Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2015).

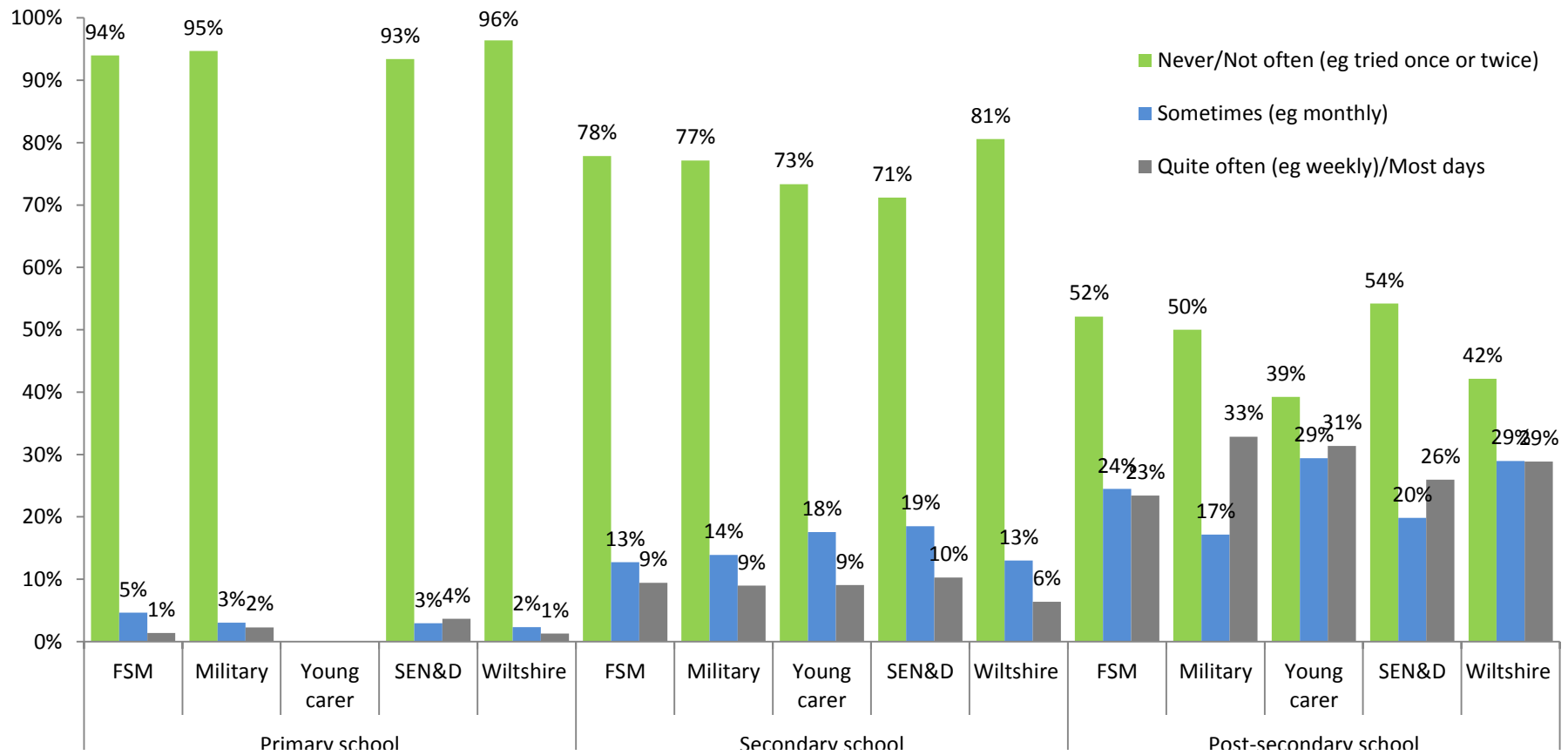
Figure 3; Question 3.04: Do you drink alcohol? Gender



Between the vulnerable groups no meaningful difference in alcohol consumption can be seen in primary school (Figure 4). In secondary school the proportion of SEN&D and young carers who drink is higher than the Wiltshire average. In the post-secondary school sample many of the vulnerable groups had lower percentages of respondents who drank alcohol.

There is no National data broken down in the same way as this data. However, a National survey of 15 year olds found that rates of drinking also varied by deprivation, with young people in the least deprived areas being more likely to have ever drunk alcohol than those in the most deprived areas (70% and 50% respectively; Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2015).

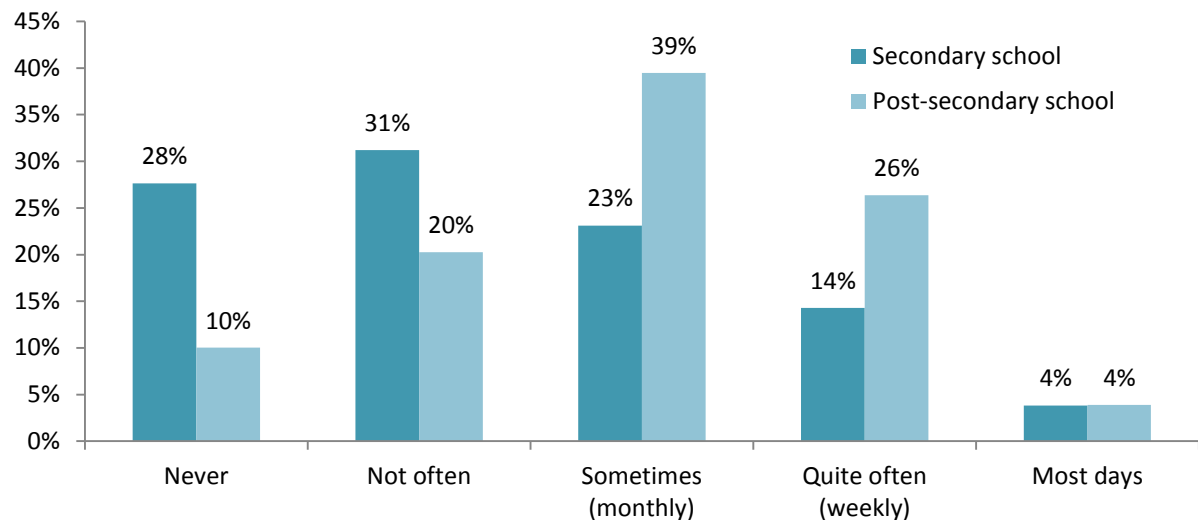
Figure 4; Question 3.04: Do you drink alcohol? Vulnerable groups



26% of post-secondary school respondents reported being drunk weekly and a further 4% said most days. A further 39% have been drunk monthly (Figure 5). Secondary school respondents reported being drunk less frequently than the post-secondary school respondents.

A National survey of 15 year olds found that 15% had been drunk at least once within the 4 week period prior to them completing the questionnaire (Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2015).

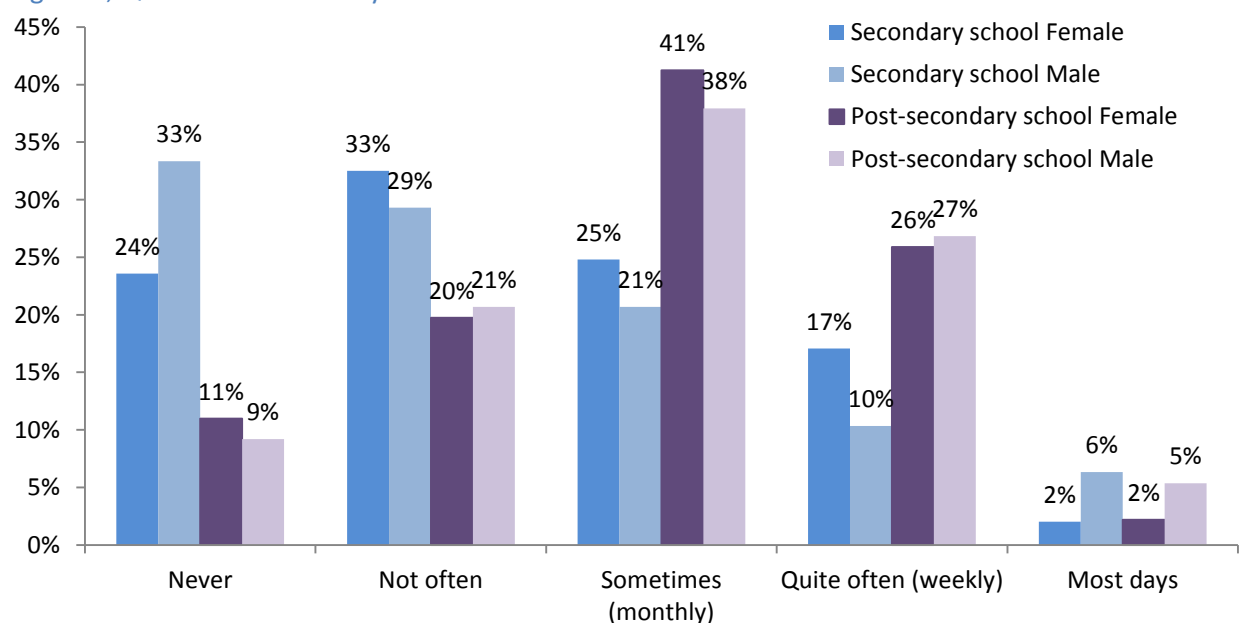
**Figure 5; Question 3.06: Have you ever been drunk?**



A smaller proportion of males in secondary school reported being drunk monthly or weekly than secondary school females (Figure 6). No meaningful difference exists between the genders in the post-secondary school samples.

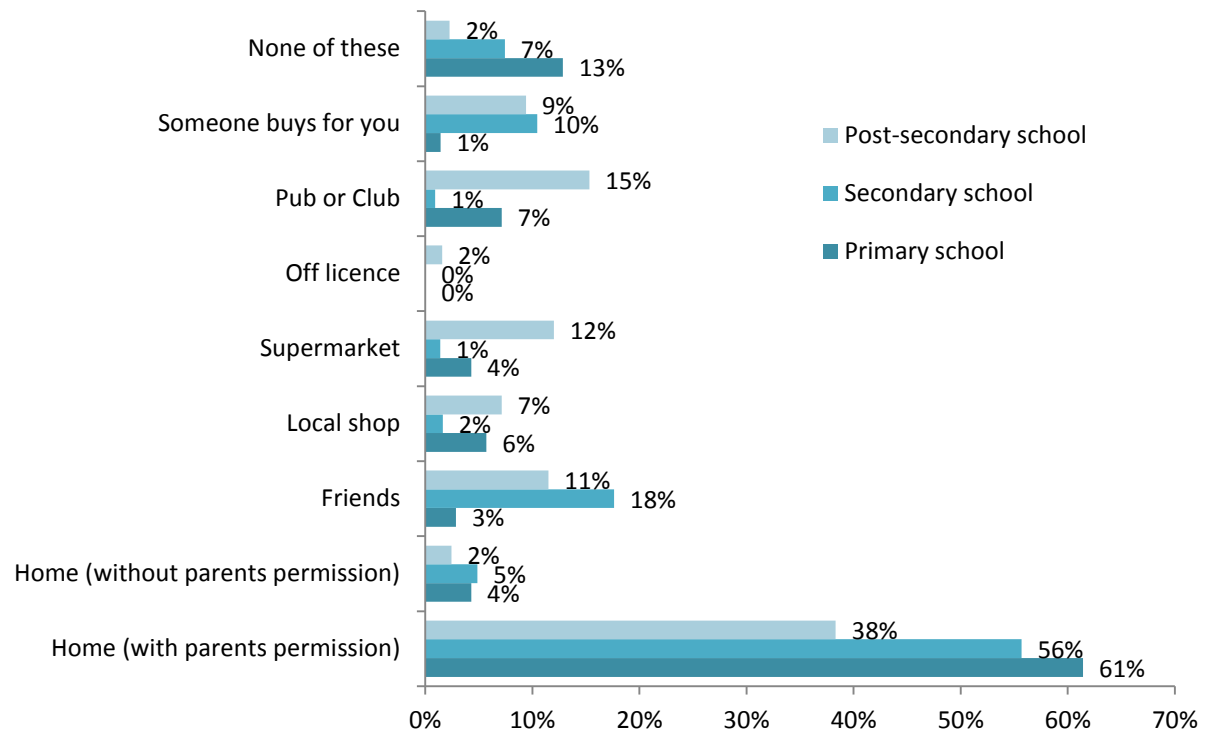
A National survey of 15 year olds found that more girls (18%) than boys (12%) had been drunk in the last 4 weeks (Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2015).

**Figure 6; Question 3.06: Have you ever been drunk? Gender**



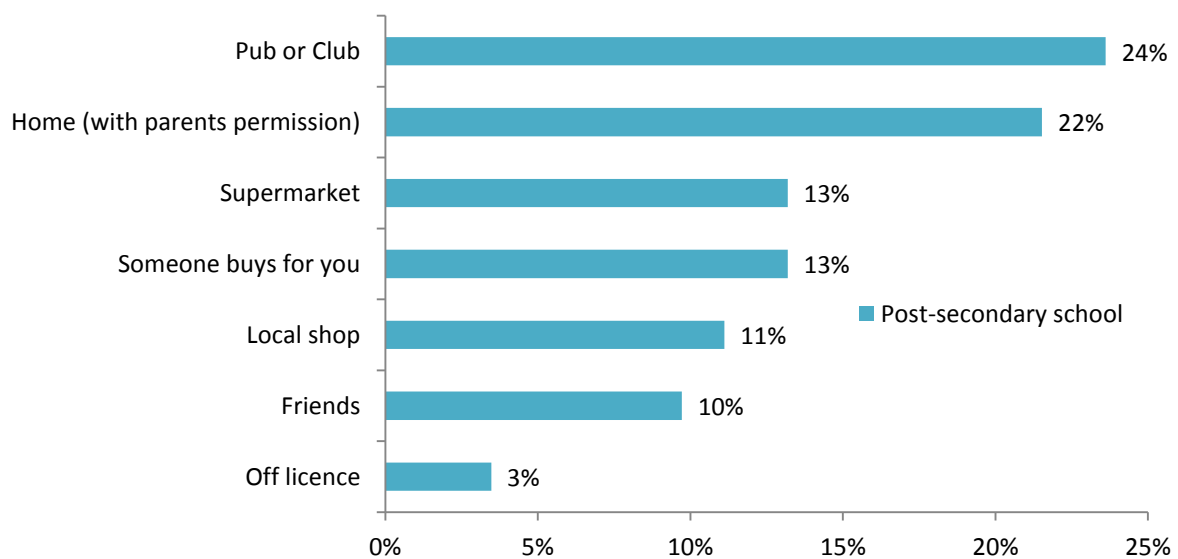
A majority of respondents from all the school settings normally get their alcohol from the home with their parents' permission (Figure 7). The second most common way for the secondary school respondents to obtain alcohol is through friends (18%). 15% of post-secondary school pupils mainly get their alcohol at a pub or club.

**Figure 7; Question 3.15: Where do you normally get alcohol from?**



Of those who frequently get drunk (figure 5) in the post-secondary school sample 24% get their alcohol from a pub or club (Figure 8). A further 22% get their alcohol from the home with their parents' permission.

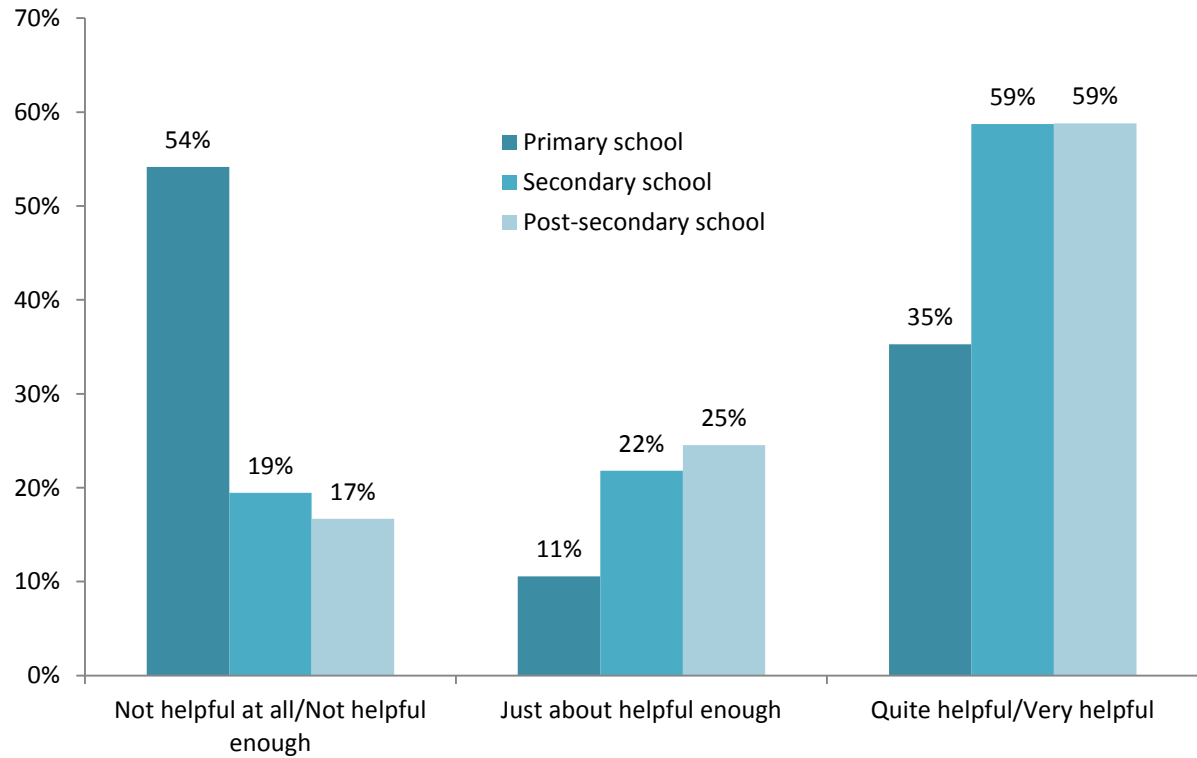
**Figure 8; Question 3.06 and Question 3.15: Of those who frequently get drunk where do they get their alcohol?**



Over half of the Primary school respondents did not find it helpful to learn about alcohol (Figure 9). However, in both the secondary school and post-secondary school samples 59% felt learning about alcohol was quite helpful or very helpful.

**Figure 9; Question 4.20.01: How helpful have you found it to learn about the things listed below:**

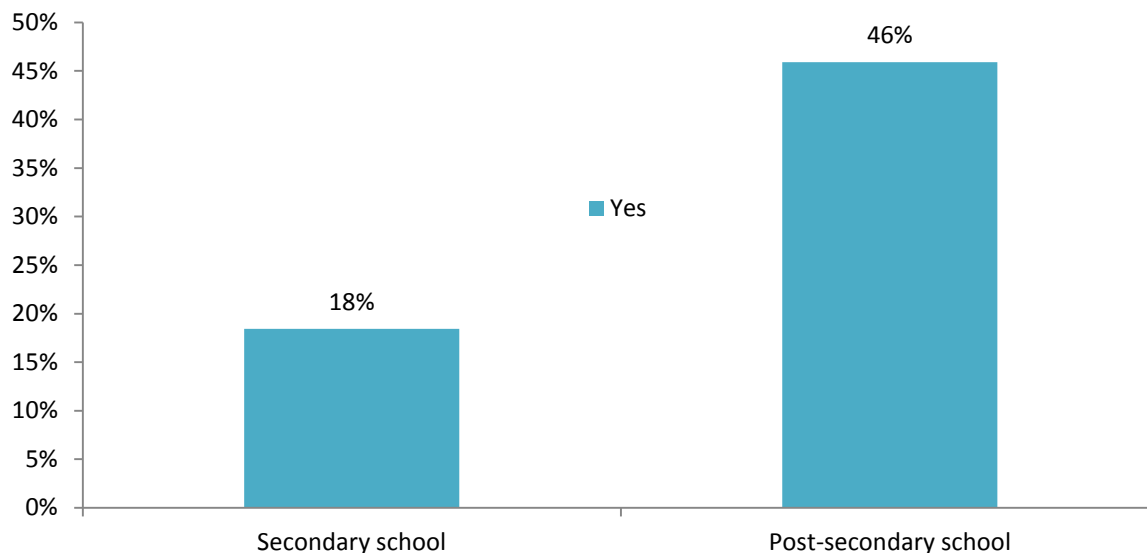
**Alcohol**



## Illegal drugs

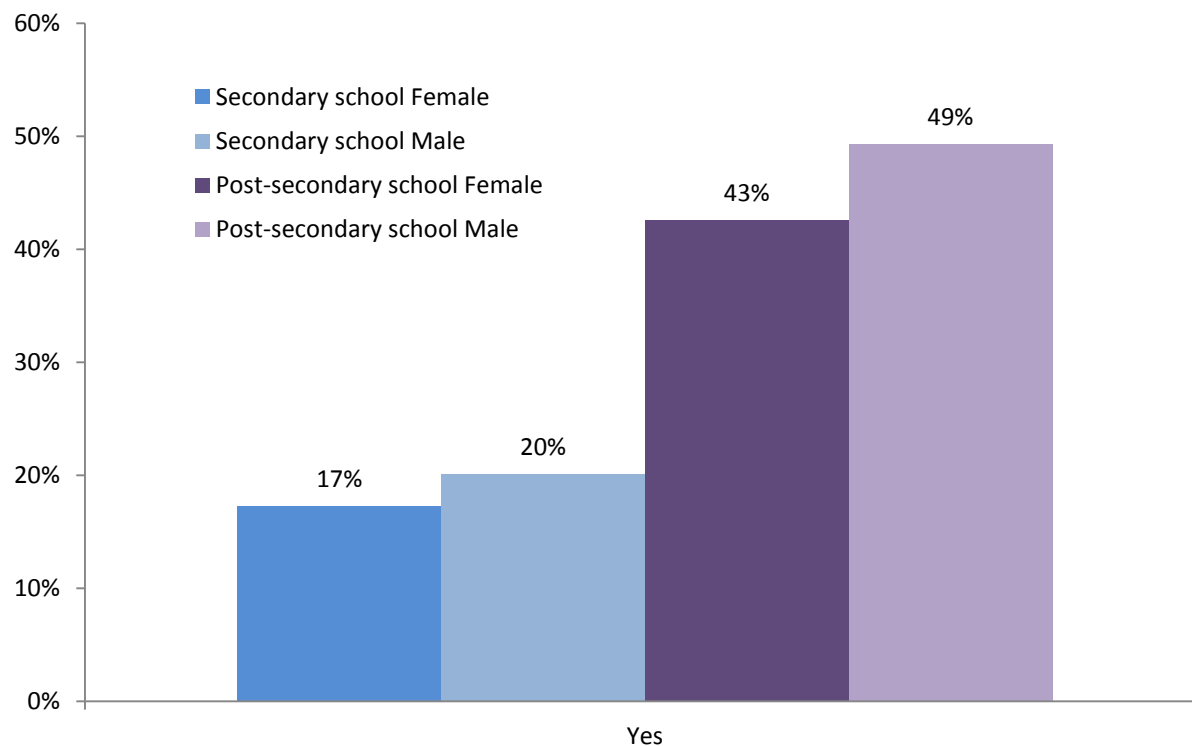
Nearly 1 in 5 secondary school pupils and nearly 1 in 2 post-secondary school pupils report being offered illegal drugs (figure 10).

Figure 10; Question 3.08: Have you ever been offered illegal drugs?



In secondary school a slightly higher percentage of males were offered illegal drugs than females (Figure 11). The size of this difference increases in the post-secondary school population. A National survey of 15 year olds also found higher drug use in boys than girls (Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2015).

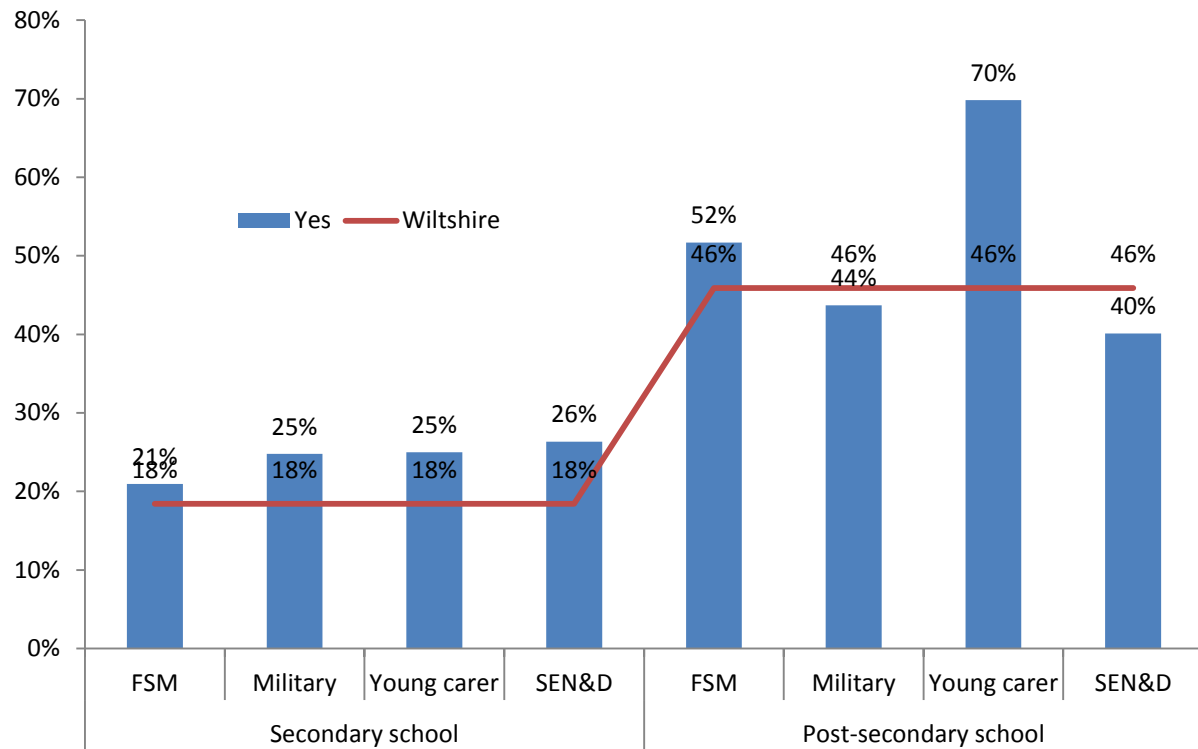
Figure 11; Question 3.08: Have you ever been offered illegal drugs? Gender





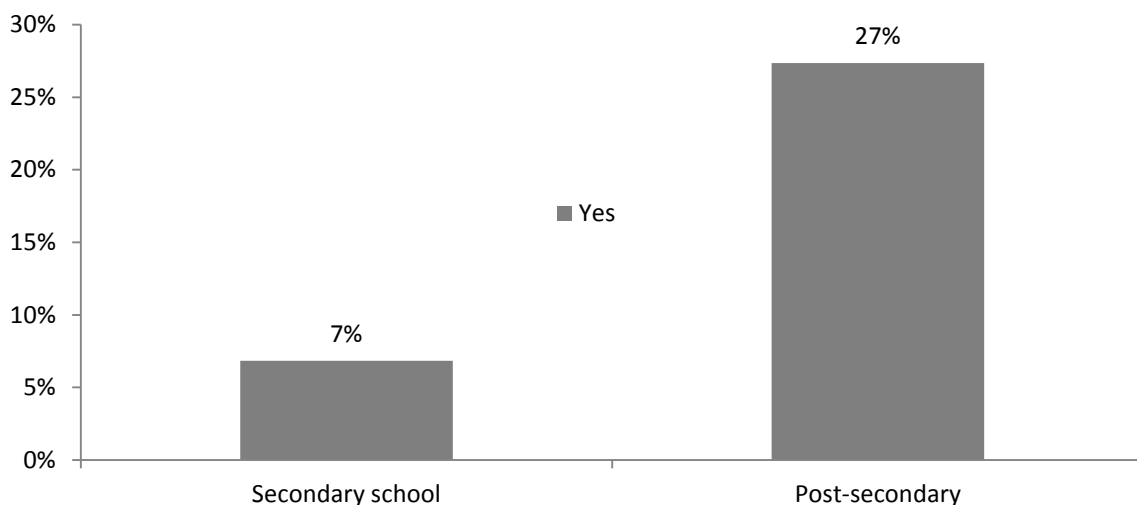
There are a larger percentage of respondents from the vulnerable groups in the secondary school sample who have been offered illegal drugs than the Wiltshire average (Figure 12). In the post-secondary school sample a very large proportion of young carers appear to be more susceptible to being offered illegal drugs (70%) than any other vulnerable group and the Wiltshire average.

Figure 12; Question 3.08: Have you ever been offered illegal drugs? Vulnerable groups



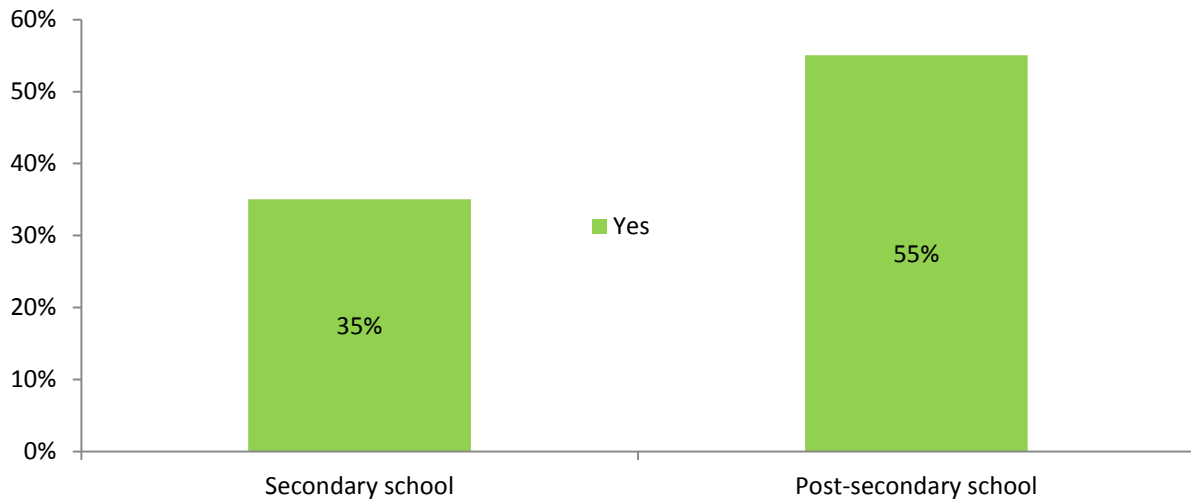
Less than 1 in 10 secondary school respondents reported trying illegal drugs (Figure 13). In the post-secondary school sample 27% of respondents reported having tried illegal drugs. A National survey of 15 year olds also found that 24% had taken drugs (Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2015). In the Wiltshire school health survey 14% of 15 year olds reported trying illegal drugs.

Figure 13; Question 3.09: Have you ever tried illegal drugs?



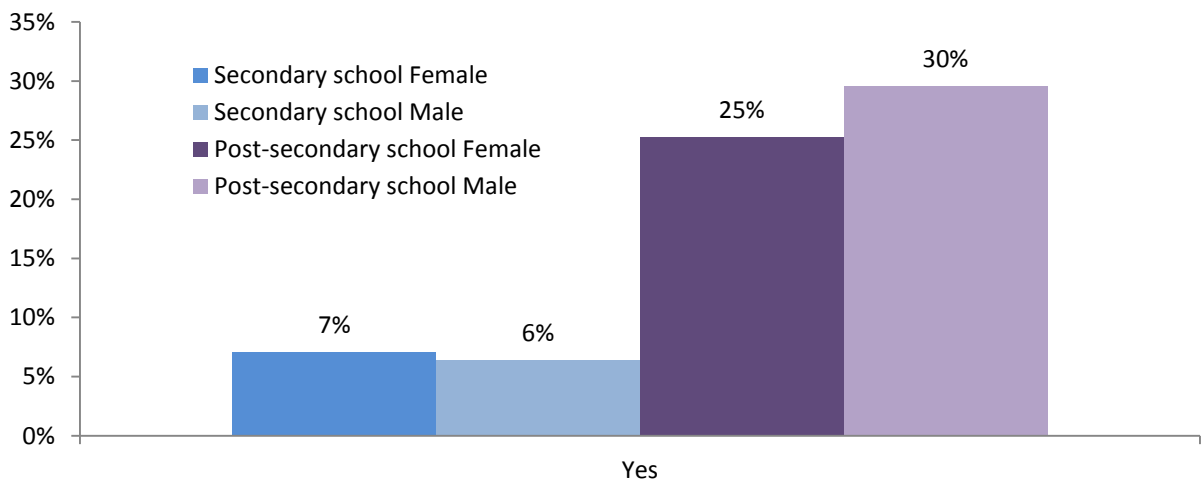
When comparing the respondents result from question 3.8 (Have you ever been offered illegal drugs) to question 3.9 (have you tried illegal drugs) 55% of those offered illegal drugs tried them in the post-secondary school sample and 35% of the secondary school sample tried illegal drugs (Figure 14). Those who had been offered illegal drugs and tried them make up 92% of those who have tried illegal drugs in the post-secondary school sample and 93% of those who have tried illegal drugs in the secondary school sample.

**Figure 14; Question 3.08 and Question 3.09: Of those who have been offered illegal drugs what percentage has ever tried illegal drugs?**



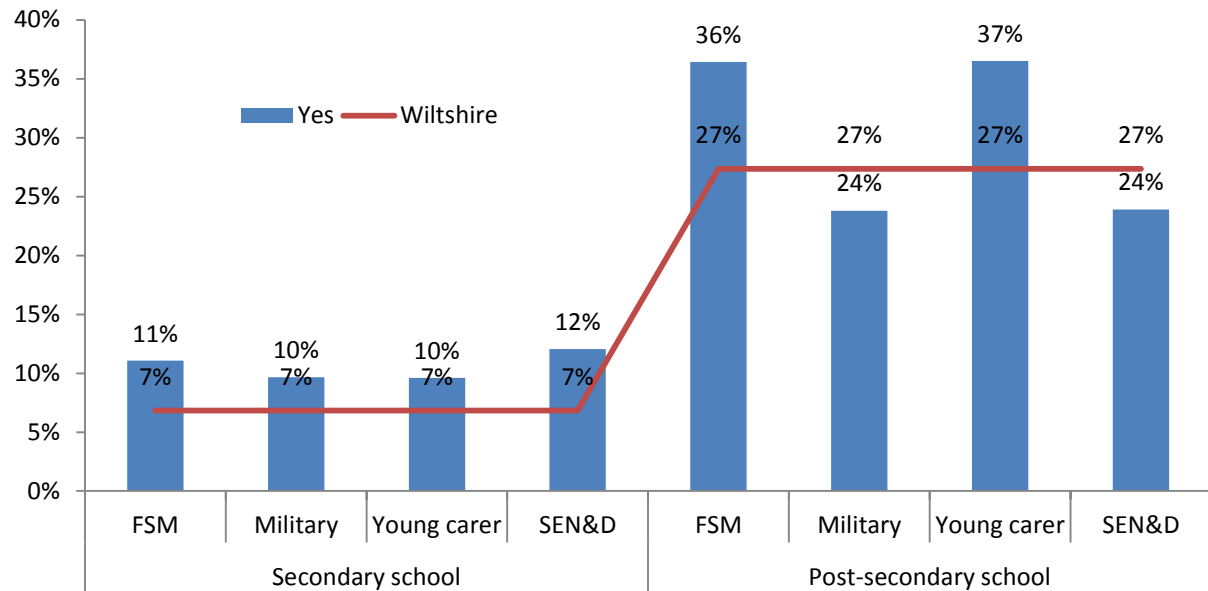
The male and female secondary school respondents reported no meaningful difference in the proportion of those who tried illegal drugs (Figure 15). In the post-secondary school sample a larger proportion of males reported having tried illegal drugs (30% compared to 25%).

**Figure 15; Question 3.09: Have you ever tried illegal drugs? Gender**



There are a slightly larger percentage of respondents from the vulnerable groups in the secondary school sample who have tried illegal drugs than the Wiltshire average (Figure 16). In the post-secondary school sample a very large proportion of young carers and those receiving free school meals appear to be more susceptible to trying illegal drugs (37% and 36%) than any other vulnerable group and the Wiltshire average.

Figure 16; Question 3.09: Have you ever tried illegal drugs? Vulnerable groups



### Question 3.10: Which drugs have you tried?

When those who have tried drugs were asked which drugs had they tried the largest selected drug was cannabis for both secondary school (48%) and post-secondary school (50%).

## Legal drugs

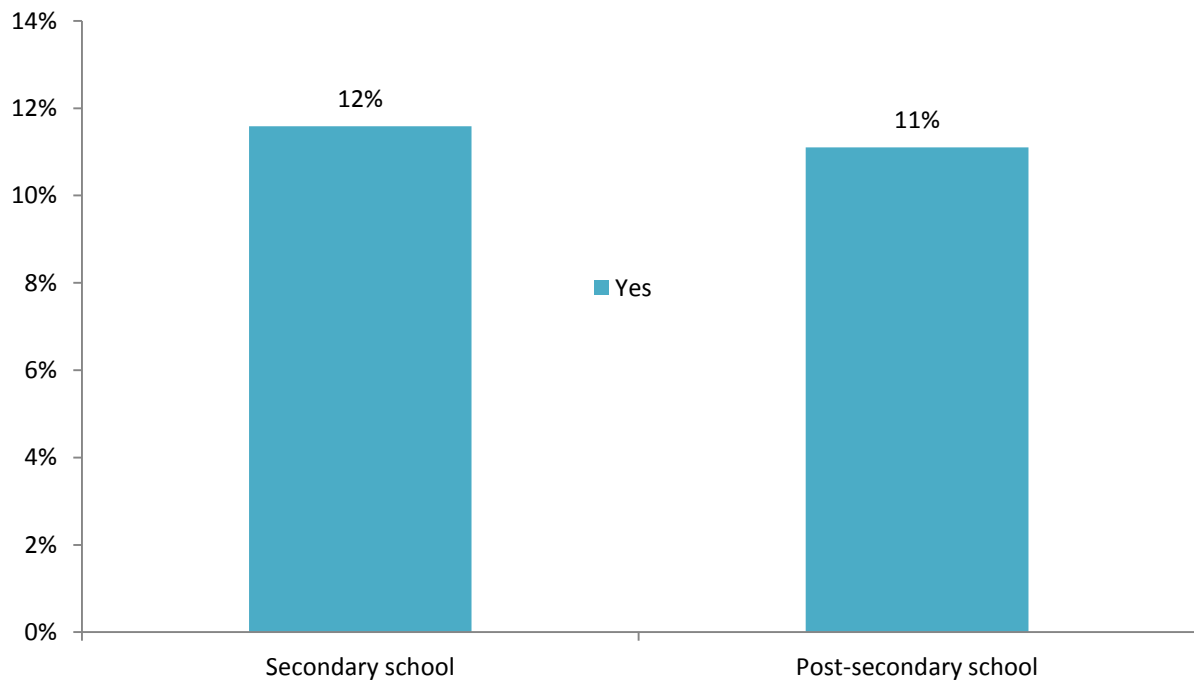
### Question 3.21: Which so called legal highs have you tried?

When asked which legal drugs you have tried very few respondents reported taking any legal highs. However, 16% of post-secondary respondents reported taking Nitrous Oxide.

## Prescription drug misuse

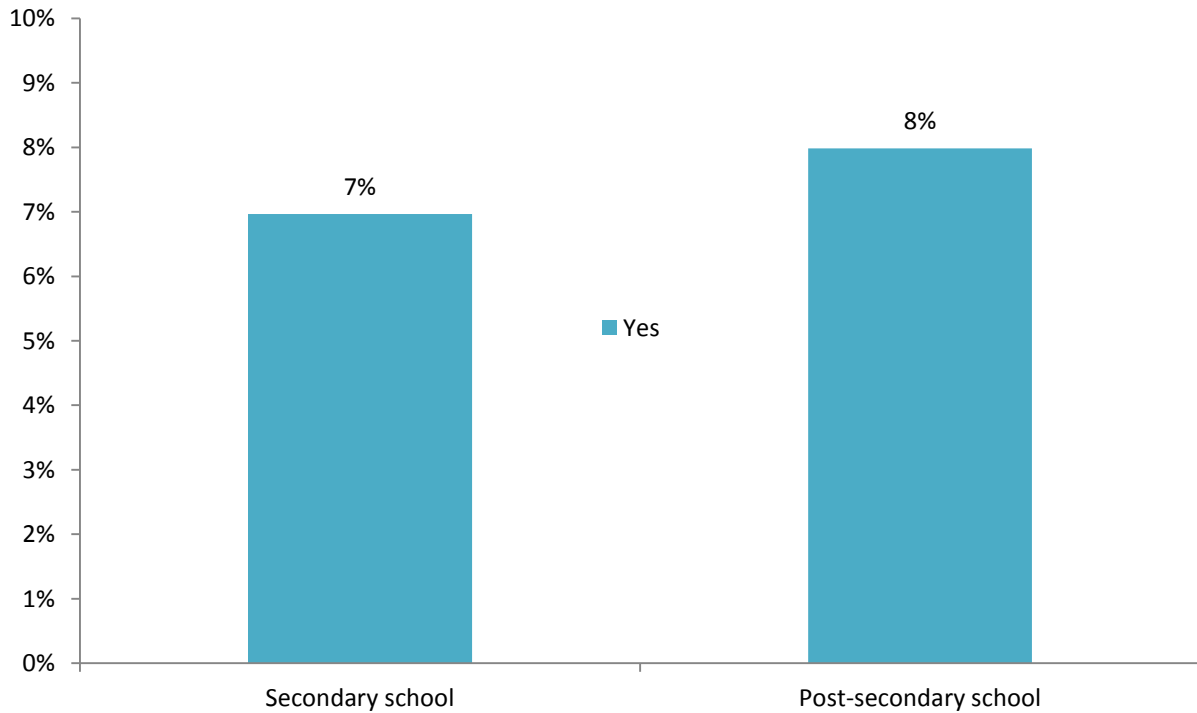
1 in 10 respondents from secondary school and post-secondary school settings reported that they had been offered prescription drugs for fun (Figure 29).

**Figure 29; Question 3.22: Have you ever been offered prescription drugs (medicine you can only get from a doctor) that are NOT your own, for fun or to feel good? This is sometimes called Pharming. (e.g. Vallium, Amphetamines etc. this does NOT mean normal medicine like paracetamol or aspirin from your parents)**



Less than 10% of the secondary school and post-secondary school samples have tried prescription drugs (figure 30).

**Figure 30; Question 3.23: Have you ever *tried* prescription drugs (medicine you can only get from your doctor) that are NOT your own? This is sometimes called Pharming. (e.g. Vallium, Amphetamines etc. this does NOT mean normal medicine like paracetamol or aspirin from your parents).**



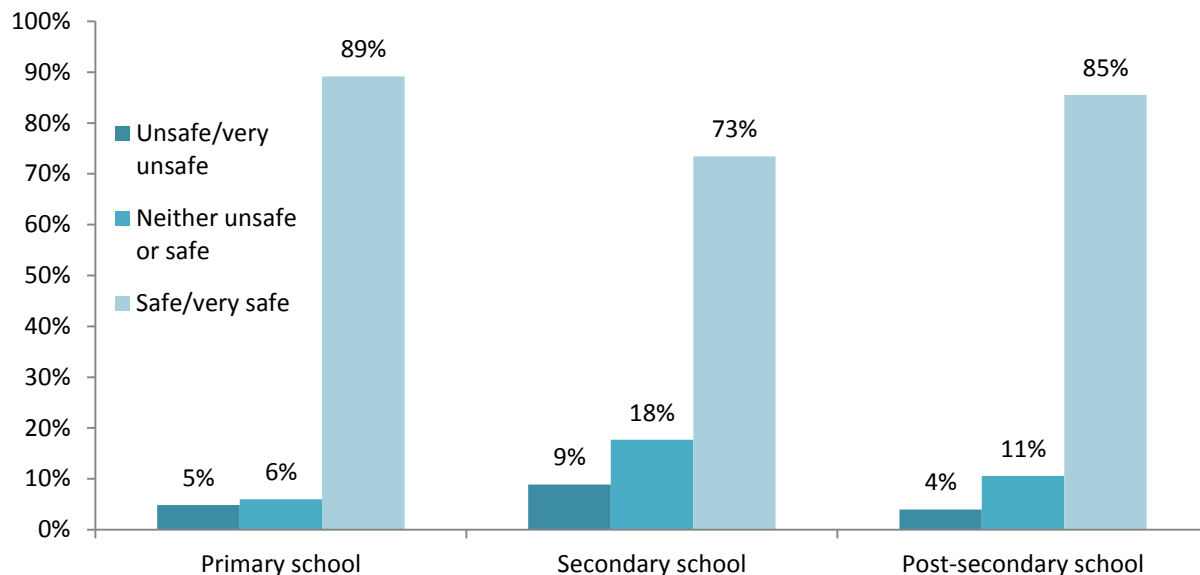
**Question 3.24: Which prescription drugs that are NOT your own have tried?**

Too few respondents reported taking prescription drugs incorrectly for the results of this question to yield meaningful results.

## Feelings of Safety

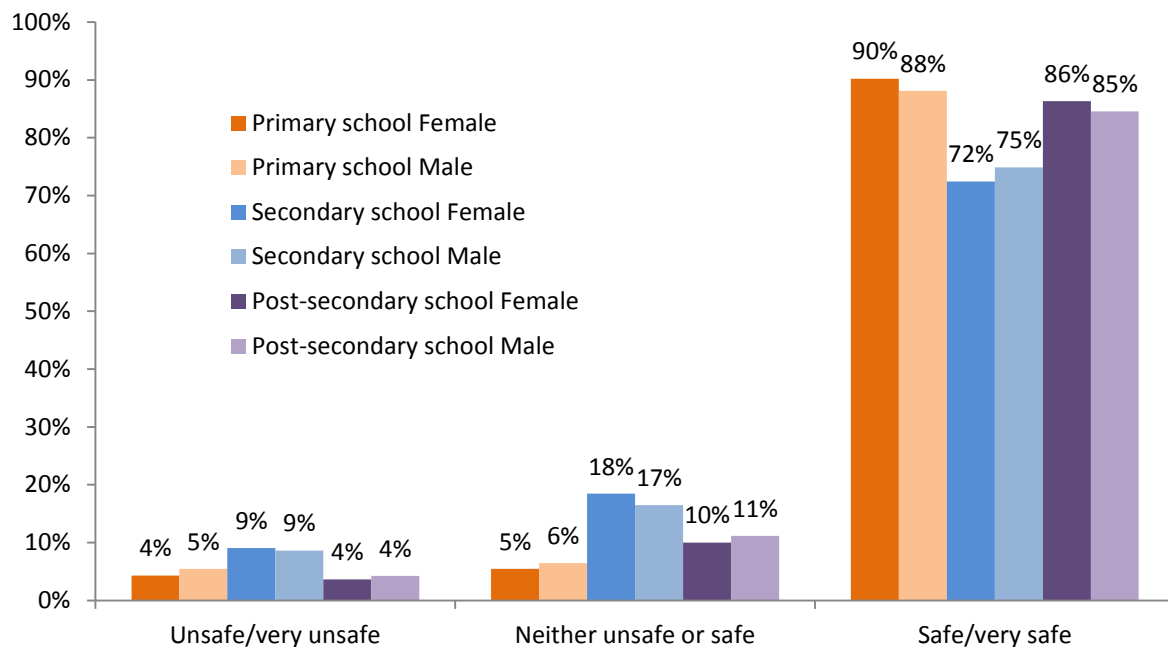
Nearly 90% of primary school respondents felt safe or very safe at school (figure 17). This falls to 73% in the secondary school respondents but rises again in post-secondary school respondents.

Figure 17; Question 5.01: How safe do you feel at school?



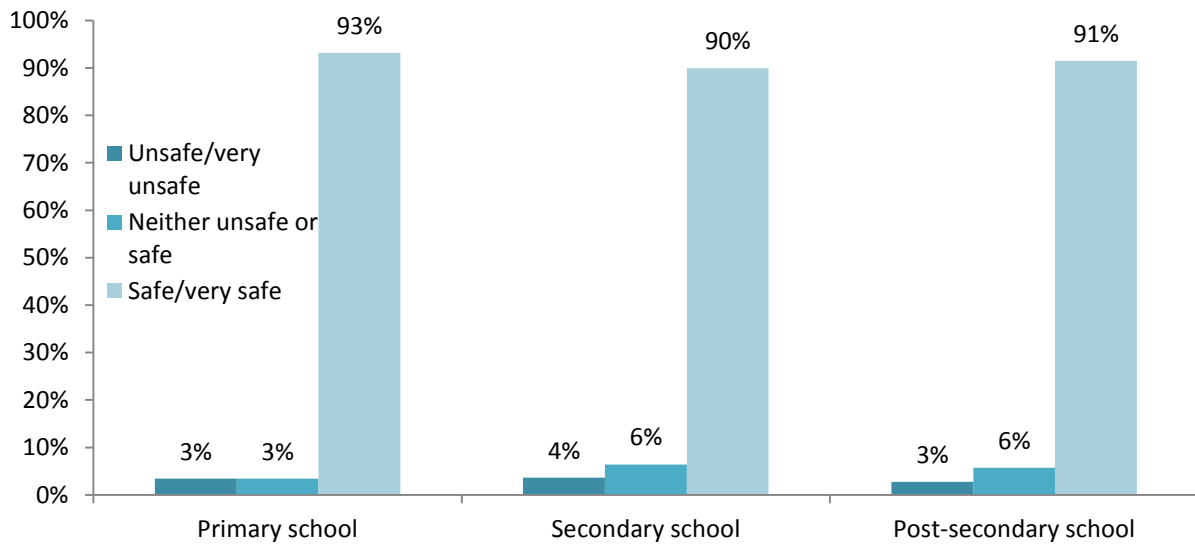
There is little difference between the genders in regards to feelings of safety in school (figure 18).

Figure 18; Question 5.01: How safe do you feel at school? Gender



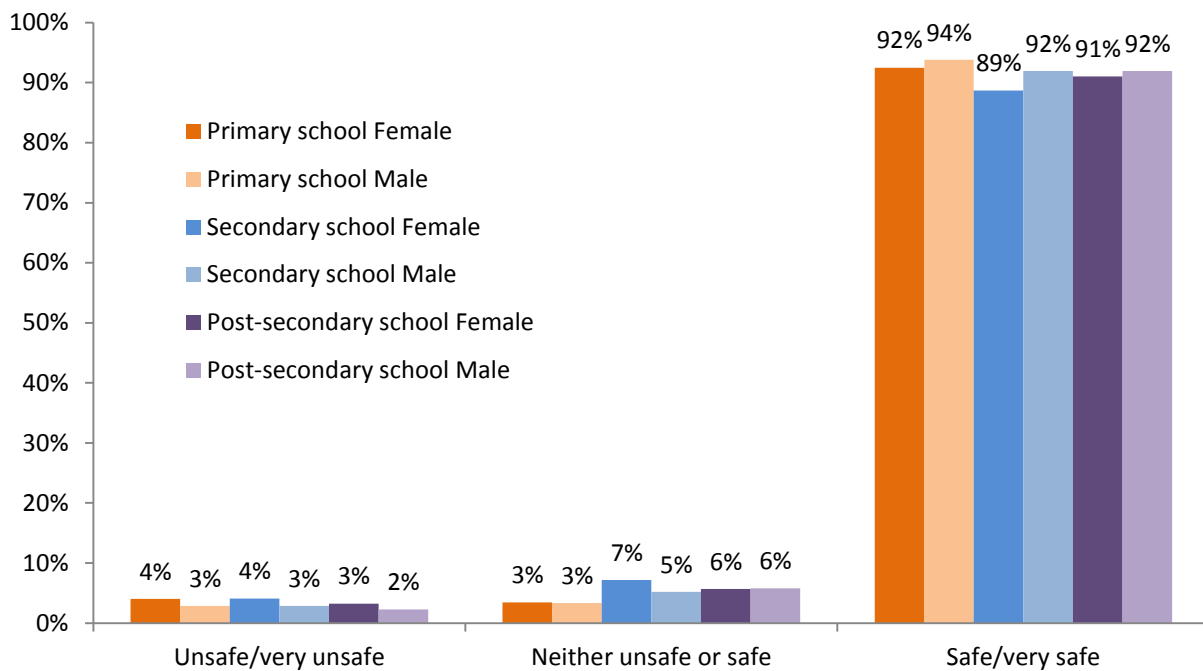
Over 90% of respondents from all school types felt safe or very safe at home or the place where they live (figure 19).

**Figure 19; Question 5.2: How safe do you feel at home or the place where you live?**



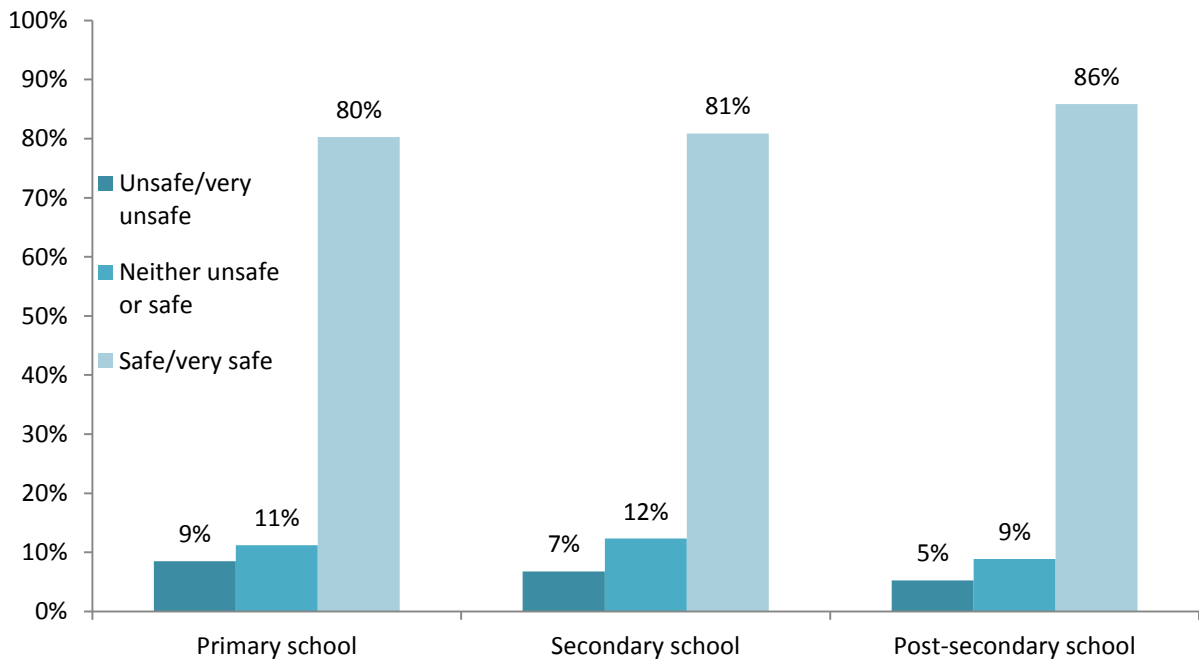
There is little difference between the genders in regards to feelings of safety at home or the place they live (figure 20).

**Figure 20; Question 5.2: How safe do you feel at home or the place where you live? Gender**



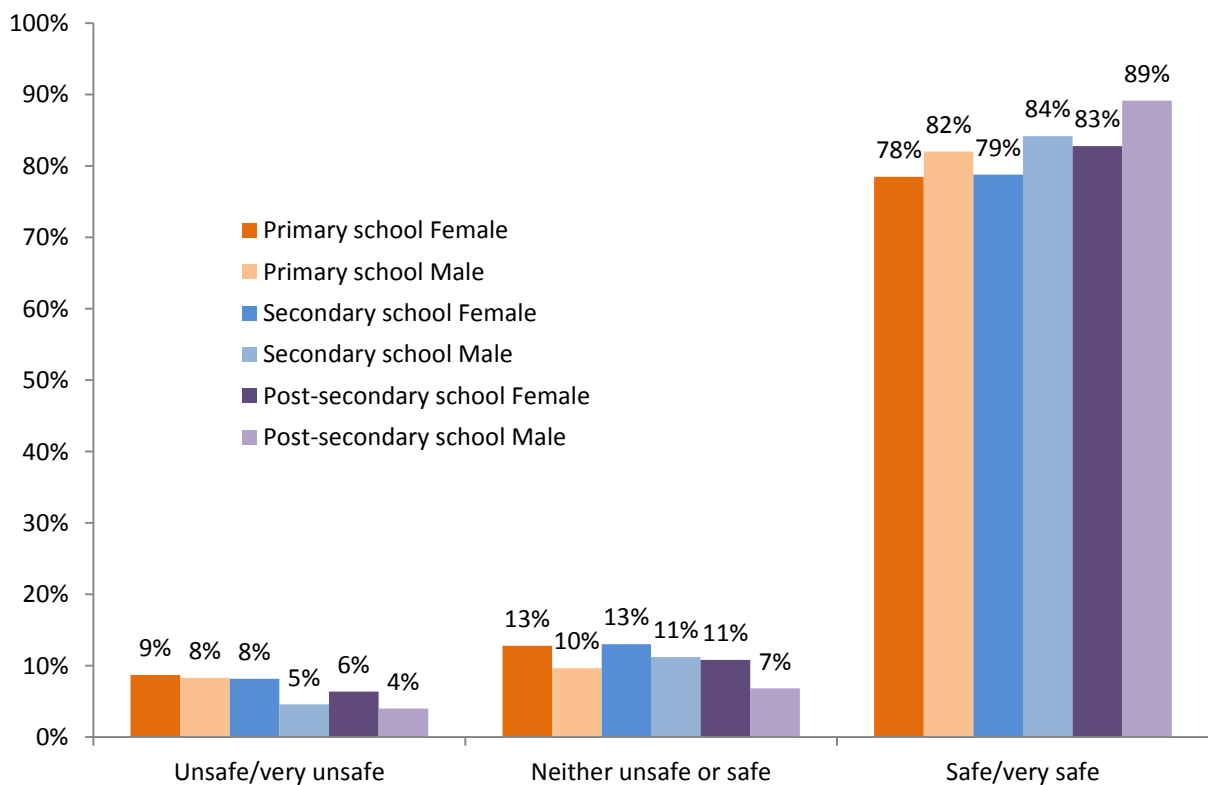
Over 80% of respondents from all school types felt safe or very safe outside, near their house (figure 21).

**Figure 21; Question 5.14: How safe do you feel being outside, near your house?**



There is little difference between the genders in regards to feelings of safety near home (figure 22).

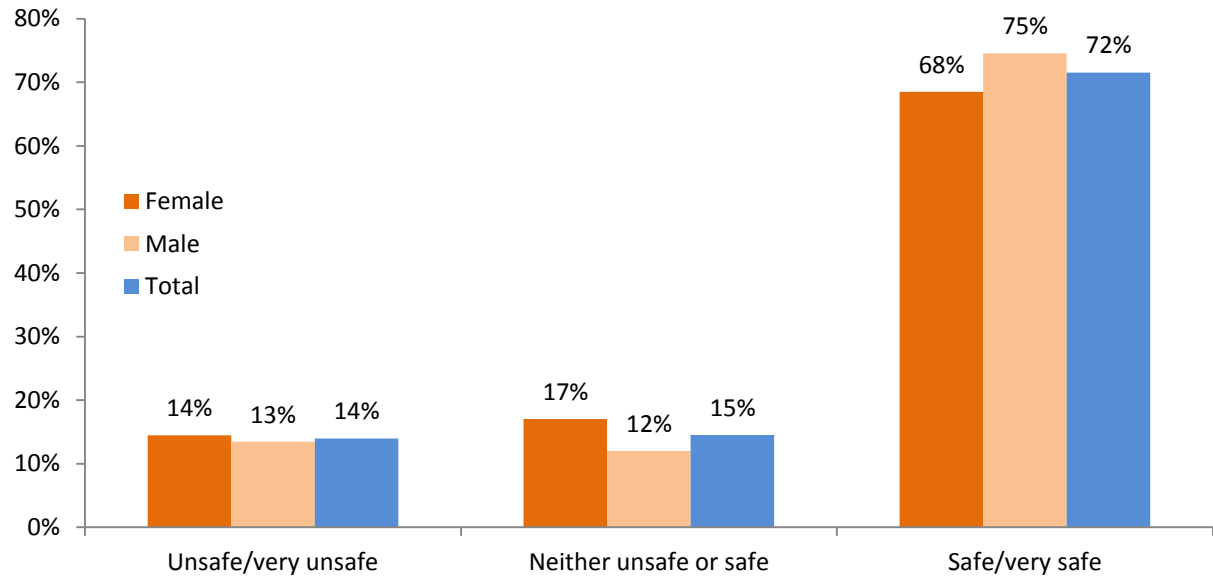
**Figure 22; Question 5.14: How safe do you feel being outside, near your house? Gender**





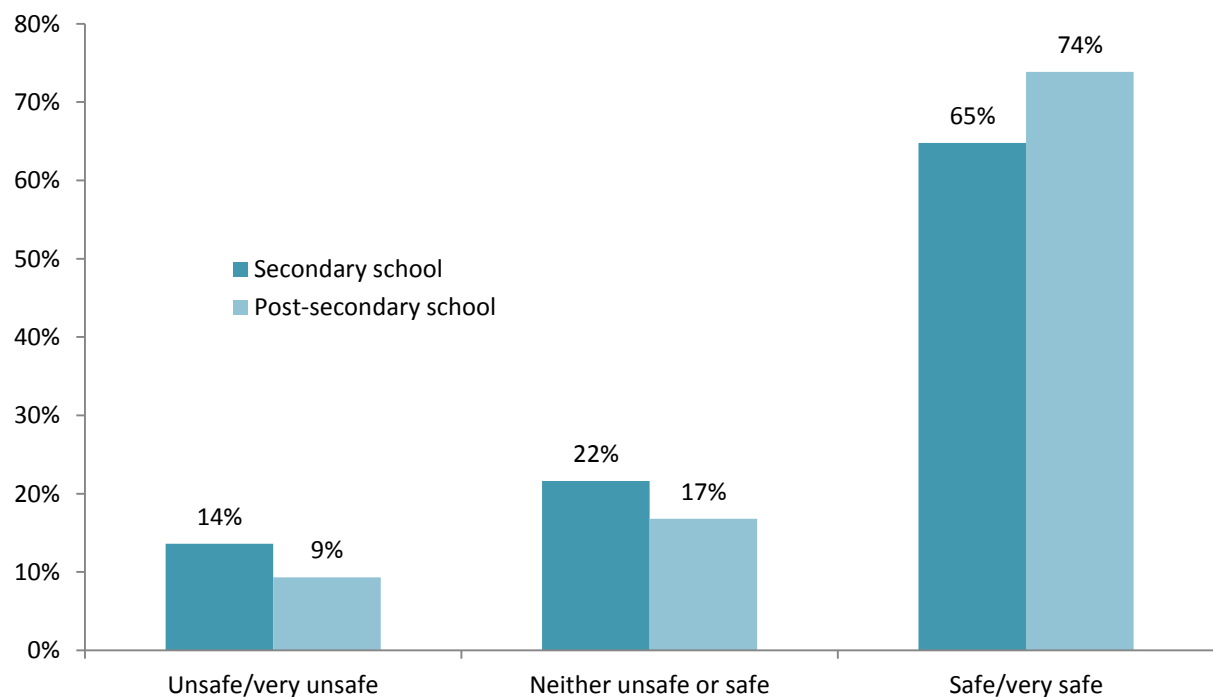
Primary school respondents were asked how safe they felt when crossing roads or walking near roads. Over 70% reported that they felt safe or very safe (figure 23). There was a slight difference between genders with a smaller proportion of females feeling safe than males.

**Figure 23; Question 5.05: How safe do you feel when crossing roads or walking near roads?**



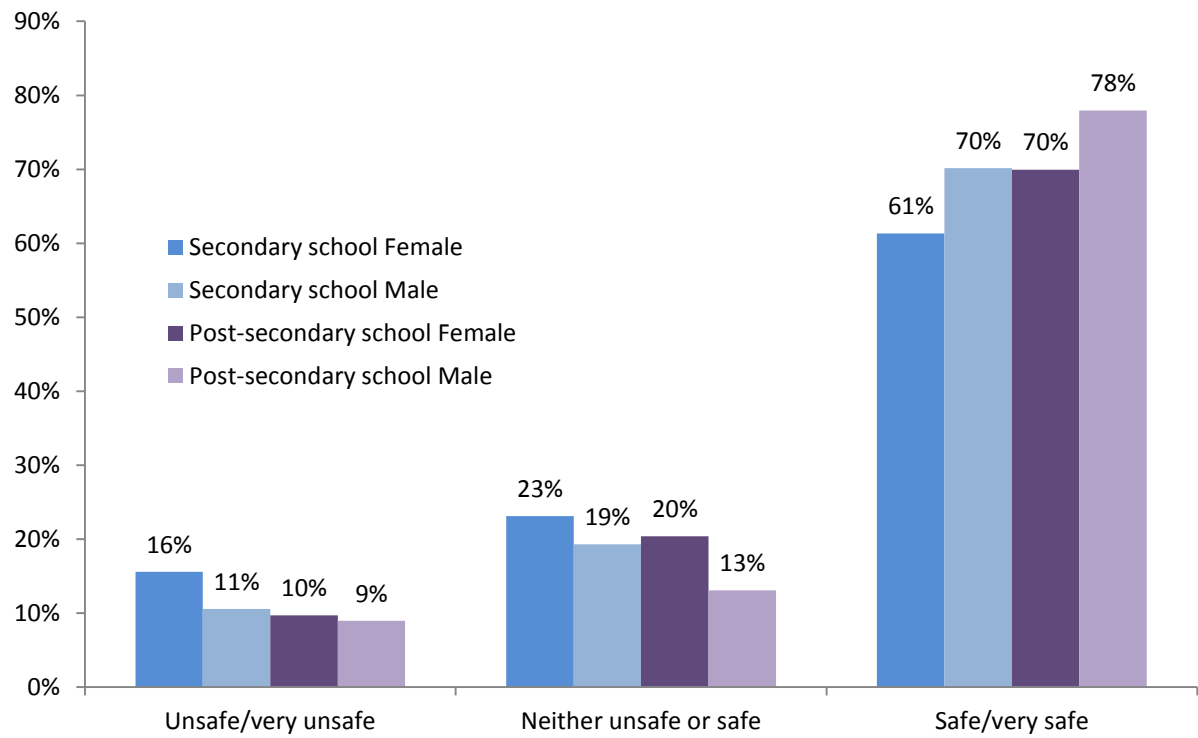
Secondary school and post-secondary school respondents were asked how safe they felt from crime. 65% of the secondary school respondents and 74% of the post-secondary school respondents reported that they felt safe or very safe from crime (figure 24).

**Figure 24; Question 5.06: How safe do you feel from crime?**



A smaller proportion of females reported feeling safe from crime than male respondents (figure 25).

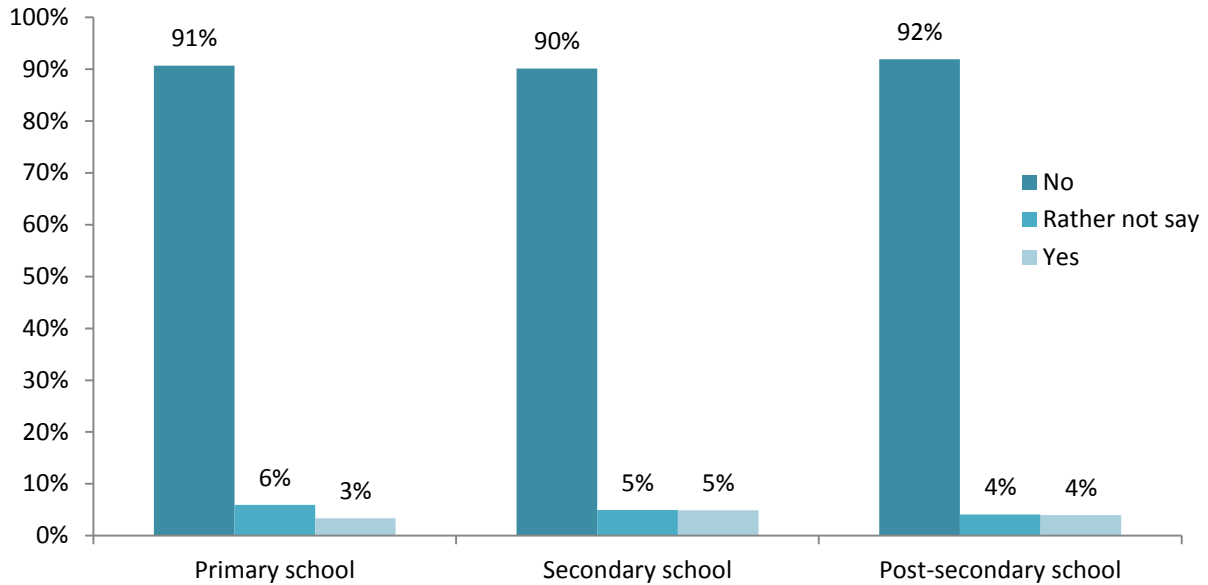
Figure 25; Question 5.06: How safe do you feel from crime? Gender



## Run Away from home

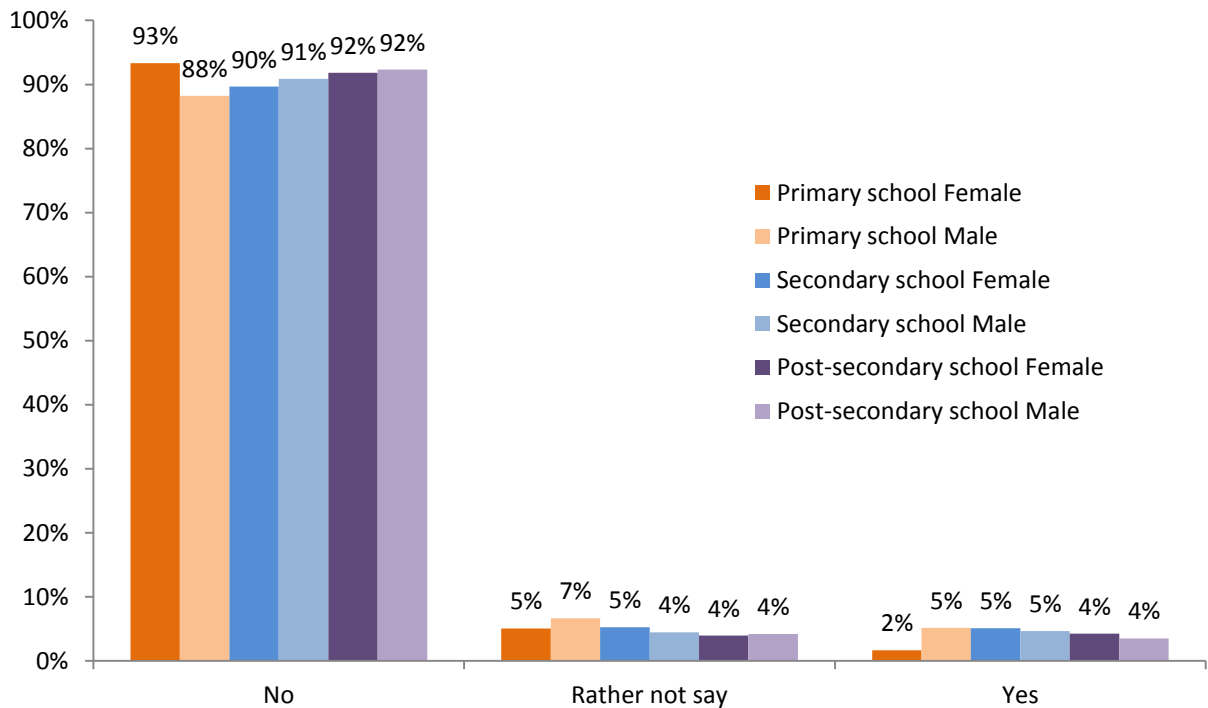
90% or more of respondents from each school type have not run away from where they live in the last 6 months (figure 26).

Figure 26; Question 5.26: In the last 6 months have you run away from where you live?



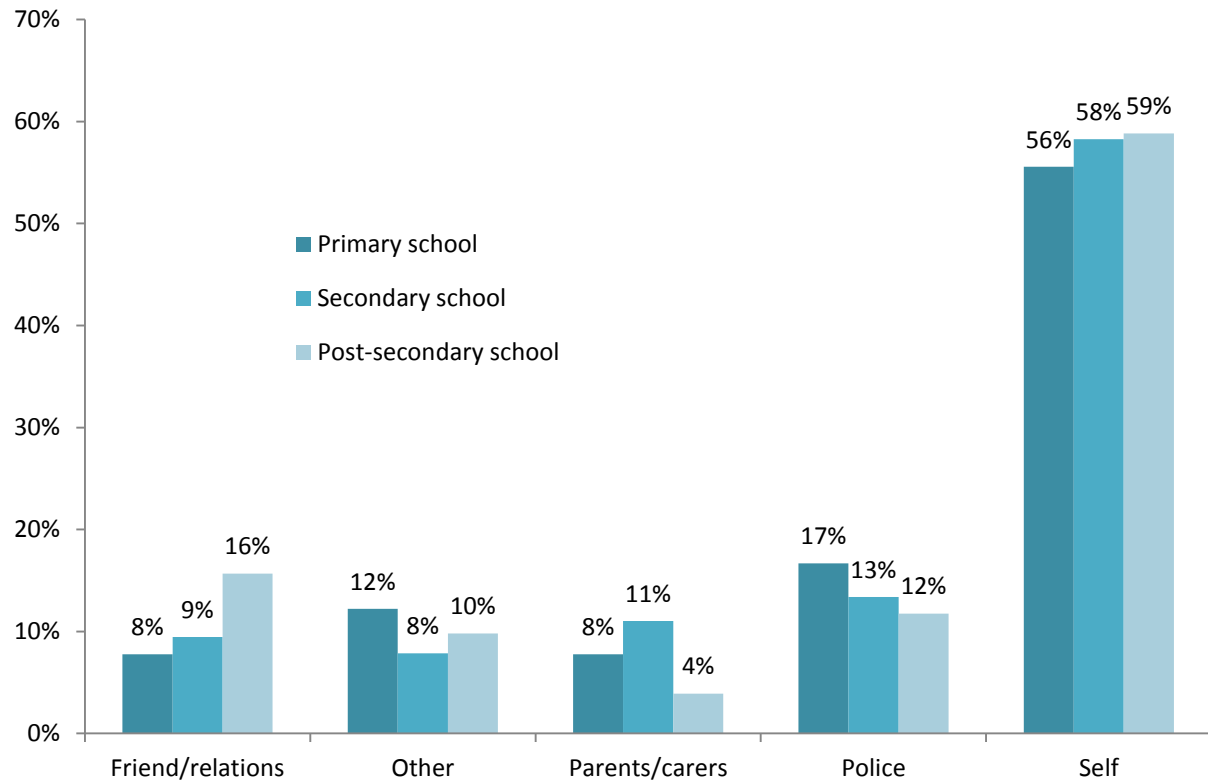
Very little difference can be seen between genders in the proportions who ran away from home (figure 27). Very slightly more male primary school children did report running away compared to female primary school children.

Figure 27; Question 5.26: In the last 6 months have you run away from where you live? Gender



Of those who reported running away from home over 50% got themselves home (figure 28).

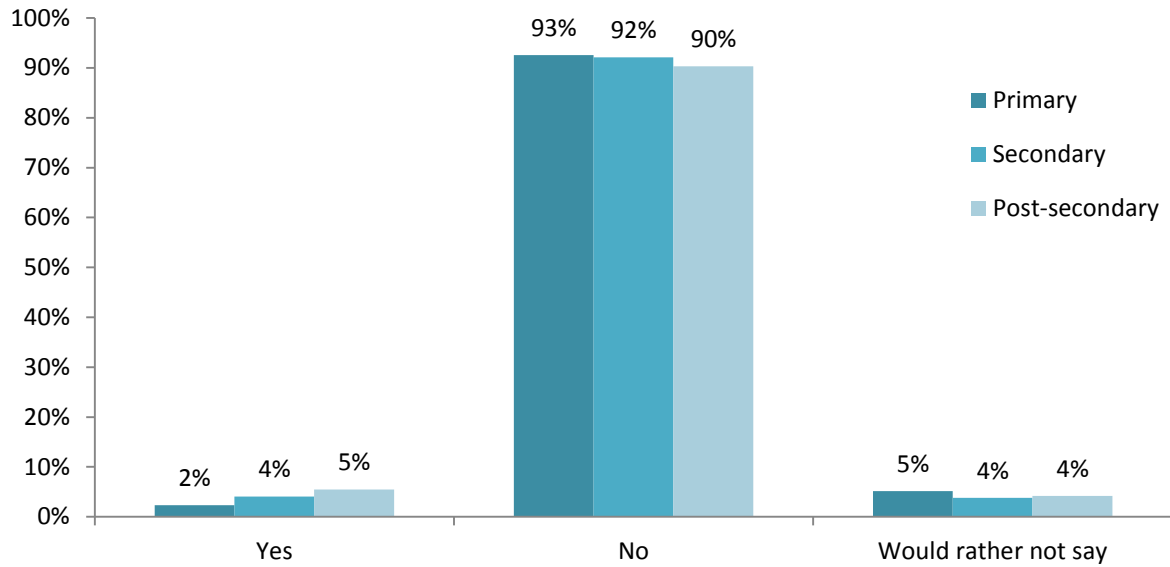
**Figure 28; Question 5.27: How did you return home?**



## Involvement with crime

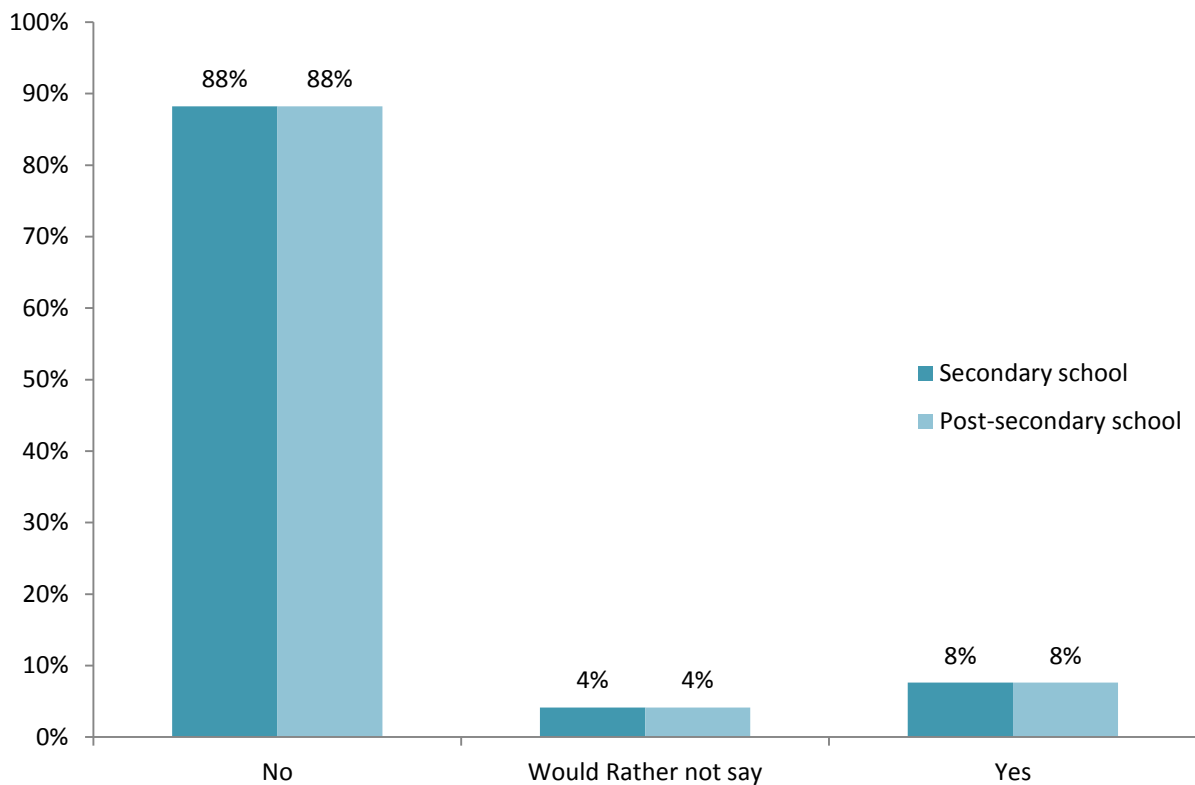
Nearly all (over 90%) respondents from all school types reported not having been in trouble with the police (figure 29).

Figure 29; Question 5.28: Have you ever been in SERIOUS trouble with the police?



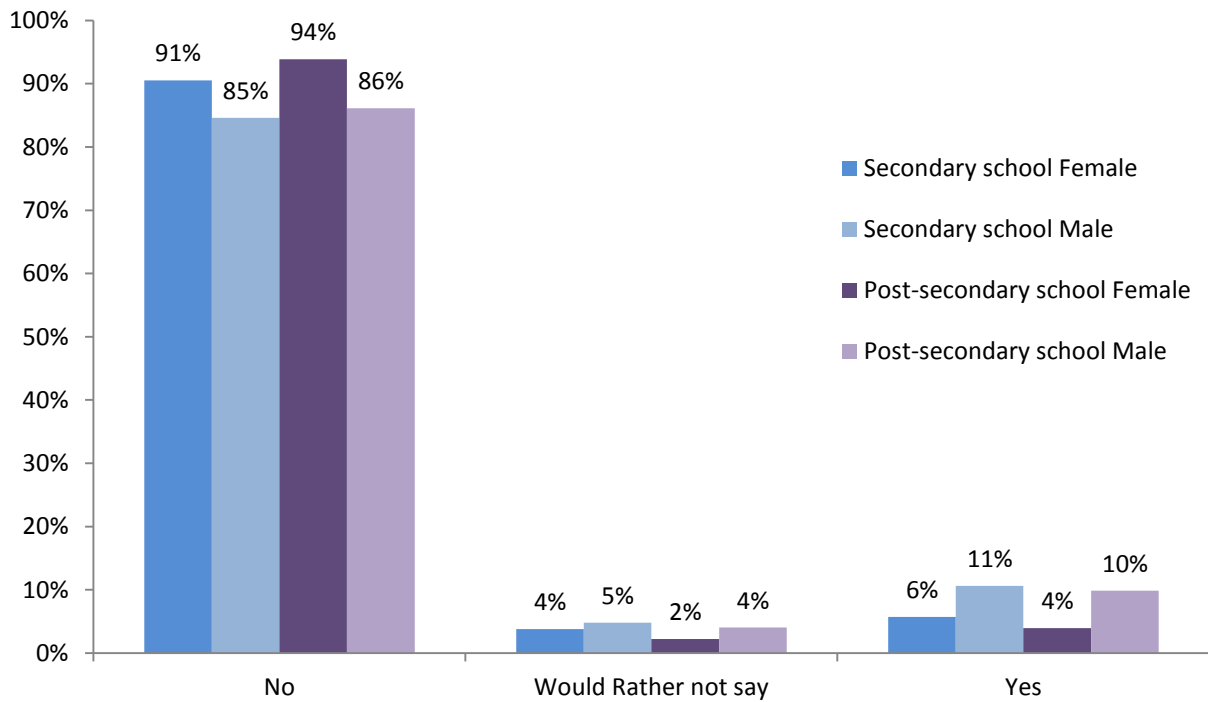
Nearly 90% of respondents from both secondary school and post-secondary school have never felt the need to carry a weapon (figure 30).

Figure 30; Question 5.30: Have you ever felt you've had to carry a weapon?



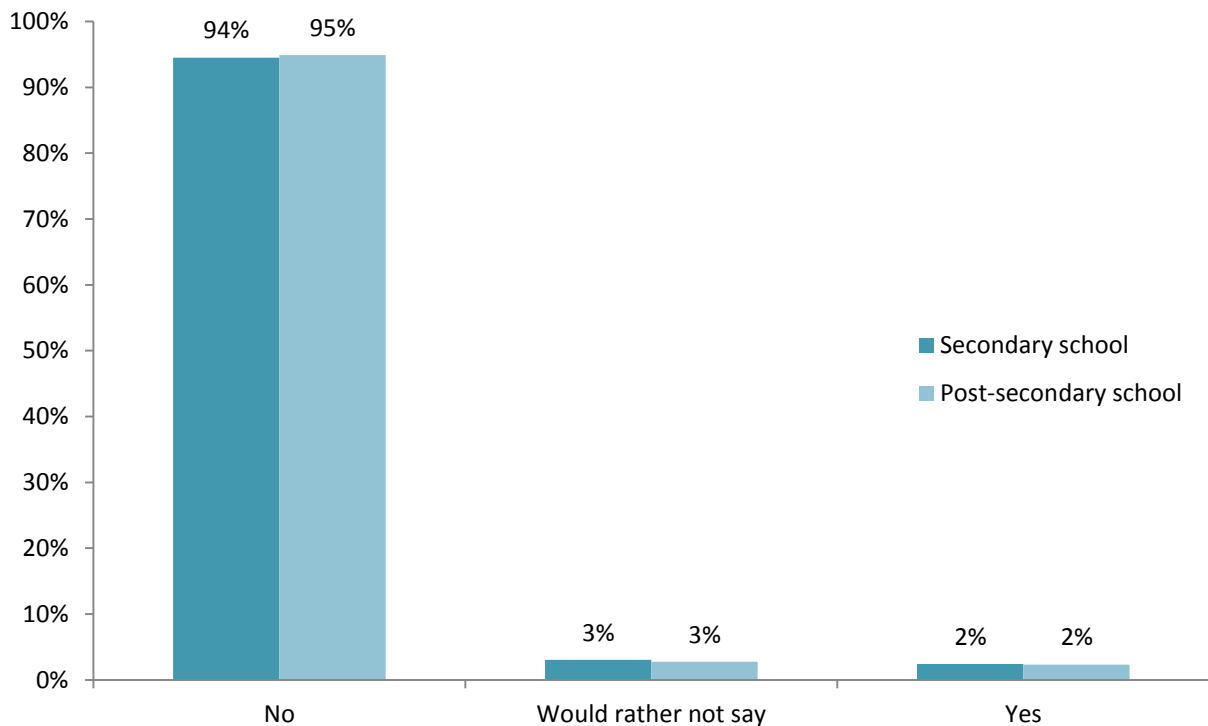
More males have felt the need to carry a weapon than females (figure 31) in both secondary school and post-secondary school.

Figure 31; Question 5.30: Have you ever felt you've had to carry a weapon? Gender



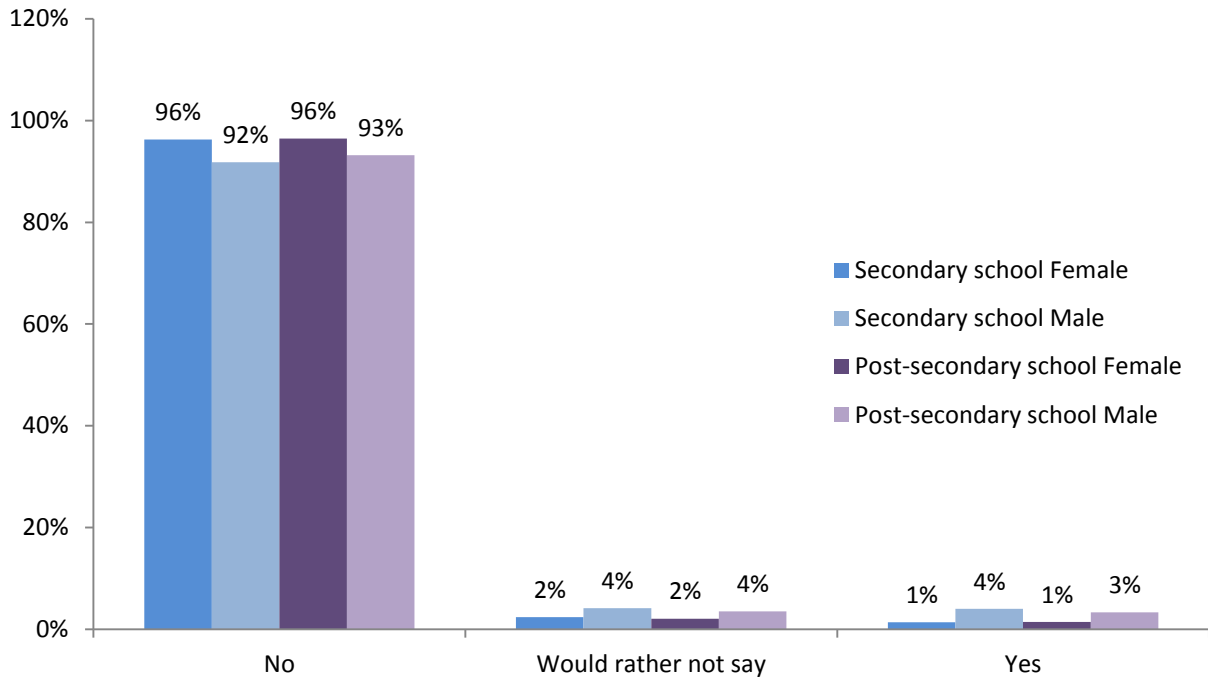
Over 90% of respondents did not feel the need to join a gang (figure 32).

Figure 32; Question 5.31: Have you ever felt you have had to join a gang?



There is very little difference between the genders regarding the perceived need to join a gang (figure 33). However, a slightly smaller proportion of males reported not feeling the need than females.

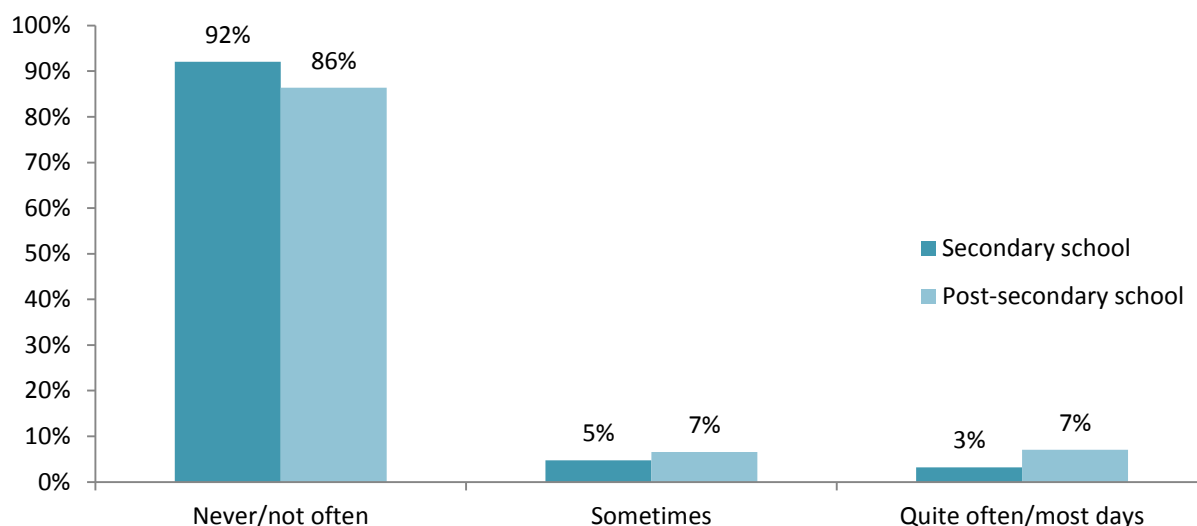
Figure 33; Question 5.31: Have you ever felt you have had to join a gang? Gender



## Domestic abuse

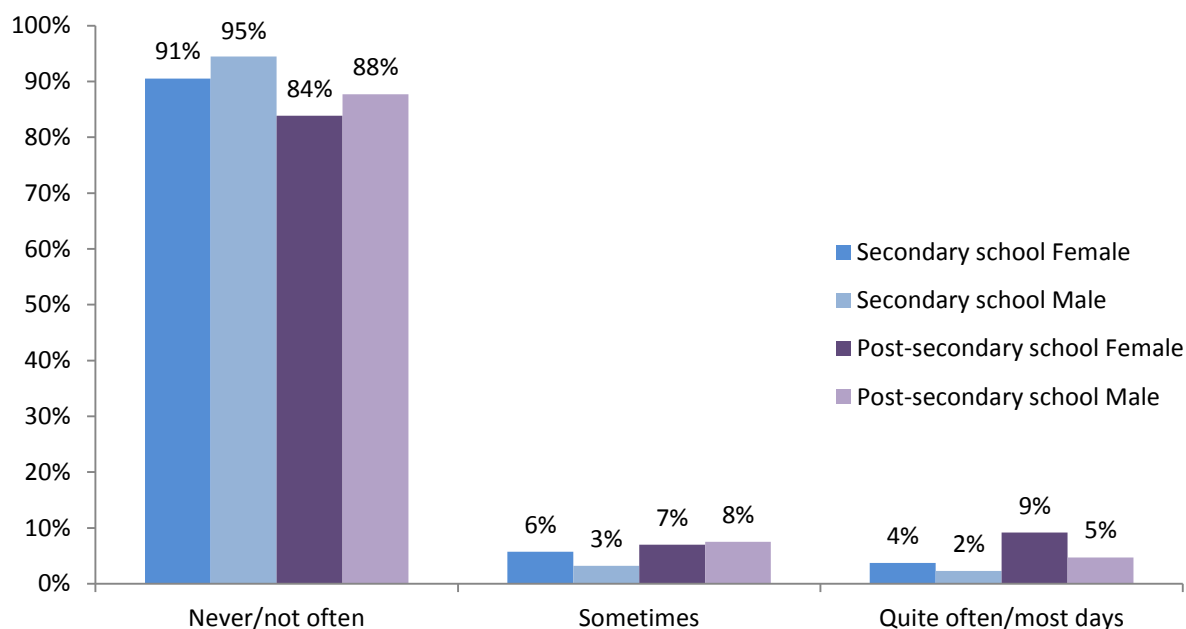
The vast majority of respondents from secondary school (92%) and post-secondary school (86%) reported that they or someone in their immediate family had never or not often been the victim of domestic abuse or violence (figure 34).

**Figure 34; Question 5.11: Have you or anyone in your immediate family ever been a victim of domestic abuse or violence?**



A larger proportion of females reported incidence of domestic abuse quite often or most days compared to male respondents (figure 35).

**Figure 35; Question 5.11: Have you or anyone in your immediate family ever been a victim of domestic abuse or violence? Gender**

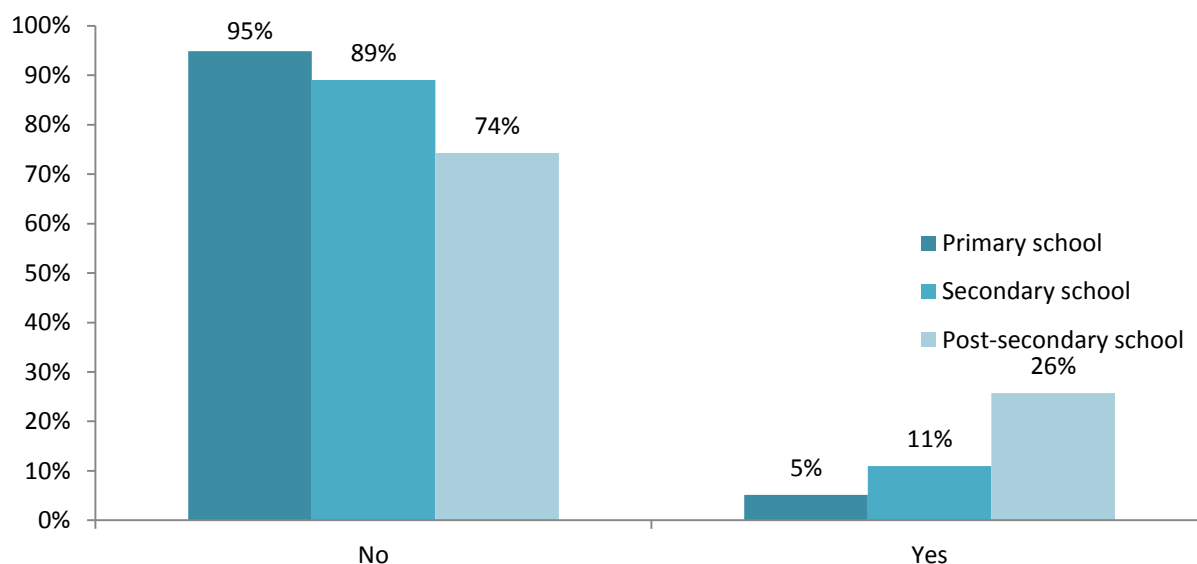




## Online safety

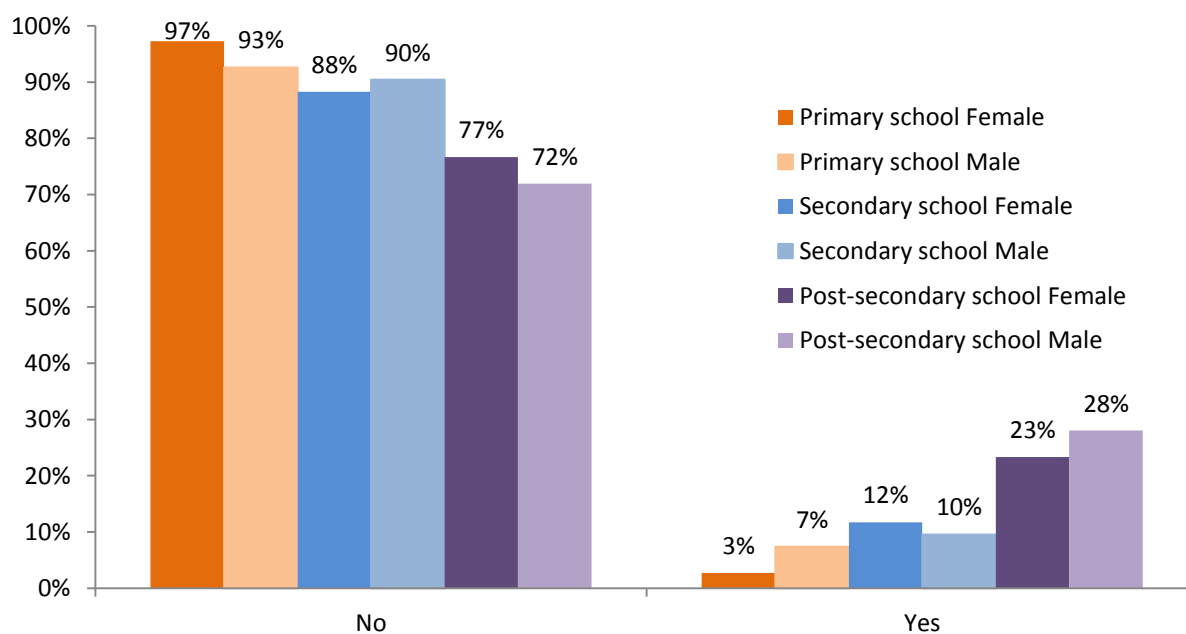
The proportion that reported meeting a stranger in the real world that was first encountered online increased with school setting (figure 36). In primary school only 5% of the students reported that they had ever met a stranger in person who they knew first in an online setting. This grew to 11% of the secondary respondents and further to 26% of the post-secondary school respondents.

**Figure 36; Question 5.43: Have you ever met a stranger in the real world that you got to know first online?**



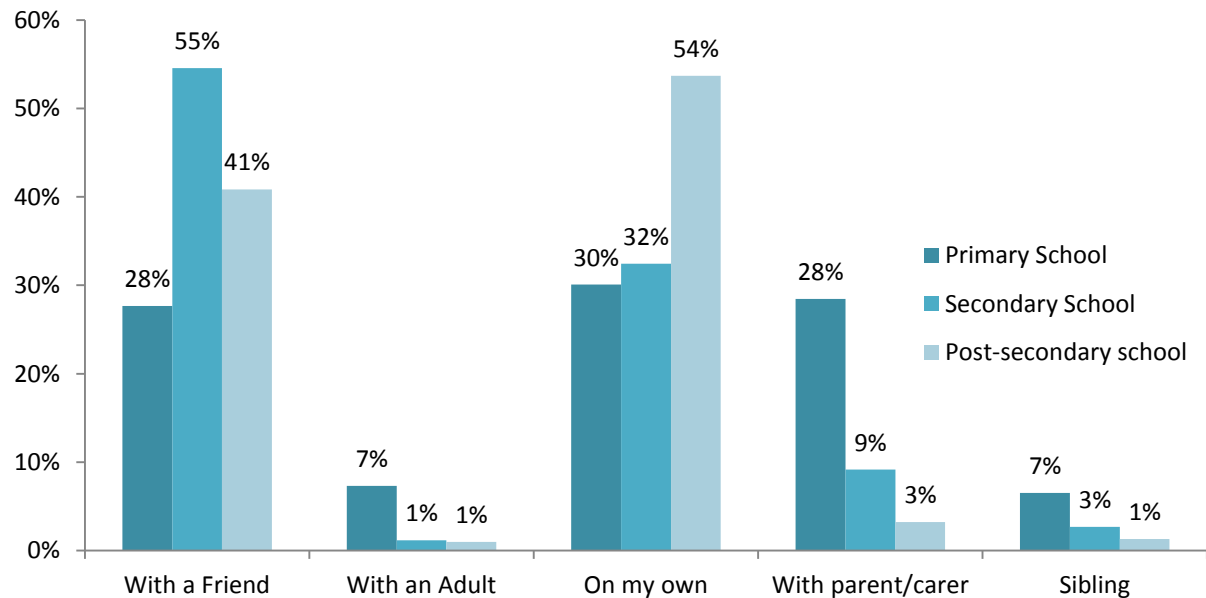
The gender differences are mixed between the school settings but on the whole a slightly larger proportion of males have met an online acquaintance in the real world (figure 37).

**Figure 37; Question 5.43: Have you ever met a stranger in the real world that you got to know first online? Gender**



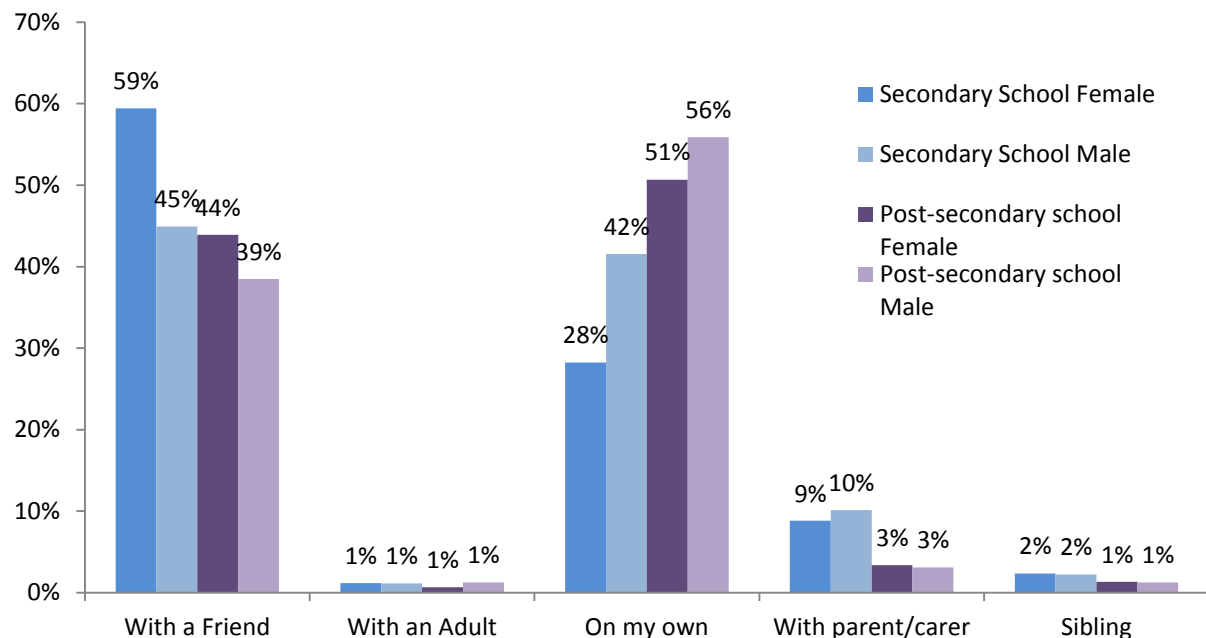
Post-secondary school respondents often reported meeting the online stranger on their own (54%; figure 38) or with a friend (44%). The secondary school respondents also often reported seeing the online stranger in person for the first time on their own or with a friend but more frequently with a friend (55%) than on their own (32%). 28% of primary school students went with their parent or carer, 28% with a friend and 30% on their own.

**Figure 38; Question 5.44: Did you take someone with you when you met up with them?**



A larger proportion of males met the online stranger alone than females in both the secondary school and the post-secondary school sample (figure 39).

**Figure 39; Question 5.44: Did you take someone with you when you met up with them? Gender**

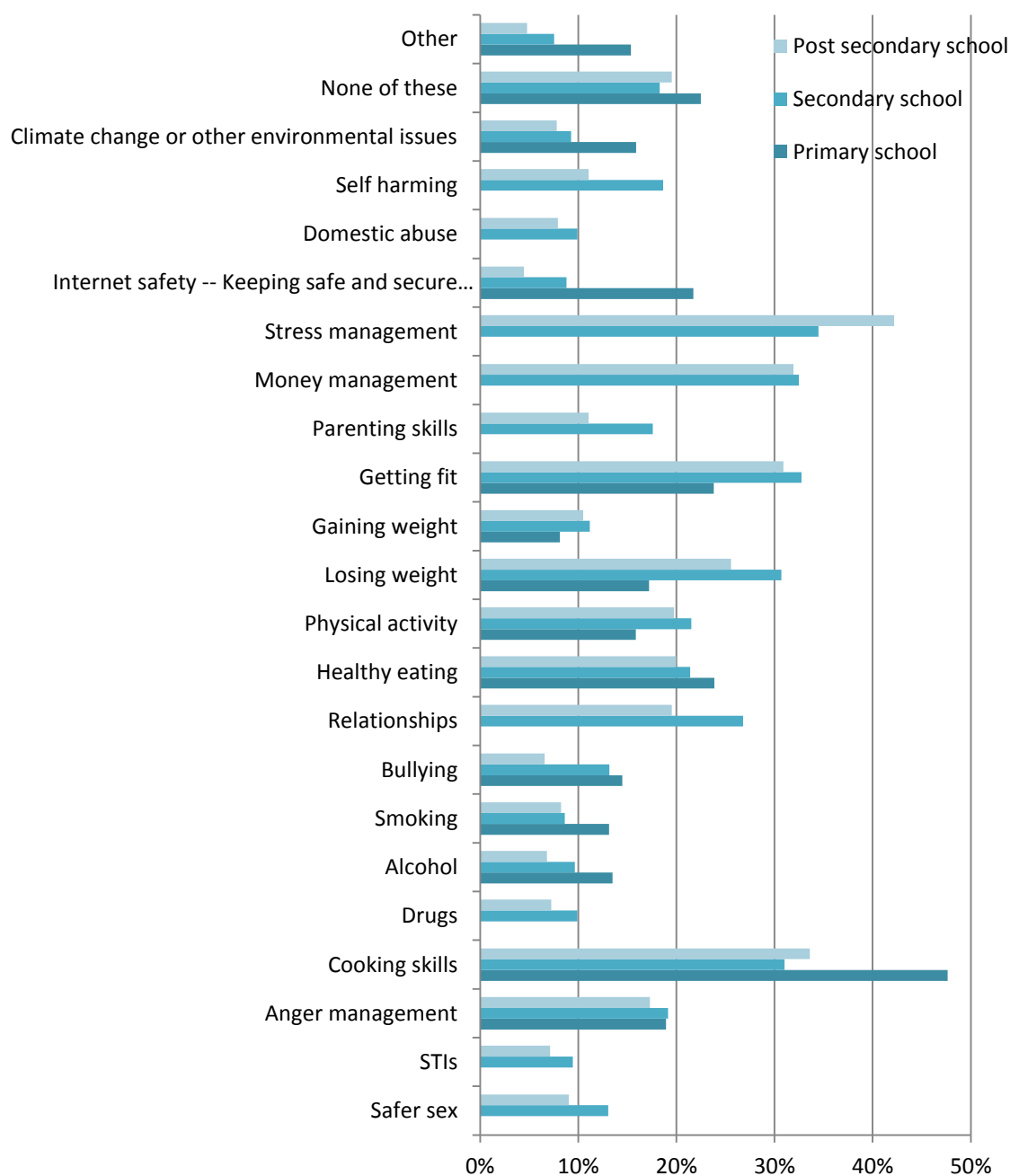


Due to the small number of primary school respondents to this question it was not possible to break down the responses by gender.

## Education

Over 20% of the primary school respondents requested additional support or knowledge in regards to internet safety (figure 40). However, less than 10% of secondary respondents and less than 5% of post-secondary school respondents wished for additional support in understanding internet safety. 10% of secondary and 8% of post-secondary school respondents wished to learn more about domestic abuse. Similar proportions of secondary and post-secondary school respondents wanted additional learning surrounding drugs and alcohol.

**Figure 40; Question 6.14: Are there any areas in your life that you feel you need more support or knowledge in?**



## Next steps

The data from this report will help schools to identify areas for improvement and address particular issues raised by their own pupils and to provide evidence to influence future services provided by Wiltshire Council and their partners that improve the health and wellbeing of our children and young people. The survey will be replicated in 2017 and comparison will then be drawn to this report and the future report.

If you wish to discuss the data in this report or the other reports please contact the Public health team at Wiltshire Council.

## Contact Information

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