

Wiltshire Children and Young People's Health and Wellbeing Survey 2017: Community Safety

Part of the JSNA



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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 2017. The questionnaire was completed online by pupils in year groups 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12. There were three versions of the questionnaire designed separately for primary, secondary and Year 12/Further Education (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, including healthy lifestyles, learning experiences, relationships, wellbeing, safety, aspirations and support requirements. The survey was carried out in 95 schools and colleges across Wiltshire and just under 10,000 (9,951) pupils responded to 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 that online surveys bring, including accurate sliding response questions and presenting questions to a respondent based on their previous answers. A similar survey was also carried out in 2015. This allows us to begin to track how behaviours have changed over time.

Schools have been given access to their own data, which they can compare to a Wiltshire Local Authority 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 between the results of the Wiltshire survey and recent national reports that consider similar themes, providing a useful benchmark. A number of other topic reports based on the survey findings will be published in early 2018, describing emotional wellbeing, healthy lifestyles and risky behaviours.

The report starts by providing a summary of the results. After which detail is given about the demographics of the respondents and then the questions directly relating to the community safety issues of alcohol consumption, the recreational use of illegal and prescription drugs, perceptions of safety, running away from home, involvement with crime, domestic abuse and abusive relationships, and online safety, are presented graphically and with short descriptive text.

Summary

The Wiltshire Children and Young People's Health and Wellbeing Survey has shown that perceptions of safety at home are generally very high among Wiltshire's pupils. Around 90% of respondents from all three school settings (primary, secondary and Year 12/FE) reported feeling safe in their home or in the place where they live. The survey has, however, highlighted some areas for concern regarding community safety and the effects of this on pupils' health and wellbeing.

- 64% of Year 12/FE pupils, 21% of secondary school pupils and 3% of primary school pupils reported drinking alcohol monthly or more often.
 - These results represent a small increase from the 2015 survey proportions of Year 12/FE and secondary school children drinking alcohol at least monthly (58% in Year 12/FE, 19% in secondary, 3% in primary).
- 28% of Year 12/FE pupils and 7% of secondary school pupils reported having tried illegal drugs.
 - In Year 12/FE, young carers and LGBT pupils were significantly more likely than the average to have tried illegal drugs (47% and 43%, respectively, compared to 28% overall).
 - 6% of Year 12/FE pupils and under 2% of secondary school pupils reported taking illegal drugs weekly or more often.
- 12% of Year 12/FE pupils and 11% of secondary school pupils reported having tried the recreational use of prescription drugs ("pharming").
 - 24% of young carers in Year 12/FE had tried pharming.
- While around 90% of respondents from all school settings reported feeling safe or very safe in their home or place of residence, perceptions of safety at school were lower, particularly among secondary school respondents (69% felt safe or very safe at school; 11% felt unsafe or very unsafe).
 - Less than half (47%) of secondary school LGBT respondents felt safe or very safe at school, and a quarter (24%) felt unsafe or very unsafe.
- Feelings of being safe from crime generally improved with the school setting, with two thirds of Year 12/FE respondents feeling safe from crime, compared to only a half of the primary school respondents.
 - Females in all school settings were more likely than males to report feeling unsafe or very unsafe from crime.
- 5% of Year 12/FE and secondary school respondents, and 3% of primary school respondents reported that they had been in serious trouble with the police.
 - Males were more likely than females, in all school settings, to report this.

- 8% of Year 12/FE and 12% of secondary school respondents had felt that they needed to carry a weapon.
 - Males were more likely than females to report this, with 16% of male secondary school respondents having felt that they needed to carry a weapon.
- 88% of secondary school respondents and 92% of Year 12/FE respondents reported that they had never felt that they needed to join a gang.
 - This represents a decrease on those reporting the same in 2015 (94% secondary, 95% Year 12/FE).
- 82% of secondary school and 78% of Year 12/FE pupils reported that they or someone in their immediate family had never been a victim of domestic abuse or violence.
 - In Year 12/FE, 46% of young carers and half of the children with a social worker reported that they or someone in their immediate family had suffered domestic abuse, compared to 22% of the overall Year 12/FE sample.
- 92% of secondary and 86% of Year 12/FE pupils reported that they had never been a victim of abuse from a boyfriend or girlfriend.
 - In both the secondary and the Year 12/FE settings, LGBT respondents, those with a social worker, young carers and respondents with special educational needs and/or disabilities were significantly more likely than the overall Wiltshire rate to report having experienced abuse from a boyfriend/girlfriend.
- 36% of secondary school respondents and 44% of Year 12/FE respondents had been involved in sending or receiving pictures or messages of a sexual nature online.
 - One in five Year 12/FE females reported having shared sexualised pictures of themselves online.

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Response demographics

There are several ways that the results can be grouped using the following response demographics.

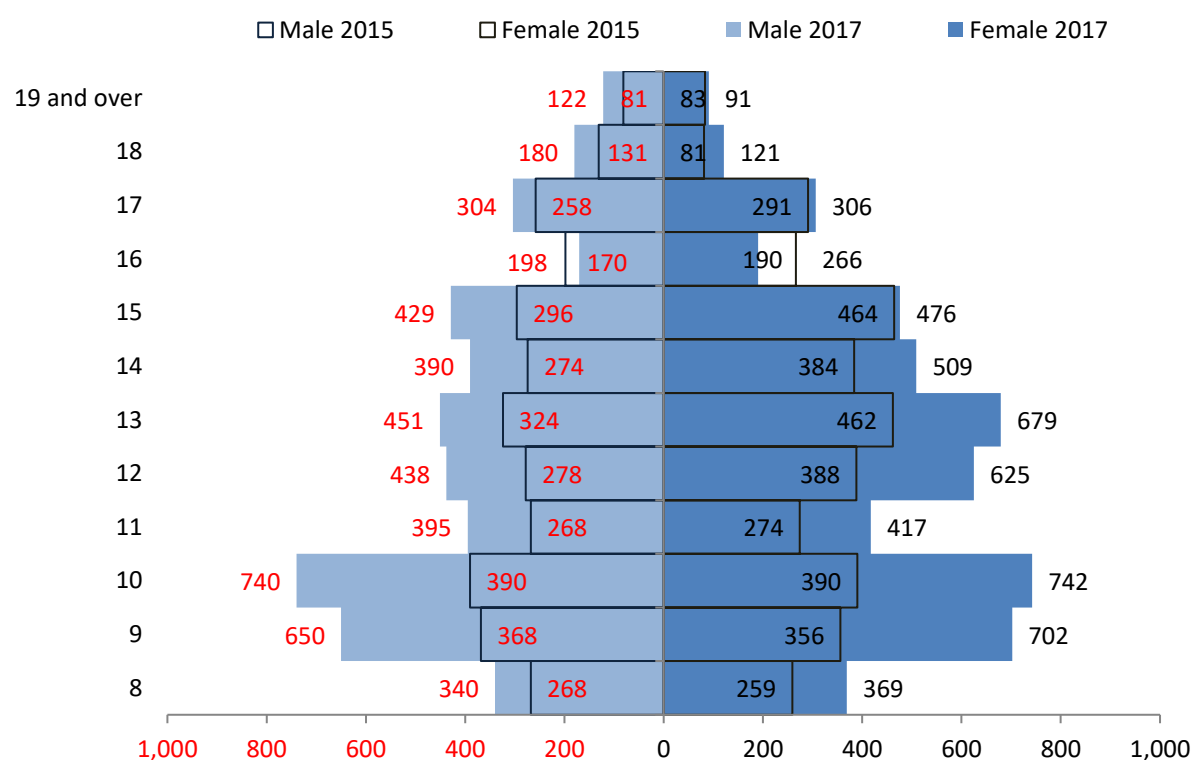
Nearly 10,000 respondents completed the survey, which is 15% percent of the Wiltshire population of 8 to 18 year olds. Table 1 provides a breakdown of these respondents by year group.

Table 1: Overall response

School stage	Primary school				Secondary school			Year 12/FE	Total
School year	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total	Year 8	Year 10	Total	Year 12	
Number	1518	1335	1523	4376	2251	1832	4083	1492	9951

Age and gender information was collected from the respondents. Figure 1 below shows this information alongside the population information from the 2015 survey.

Figure 1: Survey response population pyramid (2017 and 2015)



There were more responses from almost all ages in 2017 than in 2015. However, there were fewer responses from those aged 16. The 2017 survey had a proportionally larger response than the 2015 survey from those aged 9 and 10. 53% of the respondents in 2017 were female.

The vast majority of respondents in all school phases were White British. Of the ethnic 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 identifying as White British (93% of 8-19 year olds were reported as White British in the 2011 Census, compared to 85% in the survey).

Table 2: Ethnicity

	Primary school		Secondary school		Year 12/FE	
White British	3639	83%	3504	86%	1333	89%
Refused/non response	288	7%	81	2%	19	1%
Other	449	10%	498	12%	140	9%

The vast majority of respondents lived with their parents (96%). The percentage does drop with school phase, with 97% of primary school respondents living with their parents and 91% of Year 12/FE students living with their parents.

A decreasing trend could be seen in the percentage of children with military parents by the school phase, as seen in Table 3. 11% of primary school children had military parents, 9% in secondary school and 6% in Year 12/FE. This could be a sign that the carers have exited the armed forces as their child ages.

Table 3: Children of military carer(s)

	Primary school		Secondary school		Year 12/FE	
With military carer	456	11%	362	9%	94	6%
No military carer	3869	89%	3704	91%	1391	94%

Some respondents reported having a social worker (Table 4). The highest proportion of children with a social worker was in primary school (8%).

Table 4: Social worker involved

	Primary school		Secondary school		Year 12/FE	
Have a social worker	350	8%	236	6%	94	6%
No social worker	3994	92%	3817	94%	1393	94%

Over 200 children reported being either adopted, fostered, in care, or a looked after child (AFL).

In the 2017 Wiltshire school census, 16% of pupils in primary school and 15% of secondary school pupils were classified as having a special education need (SEN). 12% of primary school pupils, 11% of secondary school pupils and 16% of Year 12/FE pupils from the survey reported having a disability or SEN classification (SEND).

Table 5: Special Educational Need and/or disability

	Primary school		Secondary school		Year 12/FE	
SEND	512	12%	452	11%	236	16%
Non-SEND	3864	88%	3631	89%	1256	84%

In the 2017 Wiltshire school census, 8% of pupils in primary school and 7% of secondary school pupils were offered free school meals. 10% of primary school pupils and 9% of secondary school pupils knew they were eligible for free school meals (FSM) in the survey sample.

Table 6: Free School Meals

	Primary school		Secondary school	
Eligible	442	10%	299	9%
Not eligible	2961	69%	3155	74%
Didn't know	890	21%	571	18%

To help to understand and meet young carers' needs, respondents were asked whether they were young carers. The question was worded as 'do you take on a caring role or support a family member who is disabled, long term sick, experiences mental ill health or misuses drugs or alcohol?'. 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 16-24 year olds provide unpaid care. In the survey 7% of primary school pupils, 8% of secondary school pupils and 5% of year 12/FE students in the survey reported being a young carer.

Table 7: Young carers

	Primary school		Secondary school		Year 12/FE	
Yes	284	7%	332	8%	75	5%
No	4053	93%	3588	92%	1380	95%

In this survey the secondary school and Year 12/FE respondents were asked about their sexual orientation and gender identification. Two categories were used to create a combined group of pupils who reported being lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or trans (LGBT). There were 265 LGBT respondents in the secondary school sample and 144 in the Year 12/FE sample. This represents 10% of the Year 12/FE respondents and 6% of the secondary school respondents.

Results

Initial results for alcohol consumption are presented by the school levels of primary, secondary and Year 12/FE. As the proportions of primary school children consuming alcohol were low, primary school respondents are usually not included in the presentation of subsidiary results in these sections. Questions on drug use, domestic abuse and abusive personal relationships were not asked of primary school respondents, and as such these sections describe only the secondary and Year 12/FE results.

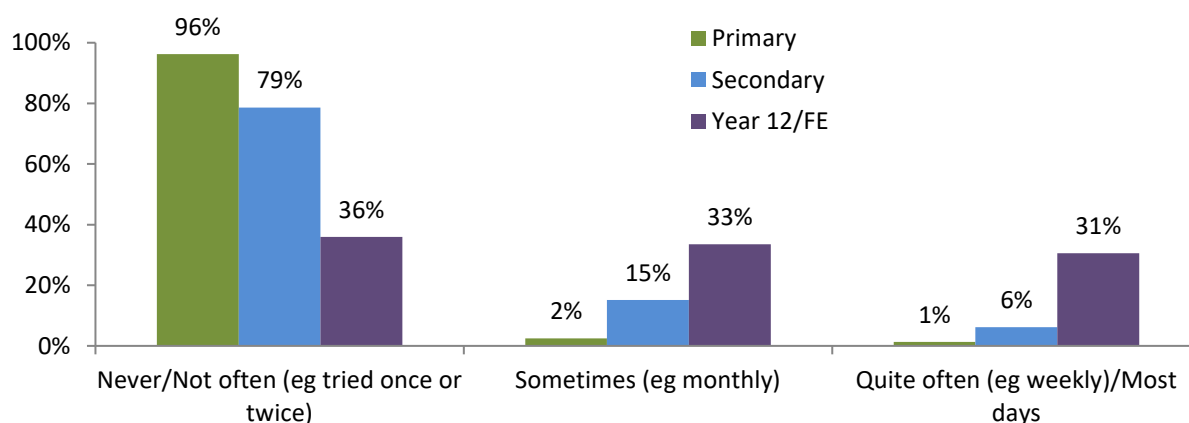
For many of the questions, comparisons between genders and between different vulnerable groups are presented. Evidence from broader literature identifies certain vulnerable groups, the members of which may have poorer health outcomes than those not in these groups. The vulnerable groups included in this report are respondents with a carer in the military, young carers, those with a special education need or disability (SEND), those receiving free school meals (FSM), lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans pupils (LGBT), those who are adopted, fostered or looked after by the local authority (AFL), non-white British pupils, and children with a social worker. The questions have been broken down into nine main sections. These are Alcohol, Illegal Drugs, Prescription Drug Misuse, Feelings of Safety, Running away from Home, Involvement with Crime, Domestic Abuse, Safety in Personal Relationships and Online Safety. There is an additional section on pupils' views about the education they have received on these topics.

Comparisons to the 2015 survey results have been made when possible. However, due to the improved sample size in 2017, amendments to question wording and changes in the schools sampled, these comparisons should be used with caution. Comparisons are also made to national data when available and appropriate.

Drinking Alcohol

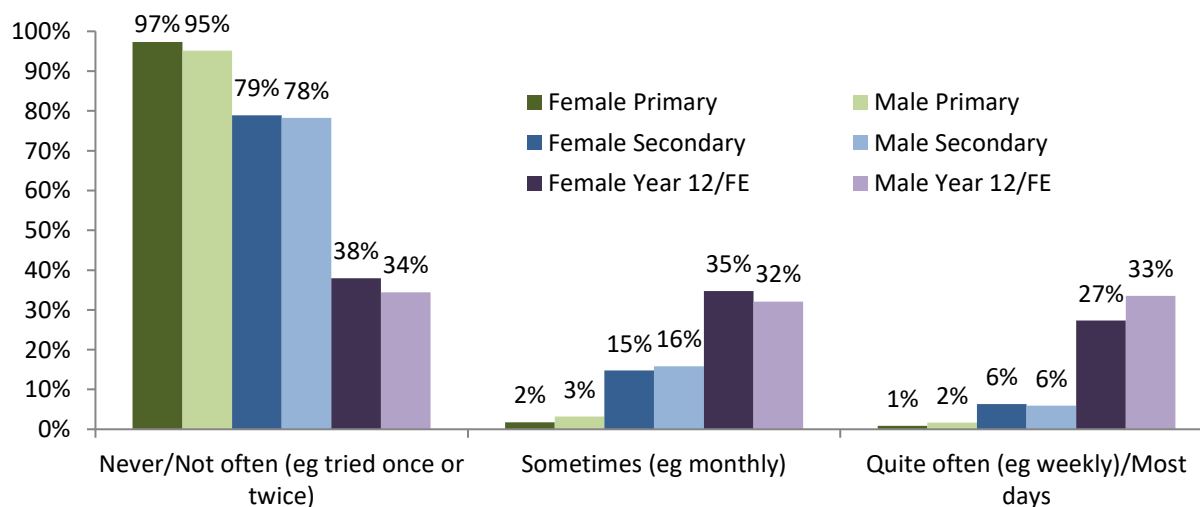
The proportion of respondents who drink alcohol increases with the school setting due to the increasing age of respondents (Figure 2). 64% of the Year 12/FE sample reportedly drank alcohol at least monthly, compared to 21% in secondary school and 3% in primary school. These results represent a small increase in the proportions of the Year 12/FE and secondary school children reporting drinking alcohol at least monthly in the 2015 survey (58% in Year 12/FE, 19% in secondary, 3% in primary). Evidence from 2014 indicates that, nationally, 62% of 11-15 year olds have never drunk alcohol.¹ In the 2017 Wiltshire survey, 51% of 11-15 year old respondents reported that they 'never' drink alcohol.

Figure 2: Question 3.04. Do you drink alcohol?



No meaningful differences in alcohol consumption can be seen between genders at the primary and secondary school levels, while, in the Year 12/FE setting, a slightly larger proportion of boys than girls reported drinking alcohol quite often or on most days (Figure 2a). In the 2015 survey, there was no significant difference between the genders in any of the school settings. National evidence indicates no differences in alcohol consumption between genders.²

Figure 2a: Question 3.04. Do you drink alcohol? Gender.



¹ <https://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB17879>

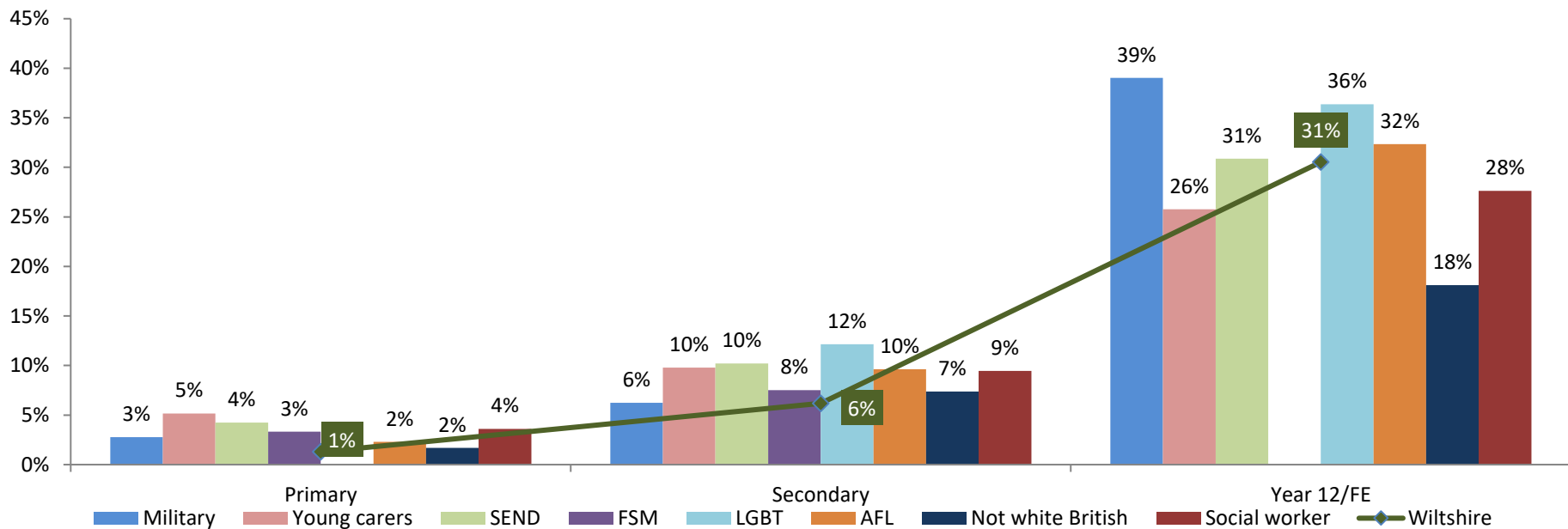
² <https://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB17879>

There was considerable variation in alcohol consumption among different groups of pupils, across all school stages. In both primary and secondary school, all the groups detailed in Figure 2b reported drinking alcohol quite often (e.g. weekly) or on most days, more often than the Wiltshire average, with the exception of the children of military carers in secondary school. Among the Year 12/FE pupils, however, these results were more varied, with the children of military carers and LGBT children significantly above the Wiltshire average, and young carers and non White British children significantly below.

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

Figure 2b: Question 3.04. Do you drink alcohol? Vulnerable groups.

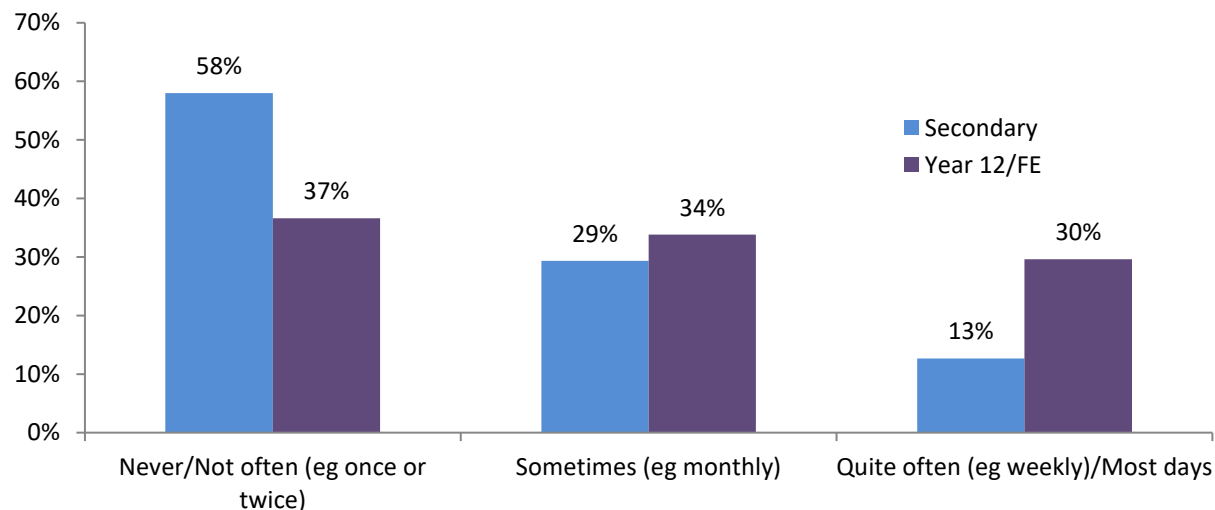
Response: Quite often / Most days



*Primary school children were not asked for their LGBT status and Year 12/FE students were not asked if they were in receipt of free school meals. The AFL group in both the secondary and Year 12/FE school phases represents a small sample size and caution should be used in interpreting its results.

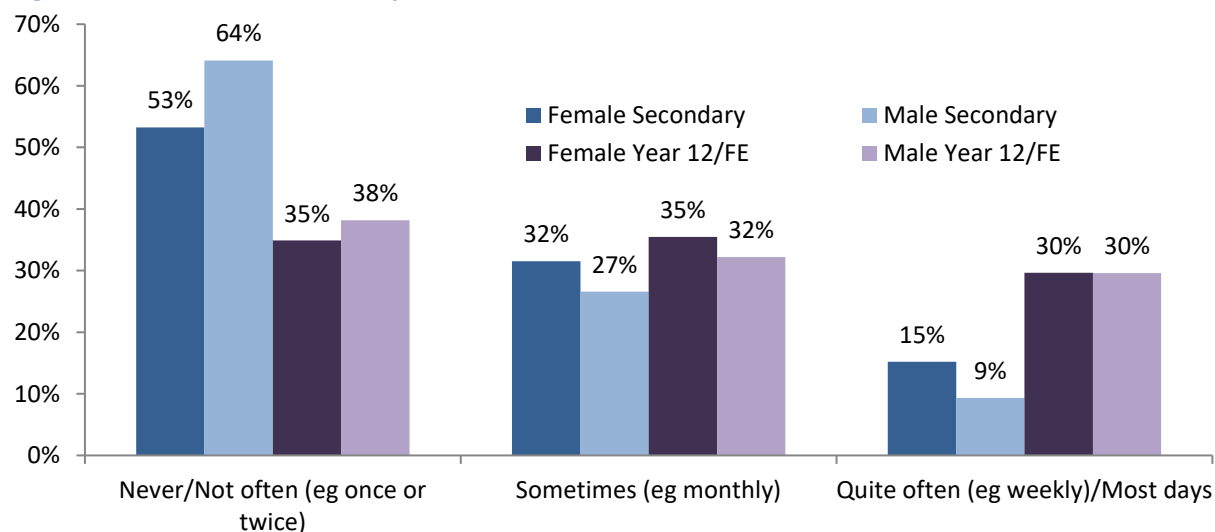
Negligible numbers of primary school children reported ever having been drunk, and these responses are therefore not included in the following charts. However, 30% of Year 12/FE respondents reported being drunk weekly or on most days and a further 34% have been drunk monthly (Figure 3). While the former proportion is similar to that found in the 2015 survey, the latter (34%) represents a decrease from the 40% of Year 12/FE respondents who reported having been drunk monthly in 2015. Secondary school respondents reported being drunk less frequently than the Year 12/FE respondents, and there has been a decrease in the proportion of secondary school pupils who reported being drunk weekly or on most days, from 19% in 2015, to 13% in the 2017 survey.

Figure 3: Question 3.06. Have you ever been drunk?



A smaller proportion of boys in secondary school reported being drunk monthly, weekly or on most days than girls (Figure 3a). No meaningful difference exists between the genders in the Year 12/FE sample. These are the same patterns as in the 2015 survey. A national survey of 11-15 year olds found a very slightly larger proportion of girls (10%) than boys (7%) had been drunk in the last 4 weeks³.

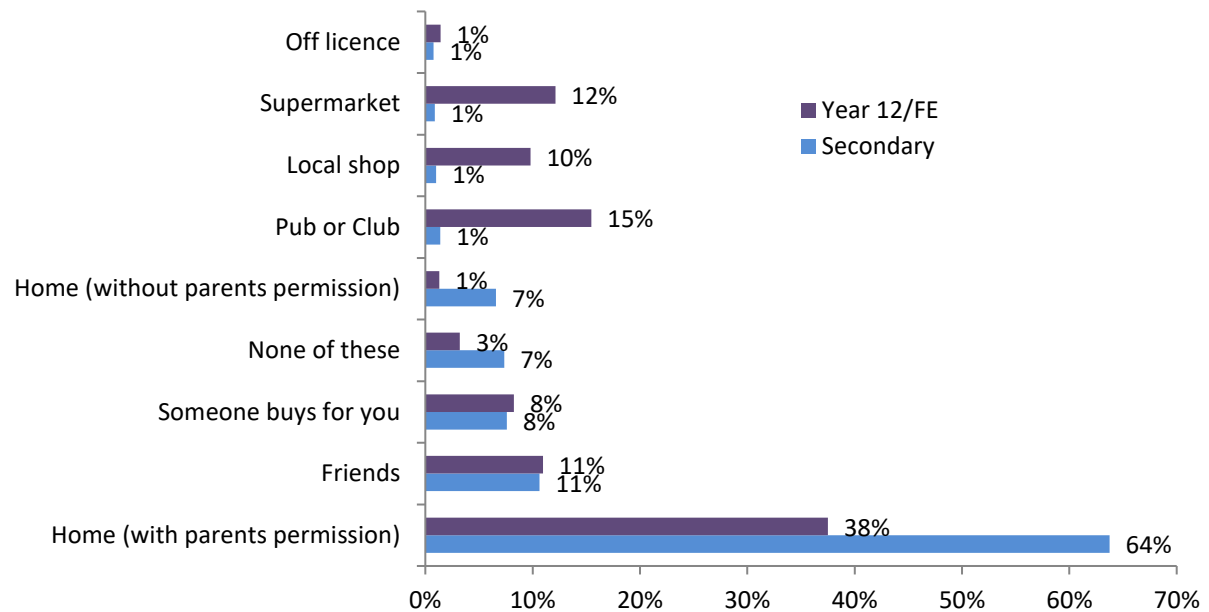
Figure 3a: Question 3.06. Have you ever been drunk? Gender.



³ <https://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB17879>

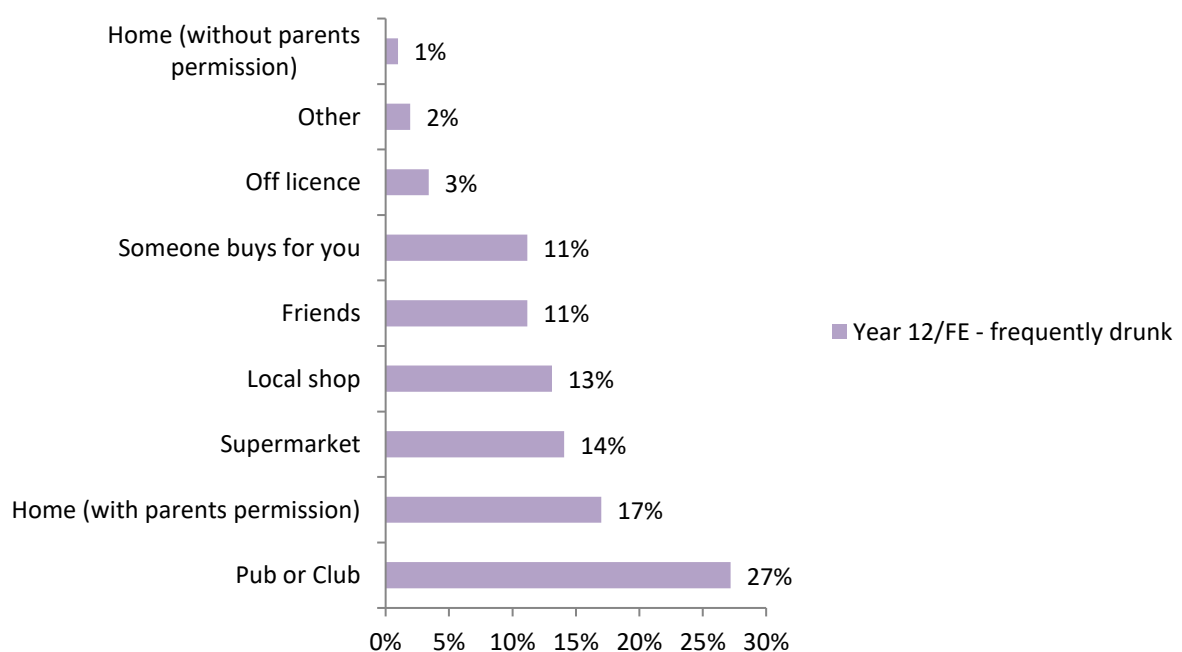
Most respondents from all the school settings usually get their alcohol from home with their parents' permission (Figure 4). The second most common way for the secondary school respondents to obtain alcohol is through friends (11%). 15% of Year 12/FE pupils mainly get their alcohol at a pub or club.

Figure 4: Question 3.15. Where do you normally get alcohol from?



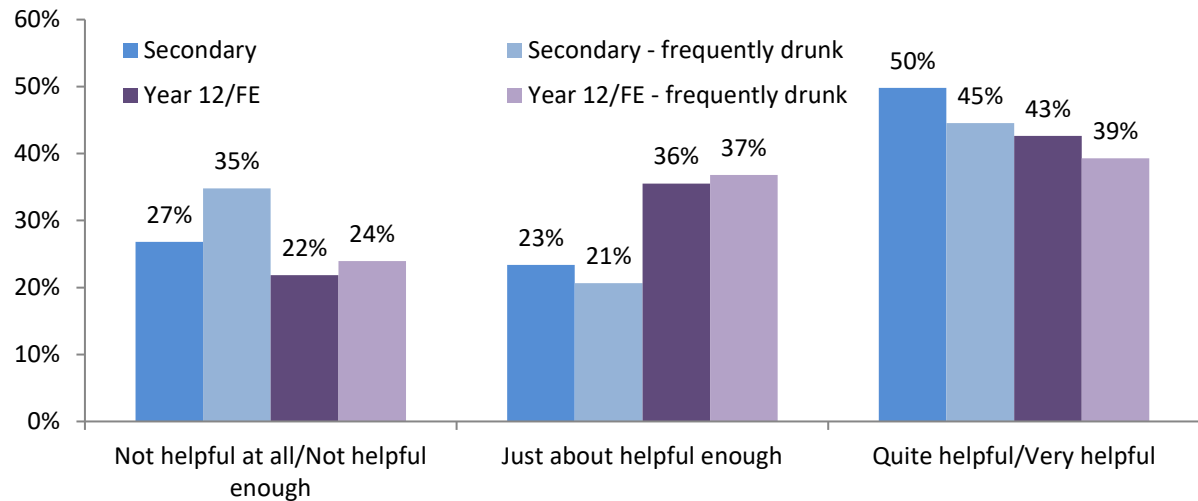
Of those who get drunk frequently (e.g. weekly or more often - Figure 3) in the Year 12/FE sample, this pattern changes, and 27% get their alcohol from a pub or club (Figure 4a). A further 17% get their alcohol from the home with their parents' permission. These patterns of acquiring alcohol are the same as in the 2015 survey.

Figure 4a: Question 3.06 and Question 3.15. Where do you normally get alcohol from? Frequently drunk.



Half of the secondary school respondents and 43% of the Year 12/FE respondents reported finding it quite helpful or very helpful to learn about alcohol (Figure 5). This represents a reduction from the proportions who reported finding it quite or very helpful in the previous survey (59% in both school settings). Those who reported being frequently drunk (weekly or more often) were less likely, in both the secondary and Year 12/FE settings, to have reported finding it quite helpful or very helpful to learn about alcohol than the overall rate.

Figure 5: Question 4.20.02. How helpful have you found it to learn about the things listed below: Alcohol.

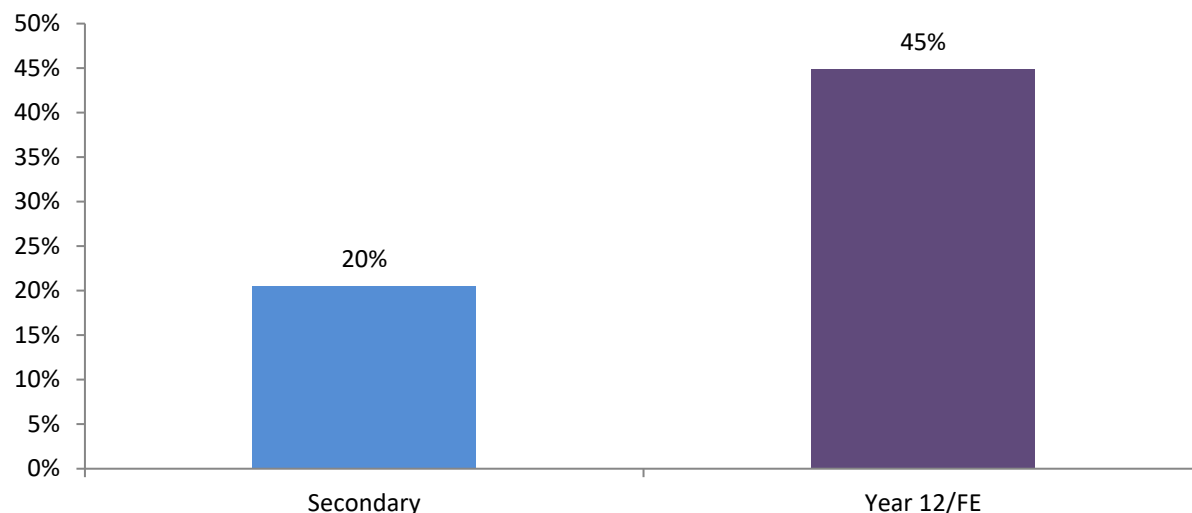


Illegal drugs

1 in 5 secondary school pupils and nearly 1 in 2 Year 12/FE pupils report having been offered illegal drugs (Figure 6). These are approximately the same proportions as in the 2015 survey (18% secondary; 46% Year 12/FE). Questions on drug use were not asked of primary school pupils.

Figure 6: Question 3.08. Have you ever been offered illegal drugs?

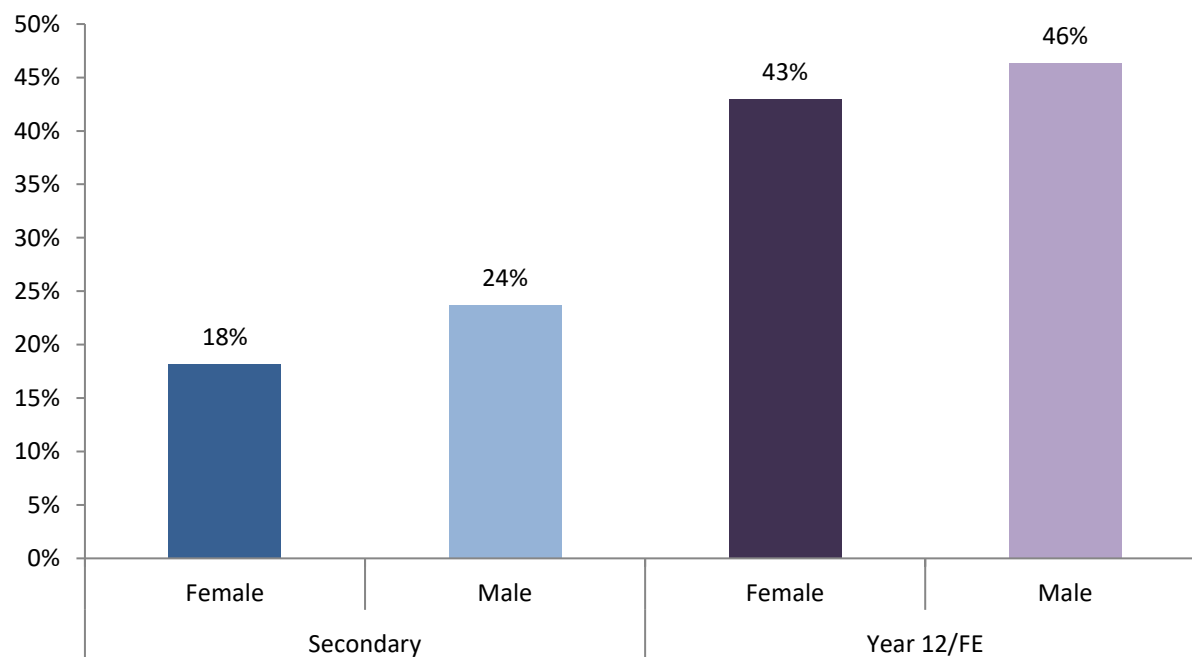
Response: Yes.



In secondary school a slightly higher percentage of boys had been offered illegal drugs than girls (Figure 6a). The size of this difference decreases in the Year 12/FE population. The 2015 survey also found that males were slightly more likely than females to have been offered illegal drugs, in both school settings.

Figure 6a: Question 3.08. Have you ever been offered illegal drugs? Gender.

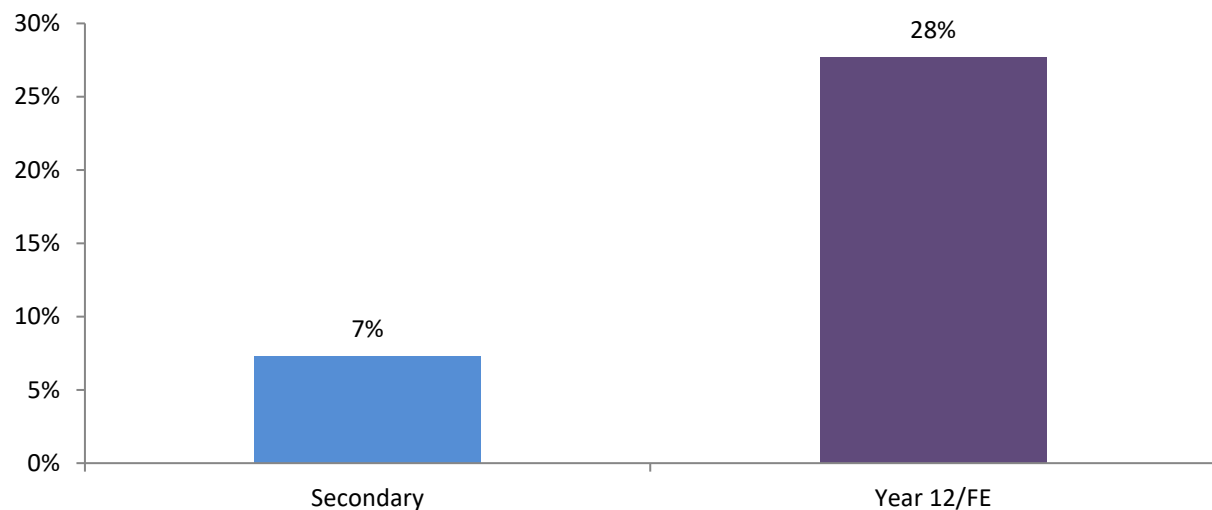
Response: Yes.



7% of secondary school respondents reported having tried illegal drugs (Figure 7), while, in the Year 12/FE sample, 28% of respondents reported having tried illegal drugs. These figures are very similar to the results of the 2015 survey (7% secondary, 27% Year 12/FE). A national survey of 11-15 year olds found that 15% had taken drugs,⁴ which is considerably higher than the 2017 Wiltshire result for 11-15 year olds (6%).

Figure 7: Question 3.09. Have you ever tried illegal drugs?

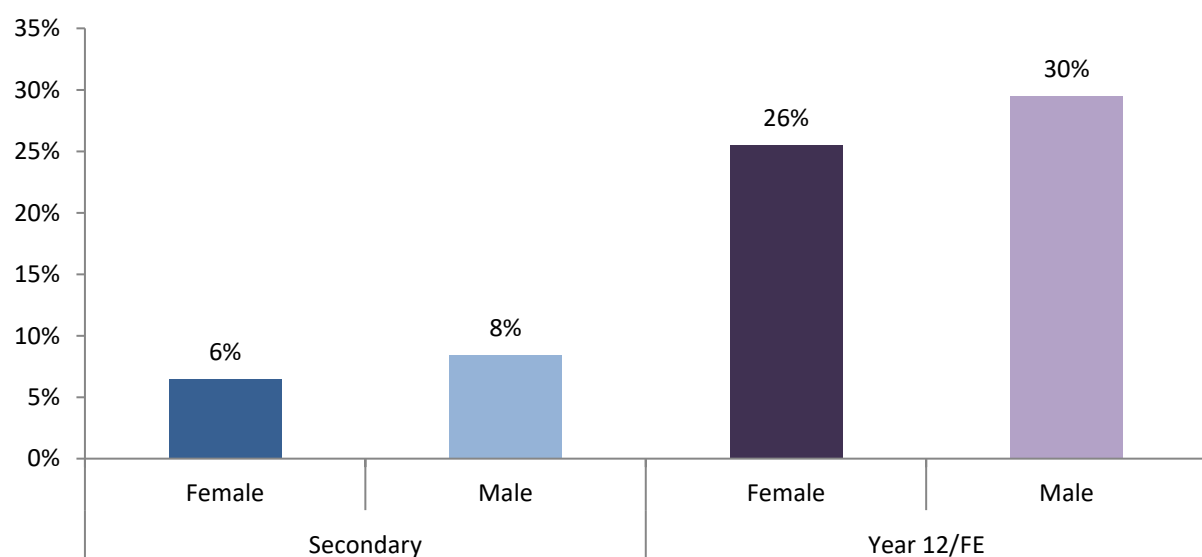
Response: Yes.



The secondary school respondents reported no substantial difference between the proportions of boys and girls who have tried illegal drugs (Figure 7a). In the Year 12/FE sample a larger proportion of males reported having tried illegal drugs (30% compared to 26%). This pattern is the same as seen in the 2015 survey. A national survey of 11-15 year olds also found higher drug use among boys than girls.⁵

Figure 7a: Question 3.09. Have you ever tried illegal drugs? Gender.

Response: Yes.



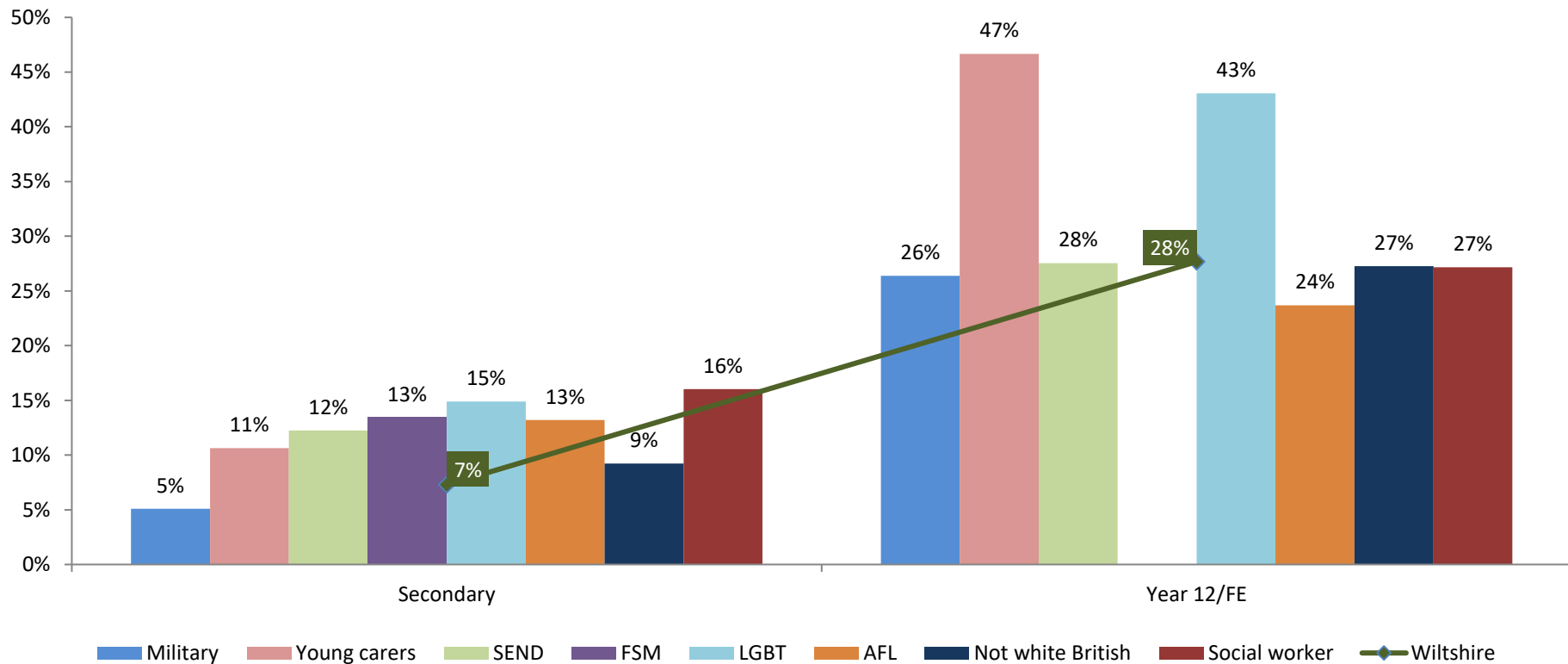
⁴ <https://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB17879>

⁵ <https://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB17879>

In the secondary school sample, there are larger percentages of respondents from all the vulnerable groups, except military children, who have tried illegal drugs than the Wiltshire average (Figure 7b). In the Year 12/FE sample a substantially larger proportion of young carers and LGBT children reported having tried illegal drugs (47% and 43%) than the Wiltshire average (28%).

Figure 7b: Question 3.09. Have you ever tried illegal drugs? Vulnerable groups.

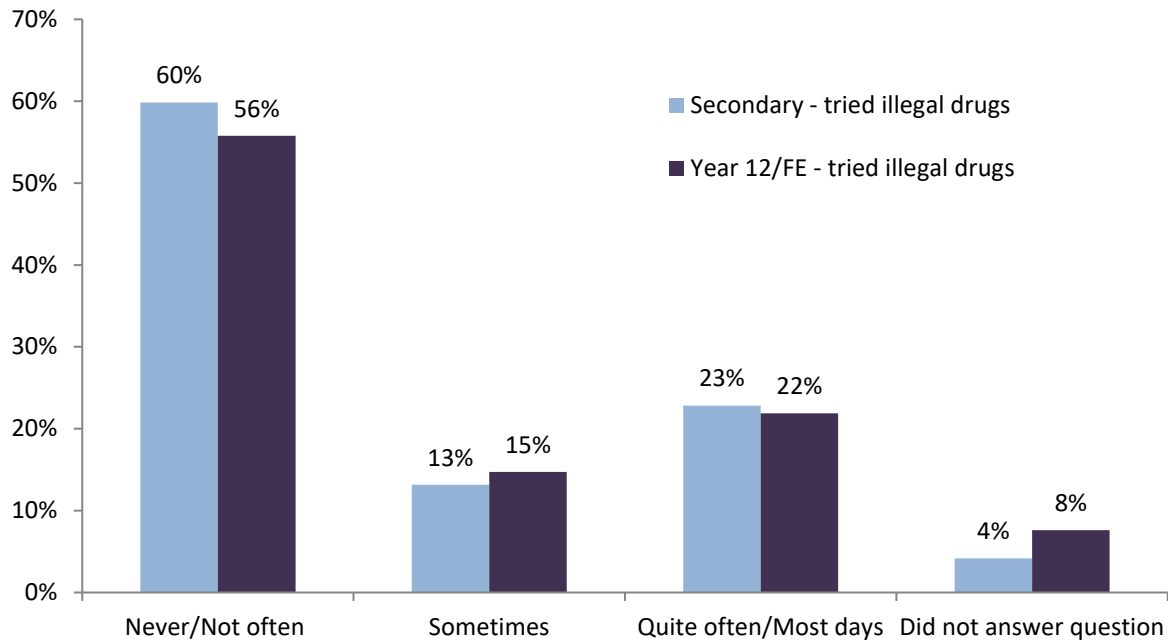
Response: Yes.



* Year 12/FE students were not asked if they were in receipt of free school meals. The AFL group in both the secondary and Year 12/FE school phases represents a small sample size and caution should be used in interpreting its results.

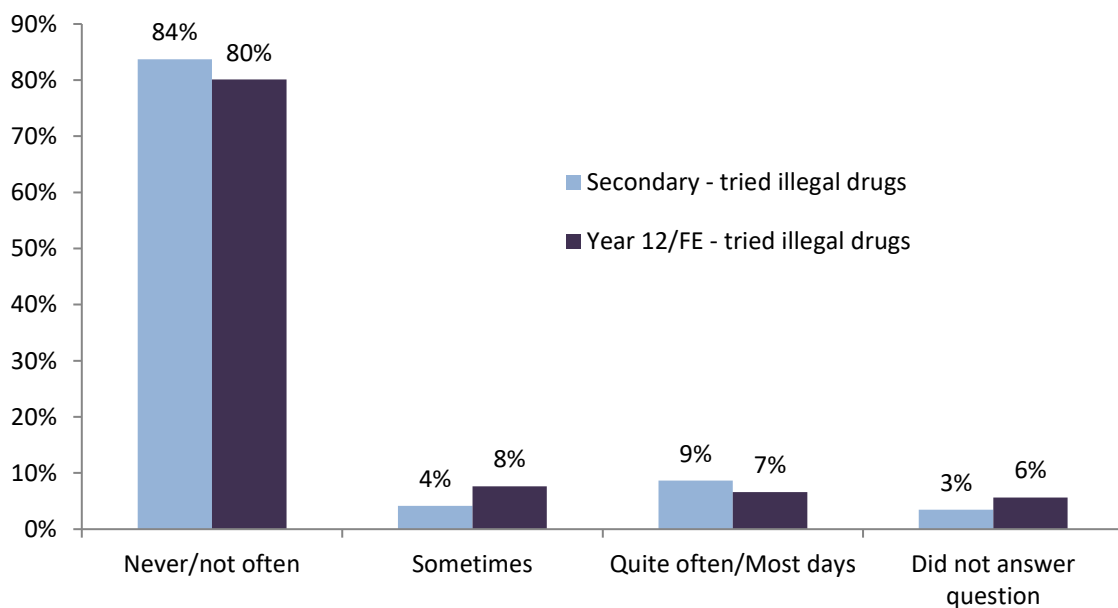
Of those who answered yes to question 3.09 (have you ever tried illegal drugs?), 23% of secondary school children and 22% of Year 12/FE children reported taking illegal drugs frequently, either quite often (e.g. weekly) or on most days. This represents less than 2% of the overall secondary school sample, and 6% of the overall Year 12/FE sample.

Figure 8: Question 3.12. How often do you take illegal drugs? Those who have tried them.



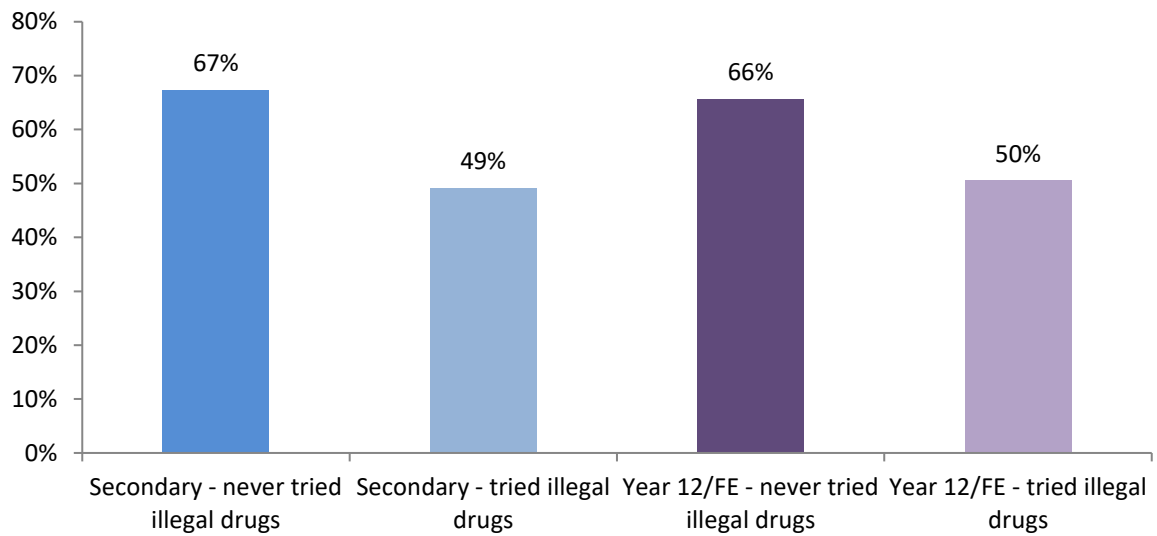
Most reported illegal drug use was of cannabis, but 9% of secondary school children who had tried illegal drugs, and 7% of those who had tried illegal drugs in the Year 12/FE sample, reported frequent (e.g. weekly or more often) use of other illegal drugs. This represents less than 1% of the overall secondary school sample, and just under 2% of the overall Year 12/FE sample.

Figure 9: Question 3.10.21. How often do you take illegal drugs OTHER than cannabis? Those who have tried illegal drugs.



Pupils' levels of overall satisfaction with their lives were lower among those who reported having taken illegal drugs, with 50% of this Year 12/FE group describing themselves as 'satisfied' or 'quite satisfied' with their life, compared with 66% of the Year 12/FE group who had never tried illegal drugs. Among the secondary school respondents, 49% of those who had tried illegal drugs described themselves as satisfied with their life, compared with 67% of those who had not.

Figure 10: Question 6.13. Overall, are you basically satisfied with your life? Illegal drug use.
Responses: Satisfied / Quite satisfied.

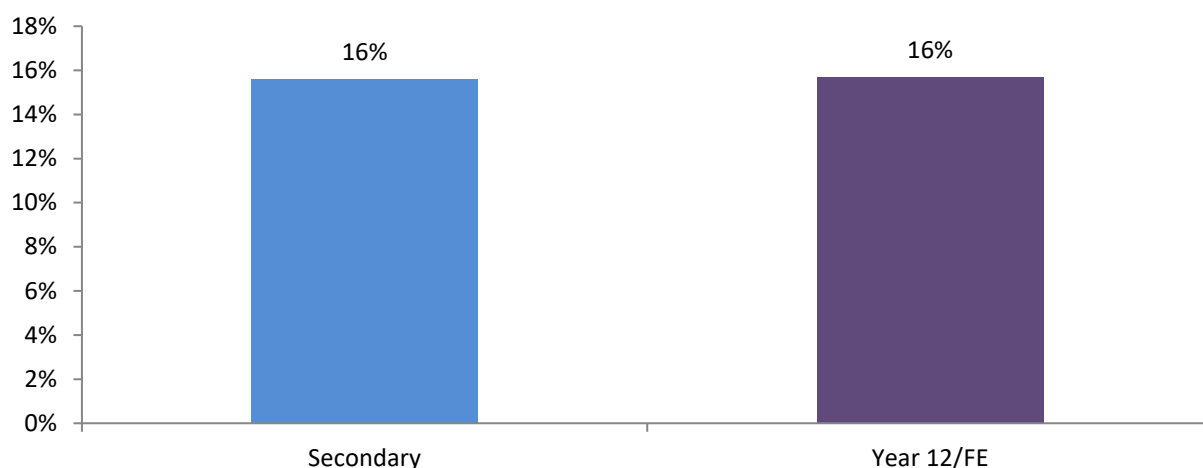


Prescription drug misuse

Questions on drug use were not asked of primary school pupils. 16% of respondents from both secondary school and Year 12/FE settings reported that they had been offered prescription drugs for recreational use (Figure 11). This is an increase on the proportions reporting this in the previous survey (12% secondary, 11% Year 12/FE).

Figure 11: 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.

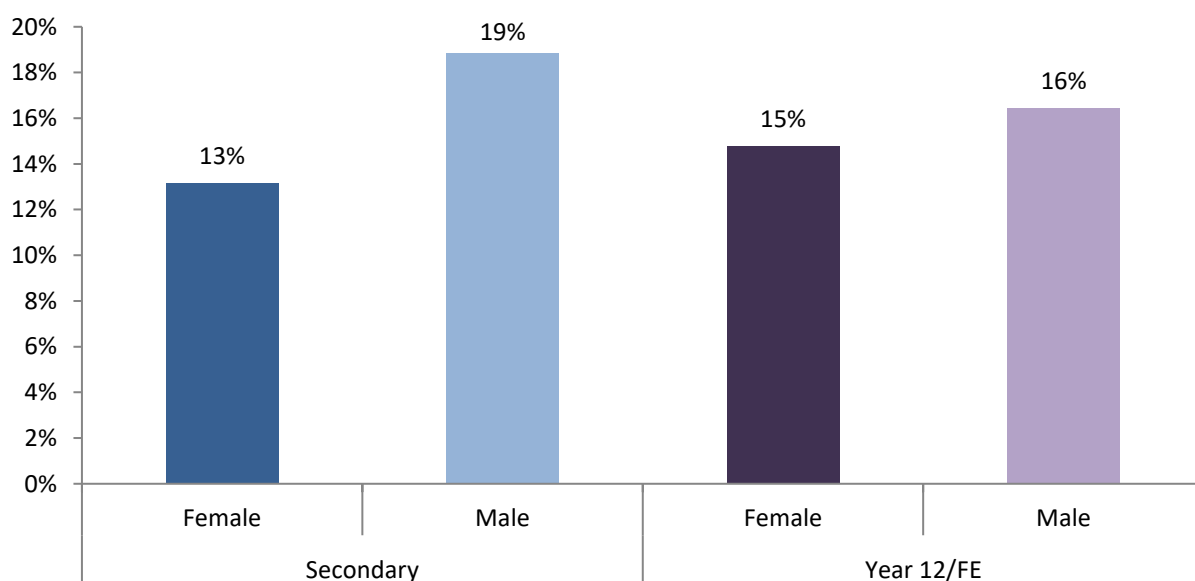
Response: Yes.



While the variation between males and females was very small in the Year 12/FE sample, boys were more likely than girls to have been offered prescription drugs for recreational use in the secondary school setting (19% boys, 13% girls).

Figure 11a: 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. Gender.

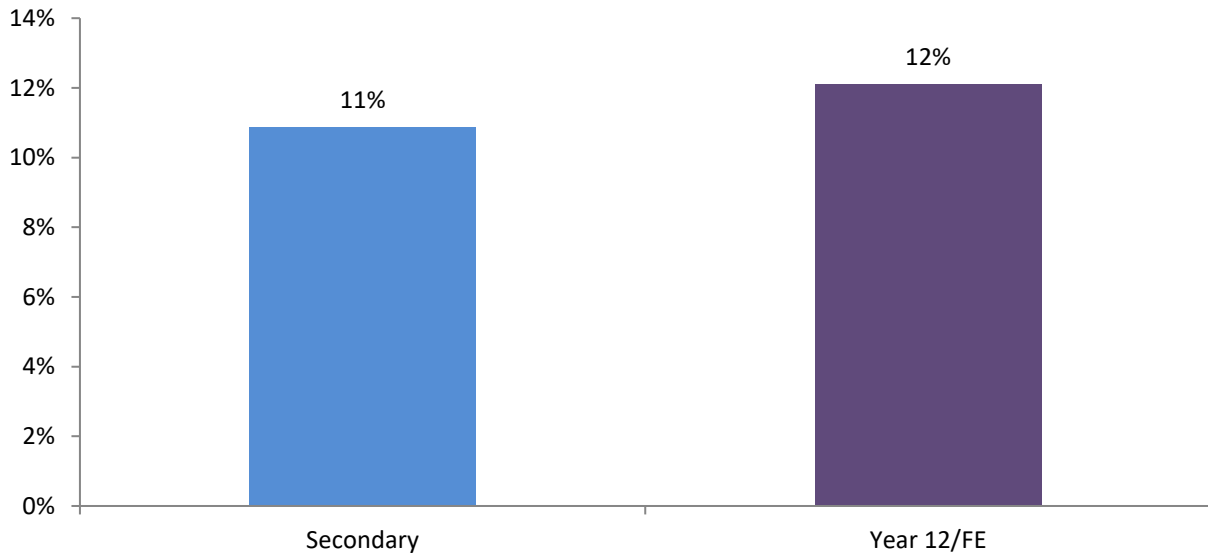
Response: Yes.



More than 1 in 10 of both the secondary school and Year 12/FE respondents had tried recreational prescription drugs (Figure 12). This is an increase on the proportions in the previous survey (7% secondary; 8% Year 12/FE).

Figure 12: Question 3.23. Have you ever *tried* prescription drugs (medicine you can only get from your doctor) that are NOT your own, for fun or to feel good? This is sometimes called Pharming.

Response: Yes.

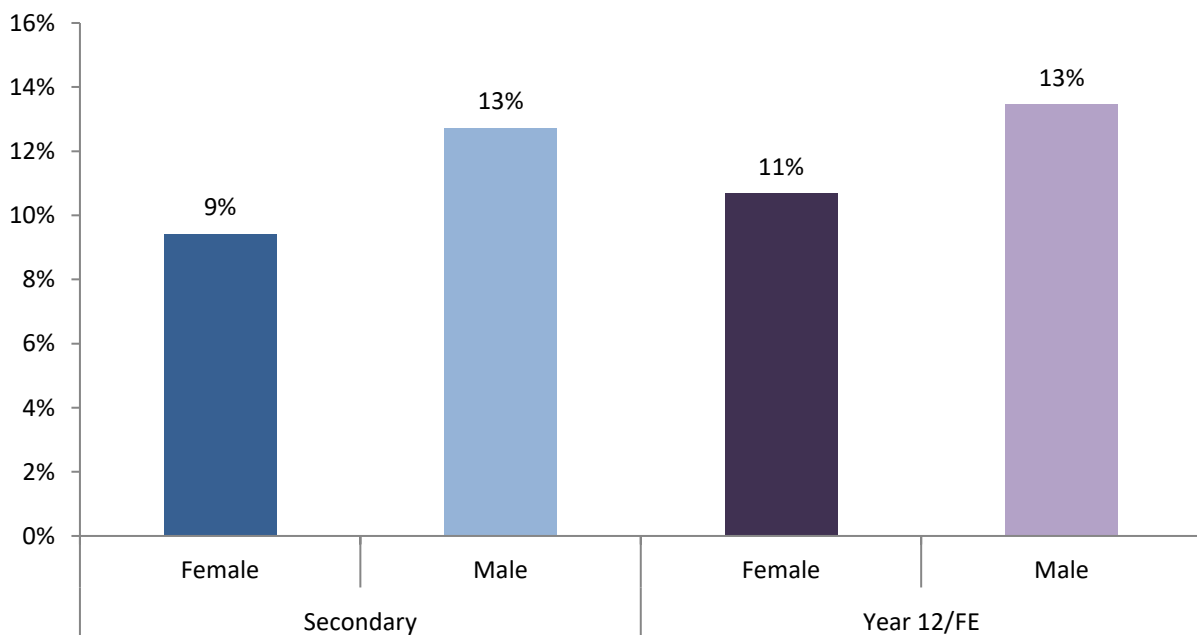


Males were slightly more likely than girls, in both school settings, to have tried prescription drugs for recreational use.

Figure 12a: Question 3.23. Have you ever *tried* prescription drugs (medicine you can only get from your doctor) that are NOT your own, for fun or to feel good? This is sometimes called Pharming.

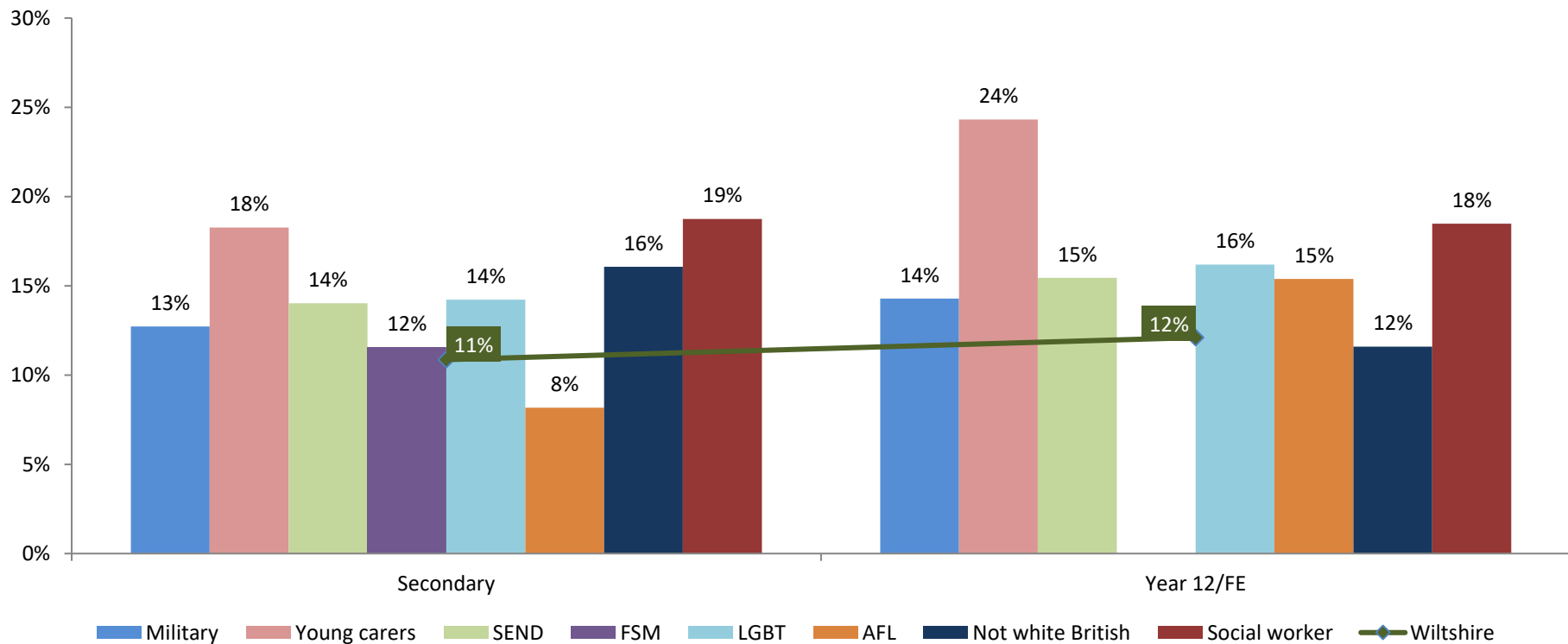
Gender.

Response: Yes.



With the exception of adopted, fostered or looked after children (AFL), higher proportions of secondary school pupils in all the groups in Figure 12b reported having tried prescription drugs for recreational use, than the Wiltshire average. This was particularly notable among young carers and children with a social worker. In the Year 12/FE setting, only non White British children did not report higher proportions of usage than the average, and young carers and children with a social worker again described significantly higher proportions of usage than the average (24% and 18%, respectively, to 12% Wiltshire average).

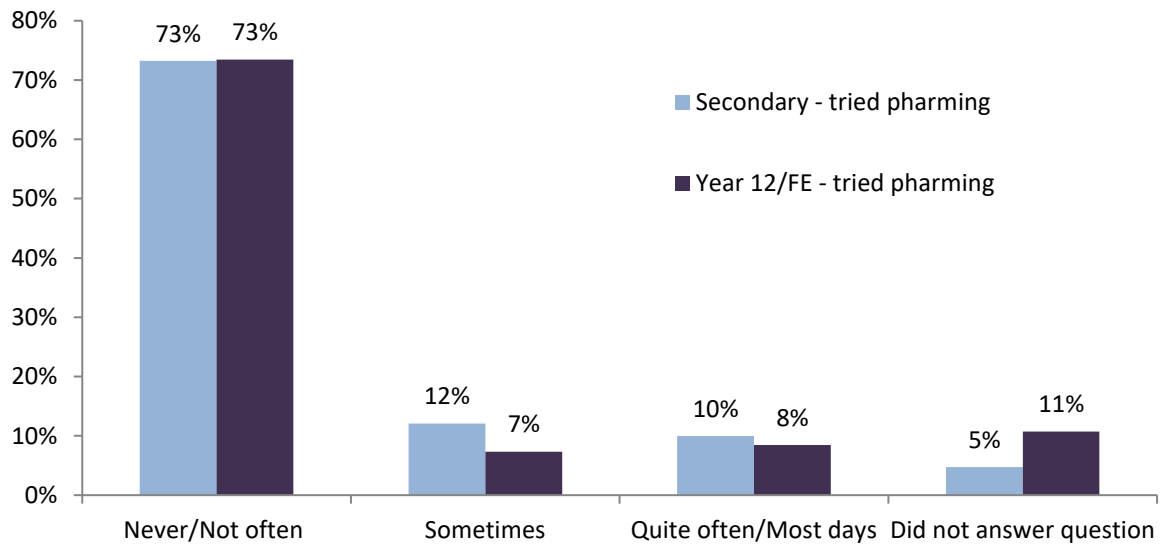
Figure 12b: Question 3.23. Have you ever *tried* prescription drugs (medicine you can only get from your doctor) that are NOT your own, for fun or to feel good? This is sometimes called Pharming. Vulnerable groups.



* Year 12/FE students were not asked if they were in receipt of free school meals. The AFL group in both the secondary and Year 12/FE school phases represents a small sample size and caution should be used in interpreting its results.

Of those who answered yes to question 3.23 (have you ever tried prescription drugs that are not your own for fun or to feel good?), 10% of secondary school children and 8% of Year 12/FE children reported using prescription drugs for recreation frequently, either quite often (e.g. weekly) or on most days. This represents 1% of the overall secondary school sample, and 1% of the overall Year 12/FE sample.

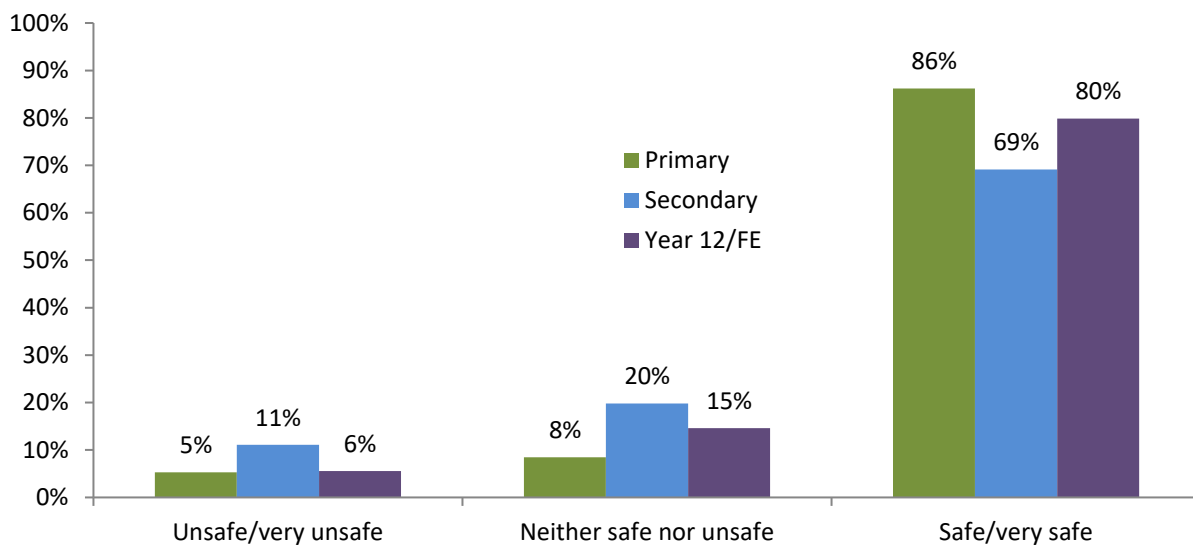
Figure 13: Question 3.27. How often do you take prescription drugs that are not your own, for fun or to feel good? Those who have tried them.



Feelings of safety

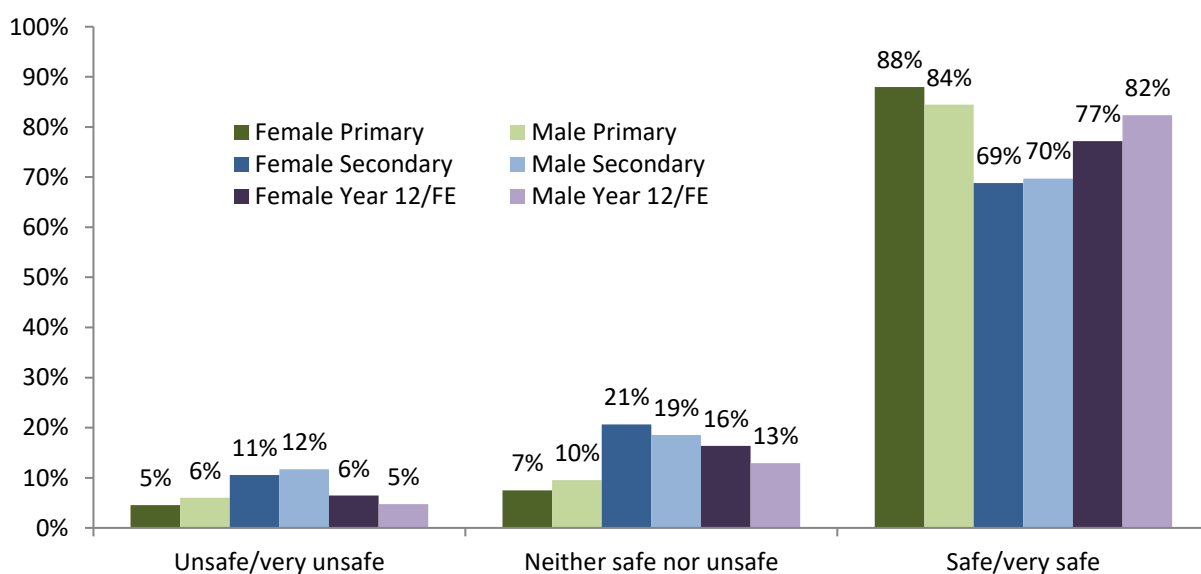
86% of primary school respondents reported feeling safe or very safe at school. This decreases to 69% of secondary school respondents and then rises again to 80% of the Year 12/FE respondents (Figure 14). This pattern, of a lower proportion of secondary school respondents feeling safe or very safe at school than primary or Year 12/FE respondents, was the same as in the 2015 survey, but slightly smaller proportions in 2017 reported feeling safe or very safe (89% of primary respondents felt safe or very safe in 2015, 73% of secondary pupils, and 85% of Year 12/FE students).

Figure 14: Question 5.01. How safe do you feel at school?



Primary school females were slightly more likely than males to report feeling safe or very safe at school, while Year 12/FE males were more likely than females to report the same (Figure 14a). In the 2015 survey, there were only minimal differences between male and female feelings of safety at school, and reported feelings of safety at school among Year 12/FE females in particular have dropped notably, from 86% in 2015 to 77% in 2017.

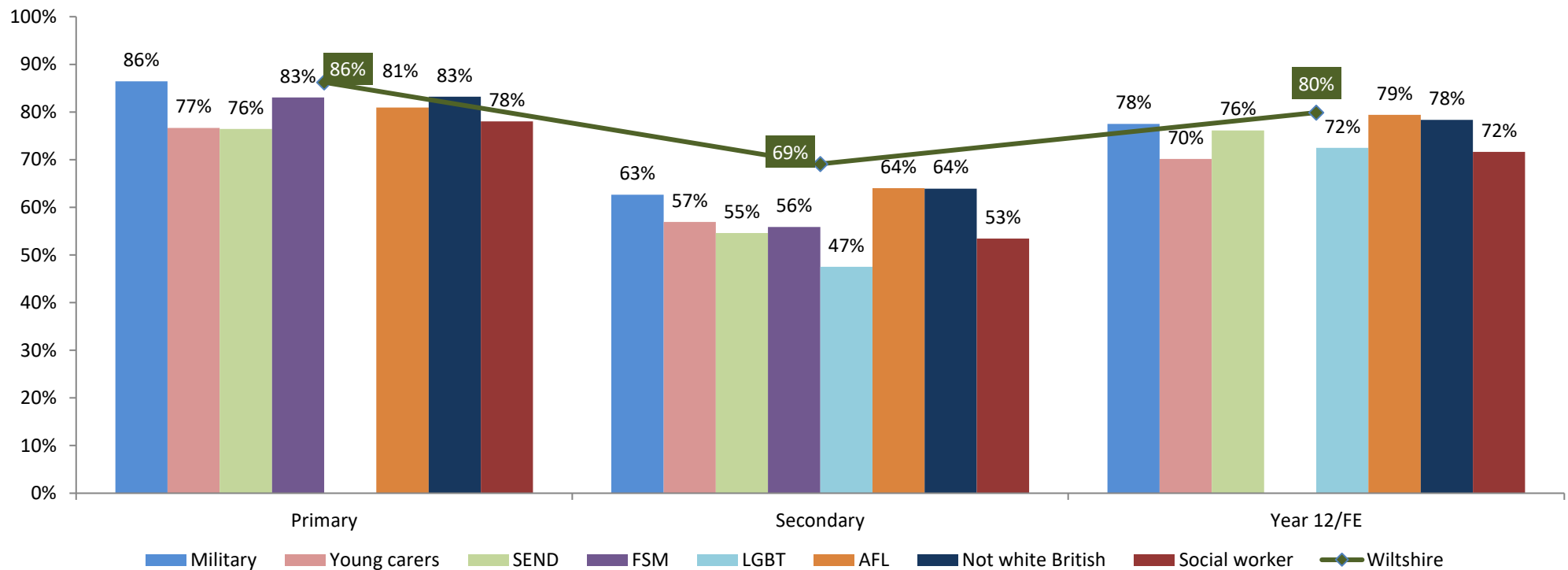
Figure 14a: Question 5.01. How safe do you feel at school? Gender.



Feelings of safety at school were lower than the overall Wiltshire rates for many children in vulnerable groups (Figure 14b). It is notable that the variation from the overall Wiltshire rate was generally larger for vulnerable secondary school children, than for the vulnerable primary and Year 12/FE respondents. Less than half (47%) of the secondary LGBT respondents reported feeling safe at school, and less than 60% of secondary school young carers, children with special educational needs or disabilities, children in receipt of free school meals and children with a social worker reported the same.

Figure 14b: Question 5.01. How safe do you feel at school? Vulnerable groups.

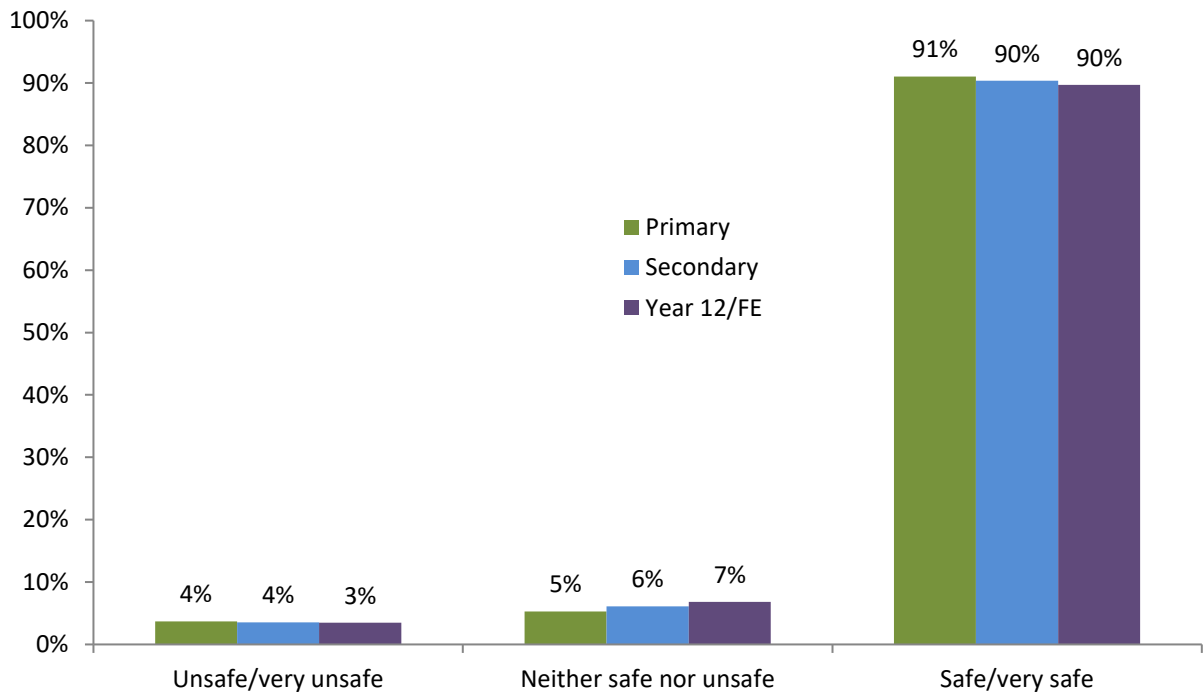
Responses: Safe/Very safe.



*Primary school children were not asked for their LGBT status and Year 12/FE students were not asked if they were in receipt of free school meals. The AFL group in both the secondary and Year 12/FE school phases represents a small sample size and caution should be used in interpreting its results.

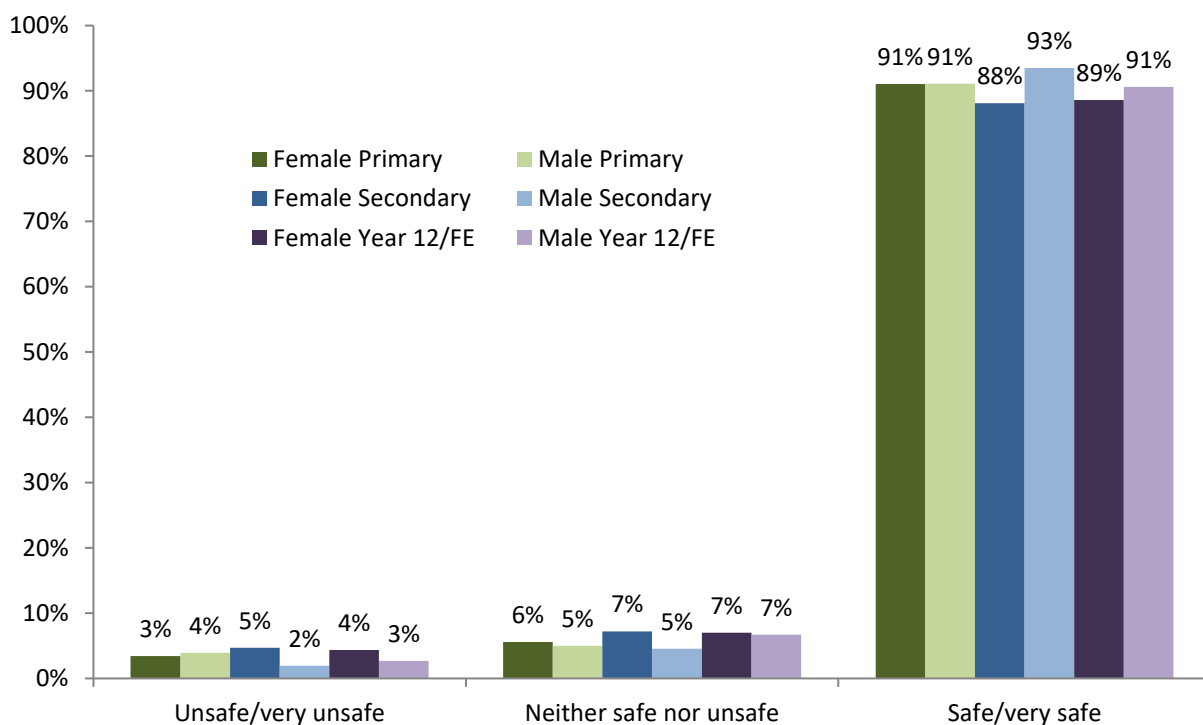
Around 90% of respondents from all school types felt safe or very safe at home or in the place where they live (Figure 15). These results are extremely close to those of the 2015 survey.

Figure 15: Question 5.02. How safe do you feel at home or the place where you live?



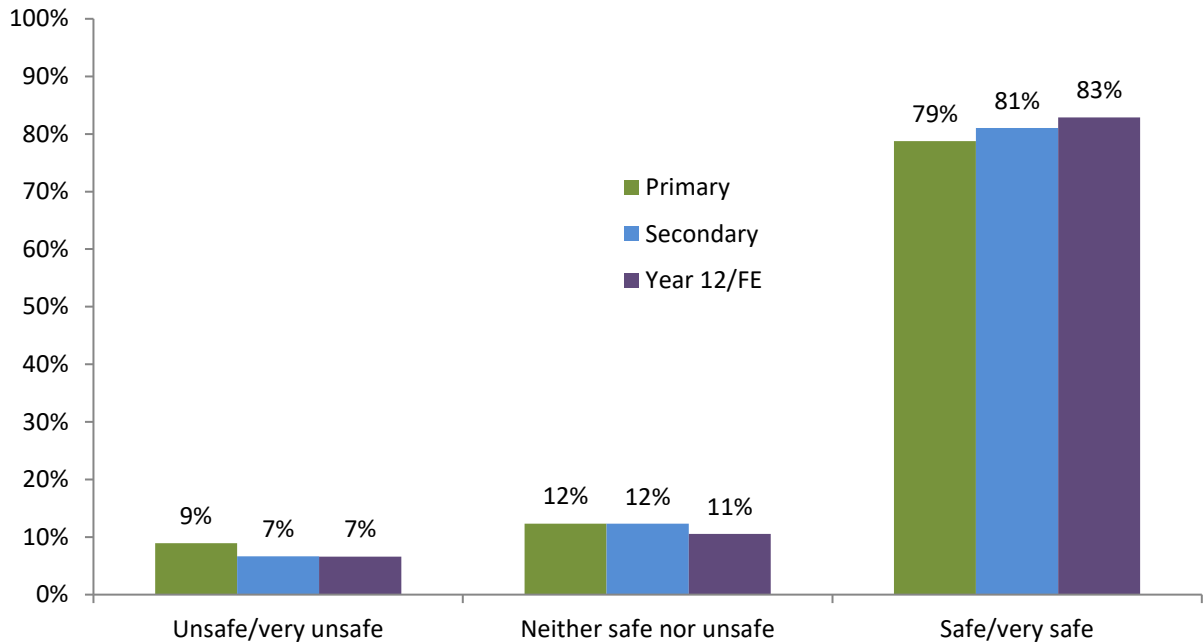
In 2015, there was little difference between the genders in regards to feelings of safety at home or the place they live, and this is broadly repeated in 2017, with the exception of the secondary school respondents, among whom males were slightly more likely than females in 2017 to report feeling safe or very safe (93% males to 88% females - in 2015 this was 92% to 89%).

Figure 15a: Question 5.02. How safe do you feel at home or the place where you live? Gender.



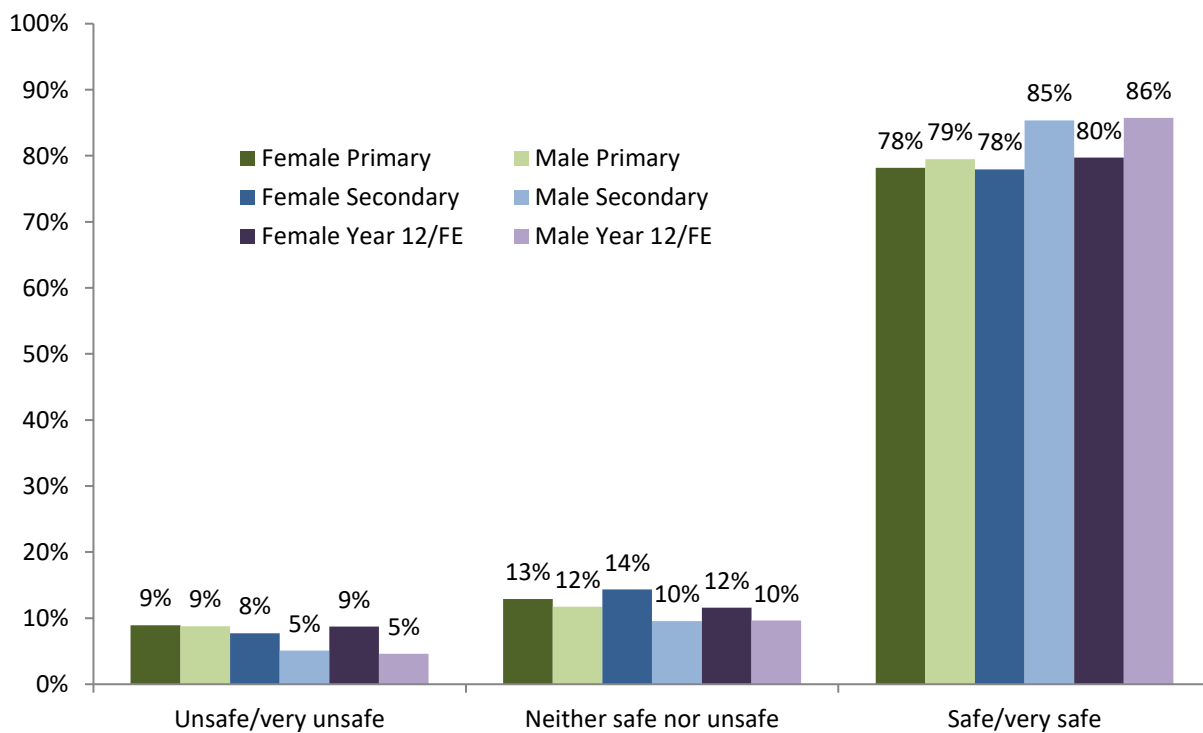
79% of primary, 81% of secondary and 83% of Year 12/FE respondents reported feeling safe or very safe outside near their home (Figure 16). These results are close to those of the 2015 survey (80% primary, 81% secondary, 86% Year 12/FE).

Figure 16: Question 5.14. How safe do you feel being outside, near your house?



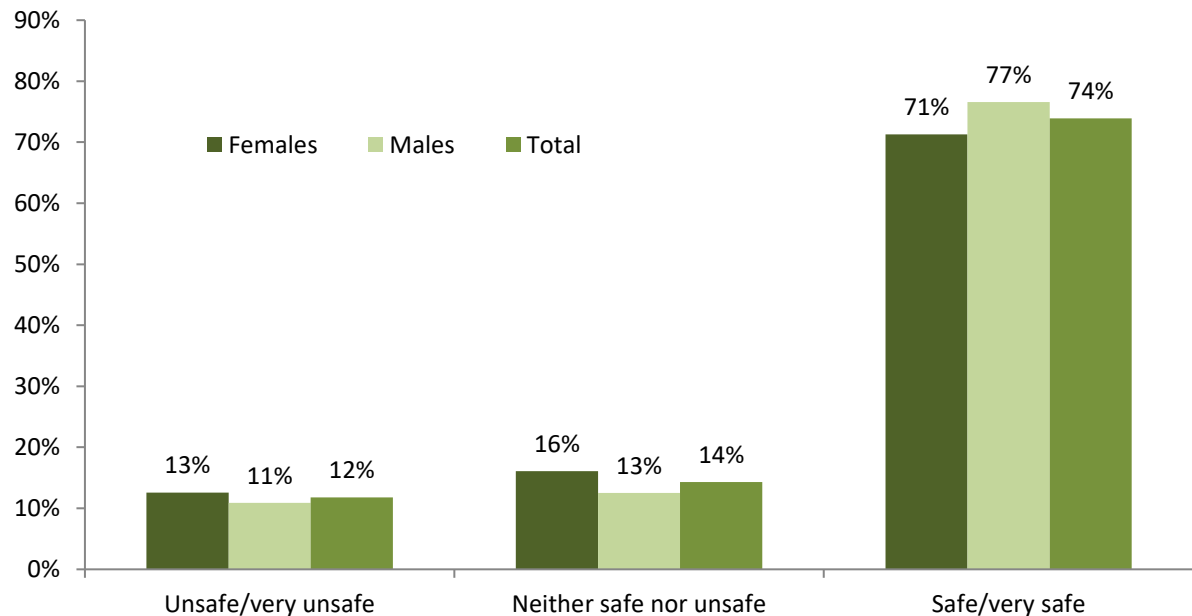
As in 2015, males were slightly more likely than females, across all school settings, to report feeling safe or very safe outside their home (Figure 16a).

Figure 16a: Question 5.14. How safe do you feel being outside, near your house? Gender.



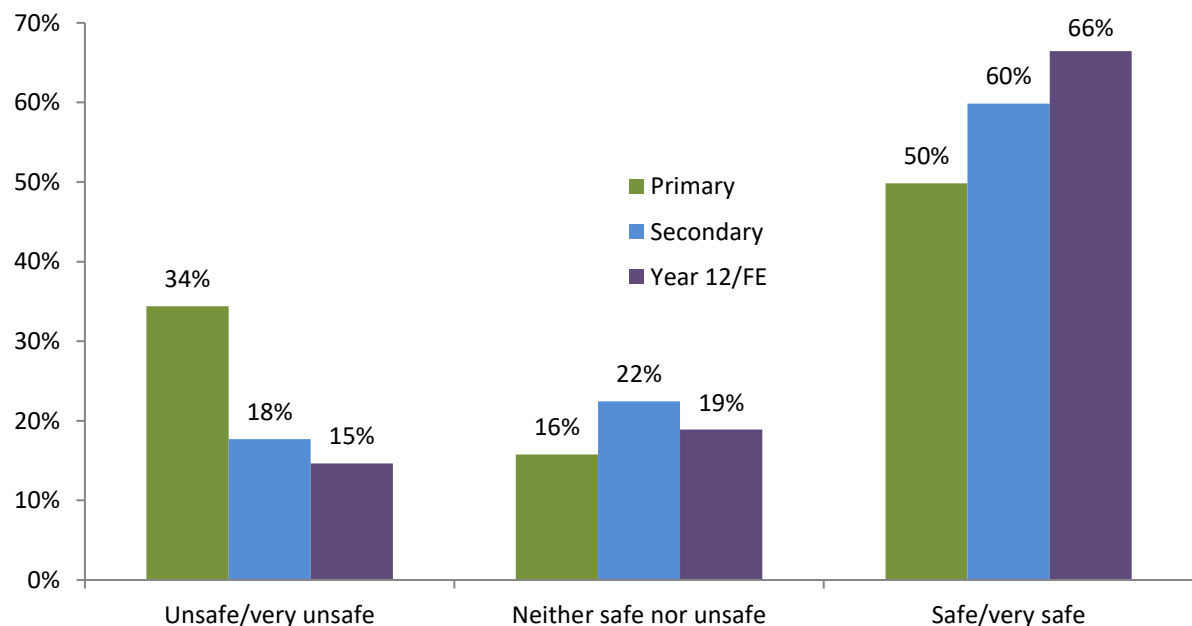
Primary school respondents were asked how safe they felt when crossing roads or walking near roads. 74% reported that they felt safe or very safe (Figure 17). As in 2015, there was again a slight difference in 2017 between genders with a smaller proportion of females feeling safe or very safe than males.

Figure 17: Question 5.05. How safe do you feel when crossing roads or walking near roads? Primary.



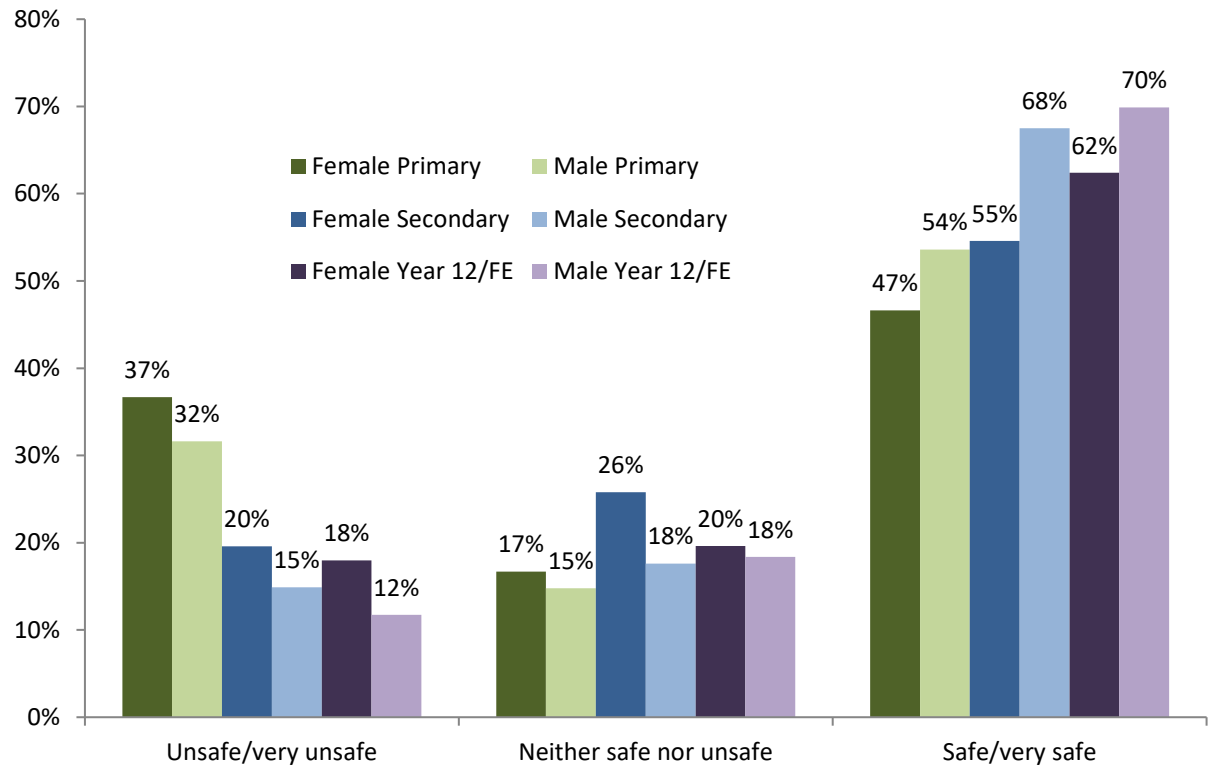
60% of secondary school respondents, and 66% of Year 12/FE respondents, reported that they felt safe or very safe from crime in 2017. These proportions represent a decrease from the 2015 results (65% secondary and 74% Year 12/FE felt safe or very safe from crime in 2015). Primary school respondents were not asked this question in 2015, but in 2017 reported significantly lower feelings of safety (50%), and increased feelings of being unsafe or very unsafe from crime (34%) than respondents in the secondary school and Year 12/FE samples.

Figure 18: Question 5.06. How safe do you feel from crime?



Smaller proportions of females than males reported feeling safe from crime in all school settings (Figure 18a). Primary school respondents were not asked this question in 2015, but among secondary and Year 12/FE respondents, this is the same pattern as in the 2015 survey results.

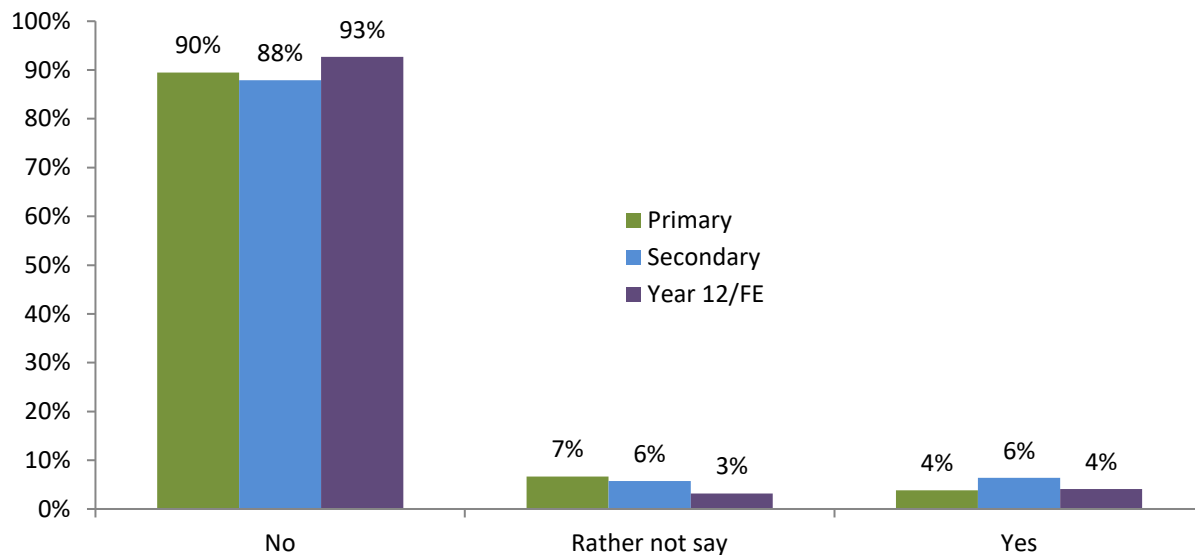
Figure 18a: Question 5.06. How safe do you feel from crime? Gender.



Run away from home

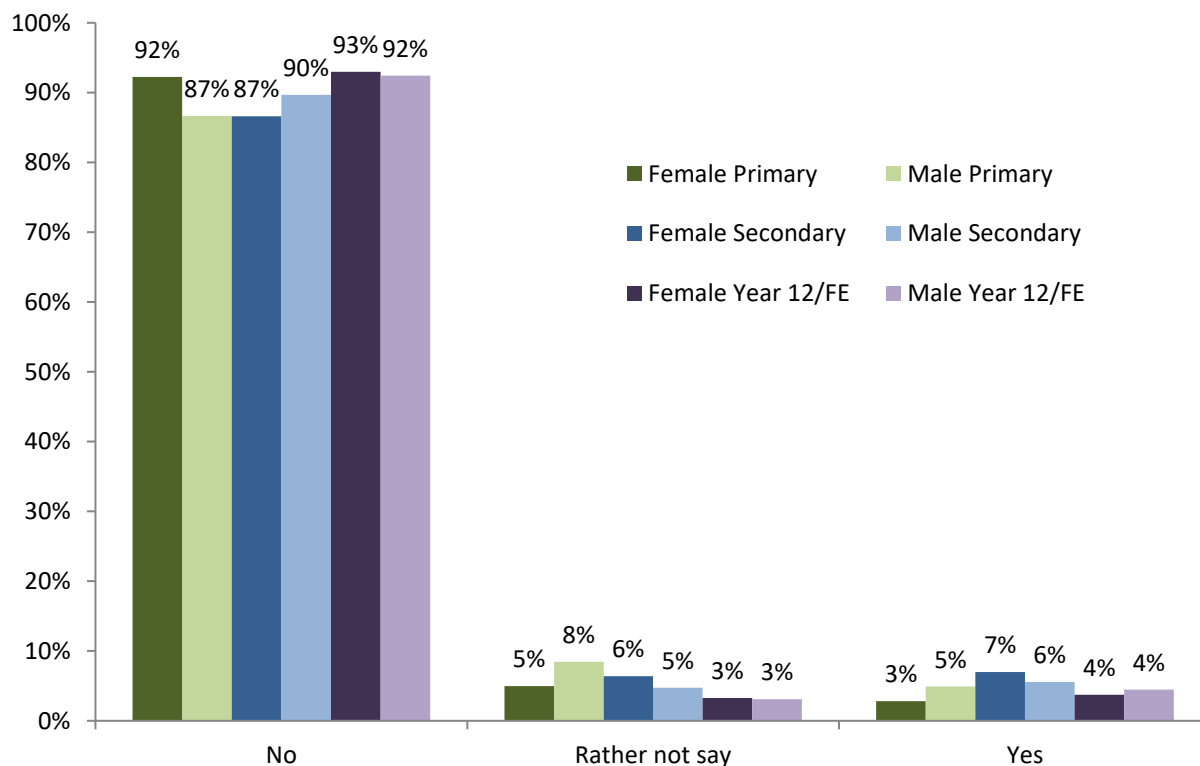
88% or more of respondents from each school type have not run away from where they live in the last 6 months (Figure 19). These are very close to the results of the 2015 survey.

Figure 19: Question 5.26. In the last 6 months have you run away from where you live?



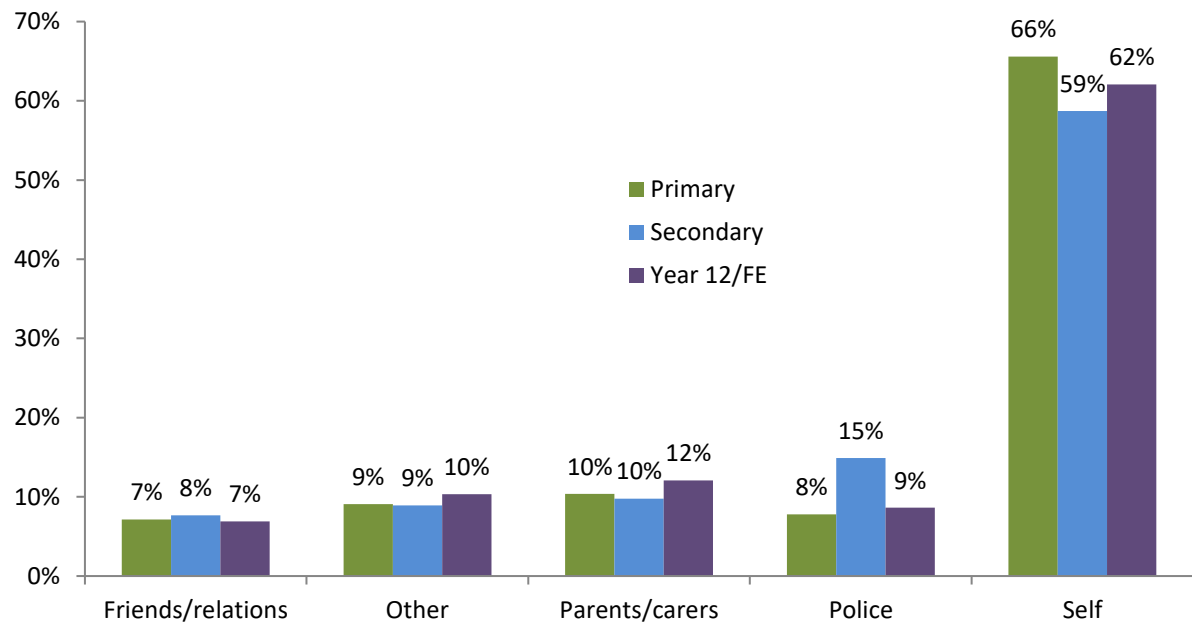
Little difference can be seen between genders in the proportions of respondents who ran away from home (Figure 19a). These proportions are very close to the results of the 2015 survey.

Figure 19a: 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 in the previous six months, over 59% from each school setting got themselves home (Figure 20). Primary school respondents who had run away in the past six months were more likely in 2017 than in 2015 to have returned home on their own (66% in 2017, 56% in the 2015 survey) and less likely to have returned with the assistance of the police (8% in 2017, 17% in 2015). Year 12/FE respondents who ran away in the last six months in 2017 were less likely than in 2015 to return with the assistance of friends or relations (7% in 2017, 16% in 2015) and more likely to return with the assistance of parents or carers (12% in 2017, 4% in 2015).

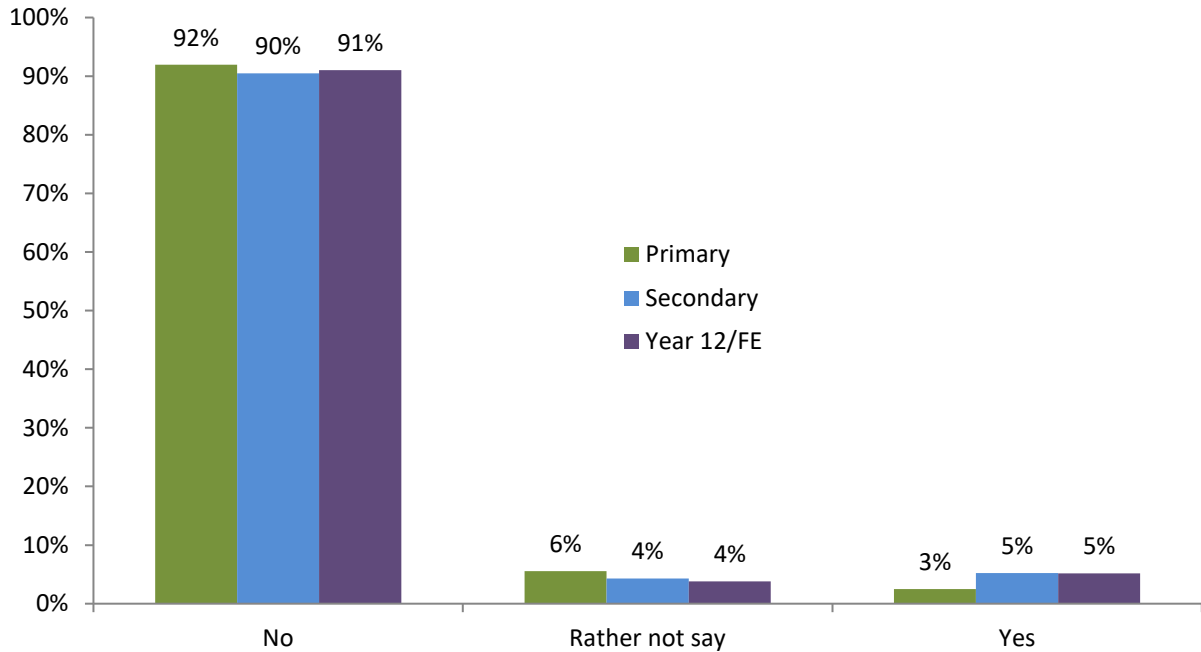
Figure 20: Question 5.27. How did you return home? Those who ran away in last 6 months.



Involvement with crime

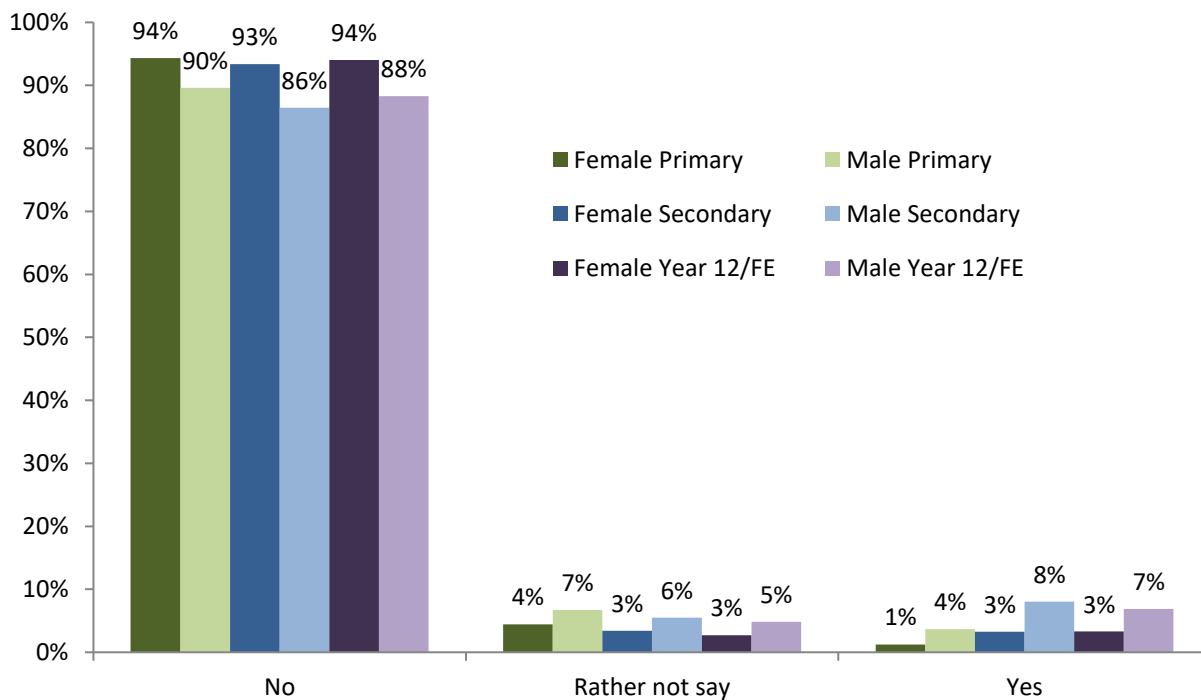
Over 90% of respondents from all school types reported never having been in serious trouble with the police (Figure 21). These results are very similar to those of the 2015 survey.

Figure 21: Question 5.28. Have you ever been in SERIOUS trouble with the police?



In all school settings, males were more likely than females to report having been in serious trouble with the police.

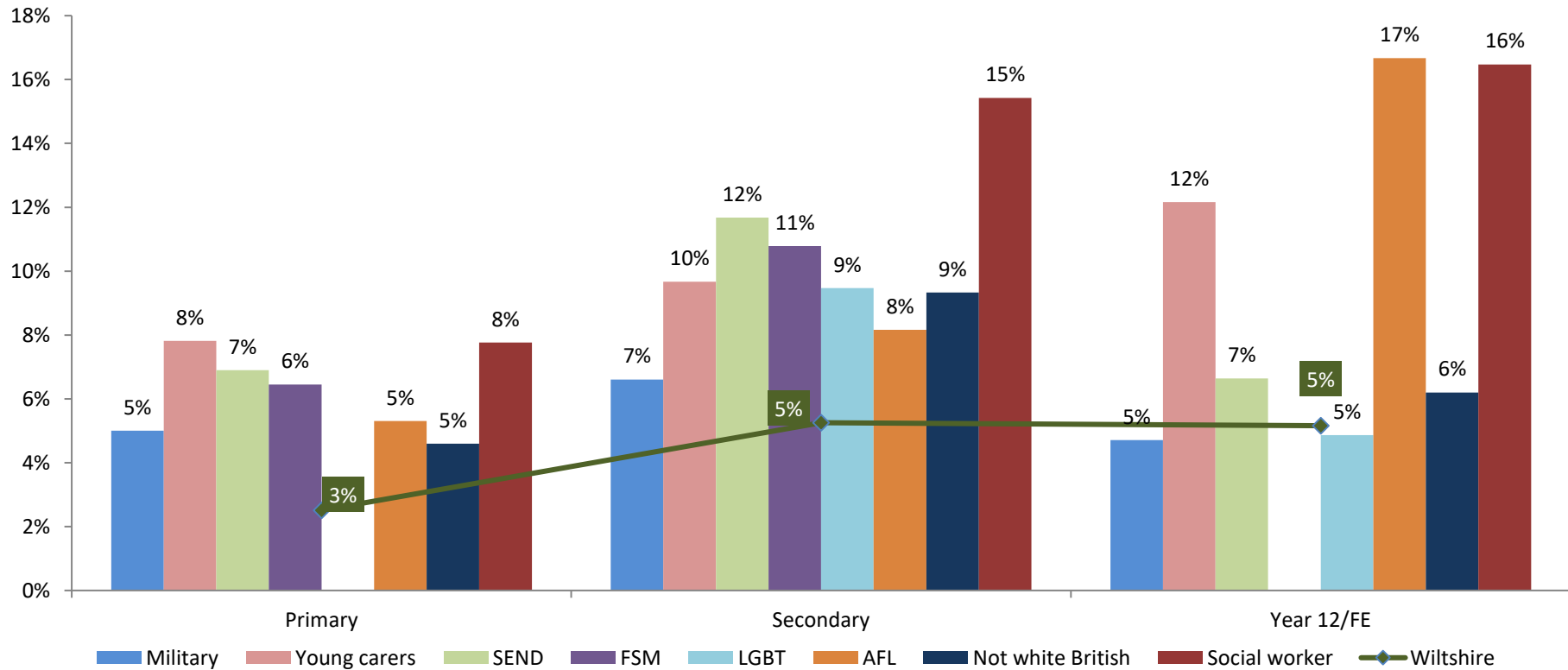
Figure 21a: Question 5.28. Have you ever been in SERIOUS trouble with the police? Gender.



At the primary and secondary school levels, higher proportions of children in all the vulnerable groups listed in the chart below reported that they had been in serious trouble with the police, than the Wiltshire averages. The results for the vulnerable Year 12/FE children were more varied.

Figure 21b: Question 5.28. Have you ever been in SERIOUS trouble with the police? Vulnerable groups.

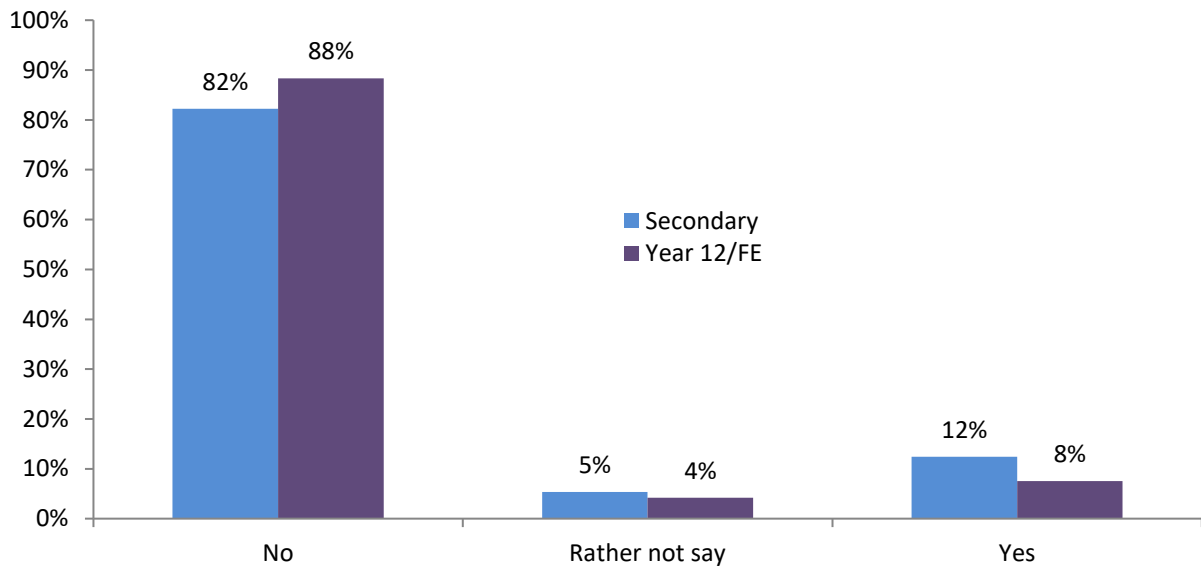
Response: Yes.



*Primary school children were not asked for their LGBT status and Year 12/FE students were not asked if they were in receipt of free school meals. The AFL group in both the secondary and Year 12/FE school phases represents a small sample size and caution should be used in interpreting its results.

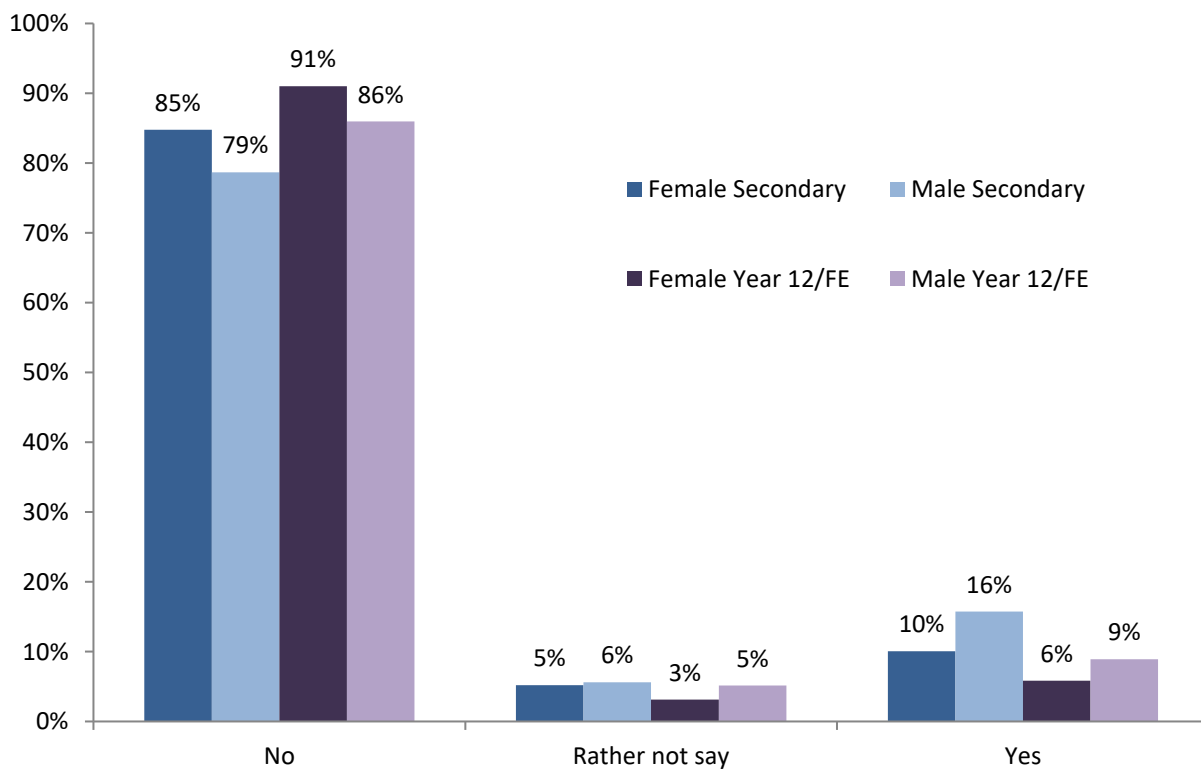
82% of respondents in secondary school and 88% in Year 12/FE reported that they have never felt the need to carry a weapon (Figure 22). This represents no change from the 2015 survey for Year 12/FE respondents, but for secondary school respondents there has been a small increase in the proportion of pupils reporting that they have felt they had to carry a weapon (12% in 2017, 8% in 2015). Primary school respondents were not asked this question.

Figure 22: Question 5.30. Have you ever felt you've had to carry a weapon?



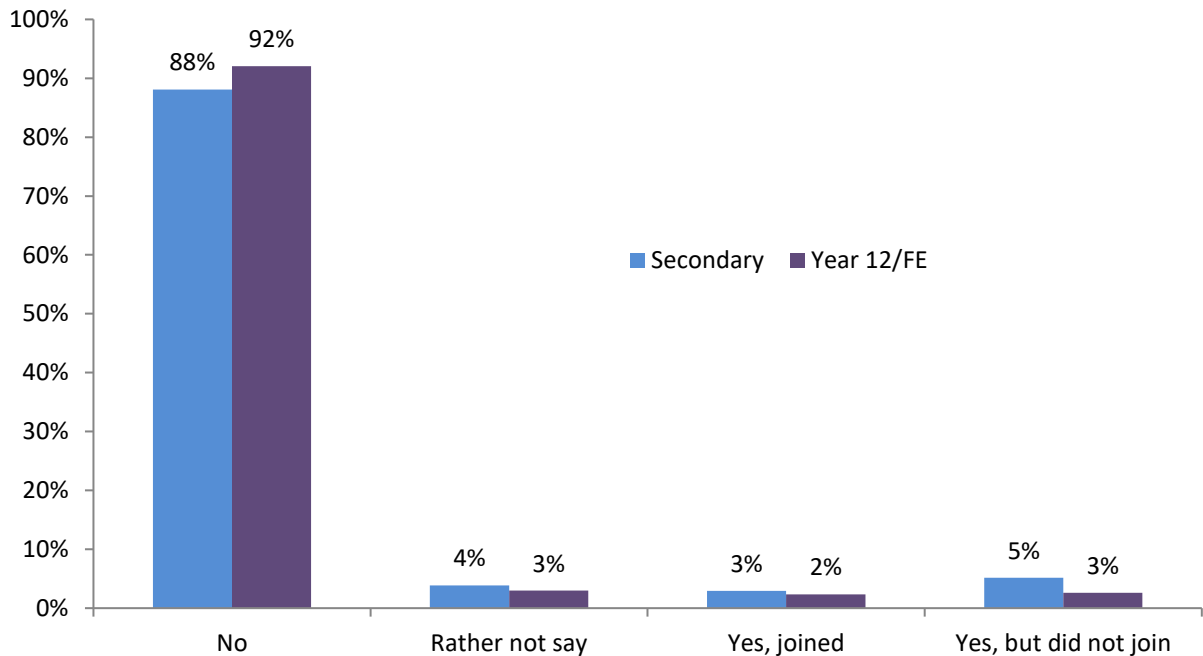
More males have felt the need to carry a weapon than females (Figure 22a) in both secondary school and Year 12/FE. This is the same pattern as in the 2015 survey.

Figure 22a: Question 5.30. Have you ever felt you've had to carry a weapon? Gender.



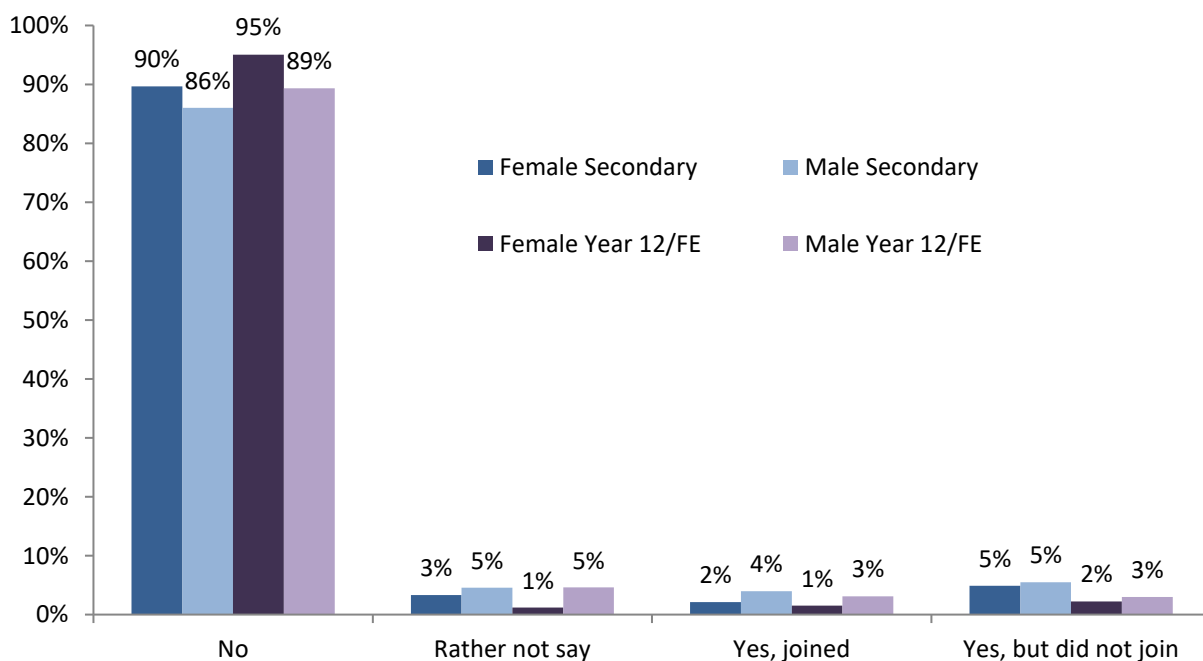
88% of secondary school respondents and 92% of Year 12/FE respondents reported that they had never felt they needed to join a gang (Figure 23). This represents a decrease on those reporting the same in 2015 (94% secondary, 95% Year 12/FE). Primary school respondents were not asked this question.

Figure 23: Question 5.31. Have you ever felt you have had to join a gang?



There was little difference between the genders regarding the perceived need to join a gang (Figure 23a). However, a slightly smaller proportion of males reported not feeling the need than females. This is the same pattern as was seen in the 2015 survey.

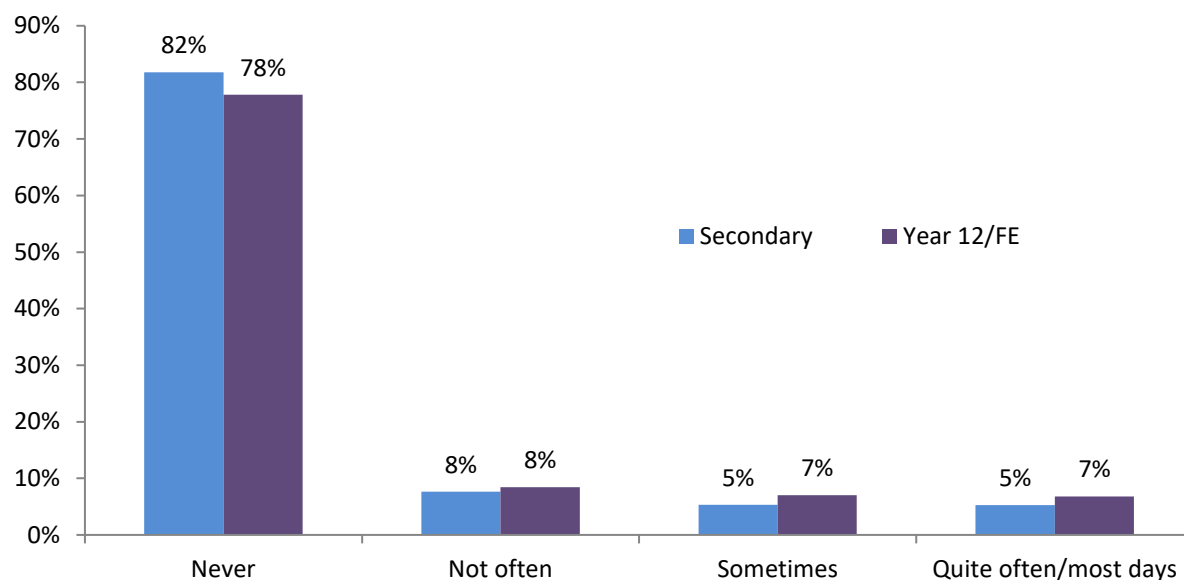
Figure 23a: Question 5.31. Have you ever felt you have had to join a gang? Gender.



Domestic abuse

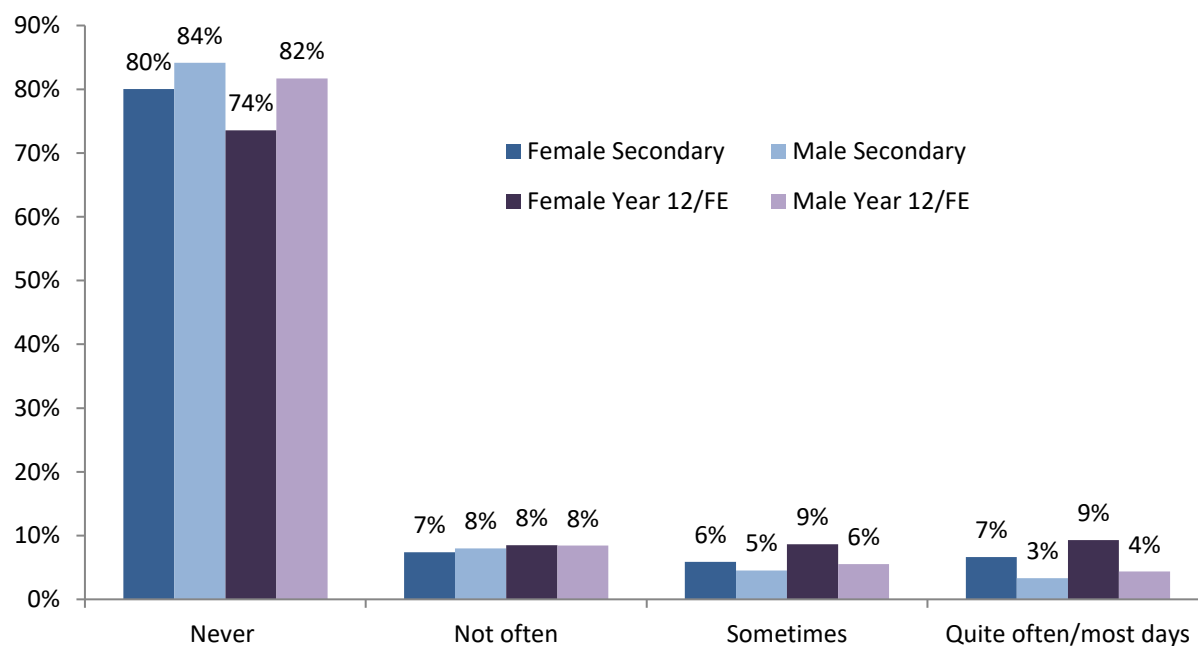
82% of secondary school and 78% of Year 12/FE pupils reported that they or someone in their immediate family had never been a victim of domestic abuse or violence (Figure 24). These proportions are similar to those of the 2015 survey (85% secondary, 79% Year 12/FE). Primary school respondents were not asked this question.

Figure 24: Question 5.11. Have you or anyone in your immediate family ever been a victim of domestic abuse or domestic violence?



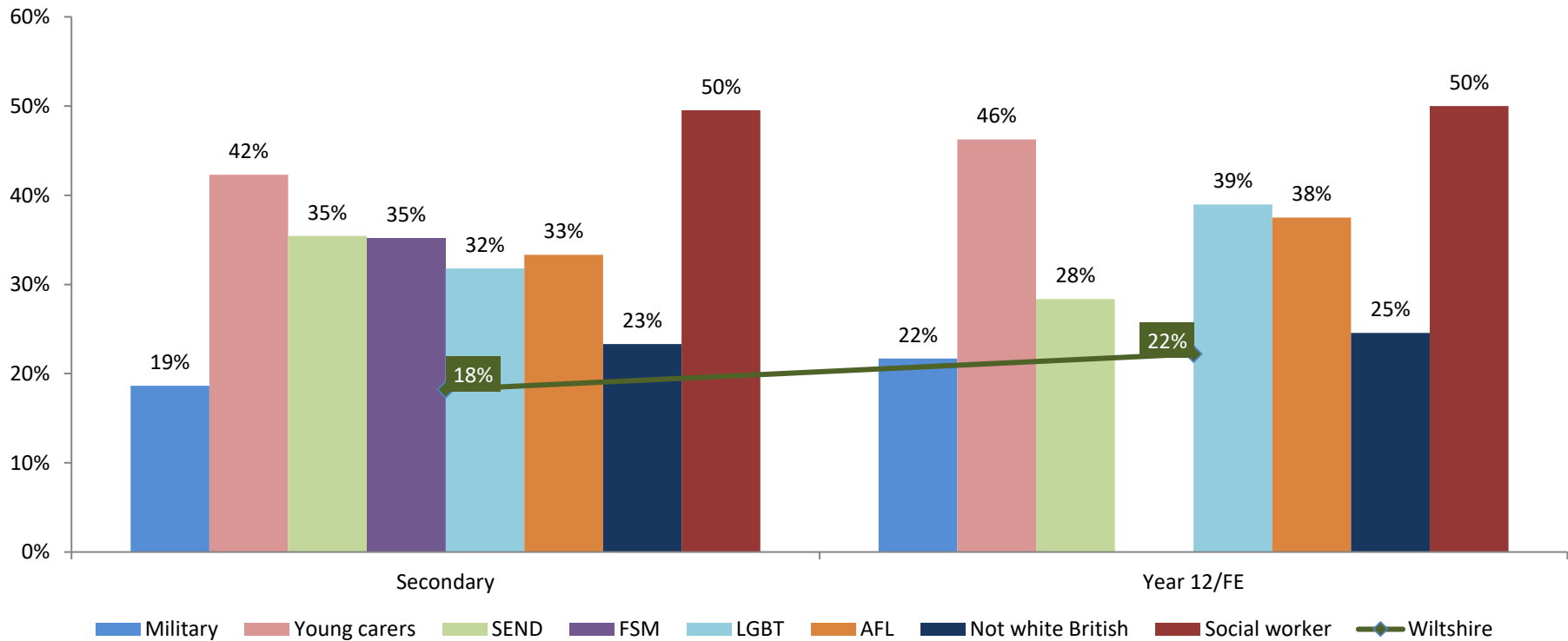
As in 2015, a larger proportion of females than males in 2017 reported encountering domestic abuse (Figure 24a).

Figure 24a: Question 5.11. Have you or anyone in your immediate family ever been a victim of domestic abuse or domestic violence? Gender.



With the exception of the children of military carers, significantly higher proportions of respondents in all the groups in the chart below reported that they or someone in their immediate family had suffered domestic abuse, than the overall Wiltshire rate. In both the secondary and Year 12/FE settings, the proportions were particularly high among children with a social worker and young carers.

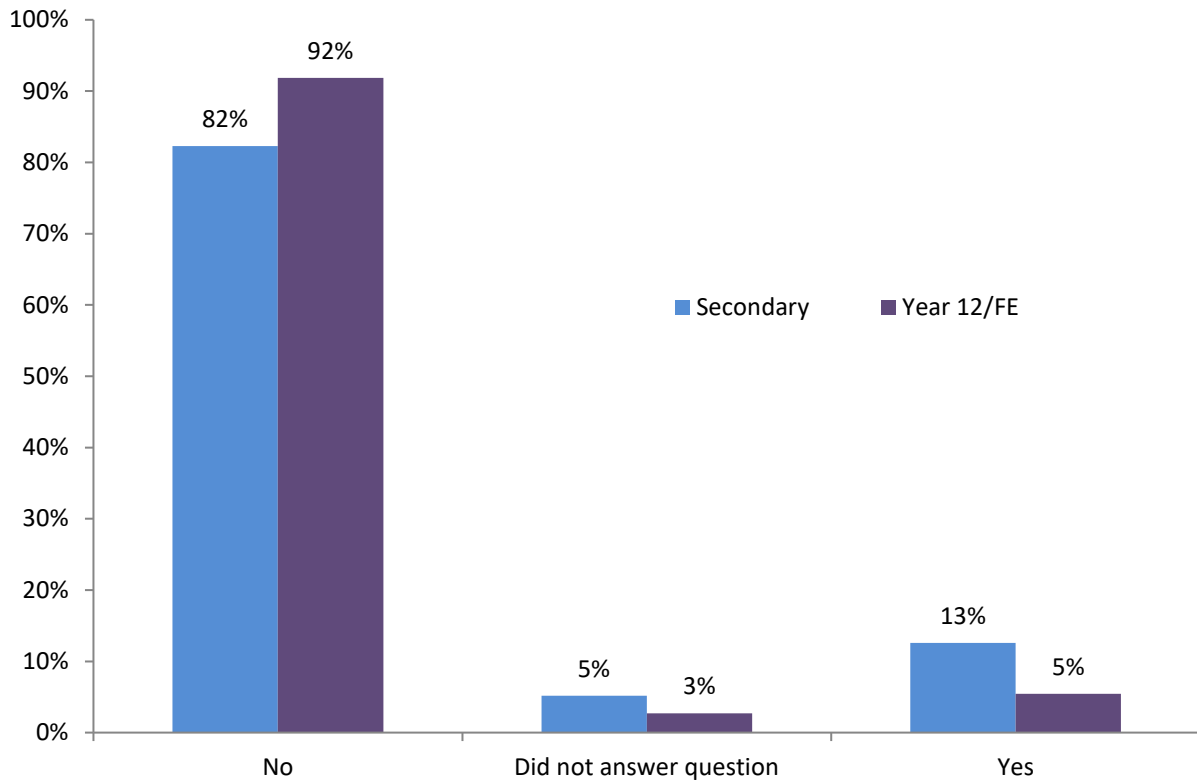
Figure 24b: Question 5.11. Have you or anyone in your immediate family ever been a victim of domestic abuse or domestic violence? Vulnerable groups. Responses: All except 'never'.



* Year 12/FE students were not asked if they were in receipt of free school meals. The AFL group in both the secondary and Year 12/FE school phases represents a small sample size and caution should be used in interpreting its results.

82% of secondary school respondents and 92% of Year 12/FE respondents who reported that they or someone in their immediate family had suffered domestic abuse said that it was **not** still happening. 13% of these secondary school respondents (2% of the overall secondary sample) and 5% of these Year 12/FE respondents (1% of the overall Year 12/FE sample) reported that the abuse was still ongoing.

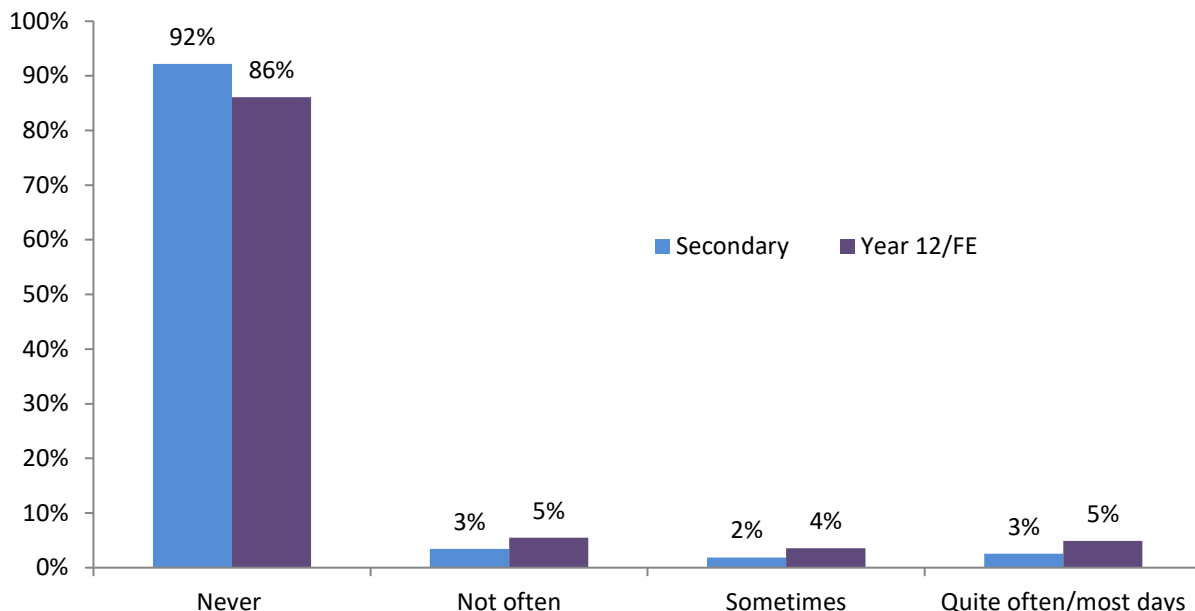
Figure 25: Question 5.22. Is this abuse still happening? Those who have experienced it.



Safety in personal relationships

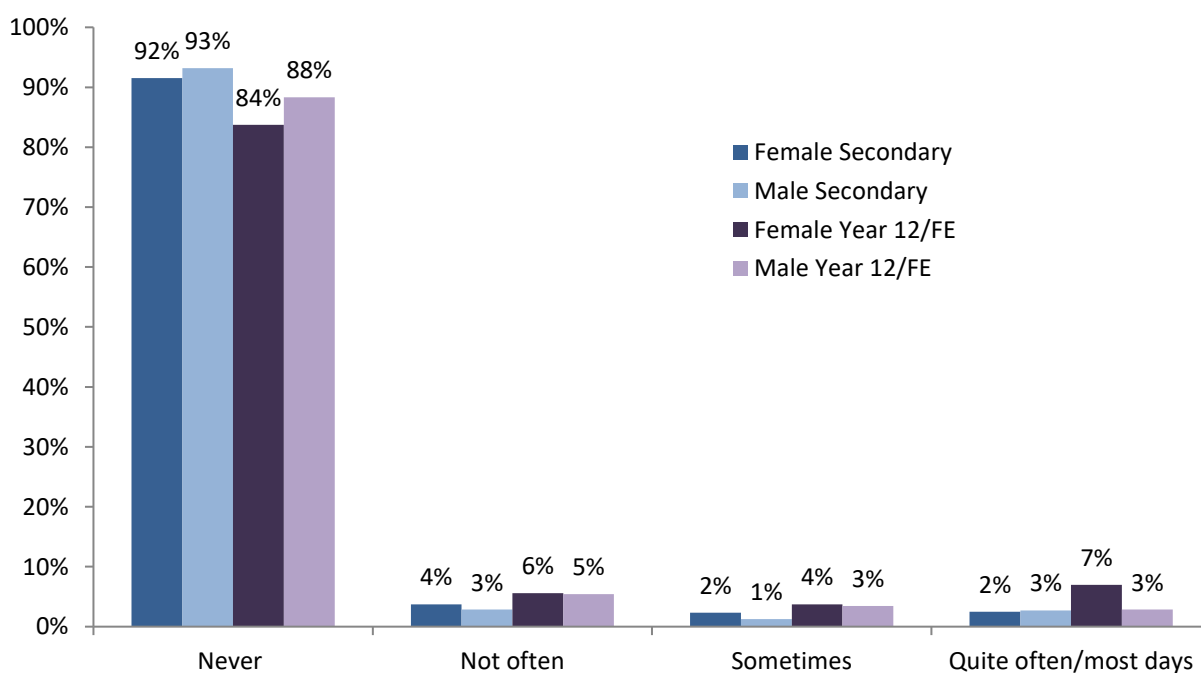
92% of secondary and 86% of Year 12/FE pupils reported that they had never been a victim of abuse from a boyfriend or girlfriend. Primary school respondents were not asked this question.

Figure 26: Question 5.21. Have you ever been a victim of abuse from a boyfriend/girlfriend?



Females in both school settings were slightly less likely than males to report never having been a victim of such abuse (92% females to 93% males in secondary; 84% to 88% in Year 12/FE (Figure 26a).

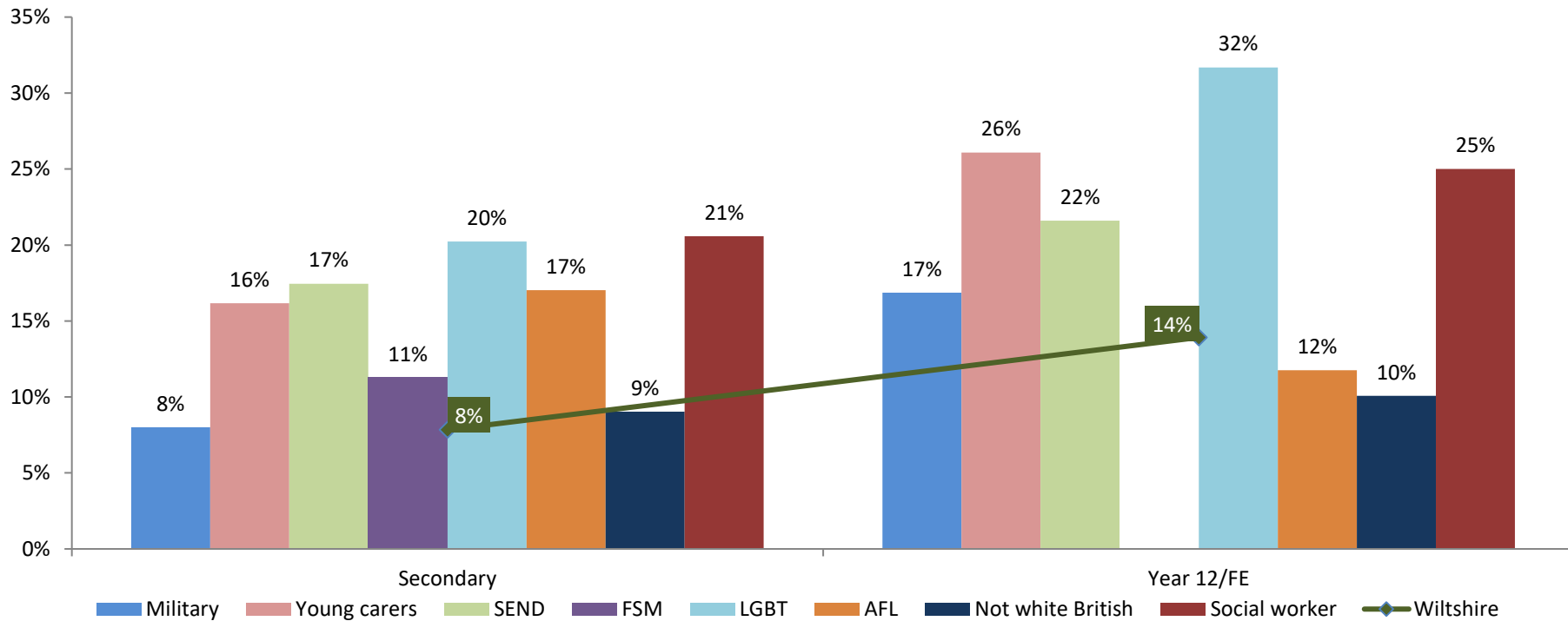
Figure 26a: Question 5.21. Have you ever been a victim of abuse from a boyfriend/girlfriend? Gender.



In both the secondary and the Year 12/FE settings, LGBT respondents, those with a social worker, young carers and respondents with special educational needs and/or disabilities were more likely than the overall Wiltshire rate to report having experienced abuse from a boyfriend/girlfriend.

Figure 26b: Question 5.21. Have you ever been a victim of abuse from a boyfriend/girlfriend? Vulnerable groups.

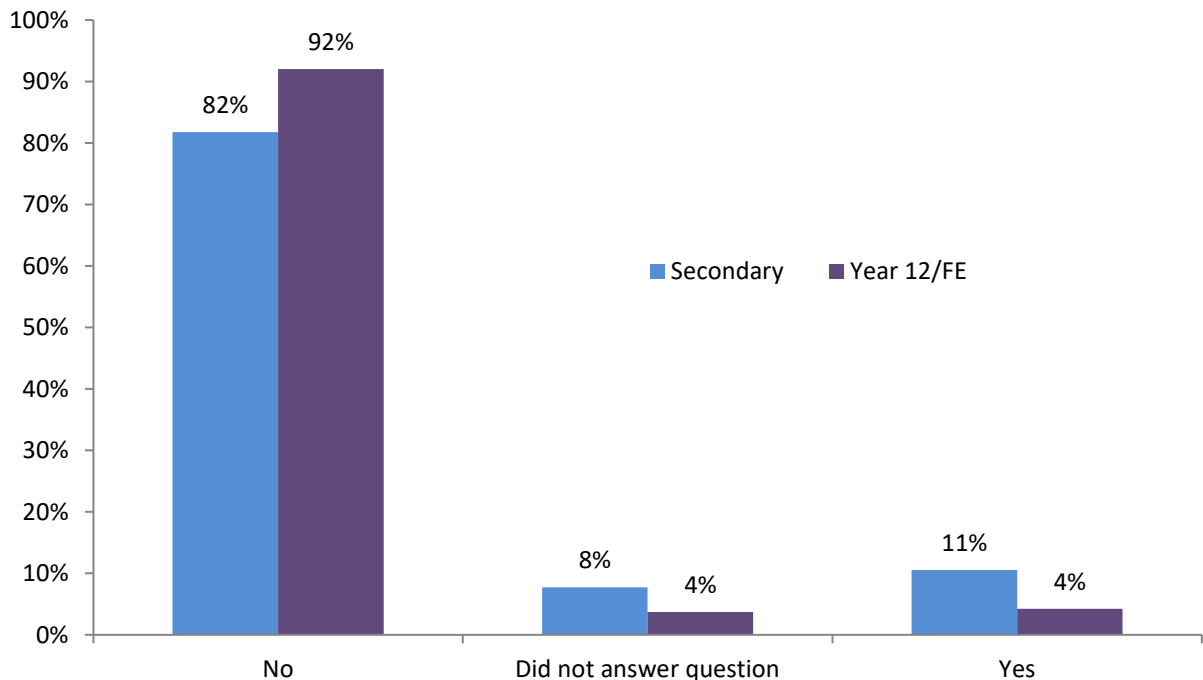
Responses: All except 'never'.



* Year 12/FE students were not asked if they were in receipt of free school meals. The AFL group in both the secondary and Year 12/FE school phases represents a small sample size and caution should be used in interpreting its results.

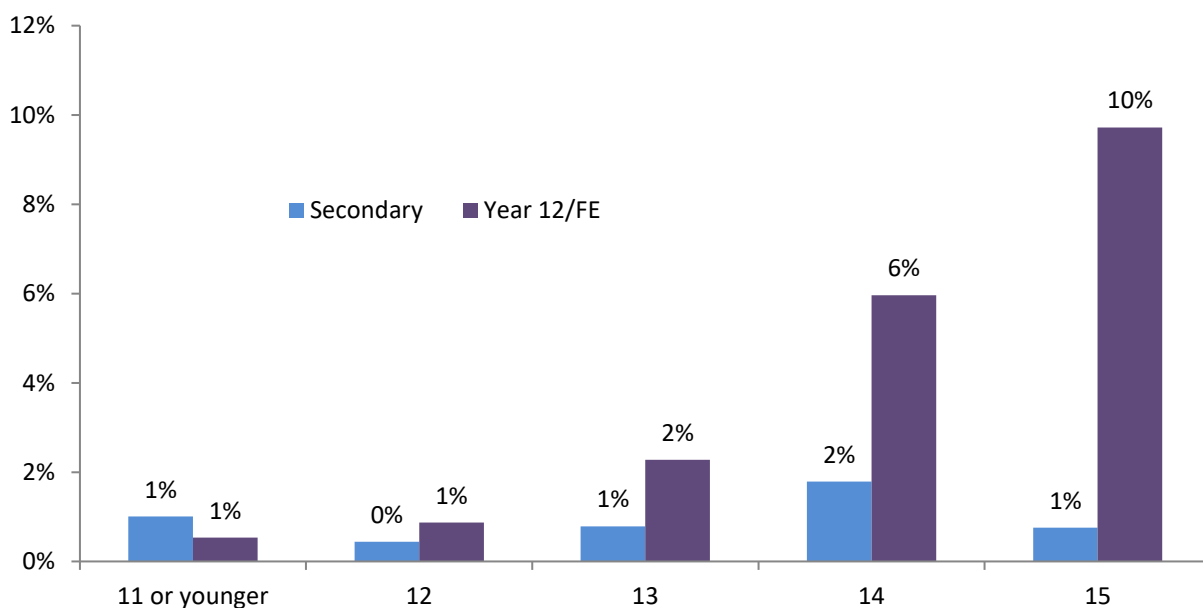
82% of secondary school respondents and 92% of Year 12/FE respondents who reported that they had been a victim of abuse by a boyfriend/girlfriend said that it was **not** still happening. 11% of these secondary school respondents (<1% of the overall secondary sample) and 4% of these Year 12/FE respondents (<1% of the overall Year 12/FE sample) reported that the abuse was still ongoing.

Figure 27: Question 5.23. Is this abuse still happening? Those who have experienced it.



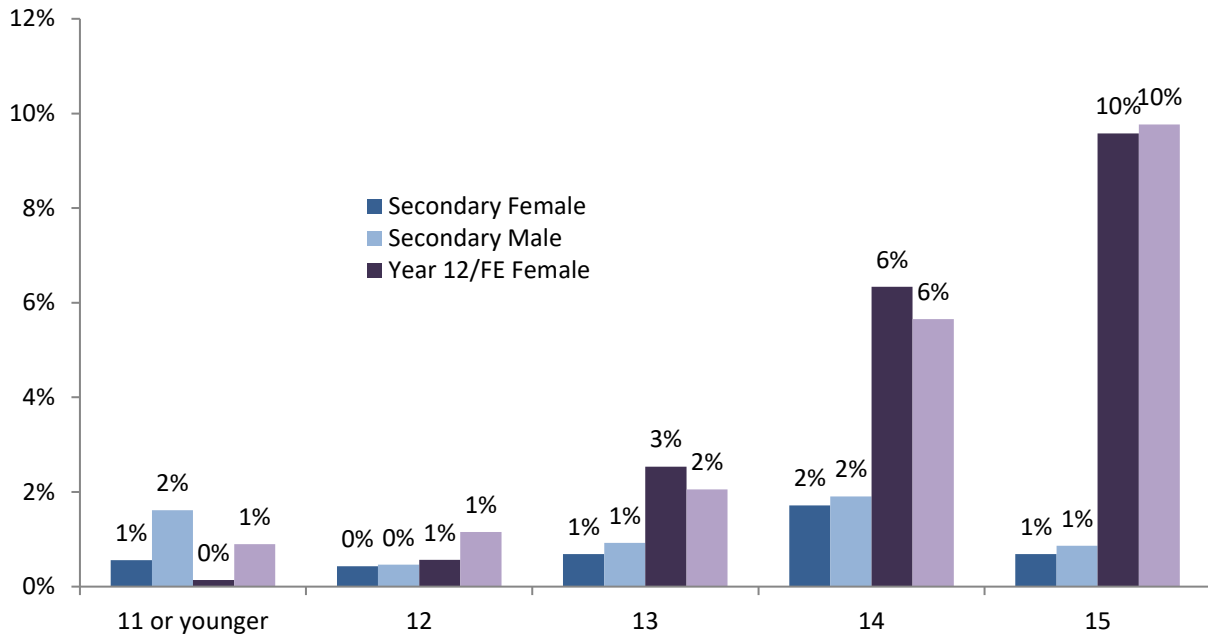
19% of the Year 12/FE respondents and 5% of the secondary school respondents reported first having had sexual intercourse while under the age of legal consent.

Figure 28: Question 11.08. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?



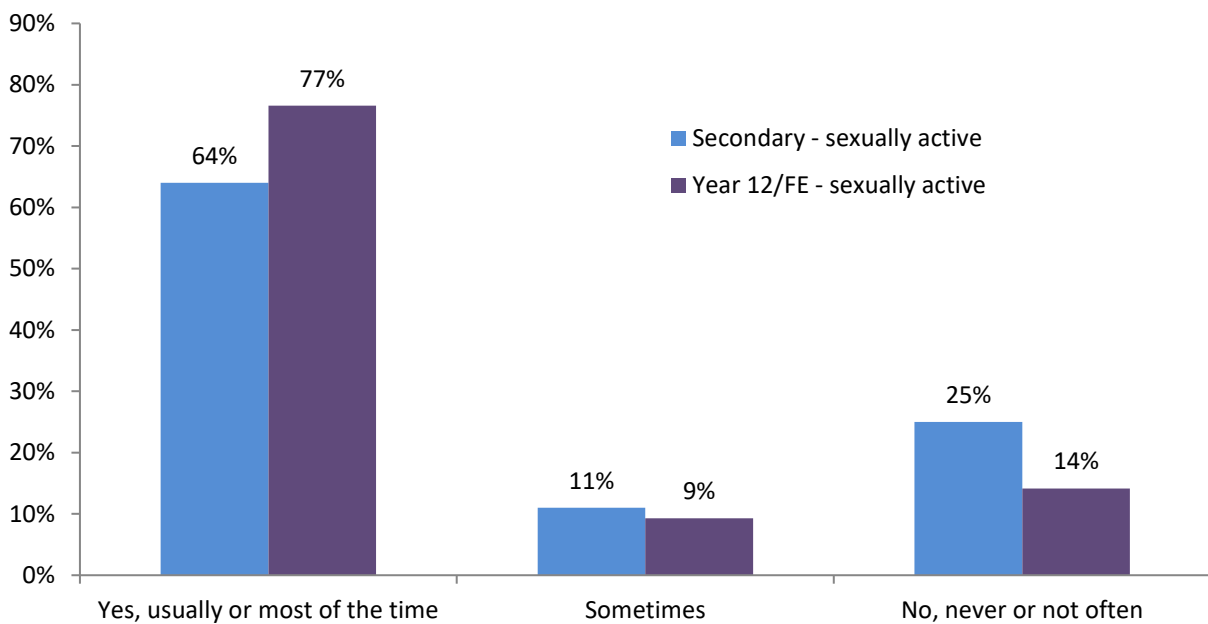
There were minimal differences between the proportions of males and females who reported first having had sex when aged under 16.

Figure 28a: Question 11.08. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time? Gender.



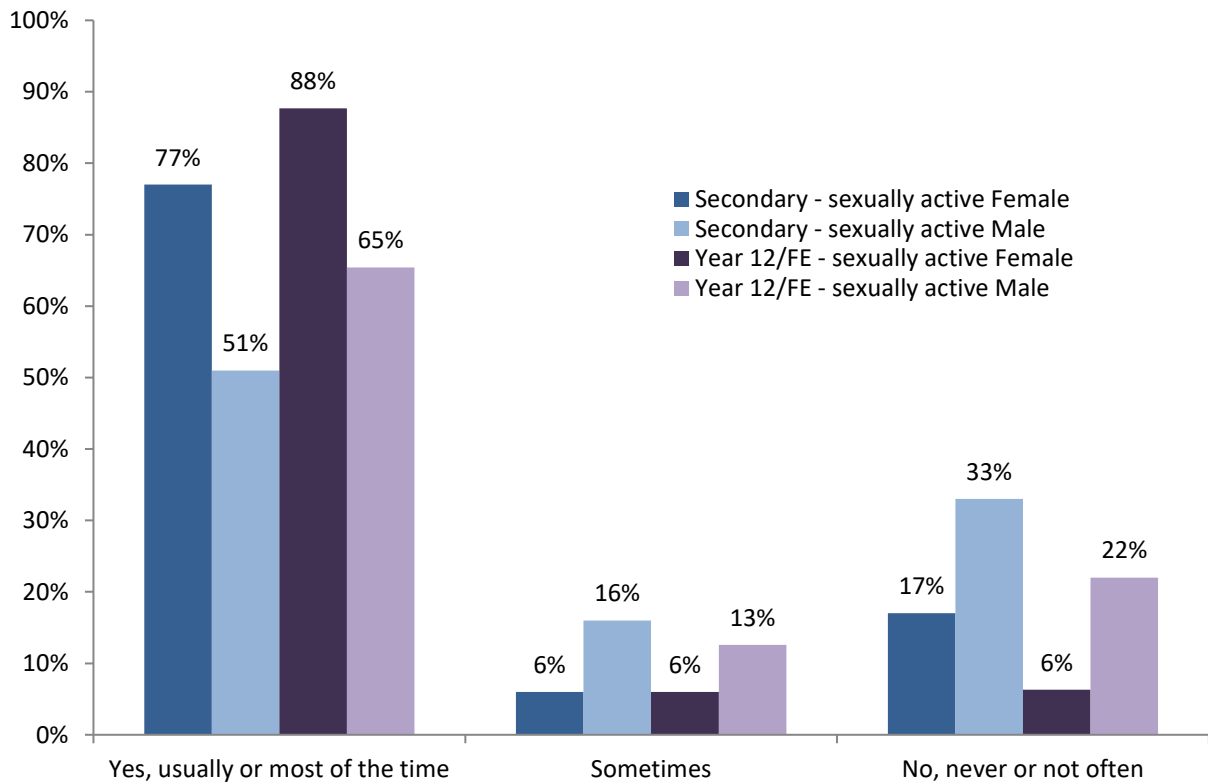
25% of the secondary school pupils who reported having had sexual intercourse, and 14% of the Year 12/FE pupils who reported this, said that they never or rarely felt able to say no to sexual activity. This represents 1% of the total secondary sample, and 6% of the total Year 12/FE sample.

Figure 29: Question 11.10. Do you feel you can say no to having sexual activity? Those who have had sexual intercourse.



In both the secondary and Year 12/FE settings, males were more likely than females to report that they felt unable to say no to sexual activity. The chart below shows the gender split for those respondents who reported having had sex – across the total samples, this represents 9% of Year 12/FE males and 3% of females feeling unable to say no to sexual activity; and 2% of secondary males and 1% of secondary females.

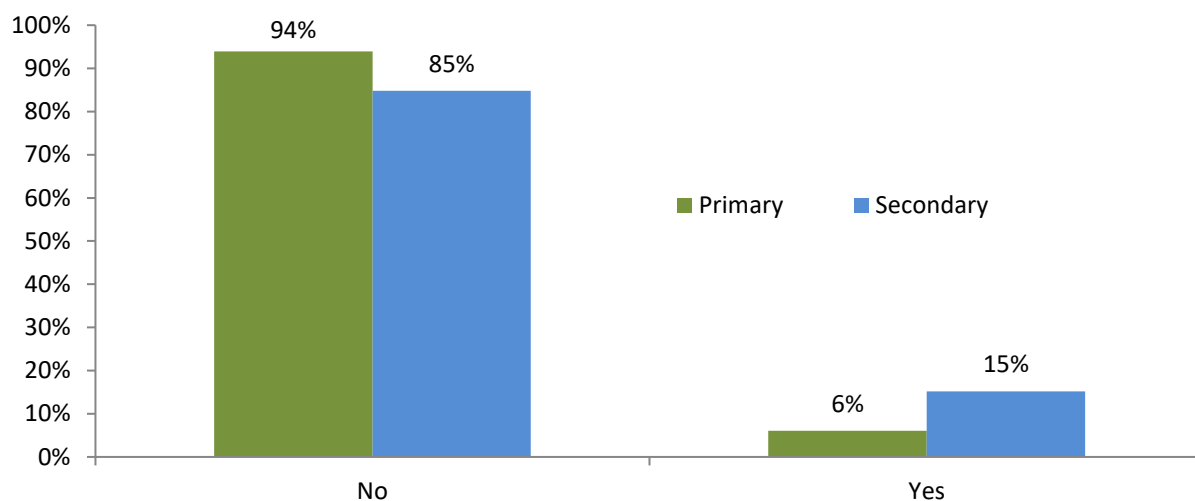
Figure 29a: Question 11.10. Do you feel you can say no to having sexual activity? Those who have had sexual intercourse. Gender.



Online safety

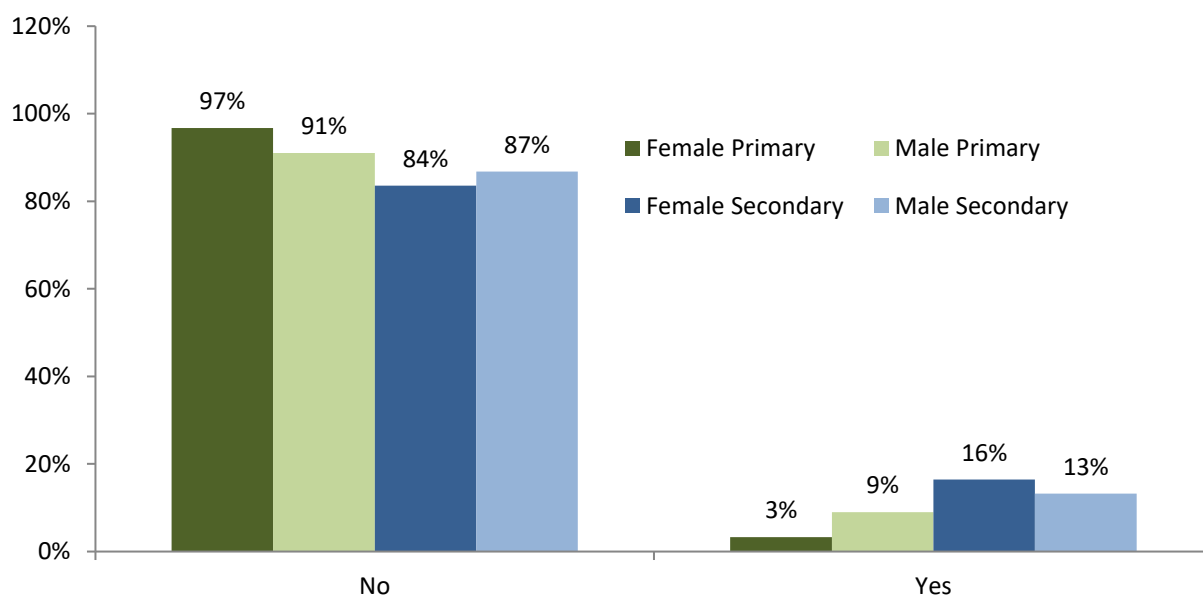
The proportion of primary and secondary school pupils who reported meeting a stranger in the real world who they had first met online increased with school setting (Figure 30). In primary school only 6% of the students reported that they had ever met a stranger in person who they knew first in an online setting. This increased to 15% of the secondary respondents. These proportions are similar to those reported in the 2015 survey (5% primary, 11% secondary). This question was not asked of the Year 12/FE respondents in 2017.

Figure 30: Question 5.43. Have you ever met a stranger in the real world that you got to know first online?



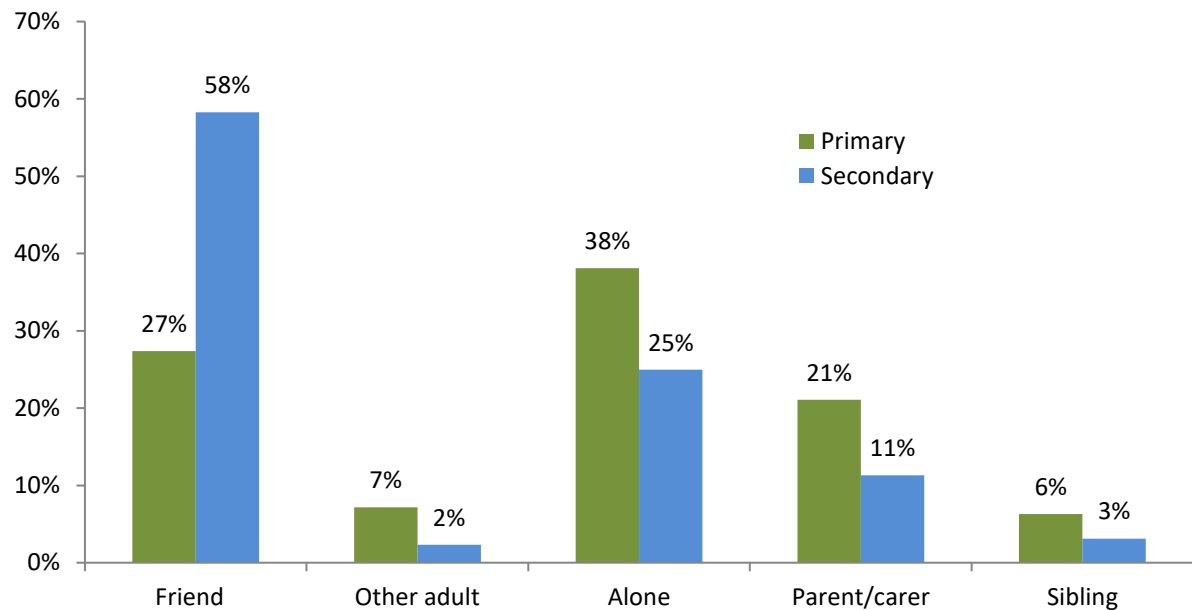
In primary school, males were more likely than females to report having met someone in person who they first knew online, while in secondary school the reverse is true. These are the same patterns as were seen in the 2015 survey.

Figure 30a: Question 5.43. Have you ever met a stranger in the real world that you got to know first online? Gender.



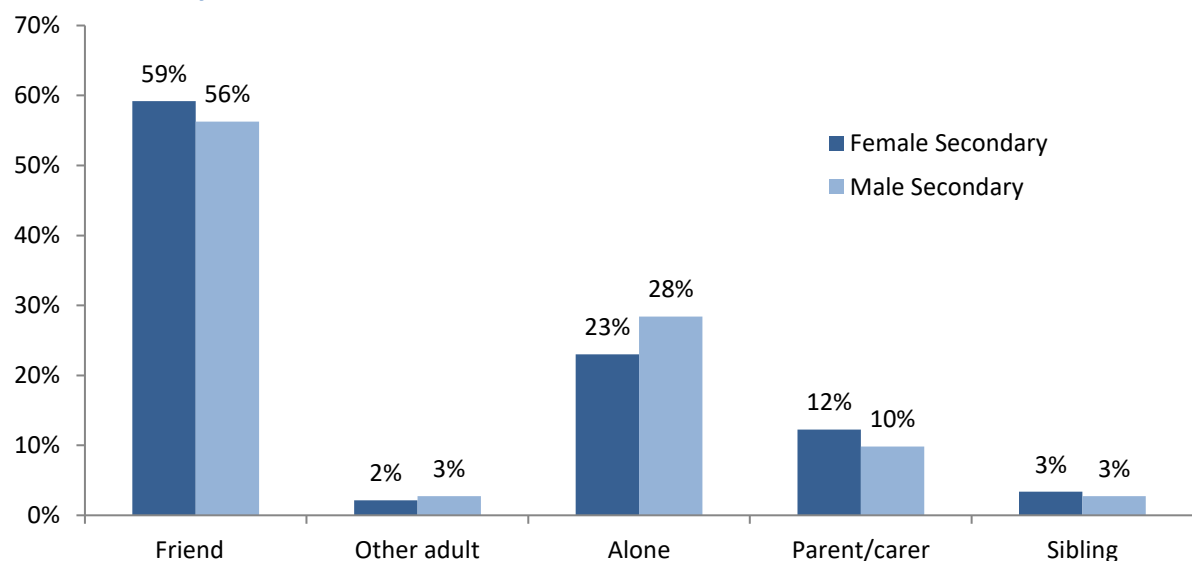
58% of the secondary school respondents who reported meeting someone in person who they had first met online said that they had taken a friend with them when they met (55% in 2015). A quarter reported going on their own (32% in 2015) and 11% took a parent or carer (9% in 2015). Among the primary school respondents who had met someone in person that they first knew online, 38% said they went on their own (30% in 2015), 27% went with a friend (28% in 2015), and 21% went with a parent or carer (28% in 2015).

Figure 31: Question 5.44. Did you take someone with you when you met up with them? Those who answered yes to 5.43.



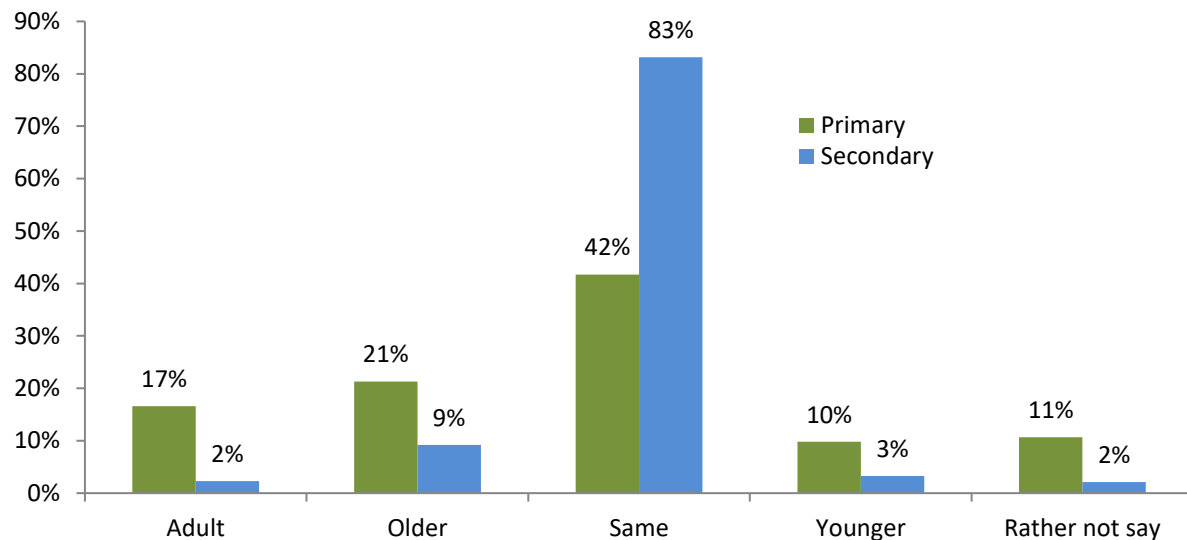
A slightly larger proportion of males than females in secondary school reported having gone alone when they met their online acquaintance (28% males to 23% females). In 2015, the gender split was 42% males to 28% females. Due to the small size of the sample, results by gender for the primary respondents are not included here.

Figure 31a: Question 5.44. Did you take someone with you when you met up with them? Those who answered yes to 5.43. Gender.



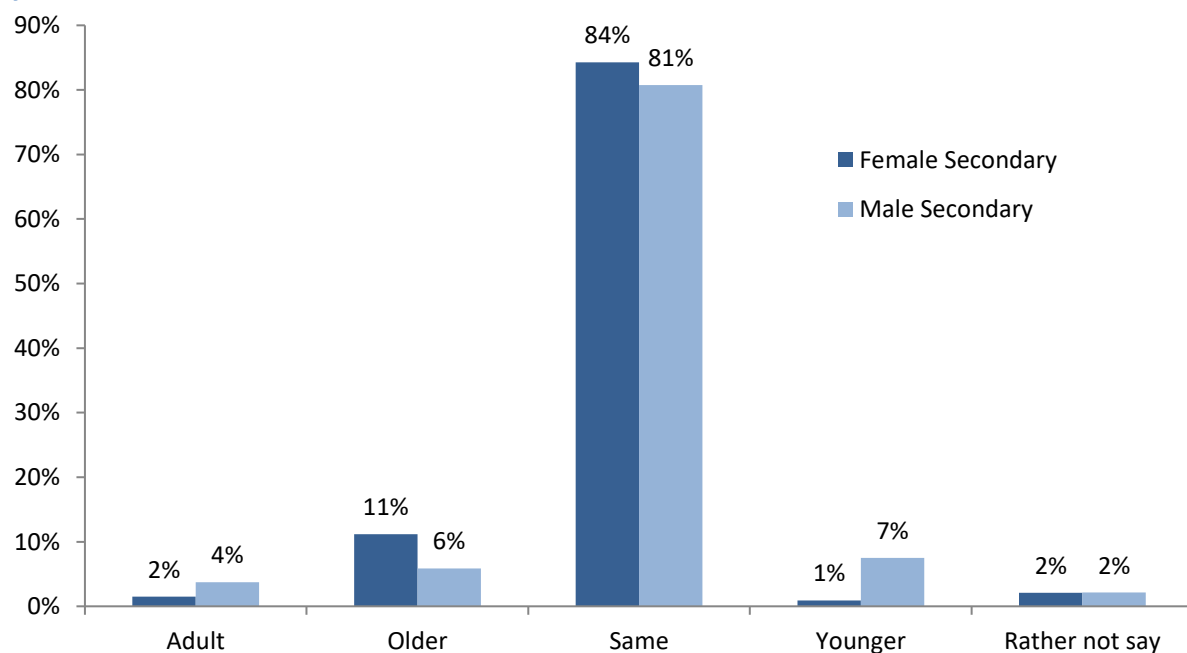
83% of the secondary school respondents who had met someone in person that they first knew online reported that the person in question was about the same age as them. Primary school respondents were also most likely to report that the person was the same age as them, but this represented only 42% of those who had met an online acquaintance. 21% said the person was an older child, and 17% an adult.

Figure 32: Question 5.55. What was the age of the person that you met? Those who answered yes to 5.43.



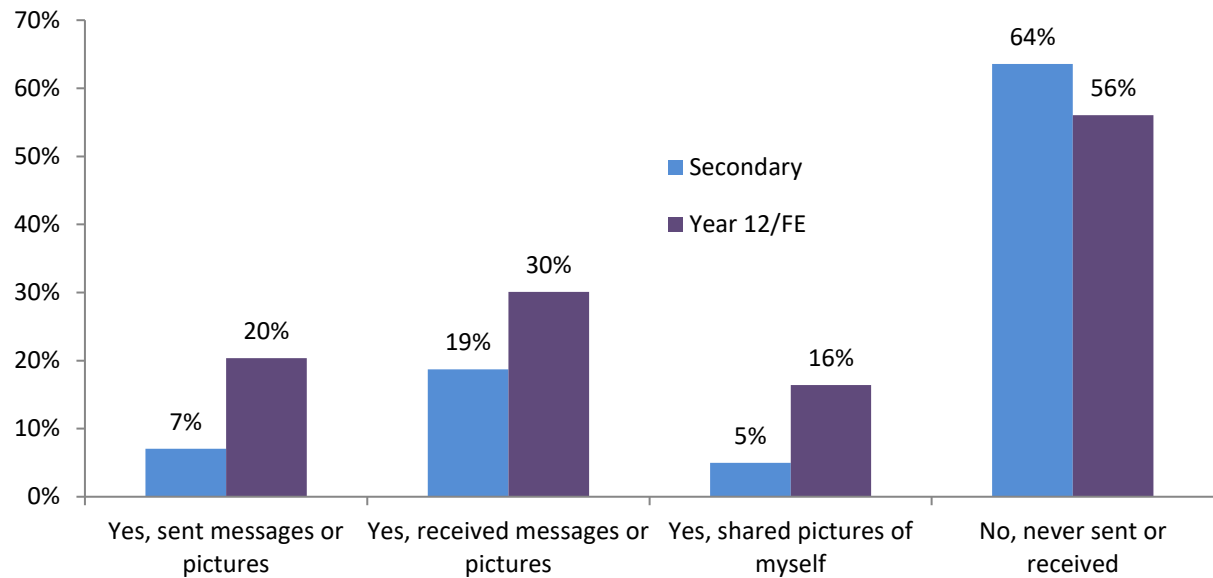
In secondary school, males were more likely than females to have met someone younger than themselves, or an adult, while females were more likely to have met an online acquaintance who was the same age as them or an older child. Results by gender for the primary school pupils are not included due to the small sample size.

Figure 32a: Question 5.55. What was the age of the person that you met? Those who answered yes to 5.43. Gender.



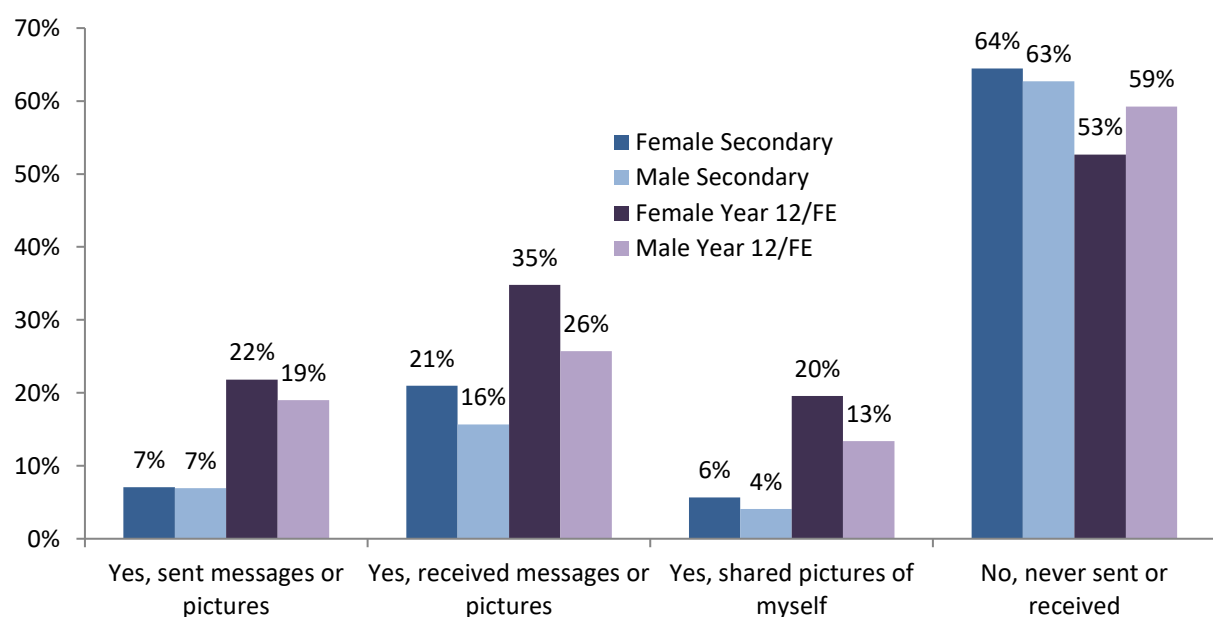
Pupils in secondary schools and Year 12/FE were asked about their use of the internet and their phones in sharing messages or pictures of a sexual nature. 64% of secondary school respondents, and 56% of Year 12/FE respondents, reported that they had never been involved in sending or receiving pictures or messages of a sexual nature.

Figure 33: Question 5.61. Have you ever been involved in sharing messages or pictures of a sexual nature on the internet or your phone?



In both the secondary school and Year 12/FE settings, females were more likely than males to have received messages or pictures of a sexual nature. In Year 12/FE, females were also more likely to have sent pictures or messages, to have shared pictures of themselves, and were less likely than Year 12/FE males to report never having been involved in sending or receiving messages or pictures of a sexual nature.

Figure 33a: Question 5.61. Have you ever been involved in sharing messages or pictures of a sexual nature on the internet or your phone? Gender.

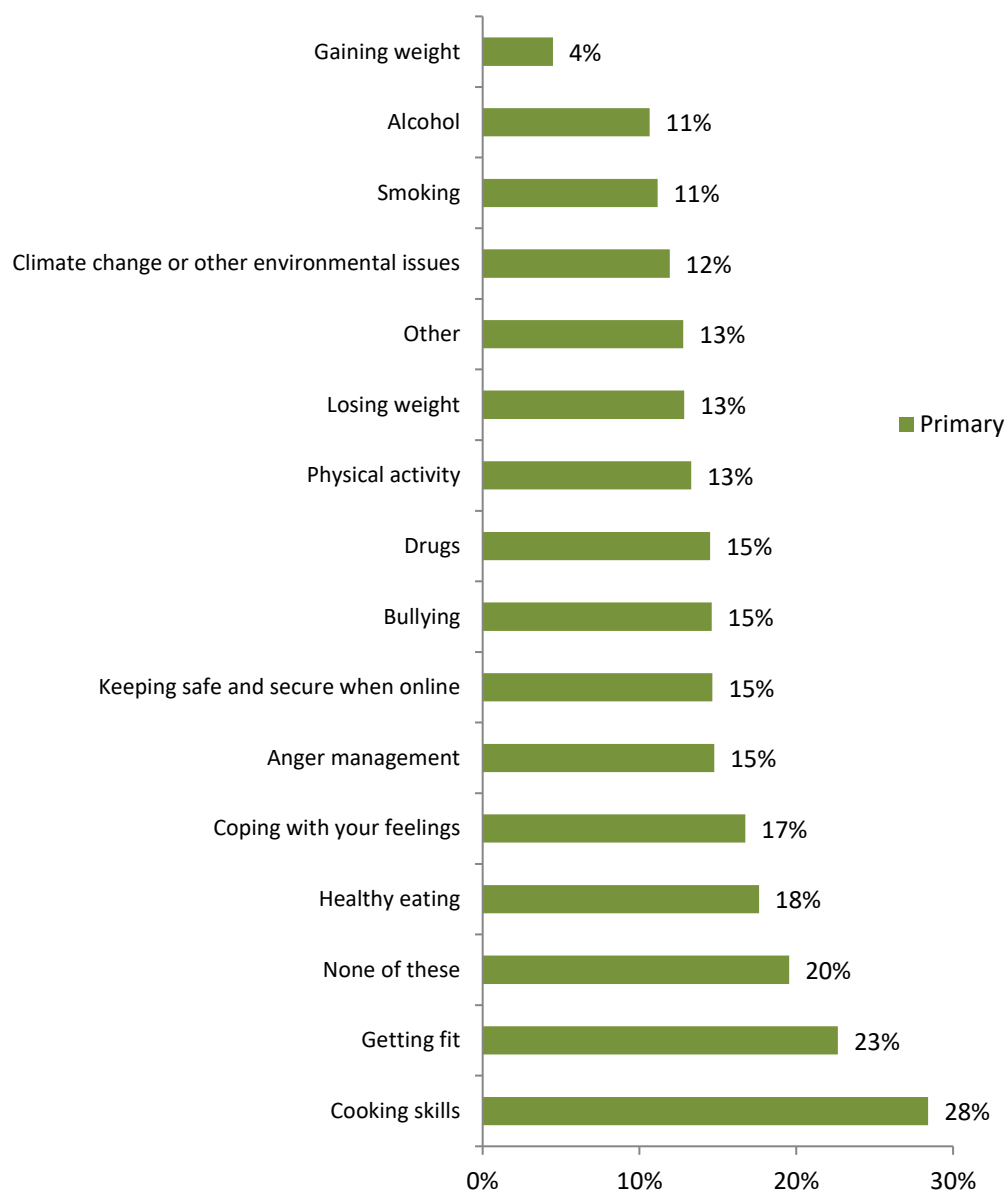


There were no statistically significant ($p < 0.001$) correlations between respondents' membership of the vulnerable groups and having sent, received or shared pictures of themselves of a sexual nature, except in the cases of young carers (secondary only) and LGBT pupils (secondary and Year 12/FE), who were slightly more likely than the average to have engaged in these activities. 49% of young carers and 40% of LGBT respondents in secondary school had sent, received or shared pictures of themselves of a sexual nature, compared to 36% of the overall secondary sample, and 60% of Year 12/FE LGBT respondents, compared to 44% of the overall Year 12/FE sample.

Education

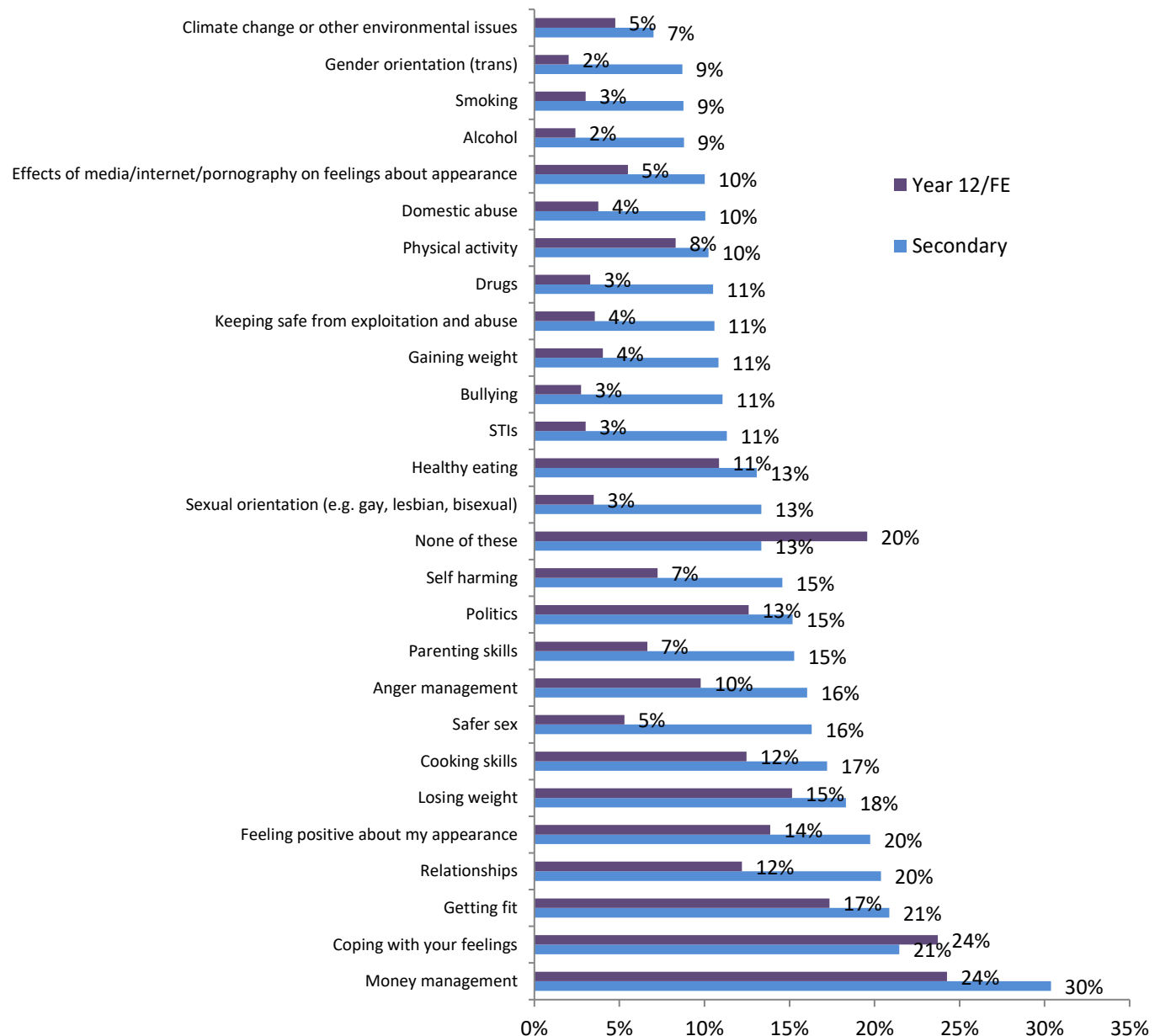
When asked if there was anything pupils wanted to know more about, around 11% of primary school respondents felt they wanted to know more about smoking and alcohol, while 15% felt they needed more support or knowledge about drugs, and about keeping safe and secure online.

Figure 34: Question 6.14. Are there any areas in your life that you feel you need more support or knowledge in? Primary.



Around 10% of secondary school children and around 3% of Year 12/FE children needed more support or information about alcohol, drugs, smoking, domestic abuse and keeping safe from abuse. Higher proportions felt they needed more knowledge about safer sex (16% secondary, 5% Year 12/FE) and relationships (20% secondary, 12% Year 12/FE).

Figure 34a: Question 6.14. Are there any areas in your life that you feel you need more support or knowledge in? Secondary and Year 12/FE.



Next steps

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

If you wish to discuss the data in this report or the other Wiltshire Children and Young People's Health and Wellbeing Survey reports please contact the Public Health team at Wiltshire Council.

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