



The Every Child Matters Survey 2011/12: Analysis Report

**‘What is it like to be a child or young person growing up in
Leeds?’**

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Here are a few headlines to give you a snapshot of what it is like for children and young people growing up in Leeds.

- Over half of secondary respondents did not eat breakfast every day, with 22% rarely or never eating breakfast. 27% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported not eating breakfast the previous day.
- The number of secondary respondents who have smoked a cigarette has decreased from 30% in 2010/11 to 25% in 2011/12. One fifth of young people from SILCs and PRUs reported smoking a cigarette.
- 41% of all primary and secondary participants were potentially exercising every day. 17% of young people in SILCs and PRUs reported exercising 7 or more times in a week.
- 28% of all primary and secondary pupils said that they had been bullied a few times this year, with six percent reporting being bullied most days or every day.
- 47% of all primary and secondary participants thought that graffiti/litter was a problem in the area they live, this was followed by 39% of participants saying alcohol was a problem.
- The majority of pupils know how they learn best, but only half of secondary respondents said that they thought their school helped them to learn in the way that is best for them.
- Only a third of secondary pupils thought that lessons were interesting and fun, this figure decreased with age.
- More fun and interesting lessons and more help from teachers were the most popular choices when primary and secondary pupils were asked what would help them to improve at school.
- 80% of young people said that they enjoyed their life. This is higher for primary than secondary age pupils. Only 67% of participants from PRUs and SILCs agreed with the statement 'I enjoy my life'.
- 43% of all primary and secondary participants know that they have rights but don't know anything about them.
- 71% of respondents from all secondary and primary schools thought that Leeds was a good or very good place to live. 88% of PRUs and SILCs respondents stated that Leeds was a good or ok place to live.

Introduction

The Leeds 2011/12 Every Child Matters Survey (ECM) is an online, anonymous pupil survey available free of charge to schools in Leeds. The survey covers the five Every Child Matters outcomes and is designed to provide information for both schools and Children's Services to inform self evaluation and needs analysis.

The questions in the survey are organised into six sections; corresponding to what were the five Every Child Matters outcomes for children and young people (Be Healthy, Stay Safe, Enjoy and Achieve, Make a Positive Contribution and Achieve Economic Well-Being) along with an introductory section on 'You and Your Family'. Different versions of the survey are available for years 5 and 6, year 7 and years 9 and 11 so that only those of an appropriate age are asked questions relating to issues such as sex and drugs.

2011/12 was the first year for rolling out the Every Child Matters for All Survey, which has been designed to be accessible to young people in Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) and Specialist Inclusive Learning Centres (SILCs). As with the Every Child Matters Survey, the questions are framed around the Every Child Matters outcomes. The survey has been adapted into two sections for the SILC/PRU survey; section one: Be Healthy and Stay Safe and section 2: Enjoy and Achieve, and Make A Positive Contribution/Achieve Economic Well Being. Different versions of the survey are available for years 5 and 6, year 7 and 8, years 7 and above, and years 9 and above. Findings from this survey have been incorporated into the analysis below.

Background

The survey has been completed in Leeds since the 2007/08 academic year. It was redeveloped in 2009/10 with a focus on improving the technology and enhancing the reporting features, however this also presented an opportunity to improve the overall survey service. Schools and services were consulted about the survey questions, survey wording, processes and the aesthetics of the new system. In February 2010 the new version of the ECM survey was piloted and subsequently released to all schools in May 2010. Unfortunately, as a result of timing, year 11 pupils were unable to participate in the online version of the survey. The Healthy Schools and Wellbeing Service created a paper version with some questions from the Be Healthy section; these results are included where applicable. **This has some implications for 2009/10 secondary trend data due to the exclusion of year 11 pupils and any comparisons must be observed with a degree of caution.**

In 2011/12 a small proportion of year 11 pupils completed the survey online. The Healthy Schools and Wellbeing Service enabled some schools to complete the survey with year 11 pupils using a paper copy. Whilst we have year 11 data for all questions, the numbers participating in the Be Healthy section are double other sections of the survey. Please note the paper survey only covered health related questions and a few questions from the stay safe and enjoy and achieve sections.

Levels of participation

2011/12 was the fifth consecutive year that the survey has been available in Leeds. The 2011/12 academic year had the largest number of pupils participating. It also had the greatest number of secondary schools and respondents. The number of participants has been the highest yet for all year groups other than year 11. The number of participating primary schools increased from 88 in 2010/11 to 98 in 2011/12. The lowest number of primary schools took part in 2009/10 (78) and the largest number of primary schools took part in 2008/09 (102). Secondary school participation has increased again this year to 16 from 13 in 2010/11, 11 in 2009/10 and 6 in 2008/09.

In the summer of 2012 the ECM Survey was reviewed and as a result of this work a number of improvements have been made based on feedback from schools. The survey is now in line with the Children and Young People's Plan priorities, the number of questions has been reduced and the survey is now known as the Growing Up in Leeds Survey. The 2012/13 Growing Up in Leeds Survey and the Growing up in Leeds Survey For All are available for schools to participate in from November 2012 until the end of the academic year.

Distribution of respondents by year group for primary and secondary settings.

	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12	
	No. of Pupils	% of respondents	No. of pupils	% of respondents	No. of pupils	% of Respondents	No. of pupils	% of respondents	No. of pupils	% of respondents
Year 5	1728	40%	3119	46%	1673	29%	2185	31%	2654	32%
Year 6	920	21%	1914	28%	1664	29%	1996	28%	2406	29%
Year 7	521	12%	596	9%	1100	19%	1278	18%	1400	17%
Year 9	370	9%	623	9%	1250	22%	1229	17%	1592	19%
Year 11	763	18%	567	8%	*		422	6%	321	4
Total	4302		6819		5687		7110		8373	101

*In 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12 some year 11 pupils completed a significantly reduced version of the survey. These results are included in the analysis where appropriate. 1049 pupils completed a paper survey in 2009/10, 707 in 2010/11 and 615 in 2011/12.

Distribution of respondents by survey for SILCs and PRUs

Survey	2011/12	
	No. of Pupils	% of Pupils
Section 1 Be Healthy and Stay Safe Yr 7 & 8	17	11%
Section 1 Be Healthy and Stay Safe Yr 9 & Above	79	49%
Section 2 Enjoy, Achieve, Make a positive contribution and Achieve Economic Wellbeing Yr 7 & Above	64	40%
Total	160	

This report provides an analysis of the results from the 2011/12 Leeds ECM survey, including identification of any significant changes compared to the results of last year's survey, and the identification of any significant differences between responses for different year groups. This year the report also includes some gender analysis, as often wide disparities can be observed between male and female behaviours and perceptions. It is important to note in the SILCs and PRUs survey the proportion of females that participated was much smaller than the number of males and, therefore, comparisons should be taken with caution.

Executive Summary

Be healthy

- Over half of secondary respondents did not eat breakfast every day, with 22% rarely or never eating breakfast. 27% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported not eating breakfast the previous day.
- 30% of all primary and secondary respondents did not have lunch every day and 16% said they did not have dinner every day.
- Only one fifth of pupils are eating the recommended five or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day. Overall, this has decreased since 2008/09, however the number of year 5 pupils having five or more portions has increased slightly.
- Just under a third of all primary and secondary respondents were eating three or more snacks each day.
- 41% of all primary and secondary participants were potentially exercising every day. Just 17% of young people in SILCs and PRUs reported exercising 7 or more times in a week.
- Only 69% of primary pupils and 73% of secondary pupils brush their teeth the recommended twice a day or after every meal. Year 5 pupils have typically been the least likely to brush their teeth twice a day (68%). Less than half of pupils from PRUs and SILCs reported brushing their teeth twice a day or after every meal.
- The number of secondary respondents who have smoked a cigarette has decreased from 30% in 2010/11 to 25% in 2011/12. One fifth of young people from SILCs and PRUs reported smoking a cigarette.
- The percentage of secondary respondents reporting they had never drunk alcohol has increased from 26% in 2010/11 to 31% in 2011/12. 37% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported drinking alcohol.
- 32% of year 11 pupils had been offered drugs. Nine percent of secondary respondents had used illegal substances, ranging from two percent of year 7s to 20% of year 11s. 19% of young people from PRUs and SILCs stated they had been offered illegal drugs and 11% reported using drugs.
- 37% of year 11s have had sex compared to 48% in 2010/11. 28% of year 9s reported they did not use contraception the last time they had sex, this is consistent with 2010/11, but still above 16% reported in 2008/09.
- 15% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs reported having sex.

- 63% of secondary pupils felt that they had a lot of information about avoiding HIV, AIDS, and STDs.
- Half of secondary pupils and 66% of primary were very happy or happy with the way they look.
- Three percent of those taking part in the primary and secondary survey said they rarely or never feel happy. Seven percent of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported hardly ever or never feeling happy.
- 20% of all primary and secondary pupils felt angry or bad-tempered all or most of the time, with just over a third saying that they did not cope well with these feelings. 23% of secondary pupils felt stressed all or most of the time.
- Over a quarter of secondary respondents felt they would not know where to go to get help or advice with emotional health.

Stay safe

- A small minority of pupils (two percent) said that they did not feel safe at home. In PRUs and SILCs four percent of young people reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe at home.
- Respondents felt safest at home, followed by at school, during lessons.
- Seven percent of primary and 12% of secondary and 11% of SILCs and PRUs pupils said that they felt very unsafe or unsafe at school outside of lessons.
- 39% of primary and secondary pupils did not feel safe where they live after dark.
- 21% of primary and secondary pupils did not feel safe in their local park.
- 12% of young people from PRUs and SILCs did not feel safe in the city centre.
- 24% of primary pupils and 28% of secondary pupils felt that gangs were a problem in their school.
- 59% of secondary pupils thought that smoking was a problem in their school compared to 9% in primary school.
- 54% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs stated that behaviour was a problem in their school and 33% reported people from different backgrounds not getting on well was a problem.
- 47% of all primary and secondary participants thought that graffiti/litter was a problem in the area they live, this was followed by 39% of participants saying alcohol was a problem.
- 28% of respondents from PRUs and SILCs thought that graffiti/litter was a problem in the area they live. This was followed by 21% reporting that crime and anti-social behaviour was a problem.
- 35% of all primary and secondary respondents thought that bullying was a problem in their school.
- 18% of primary and secondary participants reported having been a victim of bullying and harassment in the previous year.
- 28% of participants from PRUs and SILCs reported being a victim of anti social behaviour. This was followed by 23% stating they had been a victim of crime.
- 28% of all primary and secondary pupils said that they had been bullied a few times this year, with six percent reporting being bullied most days or every day.

- 31% of participants from PRUs and SILCs reported being bullied in or around school, of which 42% reported being bullied most days or every day.

Enjoy and achieve

- 80% of young people said that they enjoyed their life. This is higher for primary than secondary age pupils. Only 67% of participants from PRUs and SILCs agreed with the statement 'I enjoy my life'.
- Only a third of all primary and secondary respondents had been to a youth group in the previous four weeks.
- Overall the proportion of all primary and secondary pupils visiting a swimming pool in the last four weeks has increased from 49% in 2010/11 to 56% in 2011/12.
- 84% of respondents rated their local play facilities as ok or better. This is broadly in line with the figure reported in the PRUs and SILCs survey.
- Primary pupils are more positive than secondary regarding provision for play, sports and arts.
- The percentage of secondary pupils reporting that they enjoyed going to school increased slightly from 41% in 2010/11 to 45% in 2011/12, although the percentage of primary pupils remained higher at 65%. Just over half the participants from the PRUs and SILCs survey reported that they enjoyed going to school.
- More fun and interesting lessons and more help from teachers were the most popular choices when primary and secondary pupils were asked what would help them to improve at school.
- 22% of primary and 31% of secondary pupils reported missing school without telling anyone.
- The majority of pupils know how they learn best, but only half of secondary respondents said that they thought their school helped them to learn in the way that is best for them.
- Only a third of secondary pupils thought that lessons were interesting and fun, this figure decreased with age.
- 44% of primary and 66% of secondary pupils said that they were easily bored in class.
- Only 37% of secondary respondents thought that there were good things to do at break times.

Make a positive contribution

- Over half of all primary and secondary participants said that opportunities in their school for helping out in the community were good or very good.
- 16% of respondents from PRUs and SILCs reported as part of school they had helped out as a volunteer in their local area, this compares to 31% for all other respondents.
- 78% of primary and 40% of secondary pupils felt that there were good opportunities for them to make decisions affecting their school. 59% of respondents from SILCs and PRUs stated that they had made decisions or voted in a class or school council.

- 75% of primary, 58% of secondary and 60% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs felt that they could make a fair amount or great deal of difference to the running of their school.
- Just over half of all respondents from primary and secondary and 39% of PRUs and SILCs participants thought they could make a difference in the way things are run in the area they live.
- 26% of secondary respondents and 33% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs had been noisy or rude in a public place.
- 21% of secondary respondents and 33% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs had experienced a neighbour complaining about their behaviour.
- 14% of secondary respondents and 18% of PRUs and SILCs pupils said that they had bullied someone in the last year. 10% of secondary and 14% of PRUs and SILCs pupils had threatened or were rude to someone because they were different.
- 68% of all primary/secondary pupils and 83% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs know nothing about the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- 43% of all primary and secondary participants know that they have rights but don't know anything about them.
- 33% of secondary, 40% of primary and 37% of PRUs and SILCs pupils have worked in the last 12 months to earn more money

Achieve economic well-being

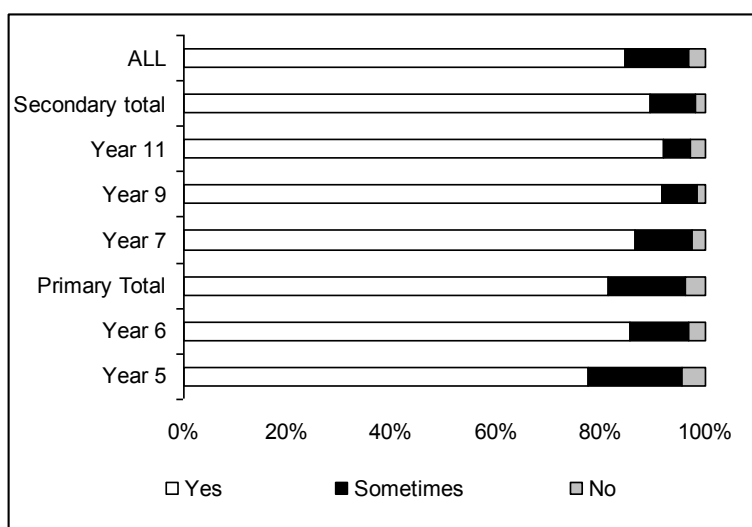
- 63% of secondary pupils thought they would be in further education after leaving school, this is a slight increase from 57% in 2010/11. In comparison, 42% of young people from PRUs and SILCs thought they would be in further education after leaving school.
- The proportion of secondary pupils considering university as an option has increased from 51% in 2010/11 to 56% in 2011/12. However, only 23% of respondents from PRUs and SILCs thought they would go to university.
- The percentage of secondary respondents who think they will be in a professional career when they are an adult has increased from 26% in 2010/12 to 34% in 2011/12, this compares to 9% for students from PRUs/SILCs. 26% of participants from PRUs and SILCs thought that they would be running their own business.
- Respondents identified parents as being the most common source of information, advice and guidance to plan their futures.
- 73% of secondary and 58% of PRUs and SILCs pupils thought that the information, advice and guidance they receive to help plan their futures, was very good or good enough.
- 68% of secondary pupils felt that they were good or very good at planning how to achieve their goals whilst 67% said that they were good or very good at solving problems.
- 66% of secondary respondents thought that their local area was a good or very good place to live for young people. Whereas 88% of PRUs and SILCs pupils rated their local area as a good or ok place to live.
- 71% of respondents from all secondary and primary schools thought that Leeds was a good or very good place to live. 88% of PRUs and SILCs respondents stated that Leeds was a good or ok place to live.

Section 1: You and your family

26% of primary and secondary pupils reported that they help to look after someone in the family because they are ill, have a disability or dependency. This is an increase from 18% in 2010/11. The percentage of young people reporting that they help to look after someone was higher for pupils in PRUs and SILCs, at 33%.

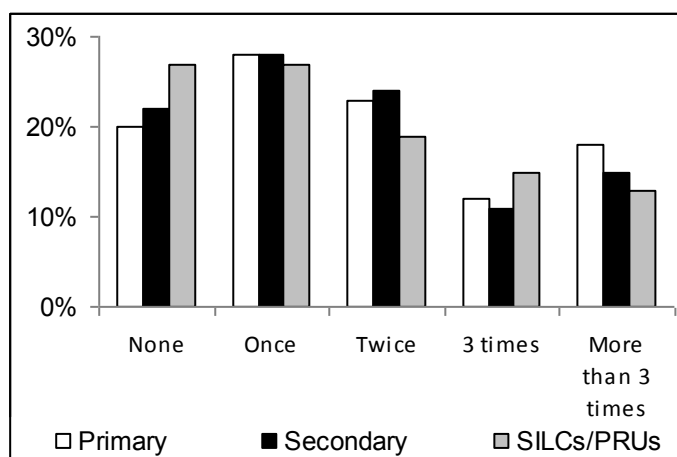
Overall, 85% of respondents had access to the internet at home. This was higher for secondary than primary pupils. A total of 91% of pupils from SILCs and PRUs said they always had access to a computer to go on the internet at home.

Chart 1.0: Do you have access to the internet at home?



Pupils were also asked how many times they had been on holiday in the last 12 months. The results can be seen in the chart below. There was very little difference between primary and secondary respondents. The majority had been on holiday once and 21% had not been on holiday at all. 27% of PRU and SILCs respondents reported not going on holiday and 19% reported going on holiday twice.

Chart 1.01: How many times have you been on holiday in the last 12 months?

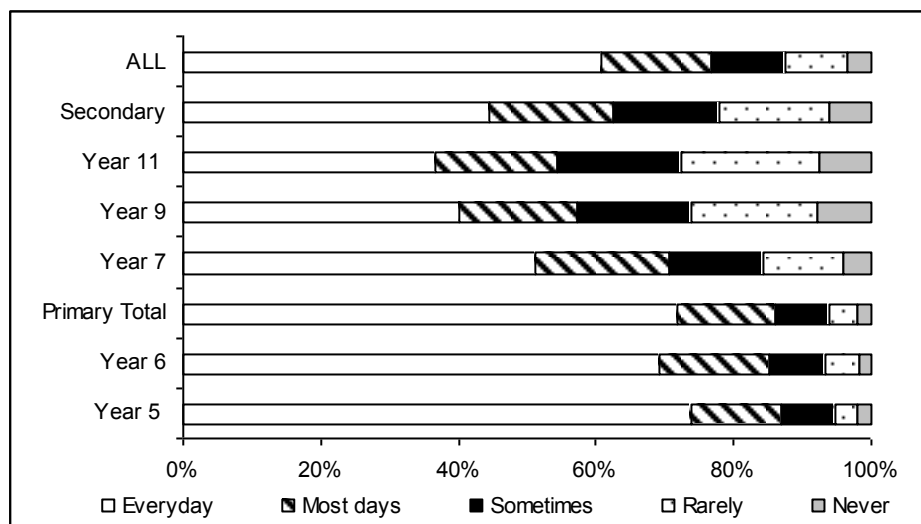


Section 2: Be healthy

2.1 Healthy eating

The charts below show how often respondents to the survey eat each meal of the day.

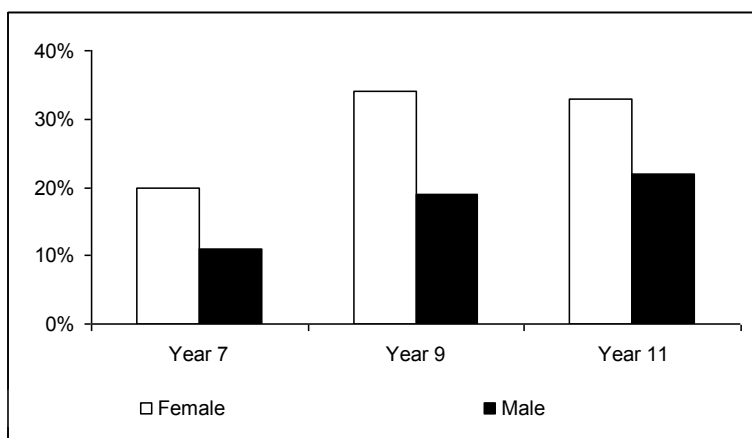
Chart 2.0: How often do you eat breakfast?



Breakfast is considered to be the most important meal of the day, impacting on concentration levels. Children who regularly eat breakfast think faster and clearer, solve problems more easily, and are less likely to be irritable (www.eatright.org). Overall, 13% of young people undertaking the survey never or rarely ate breakfast. This has continued to decrease from 23% in 2009/10. The proportion missing this meal was higher for secondary age pupils and increases with age, with 28% of year 11s rarely or never eating breakfast. The proportion eating breakfast every day was higher for primary pupils (72%) than for secondary pupils (44%), again this decreased with age. The proportion eating breakfast every day for all respondents has decreased since 2008/09 (69%) with 59% of respondents eating breakfast everyday in 2011/12. The proportion of pupils having breakfast every day is consistent with 2010/11 across all year groups. 73% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported eating breakfast the previous day.

The proportion of primary respondents who said that they rarely or never ate breakfast was consistent when compared by gender. Five percent of year 5 boys and girls said that on average, they rarely or never ate breakfast, whilst eight percent of year 6 girls and six percent of year 6 boys provided the same response. Over half of secondary respondents reported not eating breakfast every day. Across all secondary age groups, more girls than boys said that they rarely or never ate breakfast. In years 7 and 9 almost twice as many girls than boys answered that they rarely or never ate breakfast. Results for year 7, 9 and 11 can be seen in Chart 2.01.

Chart 2.01: Percentage of secondary male and female respondents who 'rarely' or 'never' eat breakfast



The proportion of young people from primary and secondary settings rarely or never eating lunch or an evening meal is lower than for breakfast (four percent for lunch, two percent for evening meal). 70% of respondents always ate lunch and 84% always ate an evening meal again this is consistent with 2010/11. The percentage of pupils eating lunch every day is also higher for primary pupils (79%) compared to secondary pupils (58%) and differences between age groups can be observed with older year groups less likely to eat lunch every day.

Chart 2.02: Primary and Secondary: How often do you eat lunch?

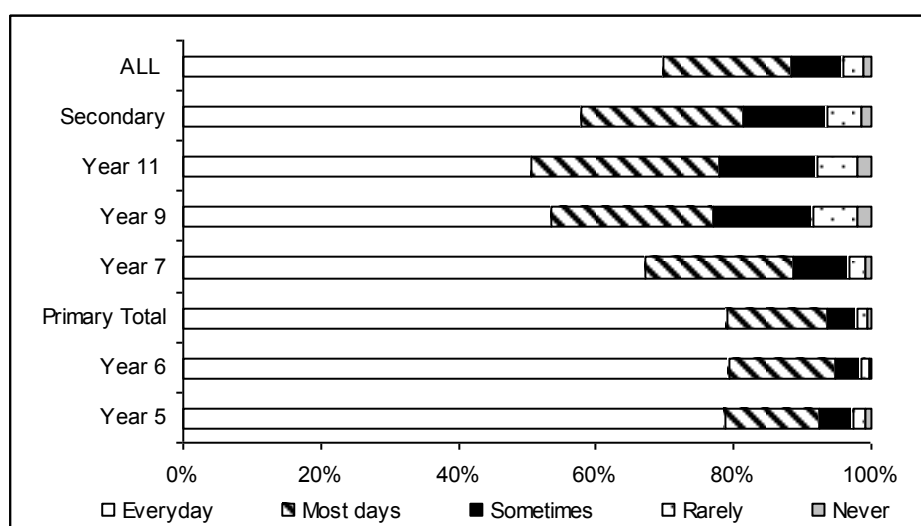
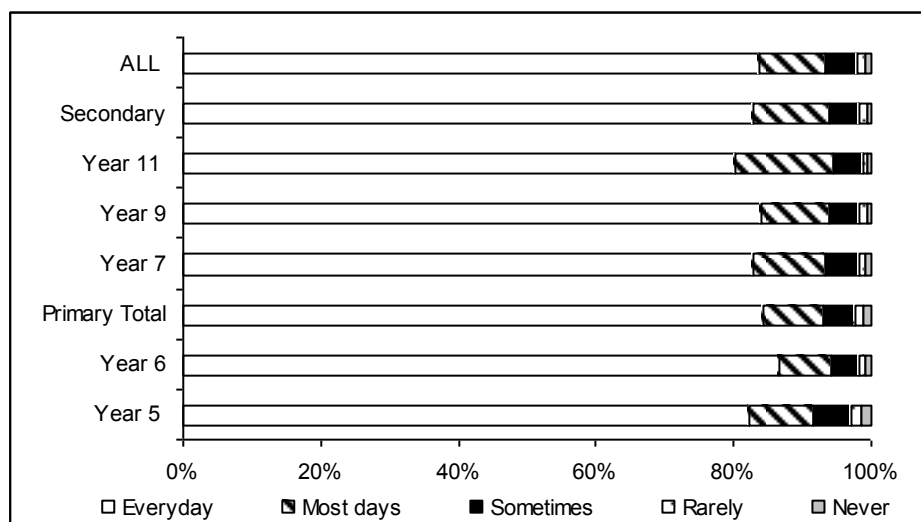


Chart 2.03: Primary and Secondary: How often do you eat an evening meal?



In preparation for completing the survey, primary and secondary pupils are asked to keep a diary of their eating habits. The results are shown in the table below. Please note that year 11 data for 2009/10 is only available for the question about fruit and vegetables. Across all primary and secondary age groups, only 21% of respondents were eating the recommended five or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day. This is a slight increase on 2010/11 across all year groups particularly in year 5 where there was a five percent increase on last year (24%). However the figure reported for all year groups (21%) is still a decrease when compared to 28% reported in 2008/09. There is a marked difference in the responses by age with 27% of primary and 14% of secondary eating five or more portions. Only nine percent of year 11 pupils were eating the recommended amount of fruit and vegetables. Pupils from PRUs and SILCs were asked to report what they ate the previous day, 12% reported eating the recommended 5 a day.

There was little difference found between the number of boys and girls who said that they eat the recommended 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day across all year groups. However, for both genders, the proportion of respondents who reported eating their 5 a day decreased with age, with year 11 pupils least likely to eat their 5 a day. Primary respondents were most likely to eat their 5 a day.

A high proportion of young people responding to the survey were eating a large number of snacks and sweetened drinks. Overall, almost a third were eating three or more portions of snacks a day, 25% for primary, 28% of secondary, and 31% of PRU and SILC respondents. The percentage of young people consuming three or more sweetened drinks per day remains consistent with 2010/11, with 36% of secondary respondents consuming three or more compared to 28% of primary age respondents. The secondary figure is broadly in line with 38% reported by young people from PRUs and SILCs.

Table 2.0: Percentage of respondents eating the following on an average day

		5+ portions of fruit and vegetables	3+ portions of snacks (crisps/	3+ portions of unsweetened drinks	3+ portions of sweetened drinks
Primary	2007/08	31%	30%	55%	34%
	2008/09	31%	29%	56%	30%
	2009/10	27%	26%	56%	30%
	2010/11	23%	26%	54%	29%
	2011/12	27%	25%	58%	28%
Secondary	2007/08	15%	35%	50%	50%
	2008/09	19%	34%	50%	45%
	2009/10	12%	*29%	*44%	*37%
	2010/11	13%	33%	42%	36%
	2011/12	14%	31%	45%	36%
PRUs/ SILCs	2011/12	12%	31%	35%	38%

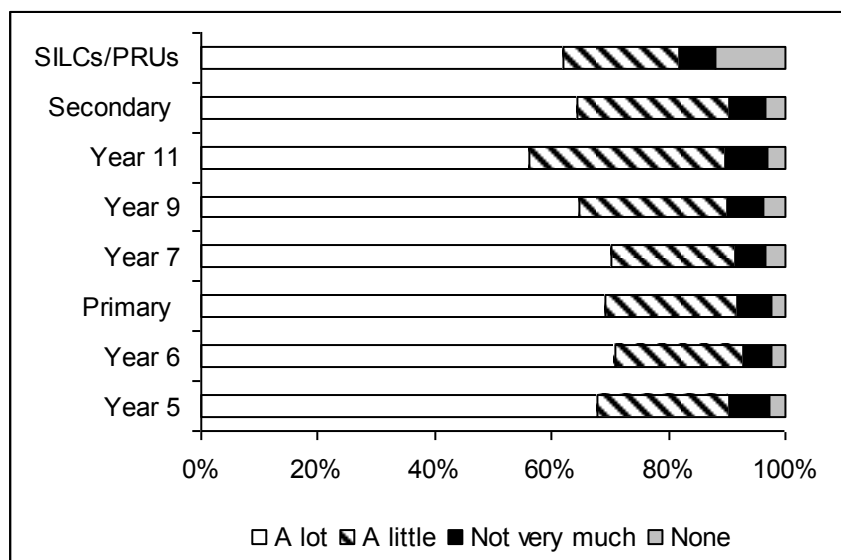
* no year 11 data was available for this sub question in 2009/10 and percentage includes year 7 and 9 only.

Therefore there is a high proportion of young people in the city eating large amounts of unhealthy snacks and drinks and only 21% eating the recommended amount of fruit of vegetables. This is a concern due to high and rising levels of obesity, especially given young people's views of how healthily they eat with six percent of all primary and secondary respondents being unhappy or very unhappy with how healthily they eat.

Respondents were asked whether, if they needed to, they would know where to go to get help or advice for eating healthily, overall 89% said that they would (92% of primary and 85% of secondary pupils). This is consistent with last year's results. 67% of all primary and secondary

respondents reported that they had a lot of information, help and advice about eating healthy. The figures reported by young people from PRUs and SILCs were broadly similar, a breakdown of the results can be found in Chart 2.04.

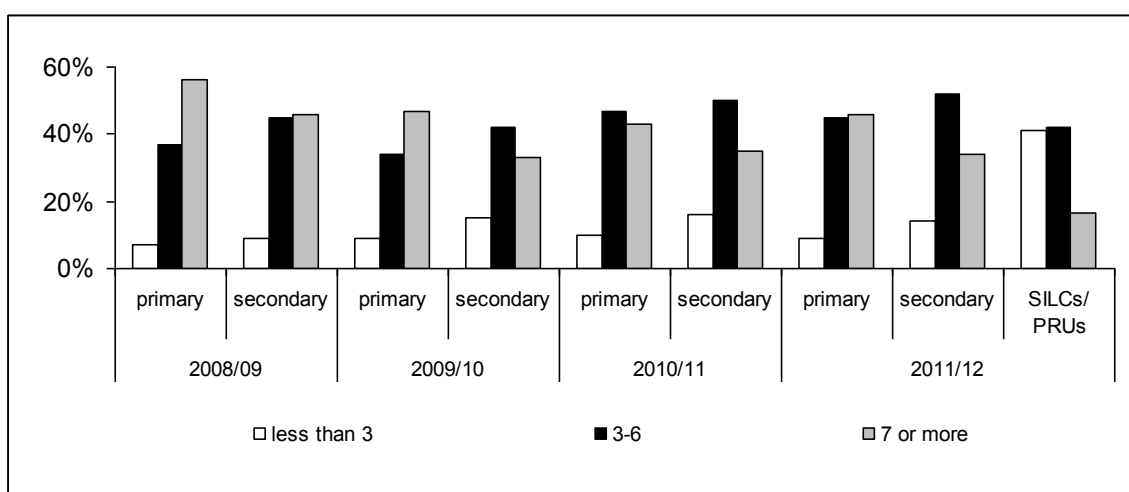
Chart 2.04: How much information, help and advice have you had about eating healthy?



2.2 Physical activity

The Department of Health recommend that children and young people should undertake at least 60 minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity each day. The survey asked children and young people how many times each week they were physically active for 30 minutes or more. Only 41% of young people who took part in the survey were potentially exercising each day (seven or more sessions of exercise) and this is higher for primary (46%) than secondary (34%) and down from 53% in 2008/09. More young people are reporting exercising 3-6 times a week and this has steadily increased over the last four years, from 37% in 2008/09 to 48% in 2011/12. 17% of respondents from SILCs and PRUs reported exercising 7 or more sessions of exercise and 42% reported exercising between 3-6 times. The survey also breaks down where the physical activity takes place – at school in lessons, at school outside lessons and outside of school.

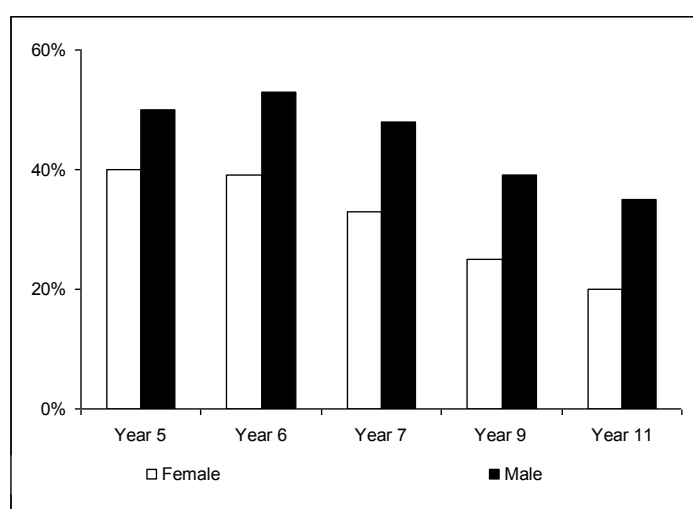
Chart 2.05: How many times each week are you physically active for 30 minutes or more?



11% of primary and secondary pupils reported never doing 30 minutes or more exercise in school lessons. 45% of respondents reported doing less than one hour's exercise. These figures are similar to those reported in 2010/11 and 2009/10.

Across all primary and secondary year groups, a greater proportion of males (potentially) exercise every day. In year 5, half of boys exercise 7 or more times a week, a fifth more than girls. For year 6, the difference is over a quarter. In the secondary year groups, year 7 boys proved to be the most active with almost half saying that they were exercising on average for at least 30 minutes, 7 or more times a week.

Chart 2.06: Percentage of male and female respondents who exercise for 30 minutes 7 or more times a week



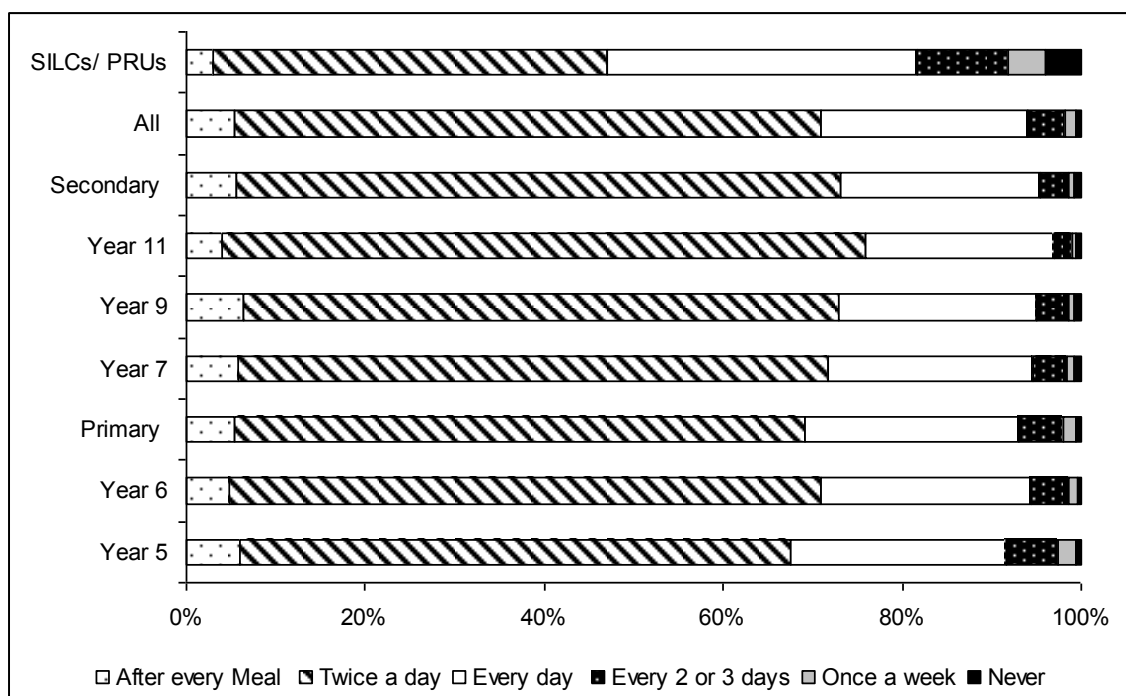
Information is also gathered in the survey regarding more sedentary activities undertaken by children and young people. Due to a data error it is only possible to provide a breakdown of the type of sedentary activity undertaken by year 9 and 11 and, therefore, this data is not comparable with 2010/11. 71% of year 9 and 11 respondents spent less than an hour doing school work each day and 56% spent between one and three hours each day watching TV, with a further 18% watching more than three hours.

2.3 Dental health

Only 70% of respondents brushed their teeth the recommended level of twice a day or after every meal, which is consistent with 2010/11.

Only 68% of year 5 respondents brushed their teeth at least twice a day. A small proportion of children and young people reported never brushing their teeth or only once a week. For most year groups the pattern of brushing teeth is broadly similar to last year, although the percentage of year 7 brushing their teeth at least twice a day has increased from 65% to 72% in 2011/12.

Chart 2.07: How often do you brush your teeth?



2.4 Smoking

40% of respondents reported living with one or more people who smoke, a slight decrease from 2010/11 (37%).

The majority of respondents had never smoked themselves, with a notable difference between primary (97%), secondary (75%, a slight increase on 2010/11), and SILCs and PRUs (80%). Year 11 respondents were most likely to report having had a cigarette with 44% reporting smoking. This consisted of just 40% who reported 'trying a cigarette', 15% reporting they 'used to smoke' and 28% smoking one or more per day.

Primary pupils were least likely to smoke, with three percent of year 5 pupils and four percent of year 6 pupils having smoked a cigarette at some point. Of the respondents that said they have smoked a cigarette a small number of primary pupils reported smoking regularly. Of these, 6% said that they smoked 10 or more a day. 79% of the primary pupils who reported smoking said that they had tried a cigarette. Of the secondary pupils who have smoked a cigarette, 49% had tried a cigarette compared to 44% in 2010/11. 20% of young people from PRUs/SILCs reported smoking a cigarette at some point.

Table 2.01: How many cigarettes do you smoke on your own or share?

	Primary	Secondary
I have tried a cigarette	79%	49%
I used to smoke	9%	17%
I sometimes smoke, but less than once a week	1%	10%
1 to 6 a week	2%	5%
1 to 4 a day	2%	6%
5 to 9 a day	0%	7%
10 or more a day	6%	7%

Boys in primary school were slightly more likely to report having smoked a cigarette. For year 5 respondents, four percent of boys compared to two percent of girls reported having smoked a cigarette. Five percent of year 6 boys had smoked a cigarette and three percent of girls. In years 9 & 11, more girls than boys reported having smoked a cigarette. For year 11, 50% of the female respondents had smoked a cigarette, a quarter more than boys of the same age.

Chart 2.08: Percentage of male and female respondents who answered 'yes' to 'Have you smoked a cigarette?'

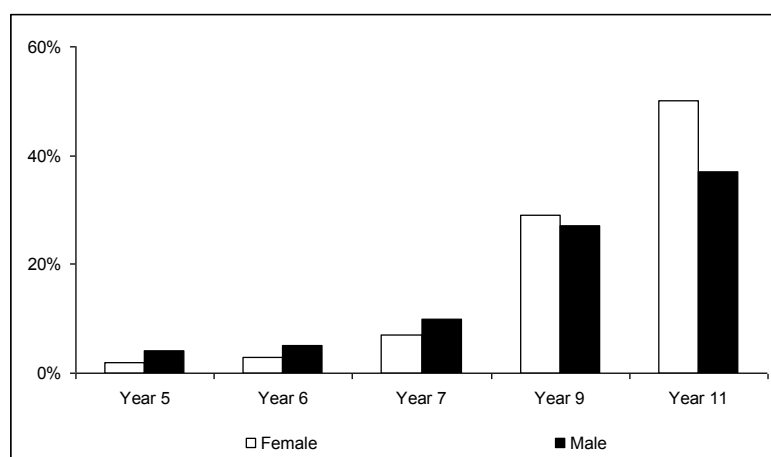
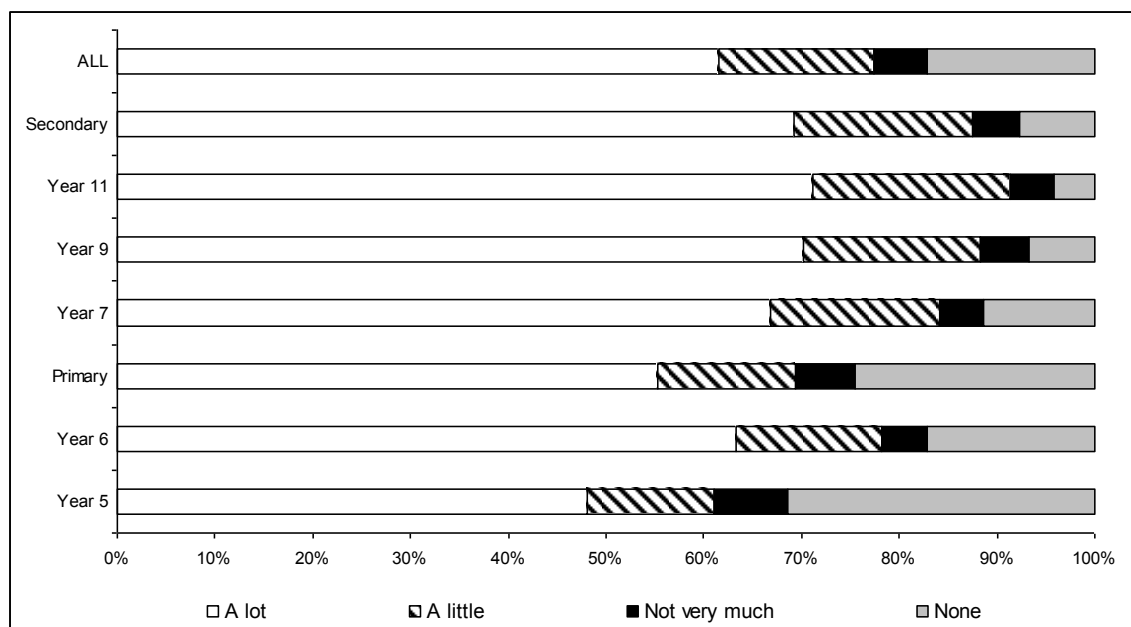


Chart 2.09: Primary and Secondary: How much information, help and advice have you had about smoking?



2.5 Alcohol

Respondents were asked which of the following statements in the table below, described them best.

Table 2.02: Which of the following describes you best?

	Primary	Secondary
I have never drunk alcohol	58%	31%
I drink only at special times with my family	32%	34%
I have tried alcohol once or twice without my family knowing	5%	8%
I sometimes drink, but less than once a month	2%	12%
I sometimes drink, but less than once a week	1%	7%
I drink alcohol once a week	1%	5%
I drink alcohol 2 to 3 times a week	0.5%	2%
I drink alcohol every day	0.5%	1%

The proportion of primary pupils saying that they have never drunk alcohol has increased from 45% in 2008/09 to 58% in 2011/12. The proportion of secondary pupils saying that they have never drunk alcohol has increased from 15% in 2008/09 to 26% in 2010/11 and has continued to increase slightly to 31% in 2011/12. This rise is a result of increases across all year groups.

42% of primary pupils had drunk alcohol. 32% of primary pupils and 55% of respondents from SILCs/PRUs who had drunk alcohol did so with their parents. Pupils in years 9 and 11 were most likely to drink alcohol regularly with seven percent of year 9 pupils and 19% of year 11s drinking at least once a week. Two percent of primary age pupils reported drinking at least once a week.

Secondary boys were more likely than girls to drink alcohol on a regular basis. Over a third more boys than girls in year 11 reported that they had drunk alcohol at least once a week.

Secondary age pupils that responded that they had drunk alcohol were asked more detailed questions about their drinking habits. Overall 54% of pupils, who had drunk alcohol, reported having been drunk at least once. This has decreased from 63% in 2009/10. 10% of secondary respondents said that they are regularly drunk or drink to get drunk. This is down from 16% in 2008/09. 58% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs reported being drunk at least once.

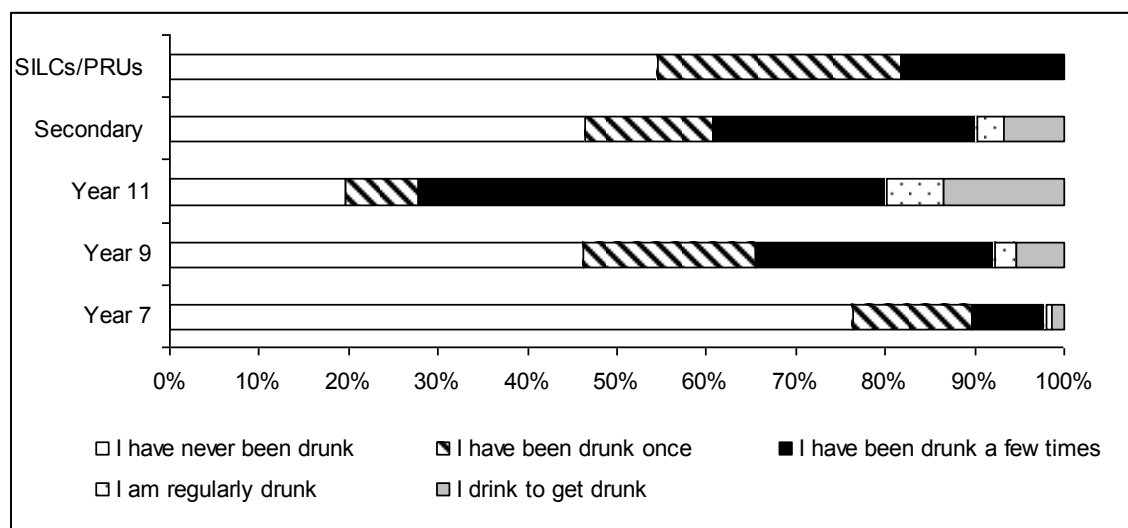
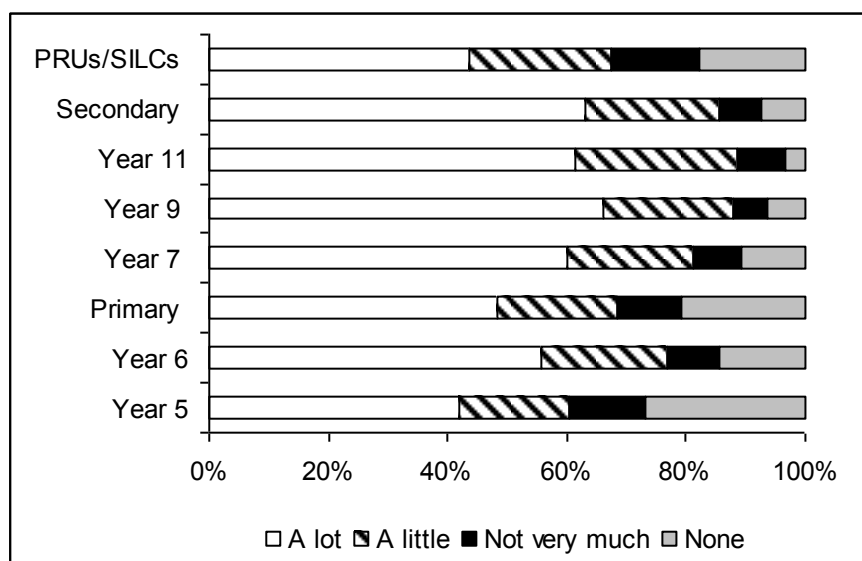


Chart 2.10: Which of these describes you best?

The most common source of alcohol was parents, particularly for younger secondary pupils, with 85% of year 7s saying this was their main source of alcohol. Just over half of year 9 pupils named parents as their main source, as did 46% of young people from PRUs and SILCs. 16% of secondary pupils obtained it mainly from friends, and another 9% from 'someone older'. 42% of year 11s named parents as their main source and again, around a quarter 26% obtained it from their friends, with 17% reporting asking someone older to buy it for them.

Respondents were asked how much information, help, and advice they had received about alcohol. The proportion of respondents saying they had had a lot of information about alcohol increased with age, with 62% of year 11s saying they had had a lot of information. This compared to 42% of year 5s and 44% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs.

Chart 2.11: How much information, help and advice have you had about alcohol?



70% of primary respondents said that they would know where to go to get help or advice about alcohol. This has decreased from 76% in 2009/10. Three quarters of all primary and secondary respondents and 69% of respondents from PRU and SILCs knew where to go to get help or advice on alcohol from.

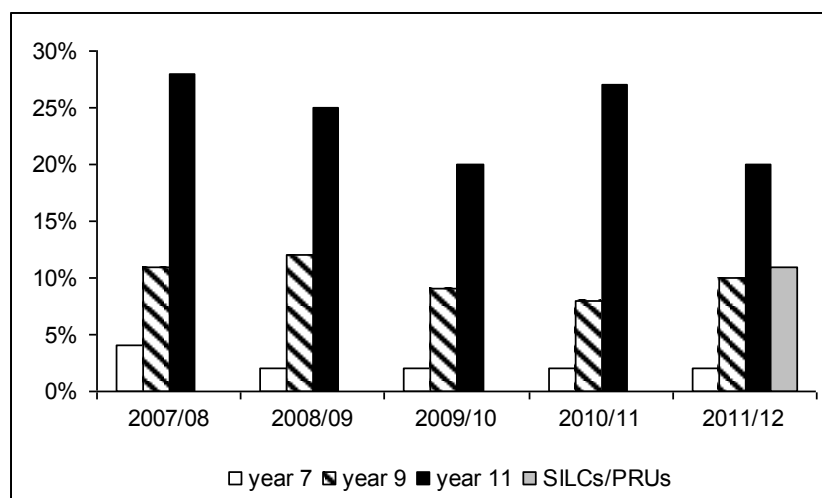
2.6 Illegal substances

Only secondary age pupils were asked questions relating to drugs and illegal substances. Pupils were asked whether they had ever been offered illegal drugs or glues, gases or solvents as drugs. 80% had never been offered drugs, this is in line with the figures reported by pupils from PRUs and SILCs. Seven percent of secondary pupils had not been offered drugs but knew where to get them, and four percent had been offered them by a friend or family member. There are marked differences between year groups, with 91% of year 7s never having been offered drugs, compared to 61% of year 11s.

The percentage of secondary respondents reporting that they had used illegal drugs has decreased slightly from 12% in 2010/11 to 9% in 2011/12. This varies by year group, from two percent for year 7s, to 10% of year 9s, and 20% of year 11s. The percentage of year 7s using drugs has remained consistent over the last four years. The proportion of year 9s reporting using drugs remains consistent to 2010/11. Following a slight increase in 2010/11 (27%), year 11 usage is back in line with the figures reported in 2009/10 at 20%. 11% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs reported using illegal drugs.

Year 11 usage appeared to have followed a downward trend in 2009/10, however, there appears to have been an increase again in the 2010/11 academic year. In 2009/10, all year 11 participants responded via a paper survey which may have impacted on results.

Chart 2.12: Percentage reporting having tried illegal drugs



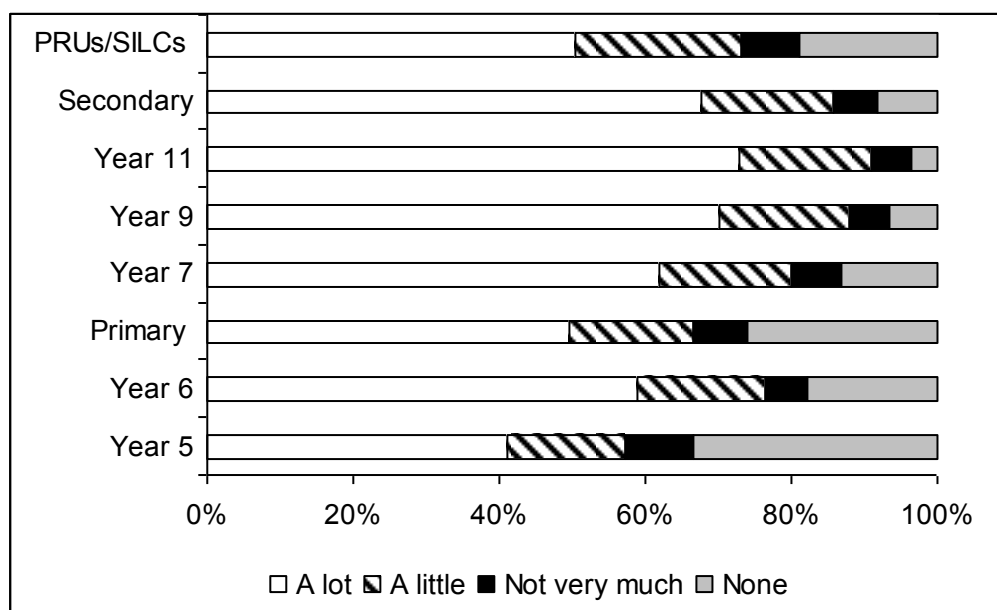
The table below indicates the types of substances which have been used by those pupils that have tried drugs. Please note that in previous years, this table has shown the percentage as a proportion of those that report using drugs. This year, the table describes as a proportion of all respondents and therefore should not be compared with previous years. Cannabis is the drug most commonly used by young people and six percent of all secondary pupils reported using cannabis sometimes. There are a small proportion of young people reporting the use of each type of drug at least once a week.

Table 2.03: How often have you used these drugs?

	Every day	Every week	Sometimes	Once or twice
Glues, gases or solvents as drugs	1%	0.3%	1.1%	2.3%
Drugs prescribed to someone else e.g. Tranquillizers, methadone	0.9%	0.1%	1.0%	2.4%
Cannabis	1.5%	1.4%	3.7%	5.7%
Stimulants like speed, ecstasy or M CAT	0.8%	0.4%	1.1%	1.5%
Stimulants like cocaine or crack	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	0.9%
Opiate drugs like heroin	0.8%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
Hallucinogens like LSD, magic mushrooms or Ketamine	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%
Steroids (not prescribed by a doctor)	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	1.2%
A mix of drugs at the same time	0.8%	0.2%	0.7%	2.2%

The chart below indicates that older pupils are more likely to report that they had received a lot of information, help, and advice about harmful drugs. 73% of year 11s said they had received a lot, compared to 41% of year 5 and 59% of year 6 respondents. The percentage of year 11s saying they had had a lot of information has increased slightly from 2010/11. Just over half of respondents from PRUs and SILCs reported they had had a lot of information.

Chart 2.13: How much information, help and advice have you had about harmful drugs?



Overall 71% of pupils reported that they would know where to go to get help or advice about drugs. Again, this increased with age as 58% of year 5 respondents reported knowing where to go, compared to 81% of year 11 respondents. This is consistent with 2010/11.

2.7 Sex and relationships

Only year 9 and year 11 pupils were asked about sex. Overall, 24% of secondary respondents reported having had sex, which is a decrease from 32% in 2010/11.

It should be noted that year 11s responded via a paper survey in 2009/10 and this may have affected the results, whereas in 2010/11 and 2011/12 pupils responded via paper and web survey. 15% of participants from SILCs and PRUs reported having had sex of which 70% were in year 9 or above when they first had sexual intercourse.

Year 9 and 11 pupils who had had sex were asked about contraception. 28% of year 9 pupils reported not using any contraception the last time they had sexual intercourse. This is consistent with 2010/11 but an increase from 16% in 2008/09. 14% of year 11s reported not using any contraception the last time they had sexual intercourse. This has decreased from 22% in 2010/11 and suggests that year 11s were more likely to report using contraception.

Table 2.04: The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner...?

	Year 9	Year 11
Use a condom(s) only	64%	44%
Use another contraception	4%	23%
Use another contraception and a condom	4%	19%
We didn't use anything	28%	14%

Year 9 pupils were also asked how much information they had had about using contraception and 61% felt they had had a lot. This shows a slight increase on 2010/11. 23% of year 9 pupils reported having 'a little', eight percent not very much, and a further eight percent reported having had no information. Year 11s were more likely to report having received information about using contraception. 68% reported having had a lot of information, whilst 22% responded 'a little' and 10% 'not very much' or 'none'. Pupils from PRUs and SILCs were asked the same question and only 38% said they had had a lot of information whilst 38% reported they had not very much or none.

Respondents were also asked how much information they had had about avoiding HIV, AIDS, and STDs. The results to this question were broadly similar to last year with 63% of all secondary respondents reporting having had a lot, 23% a little, seven percent not very much, and six percent none.

All pupils were asked about how much information, help, and advice they had had about various aspects of growing up and relationships. The responses are shown in the charts below. The areas in which pupils felt they had the most information were healthy eating; personal hygiene; and how their bodies might change. For most aspects there was no particular age related pattern. However, older pupils felt that they had had more information about how babies are made and born, with 77% of year 11 pupils feeling they had had a lot of information, compared to 32% of year 5 pupils. The majority of respondents from PRUs and SILCs reported that they had received a lot of information on how their bodies will change as they grow up, personal hygiene, and eating healthily.

Chart 2.14: How much information, help and advice have you had about how your body will change as you grow up?

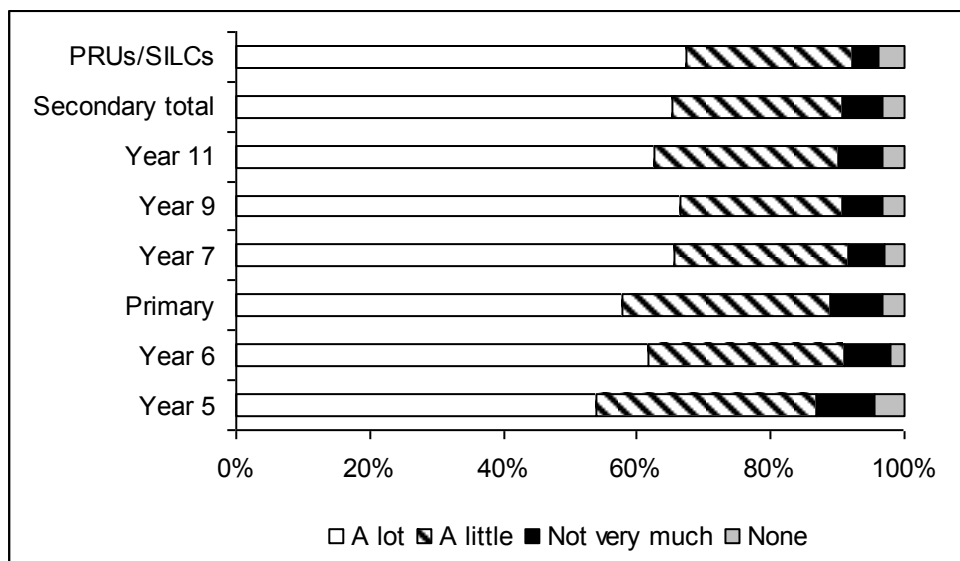


Chart 2.15 How much information, help and advice have you had about how your feelings might change as you grow up?

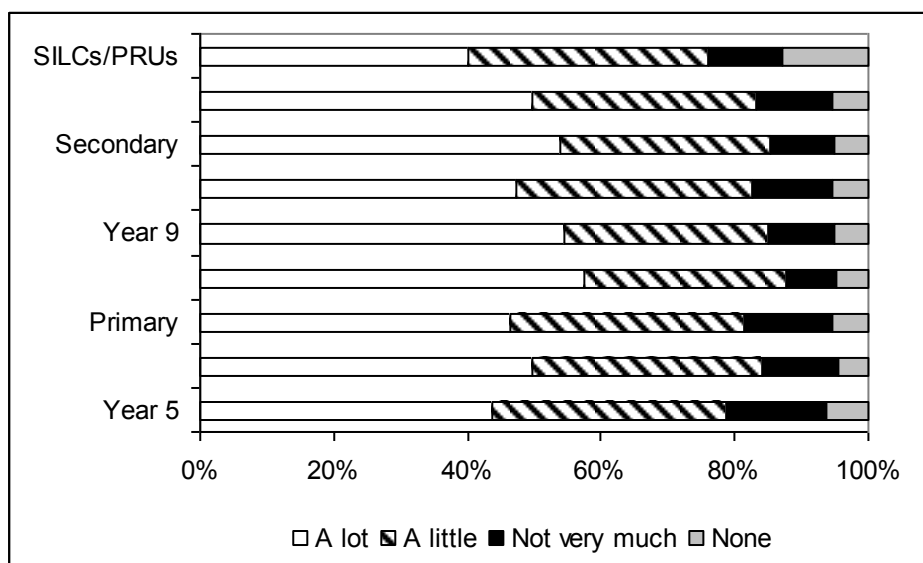


Chart 2.16: How much information, help and advice have you had about personal hygiene?

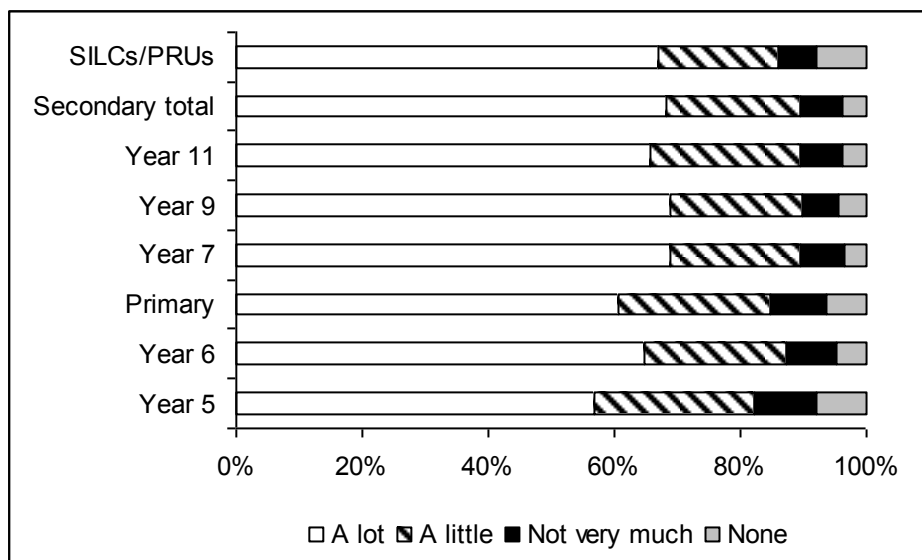


Chart 2.17: How much information, help and advice have you had about how babies are made and born?

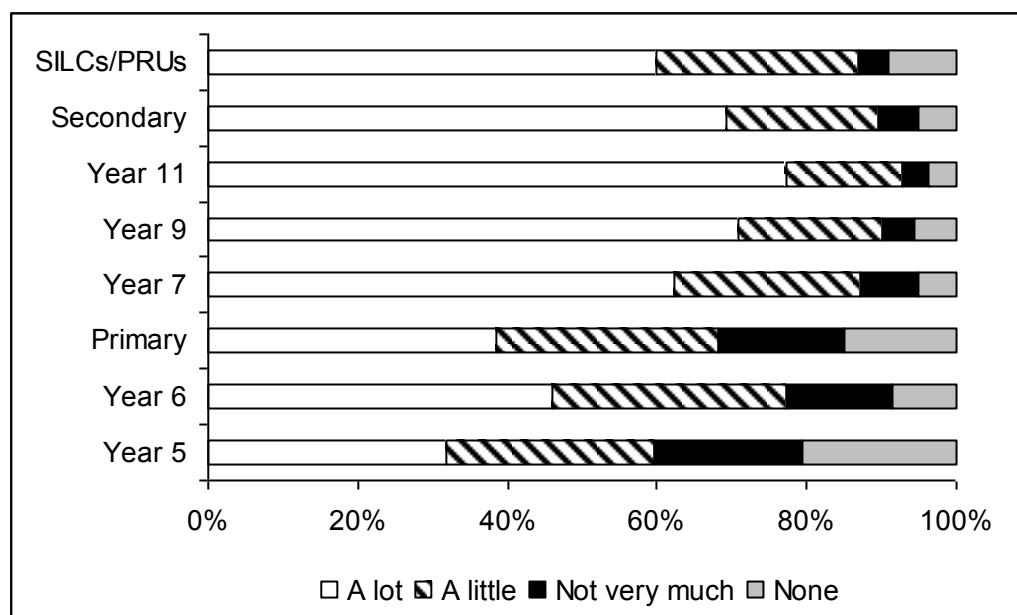
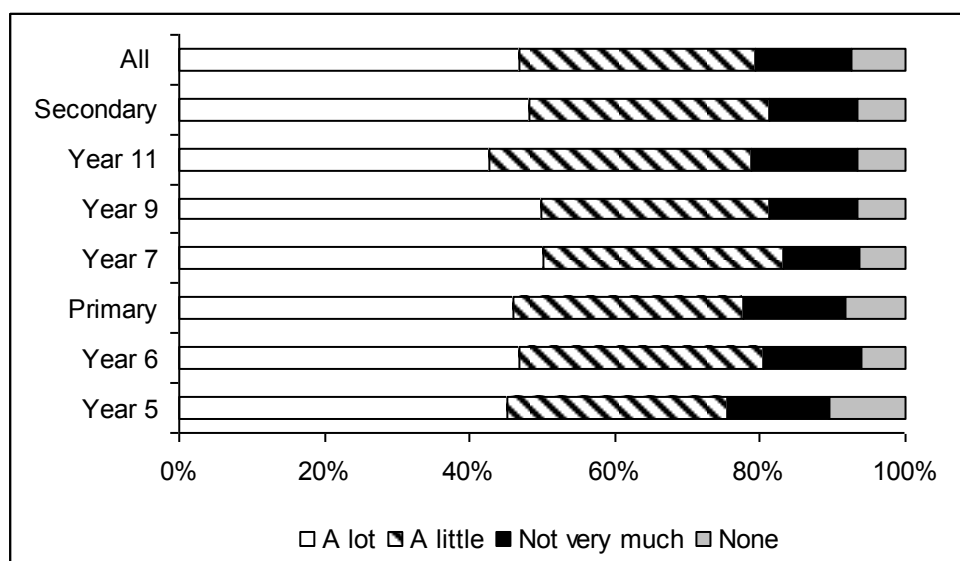


Chart 2.18: How much information, help and advice have you had about making good relationships?



76% of secondary and 65% of primary pupils said that they would know where to go to get help or advice on sex and relationships. This increased with age, from 58% of year 5s to 79% of year 11s. Whilst respondents, particularly primary age, felt more confident about accessing this type of information than in 2008/09, the proportion of primary pupils who know where to access information has still fallen slightly. For example, in 2009/10, 70% of primary pupils said they would know where to go, compared to 65% in 2011/12.

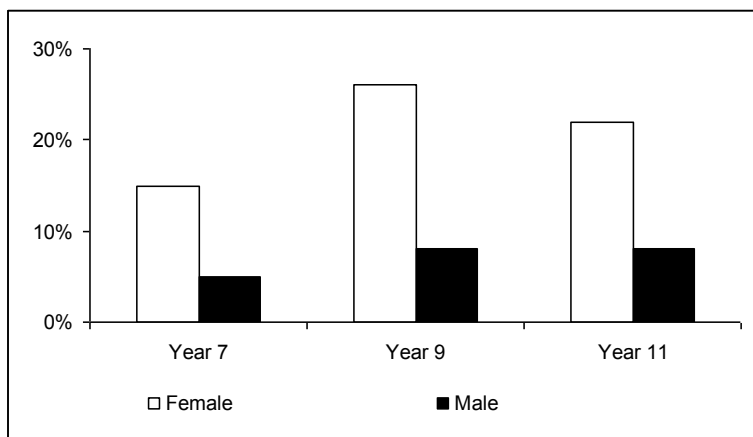
All pupils were asked if they would know where to get help or advice about body changes, and 18% said that they would not. For primary pupils the figure was 18%, which is an increase from 15% in 2009/10 but a decrease from 29% in 2008/09. For secondary pupils, the figure decrease slightly from 21% in 2008/09 to 17% in 2011/12.

2.8 Emotional health

Primary and secondary pupils undertaking the survey were asked a range of questions relating to their emotional health.

Charts 2.20 and 2.21 show how happy primary and secondary respondents felt about different aspects of their lives. The majority of both primary and secondary pupils were happy about most aspects. Respondents were most positive about the number of good friends that they had, with 84% of all respondents being very happy or happy. Generally, primary pupils are more positive than secondary pupils. For example, when asked how happy they were about the way they look, 66% of primary pupils were happy or very happy, compared to 50% of secondary pupils. 14% of secondary pupils were either very unhappy or unhappy about the way they looked at the time of completing the survey. Over three times the amount of year 9 girls than boys said that they were either 'unhappy' or 'very unhappy' with how they looked. Results were similar for year 7, in which three times the amount of girls said that they were either 'unhappy' or 'very unhappy' with their appearance.

Chart 2.19: Percentage of secondary male and female respondents who are 'unhappy' or 'very unhappy' with their appearance.



There was also a significant difference in feelings between primary and secondary respondents about how healthily they eat (75% primary happy/ very happy compared to 59% of secondary); overall happiness with health (77% primary happy/very happy compared to 62% of secondary); and how active and sporty they are (80% of primary happy/very happy compared to 64% of secondary). These results were broadly in line with figures from 2010/11.

Chart 2.20: Primary pupils: How happy do you feel about the following..?

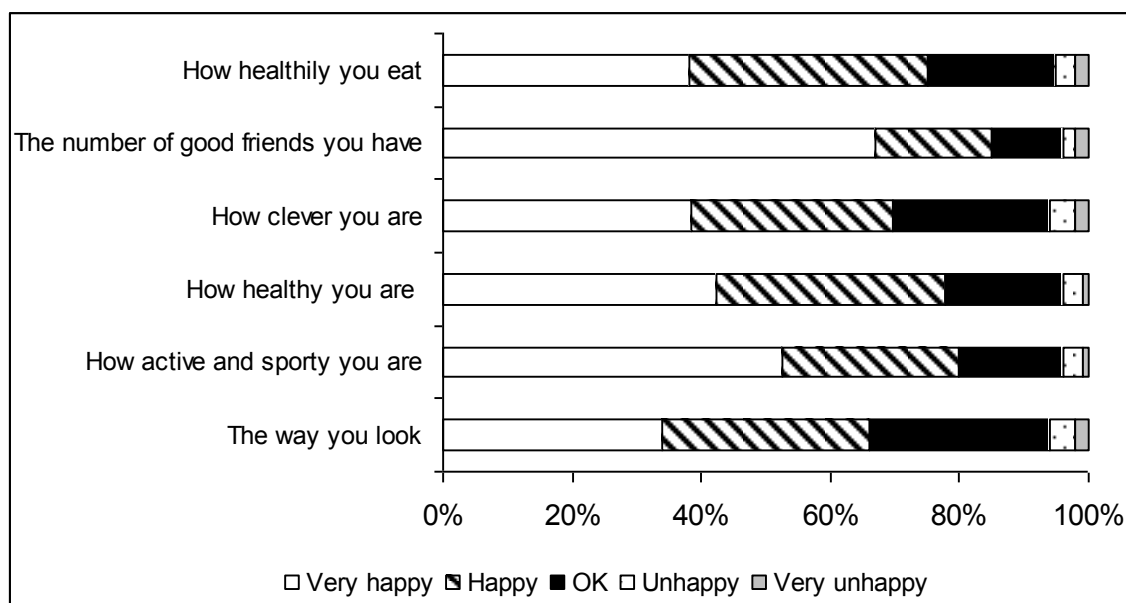
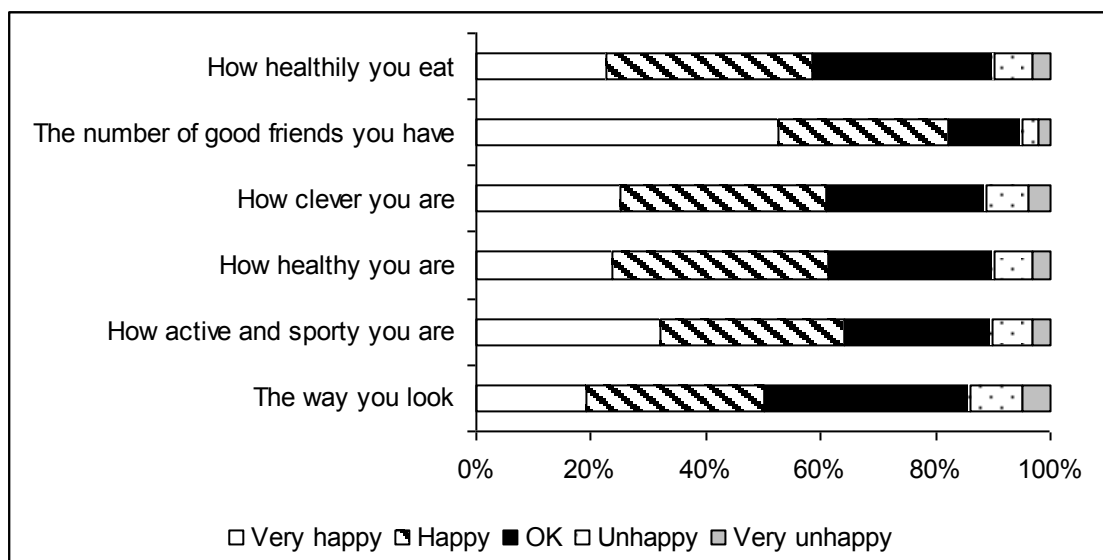


Chart 2.21: Secondary pupils: How happy do you feel about the following..?



The majority of both primary and secondary pupils felt happy every day or most days (83% of primary and 81% of secondary respondents). Three percent of all primary and secondary respondents hardly ever or never felt happy this was consistent across most year groups. The figure reported for year 9 was slightly higher at four percent. More primary pupils than secondary pupils felt confident every day or most days. Although most pupils didn't feel lonely often, nine percent of respondents felt lonely every day or most days. The proportion of respondents that felt sad all or most of the time was similar to the amount that felt lonely, with a further third of respondents reporting that they felt sad some days. 23% of secondary and 18% of primary pupils said they felt bad tempered or angry every day or most days. Just over a third of secondary respondents reported hardly ever or never feeling bad tempered or angry. Secondary pupils were more likely to feel stressed, with 23% feeling stressed all or most of the time.

Chart 2.22: Primary pupils: How often do you feel...?

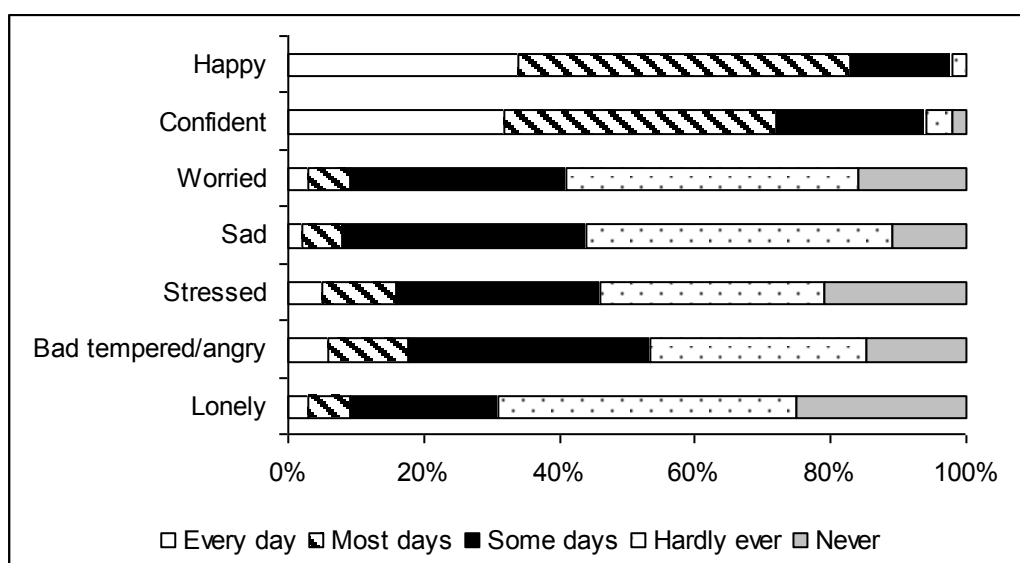
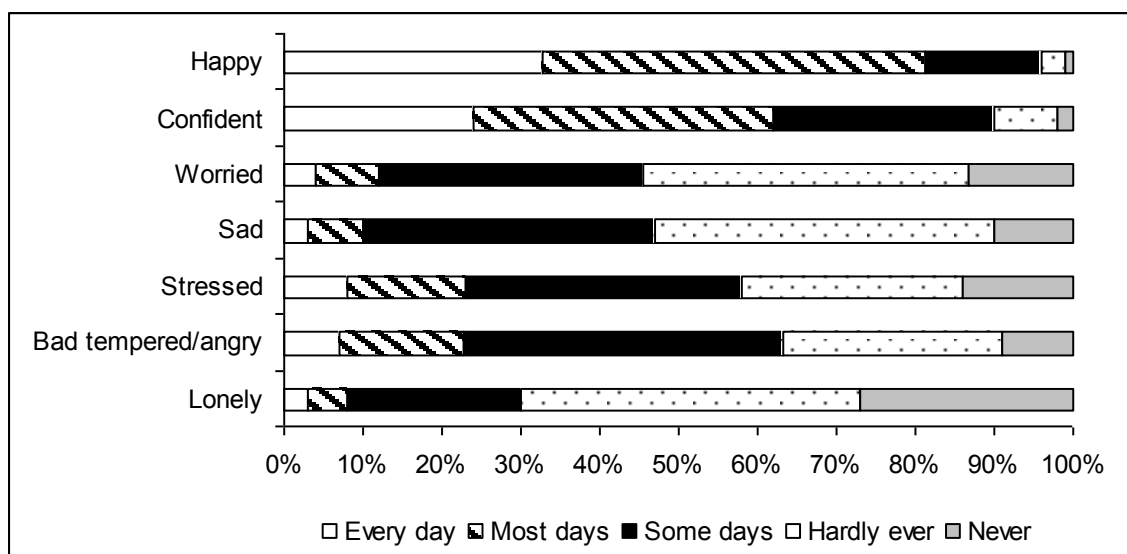


Chart 2.23: Secondary pupils: How often do you feel...?



Respondents were also asked how well they thought they coped with negative emotions, such as loneliness, stress, anger, sadness and worry. Both primary and secondary pupils coped least well with feeling bad tempered or angry, with just over a third feeling that they coped not well or not well at all. This was consistent with 2010/11. Both primary and secondary pupils coped best with feelings of loneliness, with 49% coping well or very well. This was a slight increase from 44% in 2010/11 and 43% in 2008/09. For secondary pupils, only 40% felt they dealt well with stress, slightly more than in 2010/11 (35%).

Chart 2.24: Primary pupils: How well do you cope with feeling...

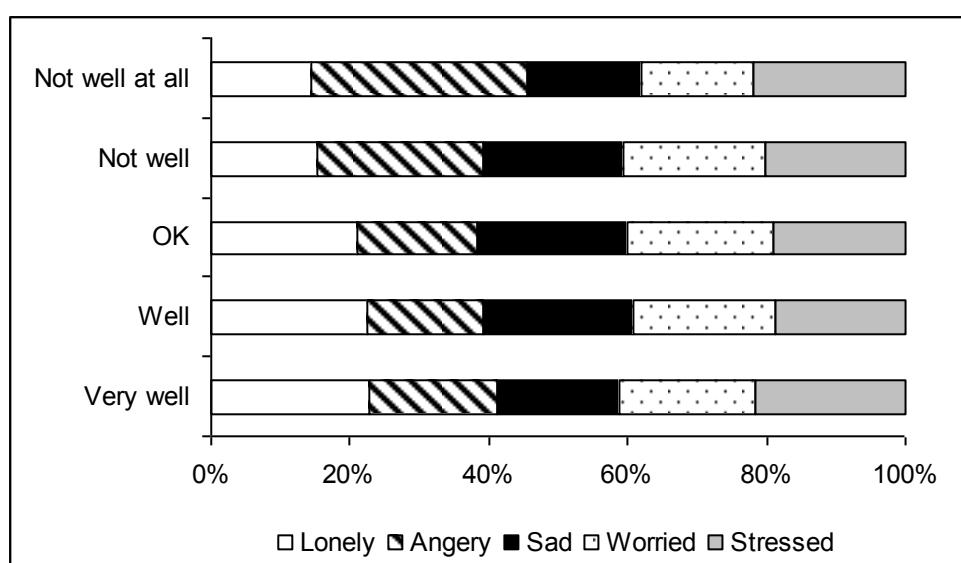
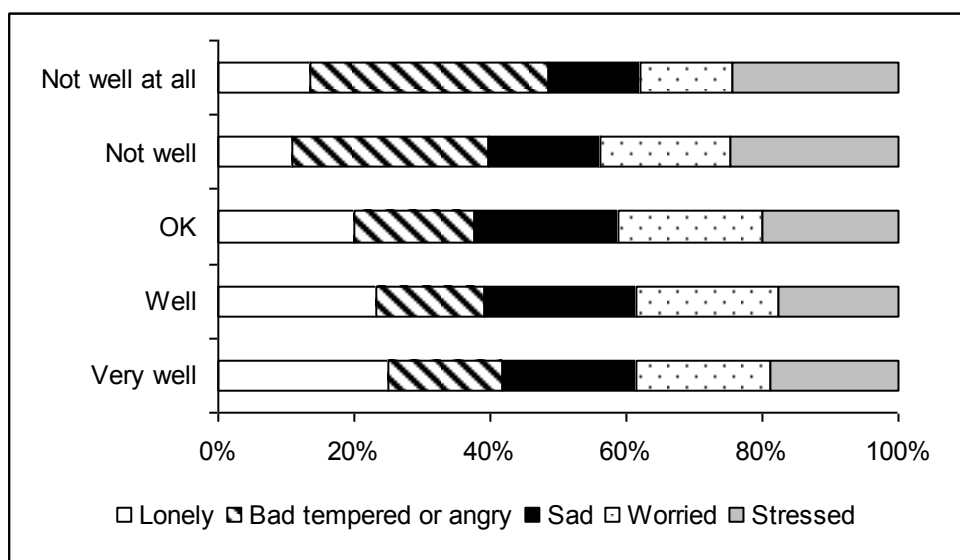


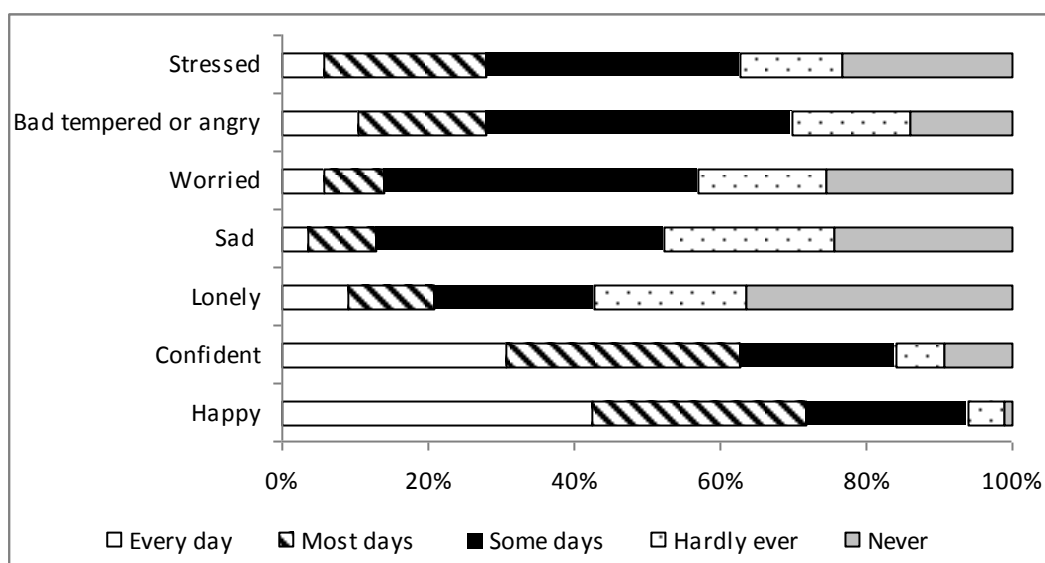
Chart 2.25: Secondary pupils: How well do you cope with feeling...?



Primary and secondary pupils were asked if they would know where to get help or advice about emotional health, 74% stated yes they would (75% of primary pupils and 72% of secondary). For secondary, this is a slight increase from 69 % in 2010/11. The largest increase can be seen in year 11 where the figure went from 63% in 2010/11 to 73% in 2011/12. 81% said they would know where to get help or advice about problems out of school, with 87% knowing where to get help and advice for problems in school.

Young people from PRUs and SILCs were asked how often they feel a range of emotions such as stress, anger and happiness, the results can be seen in the chart below. 28% of young people said they felt bad tempered every day or most days. 71% said they felt happy everyday or most days and 16% of respondents said they hardly ever or never feel confident.

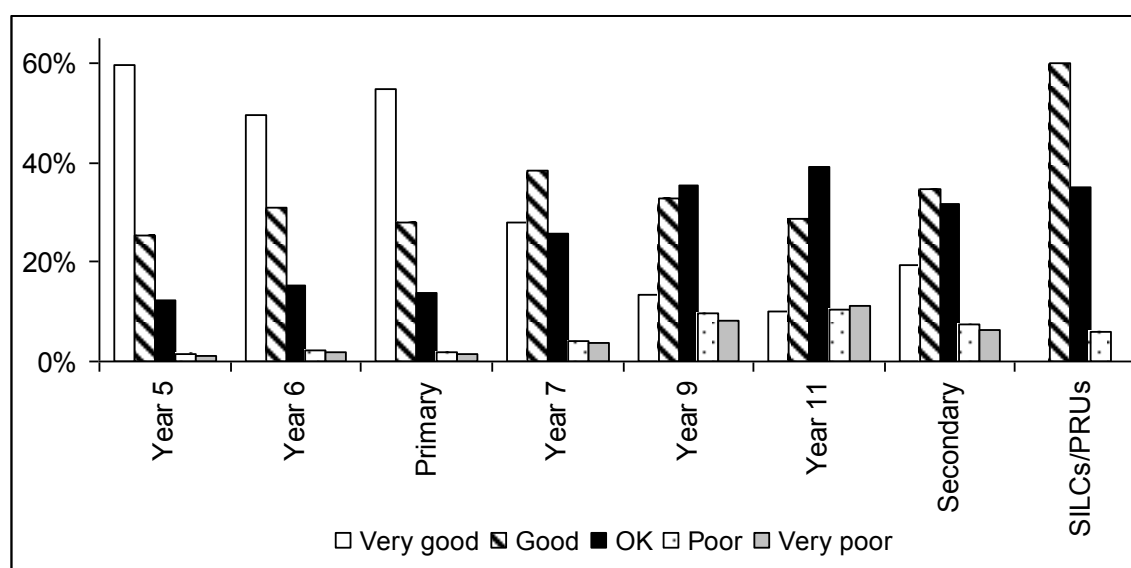
Chart 2.26: PRUs and SILCs: How often do you feel..?



2.9 School support for health

Pupils were asked to rate how good their school is at supporting them to have a healthy lifestyle. Overall 72% of all primary and secondary pupils rated their school as good or very good. Although, this figure was higher for primary (83%) than for secondary (54%). These figures are broadly similar to 2010/11. 94% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported that their school was good or ok at helping them to have a healthy lifestyle.

Chart 2.27: How good is your school at supporting you to be healthy?



Section 3: Stay safe

3.1 Safety in places

Young people were asked how safe they felt in a variety of places, a breakdown of the results can be seen in the charts below. There is a small minority of primary and secondary children (two percent) who reported that they did not feel safe at home; this is consistent across year groups. Four percent of respondents from PRUs and SILCs reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe at home.

The place where the highest proportion of respondents felt safe was at home, this was followed by at school during lessons. Outside of lessons, seven percent of primary and 12% of secondary pupils reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe in school, this is consistent with last year's results. 10% of primary and 11% of secondary respondents felt unsafe or very unsafe travelling to and from school. This remains consistent with 2010/11. 11% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported feeling very unsafe or unsafe at school not in lessons and 9% reported not feeling safe in lessons.

The majority of children feel safe in the area where they live during daylight, but this reduces significantly after dark, with 41% of primary, 36% of secondary and 33% of PRUs and SILCs pupils reporting that they felt unsafe or very unsafe in their local area after dark. However the proportion of pupils in year 11 reporting that they do not feel safe in the area they live after dark has increased from 24% in 2010/11 to 34% in 2011/12, all other year groups are consistent with 2010/11. There is a distinct age split in the extent to which children and young people feel safe in the city centre, with 33% of primary age reporting they feel unsafe or very unsafe compared to 21% of secondary age respondents. The proportion of young people saying they do not feel safe in their local park remains consistent to 2010/11. The proportion of primary age pupils saying that they do not feel safe in the city centre has increased slightly from 30% to 33% in 2011/12.

Chart 3.0: Primary pupils: How safe do you feel in the following places?

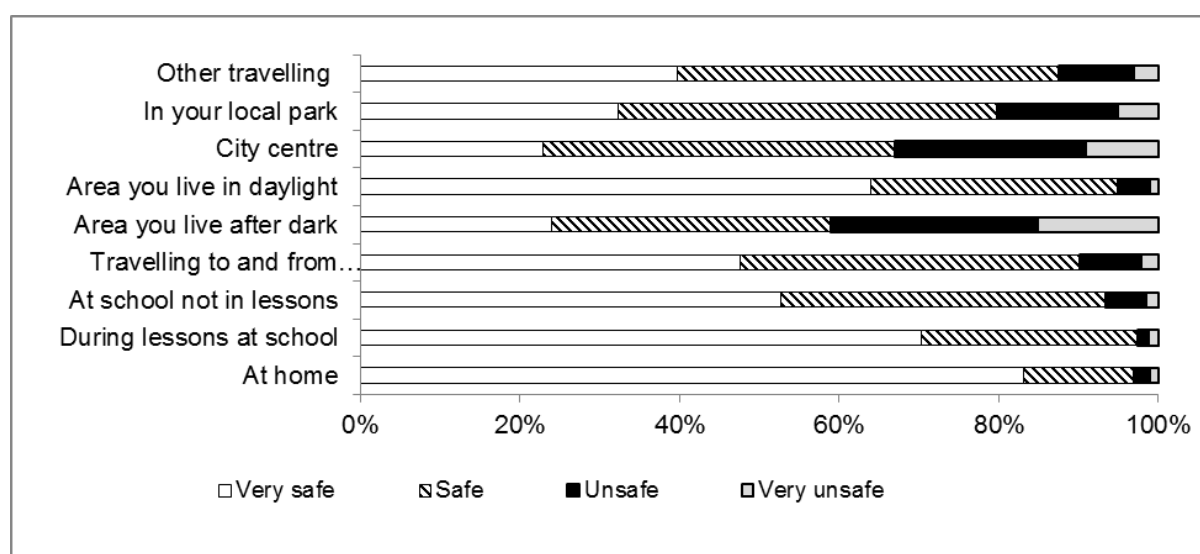


Chart 3.01: Secondary pupils (years 7 and 9): How safe do you feel in the following places?

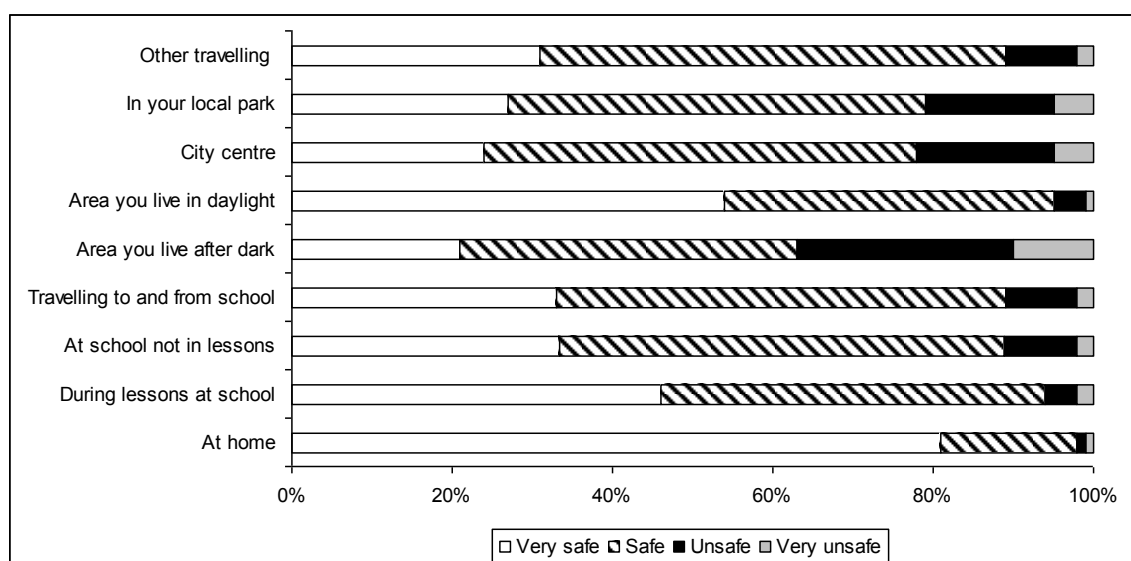
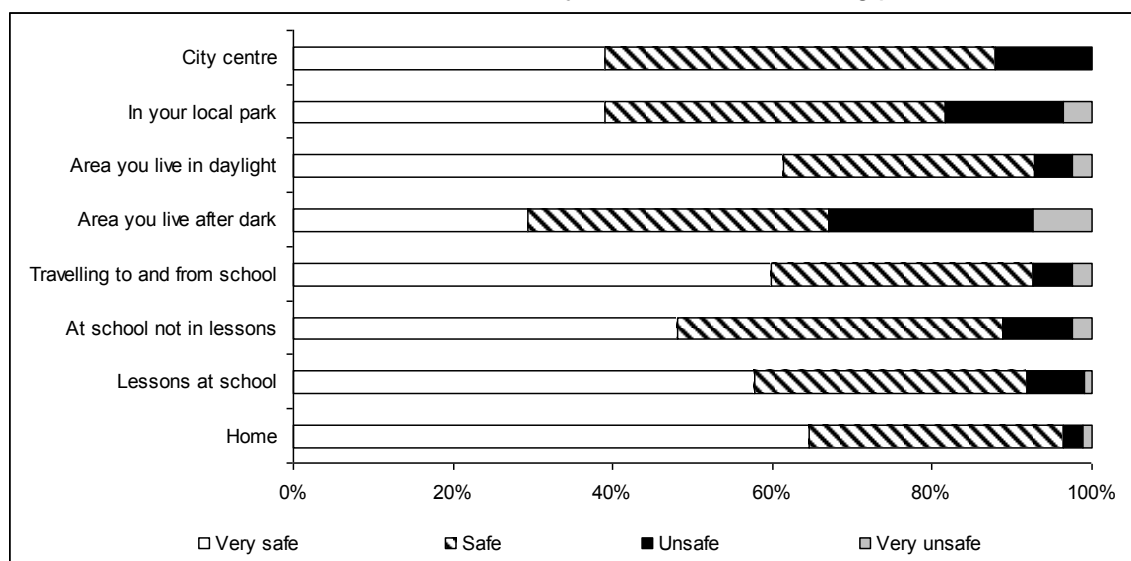


Chart 3.02: SILCs and PRUS How Safe do you feel in the following places



3.2 Safety at school

The extent to which students report certain issues being a problem in their school and their views of the school's effectiveness in dealing with each issue, are shown in Chart 3.03 and Chart 3.04. The issues most commonly reported as being a problem are smoking for secondary respondents, whereas primary, *PRUs and SILCs pupils* reported behaviour as a problem.

Chart 3.03: Safety at school

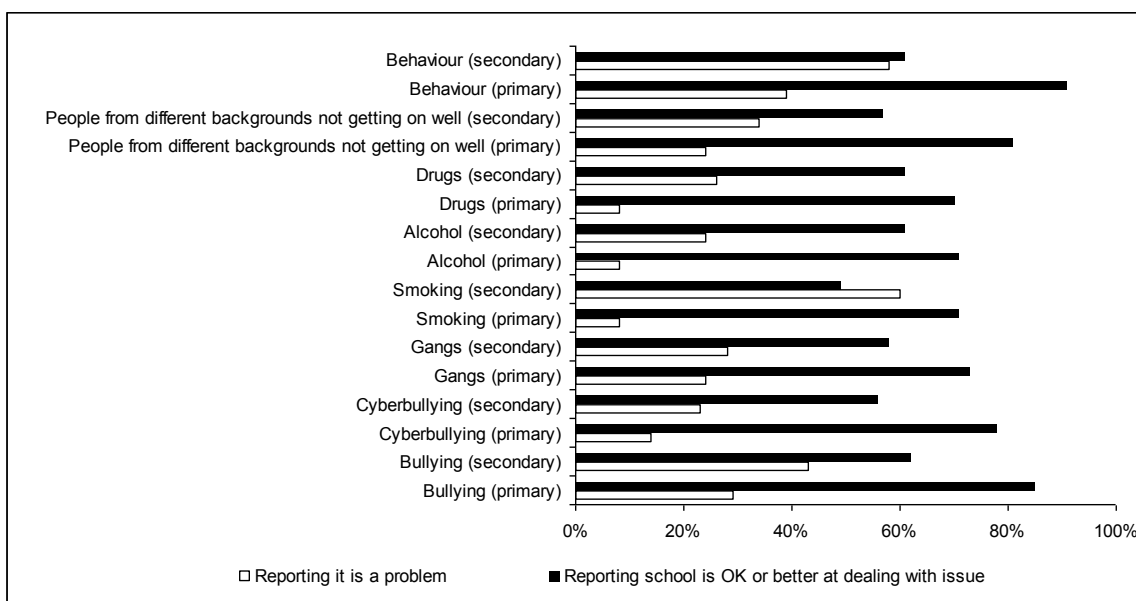
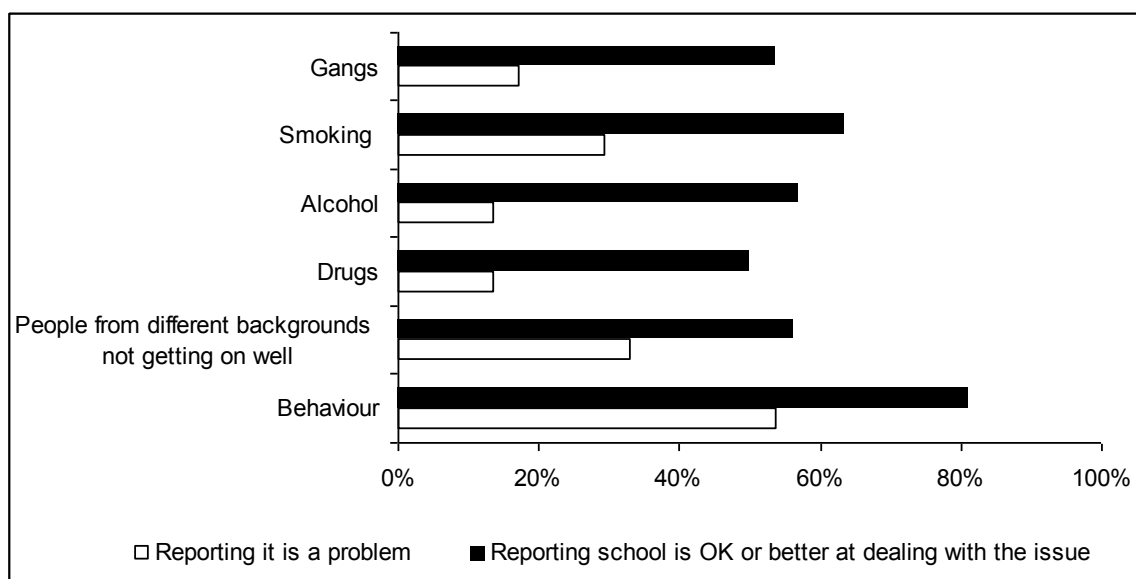


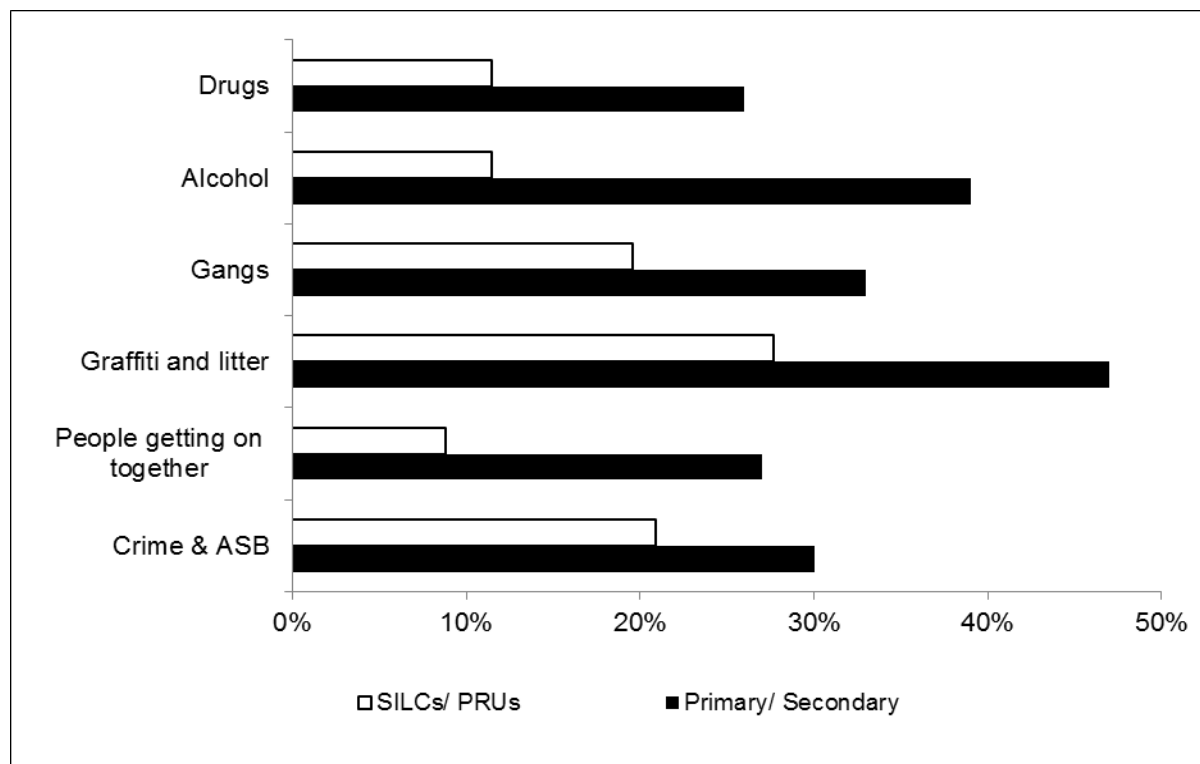
Chart 3.04: PRUs and SILCs Safety at school



3.3 Safety where you live

Respondents were asked how much of a problem a range of issues were in the area they live. Graffiti/litter, alcohol and gangs were seen as being a problem by most respondents.

Chart 3.05: Safety where you live



Secondary age respondents and pupils from PRUs and SILCs were also asked if they had been a victim of various types of incidents in the last 12 months. Their responses are given in Charts 3.06 and 3.07.

Chart 3.06: Percentage of secondary pupils who have been a victim of...

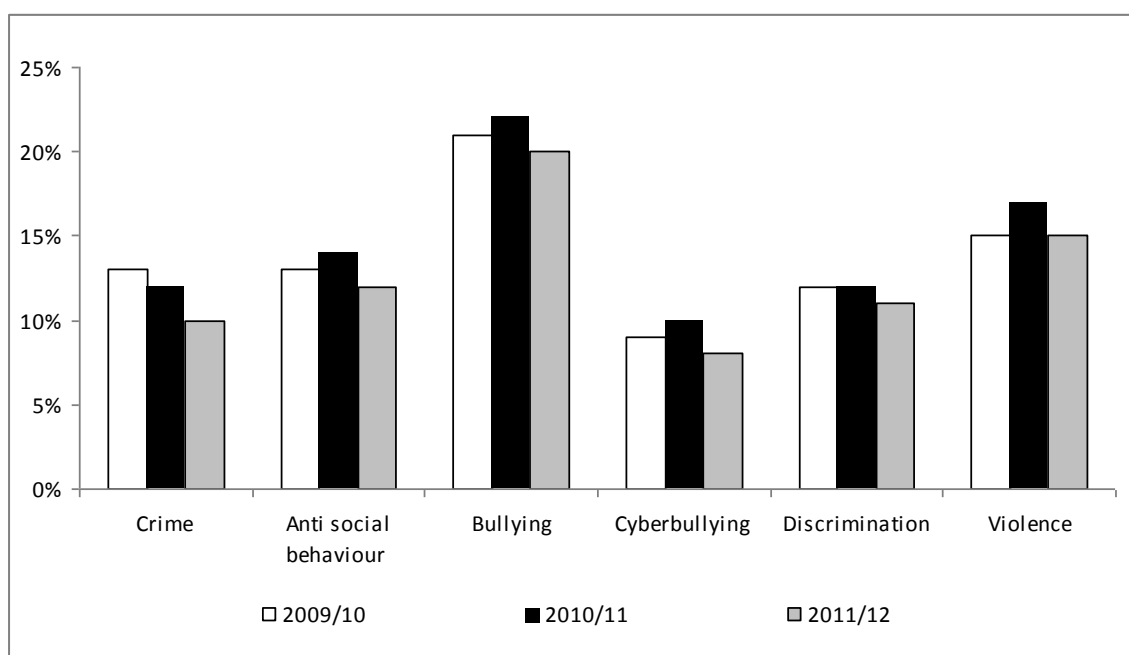
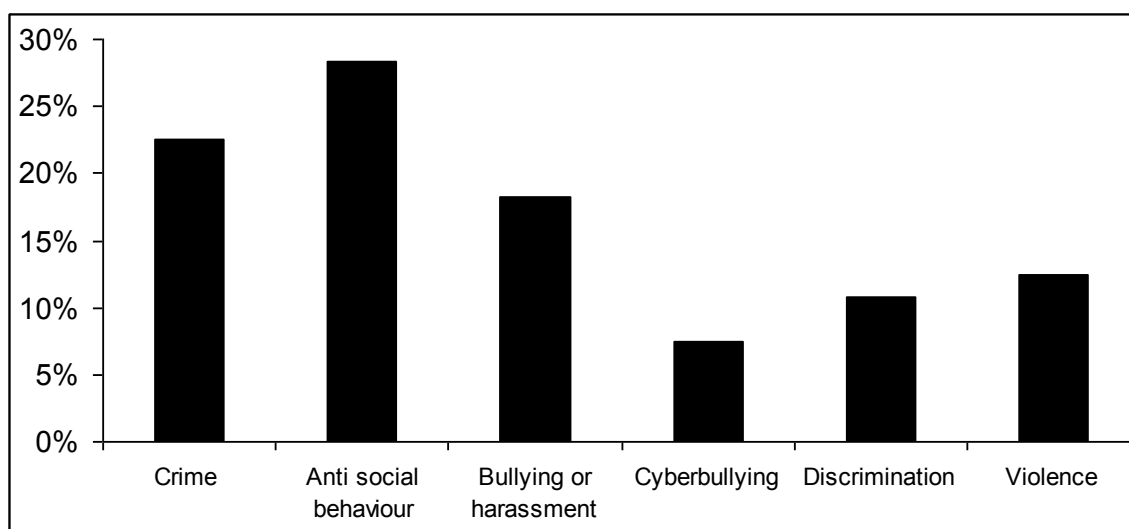


Chart 3.07: Percentage of SILC an PRU respondents who have been a victim of...

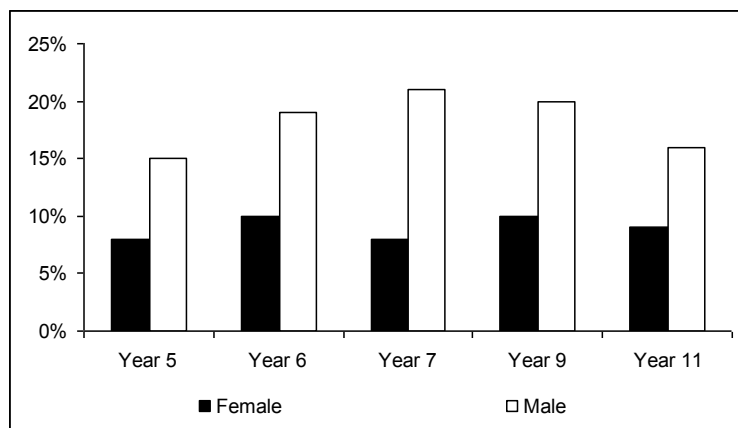


In 2011/12 there is a slight decrease in the percentage of secondary pupils reporting being a victim of crime; anti social behaviour; bullying; cyberbullying; discrimination; and violence. 28% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported being a victim of anti social behaviour and 23% reported being a victim of crime.

Chart 3.08 shows the percentage of males and females reporting they were a victim of violence. Across primary year groups, around twice as many boys than girls reported being a victim of violence in the past year. Almost three times as many year 7 boys than girls have been a victim of violence. For years 9 and 11, the trend is consistent with the results of the primary survey, with twice as many boys than girls experiencing violence in the past 12

months. 17% of males and 11% of females from SILCs and PRUs reported being a victim of violence in the past year.

Chart 3.08: Percentage male and female respondents who have been a victim of violence in the past 12 months



3.4 Bullying

41% of primary respondents reported having been bullied at least once at school in the previous 12 months, and this has increased slightly when compared to 36% reported in 2010/11. Whereas, the percentage of secondary pupils reporting being bullied has decreased from 37% (2010/11) to 33% (2011/12). Girls in each of the year groups that completed the primary survey were more likely to have experienced bullying at school in the past year. Around a third more girls than boys in both years 5 & 6 said that they had been bullied on a monthly basis or more. Secondary school responses showed that the amount of boys and girls who said that they had been bullied every month or more frequently, in the past 12 months remained relatively similar across secondary school age groups. There was a slight difference with year 9 respondents, with 11% of girls saying that they had been bullied monthly or more in the past year compared to 8% of boys.

Table: 3.01: In the last 12 months, how many times have you been bullied in or around school?

	Primary			Secondary			All year groups		
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Never	63%	64%	59%	63%	63%	67%	63%	63%	62%
A few times	30%	28%	31%	28%	28%	25%	29%	28%	28%
Every month	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Every	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%

week									
Most days	3%	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%	3%	4%	5%
Every day	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%

31% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported being bullied in or around school in the last 12 months, of which eight percent reported being bullied every day, 35% said they had been bullied most days, and a total of 57% said they had been bullied a few times this year. Girls from SILCs and PRUs experienced bullying more often than boys. 19% of girls reported being bullied every day or most days compared to 16% of boys. Over a third of male and female respondents reported being bullied a few times this year.

Those young people that had been bullied in the last year were asked for reasons why they were bullied, their responses are in Table 3.02. Pupils were able to report more than one reason. Only pupils from secondary schools, PRUs and SILCs were asked about sexuality. For primary pupils, the main reasons stated were, 'other', 'no reason' and 'size (either over weight or under weight)', the latter has decreased from 32% in 2010/11 to 25% in 2011/12. The reason 'size (height)' has also fallen from 26% in 2010/11 to 19% in 2011/12.

For secondary pupils, 43% of those that were bullied stated the reason 'appearance', this is consistent with last year. A high proportion also reported that they were bullied because of other reasons and of their 'size' (either over weight or under weight). 11% of primary and 14% of secondary pupils who had been bullied reported that this was due to their skin colour, race or culture. The reasons for being bullied reported in 2011/12 for primary and secondary pupils were generally in line with those reported in previous years.

62% of pupils who had been bullied from PRUs and SILCs reported being bullied because of a disability or special need, in addition 35% of these stated no reason for being bullied and 46% stated appearance.

Table 3.02: If you have been bullied in the last 12 months, what was the reason?

	Primary			Secondary			SILCs/PRUs
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2011/12
Skin colour, race or culture	12%	16%	11%	10%	11%	14%	23%
Gender (being a boy or a girl)	8%	9%	8%	4%	6%	4%	19%
Age	11%	14%	13%	6%	7%	5%	23%
A disability or special need	6%	8%	6%	4%	6%	4%	62%
Religion	8%	11%	10%	6%	5%	8%	31%
Size (either over weight or under weight)	22%	32%	25%	28%	27%	27%	31%
Size (height)	17%	26%	19%	18%	19%	17%	15%
Being gay, lesbian, transsexual or bisexual*	*N/A	*N/A	*N/A	4%	7%	5%	12%
Appearance	27%	31%	24%	39%	41%	43%	46%
Family members	16%	16%	14%	10%	13%	8%	27%
Family income	6%	7%	5%	4%	6%	7%	15%
Personal hygiene	6%	21%	5%	3%	4%	3%	8%
I have a free school meal	N/A	N/A	8%	N/A	N/A	3%	0%
Other	34%	39%	33%	27%	29%	32%	35%
No reason	24%	32%	21%	23%	19%	20%	69%

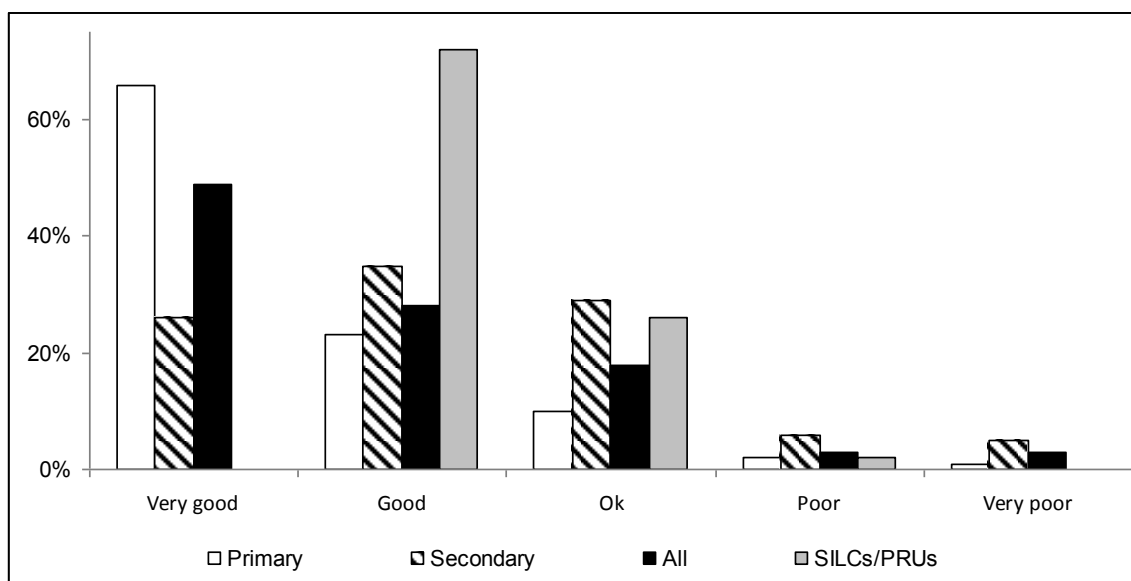
* Only secondary pupils and young people from PRUs and SILCs were asked about sexuality

*I have a school meal was added as an option in the 2011/12 survey, this data was not collected previously.

3.5 School support for staying safe

Pupils were asked to rate their school on how good they were at supporting them to stay safe. The majority (77%) felt that their school was good or very good at supporting them to stay safe. There is a difference between primary and secondary, with 87% of primary and 60% of secondary pupils rating their school as good or better. 11% of secondary respondents rated their school as poor or very poor this compares to 3% of primary respondents. 98% of respondents from PRUs and SILCs said their school was good or ok at helping them to stay safe.

Chart 3.09: How good is your school at supporting you to stay safe?



*SILC/PRUS only asked if good, ok or poor.
 *All refers to Primary & Secondary combined.

Section 4: Enjoy and achieve

4.1 Enjoyment

Children and young people were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with the statement 'I enjoy my life'. The responses are shown in the chart below. Overall, 80% agreed with the statement, although this was higher for primary than secondary pupils. Double the proportion of secondary than primary respondents reported not enjoying life, eight percent compared to four percent. 67% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported that they enjoy life, 24% stated they were unsure.

Chart 4.0: Do you enjoy your life?

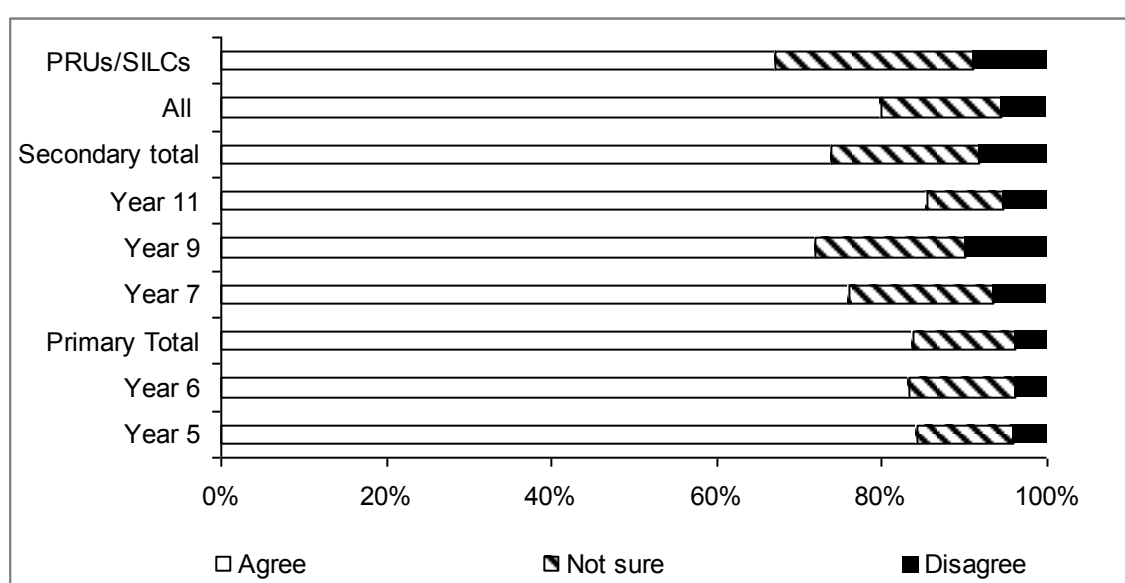
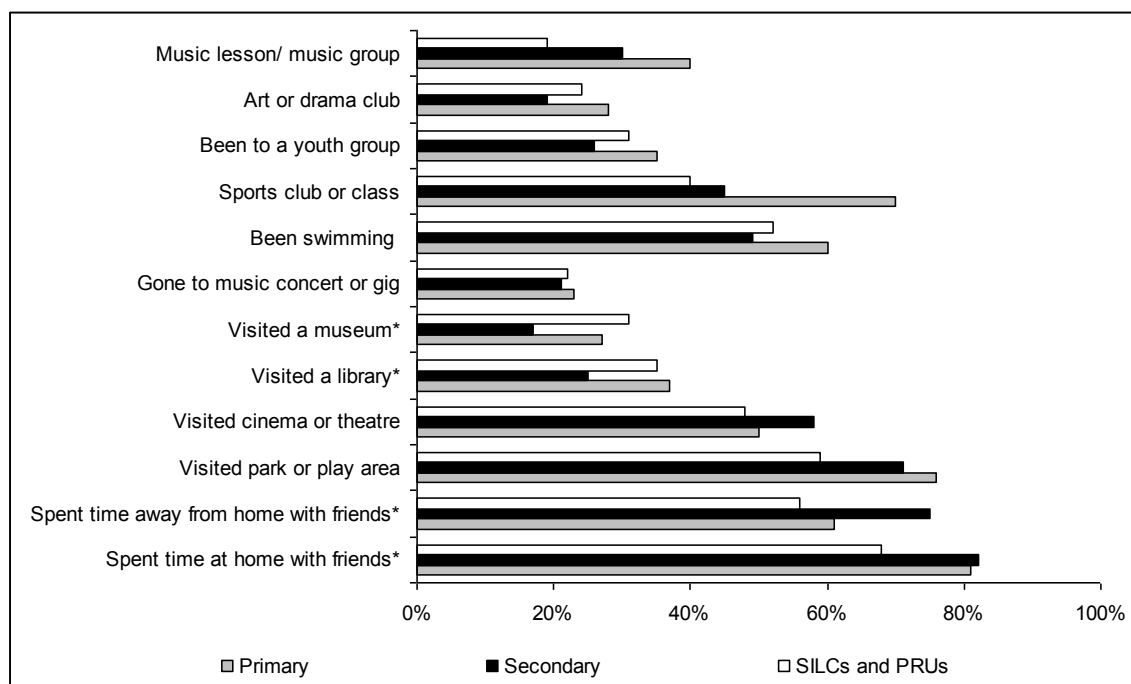


Chart 4.01 indicates the proportion of children and young people reporting that they undertook a range of activities outside of school, in the last four weeks. The majority of respondents had spent time at home with friends. 76% of primary and 71% of secondary pupils had visited a park or play area this is consistent with 2010/11. It is important to note in 2010/11 and 2011/12 many of the schools participated in the survey during the spring and summer term which may influence these results.

Primary school pupils were more likely to say they had been swimming in the last four weeks than secondary respondents. The proportion of primary pupils reporting visiting a swimming pool increased from 55% in 2010/11 to 60% in 2011/12. In comparison, the percentage of secondary pupils visiting a swimming pool also increased from 41% in 2010/11 to 49% in 2011/12. 52% of young people from PRUs and SILCs reported going swimming. Just over half of all primary and secondary pupils and 48% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs reported visiting a cinema or theatre in the last four weeks. In 2011/12 only 31% of all primary and secondary pupils had been to a youth group (including brownies, guides, scouts, etc.), 25% to an art or drama club, and 36% had taken part in a music lesson or group. The number of primary pupils visiting a library increased from 30% in 2010/11 to 37% in 2011/12. The number of secondary

pupils visiting a sports club or class fell from 54% in 2010/11 to 45% in 2011/12. The figures reported by pupils from PRUs and SILCs are broadly in line with the overall primary and secondary figures.

Chart 4.01: Proportion of respondents undertaking each activity (outside of school) in the last four weeks



Respondents to the survey were asked how good they thought their local area was at providing play, sports and arts for them. The proportion responding good or very good is shown in Chart 4.02. Data for secondary pupils from 2009/10 is not shown as the absence of year 11 data from the 2009/10 results would make the comparison invalid. Secondary pupils' perception of their local play area has improved when compared to 44% in 2008/09 to 53% in 2011/12.

Primary pupils are significantly more positive about play, sports and arts provision than secondary age respondents. The proportion of secondary pupils responding that arts provision was either 'good' or 'very good' has increased from 18% in 2010/11 to 26% in 2011/12, in the main, this was due to a small increase in the year 11 response.

Overall 82% of young people from PRUs and SILCs rated their local play area as good or ok. A quarter of respondents stated their local sports facilities were poor and a further 32% of young people said the local area was poor at providing arts like music groups, museums and galleries for young people.

Chart 4.02: Proportion responding good or very good to 'How good is your local area for...?'

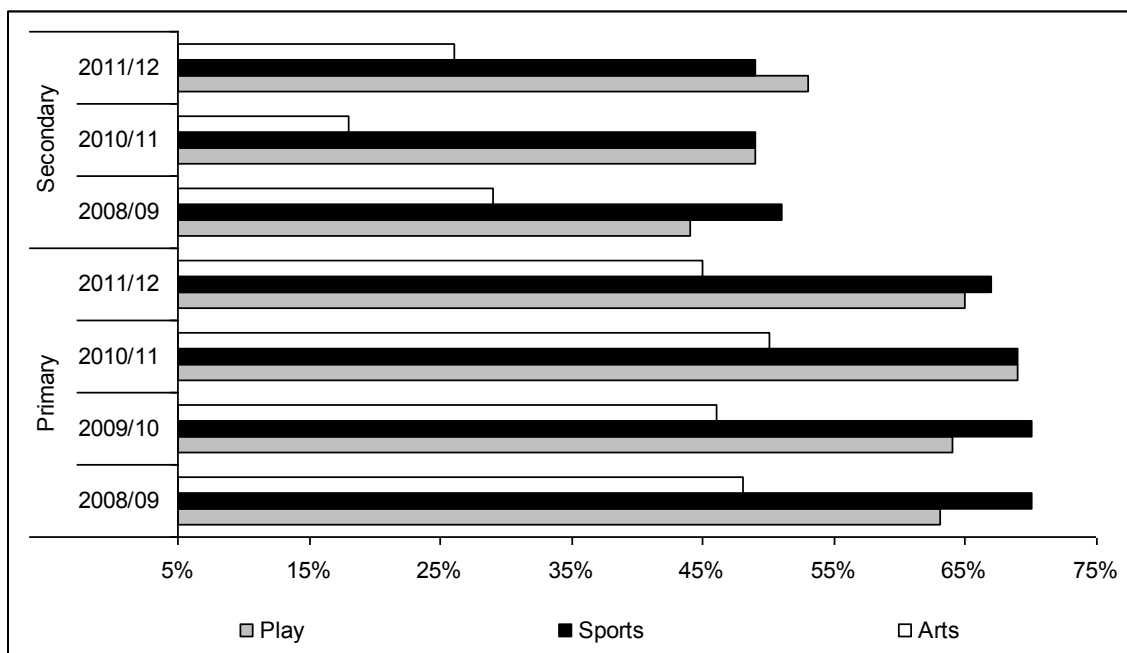
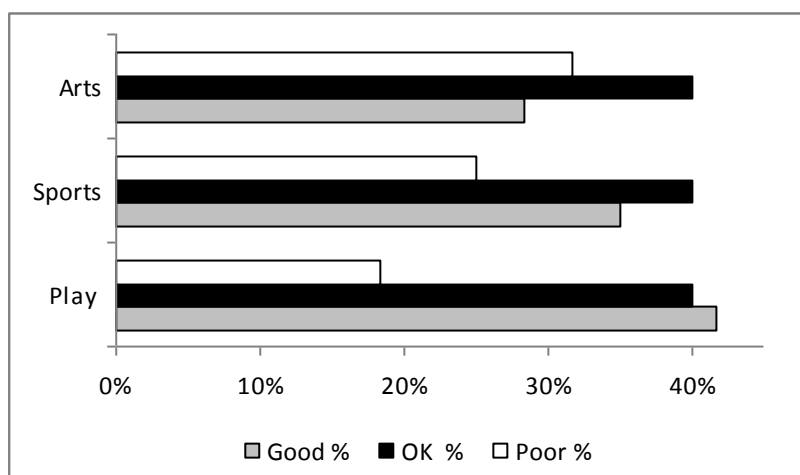


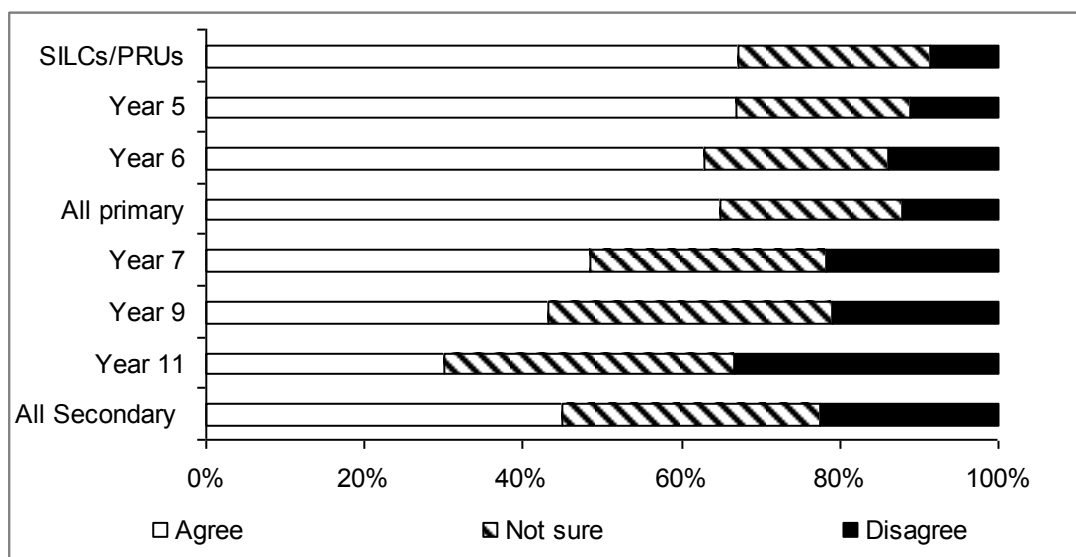
Chart 4.03: PRUs and SILCs How good is your local area for...?



4.2 Pupils' views of their school

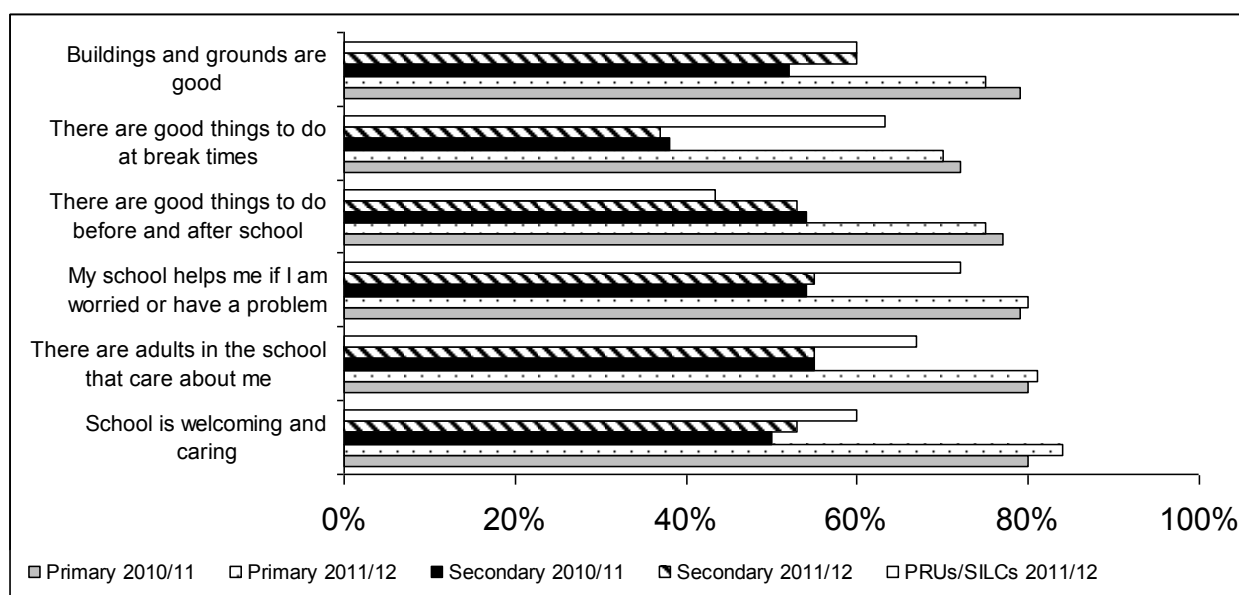
There was a significant difference between primary and secondary age pupils' enjoyment of school. Respondents were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with the statement 'I enjoy going to school'. Only 45% of secondary school pupils agreed with the statement, compared to 65% of primary pupils and 51% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs. 33% of secondary pupils reported not being sure. Enjoyment of school decreases with each year group surveyed, with 67% of year 5 agreeing that they enjoy school, compared to 37% of year 11s.

Chart 4.04: I enjoy going to school



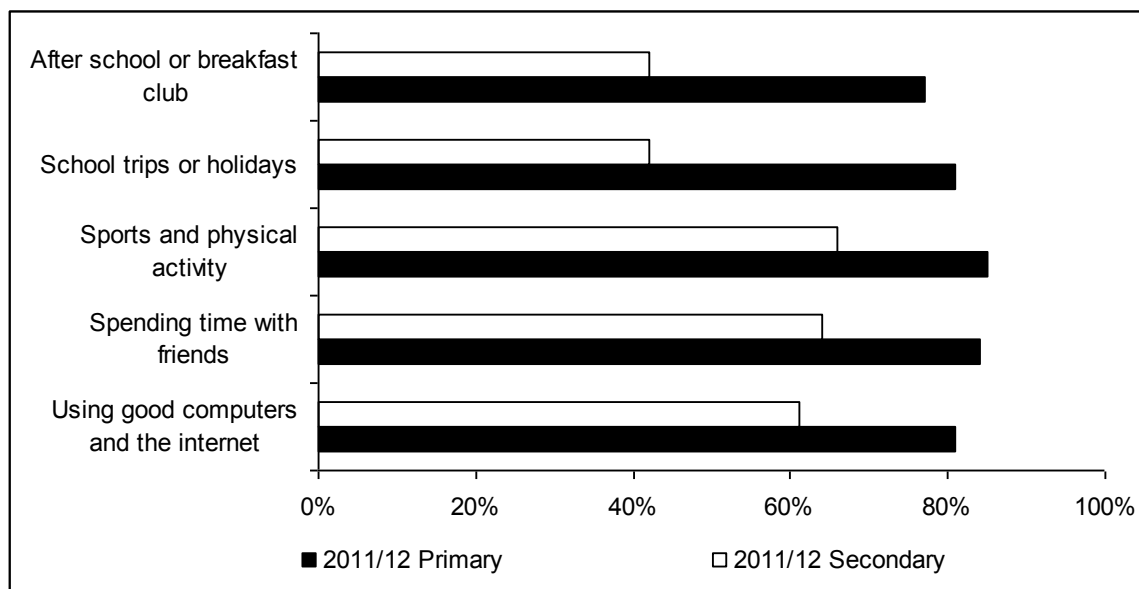
There were marked differences between primary and secondary pupils' views of their school, as shown in Chart 4.05. In 2011/12, 84% of primary pupils felt their school was a welcoming and caring place, compared to 53% of secondary pupils and 60% of respondents from PRUs and SILCs. There remained a significant difference between year groups, with 85% of year 5s and 40% of year 11s saying their school was a welcoming and caring place. The majority of primary pupils felt that their school buildings were good and 60% of secondary schools agreed with this statement this is an increase when compared to 52% in 2010/11. The proportion of primary pupils reporting their school had good things to do at break times was higher (70%) than for secondary pupils (37%). In the main, results for many of the statements for primary and secondary are broadly similar to last year. 72% of respondents from PRUs and SILCs agreed that school helps them if they are worried or have a problem.

Chart 4.05: Percentage of pupils agreeing with the following statements



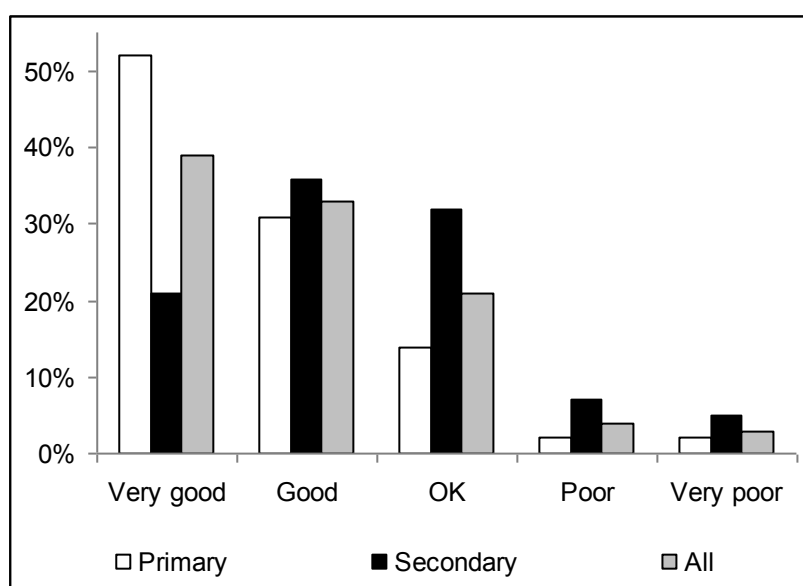
Pupils were asked about the opportunities provided by their school for activities outside of lessons. Once again, views are more positive for primary than secondary pupils.

Chart 4.06: Primary and Secondary: How good are opportunities provided by your school, outside of lessons? Percentage responding 'good' or 'very good'



Pupils were asked to rate how good their school is at supporting them to enjoy and achieve in life. Overall, 72% thought their school was good or very good. The percentage feeling their school was good or very good was higher for primary than secondary (82% compared to 57%).

Chart 4.07: How good is your school at supporting you to enjoy and achieve



Pupils were asked if they had ever been away from school without telling anyone. In the main, results remained consistent with previous years. Secondary pupils were more likely than primary pupils to say that they had been away from school without telling anyone. In 2010/11

74% of secondary pupils said they had not been away from school without telling anyone, in 2011/12 this figure has further reduced to 64%.

In both years 5 & 6, a greater amount of boys than girls said that they had been away from school without telling anyone. In year 6, the amount of boys who said they had been away from school, was around a third greater than the amount of girls. This pattern continued for secondary school respondents, where around a third more year 7 boys than girls said that they had been away from school without telling anyone. For SILCs, PRUs, year 9 and 11, the amount of boys and girls that reported being away from school was similar.

For secondary pupils, the most common reasons for being away from school without telling anyone were 'other reasons', 'not liking lessons', and 'being with family'. The most common reasons reported by respondents from PRUs and SILCs were another reason, lessons and teachers. (Table 4.0 shows the reasons for being away from school given by respondents who answered 'yes' – the question was multi-select.)

Table 4.0: Have you ever been away from school without telling anyone?

	Primary	Secondary	SILCs/PRUs
No	88%	64%	64%
Yes, due to lessons I do not like	2%	7%	22%
Yes, due to teachers	2%	4%	21%
Yes, due to bullying	3%	3%	9%
Yes, due to being with family	5%	6%	9%
Yes, due to being with friends	2%	4%	12%
Yes, for another reason	8%	8%	67%

4.3 Learning

The charts below show the differences between primary and secondary pupils' responses in relation to their learning. The majority of pupils in both primary and secondary know how they learn best, however, just less than half of secondary pupils agreed that their school helps them learn in the way that is best for them (and this was higher for year 7 than year 9 and 11) compared to 77% of primary pupils. Only a third of secondary pupils thought their lessons were interesting or fun (this decreases with age), compared to two thirds of primary pupils. 80% of primary pupils said the head teacher and senior staff in their school do a good job compared to 51% of secondary pupils. 82% of primary pupils agreed that teaching is good, compared with 50% of secondary pupils. Almost 80% of primary pupils felt that they learn a lot in lessons, compared with 51% of secondary pupils. Results remain level with 2010/11. A higher proportion of girls were more positive than boys. Across year 7, 9 and 11, more girls than boys agreed that the teaching in their school is good, they learn lots in lessons and they

enjoy going to school. However, a greater proportion of year 9 boys than girls thought that they were doing 'good' or 'very good' at school.

Chart 4.08: Primary pupils: how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements...?

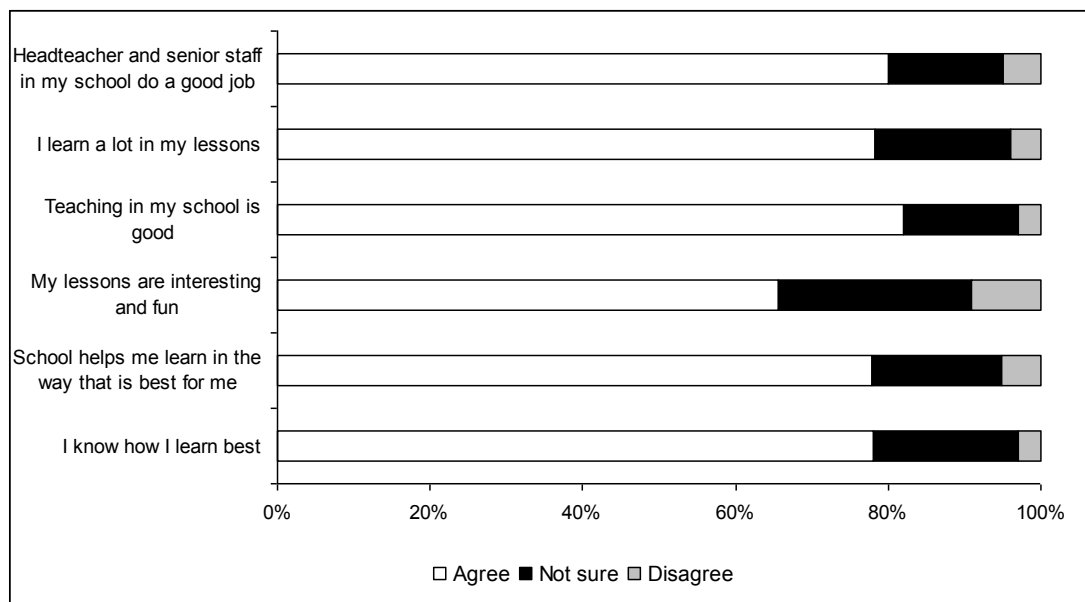
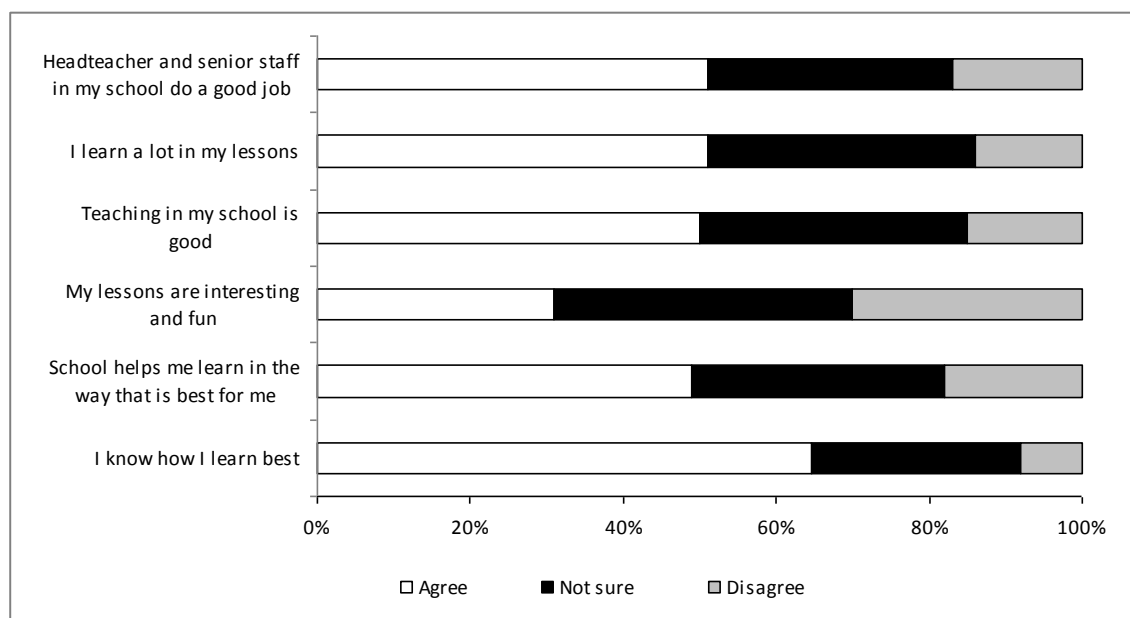
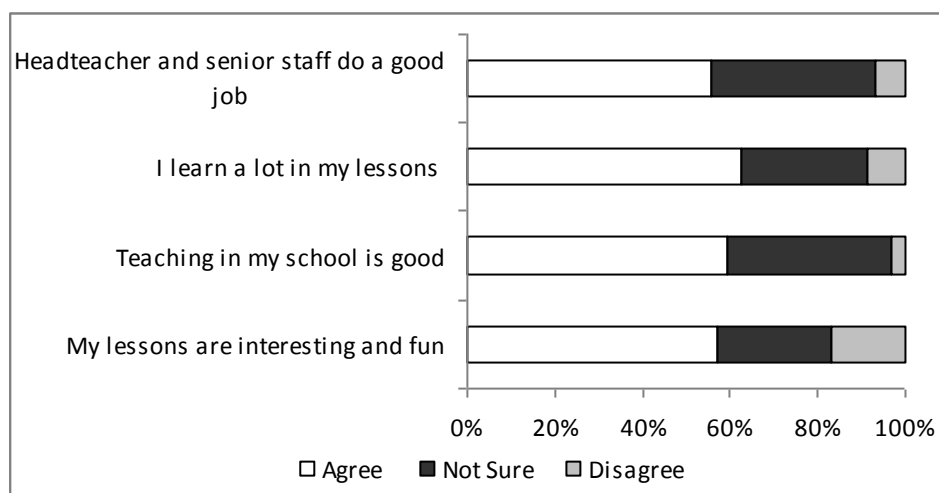


Chart 4.09: Secondary pupils do you agree with the following statements...?



Pupils from PRUs and SILCs were also asked about their learning. 63% of respondents agreed that they learn a lot in lessons. This was followed by 59% agreeing that teaching in their school was good. 17% stated that lessons were not fun and interesting, and 37% were unsure of whether the headteacher and senior staff do a good job. A breakdown of the results can be seen in Chart 4.10.

Chart 4.10: PRUs and SILCs pupils: Do you agree with the following statements...?



The table below shows how easy respondents said it was to get help from their teacher. Primary pupils found it easier to get help than secondary pupils, and, out of secondary pupils, year 7 were most likely to find it easiest to get help. The number of year 11 who find it easy to get help decreased from 79% in 2010/11 to 71% in 2011/12. 86% of participants from the PRUs and SILCs survey found it easy to get help.

Table 4.01: How easy is it to get help from your teacher? Percentage responding easy or very easy

	Primary	Year 7	Year 9	Year 11	Secondary	PRU/SILCs
2008/09	85%	73%	73%	75%	73%	N/A
2009/10	87%	77%	69%		73%	N/A
2010/11	81%	75%	70%	79%	73%	N/A
2011/12	85%	75%	70%	71%	73%	86%

**please note that data was not collected for PRUs and SILC until 2011/12.*

Table 4.02 shows how respondents described themselves in relation to their learning. The majority of pupils described themselves as hard working, well organised, well behaved and achieving good marks. A fifth of primary and a quarter of secondary pupils reported that they always or often messed about in class. However, 44% of primary pupils, 66% of secondary pupils and 38% of participants from PRUs and SILCs said they were easily bored. The number of primary pupils reporting they are well behaved has increased from 80% in 2010/11 to 84% in 2011/12.

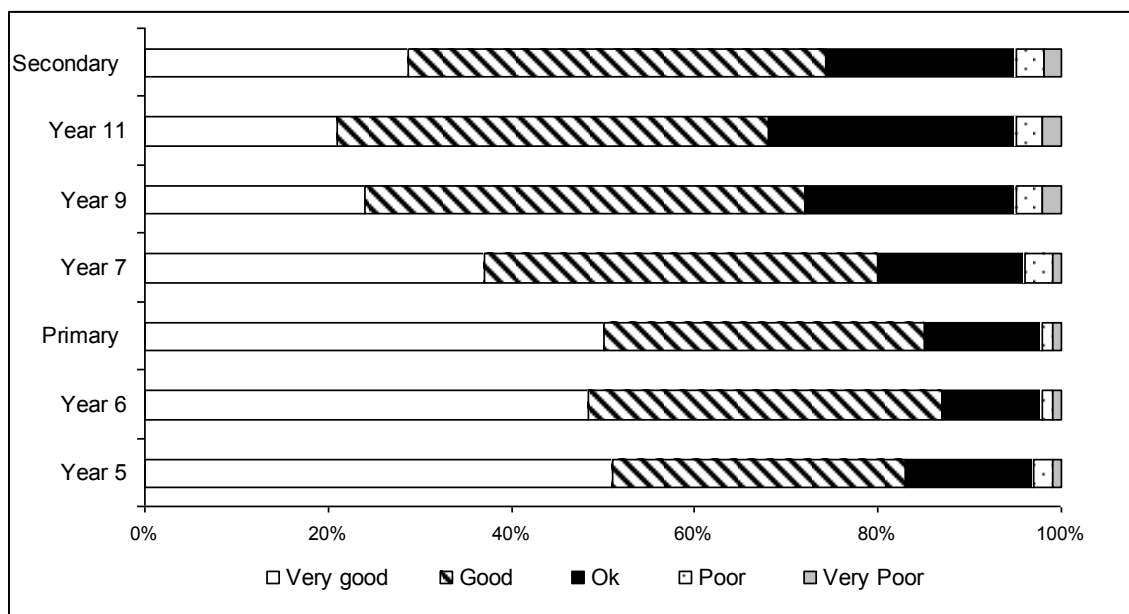
Table 4.02: How would you describe yourself as a learner? Percentage responding 'always' or 'often'

	Primary	Secondary	PRUs/ SILCs
Hard working	87%	81%	55%
Mess about in class a lot	20%	27%	26%
Well organised	79%	72%	26%
Well behaved	84%	80%	38%
Achieve good marks	83%	81%	29%
Easily bored	44%	66%	38%

**Respondents from PRUs/SILCs were asked to tick next to each sentence that described them as a learner.*

Chart 4.11 shows how well respondents thought they were doing at school. 85% of primary and 75% of secondary pupils answered good or very good to this question. The results are in line with those reported in the last two years. 55% of respondents from PRUs and SILCs thought they were doing well at school, 38% said ok and 7% said they were doing poorly at school.

Chart 4.11: Primary and Secondary: How well do you think you are doing at school?



The table below shows what pupils thought would help them to do better in school. Respondents were allowed to select more than one option. In the main, the most popular options were 'more fun or interesting lessons' and 'more help from teachers'.

Table 4.03: What would help you to do better?

	Primary	Secondary	PRUs/SILCs
More help from teachers	31%	40%	24%
More fun or interesting lessons	58%	74%	45%
A quieter or better behaved class or group	29%	33%	28%
Smaller classes or groups	20%	33%	12%
Fewer bullies	20%	22%	5%
More help from family and friends (with homework and other things)	16%	11%	12%
Somewhere quiet at home to do homework	18%	10%	10%
Other things	28%	22%	36%

Section 5: Make a positive contribution

5.1 Awareness of rights

All pupils were asked if they knew about the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 12% of primary and 7% of secondary pupils reported they knew a lot and 17% of respondents from PRUs and SILCs reported they knew about this. All primary and secondary pupils were asked what they know about the rights of children and young people in England, 12% of young people reported they don't have rights, 43% reported they have rights but don't know anything about them. 32% reported they could write a few of their rights down this was slightly higher for secondary pupils than primary respondents. Only 13% of pupils reported that they have rights, and know a great deal about them, this was higher for primary than secondary pupils. Please note it is not possible to compare this data, 2011/12 was the first year it has been collected.

5.2 Opportunities at school

Primary and secondary pupils were asked for their views on the opportunities for undertaking different activities in their school. Table 5.0 shows the proportion of respondents that said opportunities were good or very good for each activity.

Table 5.0: Primary and Secondary: Percentage of respondents saying opportunities in their school are good or very good for the following activities

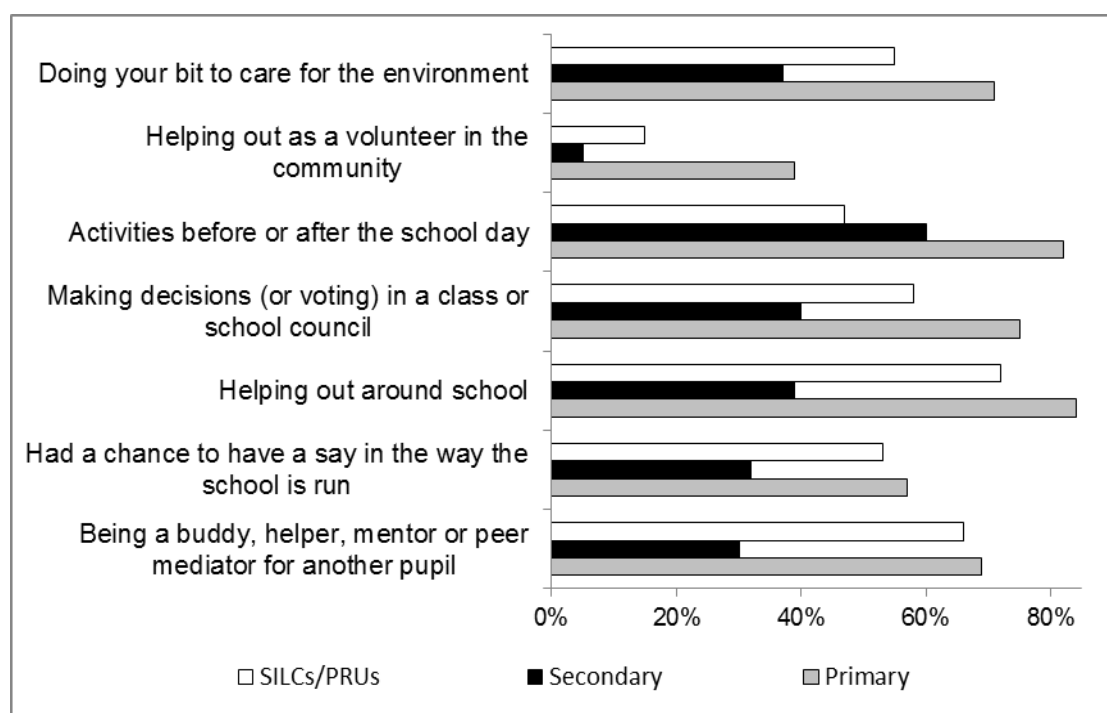
	Primary	Secondary	All
Helping out in the community	67%	39%	56%
Doing your bit to care for the environment	75%	41%	62%
Being a buddy, helper, mentor or peer mediator for another pupil	77%	43%	63%
Making changes in the way the school is run	68%	38%	56%
Helping out around school	78%	39%	62%
Making decisions (or voting) in a class or school council	78%	40%	63%

Pupils' views of opportunities in their school for undertaking activities have changed very little compared to previous years. For all activities, the proportion of pupils saying opportunities in their school were good or better was higher for primary than secondary pupils. Overall, the activity with the lowest proportion of respondents saying opportunities were good in their school, was 'helping out in the community' and 'making changes in the way the school is run'.

This is reflected in the proportion of pupils undertaking this activity in the previous 12 months at school. (Helping out as a volunteer in the community, 39% of primary and 19% of secondary). 40% of secondary and 78% of primary felt that there were good opportunities for them to make decisions affecting their school (or voting) in a class or school council.

The following chart indicates the proportion that had undertaken each activity at school in the last 12 months. Please note it is not possible to compare pupil's views of opportunities in their school/local area to make a positive contribution in the past 12 months as this question was revised for the 2011/12 survey.

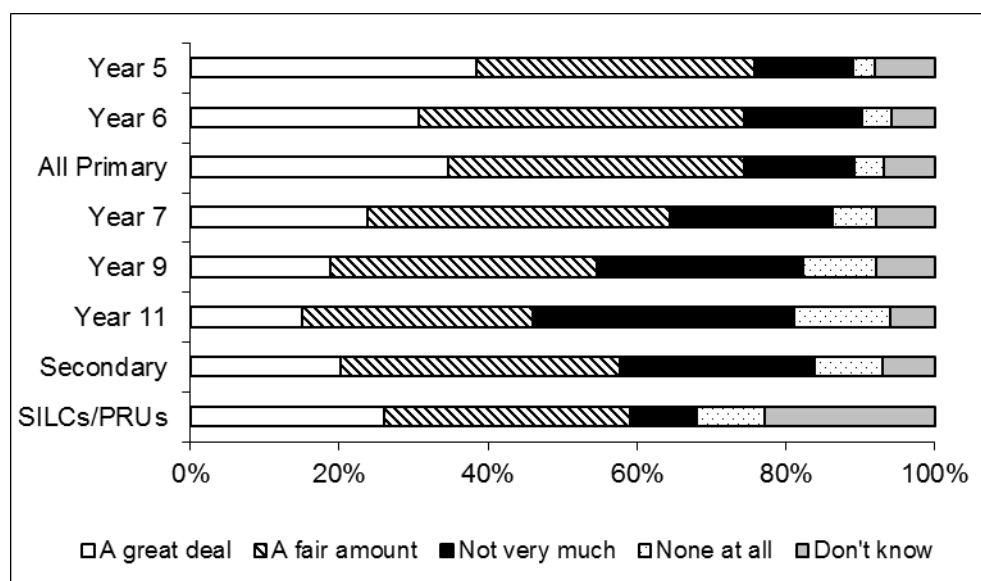
Chart 5.0: Proportion taking part in each activity at school, in the previous 12 months



In the main, participants from primary, PRUs and SILCs were more likely to participate in each of the activities shown in Chart 5.0 at school in comparison to secondary pupils. All respondents were least likely to help out as a volunteer in the community, and the majority of primary and secondary pupils had taken part in activities before or after the school day.

Respondents were asked how much difference they thought they could make to the way that their school is run. Overall, 68% of all primary and secondary respondents felt that they could make 'a great deal', or 'a fair amount' of difference to the way things are run at school. This is consistent with 2010/11. Primary school respondents were more likely to respond that they could make 'a great deal' or 'fair amount' of difference (75%) again consistent with 2010/11. The percentage of secondary pupils reporting they could make a great deal or fair amount of difference has shown little change and is currently is 58% (2011/12). 60% of participants from the PRUs and SILCs survey reported that they could make a great deal or fair amount of difference to the way things are run at school.

Chart 5.01: How much difference do you think you can you make in the way your school is run?

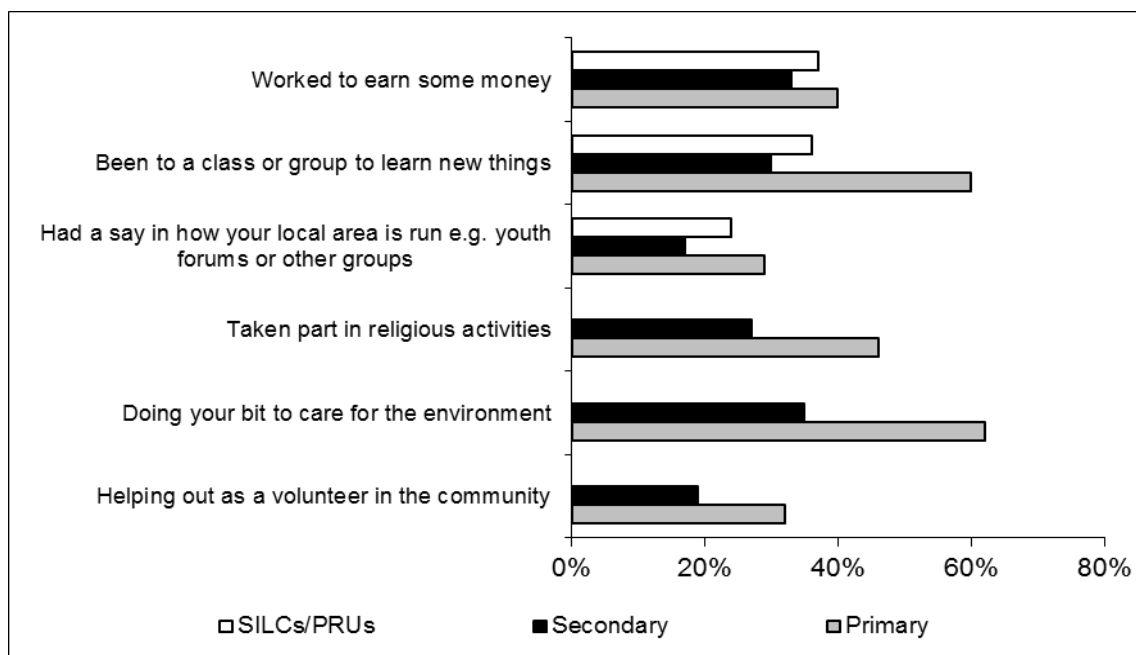


5.3 Opportunities in the area where you live

Pupils were asked about opportunities in the area where they live in the last 12 months, the responses to this question are not comparable to last year as the wording of the question has changed. The proportion taking part in each activity is shown in Chart 5.02. For each activity the proportion of respondents doing the activity reduced with age, with higher proportions of primary pupils participating than secondary pupils. Year 7, 9 and 11 were least likely to work to earn money. A higher proportion of young people reported caring for the environment in their local area.

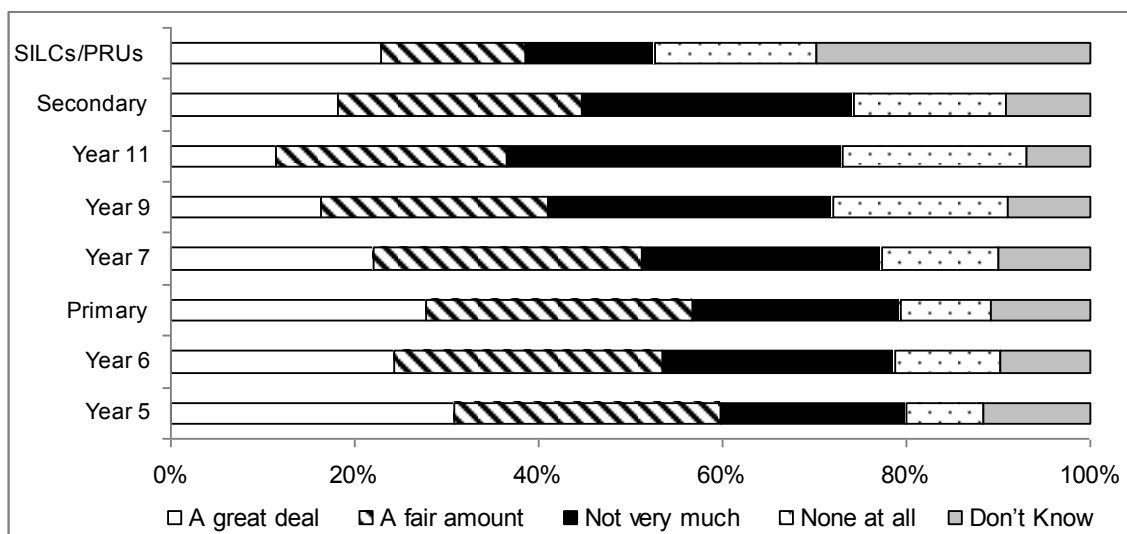
Pupils in PRUs and SILCs were also asked which activities they had undertaken in the last 12 months in the area where they live. The most popular options were caring for the environment (55%), and going to a class or group to learn new things (36%). The least popular activity was helping out as a volunteer in the community (15%).

Chart 5.02: Percentage taking part in each activity in the area they live, in the previous 12 months



The survey also asked young people how much difference they thought they could make in the way things are run where they live. Just over half of all primary and secondary respondents felt that they could make a ‘great deal’ or ‘fair amount’ of difference in the area they live. 10% responded that they ‘didn’t know’. These figures are broadly similar to those reported in 2010/11. 39% of respondents from PRUs and SILCs thought they could make a ‘great deal’ or ‘fair amount’ of difference. 47% reported they could not make any difference or did not know.

Chart 5.03: How much difference do you think you can you make to the way things are run in the area you live?



5.4 Participation in negative activities

In 2011/12 all year groups were asked if they had participated in a range of negative activities in the previous 12 months. Prior to the 2011/12 survey, only secondary pupils were asked these questions. Table 5.01 gives their responses. Year 11 data is not available for 2009/10, but is available for 2010/11, and has been included in the table. Since 2008/09 there has been a continued decrease in the percentage of secondary pupils saying they had participated in each activity.

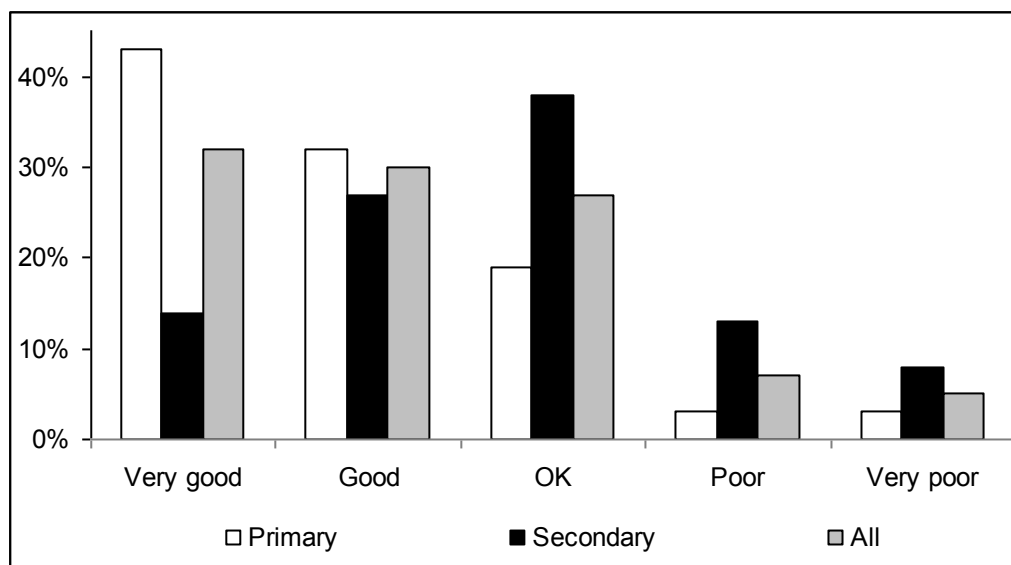
Table 5.01: Proportion of young people responding yes to “in the last 12 months have you...”

	2008/09 Secondary	2009/10 Secondary	2010/11 Secondary	2011/12		
				Primary	Secondary	SILCs/PRUs (n=57)
Been noisy or rude in a public place so that someone complained or got you into trouble	37%	31%	28%	18%	26%	33%
Had a neighbour complain because they were annoyed by your behaviour or noise, in or around your home?	27%	24%	22%	20%	21%	33%
Written things or sprayed paint on a building, fence, train or anywhere else where you shouldn't have?	20%	16%	13%	8%	13%	14%
Bullied or harassed someone else?	16%	15%	15%	11%	14%	18%
Threatened or been rude to someone because of their difference?	18%	13%	12%	8%	10%	14%

5.5 School support for making a positive contribution

Primary and secondary pupils were asked about how good their school was at supporting them to make a positive contribution. 43% of primary pupils thought their school was very good at supporting them to make a positive contribution to the school and the community, and a further 32% responded with 'good'. Only 14% of secondary pupils thought their school was very good and 27% believed it to be 'good'. 21% of secondary pupils felt their school was poor or very poor at supporting them to make a positive contribution, this has increased slightly when compared to 2010/11 (19%).

Chart 5.04: Primary and Secondary: How good is your school at supporting you to make a positive contribution?



Section 6: Achieve economic well-being

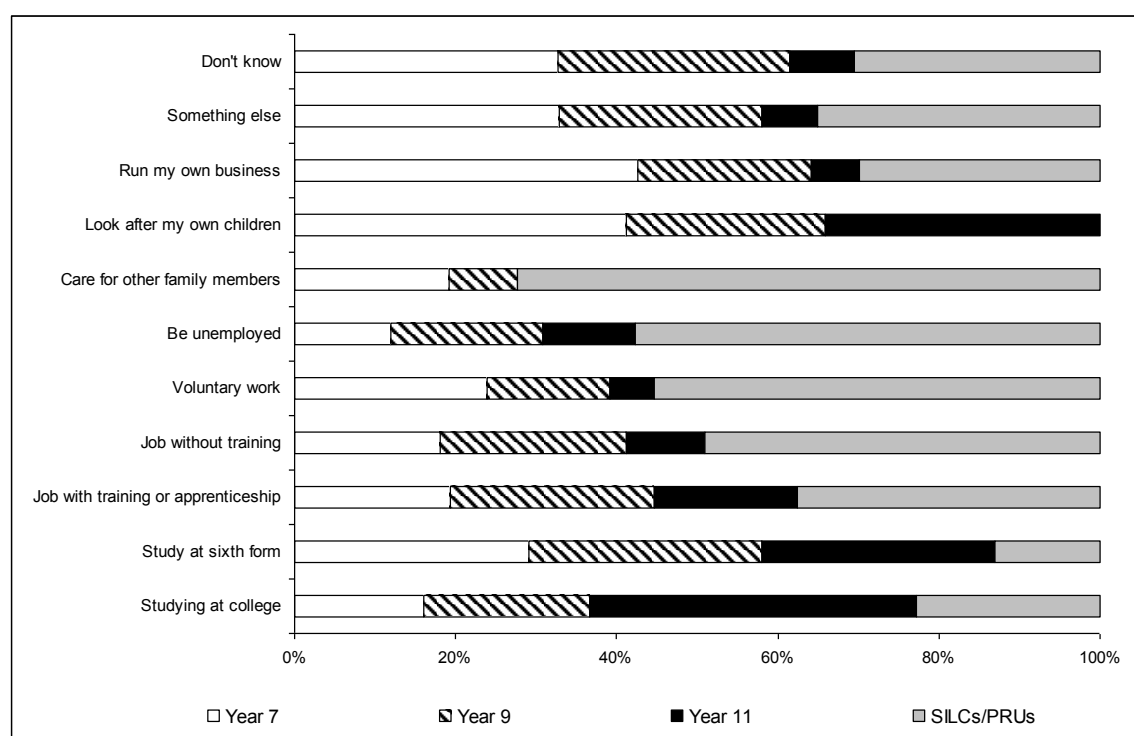
6.1 Plans for the future

Secondary pupils and young people from PRUs and SILCs were asked what they thought they were most likely to be doing when they finish school following year 11. 43% of year 9s thought that they would study at sixth form, which has increased from 36% reported in 2010/11. However a much lower proportion anticipated studying at college (21%). The percentage of year 7s that thought they would study at sixth form has continued an upward trend with 43% choosing this option, compared with 37% in 2010/11 and 30% in 2009/10.

Year 7 and 9 pupils were more likely to think they would be running their own businesses, than year 11 pupils, and less likely to think they would be studying at a college.

Respondents from PRUs and SILCs were most likely to think they would be studying at a college (23%) or studying at a sixth form (19%). Four percent thought they would be caring for a family member and 11% did not know what they would be doing.

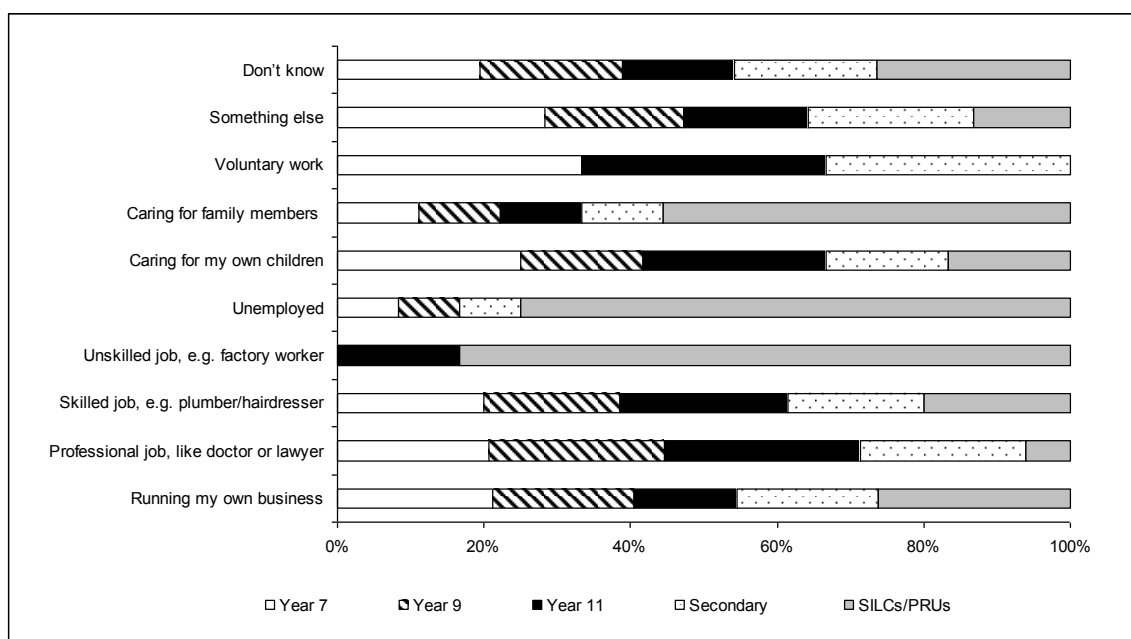
Chart 6.0: What do you think you are most likely to do when you finish year 11?



Secondary age respondents were asked whether they thought they would go to university. The proportion of respondents that expected they would go to university increased from 51% in 2010/11 to 56% in 2011/12 but still remained below 59% reported in 2009/10. Overall, there is an increase across all year groups considering university as an option. 23% of young people from PRUs and SILCs expected that they would go to university.

Secondary age respondents and pupils from PRUs and SILCs were also asked what sort of things they thought they would be doing when they were adults. For secondary pupils the most popular choice overall was to have a professional job (34%). This has remained consistent for the past two years. One fifth of young people also thought they would be running their own business and 15% thought they would have a skilled job. 14% of respondents did not know what they would be doing as an adult. The figures reported remain consistent to 2010/11. The most popular choice for respondents from PRUs and SILCs was 'running my own business', this accounted for 26% of respondents. 19% reported that they did not know and 14% chose a skilled job.

Chart 6.01: What do you think you will be doing when you are an adult?



*Please note armed forces was an option only included in the PRUs and SILCs survey. 4% of respondents chose this option.

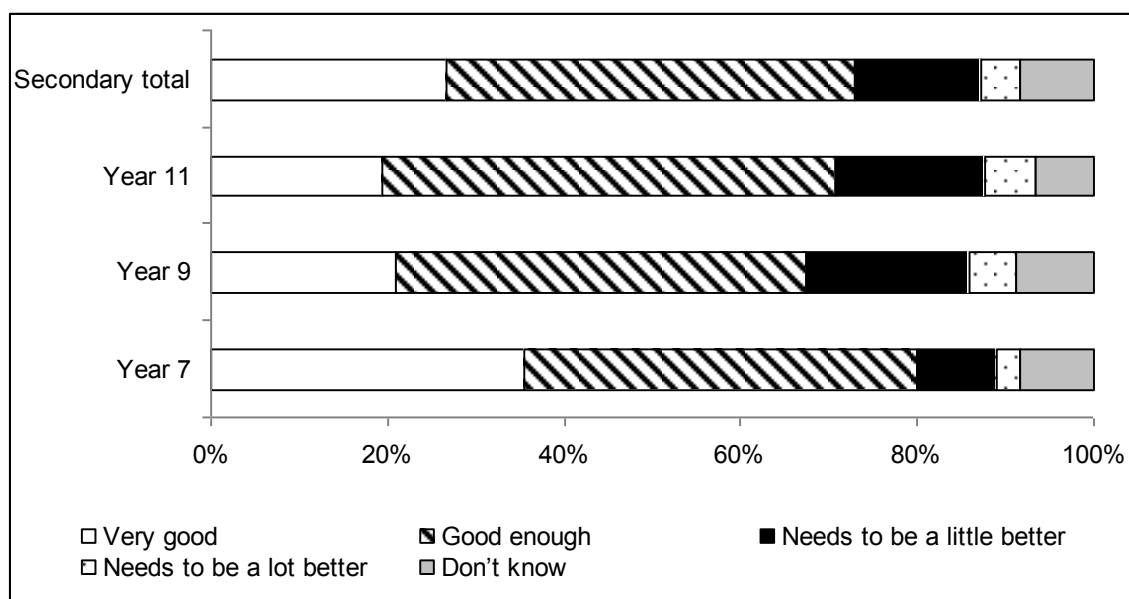
Secondary, PRU and SILC pupils were asked where they find information, advice, and guidance to help plan their futures. The responses are shown in Table 6.0. Respondents were able to select more than one option. In the main, respondents were most likely to talk to parents and teachers, and 19% of year 11 respondents stated they would visit the Leeds Pathways website. The percentage of year 11 pupils accessing information through parents, older brothers or sisters, friends or peers, and teachers has increased when compared to 2010/11. Only four percent of year 9 respondents reported accessing information through Connexions compared to 11% in 2010/11. Overall, the percentage of secondary pupils accessing information from other sources to those listed has decreased.

Table 6.0: Where do you find information, advice and guidance to help plan your future?

	Year 7	Year 9	Year 11	All	SILCs/PRUs
Parents	83%	76%	72%	79%	47%
Older brothers or sisters	27%	29%	25%	28%	15%
Friends or peers	24%	32%	40%	30%	14%
Teachers	34%	46%	41%	40%	30%
Jobs and careers website	10%	21%	27%	17%	15%
Connexions	3%	4%	17%	5%	18%
Leeds Pathways website	4%	9%	19%	8%	8%
Other	18%	19%	13%	18%	22%
Colleges or other places that provide training	8%	10%	35%	11%	8%

Secondary pupils were also asked to rate the quality of the information and advice given to them to help plan their future. Chart 6.02 shows their responses. 80% of those in year 7 felt the guidance was very good or good enough. This falls to 68% for year 9 and 70% for year 11. Overall, 73% thought the advice was good or very good.

Chart 6.02: How do you rate the information and advice you get to help you plan your future?



6.2 Skills and confidence for the future

Table 6.01 shows responses for a range of skills relating mainly to confidence. The proportion that believed themselves to be good or very good was higher for primary than secondary pupils. High proportions of young people thought they were good or very good at listening to others, taking on responsibility, and planning how to achieve their goals. Young people felt least confident about finding out about solving problems. The figures are broadly in line with 2010/11.

Table 6.01: Primary and Secondary: Percentage responding good or very good when asked 'How good are you at...'

	Primary	Secondary	All
Planning how to achieve your goals	79%	69%	75%
Making decisions	77%	70%	74%
Solving problems	75%	67%	72%
Taking on responsibilities	79%	72%	76%
Listening to others	82%	72%	78%

6.3 Your local area

The survey asked both primary and secondary pupils what they thought of their local area as a place to live for young people. There is a notable difference between the proportion of primary pupils (79%) and secondary pupils (66%) saying that their local area is good or very good. The secondary figure remains consistent with 2010/11. 51% of young people from PRUs and SILCs thought their local area was a good place to live.

Young people were also asked what they thought of Leeds as a place to live for young people. 66% of secondary and 74% of primary respondents thought Leeds was a good or very good place for young people to live. On the other hand, eight percent of year 11 respondents thought that Leeds was a poor or very poor place to live. Only half the proportion of year 5 respondents thought the same. 49% of young people from PRUs and SILCs thought Leeds was a good place to live for young people.

Chart 6.03: How good is your local area for young people to live?

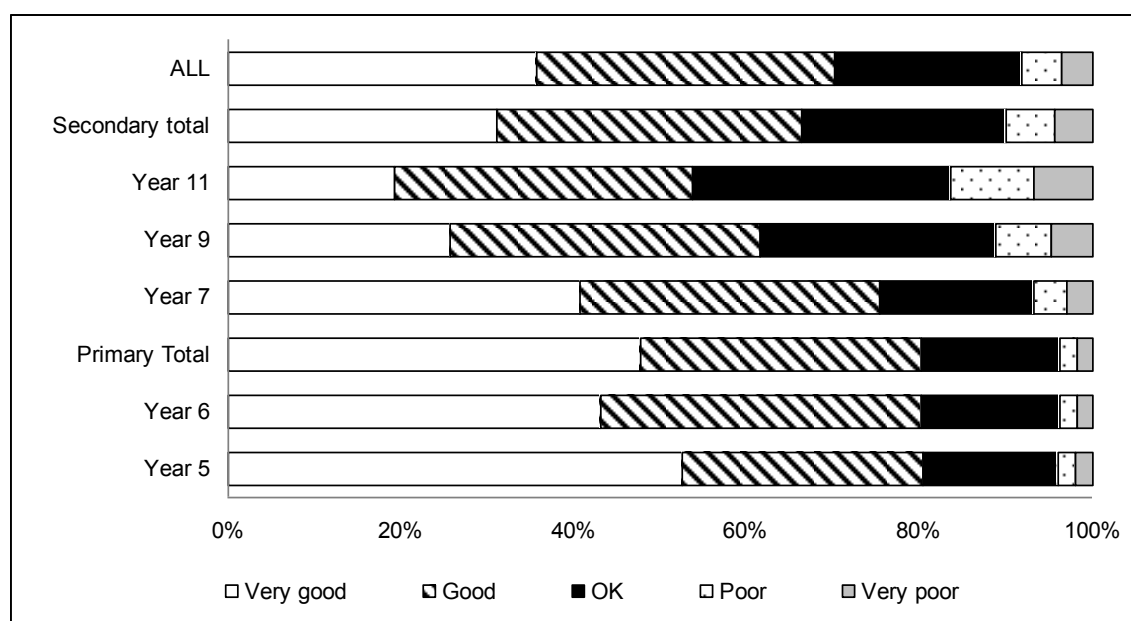
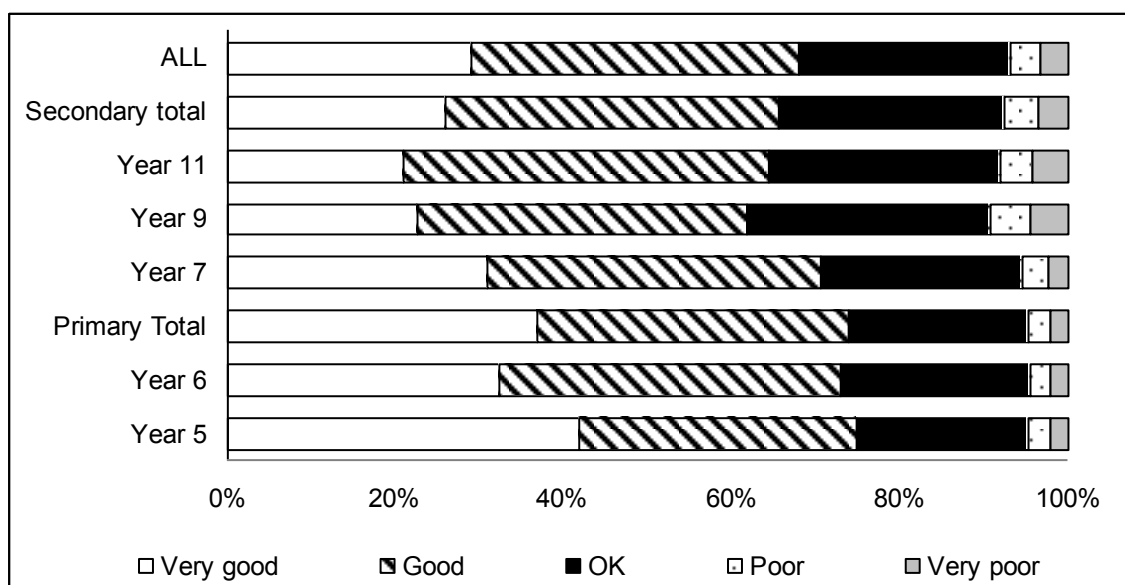


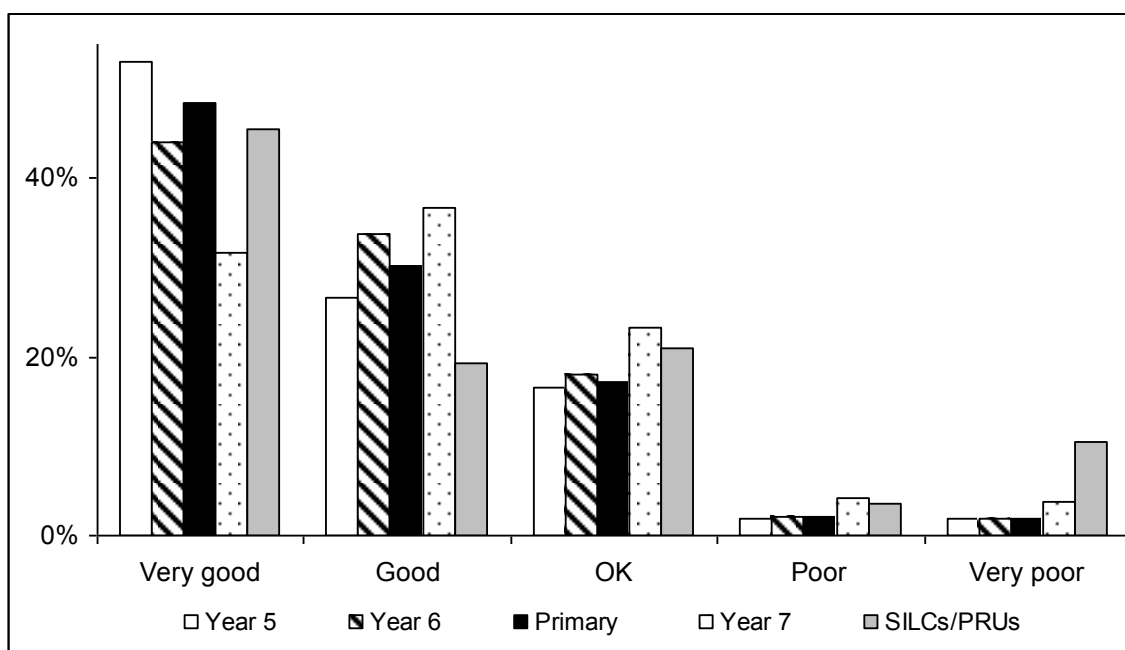
Chart 6.04: How good is Leeds as a city for young people to live?



6.4 School support for achieving economic well-being

Pupils were asked to rate how good their school is at helping them to prepare for the future. 82% of primary respondents rated their school as good or very good at helping them prepare for the future, this is consistent with the previous year. 65% of pupils from PRUs and SILCs thought their school was good or very good at preparing them for the future.

Chart 6.05: How good is your school at preparing you for the future?



*Please note it is not possible to compare 2011/12 data across all year groups as data was only collected for year 5, 6, and 7.

Section 7: Conclusions

For the most part the pattern of results in the 2011/12 Leeds Every Child Matters survey were in line with the responses in 2010/11 survey. In the main, primary pupils tend to be more positive than secondary respondents. However, higher proportions of secondary pupils reported that they would know where to access help and advice on a range of issues.

As with last year, the survey has highlighted significant issues for young people relating to healthy eating and levels of physical activity. Not enough young people are eating regular meals, with too many respondents missing breakfast in particular. Only a small proportion are eating the recommended five or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day. Levels have fallen since 2008/09 for all year groups except year 5 which has seen a slight increase on last year. Too many are eating a high number of snacks. Physical activity levels are also decreasing in comparison to 2008/09, and fewer secondary pupils are making use of sports clubs and classes. Eating habits, combined with high levels of sedentary behaviour and decreasing levels of physical activity, have consequences for levels of obesity and general health and well-being of children and young people. Although, the number of young people reporting exercising 3-6 times a week is steadily increasing and the proportion of young people swimming has also increased from 2010/11.

The results of this year's survey also confirm the high levels of young people taking part in risky activities such as illegal substance misuse, alcohol use, and unprotected sex. This is particularly significant given the proportions of young people that reported not knowing where to get advice relating to alcohol, sex, drugs, and emotional health. This year, in particular primary and secondary pupils were more likely than in 2008/09 to say that they had never smoked or had sexual intercourse or drunk alcohol or used drugs. The percentage of secondary pupils reporting they have never drunk alcohol has increased to 31% this year from 15% in 2008/09. The percentage of year 11s reporting they have used illegal substances has also decreased slightly from last year. The proportion of year 9s reporting using drugs has gradually fallen over the last four years, however, in 2011/12 the percentage has increased. The percentage of year 11s not using contraception has decreased from 22% last year to 14%.

The majority of young people felt safe at home although the small minority that do not feel safe (2%) are of particular concern. Whilst most children feel safe in schools, some report not feeling safe, particularly outside of lessons. 38% of all primary and secondary respondents had experienced bullying in or around school in the last year, with 6% saying they were bullied most days or everyday. Across all year groups a greater proportion of primary girls reported being bullied. The level of bullying being reported for all primary and secondary pupils has remained consistent over the last three years. The percentage of all primary and secondary pupils reporting not being away from school without telling anyone has fallen from 74% in 2010/11 to 64%. Across all year groups, more boys than girls reported being away from school without telling anyone. In comparison, over half of pupils from PRUs and SILCs reported being away from school without telling anyone.

Pupils reported being involved in a range of activities outside of school. In the last four weeks, the percentage of respondents reporting they had been swimming and or visited a library increased slightly from last year. Although, the percentage of secondary pupils visiting a sports club or class has marginally decreased.

The majority of all primary and secondary respondents enjoy their life and most said they were happy most of the time. Although, stress emerged as a significant issue, particularly for older children, as did feelings of anger and being bad-tempered. Whilst most pupils reported they coped OK or well with loneliness, the proportion of pupils feeling this increased slightly from 2008/09. Over a quarter of respondents from PRUs and SILCs reported being bad tempered every day or most days. However, 71% felt happy every day or most days.

Primary pupils are significantly more positive about school than secondary pupils. There appears to be an issue with secondary pupils' enjoyment of school. Many of them are regularly bored and don't find lessons interesting or fun, and less than half feel that school help them learn in the way that is best for them. The majority of children and young people reported that more fun or interesting lessons and more help from teachers would help them to do better at school. In the main, young people from PRUs and SILCs were positive about their school and learning experiences.

The proportion of pupils saying opportunities in their school were good or better was higher for primary than secondary pupils. Primary pupils were more likely to say that they had good opportunities for making decisions (or voting) in a class or school council and helping out around school. Overall, the activity with the lowest proportion of respondents saying opportunities were good in their school was helping out in the community and making changes in the way the school is run.

The majority of young people have positive aspirations for the future. 63% expected to be in further education after leaving school. This is a decrease when compared to 2008/09 but an increase on 57% reported in 2010/11. Although just over half expected to go to university, this number has increased slightly from 2010/11 but remains lower than 59% reported in 2009/10. High proportions of respondents expected to be in professional or skilled jobs or running their own business when they are adults. 30% of young people from PRUs and SILCs thought they would go onto further education after leaving school and 23% expected to go to university.

Overall, there is a mixture of differences between male and female responses and areas where findings are broadly similar for both genders. The greatest differences can be observed in the areas listed below. Across all secondary age groups, more girls than boys said that they rarely or never ate breakfast, and across all secondary year groups, up to three times the amount of girls than boys reported being unhappy' or 'very unhappy' with their appearance.

The findings illustrate a mix of responses in relation to negative behaviours; Secondary boys are more likely than girls to drink alcohol on a regular basis. Boys in primary school were slightly more likely to report having smoked a cigarette, whilst in secondary school more girls reported smoking than boys.

There appears to be an issue with the proportion of boys experiencing violence as twice the amount of boys compared to girls from primary and secondary year groups reported being a victim of violence.

Appendix – Demographic information about respondents

The following tables show the breakdown of respondents by gender, ethnicity, free school meal eligibility, and special educational need status.

Gender

	Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide	
	Year 5 & 6		Year 5 & 6		Year 7		Year 7		Year 9 & 11		Year 9 & 11		Total		Total	
Gender	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Male	2544	50.4	7708	51.0	699	50.1	3851	51.8	991	50.5	8168	51.7	4234	50.4	19727	51.4
Female	2499	49.6	7402	49.0	697	49.9	3581	48.2	970	49.5	7642	48.3	4166	49.6	18625	48.6
Total	5043	100.0	15110	100	1396	100	7432	100	1961	100	15810	100	8400	100	38352	100

Ethnicity

	Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide	
	Year 5 & 6		Year 5 & 6		Year 7		Year 7		Year 9 & 11		Year 9 & 11		Total		Total	
Ethnicity	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bangladeshi	66	1.3	242	1.6	12	0.9	82	1.1	21	1.1	138	0.9	99	1.2	462	1.2
Indian	107	2.1	296	2.0	32	2.3	150	2.0	46	2.3	307	1.9	185	2.2	753	2.0
Kashmiri Other	11	0.2	27	0.2	3	0.2	9	0.1	1	0.1	11	0.1	15	0.2	47	0.1
Kashmiri Pakistani	87	1.7	252	1.7	39	2.8	151	2.0	46	2.3	282	1.8	172	2.0	685	1.8
Other Pakistani	304	6.0	820	5.4	90	6.4	328	4.4	84	4.3	588	3.7	478	5.7	1736	4.5
Other Asian	73	1.4	202	1.3	25	1.8	100	1.3	40	2.0	223	1.4	138	1.6	525	1.4
Black African	150	3.0	464	3.1	68	4.9	210	2.8	94	4.8	459	2.9	312	3.7	1133	3.0
Black Caribbean	51	1.0	146	1.0	17	1.2	85	1.1	45	2.3	202	1.3	113	1.3	433	1.1
Any other Black	38	0.8	128	0.8	9	0.6	67	0.9	15	0.8	111	0.7	62	0.7	306	0.8

	Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide	
background																
Chinese	21	0.4	77	0.5	4	0.3	28	0.4	10	0.5	70	0.4	35	0.4	175	0.5
Any other Mixed background	70	1.4	247	1.6	13	0.9	96	1.3	22	1.1	187	1.2	105	1.3	530	1.4
Mixed Asian and White	48	1.0	148	1.0	18	1.3	69	0.9	14	0.7	123	0.8	80	1.0	340	0.9
Mixed Black African and White	26	0.5	71	0.5	10	0.7	34	0.5	9	0.5	55	0.3	45	0.5	160	0.4
Mixed Black Caribbean and White	74	1.5	258	1.7	24	1.7	126	1.7	37	1.9	263	1.7	135	1.6	647	1.7
Info not obtained	26	0.5	41	0.3	76	5.4	14	0.2	12	0.6	18	0.1	114	1.4	73	0.2
Any other ethnic group	59	1.2	195	1.3	22	1.6	69	0.9	16	0.8	107	0.7	97	1.2	371	1.0

	Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide	
Refused	16	0.3	57	0.4	4	0.3	14	0.2	6	0.3	46	0.3	26	0.3	117	0.3
White British	3704	73.4	10933	72.4	883	63.3	5588	75.2	1387	70.7	12212	77.2	5974	71.1	28733	74.9
White Eastern European	43	0.9	193	1.3	20	1.4	72	1.0	27	1.4	153	1.0	90	1.1	418	1.1
White Irish	17	0.3	39	0.3		0.0	9	0.1	8	0.4	54	0.3	25	0.3	102	0.3
Traveller Irish Heritage	5	0.1	22	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.0	1	0.1	8	0.1	8	0.1	33	0.1
WOTW	15	0.3	114	0.8	9	0.6	56	0.8	8	0.4	80	0.5	32	0.4	250	0.7
Gypsy Roma	15	0.3	72	0.5	10	0.7	49	0.7	9	0.5	78	0.5	34	0.4	199	0.5
White Western European	17	0.3	66	0.4	6	0.4	23	0.3	3	0.2	35	0.2	26	0.3	124	0.3
Total	5043	100	15110	100	1396	100	7432	100	1961	100	15810	100	8400	100	38352	100

Free School Meal Eligibility

Free School Meal status	Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide	
	Year 5 & 6		Year 5 & 6		Year 7		Year 7		Year 9 & 11		Year 9 & 11		Total		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Not eligible	4072	80.7	11920	78.9	1056	75.6	5878	79.1	1551	79.1	12828	81.1	6679	79.5	30626	79.9
Eligible	971	19.3	3190	21.1	340	24.4	1554	20.9	410	20.9	2982	18.9	1721	20.5	7726	20.1
Total	5043	100	15110	100	1396	100	7432	100.0	1961	100	15810	100.0	8400	100	38352	100

Special Educational Needs Status

Special educational need status	Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide		Respondents		City Wide	
	Year 5 & 6		Year 5 & 6		Year 7		Year 7		Year 9 & 11		Year 9 & 11		Total		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No SEN	4077	80.8	11788	78.0	1116	79.9	5758	77.5	1548	78.9	12371	78.2	6741	80.3	29917	78.0
School Action	591	11.7	1952	12.9	220	15.8	1139	15.3	332	16.9	2131	13.5	1143	13.6	5222	13.6
School Action Plus	332	6.6	1127	7.5	51	3.7	392	5.3	63	3.2	909	5.7	446	5.3	2428	6.3
Statement	42	0.8	243	1.6	7	0.5	143	1.9	18	0.9	399	2.5	67	0.8	785	2.0
Y	1	0.0		0.0	2	0.1		0.0	0	0.0		0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0
Total	5043	100.0	15110	100	1396	100	7432	100	1961	100	15810	100	8400	100	38352	100