

# 2022/3 Children and Young People's Lives survey: Secondary School Summary Report

## School leadership briefing autumn term 2023

Tuesday 12 and Wed 13 September

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Thanks to

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**North  
Lincolnshire  
Council**

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## What is the Children and Young People's Lives survey?

- **This latest survey was completed between October 2022 and March 2023, This is the 7<sup>th</sup> survey of secondary school children completed in North Lincolnshire.** The previous surveys were carried out in the autumn terms of 2004, 2007, 2010, 2013, 2016 and 2019.
- Seeks to understand, behaviours, perceptions and attitudes around issues such as physical health, wellbeing, mental health and aspirations

*\*An additional 151 pupils answered the Y9 survey but were in Y10 or Y11.  
These pupils have been excluded from individual year group analyses but included in overall and Y9-11 figures.*

## 2022/23 – About the pupils

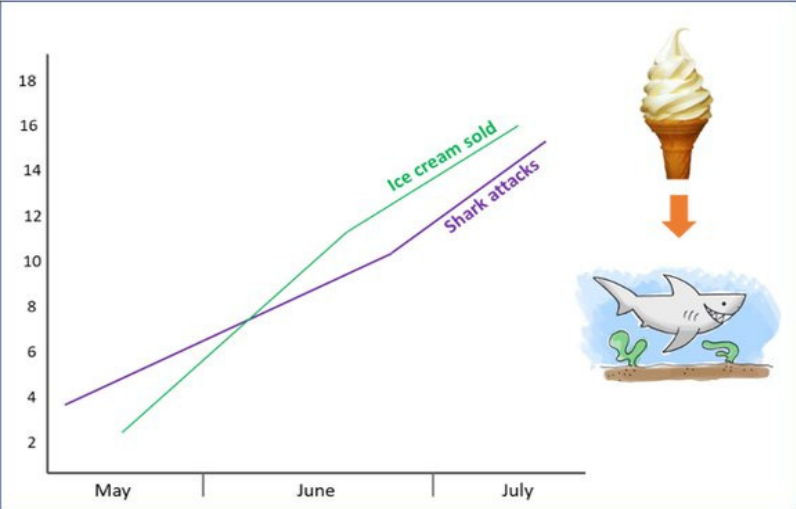
- 6544** responses from pupils aged 11-16
- 20%** not 'White British'
- 16%** have a long-term health condition
- 11%** said they had a learning disability
- 21%** in receipt of free school meals
- 14%** Spent time caring for someone sick or disabled at home

- All mainstream secondary schools and academies took part, as well as one smaller provider.
- Overall, 65% of all pupils of mainstream secondary schools in North Lincolnshire took part. This was the same participation rate as in 2019/20 even though more schools took part this time.
- 21% of pupils who took part in the survey said they claimed free school meals, (FSM)
- Most pupils said they lived with at least one birth parent and more than half said they lived with both parents (60%). Just over 2% said they did not live with a birth parent (130 pupils).
- Of those living with just one birth parent, 9 out of 10 lived with their Mum.
- Around 1% said they were living with foster carers or in children's homes.
- 80% of the sample identified as White British. More than 19% of the survey population in Years 7 and 8 identifying themselves as being from Black and Minority Ethnic groups. The largest BME group being young people of Bangladeshi or Polish heritage.
- For 8% of pupils, English was not their first language. Polish, Lithuanian, Romanian and Bengali were the most common alternative languages.

**Advantages and disadvantages of surveys**

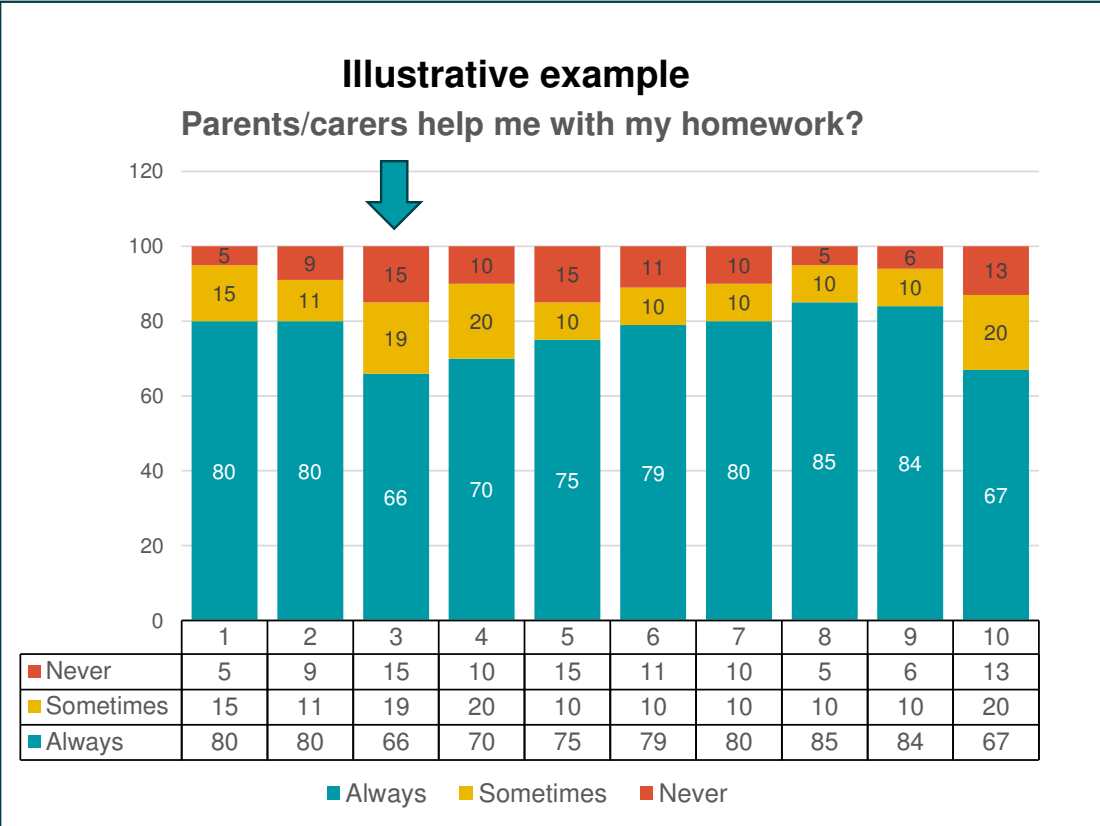
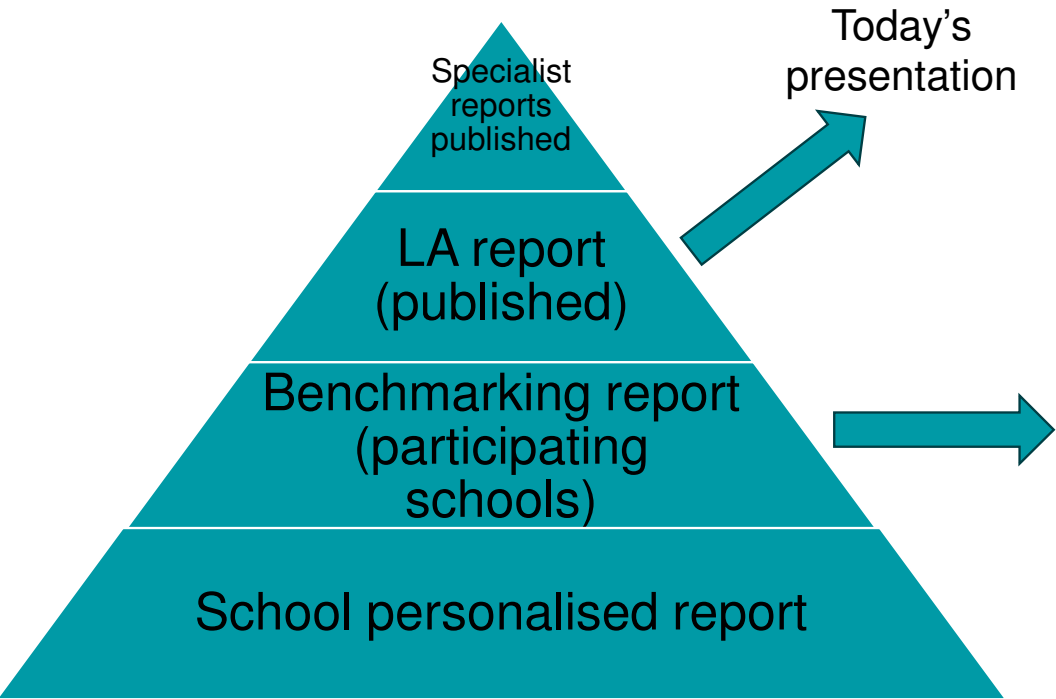
Advantages	Disadvantages / Limitations
Is a suitable method for generalisations.	Accuracy of response: e.g., bravado /social desirability bias /response fatigue
Standardised responses make comparisons and analysis easier.	Sample bias – which schools / year groups agree to complete the survey may skew the results
Surveys are anonymous, which helps elicit truthful responses.	The size and representativeness of the sample achieved in each year group by schools may skew the results.
Survey questions and format are well tested.	Questions can be interpreted differently by individuals.
Teachers are able to support during completion of the survey (e.g., understanding questions or technical issues).	The survey responses will only provide a representative view of the pupil population and cannot speak on behalf of all pupils or individual pupils
Surveys are undertaken online, all results are captured electronically, thus reducing possibility of admin errors.	The survey is good at identifying how pupils feel about particular issues but cannot always provide a rationale or explanation why pupils have responded in a particular way.

**correlation does not imply causation**



**Good for What? and How many?**

**Not so good for Why?**



## Reviewing the Survey?

**I would like people to think about how the data relates to inequalities?**

**Inequalities of what:** relating to the outcomes, such as health and wellbeing

**Inequalities between who:** Gender, age, geography, ethnicity, FSM

Many measures show positive outcomes, but this still means there are pupils who are not experiencing as positive outcomes:

Sample	Percent dissatisfied	Number dissatisfied
6544	1%	65
6544	5%	327
6544	10%	654
6544	15%	982

**Be aware: The survey will possibly raise more questions, than provide answers!**

## Structure

- Home, the Future and Aspirations
- Emotional Wellbeing
- Staying Safe
- Being Healthy
- Have school lessons about staying healthy been helpful?
- Participation in activities outside school
- Use of the internet
- Healthy relationships and Domestic Abuse
- Gambling

## Quick Quiz

- 1) When measuring emotional wellbeing, has wellbeing improved or declined? – comparing 2016, 2019 and 2022
  
- 2) What do girls worry about most of all?
  
- 3) What do boys worry about most of all?
  
- 4) What is the least worrying thing for boys and girls  
How many pupils in Y 11 have tried vaping?
  - A) 7%
  - B) 17%
  - C) 27%
  - D) 37%
  - E) 47%





# Aspirations for the future ( 1 of 2)

- Almost all students recognised the importance of getting good exam results, either to secure a good job or to pursue higher education, and equated hard work with success (84% (16% = 1,047).
- Finding somewhere quiet at home to do homework presented difficulties for some. 19% of those claiming FSM saying they never have a quiet place at home to do school work, compared with 8% of the rest.
- Pupils were asked what they thought they hoped to do when they left school (at 16), just over half of all age groups, 56%, thought they would be studying at college or University, highest in year 11 at 71%.
- When asked what they thought they hoped to be doing at 18 years of age just under a quarter of all age groups, 23%, thought they would be studying at University or college. This is similar it 2019 but a significant fall from 2016 when the figure was 46%.
- As in previous years, girls were more likely to aspire to higher education than boys. Both boys and girls in BME communities being more aspirational than their white British peers.
- The percentage who hope to be in employment at 18, at just under a third (30%). This rose significantly in 2019 to 32% compared to 17% in 2016. This was consistent across all age groups.

## What do you hope to be doing at 18?

	University /college	Apprenticeship	Employment
Year 7	20%	4%	33%
Year 8	21%	5%	30%
Year 9	23%	8%	29%
Year 10	25%	9%	27%
Year 11	29%	9%	31%

# Living in North Lincolnshire (2 of 2)

### Do you think North Lincs is a good place to live and grow up in, all years by school locality



This was a new question for 2022/3. Pupils were asked if they think North Lincolnshire is a good place to live and grow up in, and if they were likely to stay after they leave education.

- Younger pupils were more likely to consider North Lincs a good place to grow up (75% of years 7 and 8). This declined to 59% of years 9-11.
- Children in receipt of free school meals, caring for someone at home, with a background that is not White British, and identifying as LGB (years 10-11) were all less likely to say North Lincs was a good place to grow up.
- Around 18% of pupils said they wanted to stay in North Lincolnshire after education, however nearly half (49%) were not yet sure.

## Emotional Wellbeing (1 of 3)

- The majority of children and young people have a positive outlook on life. Most 11-12 year olds are happy and confident and feel they have a lot to be proud of, However scores are lower than in 2016 and 2019.
- Boys were more likely to say they had a lot to be proud of (72%), compared with 63% girls aged 11-12 years. Girls in this age group were also more likely to report feelings of sadness, 46% compared with 24% boys.

% pupils (Years 7-8) who say they often feel one of the following

	Happy with life	Often sad	I seem to worry a lot of the time	Angry/Bad tempered	A lot to be proud of
Boys	84%	24%	40%	40%	72%
Girls	72%	46%	65%	46%	63%
Disability that affects school work	59%	52%	68%	64%	52%
No disability	79%	34%	51%	42%	68%

Children who reported they had a health condition or disability that affected their school work were less likely to express positive wellbeing.

STATEMENTS	None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
I've been feeling optimistic about the future	1	2	3	4	5
I've been feeling useful	1	2	3	4	5
I've been feeling relaxed	1	2	3	4	5
I've been feeling interested in other people	1	2	3	4	5
I've had energy to spare	1	2	3	4	5
I've been dealing with problems well	1	2	3	4	5
I've been thinking clearly	1	2	3	4	5
I've been feeling good about myself	1	2	3	4	5
I've been feeling close to other people	1	2	3	4	5
I've been feeling confident	1	2	3	4	5
I've been able to make up my own mind about things	1	2	3	4	5
I've been feeling loved	1	2	3	4	5
I've been interested in new things	1	2	3	4	5
I've been feeling cheerful	1	2	3	4	5

How does the Warwick Edinburgh Emotional Wellbeing Scale, (WEMWBS) work

The Warwick Edinburgh Emotional Wellbeing Scale, (WEMWBS) is a scale of positively worded items that has been validated for use with 13-15 year olds. It asks respondents to describe their feelings over the previous two weeks and is designed to measure positive mental wellbeing in a population, as opposed to mental illness and disorder.

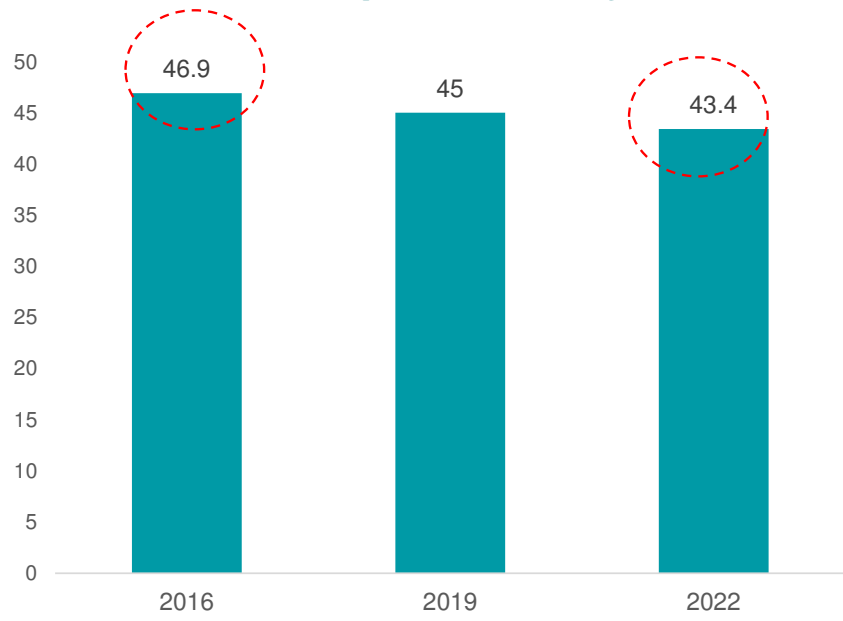
We can then compare scores with independent variables

Warwick–Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS)  
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## Emotional Wellbeing (2 of 3)

Change in mean wellbeing score years 9-11 over past 3 surveys

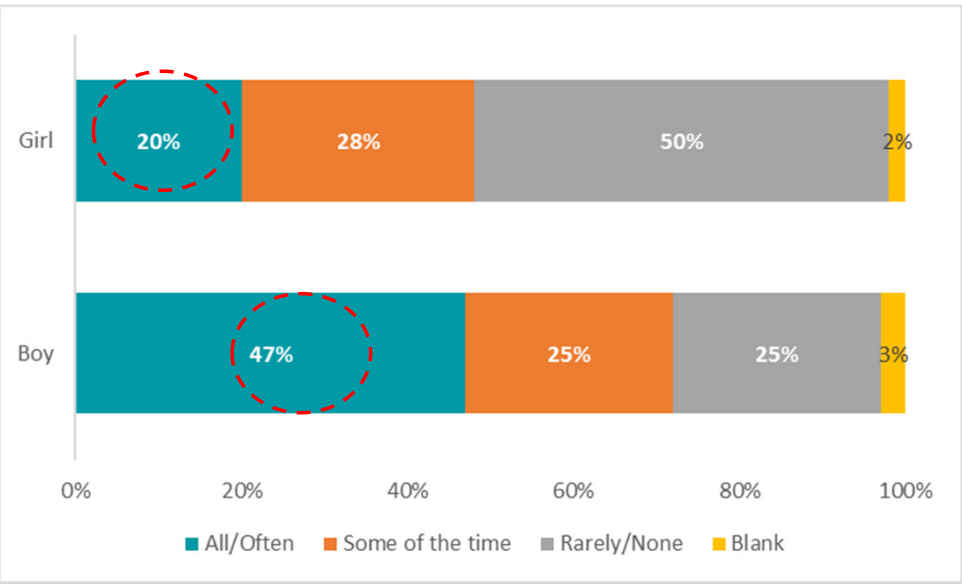


- Boys have higher average scores than girls.
- Those pupils claiming **FSM** had a lower mean score of 40.5, compared with non FSM 44.3
- The same applied to pupils with a **disability/long term condition** (41.1) with a higher proportion scoring below the mean than for all 13-15 year olds (43.8).
- Of all pupils, those with **caring responsibilities** reported the lowest wellbeing, with an average score of 39.9 amongst 13-15 year olds.
- **Lesbian, gay and bisexual pupils** also had some of the lowest overall wellbeing scores, lower than the averages for years 10/11 as a whole, with a mean score of 36.7 against the overall mean of 42.8 for all pupils in those year groups .

Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS) © NHS Health Scotland, University of Warwick and University of Edinburgh, 2006, all rights reserved

## Emotional Wellbeing (3 of 3)

% Year 9-11 pupils who say they feel good about themselves by gender



- On average, 35% of Year 9 and 10 pupils said they always or often felt good about themselves, with rates ranging between 43% and 23% in local schools although there was a much lower sample in the school with the lowest percentage
- Teenage boys consistently scored higher on this measure of self-esteem; a finding reflected in national surveys of wellbeing amongst teenagers. By Year 10, 49% girls and 23% boys said they rarely or never feel good about themselves, a rise from 2016 where it was 35% and 18% respectively. This gender difference was evident in all schools and across all broad ethnic groups.
- In our survey, teenage pupils who self-assessed as having a disability or long-term illness, were more likely than others to report low self-esteem\*, 46%, compared with 36% other pupils this age.
- Young people who perceived they had been bullied in the last 4 weeks were also more likely to report never or rarely feeling good about themselves at 59%.

\* Defined in this survey as reporting 'never or rarely feeling good about themselves'

# Young people’s worries (2 of 2)

- Girls were more likely than boys to say they worried a lot about most things, with the focus of their anxieties being largely on school work, body image, family members health and fitting in. This applied across all age groups.
- Nearly 2 in 10 teenage girls said they worried a lot about what people were saying about them on social media.
- Worries about bullying have fallen in all age groups since 2007 but since 2016 there have been rises in all age groups. Girls were more likely to say they worry a lot about bullying than boys.
- Children eligible for free school meals and those with a disability/ long term illness are most likely to worry about bullying, although this varied considerably by year group. Those who identified as LGB (only asked in Y10-11) we also more likely to worry about being bullied.

**Just over 1 in 10 children worried a lot about being able to afford food, rising to just under 2 in 10 for children receiving free school meals (10% = 650 pupils).**

Worried 'A Lot' by sex - years 7-11 (%) by size of difference between boys and girls

Boys		Girls
18%	How I Look / Body image	44%
8%	Comments made on social media	19%
10%	Fitting in at school	22%
9%	Missing Out (FOMO)	19%
20%	Tests / Exams	39%
12%	Fitting in with friends	23%
9%	Parental conflict / arguing	17%
9%	Being bullied	17%
7%	Relationship with partner	12%
12%	Homework	20%
20%	Achieving my potential at school	33%
19%	How to prepare for the future	31%
23%	Family member's health	32%
14%	How much sleep I get	19%
14%	How much family money there is	19%
9%	Time spent on social media	12%
10%	Being able to afford food	13%
7%	Things I've seen/ heard in the news	8%
8%	The effects of climate change	8%

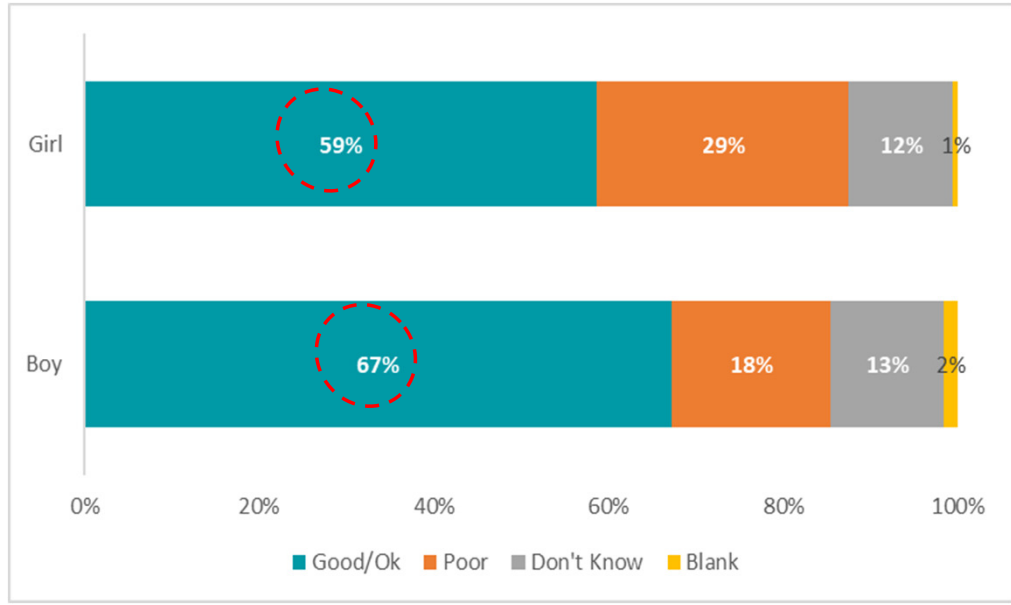
Increasing difference

Top 7 values for both girls and boys highlighted

## Seeking help for mental health issues (1 of 2)

- When asked what helped to relieve their worries, the most common response was talking to family and friends.
- Reassuringly over three quarters (77%) could share worries with a parent/carer at home, slightly lower in older pupils, 81% of 11-12 year olds compared to 74% of 13-15 year olds. Similar for both boys and girls.
- Just over two thirds (68%) said there was a trusted adult in school they could share their worries with, slightly lower in older pupils, 72% of 11-12 year olds compared to 64% of 13-15 year olds. Similar for both boys and girls.
- The majority of young people (84%) have a close friend they can share worries with. Slightly higher in girls (86%) compared to boys (82%).

### How do you think your school deals with mental health issues? Y7-11 %



**63% thought the way their school dealt with mental health issues was good or OK, younger pupils were more satisfied than the older pupils.**



## Feeling Safe (1 of 4)

### *In school*

- The vast majority of pupils said they felt safe in school. Although young people were not asked why they did not feel safe, of the small minority who said they did not, (11% of 11-12 year olds and 14% of 13-15 year olds) said they had been bullied in the last 4 weeks. There were slightly more boys than girls in this cohort. A similar result was reported in the last two surveys although there has been an increase in those saying they don't feel safe in the survey results since 2015/16.

### *Travelling about*

- Almost 8 out of 10 pupils said they felt safe out and about in their local area during the day, with girls slightly more likely to feel unsafe than boys.

### *Online safety*

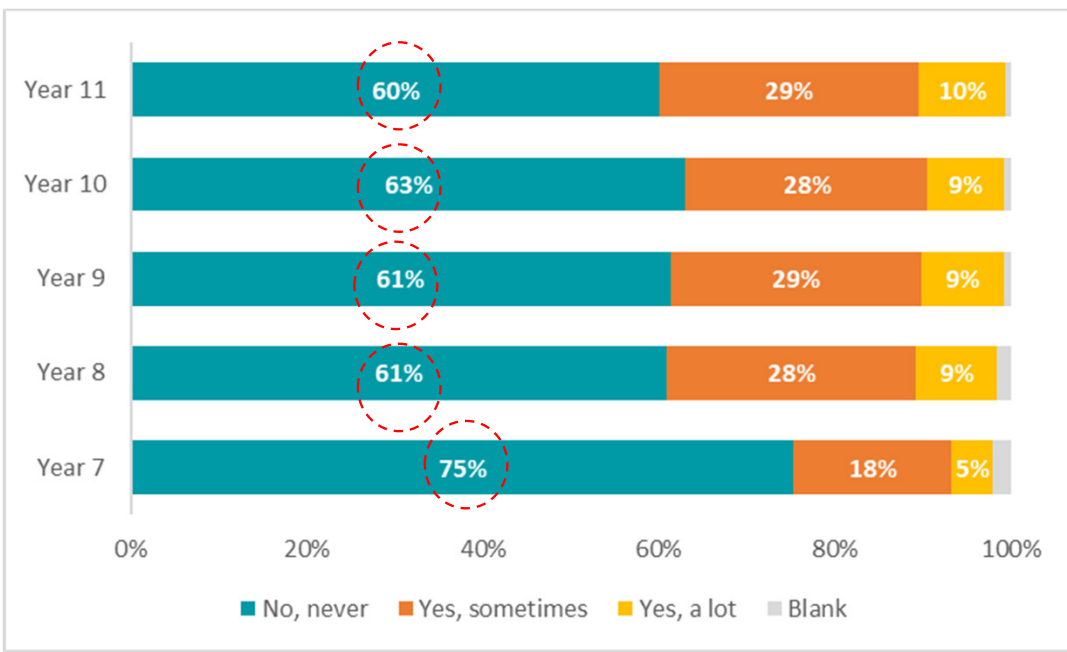
- Just over 90% 11-15 year olds say they feel safe online, the same as in 2016 and 2019. There were no differences between year groups in this respect. Girls were marginally more likely to say they felt unsafe than boys.
- 16% of all pupils said they had participated in a challenge which they thought might be risky to their health. This is an increase from previous surveys, although the question has changed to include other sources of challenges eg: tiktok. Older pupils were more likely to say they had participated, although there was no gender difference.
- Overall, more than 80% young people said they were confident about where to get help if they felt unsafe online.
- 19% said they would like more information on staying safe online.

## Feeling Safe (2 of 4) Sexting

- In our survey, 13-15 year olds were asked 'Would you say that 'sexting' (that is sending or receiving of a sexual message/image/nude) happens amongst your age group?'. **Just over half, 55%, said yes, whilst over a quarter did not know (29%). This has continued to fall since 2013.**
- Perception varied by age, rising to 68% of Year 11s, with perceptions being higher amongst girls than boys. This is consistent with the previous surveys.
- **When asked if they had received a sexual message or image on their phone/computer in the last 12 months, around a third said yes, 37% girls and 30% boys in Year 9-11. A slight increase since 2019/20.**
- **When asked what they did in response, just over half said they had taken further action, most commonly by blocking further contact from that person, (46%), changing their privacy settings, (7%) and/or deleting the messages from that person, (23%). Six per cent said they had reported this to an adult or to CEOP.**
- There were significant gender differences, with girls being much more likely than boys to say they had responded by blocking further messages and/or changing their privacy settings, and boys more likely to say they did nothing.
- The number of young people who said they had been asked to send a sexual image of themselves in the last year was lower, at 20%, with higher rates amongst girls, 29%, compared with 12% boys. Similar to 2019.
- Similarly, just over half said they had taken action to either block that person (52%), delete messages (20%) or change their privacy settings (10%). 7% said they had reported this to an adult or to CEOP.

# Feeling safe (3 of 4)      Bullying

### Ever bullied at this school by Year group



- Overall, just under a third, (30%), of pupils in Year 7 or 8 felt they had been bullied at some time in their current school, this rose as pupils got older from 23% in Year 7 to 39% of Year 11s. Overall, 8% of pupils felt they had been bullied a lot.
- Children with long term conditions, in receipt of free school meals, with a learning disability and caring for someone at home, were all more likely to say they had been bullied. Children not White British were slightly less likely to say they had been bullied at their current school.
- Young people identifying as LGB (years 10/11 only) were much more likely to say they had been bullied (64%) and much more likely to say they had been bullied a lot (23%)
- When asked if this had happened in the last 4 weeks, about half of this number, 16% of 11-12 year olds (Year 7 and 8s), said yes, as did 11% of 15 year olds, (Year 11s).
- In our survey, 6% of 11-12 year olds and 9% 13-15 year olds said they had been bullied online by someone in their school, with girls being twice as likely to say they had been a victim of this. Pupils were less positive about their school's response to cyberbullying.

## Feeling safe (4 of 4)

### *Peer Pressure*

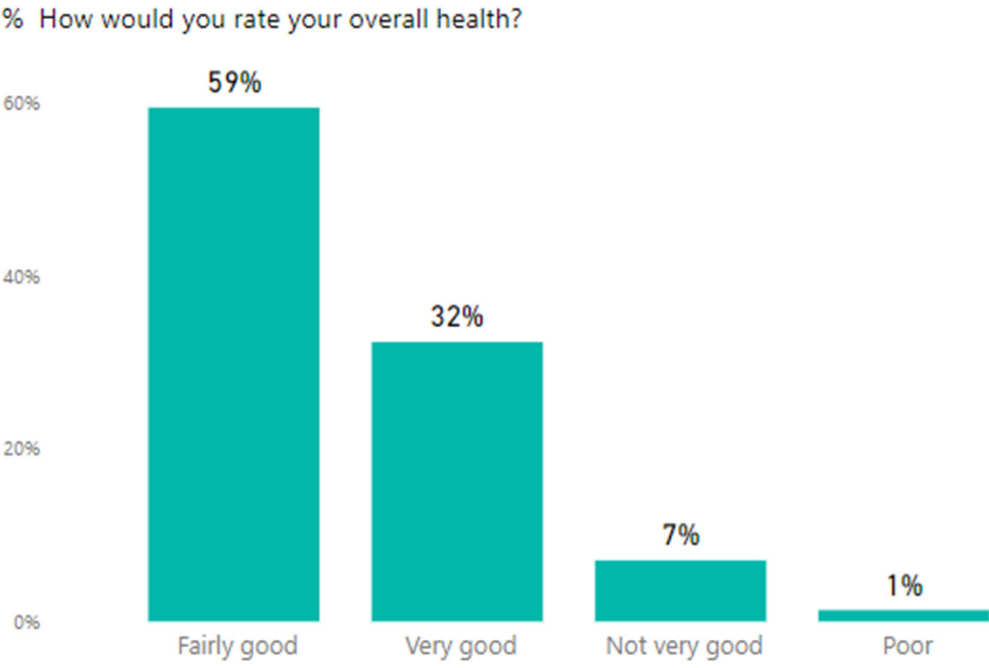
- Overall, around 4 in 10 pupils said they had felt pressured to do something they felt was wrong. Girls were slightly more likely to say they had felt pressured to do something they felt was wrong than boys.
- Younger pupils are more likely to say they do things to fit in or keep their friends happy than the older pupils, 52% of Year 7-9 pupils said they did this at least sometimes, compared to 47% of Y10-11 pupils.
- Of those who said they'd given in to peer pressure, over 2 thirds said they regretted it, with girls more likely to say they regretted it than boys.

### *Domestic Abuse (Reintroduced in 2022/23)*

- 17% of girls, and 12% of boys said they had seen or heard domestic abuse. This is marginally higher than in 2013 (when last asked)
- Nearly two thirds of pupils said they were at least moderately confident they could report domestic abuse. Boys were more confident than girls, with 21% of boys saying they were very confident, compared to 12% of girls.
- 60% said they were aware of numbers they could call to get advice if they needed help with this.
- Half said they were aware of adults in school they could approach for advice on domestic abuse

# Health and Wellbeing (1 of 2)

## Self-reported health status by % 2022/23



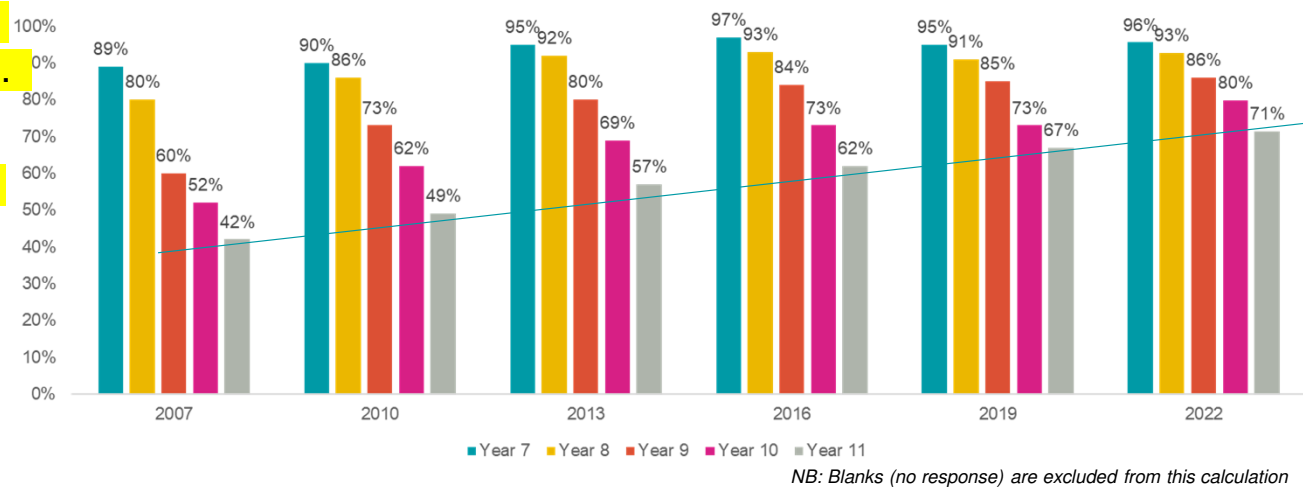
**8% = 523 pupils**

- The vast majority of young people, 92%, report being in good physical health. This declines with age, with 10% of 13-15 year olds reporting being in poorer health, compared with 7% of 11-12 year olds
- Children on free school meals, were more likely than others to report a disability or long-term health problem, at 22%.
- When asked, over a third (34%) of these young people said their condition affected their school work or attendance. Girls are more likely to say it affects attendance and boys school work.
- Pupils were also asked if they had a learning disability or impairment which affects the way they learn new things. Overall 11% of pupils said they had a learning disability; boys were more likely than girls to say they did (13% vs 10%). Pupils with a long-term health condition were more likely to also say they have a learning disability.

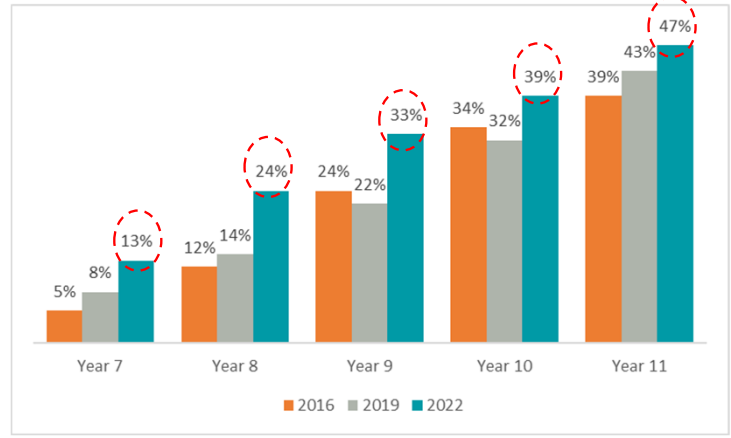
# Being Healthy (1 of 2)

- The majority of pupils reported being 'smoke free' - 86% said they had never tried smoking tobacco. Of those that had tried 4% were current smokers.
- Less than 1% of Year 7s, 2% of Year 9s, to 5% of Year 11s said they were 'regular smoking' (1 or more cigarettes a week)
- The proportion of young people who have tried e-cigarettes continues to rise and exceeds those who had tried tobacco.

% pupils who report never having tried smoking (tobacco)



% pupils who have tried e-cigarettes, 2016-2022 by year group



- Few of those who had tried vaping were regular users, 7% saying they use electronic cigarettes regularly (once a week or more). In year 7, 1% of young people are regularly vaping rising to 16% in year 11
- Nearly half said they lived with someone who smokes or vapes, just over a quarter of pupils (28%) said people (including visitors) smoke inside their homes.

## Being Healthy (2 of 2)

### *Cannabis*

- This question was asked for the first time to younger age groups, less than 1% of year 7 pupils said they had tried cannabis, and 4% had been offered it. In comparison, 18% of 15 year olds in North Lincolnshire said they tried cannabis, 7% in the last month.

### *Other drugs (Y10/11)*

- The majority said they had never tried other drugs (94%), boys were slightly more likely to say they had tried than girls

### *Nitrous Oxide (Added in 2022/23)*

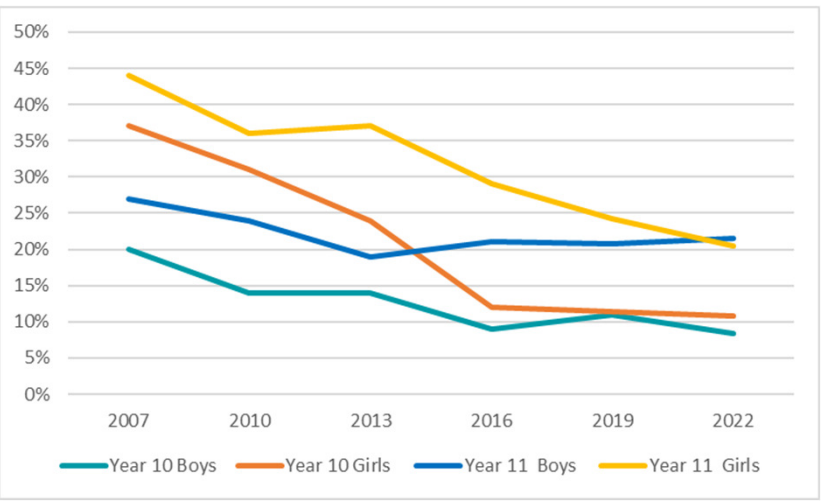
- The majority said they had not tried nitrous oxide cannisters. Very similar rates said they had tried it in all years (between 10% and 13%). Feedback from some schools suggested some younger pupils may have not understood what nitrous oxide was or were confusing nitrous oxide with helium.

### *Alcohol*

- About half of young people this age say they have tried alcohol, and for many this tends to be on special occasions, and usually under parental supervision
- 6% 11-12 year olds and 21% of 13-15 year olds said they had been drunk at least once in the previous 4 weeks. This rose to 28% in 15 year olds, girls outnumbered boys (31% v 26%)

# Sexual Activity

% pupils in Years 10-11 who claim to have had sex, 2007- 22



- Most young people are not sexually active before the age of 16, with the average age of being between 16-19 years. According to the National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyle (Natsal) this trend has not changed significantly in a decade, although teen conception rates have fallen during this time.
- In line with national trends, the majority of under 16s in North Lincolnshire are not sexually active, and the percentage of 14-15 year olds who say they are, has fallen significantly since 2007, the largest declines being amongst 14-15 year old girls.
- In our survey, the highest rates of sexual activity was reported amongst Year 11s, 21%, and for the first time the older boys have the highest rate, at 21% compared to girls 20%.
- Of those 14-15 year olds who said they were sexually active, nearly two thirds (65%) said they were 14 years old the first time they had sex.
- Whilst young people are less likely to perceive sexual activity to be the norm amongst their age group than previously, almost half, (43%) of Year 10-11 pupils thought that at least half of their peers had already had sex, compared with an actual figure in this age group of 16%. Only 2% 14-15 year olds thought that no-one their age had had sex, compared with an actual figure of 84% (excluding missing data).

The National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles is a population based sample of 15,000 men and women resident in Britain and is the largest survey of its kind in the world. The surveys began in 1992 and take place every 10 years. The next survey will take place September 2022 to December 2023.



# Sexual Health

## When you last had sex, what forms of contraception did you/your partner use?

(baseline - 16% of all Years 10-11 who claimed to be sexually active)

Condom	Condom & other contraception	Implant/ LARC	Injection	Pill	Nothing
35%	13%	4%	<1%	15%	28%

- Nationally, we know that the majority of young people use contraception during heterosexual sexual intercourse. However, use of contraception amongst sexually active teens is still not as high as it is amongst 16-24 year olds.
- In our survey, 71% of those 14-15 year olds who claimed to be sexually active said they or their partner had used some form of contraception the last time they had sex; the most common method being a condom, whilst 28% said they had not used anything. These responses are similar to that reported in 2019.
- When asked where they would go if they needed sexual health advice or treatment.
  - 27% Yrs 10-11 said they would access a sexual health clinic, 26% would consult their GP, 10% the school nurse, 12% Pharmacy/Chemist, 4% a school based clinic
- Asked whether they would access a clinic in school if one were available (of those who responded) 20% said yes, 31% said maybe and 49% said no.
- There is no difference between boy and girls.

# Views on PSHE

- By the start of Year 11, the vast majority of young people have had several years’ worth of PSHE, although the detail in which some of the subjects are covered may vary by Year group.
- Most topics are covered from the end of Year 6 onwards, and whilst schools may vary in the timing, frequency and quality of PSHE, most young people value the information they receive and find it useful.

## Which PSHE topics would you like more information on:

Year	Topic 1	Topic 2	Topic 3
Year 7	Drugs	Sexual Health	Emotional Wellbeing
Year 8	Emotional wellbeing	Sexual health	Gambling
Year 9	Emotional wellbeing	Healthy relationships	Sexual health
Year 10	Healthy relationships	Sexual health	Emotional wellbeing
Year 11	Emotional wellbeing	Healthy relationships	Sexual health

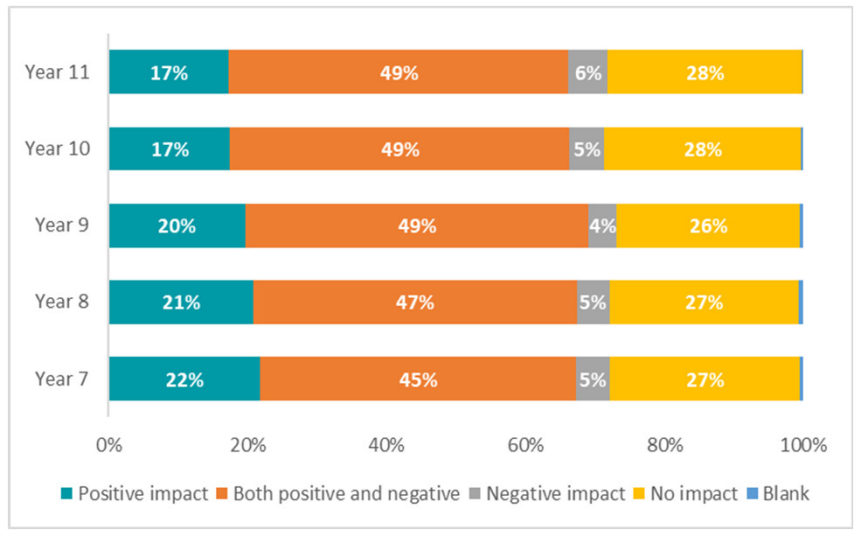
As the table below shows, virtually all young people in each year group had had lessons on online safety, whereas coverage of other topics is more variable. Even so, the majority of 15 year olds recalled having some lessons on all topics, and of those that did, more than three quarters found them useful.

There is considerable variation between schools in terms of when they begin PSHE and which topics are covered and when.

- When asked what areas of PSHE they would like more information on, healthy relationships, sexual health and emotional wellbeing ranked within the top three for most year groups. Gambling and drugs were topics featured in the top three for boys across most year groups.

# Use of the internet (2 of 3) Social Media

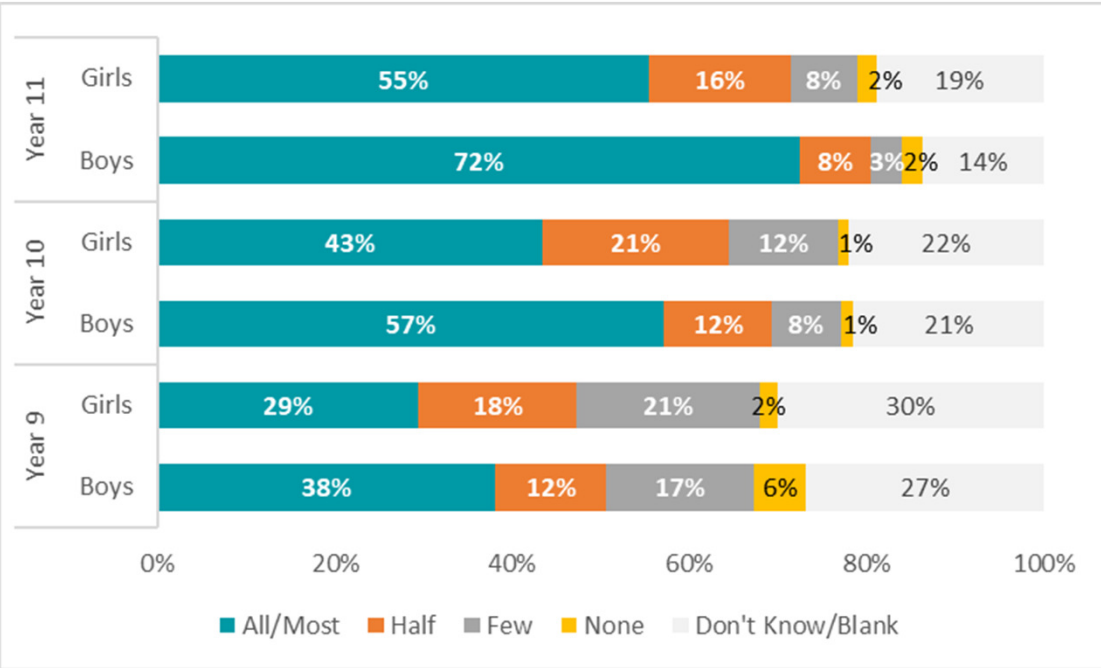
Impact social media has on wellbeing, % by year group



- For the first time pupils were asked about their social media use. Almost all pupils said they used social media (94%). Older pupils were more likely to be frequent users of social media, 61% of Y9-11 said they check almost constantly or several times a day compared to 41% in Y7&8. Girls were higher users than boys.
- Pupils were asked about the impact social media has on their overall wellbeing. Just over a quarter (27%) said there was no impact on wellbeing and relatively few pupils thought the impact was solely negative (5%). Girls were more likely to say there was an impact than boys, over half saying this was both positive and negative.
- Children and young people who chat online for 5 or more hours a day were also associated with high social media use, with a higher percentage saying they check social media ‘almost constantly’ (46% vs 21% of all young people ).
- Those who used social media ‘almost constantly’ were more likely to worry about how they looked ‘a lot’ (45% vs 31% all pupils), worry a lot about missing out, (21% vs 14%) and people making comments about themselves or their family on social media. (26% vs 13%)
- Both boys and girls who said they used social media ‘constantly’ had lower than average wellbeing scores, in boys, not using social media at all was also associated with lower than average wellbeing.

### Use of the internet (3 of 3)

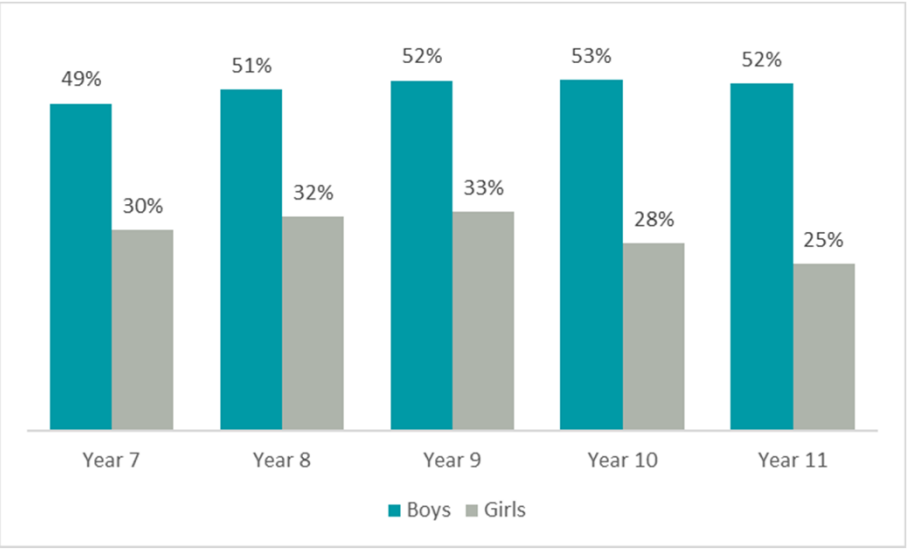
*How many people your age do you think have viewed pornography online?*



- 47% of 13-15 year olds thought that most, if not all of their peer group had viewed pornography online, with this perception being higher amongst teenage boys, 53%, compared with 41% girls. These figures have fallen since 2019/20. 3% thought none had viewed any.

# Gambling

Percentage of 11-15 year old who have spent money on gambling activities in the last 12 months by year group and gender



- This topic was new addition in the 2019 survey. Pupils were asked about whether they spent money on various gambling activities in the last 12 months and in 2019 also asked about the last 7 days.
- Overall, 41% of the 11-15 year olds said they had spent some money on gambling within the last 12 months. Boys are more likely to say they spent money on gambling activities than girls across all age groups.
- Gambling within gaming was the most common form in our sample. 'Paying money or using in-game items to open loot boxes/crates/packs to get other in game items within the game you are playing' was the most common form of gambling within the last 12 months among pupils in our survey at 25%, with a significant difference between boys and girls, 37% compared to 12%. 4% also say they bet with in-game items on websites outside of the game or privately (e.g. with friends), again this is higher in boys than girls (6% v 1%).