

# The Wolverhampton Children and Young People's Health Related Behaviour Survey 2022

## Public Health Executive Report

Prepared by the Schools Health Education Unit, Exeter  
for the City of Wolverhampton Council



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## Foreword

Thank you for taking the time to read this Health Related Behaviour Survey 2022 report, which focuses specifically on those findings which cover local public health priorities. This report provides an analysis of the questions in relation to public health priorities for 2022 and appropriate results have been presented in a variety of ways to highlight key findings. Other topics and information can be found in additional reports and data held by the starting, developing and living well team within the Wolverhampton Public Health Department. For further information, please email: Howard.Jobber@wolverhampton.gov.uk

This is the ninth time that the survey has run in Wolverhampton, and its continued success and longevity is very much down to the strong partnerships that we have in our city. From a city-wide perspective, the data helps us and our partners identify and prioritise work around

issues that are topical and current for children and young people and target support to those who are most in need. Through the trend data available from previous surveys, we are also able to measure the impact that any interventions may be having on our children's wellbeing.

I would like to express my thanks to all those colleagues and children and young people who were involved in this year's survey. Your contribution to this valuable consultation tool is greatly appreciated and helps provide us with a comprehensive picture of the health and wellbeing needs of children and young people across Wolverhampton.



**Councillor Jasbir Jaspal,**  
*City of Wolverhampton Council*

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## Acknowledgements

The work was facilitated by the by the starting, developing and living well team within the Public Health department of City of Wolverhampton Council. SHEU are grateful to the children and young people, teachers and schools for their time and contributions to this survey. As a result of their work we have excellent data to be used by all organisations that support the health and wellbeing of young people in Wolverhampton.

The starting, developing and living well team would like to thank all those colleagues and partners who spent many hours supporting and developing the survey in order to make it as valuable as possible. Finally, we would like to thank all the schools, teachers and most of all pupils who took the time to ensure that the survey continues to provide excellent data for discussion.

# Introduction

The Health Related Behaviour Survey (HRBS) has been running in Wolverhampton since 2006. The survey is carried out as a way of consulting with pupils and collecting robust information about young people's health and wellbeing. The HRBS is commissioned by the starting, developing and living well team within the City of Wolverhampton Council Public Health Department and carried out by the Schools Health Education Unit (SHEU) which has conducted the survey on behalf of the Council since its inception in 2006.

The survey is conducted with pupils in primary and secondary phase settings across Wolverhampton, who are asked to complete an

anonymous on-line version of the survey appropriate for their age group. Schools are supported to collect the most reliable data with pupils in Years 2 (Key Stage 1 survey), 4 & 6 (Key Stage 2 survey) and 8 & 10 (Secondary Key Stage 3-4 survey) with other year groups taking part where appropriate. In 2022 some secondary schools and the FE college also took part in a shorter version of the secondary survey with their Year 12 and 13 students.

HRBS 2022 was completed by a total of 7959 pupils in 23 primary (KS1) settings, 39 primary (KS2) settings, 14 secondary (KS 3-4) settings, the FE college and 2 special schools.

School Year	Year 2	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 8	Year 10	Year 12+	Total
Boys	479	702	169	801	769	579	132	3631
Girls	505	714	168	827	774	616	286	3890
<b>Total</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>1465</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>1694</b>	<b>1622</b>	<b>1270</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>7959*</b>

\* 312 young people didn't select male or female, 49 Year 9 and 11 students also took part. 77 students took part in a bespoke special school survey so their results are reported elsewhere.

## Summary and topic reports

Five topic reports: Emotional Health and Wellbeing; Relationships and Sexual Health; Drug Education and Substances; Healthy Lifestyles and Safety (including bullying) have also been produced to disseminate the findings of the survey to as wide an audience as possible in a format that is useful to the needs of partner agencies. For more information email: [Howard.Jobber@wolverhampton.gov.uk](mailto:Howard.Jobber@wolverhampton.gov.uk)

## Navigating the report

### Headlines

The report is divided into five sections that reflect local priorities. Section 1 – Emotional Health and Wellbeing, Section 2 – Healthy Lifestyles, Section 3 – Teenage Pregnancy and Sexual Health, Section 4 – Smoking and other substances and Section 5 – Safety (including bullying).

### Trends

The survey questions have changed somewhat compared with previous years but where possible, trend charts have been included where they provide useful insight for key priority areas.

### Phase differences

A selection of questions used across both the Key Stage 2 survey and the secondary survey have been presented to look for age-related differences in responses.

### Mapping of geographical variation

The primary school data available has been divided into ward areas by postcode of the pupil. This protects the identity of the schools involved. The differences observed across the ward maps are not tested for statistical significance but the colour coding is indicative of the geographical variation in responses.

## **Demographics**

A selection of self-reported demographics can be found on page 21 of this report.

## **Inequalities**

A selection of questions for each of the primary and secondary questionnaires have been selected to look for different responses across potential vulnerable groups. The full breakdown by Year group can be found on pages 16 to 19 of this report, but are also indicated where appropriate in the thematic areas.

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## **Links between behaviours**

Cross tabulations have been investigated for some of the key questions in the survey to look for links between behaviours. Each statement is a statistically significant finding; to save space, only a few have been selected but full lists are available.

# Section 1

## Key Thematic Areas - Emotional Health and Wellbeing

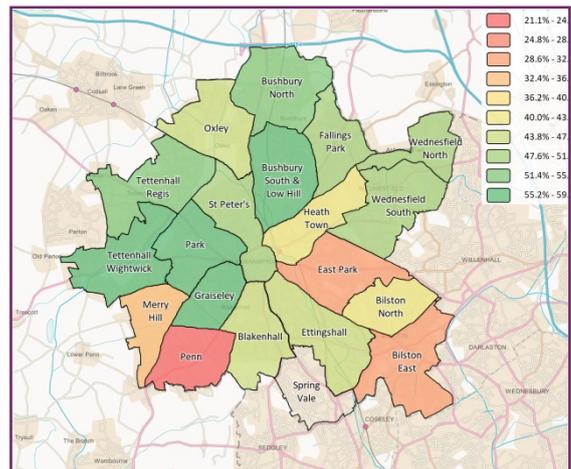
### Headlines

#### Emotional and Mental Health

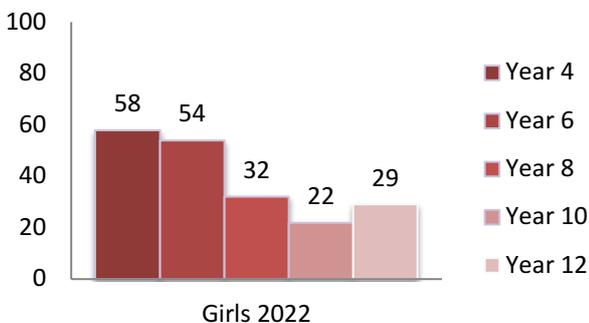
- 66% of Key Stage 1 said they mostly feel happy. 57% of Key Stage 2, 36% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils and 30% of FE students said that they feel happy with their life at the moment.
- There appear to be marked differences between the proportions of secondary girls achieving high percentages compared with boys for each of these indicator question sets (primary - Sterling Children's Wellbeing Scale\* and secondary - SWEMWBS\*\*), 53% of primary pupils said that they enjoy what each new day brings (an item from the Sterling Children's Wellbeing scale). Year 6 pupils in Penn were least likely to say this. Year 6 pupils – Enjoy what each new day brings.



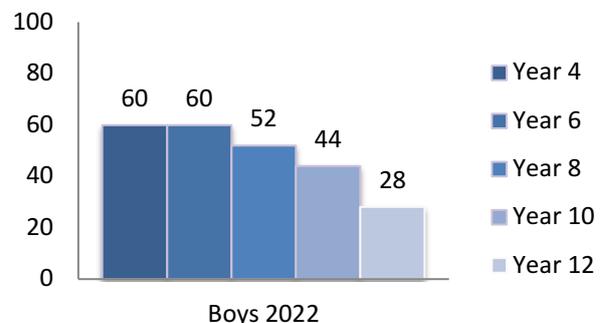
Year 6 pupils – Enjoy what each new day brings



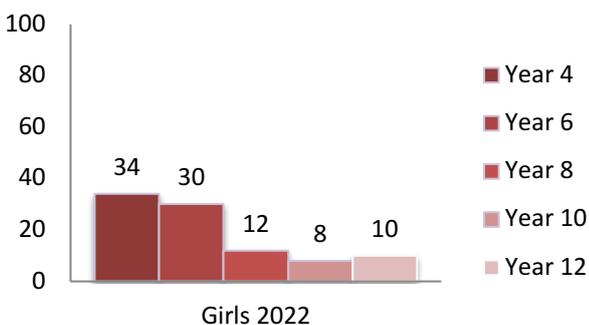
Happy with life



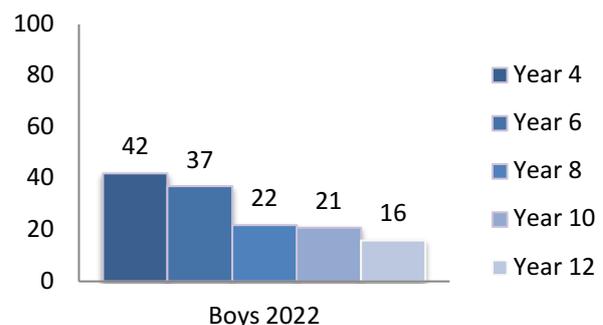
Happy with life



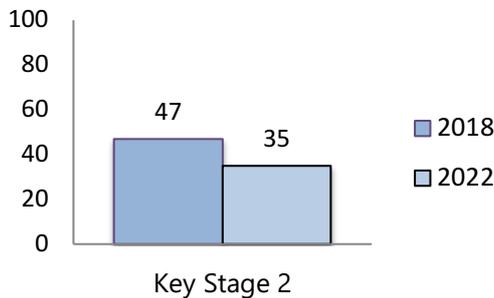
High/maximum wellbeing score



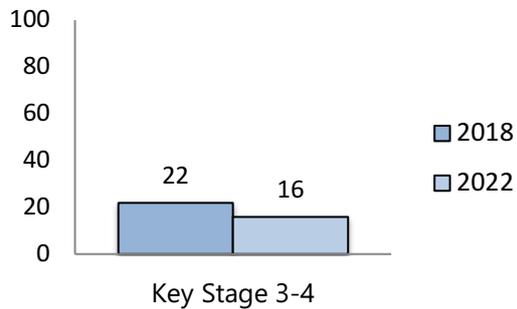
High/maximum wellbeing score



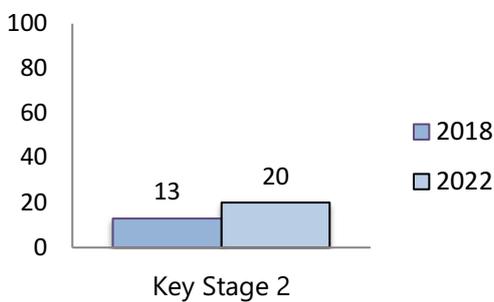
### Primary Trends – High/max wellbeing



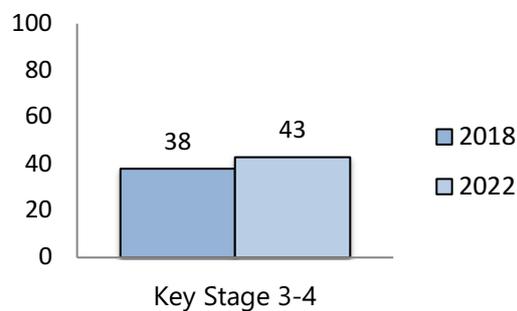
### Secondary Trends – High/max wellbeing



### Primary Trends – Low/med-low wellbeing



### Secondary Trends – Low/med-low wellbeing

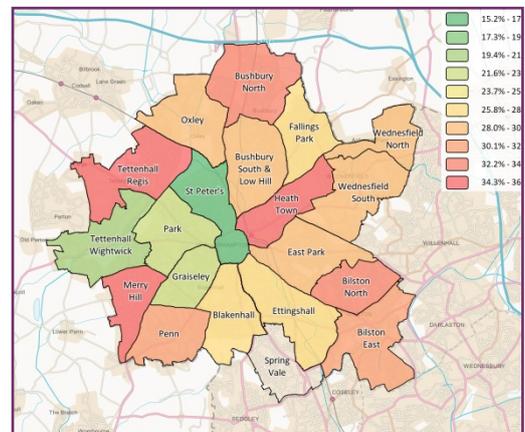


## Worries

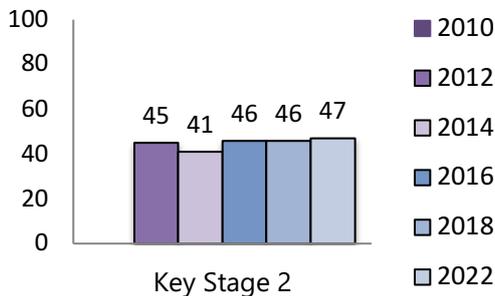
- 78% of Key Stage 1 said if they are worried, they have an adult they trust that they can talk to about this. 67% of Key Stage 2, 49% of secondary pupils and 54% of FE students said if they had a worry about family/friends/relationships they knew an adult they trust to talk to about this.
- There is a clear upward trend for secondary pupils worrying about tests (more girls than boys). This doesn't appear to be the same trend for the primary phase.
- There are clear links between worrying and poor mental health. 31% of Key Stage 2 pupils appeared outside the expected range for emotional issues (Me and My feelings Questionnaire\*\*\*) therefore displaying signs of emotional difficulty. For Year 6 pupils the district least likely to see Year 6 pupils displaying emotional difficulty was St. Peters.
- 21% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils recorded levels suggestive of clinical emotional difficulty. This is compounded by inequalities – see breakdown below.



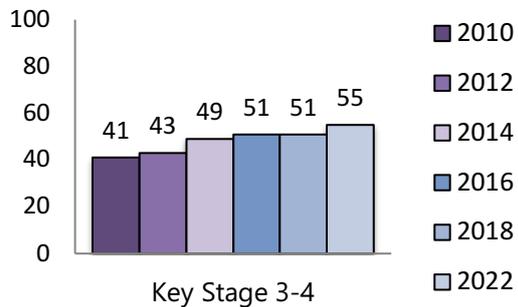
### Year 6 pupils – displaying emotional difficulty in 2022



### Primary Trends – Worry about tests



### Secondary Trends – Worry about tests



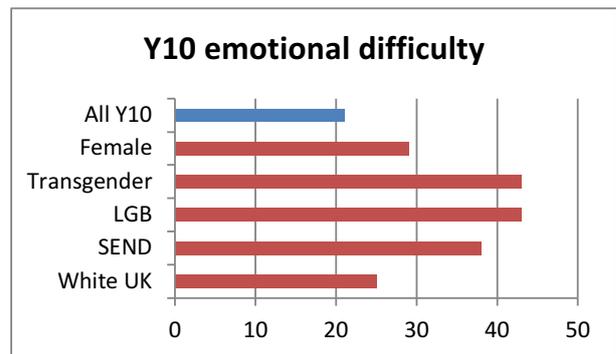
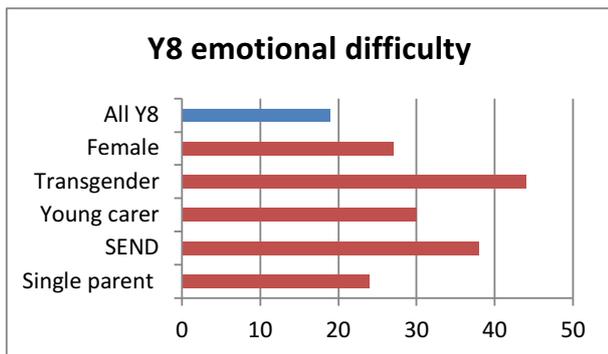
### Inequalities

Year 8 pupils were significantly more likely to have recorded levels suggestive of clinical emotional difficulty\*\*\* if they were:

- Female
- Transgender
- A Young Carer
- Have Special Educational Need or Disability
- In a single parent family

Year 10 pupils were significantly more likely to have recorded levels suggestive of clinical emotional difficulty\* if they were:

- Female
- Transgender
- LGB
- Have Special Educational Need or Disability
- White UK



### Commentary

Girls appear to be having a tougher time than boys are when we interpret the findings for the emotional health and wellbeing questions. Girls are less likely to appear in the highest brackets in the Stirling (primary) and Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale SWEMWBS (secondary). Key Stage 3-4 secondary aged girls are also more likely to have levels

suggestive of clinical emotional difficulty compared with Key Stage 3-4 secondary aged boys. For those young people identifying as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Transgender or have SEND, they are more likely still to be experiencing behaviour suggestive of clinical emotional difficulty.

\*The Stirling Children's Well-being Scale (SCWBS) was developed by the Stirling Council Educational Psychology Service (UK) as a holistic, positively worded measure of emotional and psychological well-being in children aged eight to 15 years.

\*\* Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale SWEMWBS © NHS Health Scotland, University of Warwick and University of Edinburgh, 2006, all rights reserved.

\*\*\*Me and My Feelings questionnaire © Deighton, Tymms, Vostanis, Belsky, Fonagy, Brown, Martin, Patalay & Wolpert (2012).

# Section 2

## Key Thematic Areas – Healthy Lifestyles

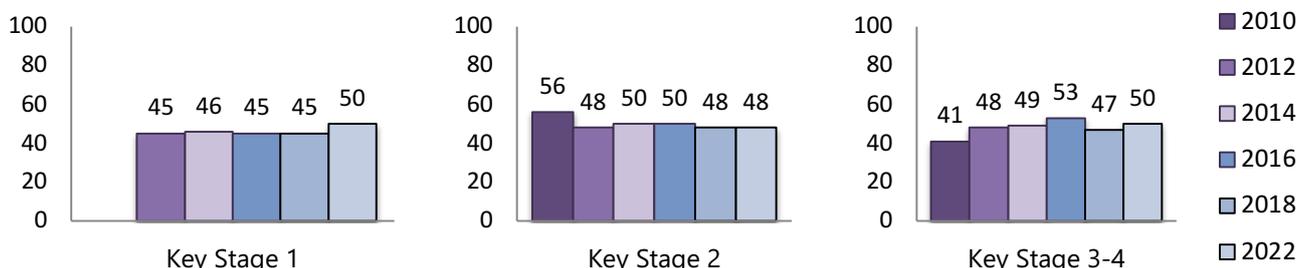
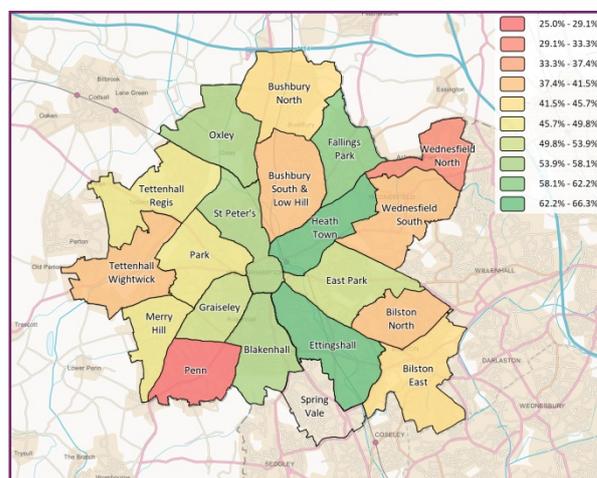
### Headlines

#### Active Travel and Physical Activity



2022 Year 6 pupils – who walked or scooted to school:

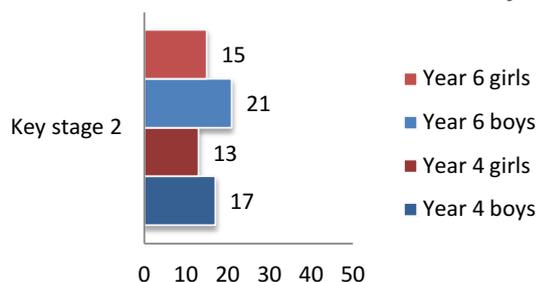
- 52% of Key Stage 1, 50% of Key Stage 2 and 52% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils walked, scooted or cycled to school on the day of the survey in 2022.
- 48% of Key Stage 1, 52% of Key Stage 2 and 37% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils came by car, van or taxi on the day of the survey in 2022.
- 89% of Key Stage 1 and 91% of Key Stage 2 pupils said it was 'quite' or 'very easy' to be physically active at playtime.
- 80% of Year 6 pupils and 72% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils 'agreed' or 'strongly agreed' that they like being active.
- Trends for walking/scooting to school:



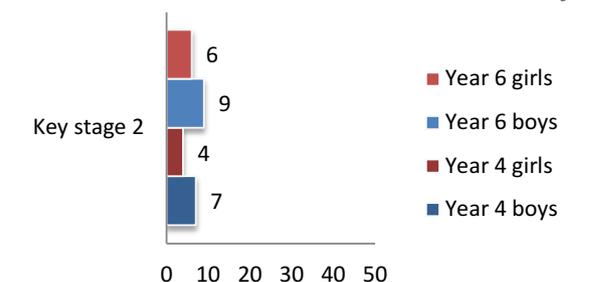
#### Physical Activity and Sports

- 52% of Key Stage 2 pupils and 47% of secondary pupils attend a physical activity/sports club; 58% of Key Stage 2 pupils said this in 2016.
- 16% of Key Stage 2 pupils responded that they were active at school for at least 30 minutes where they had to breathe harder and faster on 5 or more days in the week before the survey. 7% said this for 'out of school' on 7 days in the last week.\*

Active in school for 30+ minutes on 5 days

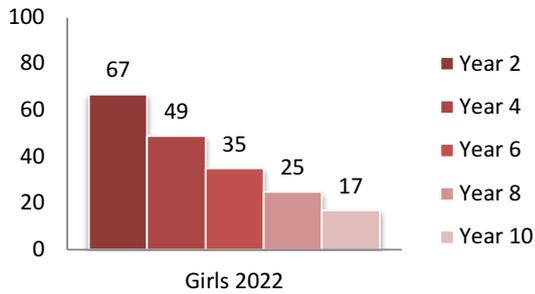


Active out of school for 30+ minutes on 7 days

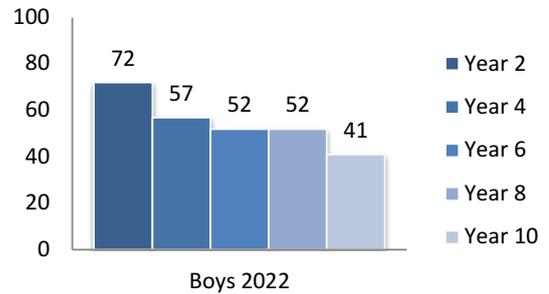


\* Chief Medical Officer's guidance on 5-18 year olds being physically active for 60 mins every day [www.gov.uk/government/publications/physical-activity-guidelines-children-and-young-people-5-to-18-years](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/physical-activity-guidelines-children-and-young-people-5-to-18-years) This is usually split as 30 mins at school and 30 mins outside of school (as in the Govt. obesity strategy).

### Enjoying being physically active at school 'A lot'



### Enjoying being physically active at school 'A lot'

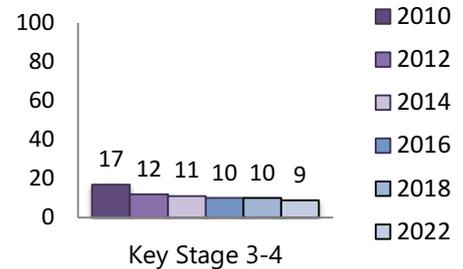
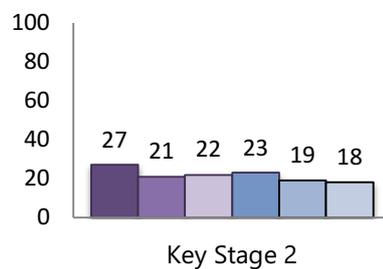
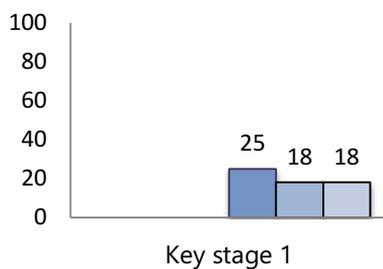
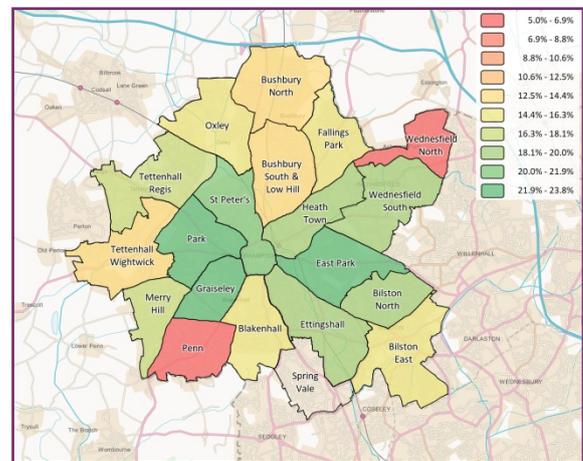


### Healthy Eating and 5-a-day



- 18% of Key Stage 1, 18% of Key Stage 2, 9% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils and 10% of FE students had at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables the day before the survey.
- There has been an overall upward trend for primary pupils who said they have crisps 'on most days'; this is the reverse for Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils.
- 43% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils bought food from takeaways/fast food outlets on at least one day in the week before the survey; 6% did so on at least 3 days.
- 67% of Key Stage 1, 71% of Key Stage 2 and 80% of secondary pupils said they cleaned their teeth at least twice the day before.
- Trends for having 5-a-day:

### 2022 Year 6 pupils – had at least 5+ portions the day before:



### Wanting to lose weight

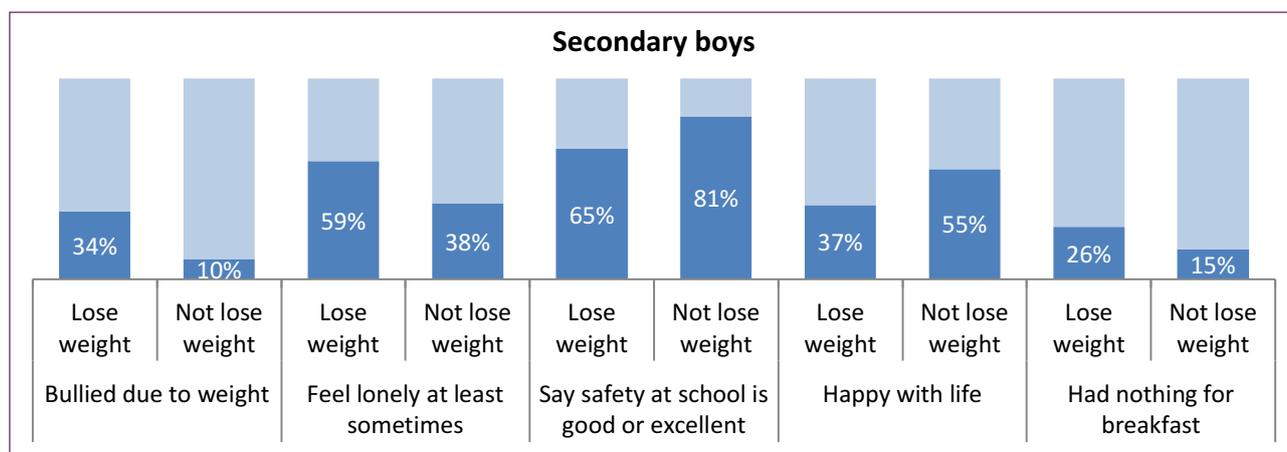
- 45% of Year 8 girls and 49% of Year 10 girls said they would like to lose weight in 2022; 55% of Year 12 girls in the FE survey said the same.
- § When compared with Key Stage 3-4 secondary aged boys who said that they did not want to lose weight, **those who did want to lose weight** are:

### Significantly more likely to:

- Feel lonely
- Be bullied due to size or weight
- Have missed breakfast

### Significantly less likely to:

- Say safety at school is good or excellent
- Be happy with life



### Commentary

There is a continuing downward trend for Year 10 girls saying they want to lose weight and perhaps secondary pupils are being more careful to avoid less healthy options of food and drink. There is a continuing downward trend for secondary pupils having sports drinks, crisps and sweets, chocolate etc. 'on most days'. The same isn't true sadly for KS2 pupils as there is an upward trend for having crisps 'on most days' across the last 3 surveys (27% 32% 38%). Work still needs to be done around increasing

portions of fruit and vegetables in the diet as having '5-A-Day' is at its lowest level for all pupils in 2022 compared with previous years. The impact of COVID-19 is perhaps most evident in physical activity opportunities? Not as many pupils report being able to swim in 2022 than in previous years. Pupils are also less likely to say they have had cookery or food preparation lessons in school.

# Section 3

## Key Thematic Area – Teenage Pregnancy and Sexual Health

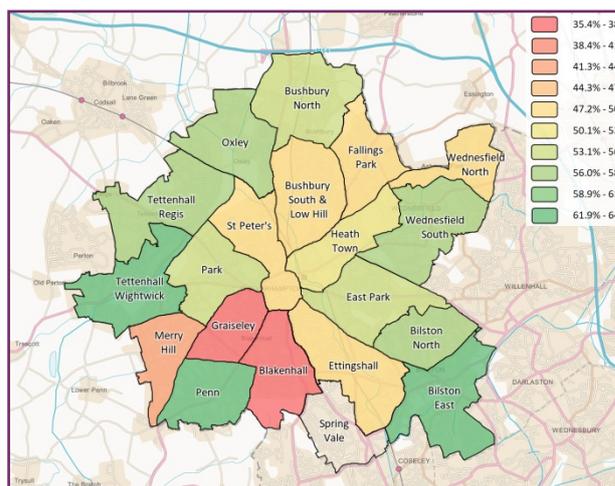
### Headlines

#### Growing up



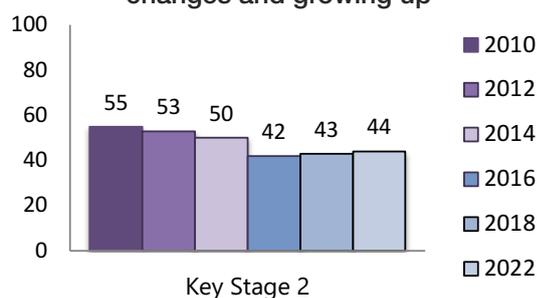
- 58% of Key Stage 2 pupils in 2022 said that they have found the information and advice they have been given in school about relationships, growing up and body changes (puberty) 'quite' or 'very' useful. This is higher than the 53% seen in 2018, and the 46% reported in 2016.
- 66% of Key Stage 2 pupils in 2022 said that they feel 'happy' about growing up and body changes. This is higher than the 65% in 2018 and 60% seen in 2016.
- 28% of Year 6 girls in 2022 have started their periods. This is higher than the 15% in 2018 and 19% seen in 2016.
- 75% of Key Stage 2 pupils in 2022 said that they have got helpful information about growing up and body changes from their parents. This is higher than the 70% in 2018 and the 66% seen in 2016.

#### 2022 Year 6 pupils – Know enough about how their body changes as they get older:

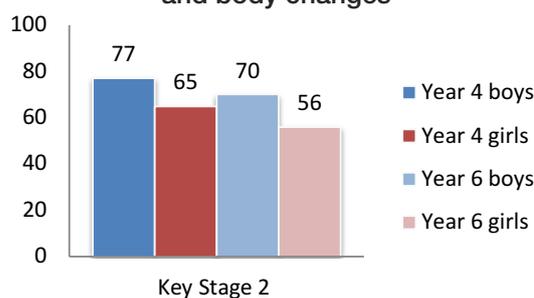


- Until 2018 there has been a downward trend for primary pupils who said they know enough about body changes. This appears to be moving in the other direction now. There is a marked gender difference for feeling happy about it:

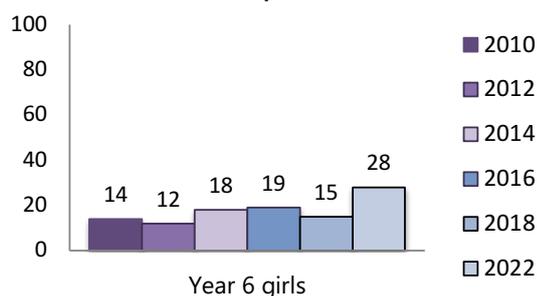
Primary Trends – know enough about body changes and growing up



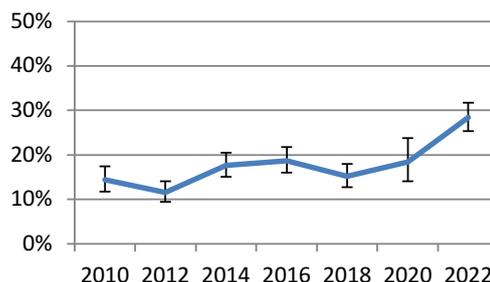
Primary – feel happy about growing up and body changes



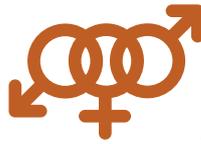
Primary Trends – girls have started their periods



Primary Trends – girls have started their periods (N.B. small sample for 2020)

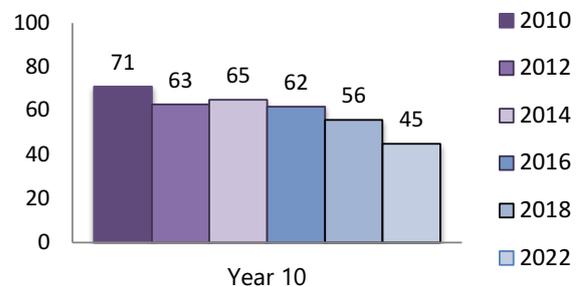


## Sexual Health

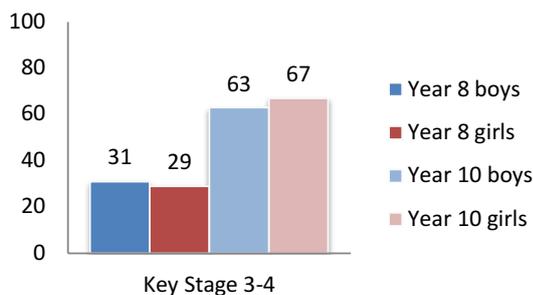


- 19% of Year 10 secondary pupils and 37% of FE students in 2022 were aware that they can order a free chlamydia test kit online.
- 16% of Year 8 and 45% of Year 10 secondary pupils in 2022 said they knew where to get condoms free of charge. 44% of FE students said the same.
- There has been a downward trend for Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils who know where to get condoms free of charge:

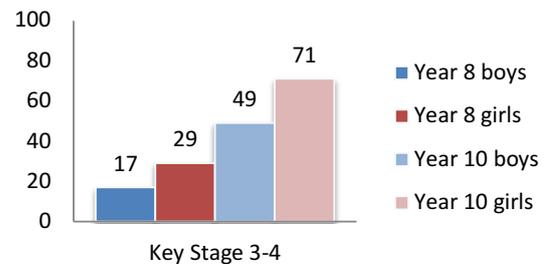
Secondary – know where to get condoms free of charge:



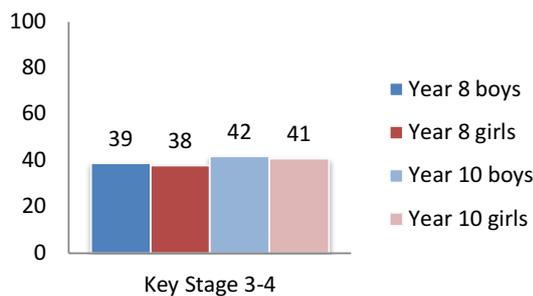
Secondary – say they know about Chlamydia:



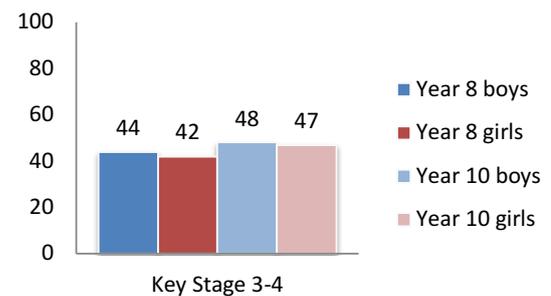
Secondary – say they know about the contraceptive implant



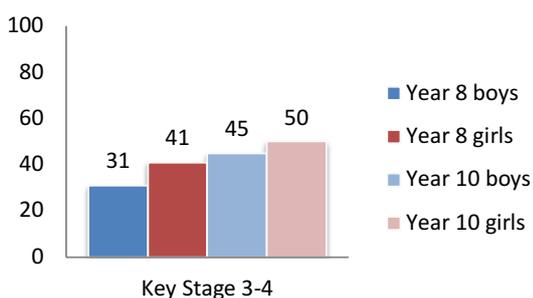
Secondary – say RSE Lessons were 'quite' or 'very useful'



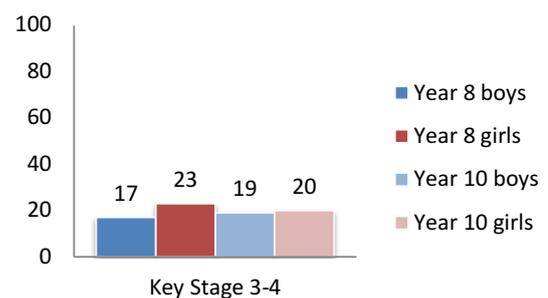
Secondary – say lessons on consent were 'quite' or 'very useful'



Secondary – say 'I know who my School Nurse is'



Secondary – say they are aware they can access support using 'Chat health'



## Controlling Relationships

- 27% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils and 40% of FE students in 2022 said they have experienced at least one of the controlling behaviours listed by a current or previous boyfriend/girlfriend. This is similar to the 27% seen in Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils in 2018 but higher than the 22% who said this in 2016.
- The most commonly reported behaviour reported by Key Stage 3-4 pupils were being 'angry or jealous when I wanted to spend time with friends' (20% of boys and 16% of girls), 'used hurtful or threatening language to me' (12% of boys and 13% of girls) and 'kept checking my phone' (15% of boys and 11% of girls).

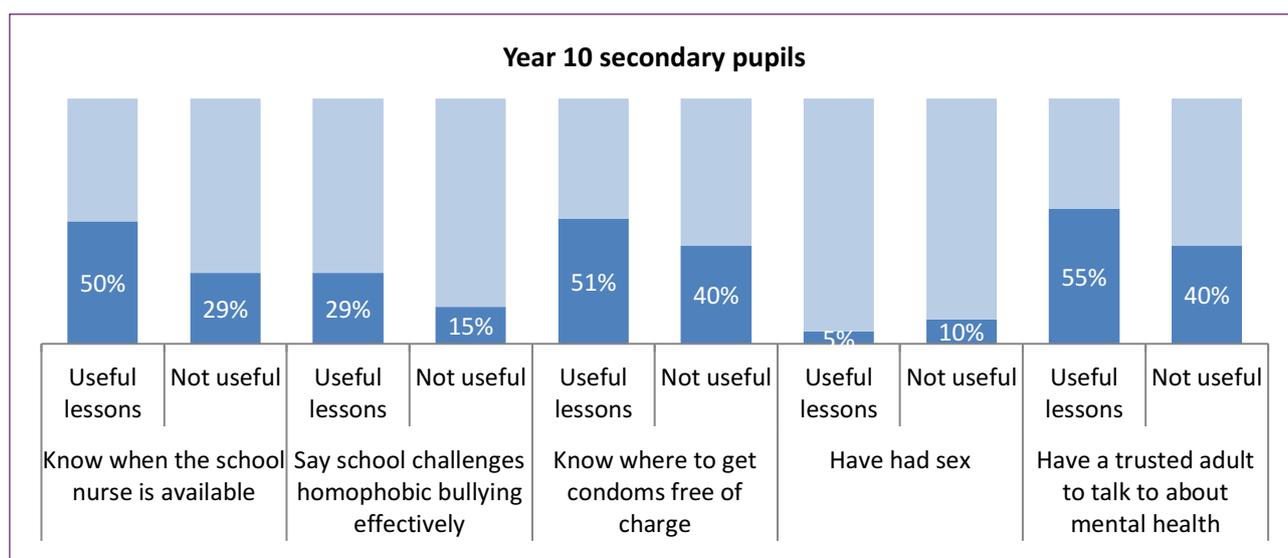
When compared with Year 10 secondary pupils who said their RSE lessons were 'quite' or 'very useful' Year 10 secondary pupils who said that **they were 'not useful' or 'hadn't had any'** are:

*Significantly more likely to:*

- Have had sex
- Have been offered drugs

*Significantly less likely to:*

- Know when the school nurse is available
- Say school challenges homophobic bullying
- Know where to get condoms free of charge
- Say they have a trusted adult they could talk to if they had a problem with mental health



## Commentary

There appears to be good news in the findings for questions in the primary survey for 2022. More primary pupils report receiving useful information about growing up from both school lessons and from parents and carers. They are also more likely to feel happy about growing up than in previous years. Secondary pupils are less likely to know where to get condoms free of charge in 2022 compared with previous years (this is likely

to be COVID-19 related as school nurses have been pulled away from school support activities). Key Stage 3-4 secondary schools that teach RSE well are having a positive impact on their pupils knowledge of support for their sexual health and experience of bullying in school. Pupils are also significantly less likely to have had sex if they rate their RSE lessons as useful.

# Section 4

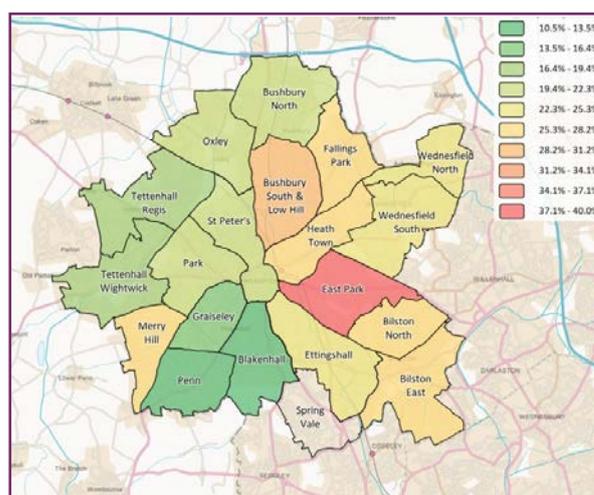
## Key Thematic Area – Smoking and other substances

### Headlines

#### Headlines - smoking

- 33% of Key Stage 1, 22% of Key Stage 2 and 22% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils said that they have a parent or carer who smokes cigarettes.
- Only 7% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils have ever smoked, 0.4% say they smoke at least one cigarette a week.
- 32% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils in 2022 said that they thought at least ‘about half’ of people their age smoke. This is higher than the 26% who said this in 2018 but lower than the 33% who said this in 2016 and 41% of pupils who said this in 2014.
- 20% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils in 2022 said that their parents/carers use e-cigarettes. This is higher than the 19% saying this in 2018 and 17% who said this in 2016.
- 17% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils in 2022 said that they have used e-cigarettes at

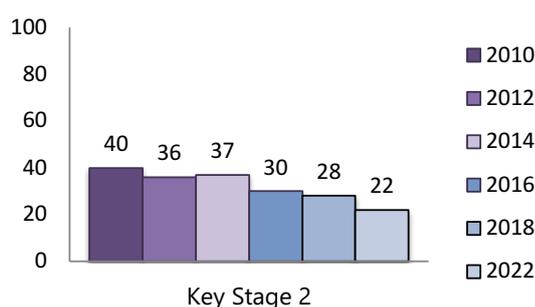
#### 2022 Year 6 pupils – parent/carer smokes:



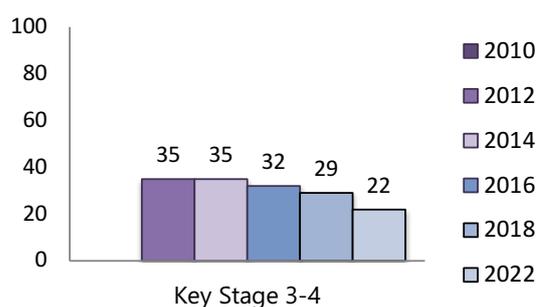
least once or twice. This is lower than the 20% who said this in 2016. 39% of FE students in 2022 have used e-cigarettes.

- Trends for Smoking:

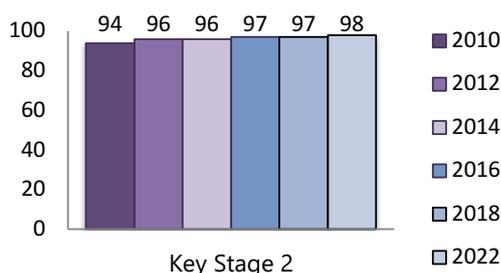
Primary - parent/carer smokes



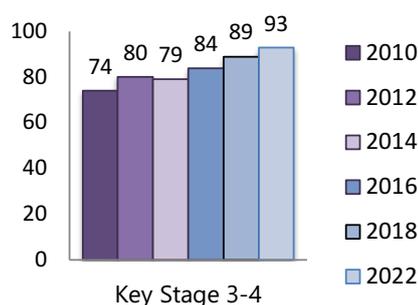
Secondary - parent/carer smokes (2022 cigarettes, cigar or pipe tobacco)



Primary - never even tried smoking



Secondary - never even tried smoking



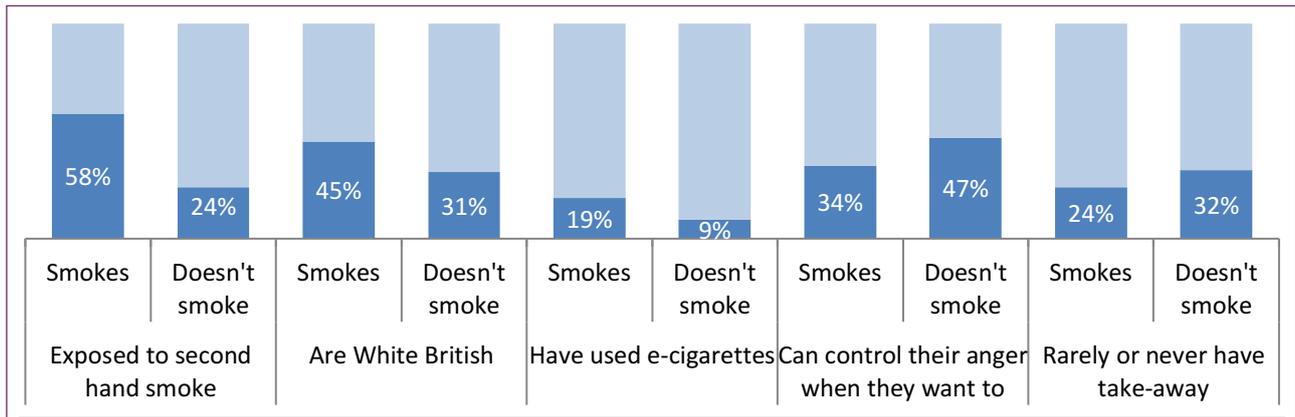
§ When compared with **Year 8 pupils** who said they didn't have a parent/carer who smoked, Year 8 pupils who said that **they have a parent/carer who smokes** are:

**Significantly more likely to:**

- Have been exposed to second hand smoke
- Say they are White British
- Have used e-cigarettes

**Significantly less likely to:**

- Be able to control their anger
- Say they rarely or never have take-away

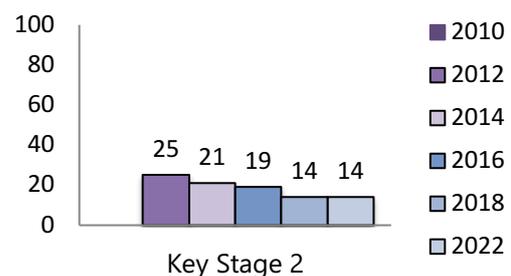


**Headlines – alcohol and other substances**

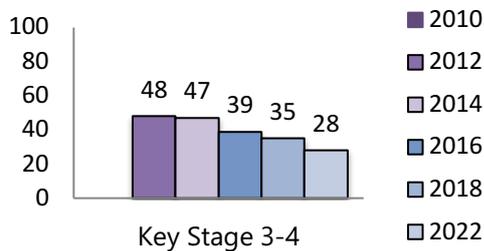
- 14% of Key Stage 1 pupils have tasted alcohol. 14% of Key Stage 2 and 27% of secondary pupils said that they have drunk alcohol.
- For those Key Stage 2 pupils reporting having ever drunk alcohol, the downward trend from 25% seen when the question came into the survey in 2012 to 14% in 2018 seems to have levelled at 14% in 2022.
- 12% of Key Stage 2 pupils in 2010 said they drank alcohol in the last week. This dropped sharply to 7% in 2012 again slightly to 6% in 2014 and 2016. It fell to 3% in 2018 and to 2% in the 2022 results.
- 45% of Key Stage 2 pupils in 2022 said that they have got helpful information from teachers in school lessons about drugs; this is lower than the 58% reported in 2018.
- For Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils there is a similar downward trend: 48% in 2012 said that they have drunk alcohol compared with 27% in 2022. 61% of FE students in 2022 said they have drunk alcohol.

- 28% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils in 2022 said that they think at least 'about half' of pupils their age drink alcohol at least once per week. This is lower than the 31% of pupils who said this in 2016. In reality, 2% of pupils responded that they drink alcohol about once a week or more.
- 4% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils in 2022 have used an illegal drug. 16% of FE students said the same.
- 44% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils in 2022 said that they have had 'quite' or 'very useful' information about drug education from teachers in school lessons. 25% said it was OK but they needed more.

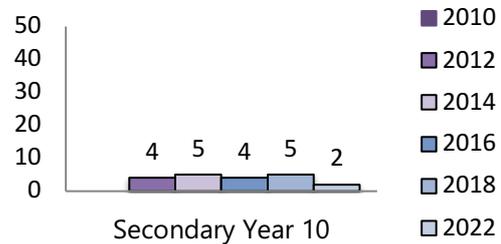
**Year 6 pupils – ever had alcohol: (N.B. Question not asked in 2010)**



Secondary Trends – ever had alcohol:



Secondary Trends – cannabis last month:



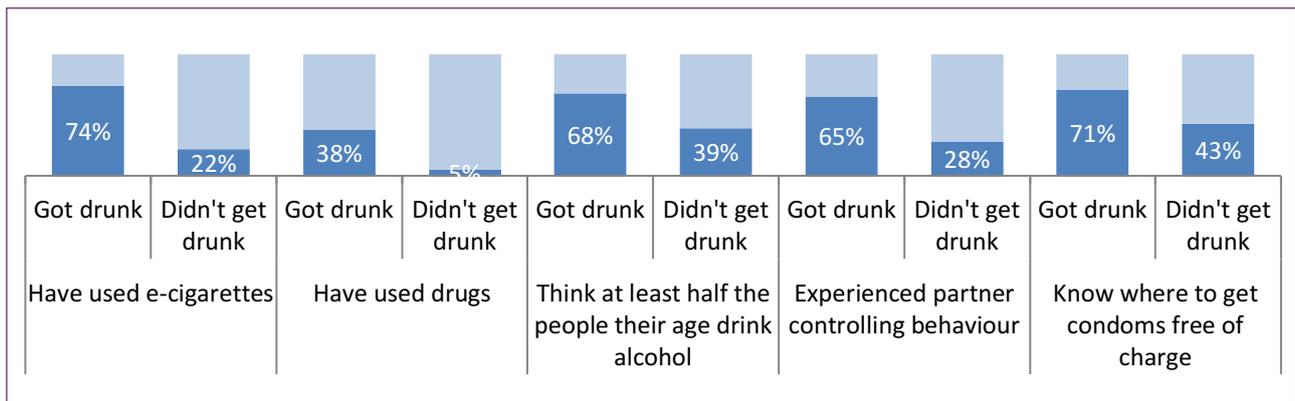
§ When compared with **Year 10 pupils** who said they didn't get drunk last month, Year 10 pupils who said that **they got drunk last month** are:

**Significantly more likely to:**

- Have used e-cigarettes and drugs
- Think at least half the people their age drink
- Have experienced partner controlling behaviour
- Know where to get condoms free of charge

**Significantly less likely to:**

- Rate their safety going to and from school as good
- Say they can control their anger when they want to



**Commentary**

There appears to be a lot of good news for smoking both at pupil level and in the wider community. For those pupils who do live in homes with smokers however, there are links with other health-risk behaviours. More parents in 2022 are using e-cigarettes than in previous

years. The proportion of young people who have tried alcohol has continued to decline over time for both primary and secondary pupils. There remains a gap between the perception of how many peers drink or smoke and the reality of how many actually do.

# Section 5

## Key Thematic Areas – Safety (including bullying)

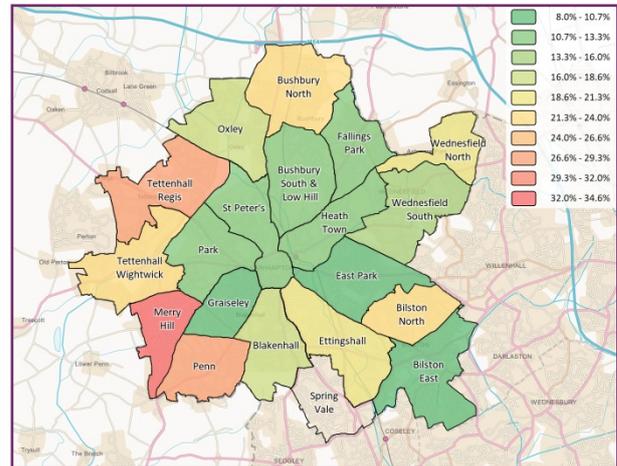
### Headlines

#### Bullying



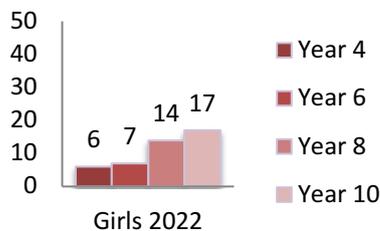
- 25% of Key Stage 1 said they feel scared to go to school because of other children, 31% of Key Stage 2 and 23% of secondary pupils said they feel afraid of going to school because of bullying at least 'sometimes'.
- 41% of Key Stage 2 pupils said that their school deals 'very well' with bullying. This is lower than the 45% seen in 2018 and 50% in 2016. 37% of secondary pupils said that their school deals 'not very well' with bullying. This is higher than the 30% seen in 2016.
- 25% of Key Stage 2 pupils in 2022 said that they have been bullied online (cyber-bullying), this is higher than the 14% seen in 2018. 17% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils in 2022 said that they have been bullied compared with 13% seen in 2018.

Year 6 pupils – bullied in or out of school 2022

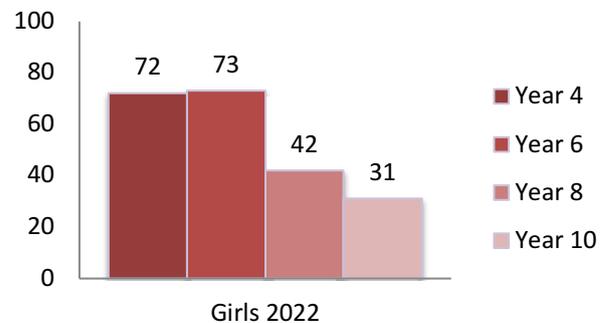


- 14% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils in 2022 said that they have been bullied in the last 6 months. This is lower than the 18% seen in 2018 but still higher than the 12% seen in 2016.

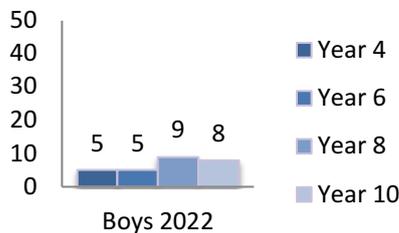
Bullied for race, colour or nationality



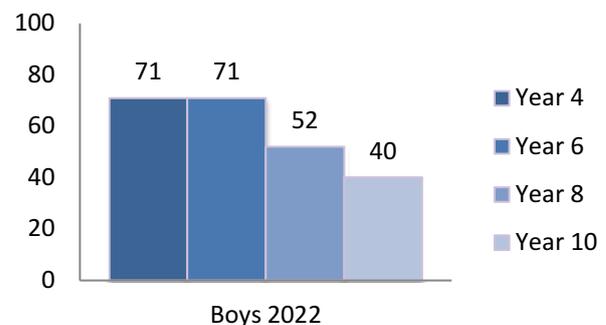
School deals with bullying quite/very well



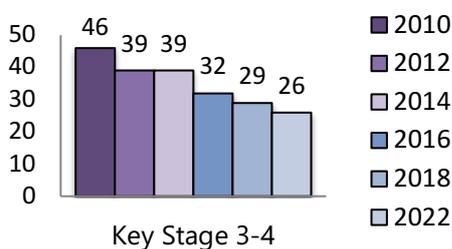
Bullied for race, colour or nationality



School deals with bullying quite/very well



School challenges racism and racist bullying



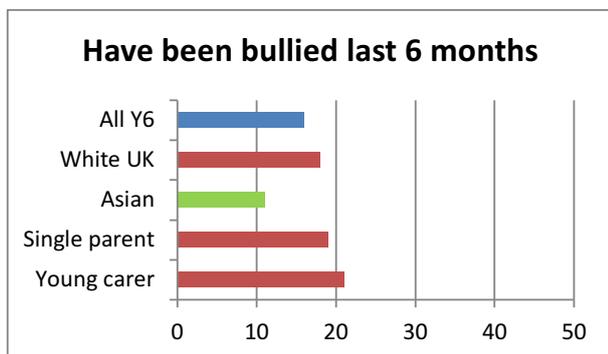
## Inequalities

Year 6 pupils were significantly more likely to report being bullied in the last 6 months if they were:

- A young carer
- In a single parent family
- White UK

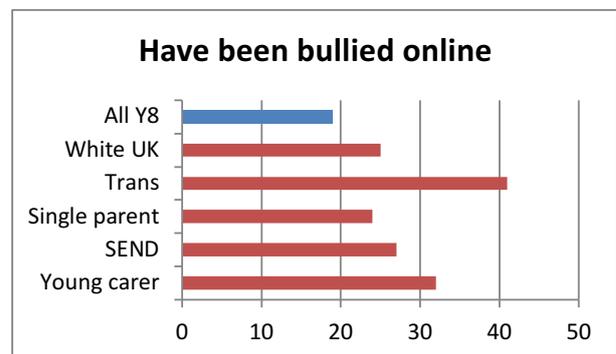
Significantly less likely if they were:

- Asian



Year 8 pupils were significantly more likely to report being bullied online if they were:

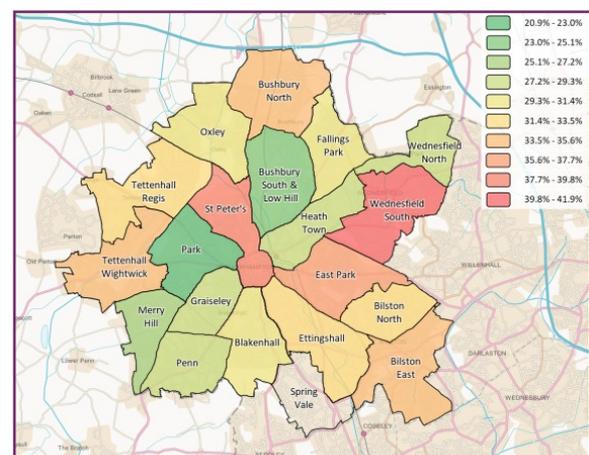
- A young carer
- Have a special need or disability
- In a single parent family
- Transgender
- White UK



## Local safety

- 45% of Key Stage 1 pupils said they worried about their safety, 28% of Key Stage 2 pupils said they worried about gangs. 29% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils and 34% of FE students said their safety going out after dark in the area where they live is 'poor' or 'very poor'.
- 43% of Key Stage 2 pupils said that they can 'usually or always' say no to someone who is asking them to do something they don't want to do. This is lower than the 51% seen in 2018.
- 14% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils said they worry about gangs in 2022. 15% said they worry about weapons. 5% of secondary pupils and 3% of FE students said that they carry a weapon at least 'sometimes'.
- 8% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils who use social networking sites said that they use them to arrange to meet people they don't know. This is higher than the 6% in 2018 and 3% seen in 2016.
- 14% of Key Stage 2 pupils said that there had (at least once or twice) been violence

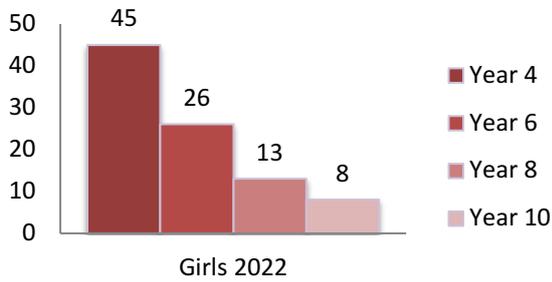
## Year 6 pupils – worry about crime 2022



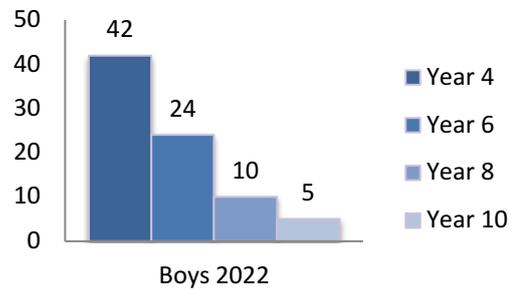
between adults (e.g. hitting, punching) at home in the last month that frightened them. 8% of Key Stage 3-4 secondary pupils said that there had been (at least once or twice) violence or abuse e.g. hitting, punching at home in the last month.

- 44% of Key Stage 1 pupils said that they can go on the Internet when their parents/carers are not in the room. This is higher than the 35% reported in 2018.

Worry about keeping safe online



Worry about keeping safe online



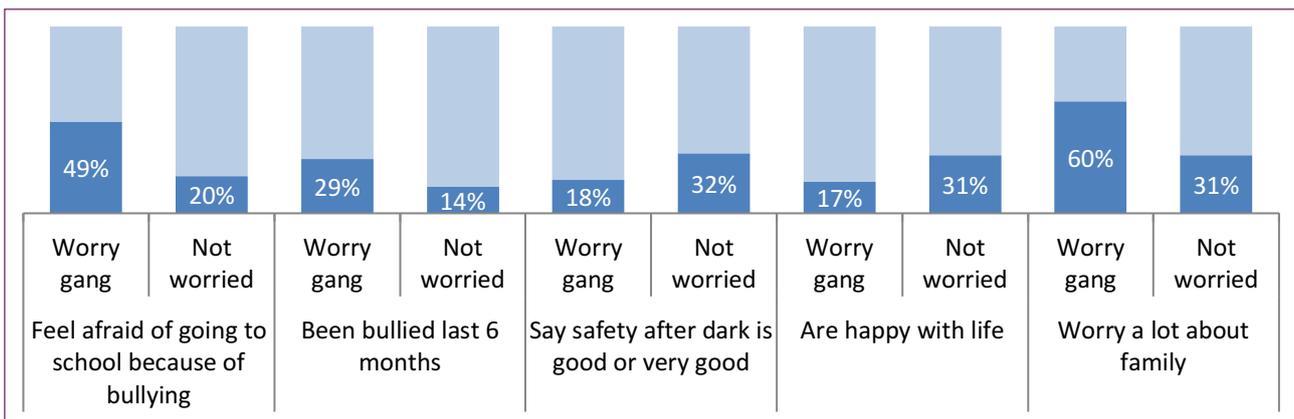
When compared with **secondary girls** who aren't worried about gangs, secondary girls who said that **they are worried about gangs** are:

*Significantly more likely to:*

- Feel afraid of going to school because of bullying
- Worry about family relationships
- Report bullying in the last 6 months

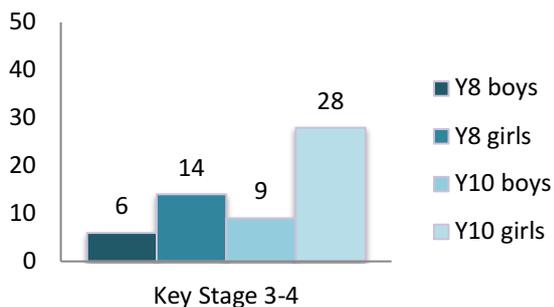
*Significantly less likely to:*

- Be happy with life
- Say safety after dark in their local area is good or very good

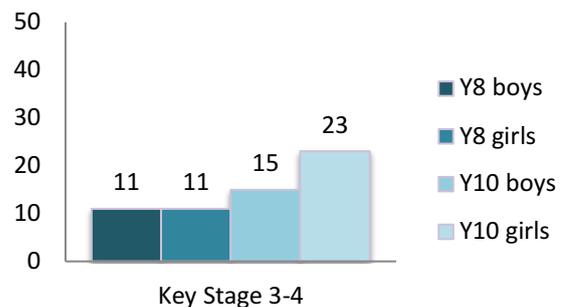


- 25% of Year 8 and 37% of Year 10 pupils reported some form of sexual harassment in the last 6 months. The top 3 experiences included: sexualised comments/banter being made to you online, sexualised comments/banter being made to you offline and someone showing you sexual images you didn't want to see:

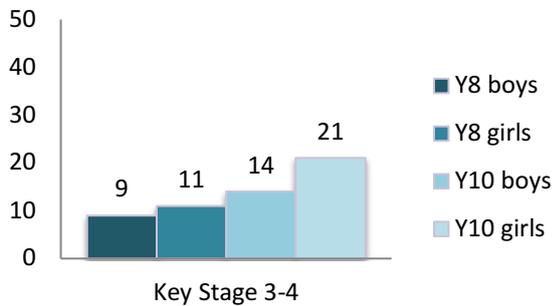
Someone showing you sexual images you didn't want to see



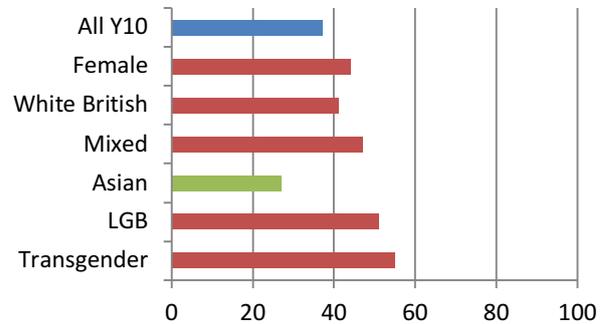
Sexualised comments/banter being made to you online



Sexualised comments/banter being made to you offline



Y10 sexually harassed in last 6 months



### Commentary

There appear to be mixed findings for the safety questions. Both primary and secondary pupils are less likely to say their school deals well with bullying. There is also a downward trend for secondary pupils reporting that their school challenges racism and racist bullying. Similar proportions of pupils report being 'afraid' of going to school because of bullying compared with previous years. More LGB and Transgender pupils report being bullied than do other groups.

## Section 6

# Demographics

The tables below show percentages for self-reported demographic characteristics:

*Ethnicity of respondents:*

	White UK	White Non-UK	Mixed Heritage	Black	Asian	Others	Don't want to say
Year 2	34%	5%	7%	8%	16%	9%	22%
Year 4	38%	4%	9%	10%	20%	8%	11%
Year 6	39%	4%	10%	11%	22%	7%	7%
Year 8	34%	5%	12%	14%	25%	5%	4%
Year 10	36%	5%	11%	16%	27%	4%	2%
Year 12	42%	3%	4%	9%	38%	2%	1%
All	37%	5%	10%	12%	23%	6%	8%

*Additional characteristics:*

	English is not their first language	SEND	Transgender	In Care	Young Carer
Year 4	29%			0%	22%
Year 6	28%			1%	14%
Year 8	24%	8%	5%	1%	10%
Year 10	20%	7%	6%	1%	10%
Year 12	13%	10%	9%	0%	9%

# Section 7

## Inequalities

The table below shows percentages for selected criteria for the whole year group sample and selected sub-samples of young people who may be vulnerable.

The table shows significance testing; the tests were performed using actual numbers of respondents for each criterion, not the overall sample size shown.

No correction has been attempted for multiple comparisons, so we could expect 1 in 20 cells to show an apparently significant difference by chance alone. However, there are 96 cells, 34 of which show a significant result, 18 at  $p < 0.01$ ; this greatly exceeds expectations.

Significant differences are shown in green if desirable, orange if undesirable

99	99	$p < 0.05$	Green = Higher on a positive criterion or lower on a negative one
99	99	$p < 0.01$	Orange = Lower on a positive criterion or higher on a negative one

YEAR 4	All	Female	White UK	White non-UK	Mixed heritage	Black	Asian	Single-parent family	Young carer
	Sample (N)	1465	714	544	64	130	147	284	255
Nothing to eat or drink before lessons this morning	7%	7%	8%	2%	8%	9%	4%	9%	5%
Nothing for lunch yesterday	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%
5+ portions of fruit/veg yesterday	20%	18%	20%	14%	19%	21%	23%	21%	23%
Brushed teeth at least twice yesterday	69%	69%	68%	70%	71%	75%	75%	69%	69%
Active travel to school	49%	48%	49%	52%	50%	46%	45%	52%	48%
Worry about gangs at least 'quite a lot'	48%	45%	49%	38%	41%	50%	50%	49%	50%
Ever been bullied online	28%	30%	30%	38%	26%	31%	25%	33%	32%
Bullied in the last 6 months	17%	19%	17%	8%	20%	20%	17%	20%	23%
School deals well with bullying	46%	44%	48%	42%	48%	48%	47%	47%	48%
Clinically significant [emotional] difficulties	17%	22%	16%	19%	22%	21%	13%	23%	21%
Clinically significant [behavioural] difficulties	12%	10%	13%	12%	19%	14%	6%	17%	14%
Happy with life	59%	58%	58%	52%	59%	58%	60%	49%	60%
Worry about some issue at least 'quite a lot'	80%	81%	79%	79%	82%	81%	78%	82%	88%
Low wellbeing score (SWEMWBS/SCWBS)	8%	7%	7%	13%	12%	7%	6%	12%	7%
Violence at home in the last month	18%	16%	18%	14%	19%	18%	18%	17%	26%
Views and opinions listened to at school	42%	41%	42%	43%	46%	54%	40%	41%	41%

# YEAR 6

	All	Female	White UK	White non-UK	Mixed heritage	Black	Asian	Single-parent family	Young carer
Sample (N)	1694	827	660	70	170	180	368	308	233
Nothing to eat or drink before lessons this morning	9%	8%	9%	17%	9%	12%	6%	13%	9%
Nothing for lunch yesterday	1%	1%	2%	6%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%
5+ portions of fruit/veg yesterday	17%	16%	15%	29%	15%	18%	14%	13%	24%
Brushed teeth at least twice yesterday	74%	77%	73%	78%	74%	72%	76%	70%	74%
Active travel to school	50%	49%	53%	54%	48%	44%	46%	55%	53%
Worry about gangs at least 'quite a lot'	47%	45%	45%	46%	49%	39%	50%	45%	45%
Ever been bullied online	23%	21%	27%	26%	27%	21%	15%	28%	29%
Bullied in the last 6 months	16%	16%	18%	21%	17%	12%	11%	19%	21%
School deals well with bullying	37%	37%	37%	40%	31%	30%	38%	37%	38%
Clinically significant [emotional] difficulties	16%	18%	18%	23%	28%	13%	8%	22%	17%
Clinically significant [behavioural] difficulties	13%	11%	14%	14%	18%	16%	7%	17%	16%
Offered drugs	3%	2%	2%	5%	3%	2%	3%	3%	5%
Ever smoked cigarettes	2%	1%	2%	3%	3%	1%	1%	3%	3%
Happy with life	56%	54%	59%	39%	45%	52%	61%	45%	51%
Worry about some issue at least 'quite a lot'	66%	68%	65%	64%	64%	65%	62%	70%	74%
Low wellbeing score (SWEMWBS/SCWBS)	10%	10%	11%	17%	14%	11%	5%	11%	9%
Violence at home in the last month	11%	9%	10%	11%	12%	12%	9%	13%	13%
Views and opinions listened to at school	46%	47%	50%	45%	44%	42%	48%	41%	35%

# YEAR 8

	All	Female	White UK	White non-UK	Mixed heritage	Black	Asian	Middle East/West Asian	Single-parent family	Special Ed Needs	Young carer	Transgender
Sample (N)	1622	774	549	88	194	232	406	51	298	124	155	76
Happy with their weight	52	48	52	45	51	52	50	65	46	44	45	39
Nothing to eat or drink before lessons this morning	22	26	22	17	25	31	15	24	29	27	27	29
Nothing for lunch yesterday	10	12	10	11	12	12	8	8	12	24	19	19
5+ portions of fruit/veg yesterday	10	10	10	11	9	12	9	10	9	15	14	20
Brushed teeth at least twice yesterday	79	85	78	85	83	76	79	80	79	76	82	79
No days last week with at least 60 minutes exercise	5	5	4	5	5	6	5	6	6	7	10	7
7 days last week with at least 60 minutes exercise	18	15	19	21	19	16	13	14	18	15	16	19
Active travel to school	53	50	65	59	52	47	41	33	54	44	48	59
Worry about gangs at least 'quite a lot'	15	16	17	11	13	12	17	8	14	11	16	7
Carry weapon when going out	6	5	5	10	7	6	6	5	8	15	12	14
Ever bullied online	19	19	25	21	20	17	11	20	24	27	32	41
Bullied in the last 6 months	18	17	22	20	18	15	14	7	19	34	22	36
School deals well with bullying	15	12	17	9	11	12	14	22	7	22	14	15
Clinically significant [emotional] difficulties	19	27	22	12	17	19	14	18	24	38	30	44
Clinically significant [behavioural] difficulties	15	17	18	16	19	19	8	16	21	30	22	40
Drink ever spiked	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Usually drink at least weekly	1	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	2	0
Offered drugs	6	6	6	6	8	9	3	4	6	9	9	16
Ever taken drugs	1	1	1	2	2	3	0	0	1	3	3	4
Ever smoked cigarettes	4	5	5	5	6	4	0	6	6	6	8	11
Know where to get free condoms	16	15	19	16	20	14	9	13	20	20	16	24
Any aggressive/coercive behaviour in a relationship	25	21	33	29	32	22	12	9	32	41	34	47
Happy with life	41	32	41	40	38	34	45	53	30	22	31	26
Worry about some issue at least 'quite a lot'	81	87	81	81	79	81	81	84	83	93	92	96
Low wellbeing score (SWEMWBS/SCWBS)	10	13	9	11	12	13	7	10	17	19	13	33
Violence at home in the last month	10	9	8	10	12	15	11	9	13	23	11	23
Victim of crime/violence in the last 12 months	5	3	5	8	8	5	5	0	8	14	13	9
Views and opinions listened to at school	25	24	26	26	20	21	29	12	23	27	19	21
Any sexual harassment in the last 6 months	25	28	25	27	33	28	17	33	31	33	30	46

# YEAR 10

	All	Female	White UK	White non-UK	Mixed heritage	Black	Asian	Middle East/West Asian	Single-parent family	Special Ed Needs	Young carer	LGB	Transgender	LGBT(including non-binary)*
Sample (N)	1270	616	459	66	138	197	338	26	260	87	125	115	79	183
Happy with their weight	44	40	42	45	44	45	48	42	41	37	41	31	34	34
Nothing to eat or drink before lessons this morning	26	30	29	12	33	35	16	19	35	30	31	33	33	32
Nothing for lunch yesterday	15	18	16	8	17	14	12	15	16	20	15	22	27	22
5+ portions of fruit/veg yesterday	8	8	7	9	10	5	10	12	7	8	3	7	8	7
Brushed teeth at least twice yesterday	81	84	82	71	82	76	84	77	78	74	79	72	77	75
No days last week with at least 60 minutes exercise	5	6	5	8	5	2	5	4	5	17	4	9	5	8
7 days last week with at least 60 minutes exercise	14	11	13	17	18	16	13	12	15	23	19	14	16	14
Active travel to school	51	46	65	50	54	42	37	44	56	55	51	67	43	57
Worry about gangs at least 'quite a lot'	18	21	18	16	25	16	18	18	19	14	22	23	24	22
Carry weapon when going out	5	3	6	4	9	5	2	0	8	6	7	8	9	8
Ever bullied online	14	17	20	26	12	10	8	5	21	29	23	32	24	27
Bullied in last 6 months	10	10	12	11	8	8	8	16	11	23	14	20	7	16
School deals well with bullying	8	5	10	6	8	5	6	11	6	9	8	5	1	4
Clinically significant [emotional] difficulties	21	29	25	18	18	16	19	15	20	38	28	43	43	43
Clinically significant [behavioural] difficulties	12	13	14	11	18	11	8	10	15	26	20	22	19	17
Drink ever spiked	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Usually drink at least weekly	4	4	7	5	3	1	1	0	2	6	5	3	6	4
Offered drugs	15	16	19	24	22	17	6	14	20	27	27	22	19	21
Ever taken drugs	7	7	8	18	12	7	2	14	13	20	13	12	8	9
Ever smoked cigarettes	11	10	14	23	15	9	4	8	16	20	18	23	16	19
Know where to get free condoms	45	42	52	38	55	48	36	21	51	61	49	50	51	48
Any aggressive/coercive behaviour in a relationship	30	26	39	43	39	28	15	32	39	46	43	46	34	42
Happy with life	31	22	31	36	24	23	36	27	27	27	30	10	13	11
Worry about some issue at least 'quite a lot'	81	91	83	81	80	77	82	86	80	90	83	90	85	88
Low wellbeing score (SWEMWBS/SCWBS)	12	13	13	11	14	10	10	8	10	21	12	21	25	22
Violence at home in the last month	6	7	5	8	3	5	8	16	5	3	9	11	9	10
Victim of crime/violence in the last 12 months	7	6	8	8	8	10	4	0	12	12	10	6	5	6
Views and opinions listened to at school	17	16	21	15	16	11	17	11	18	20	14	12	20	14
Any sexual harassment in last 6 months	37	44	41	38	47	43	27	16	42	39	39	51	55	51

## The Way Forward - over to you

It has been four years since the survey was last conducted, in 2018. The 2020 survey was cancelled as a result of school closures due to the Covid-19 pandemic. You will see in the reports that during this time some behaviours and attitudes reported by children and young people have changed. However, it is impossible to state which are directly related to the impact of Covid-19 and which are because of factors that would have occurred in any event.

What we do know is that during the pandemic, young people had their attendance at school severely disrupted and many have had far less opportunity to access PSHE education and support services such as School Nursing and school pastoral teams. School closures and lockdown restrictions would also have impacted upon children and young people's ability to socialise, access nutritious meals, enjoy leisure time, and participate in physical activities.

To understand and interpret the results of the survey that are presented within this report, we would encourage professionals and interested parties to view the information in the context of Covid-19 and the additional knowledge you hold in relation to the disruption to local provision.

Please use the reports as a basis for discussion and to develop local strategies, plans and support services, to ensure that as we recover the impact on the health and wellbeing of children and young people in Wolverhampton is maximised.

*If you would like further information about the survey or the findings, please contact **Howard Jobber** at [howard.jobber@wolverhampton.gov.uk](mailto:howard.jobber@wolverhampton.gov.uk)*

You can get this information in large print, braille, audio or in another language by calling 01902 551155

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