

Rotherham
Voice of the Child
Lifestyle Survey
2016

Borough Wide Report

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Acknowledgements

We would like to express our thanks to all of the Headteachers and staff at schools who co-ordinated the completion of the Lifestyle Survey for 2016.

In 2016, 12 out of 16 secondary schools in Rotherham participated in the survey along with 3 pupil referral units. Schools participating in the survey gave their commitment to enabling pupils at their school to have their voice heard to share their views on health, well-being and safety.

Also thank you to the 2806 young people who participated and shared their views by taking part in this years' survey.

1. Background Information

This report presents the summary of findings from the 2016 Lifestyle Survey.

The survey is open to all pupils in Y7 and Y10 at secondary schools and pupil referral units in Rotherham. The survey ran from Tuesday 7th June 2016 and closed Wednesday 20th July 2016.

As part of implementing the vision for the child-centred borough, the lifestyle results provide an insight into the experiences of children and young people living in the borough, and provide a series of measures to monitor the progress of the development of a child-centred borough and underpin the six themes:

- A focus on the rights and voice of the child
- Keeping children safe and healthy
- Ensuring children reach their potential
- An inclusive borough
- Harnessing the resources of communities
- A sense of place.

The survey is electronic and built using Survey Monkey that is accessed by pupils in educational settings through a web-link. All young people that participated in the survey were able to do so anonymously, and this is the 9th year that the survey has been run in Rotherham.

Each educational setting that participated have received a data pack giving them access to their own survey data; they can use this to compare their results to previous years' results and also to the borough wide information once published. Individual school reports assist them to gauge how well they are meeting their own health and wellbeing objectives and help shape their PSHE curriculum. This is highlighted as outstanding practice and gives evidence in relation to Ofsted grade descriptors

“Grade descriptors: the quality of the curriculum in PSHE education Note: These descriptors should not be used as a checklist. They must be applied adopting a ‘best fit’ approach which relies on the professional judgement of the inspector. Supplementary subject-specific guidance Outstanding (1) v The imaginative and stimulating PSHE education curriculum is skilfully designed, taking into account local December 2013 health and social data and the full range of pupils’ needs, interests and aspirations. The programme ensures highly effective continuity and progression in pupils’ learning across all key stages. “

This report gives a summary of key findings from the Lifestyle Survey and includes comparisons with regional and national information taken from results of the ‘What About Youth Survey’ results published December 2015; this comparison is specific to year 10.

‘What About Youth survey is a national survey, sent out to 15 year olds which took place for the first time in 2014.

Participation in the national survey was as follows:-

- Nationally 295,245 surveys were sent out, 120,115 were returned completed, which is a 40.7% participation rate.
- In Yorkshire & Humberside region 31,704 surveys were sent out. 13,034 were returned completed which is a 41.3% participation rate, this is slightly higher than the national return.

- In Rotherham 2,126 surveys were sent out 860 were returned completed which is a 40.5% participation rate, slightly lower than the national and regional returns, and 19.5% (1946) a lower participation rate than for Lifestyle Survey 2016.
- Comparison will also be included with statistical neighbours Barnsley, Doncaster, Wakefield and St. Helens.

Comparisons are included in this report with Y10 findings for the following topics

- Long term illnesses/disability
- Breakfast consumption
- General health
- Bullying
- Smoking
- Drinking alcohol
- Drugs

Parents were given information about the Lifestyle Survey and its contents ahead of the survey taking place, it was highlighted to parents and carers of young people in Y10 that there was specific questions relating to sexual health. These questions were not included in Y7 survey.

The borough wide results will be shared with the Health & Well Being Board and partners will receive specific trend data in relation to their specialism to allow them to take action and address any issues. Approval will be asked at DLT for the actions to be owned by the Health & Well Being Board.

2. Executive Summary

In total 2806 pupils participated in the 2016 lifestyle survey.

A higher % of girls completed the survey compared to boys and a higher % of Y7 completed the survey compared to Y10.

4 schools chose this year not to participate in the 2016 lifestyle survey.

Participation in the survey varied widely between individual schools, the variances ranged between 24% to 73% participation rates for secondary schools and pupil referral units achieved 100% participation.

2.1 Positive Results

- Over 70% of young people drinking 1 or less high sugar drinks per day
35.5% (994) young people say they do not drink any high sugar drinks;
35.5% (993) young people say they only drink 1 each day.
- Consumption of high energy drinks reduced by a further 8% from 2015. 63% (1750) young people say they do not consume any high energy drinks, (55% in 2015).
- Increase in the % of young people who said they have never smoked.
Overall 85.7% (2234) of young people who do not smoke said they have never smoked. (80% in 2015). This is made up of 94.3% of Y7 (92% in 2015) and 77.1% Y10 (68% in 2015). Rotherham has a higher % than national and regional figures of young people saying that they have never smoked.
- Increase in the % of pupils who said they have never had an alcoholic drink, both Y7 and Y10. Y7, 79.8% (1165) said they have never had an alcoholic drink (76% in 2015). Y10, 30.2% (406) said they have never had an alcoholic drink (29% in 2015).

- Increase in the number of pupils who have received CSE training as part of PSHE curriculum. 1232 (91.5%) of Y10 have received training and 894 (61.2%) of Y7 have received training, compared to 75% and 54% retrospectively in 2015.
- Decrease of 2% of Y10 pupils saying they did not use contraception when having sexual intercourse. 20% (51) of Y10 pupils said they did not use contraception, compared to 22% in 2015.
- Increase in the % of young people who said they have visited a youth centre or youth clinic. 23.7% (665) young people said they had visited in youth centre of youth clinic in 2016, compared to 13% in 2015.

2.2 Areas of Concern

- Increase in the % of young people saying they have a long term medical condition. In 2016 21.9% (616) pupils said they had a diagnosed condition, compared to 15% in 2015.
- More young people said they had a snack at break time and crisps are the most popular snack and fruit has dropped down to 5th choice for a snack from 1st choice in 2015.
- Decrease in the % of pupils who felt their weight was in health weight range and about the right size 59% (1661) in 2016 compared to 65% in 2015.
- Bullying % rates increased for the first time in 3 years. 26% (737) pupils said they have been bullied, compared to 22% in 2015.
- Cyber bullying has increased as a form of bullying to 8.2% (61) from 6% in 2015. Sexual inappropriate actions/comments as a form of bullying has increased to 3.7% (27) from 1% in 2015.
- Out of the 737 pupils who said they have been bullied, 547 reported the bullying, of these 58.7% (321) said they received some help, this has decreased from 65% receiving help in 2015.
- Increase in % of Y10 saying it is acceptable for young people of their age to get drunk.
- Slight increase in % of young people saying they have tried drugs, even if this was only once.
- Increase in the % of Y10 pupils saying they have had sexual intercourse after drinking alcohol or taking drugs.
- Decrease in the % of young people who said they have visited Rotherham town centre.
- Decrease in the % of pupils who would recommend Rotherham as a place to live

3. Demographic Information

At the time of the survey there were 6,310 young people in Year 7 and Year 10 who attended 16 secondary schools and 3 Pupil Referral Units in Rotherham. The survey was offered to all 16 secondary schools and 3 Pupil Referral Units in Rotherham. 12 out of 16 secondary schools and 3 pupil referral units participated and offered the survey to 4728 pupils, out of which 2806 young people completed it.

Participation rates for those 12 schools and Pupil Referral Units who offered the survey was 60%. The percentages shown in this report reflect against the numbers of pupils who were offered the survey and not the cohort figures for Y7 & Y10 pupils at all Rotherham schools.

In 2015, 13 secondary schools participated and 3 pupil referral units in the survey - in total 3,110 young people participated.

3.1 Participation Table 2016

This table shows the 12 schools and 3 Pupil Referral Units that participated in the survey.

The numbers of young people who did not take part at 4 schools were 811 pupils in Y7 and 771 pupils in Y10.

| School | Total No. of Pupils Y7 | Total No. of Pupils Y10 | Overall Total | Total Participation Number | Overall Response Rate % |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Aston | 322 | 251 | 573 | 425 | 74 |
| Brinsworth | 223 | 208 | 431 | 247 | 57 |
| Dinnington | 174 | 184 | 358 | 224 | 63 |
| Maltby | 181 | 139 | 320 | 236 | 74 |
| Oakwood | 203 | 197 | 400 | 128 | 32 |
| Saint Pius | 128 | 129 | 257 | 153 | 60 |
| Swinton | 159 | 135 | 294 | 235 | 80 |
| Thrybergh | 110 | 84 | 194 | 47 | 24 |
| Wales | 266 | 244 | 510 | 379 | 74 |
| Wath | 303 | 288 | 591 | 325 | 55 |
| Wingfield | 147 | 158 | 305 | 123 | 40 |
| Winterhill | 238 | 225 | 463 | 243 | 52 |
| Pupil Referral Units | | | | | |
| Rowan Centre | 3 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 100 |
| Riverside Aspire | 3 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 100 |
| Swinton Lock | 9 | 8 | 17 | 17 | 100 |
| TOTAL | | | | 2806 | |

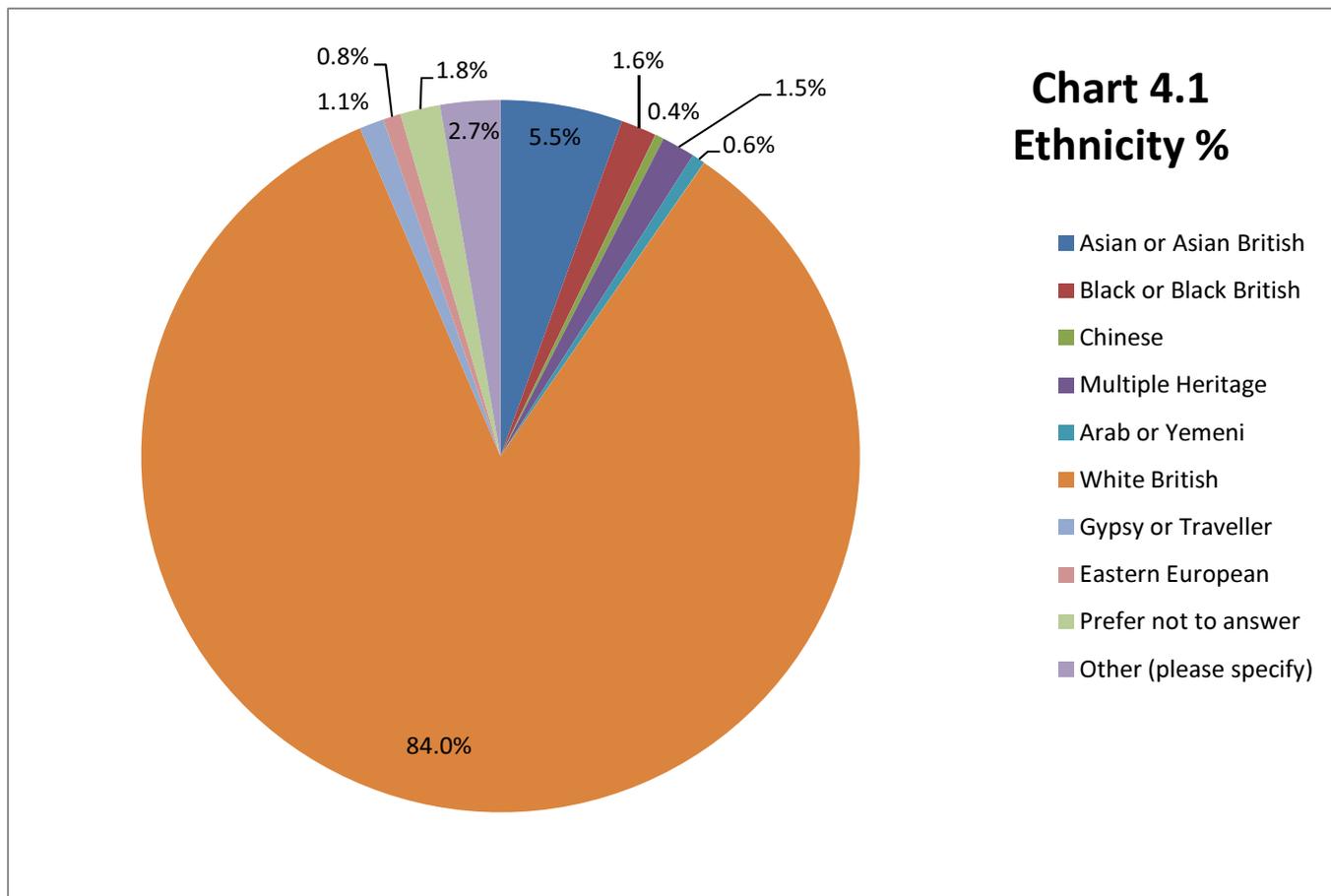
4. Characteristics

Of the pupils that completed the 2016 survey, 1442 (51.4%) were female and 1364 (48.6%) were male. 1460 (52%) were in year 7 and 1346 (48%) were in year 10.

4.1 Ethnic Origin

When asked about their ethnicity, 84% (2,360) of pupils described themselves as White British (This is an increase of 2% from 2015). 11.5% (323) described themselves as from Black or Minority Ethnic group (BME) (this is a decrease from 15% in 2015). 1.8% (48) preferred not to say and 2.7% (75) described themselves from 'other' ethnicity group.

Chart 4.1 below shows the breakdown of pupil ethnicity by %. Analysis of data input to 'other' option showed in the majority pupils responding they were from multiple ethnicities, which should be included in the multiple heritage choice, which would make this % higher.



4.2 Sexual Orientation (Year 10 Question Only)

When asked about their sexual orientation, 86.5% (1164) of year 10 pupils said that they were heterosexual, (down from 89% in 2015). 5.74% (77) said that they were bisexual, (increase from 4% in 2015) and 1.3% (18) said that they were lesbian or gay (down from 2% in 2015). 3.3% (44) responded 'I don't know yet' and 3.2% (43) preferred not to say, both these similar to 2015. More boys responded that they were heterosexual and more girls responded that they were bisexual or lesbian.

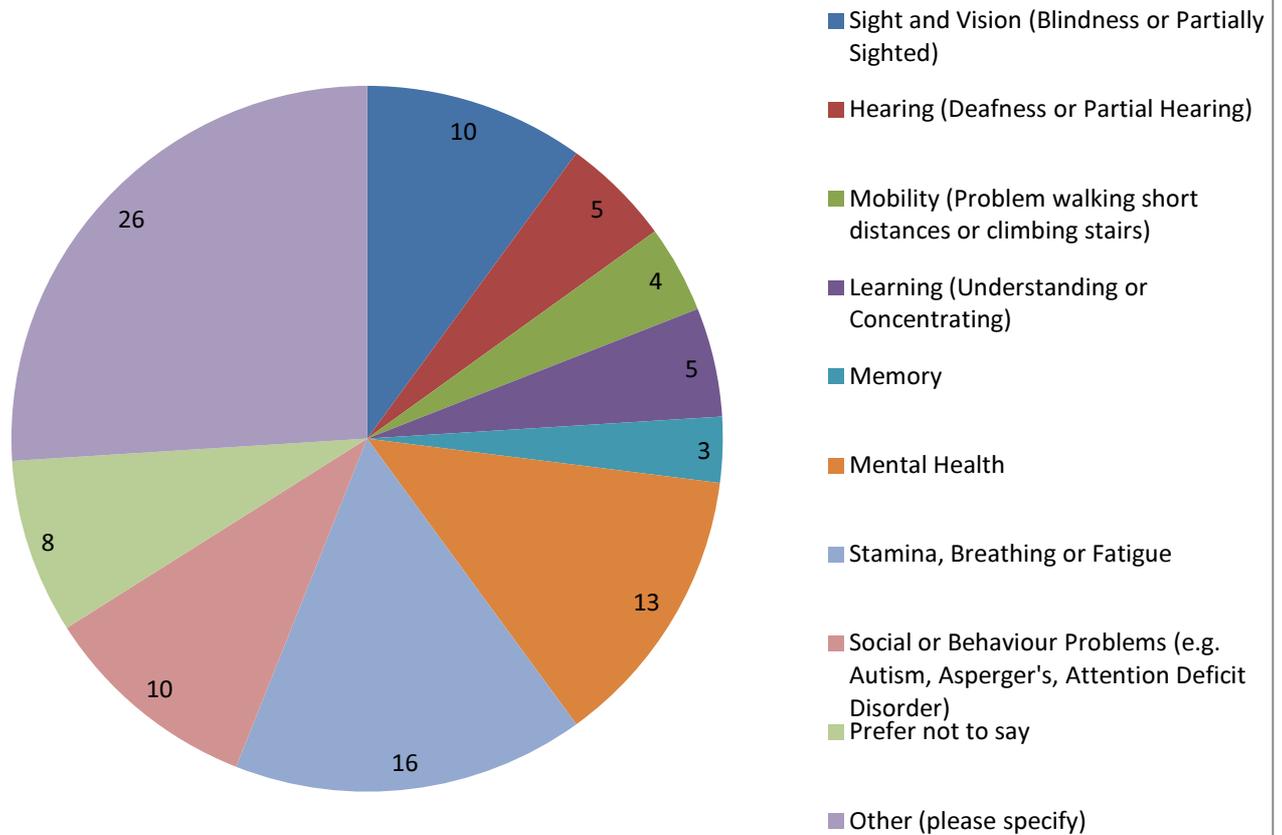
4.3 Health - Disabilities

Pupils were asked if they had a diagnosed long term illness, health problem, disability or medical condition. 21.9% (616) of pupils said they had a diagnosed condition (increase from 16% in 2015). This is almost equal between boys and girls, (306 girls and 310 boys). More Y7 pupils responded they had a diagnosed medical condition (323), compared to (293) Y10 pupils.

Out of the 616 (21.9%) who said they had a diagnosed condition, the % breakdown is detailed in Chart 4.3 below.

Analysis of data in the 'other' option showed that the majority, pupils reported conditions, such as Asthma, Diabetes, Skin Condition, IBS and ADHD. A further 15 pupils reported Asthma as their condition, this would increase the % for 'stamina, breathing, fatigue to 18.4%, 6 pupils responded ADHD, this would increase the % for 'social or behavioural problems to 11%. Other conditions responded include skin conditions (4), diabetes (3), hay fever (4) and IBS (7). 49 pupils preferred not to say what their condition was.

**Chart 4.3
Diagnosed Disabilities %**



4.3.1 Diagnosed Disability Benchmarking

The results from the What About Youth Survey (Y10) showed that nationally the highest diagnosed disability is Stamina, Breathing or Fatigue, same as Rotherham. 2nd choice nationally is Learning (understanding or concentrating and for Rotherham the 2nd highest choice is Mental Health. Mental Health nationally is 3rd highest.

5. Food and Drink

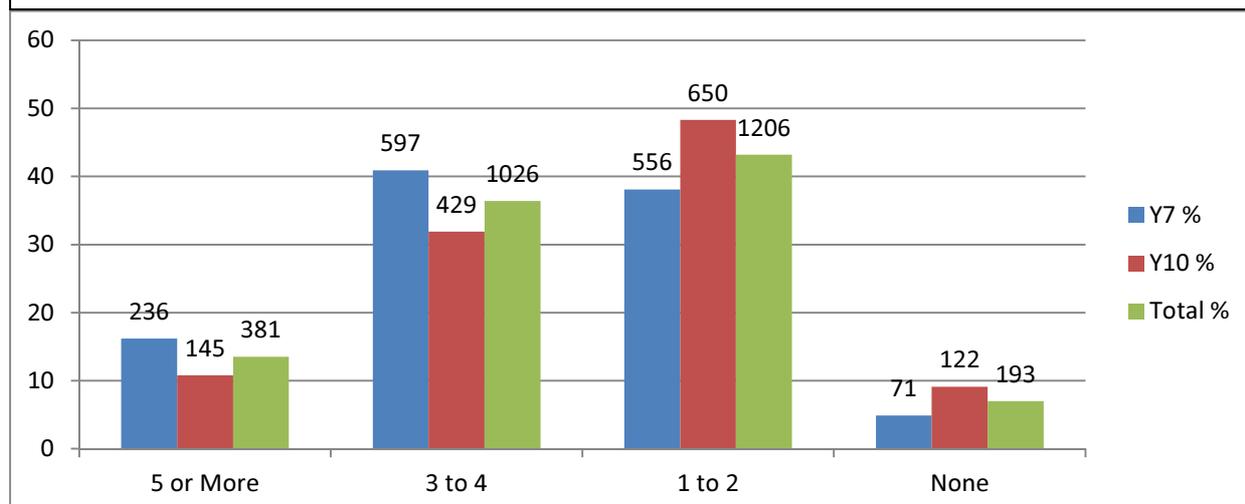
It is recommended that young people should aim to have 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day, and consume 6 or more glasses of water per day.

5.1 Fruit & Vegetables

The results from 2016, show that there has been a slight increase in the number of pupils having the recommended 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables each day, this has increased to 13.5% (378) in 2016 from 13% in 2015. There has also been a decrease in the number of pupils who said they do not eat any fruit or vegetables down from 8% in 2015 to 7% (196) in 2016.

Chart 5.1 below shows the breakdown of 2016 responses.

Chart 5.1 - Portions of Fruit & Vegetables Eaten Daily



Analysis of the data shows that Y7 are more likely to eat 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day and are less likely to not consume any fruit or vegetables, this maybe likely that they have food prepared for them at meal times by their parents.

Girls in both Y7 and Y10 are the most likely to eat 5 portions of fruit and vegetables and are less likely not to eat any fruit or vegetables. 18.7% of girls in Y7 said they eat 5 portions per day and for boys this goes as low as 10.6% of Y10 boys who said they eat 5 portions per day.

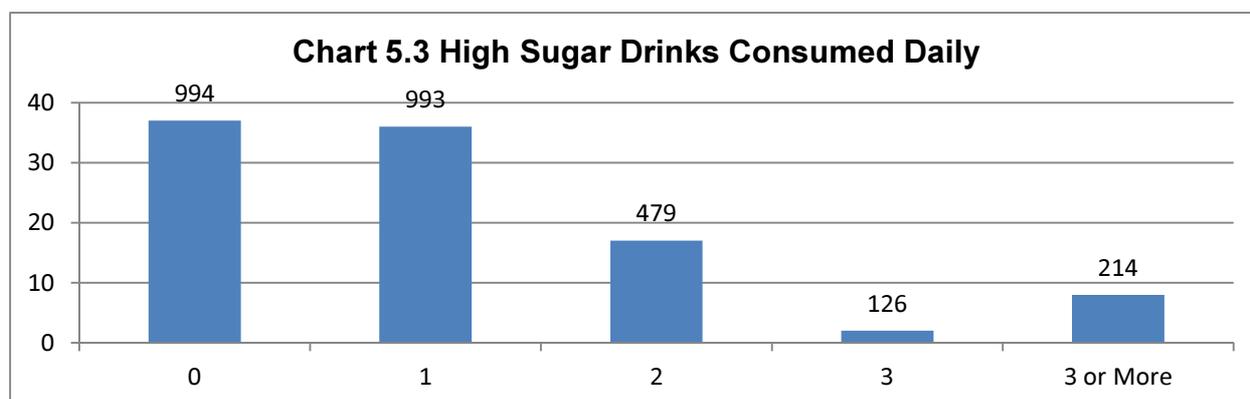
5.2 Water

When asked about how many glasses of water they drank a day, 72.6% (2036) of pupils responded that they drank 1 to 5 glasses of water (68% in 2015), 19.75% (558) said they had 6-10 glasses, this has reduced by over 4% (24% in 2015), although the number of pupils who responded that they drank no water at all has reduced to 7% (212) from 8% in 2015.

More year 7 pupils said that they drank 6-10 glasses than year 10 (23% Y7, compared to 16.5% Y10) and more Y10 pupils said that they drank no water (9.4% Y10 compared to 5.9% Y7). Boys were more likely to drink the recommended 6-10 glasses per day (21.9%) compared to (17.7% girls). Although more said they drank no water at all, 8% compared to 7.2% of girls.

5.3 High Sugar Drinks

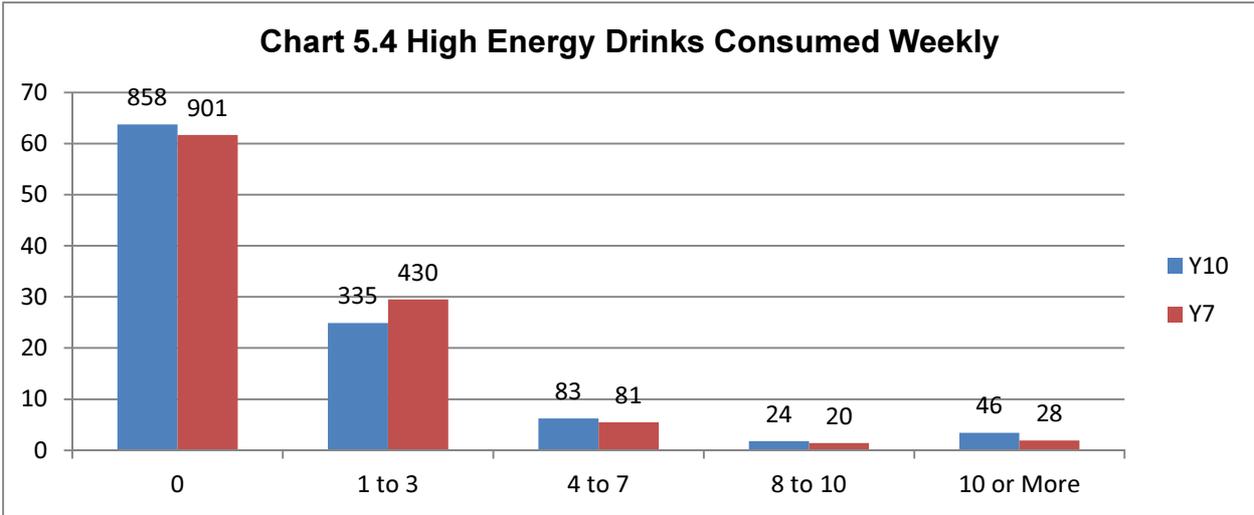
A new question was added to the 2016 survey to ascertain the volume of high sugar drinks that young people are consuming. Pupils were asked how many regular fizzy drinks (not diet, zero or low sugar drinks) they drink each day. The overall responses for Y7 & Y10 are detailed in Chart 5.3 below.



The majority of pupils 71% (1987) overall said they consumed either none or 1 high sugar drink each day. Girls in Y10 pupils are less likely to consume high sugar drinks with 41% of these saying they do not consume any, compared to 32% of boys in Y10. Overall Y10 pupils are less likely to consume high sugar drinks and boys are more likely to drink 3 or more high sugar drinks per day.

5.4 High Energy Drinks

The improvement on the reduction in the consumption of high energy caffeinated drinks such as Red Bull or Monster has continued in 2016. Pupils saying they do not consume any of these drinks has increased to 63% (1750) (from 55% in 2015). Chart 5.4 below shows the overall results for the consumption of high energy drinks.



Boys are more likely to drink high energy drinks with 44% of all boys saying they consume at least 1 per week, compared to 31% of girls saying the consumed at least 1 per week. More Y10 pupils said they never drank a high energy drink 64% Y10 compared to 62% of Y7.

5.5 Breakfast

Pupils who said they had breakfast has remained the same as in 2015 at 79% (2238), therefore overall on average 21% of pupils did not have breakfast. Out of the 2238 pupils who said they had breakfast 89% said they had breakfast at home, this has increased from the 86% who said they had breakfast at home last year. Year 10 pupils are less likely not to have breakfast 13.2% of Y7 compared to 27.9% of Y10. Girls are more likely to skip breakfast rather than boys.

5.5.1 Breakfast Consumption Benchmarking

Figures reported in a national newspaper in 2015 stated that almost 30% of school children nationally go to school without having breakfast.

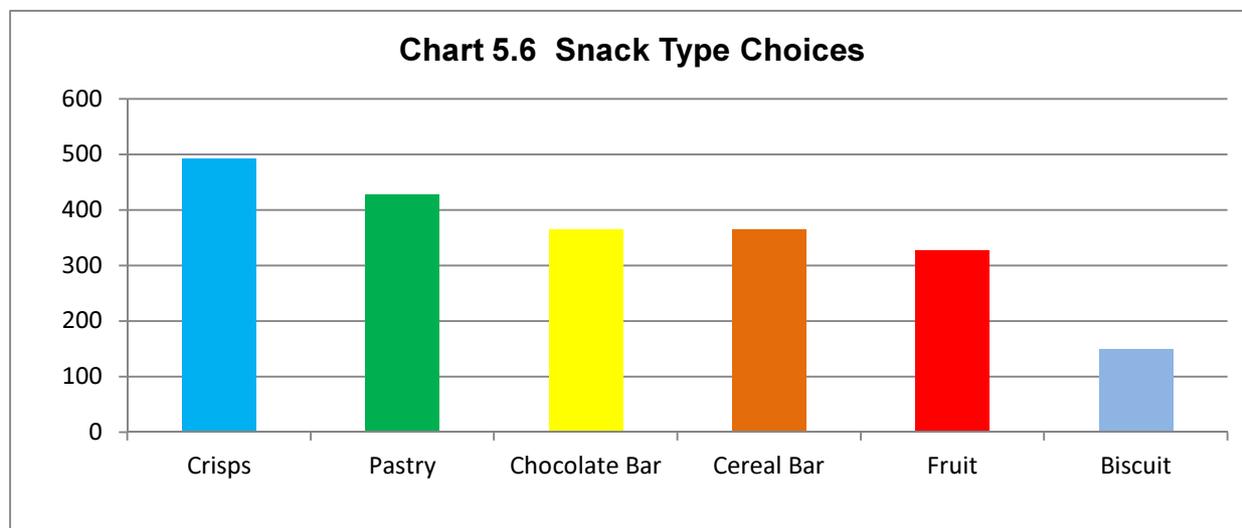
What About Youth Survey results (Y10) cannot be compared exactly, the question in this survey ask young people about their breakfast consumption in the past 7 days, the results from 120,115 young people that completed the survey nationally:-

- 67,264 (56%) ate breakfast every day
- 19,218 (16%) ate breakfast most days
- 20,419 (17%) ate breakfast some days
- 13,212 (11%) had not eaten breakfast in past 7 days.

5.6 Snacks

More young people are having a snack at break time, 76% (2125), compared to (67%% in 2015). In 2015, fruit was the most popular snack. The 2016 results show that crisps are the most popular snack and a pastry snack is 2nd most popular, fruit has dropped to the 5th most popular choice.

Out of the 2125 young people who said those chose to have a snack at break time, the different type of snacks are shown in chart 5.6 below



More girls are likely to choose fruit as their snack option and fruit was a more popular snack option for Y7 pupils than Y10.

5.7 Lunch

When asked where they mainly have lunch, 49.3% (1392) said that they have a school lunch. The 2015 results were almost the same at 49%. Year 7 pupils are more likely to have a school meal, 59.6% of Y7 have a school lunch compared to 38.9% of Y10, this is an increase for Y10 who have a school lunch up from (37% in 2015).

6% of pupils said they did not have a meal at lunchtime, which is the same as 2015. Y10 girls are the most likely not to have a meal at lunchtime (11.7%) compared to (2%) of Y7 boys who said they did not have a meal at lunchtime.

When the pupils didn't have a school meal 38.5% said they had brought a packed lunch from home, (increase from 37% in 2015); 4.8% bought lunch from the local shop, (decrease from 8% in 2015) and 1.4% said that they go home for lunch (decrease from 2% in 2015).

6. Exercise, Health & Weight.

The national recommendation is that all children and young people should engage in moderate to vigorous physical activity for at least 60 minutes per day. This definition was included in the survey for young people to read and understand before answering the question around sport and exercise

6.1 Regular Exercise

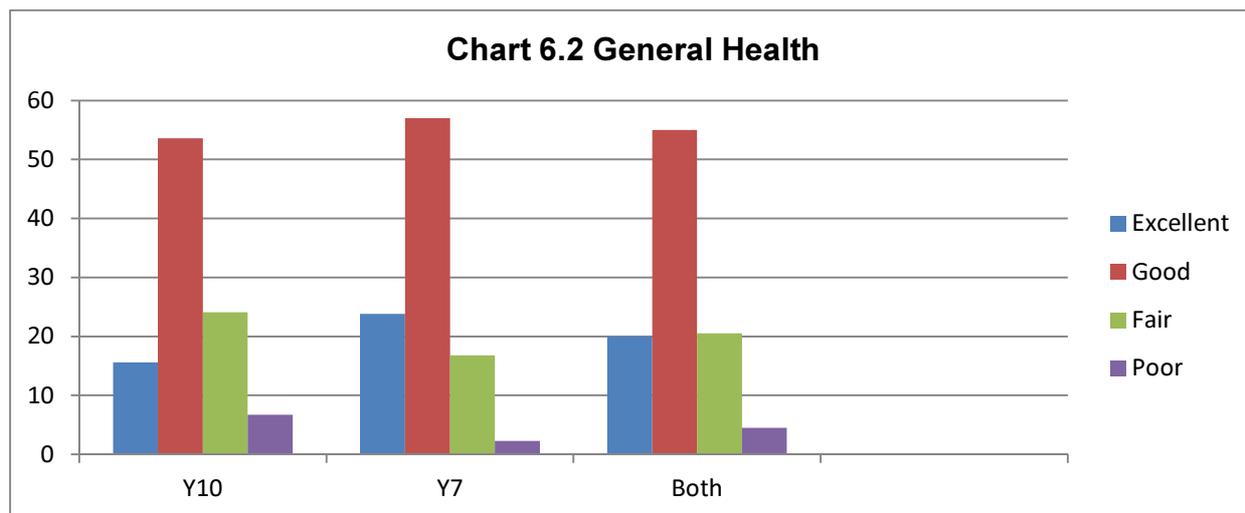
80% (2263) of pupils said that they regularly take part in sport or exercise (same result of 80% in 2015). Year 7 pupils are more likely to exercise regularly (86.2%) compared to year 10 pupils (75%). Overall boys are more likely to exercise regularly (84%) compared to girls (77%).

There has been an improvement with the increase in the frequency of times per week that pupils are exercising. Out of the 2263 number of pupils that said they participate in exercise –

- 18% exercised 6 to 7 times per week - the same as 18% in 2015
- 27% exercised 4 to 5 times per week - a decrease from 28% in 2015
- 41% exercised 1 to 3 times per week - an increase from 40% in 2015
- 8% exercised less than once per week – a decrease from 12% in 2015
- 6% said they never did any exercise

6.2 General Health

Pupils were asked to describe how they felt about their general health. These questions were equivalent to the questions asked in the What About Youth Survey. The responses are detailed below in Chart 6.2 and split showing Y7 and Y10 responses.



More boys in overall rated their health as excellent compared to girls.

More girls rated their health as poor compared to boys.

6.2.1 General Health Benchmarking

The results from the What About Youth Survey (Y10) showed Nationally and Yorkshire & Humberside region how young people rated their health:-

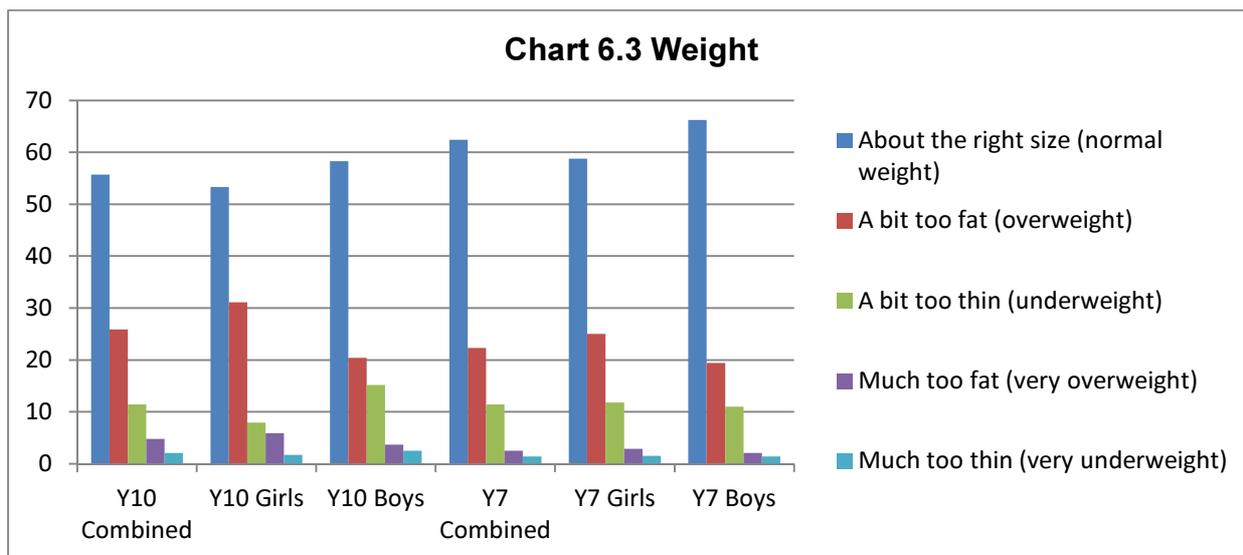
| Rating | % Nationally | % Y&H Region | % Average Statistical Neighbours | % Rotherham Lifestyle Survey (Y10) - 2016 |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Excellent | 29 | 29 | 30.3 | 20 |
| Good | 56 | 57 | 55.9 | 55 |
| Fair | 13 | 13 | 12.5 | 20.5 |
| Poor | 2 | 1 | 1.2 | 4.5 |

6.3 Weight

Pupils were asked if they were worried about their weight, the results show that overall the % is the same as in 2015 who said yes they were worried about their weight at 28.5% (798).

Girls in both Y10 and Y7 are more likely to be worried about their weight in Y10 (41.8%) compared to (19.3%) of boys, and in Y7 (32.1%) of girls compared to (19.1%) of boys.

Pupils were asked to describe how what they felt about their weight, chart 6.2 shows the responses split by girl/boy, Y7/Y10 and the overall results.



Overall pupils who said they felt their weight was about the right size is 59% (1661), this is a decrease from 65% who said their weight was about right in 2015 results.

Key overall findings from Y7 & Y10 combined results:

- 3.65% felt they were very overweight (up from 3% in 2015)
- 24% felt they were overweight (up from 20% in 2015)
- 11.4% felt they were underweight (up from 11% in 2015)
- 1.75% felt they were very underweight

All percentages have increased from 2015 for pupils who did not feel their weight was about the right size.

6.4 Weight Benchmarking

The results from the What About Youth Survey (Y10) showed that young people nationally and from Yorkshire & Humberside region said their weight was:-
(Locality information was not available from What About Youth Results for this question, therefore unable to provide statistical neighbour comparison).

| Range | % Nationally | % Y&H Region | % Rotherham Lifestyle Survey (Y10) - 2016 |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| About Right Size | 59 | 53 | 59 |
| Overweight | 21 | 29 | 24 |
| Underweight | 16 | 11 | 11.4 |
| Very Overweight | 3 | 6 | 3.65 |
| Very Underweight | 2 | 2 | 1.75 |

Rotherham Lifestyle survey results show we match the national picture for young people feeling they were about the right size, but higher than Yorkshire and Humberside region.

7. How Pupils Think and Feel

Pupils were asked to describe the things they felt good about and the things that they did not feel so good about. Overall Y10 pupils said they most felt good about:-

1. Friendships
2. Home Life
3. Future
4. Myself

5. Schoolwork
6. Relationships
7. How they look

These are placed in order of the overall results for both boys and girls in Y10.

Both girls and boys felt the best about friendships, and girls rated how they look as what they least felt good about, whereas boys felt least good about relationships.

Overall Y7 pupils said they most felt good about:-

1. Home Life
2. Friendships
3. Future
4. Myself
5. Schoolwork
6. Relationships
7. How they look

Girls in Y7 felt best about friendships, whereas boys felt best about home life.

Girls and boys in Y7 said the same about what they feel least good about as Y10, girls about how they look and boys was relationships.

7.1 Problems

Pupils were asked a follow-up question about how they felt about themselves, asking who they would discuss their problems with.

In 2015, no young person in either year said they would speak with their school nurse, and only Y7 girls said they would speak with a youth worker. This has improved in 2016 results, overall 10 young people said they would choose to speak with their school nurse and 29 young people would choose to speak with their youth worker.

| YEAR 10 | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ranking | Girls | Boys |
| 1 | Friend | Friend |
| 2 | Family member | Family member |
| 3 | Adult at home | Adult at home |
| 4 | *Other | *Other |
| 5 | I do not have anyone to talk to | I do not have anyone to talk to |
| 6 | Member of staff at school | Member of staff at school |
| 7 | Youth worker | Youth worker |
| 8 | Social Worker | Health Professional i.e. GP |
| 9 | Health Professional i.e. GP | School Nurse |
| 10 | School Nurse | Social Worker |

| YEAR 7 | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ranking | Girls | Boys |
| 1 | Friend | Friend |
| 2 | Family member | Family member |
| 3 | Adult at home | Adult at home |
| 4 | *Other | *Other |
| 5 | I do not have anyone to talk to | Member of staff at school |
| 6 | Member of staff at school | Youth Worker |
| 7 | Youth Worker | I do not have anyone to talk to |
| 8 | Social Worker | Social Worker |

| | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 9 | School Nurse | Health Professional i.e. GP |
| 10 | Health Professional i.e. GP | School Nurse |

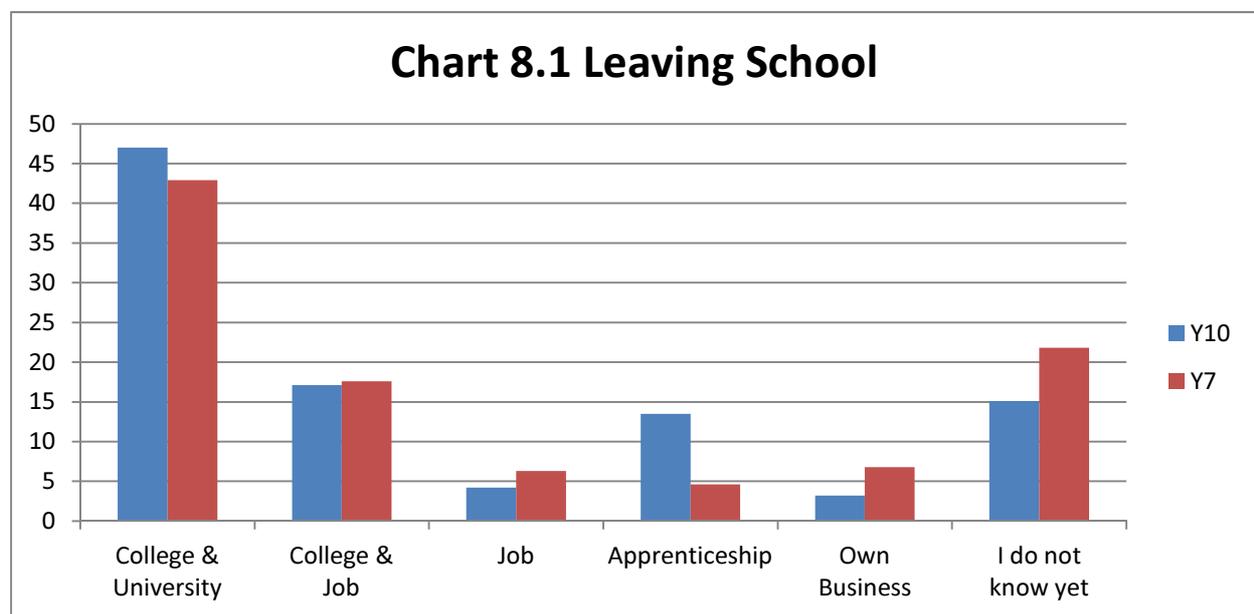
Analysis of the comments input into the 'other' option showed in the majority, pupils said multiple choices of the options given or either boyfriend/girlfriend.

8. In School

Pupils were asked a range of questions about being in school and their plans for when they leave school.

8.1 Leaving School

Chart 8.1 below shows the responses from pupils when they were asked what they hope to do when they leave school.



There has been a slight decrease since 2015 of the number of young people overall who said they would like to go to university down to 45% (1259) from 46% in 2015, although more Y10 pupils made this choice.

- 47% of Y10 chose this option up from 46% in 2015
- 43% of Y7 chose this option down from 48% in 2015

More girls than boys have chosen that they would like to go to university, in both Y7 and Y10.

Overall 5.25% of pupils said they hope to leave school and get a job straight away, this has increased from 4.5% in 2015

- 4.2% of Y10 chose this option up from 4% in 2015
- 6.3% of Y7 chose this option up from 5% in 2015

Overall 9% of pupils said they would like to get an apprenticeship when they leave school, this has increased from 8% in 2015.

- 13.5% of Y10 chose this option up from 12% in 2015
- 4.6% of Y7 chose this option up from 4% in 2015

More boys than girls chose that they would like an apprenticeship when they leave school, in both Y7 and Y10.

Overall 17.3% of pupils said they would like to study at college and then move into employment, this has slightly decreased from 18% in 2015.

- 17.1% of Y10 chose this option down from 19% in 2015
- 17.6% of Y7 chose this option up from 19% in 2015

Overall there are more young people who aspire to start their own business when they leave school. 5% said they would like to start their own business up from 3.5% in 2015.

- 3.2% of Y10 chose this option up from 2% in 2015
- 6.8% of Y7 chose this option up from 5% in 2015

There are 18.5% of young people who have not yet made their choice of what they would like to do when they leave school, more Y7 fall into this category. Y7 (21.8%), Y10 (15.1%)

8.2 School Council

When asked if they felt their school council made a difference, 12% (331) of pupils said yes they felt their school council made a difference, this has continued the downward trend over past 3 years (17% in 2015). 35% said that they didn't know whether their school council made a difference (30% in 2015), 36.8% said their school council did not make a difference (38% in 2015) and 16.4% said that they didn't realise they had a school council (from 15% in 2015).

Y7 pupils are more likely to feel their school council makes a difference compared to Y10.

8.3 School Nurse

Pupils were asked if they knew who their school nurse was, overall 43% said yes, this has decreased from (45%) in 2015. More Y7 knew you their school nurse was (43.8%) compared to (42.1%) of Y10.

9. Using Internet

Pupils were asked questions about using the internet, keeping safe and were asked for their views about risks using the internet.

9.1 Internet Use & Safety

The questions in this section support the child-centred borough theme 'keeping children safe and healthy' and helps with measures to monitor progress for this theme.

Out of the 2806 young people that completed the survey 1.2% (36) young people said they do not use the internet at all. The remaining 98.8% (2770) were asked where they had been taught about internet safety and keeping themselves safe on the internet

- 79.5% had learned about internet safety at school, improvement from 65% in 2015.
- 15% learned about internet safety at home, 29% in 2015.
- 2% learned about internet safety on-line 2% in 2015
- 0.75% learned about internet safety through friends, 3% in 2015
- 1.4% have not learned about internet safety, which is an improvement from 2015, when 2% had not learned about internet safety.

9.2 Internet and Risks

Out of the 2770 number of pupils that said they use the internet, they were asked what are the main risks when using the internet.

Overall people lying about who they say they are, was rated as the highest risk. This is a change from 2015, when cyber bullying was identified as the highest risk, pupils in 2016 rated cyber bullying as the 2nd highest risk. This was the same for both Y7 and Y10 and girls and boys.

The ranking overall by Y7 and Y10 pupils is from highest risk to lowest risk

1. People lying about who they say they are
2. Cyber Bullying
3. Message from people they do not know
4. Someone hacking their information
5. Seeing images that make them uncomfortable
6. Security issues (viruses)

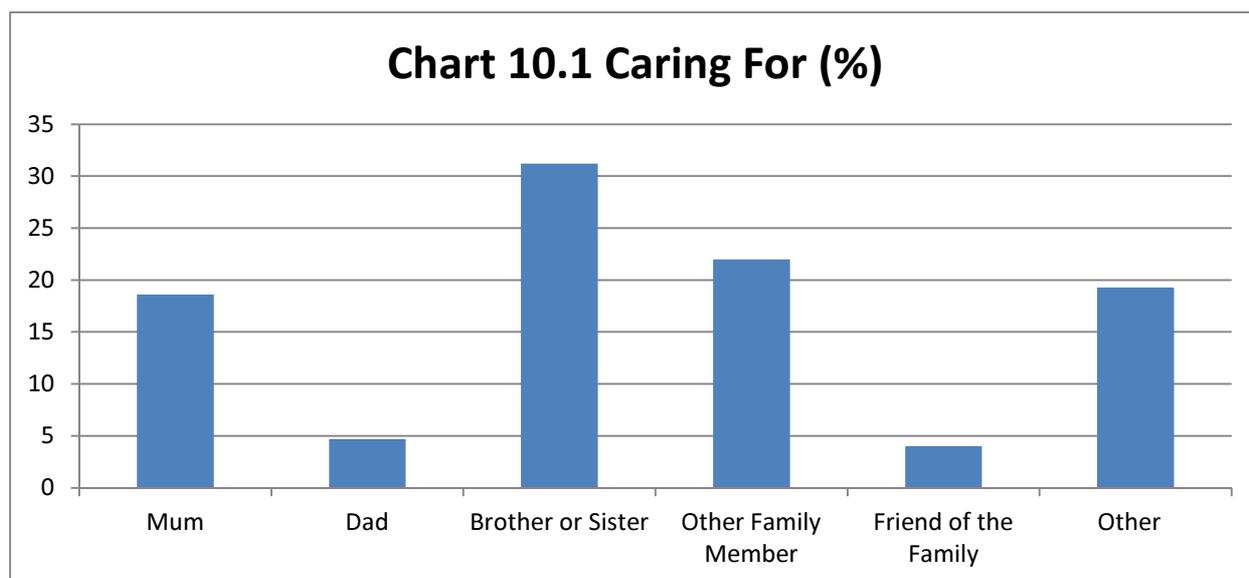
10. Young Carers

The downward trend of pupils who consider themselves to be a young carer has continued in 2016. 17% (478) young people said they are a young carer, compared to (21%) from 2015. More pupils from Y7, 18.7% (274) consider themselves to be young carers compared to 15.1% (204) Y10.

The census trend from 2011 census figures shows that 12% of young people in Rotherham are young carers.

10.1 Young Carers – Caring For

Out of the 17% (478) young people who identified themselves as young carers we asked them who they care for. Chart 10.1 below shows the % breakdown.



The majority of pupils said they are caring for their brother or sister, this is more likely to be in a babysitting role, taking them to school, rather than having to care for them.

Analysis of data input to 'other' option showed in the majority pupils said they were caring for more than one person, in the majority Mum and Dad.

10.2 Young Carers – Caring Tasks

Pupils were asked about what is the main task that they have to help with to support with caring. The pattern is the same as in 2015, the highest three tasks being:-

- Helping around the house for example cleaning (41.5%)
- Help look after brother or sister (16.2%)
- Keeping them company (not wanting to leave the person alone) (11.2%)

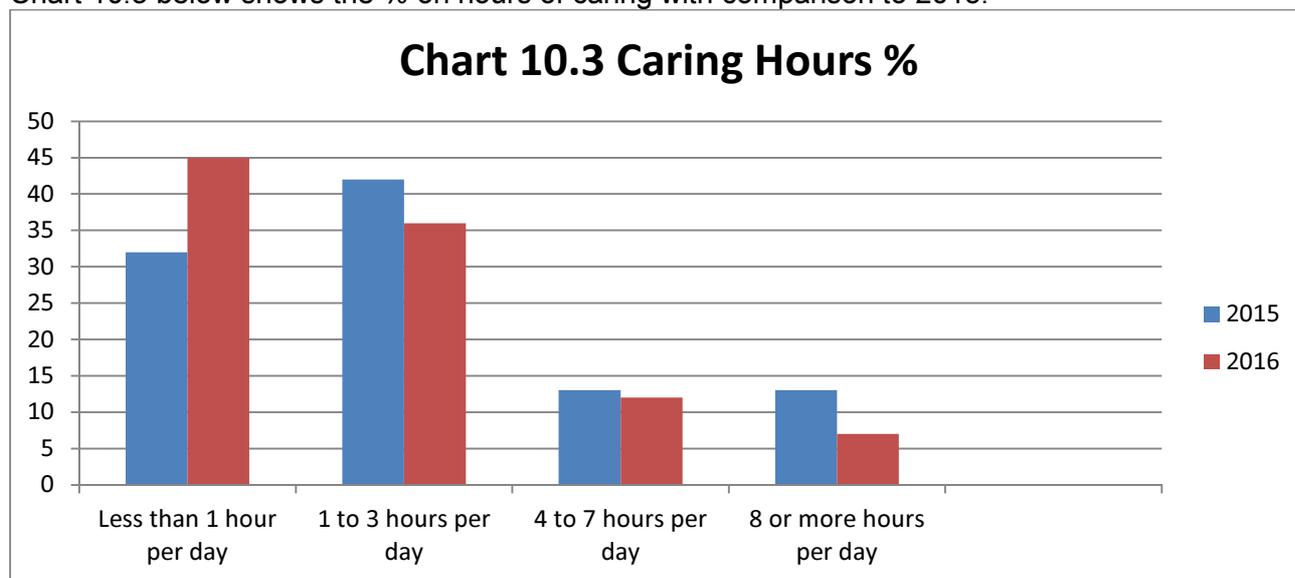
Other tasks that pupils who identified themselves as young carers said they carry out

- Shopping (5%)
- Personal Care (3.3%)
- Help give medicine (4.3%)
- Help with appointments (0.3%)
- Taking brother or sister to school (3.4%)
- Other (14.8%)

The number of pupils saying they carry out personal care tasks has reduced from 6% in 2015. Analysis of data input to 'other' option showed in the majority pupils were doing multi-tasks of the above, in the majority, cleaning and shopping.

10.3 Young Carers – Number of Hours Caring

Chart 10.3 below shows the % on hours of caring with comparison to 2015.



There has been a significant reduction in the number of pupils saying they care for 8 hours or more per day down from 13% to 7%. 2016 results showed that 33 young people said they care 8 hours or more, compared to 89 in 2015.

10.4 Supporting Young Carers

The majority of pupils who identified themselves as a young carer, would prefer to speak with a parent, carer or a family member about any issues arising from being young carers.

7 Y10 pupils said they would speak with someone from the young carer's service, but no pupils in Y7 said they would speak with young carer's service.

10.4.1 Young Carers Service

There has been a further increase in the number of pupils who said they had heard about the young carers service, out of the young people who had identified themselves as young carers 44% said they had heard of this service, this is an increase from 33% in 2015.

10.4.2 Young Carers Card

A Young Carers card was introduced as a pilot to 5 secondary schools in 2014.

This card is now being promoted wider in schools and offered to all secondary schools.

The results from 2015 showed that only 2 schools who participated responded to the question of whether pupils had heard of the young carer's card. The results in 2016 showed pupils from

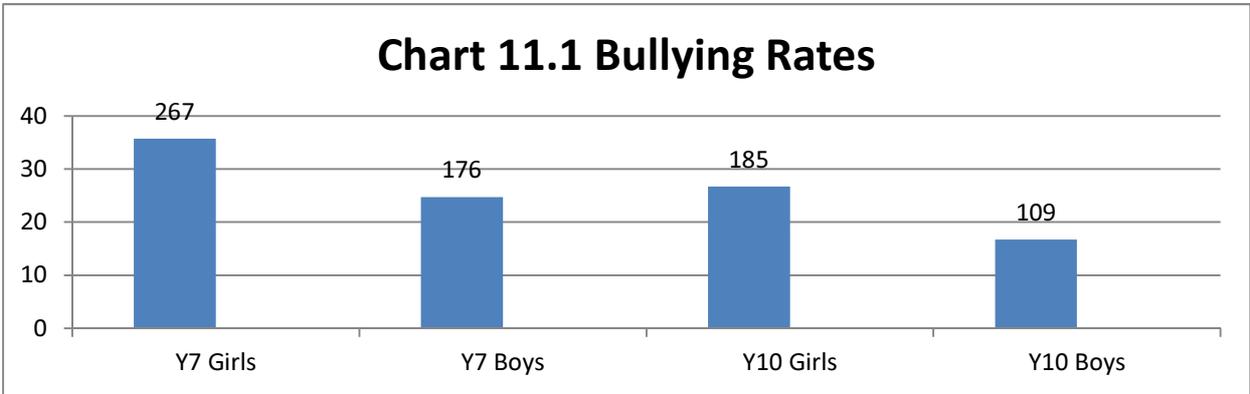
all 12 schools responded to this question, and out of those who identified themselves as a young carer, 17.5% had heard of the card.

11. Bullying

Bullying trends had decreased in the previous 3 years, but this year the trend has reversed and has increased.

11.1 Bullying Rates

Overall pupils reporting they have been bullied has increased to 26% (737) compared to 22% in 2015. As in previous years more Y7 pupils were more likely to say they have been bullied 30.3% (443) compared to Y10, 21.8% (294). Also as with previous years, there is a higher % of girls in both Y7 & Y10 said they were bullied compared to boys in both years. Chart 11.1 below shows the bullying rates for boys, girls in Y7 and Y10.



11.2 Bullying Frequency

Out of the 737 pupils who said they had been bullied

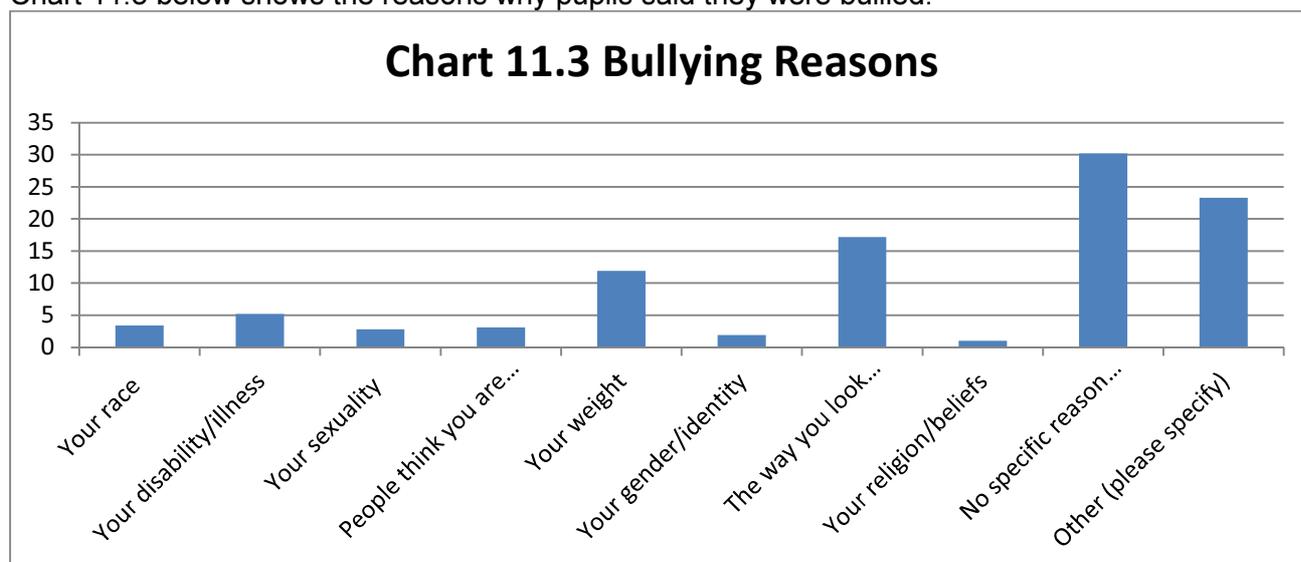
- 52.4% of pupils said bullying occurred during school time (from 53% in 2015).
- 9.3% of pupils said bullying occurred out of school time (from 10% in 2015)
- 38.3% of pupils said bullying occurred during both of these (from 37% in 2015)

Pupils were asked for to say how frequent the bullying occurred, those who said they have been a victim of bullying:-

- 20.2% said they were bullied very frequently, almost everyday
- 27.4% said they were bullied frequently, more than 3 times per week
- 29.4% said they were bullied often, between 1-2 times per week
- 23% said they were bullied infrequently between 2-3 times per month

11.3 Bullying Reasons

Chart 11.3 below shows the reasons why pupils said they were bullied.



Analysis of data input to 'other' option showed in the majority pupils said they were bullied because people don't like or hate me or multi choices of the options.

11.4 Forms of Bullying & Reporting

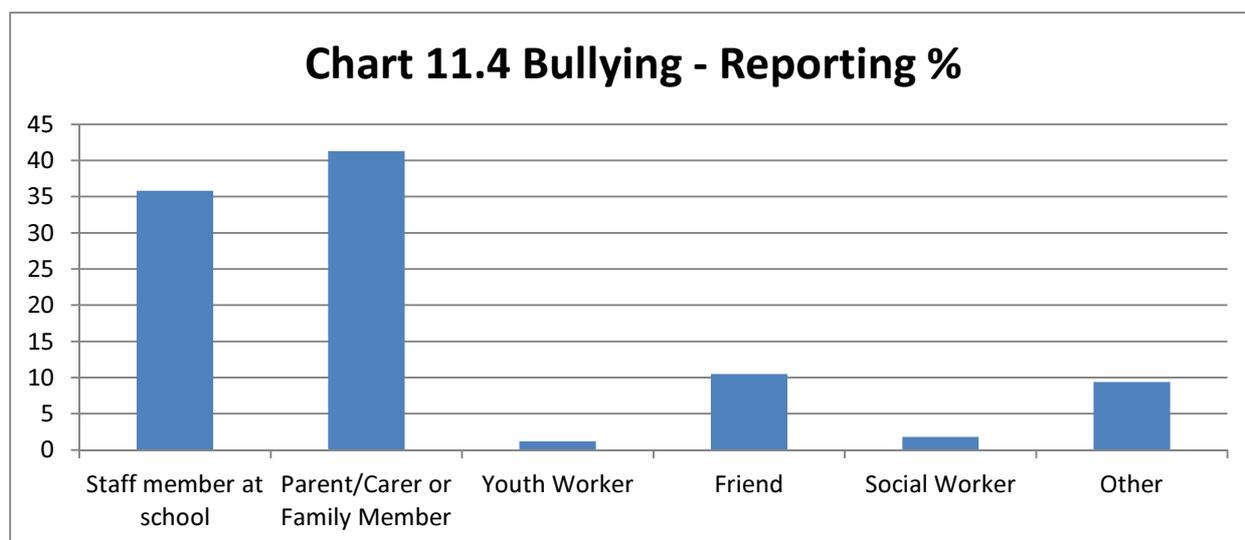
Of those 737 pupils who said they had been bullied the most frequent form of bullying is verbal (72.4%), followed by physical 10.5%. Cyber-Bullying has increased from 6% in 2015 to 8.2% in 2016. Other forms of bullying are: - Being ignored 5.2% and sexual, inappropriate comments/ touching/actions at 3.7%, this form has also increased from 2015 when it was 1%.

Cyber bullying data from What About Youth Survey results detail that 15% of young people nationally and from Yorkshire & Humberside region have been bullied through this form of bullying.

Pupils were asked about reporting bullying

25.7% (190) out of 737 either did not report the bullying or did not know who to report the bullying to. (24% in 2015). Y7 are more likely to report bullying than Y10, this has followed same trend as previous years.

Chart 11.4 details below the % rates of the 547 pupils who did report being bullied; whom they reported the bullying to.



Reporting the bullying to a family member or a member of staff has similar % results to 2015. Reporting bullying to a friend has reduced and 10 pupils said they reported bullying to a social worker which has increased from zero in 2015. Analysis of data input to 'other' option showed in the majority pupils said they reported bullying to either more than one of these options or boyfriend.

Out of the 547 who said they had reported being bullied only 58.7% said they received some help or support, this has reduced from 65% in 2015. Girls were more likely to say they received help and Y7 more likely to say they received help compared to Y10.

11.5 Bullying Benchmarking

The results from the What About Youth Survey (Y10) show National, Yorkshire & Humberside region and Rotherham statistical neighbours, bullying rates are far higher than the results from lifestyle survey for Rotherham 2016.

| | % Nationally | % Y&H Region | % Average Statistical Neighbours | % Rotherham Lifestyle Survey (Y10) - 2016 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Experienced Bullying | 55 | 55 | 55.8 | 26.7 |

The question young people age 15 in Y10 were asked in this survey - Have they been bullied at least once in past couple of months.

Ditch the Label anti-bullying charity have information on their website saying that nationally 2.5 million teenagers experience bullying every week and there are 42% of teenagers have experienced some form of bullying. Rotherham lifestyle survey results from 2016 are less than this national figure.

12. Smoking, Drinking and Drugs

12.1 Smoking

When asked about smoking, 1796 (64%) of pupils said that their home was smoke-free, this is a reduction from 2015 when 66% said their home was smoke free. This result may be due to the increase in the use of electronic cigarettes and pupils identified family members who use these cigarettes as smokers.

To support with the campaign against peer pressure to smoke, young people were again asked whether they thought it was OK for young people of their age to smoke.

In 2016 87% (2444) of young people said it was not OK to smoke, this has decreased slightly from 2015 when 88% said it was not OK to smoke. This small increase in the number of pupils saying it was OK to smoke, has been the increase in the number of Y10 pupils saying it was OK to smoke. In 2016 22.4% of Y10 said it was OK to smoke (19% in 2015) although there has been a reduction in the number of Y7 who said they felt it was OK to smoke this has reduced to 4.2% in 2016 compared to 5% in 2015. Overall more girls said it was OK to smoke.

Pupils are asked if they currently smoke cigarettes, overall 2607 (92.75%) of pupils said they do not smoke, this is a decrease from 94% in 2015. There has been a slight increase in both Y7 and Y10 of pupils who said they do smoke now. 3% (44) of year 7 pupils said they smoked compared to 2% in 2015. 11.5% (155) of Y10 said they smoked compared to 10% in 2015.

The 2607 (92.75%) pupils who said they do not smoke were asked to best describe their smoking history.

- Overall 2234 (85.7%) (80% in 2015) young people said they have never smoked 94.3% of Y7 (92% in 2015) and 77.1% Y10 (68% in 2015).
- Overall 9.5% said they have tried it once (10.5% in 2015). 4.1% of Y7 (5% in 2015) and 14.9% Y10 (16% in 2015)
- Overall 4.8% said they used to smoke by don't now (4% in 2015) 1.6% Y7 (1% in 2015) and 8% Y10 (7% in 2015)

12.1.1 Smoking Benchmarking

The results from the What About Youth Survey (Y10) are detailed in the table below, showing comparisons nationally, regionally and Rotherham statistics.

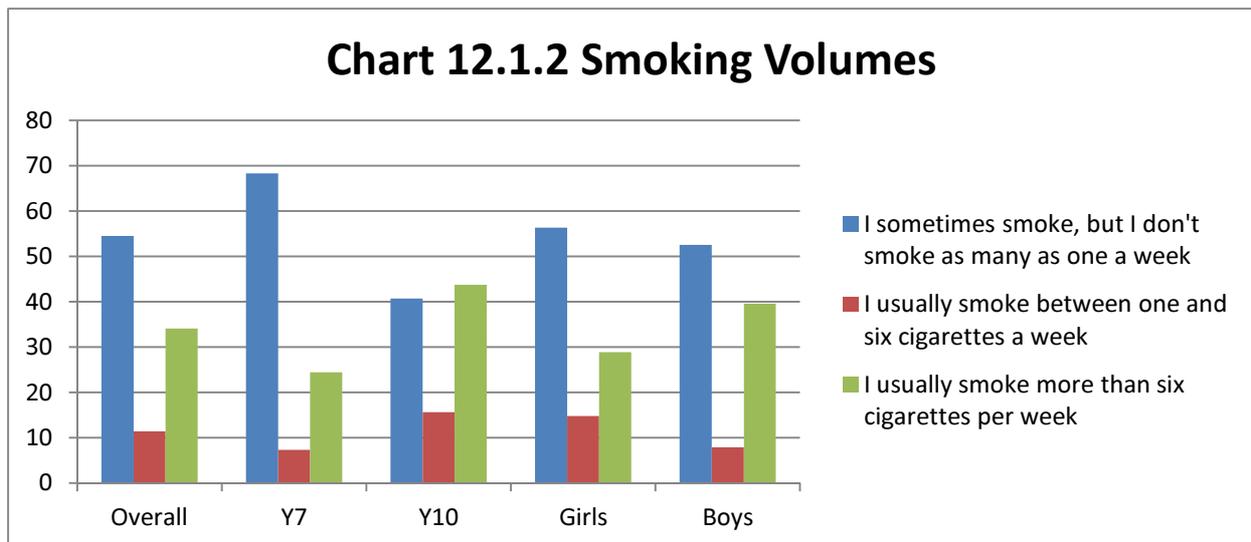
| | % National | % Y&H Region | % Average Rotherham Statistical Neighbours | % Rotherham Lifestyle Survey (Y10) - 2016 |
|---|------------|--------------|--|---|
| Young People currently smoking | 8 | 9 | 9.1 | 11.5 |
| Young People who have never smoked | 76 | 75 | 75.7 | 77.1 |

These statistics show that there is a higher percentage from Rotherham young people in age range of Y10 saying they are current smokers, compared to both national and regional picture, although there is a higher percentage of young people from Rotherham saying they have never smoked.

Data from Health & Social Care Information Centre, who carried out a survey in 2014 of 6173 young people aged between 11 to 15 year old, shows that 18% said they had smoked at least once, therefore 82% have never smoked. Nationally this is the lowest level since this type of survey being in 1982. Rotherham's figure from this cohort of pupils says that 77.1% have never smoked.

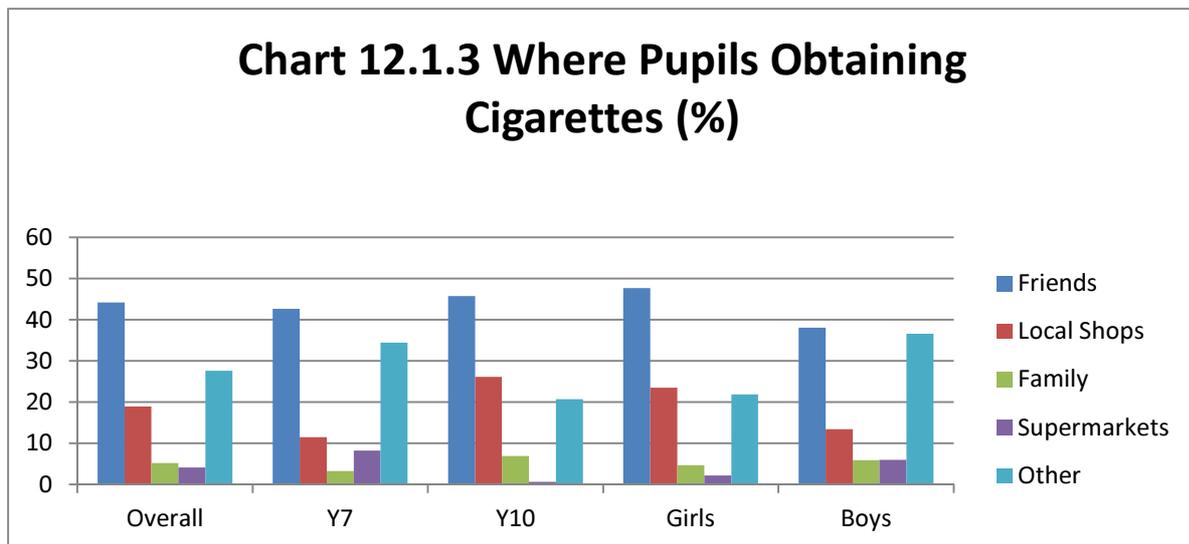
12.1.2 Smoking Volumes

The 199 (7.25%) pupils who said they currently smoke were asked to say how many cigarettes they smoked each week. Chart 12.1 below show the % of number of cigarettes smoked per week.



12.1.3 Obtaining Cigarettes

The 199 pupils who said they were smokers, were asked to say where they mainly obtained their cigarettes from. Chart 12.1.3 shows the results below



The trend in relation to pupils obtaining their cigarettes from friends as the most popular choice, has continued in 2016, same as in 2015.

There has been a campaign against the sale of cigarettes to children under age by RMBC Trading Standards. This does appear to have had some impact. The intelligence from trading standards show that the sale of cigarettes to under-age young people is reducing. The data from lifestyle survey results support this intelligence. In 2015 overall 24.5% of pupils who smoked, obtained them from local shops (23% of Y10 and 26% of Y7) The results from 2016 show overall 18.8% of pupils who smoked obtained them from local shops (26.1% of Y10 and 11.5% of Y7). Girls are more likely to obtain cigarettes from local shops than boys.

Analysis of data input to 'other' option showed that pupils were also obtaining cigarettes from:-

- Local dealers or fag house 4% (9)
- Take them without permission from friends/family 3.5% (7)
- Named a local shop 2% (4)
- I get someone to go into a shop who can get served 1.5% (3)

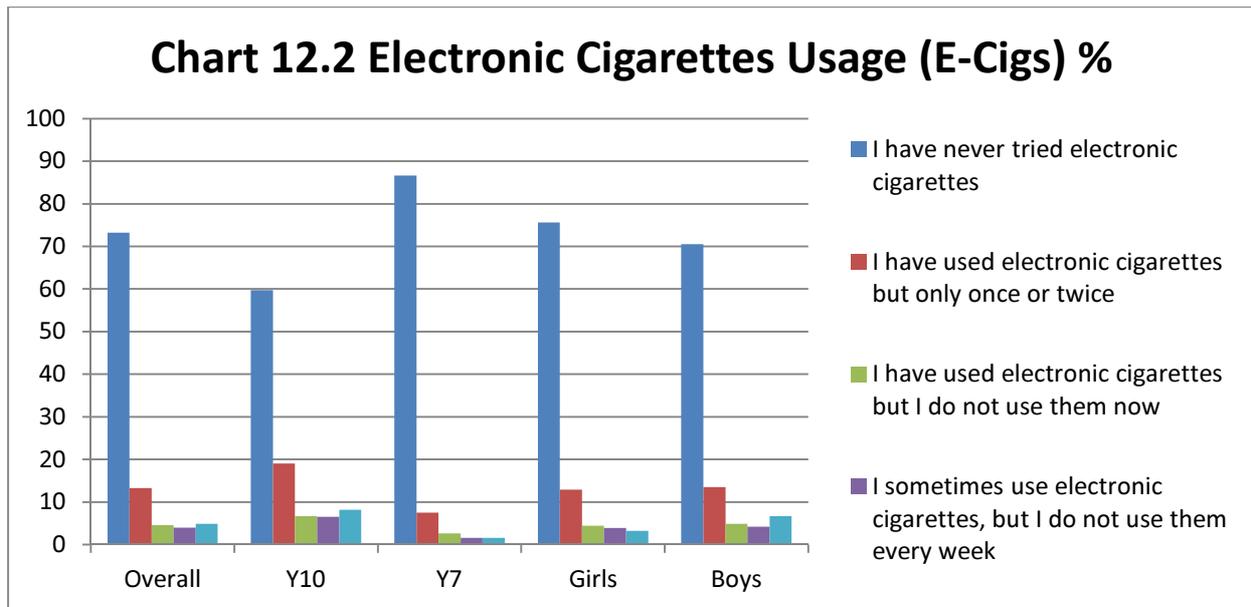
12.1.4 Stop Smoking

There has been an increase in the % of pupils who said they would like to stop smoking. In 2016, overall of those who said they did smoked 34.6% would like to stop this has increased from 21% in 2015.

12.2 Electronic Cigarettes

Overall, there has been a very slight decrease in the percentage of the number of pupils who said they have never used an electronic cigarette. 2016 (73.2%) compared to 2015 (73.5%)

Information about the use of electronic cigarettes is detailed in Chart 12.2 below



86.6% (1445) of Y7 pupils said they have never used an electronic cigarette (89% in 2015)
 59.7% (862) of Y10 pupils said they have never used an electronic cigarette (58% in 2015)

Of the 26.8% (739) of pupils that said they use or have tried an electronic cigarette, there are 533 young people who said they are still smoking electronic cigarettes. 206 young people tried them but no longer smoke them.

- 14.8% (79) are in Y10 and use them and smoke normal cigarettes too.
- 1.7% (9) are in Y7 and use them and smoke normal cigarettes too.
- 40% (214) are in Y10 and use electronic cigarettes but have never smoked a normal cigarette.
- 17.6% (94) are in Y7 and use electronic cigarettes but have never smoked a normal cigarette.
- 7.5% (40) are in Y10 and use them to help stop smoking normal cigarettes.
- 3.3% (18) are in Y7 and use them to help stop smoking normal cigarettes.
- 11.6% (62) are in Y10 and use them but no longer smoke normal cigarettes.
- 3.2% (17) are in Y7 and use them but no longer smoke normal cigarettes

The data is showing that there has been an increase in the number of young people in Y7 that are using electronic cigarettes but a decrease in Y10. Boys are more likely to say they are smoking e-cigarettes than girls.

12.2.1 E-Cigarettes Benchmarking

Data from Health & Social Care Information Centre, who carried out a survey in 2014 of 6173 young people aged between 11 to 15 year old, show that 22% had used an e-cigarette at least once; Rotherham is higher than this at 26.85%

The results from the What About Youth Survey (Y10) are detailed in table below, showing comparison about smoking, the national, regional and Rotherham statistics.

| | % National | % Y&H Region | % Average Rotherham Statistical Neighbours | % Rotherham Lifestyle Survey (Y10) - 2016 |
|---|------------|--------------|--|---|
| Have tried an Electronic Cigarette (Yes) | 18 | 23 | 23.4 | 26.8 |

These results show that Rotherham has a higher % of young people in age range of Y10 that have tried an electronic cigarette, although this does reduce to 14% of the number of Y10 pupils who say they currently smoke electronic cigarettes.

12.3 Alcohol

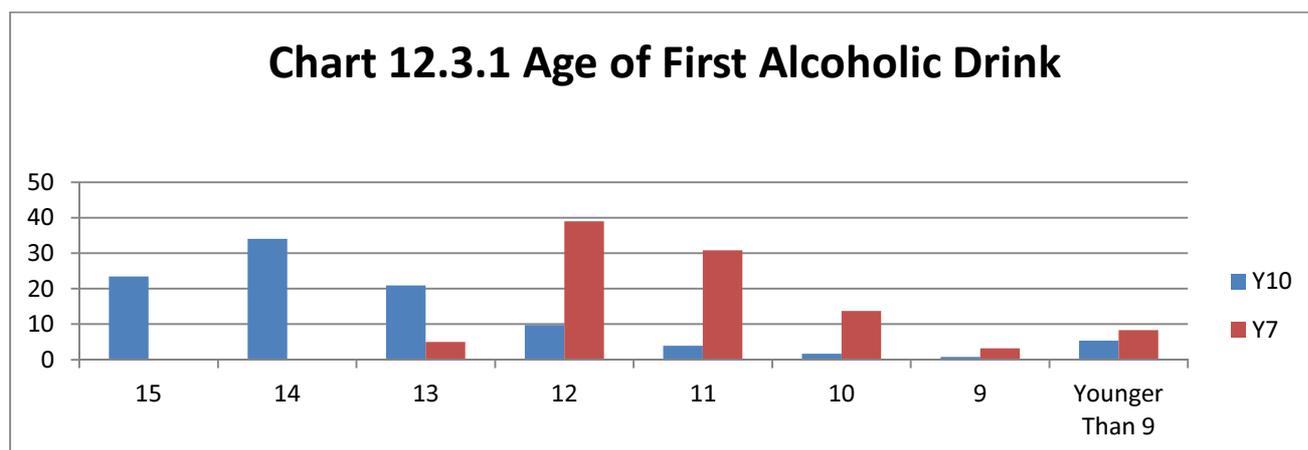
To support the campaign against peer pressure to drink alcohol and get drunk, young people were again asked whether they thought it was OK for young people of their age to get drunk. The 2016 results show overall that 70.65% (2008) of pupils said it was not OK of young people of their age to go and get drunk, this has reduced from 75% in 2015. The 2016 results show that 48.1% (648) of Y10 pupils thought it was OK for young people of their age to get drunk this has increased from 44% in 2015. There has been a slight decrease in the number of Y7 pupils, the 2016 results show that 6.8% (100) compared to 7% in 2015.

Overall 55% (1571) of all pupils said they have not had a proper alcoholic drink, this has improved from 54% in 2015.

- 79.8% (1165) of Y7 responded that they had not had a proper alcoholic drink (76% in 2015)
- 30.2% (406) of Y10 responded that they had not had a proper alcoholic drink (29% in 2015)

12.3.1 Alcohol – Age Drinking Alcohol

Chart 12.3.1 below show the % responses to the question for those who said they have had an alcohol drink 1235 (45%) what age did you try your first alcoholic drink?

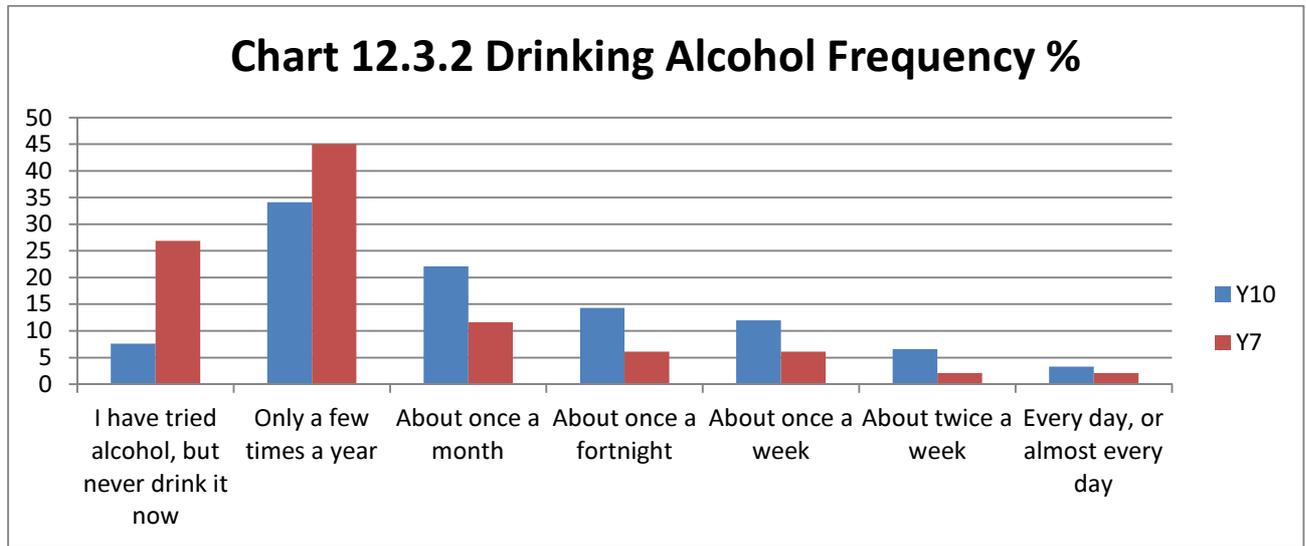


This data shows a slight change from 2015 results, age 13 was most popular in 2015 as the age a young person had their first alcoholic drink with Y10 pupils, this has changed to age 14. Y7 age 12 is most popular same as 2015. The national picture from the What About Youth results show the most popular age nationally for a young person having their first alcoholic drink is 14 also, matching the Rotherham statistic.

There were 11, Y7 pupils who put 13 as the age they had their first alcoholic drink, this is not possible as they would leave Y7 before they reach the age of 13.

12.3.2 Frequency of Drinking Alcohol

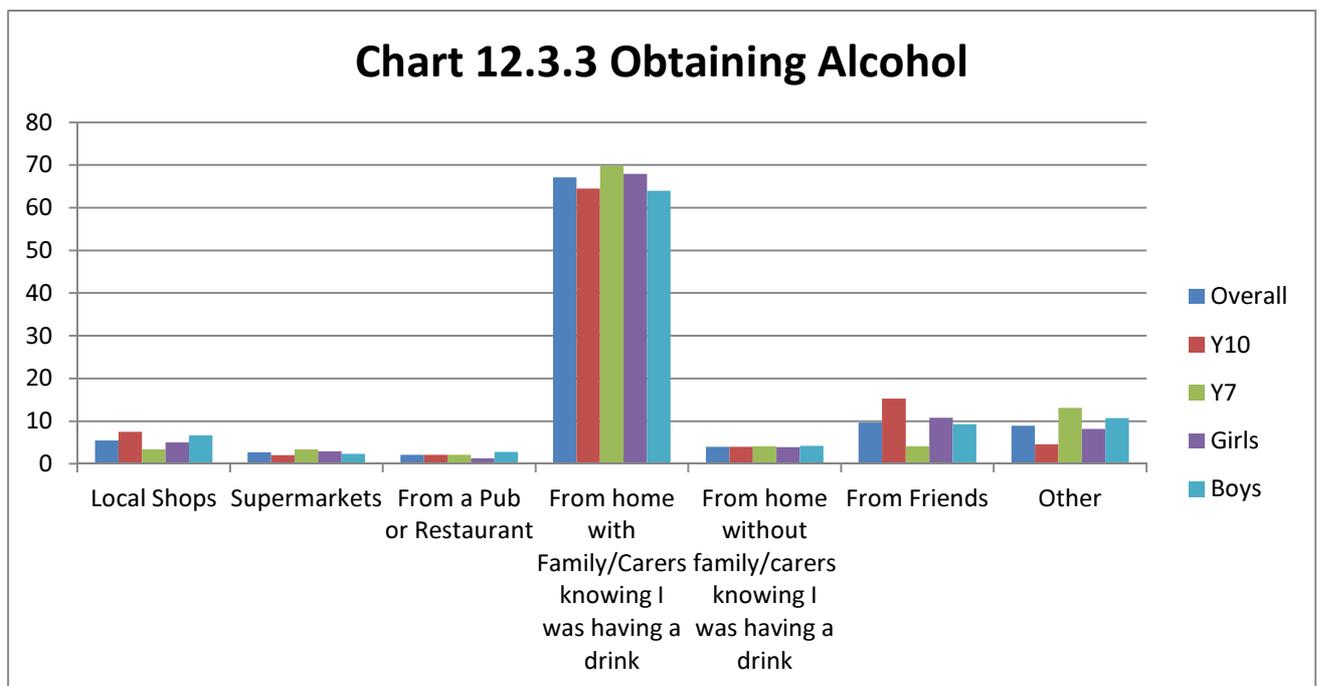
Chart 12.3.2 below shows the frequency of those 1235 (45%) who said they have tried alcohol, split by Y10 and Y7.



- 13% (161) of pupils have tried alcohol but no longer drink it now.
- 4.2% of Y7 said they have a drink daily/weekly, this has increased from 2% in 2015.
- 9.9% of Y10 said they have a drink daily/weekly, almost identical % to 2015 of 10%.
- The same % of male/female said they drank daily/weekly.

12.3.3 Obtaining Alcohol

Chart 12.3.3 below shows where the 1074 pupils who said they still drink alcohol, where they obtained their alcohol from.



As in previous years, the majority of both Y7 and Y10 pupils get their alcohol from family members (with their knowledge). The results from pupils being able to obtain alcohol from local

shops is similar % as 2015, and more boys seem to be able to obtain alcohol from local shops compared to girls. As with 2015 results supermarkets are lower than local shops as a location where young people can obtain alcohol. The lowest location from 2016 results where young people can obtain alcohol is restaurants and pubs, which suggest that their strict enforcement for ID and enforcing the law on underage drinking is relevantly successful.

Analysis of data input to 'other' option showed in the majority pupils said they were obtaining alcohol in the majority either on holiday or at time of celebrations e.g. weddings or birthdays.

12.3.4 Alcohol Stop Drinking

Of the pupils that said they drink alcohol 7.2% of Y7 and 3.9% of Y10 said they would like help to stop drinking.

12.3.5 Alcohol Benchmarking

Data from Health & Social Care Information Centre, who carried out a survey in 2014 of 6173 young people aged between 11 to 15 year old, shows that 38% of young people had tried alcohol at least once, the lowest proportion since 1982; this is a lower % than Rotherham when 45% said they have tried alcohol at least once.

The results from the What About Youth Survey (Y10) are detailed in table below, showing comparison about drinking alcohol with the national, regional, Rotherham statistical neighbours and Rotherham lifestyle survey 2016 results.

| | % National | % Y&H Region | % Average Rotherham Statistical Neighbours | % Rotherham Lifestyle Survey (Y10) - 2016 |
|---|------------|--------------|--|---|
| Have You Ever Had An Alcoholic Drink - Yes | 62 | 66 | 74.4 | 69.8 |

12.4 Drugs

To support the campaign against peer pressure to try drugs, pupils were again asked if they thought it was OK for young people of their age to use drugs.

The 2016 results show that

- 97.2% (1419) of Y7 said it was not OK to use drugs, this has reduced from 98% in 2015
- 89.9% (1210) of Y10 said it was not OK to use drugs; this has slightly reduced from 90% in 2015.
- More boys than girls said it was OK to use drugs, same as 2015.

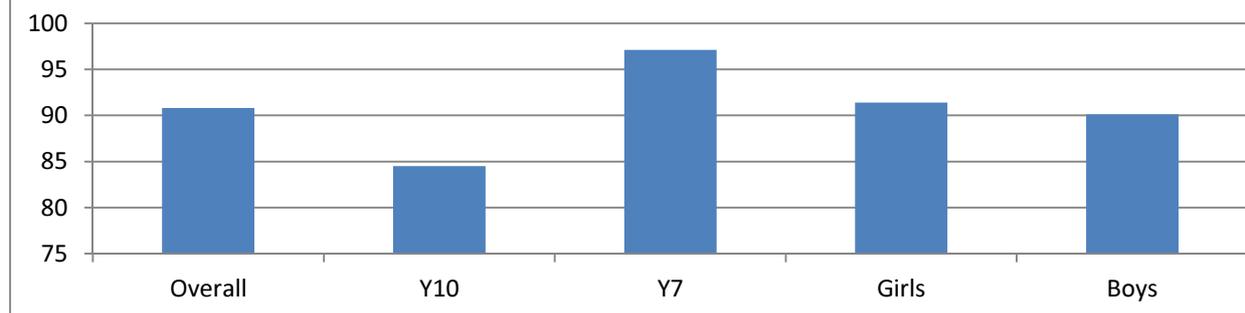
12.4.1 Using Drugs

84.5% (1137) of young people in Y10 said they have never tried any type of drug; this has reduced from 87% in 2015.

97.1% (1418) of young people in Y7 said they have never tried any type of drug; this has reduced from 98% in 2015.

Chart 12.4.1 below shows the details of the % of pupils who have never tried drugs.

Chart 12.4.1 % Pupils Never Tried Drugs

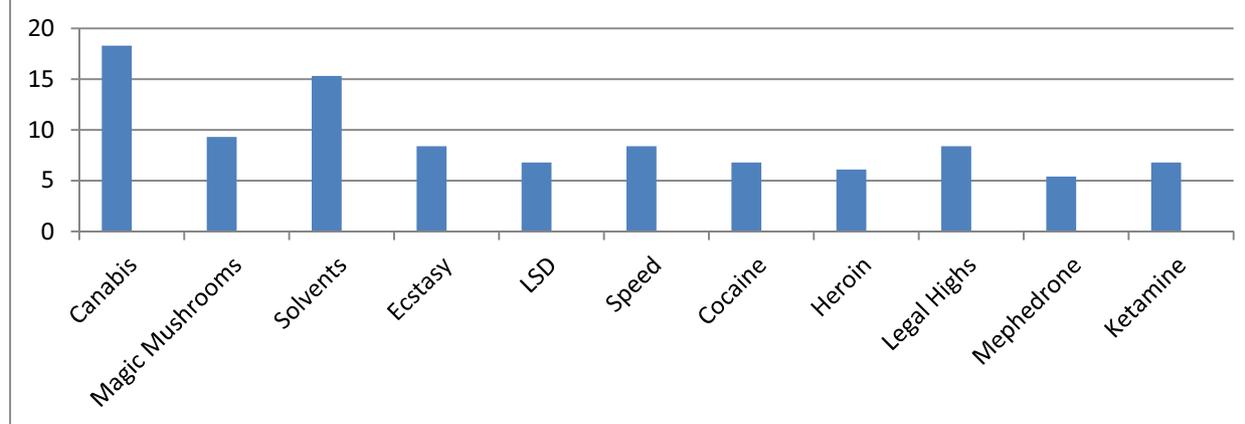


12.4.2 Types of Drugs

Pupils were asked if and how often they had taken various types of drugs. The results are shown below and are split into separate information for year 7 and year 10 responses:

The results from 2015 showed that cannabis and legal highs were the most popular form of drug that had been tried by pupils in Y7. Chart 12.4.2 (Y7) below shows the types of drugs that have been tried by the 2.9% (42) pupils in Y7. In 2016 the most popular forms tried by Y7 are cannabis and solvents. There is a slight difference between boys and girls; cannabis was the most popular choice with boys with solvents being 2nd most popular choice. Girls' results show that solvents are the most popular choice with cannabis being 2nd.

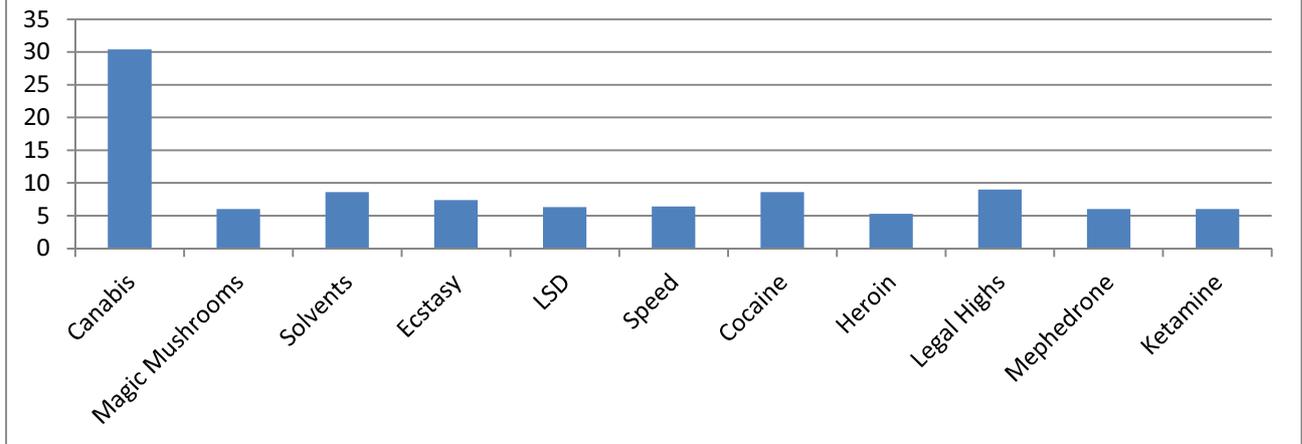
Chart 12.4.2 Types of Drugs by % Tried by Y7



The results from 2015 showed that cannabis was the most popular form of drug tried by Y10, with ecstasy, legal highs and solvents being in equal 2nd for the form of drug tried by Y10 pupils. Chart 12.4.2 (Y10) below shows the types of drugs that have been tried by the 15.5% (209) pupils in Y10. In 2016 the most popular form tried by Y10 overall are cannabis and legal highs.

There is a slight difference between boys and girls; cannabis was the most popular choice with both, although girls 2nd most popular form of drug tried was equal between cocaine and legal highs. Boys 2nd most popular choice was equal between solvents and legal highs.

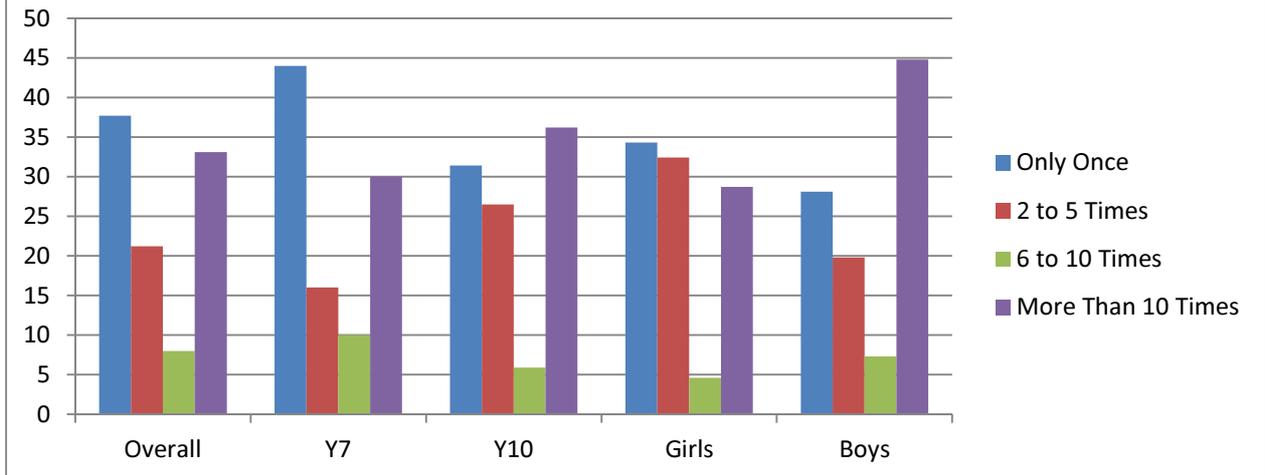
Chart 12.4.2 Types of Drugs by % Tried by Y10



12.4.3 Frequency of Drugs

Out of the overall 9.2% (251) pupils that said they have tried some type of drug, they were asked how frequent they have tried drugs. Chart 12.4.3 below details their responses.

Chart 12.4.3 Drugs Frequency



- Out of the Y7 pupils who said they had tried drugs 44% have only tried drugs once
- Out of the Y10 pupils who said they had tried drugs 31.3% have only tried drugs once

Pupils were asked when they had last tried drugs, out of the overall 251 pupils who said they have tried drugs:-

- 32.7% said they had tried drugs in the last week
- 20.6% said they had tried drugs during in the last month
- 16.6% said they had tried drugs in the last year
- 30.1% said it was more than a year ago since they had tried drugs

Overall out of 251 pupils that said they have tried some type of drug 19% would like help to stop taking drugs, this has increased from 11% in 2015. More girls than boys said they would like help to stop using drugs.

12.4.2 Drugs Benchmarking

Data from Health & Social Care Information Centre, who carried out a survey in 2014 of 6173 young people aged between 11 to 15 year old, shows that 15% of pupils said they had tried some drug. This is a higher average than Rotherham lifestyle survey results for 2016 when overall 9.2% said they have tried drugs at least once.

The results from the What About Youth Survey (Y10) are detailed in the table below, showing comparisons around trying drugs, with the national, regional, Rotherham statistical neighbours and Rotherham lifestyle survey 2016 results.

| | % National | % Y&H Region | % Average Rotherham Statistical Neighbours | % Rotherham Lifestyle Survey (Y10) - 2016 |
|--|------------|--------------|--|---|
| Have you ever tried cannabis? | 11 | 10 | 8.9 | 7.6 |
| Have you ever tried any other drug? | 2 | 2 | 1.8 | 2.8 |

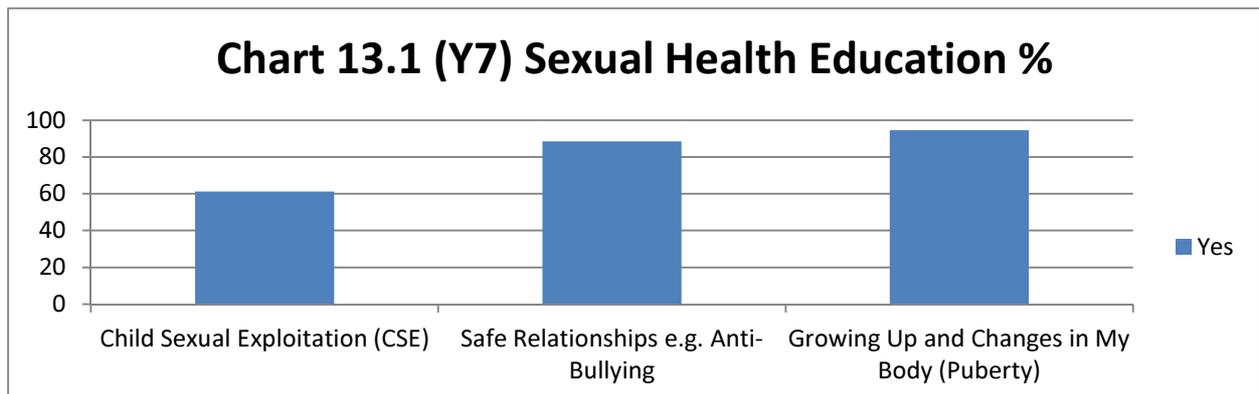
13. Sexual Health

Pupils were asked about what they have been taught at school as part of their personal, social and health education, in relation to sexual health. There were different questions asked for Y7 and Y10 pupils to make them age appropriate. Y10 pupils were asked questions about sexual relationships.

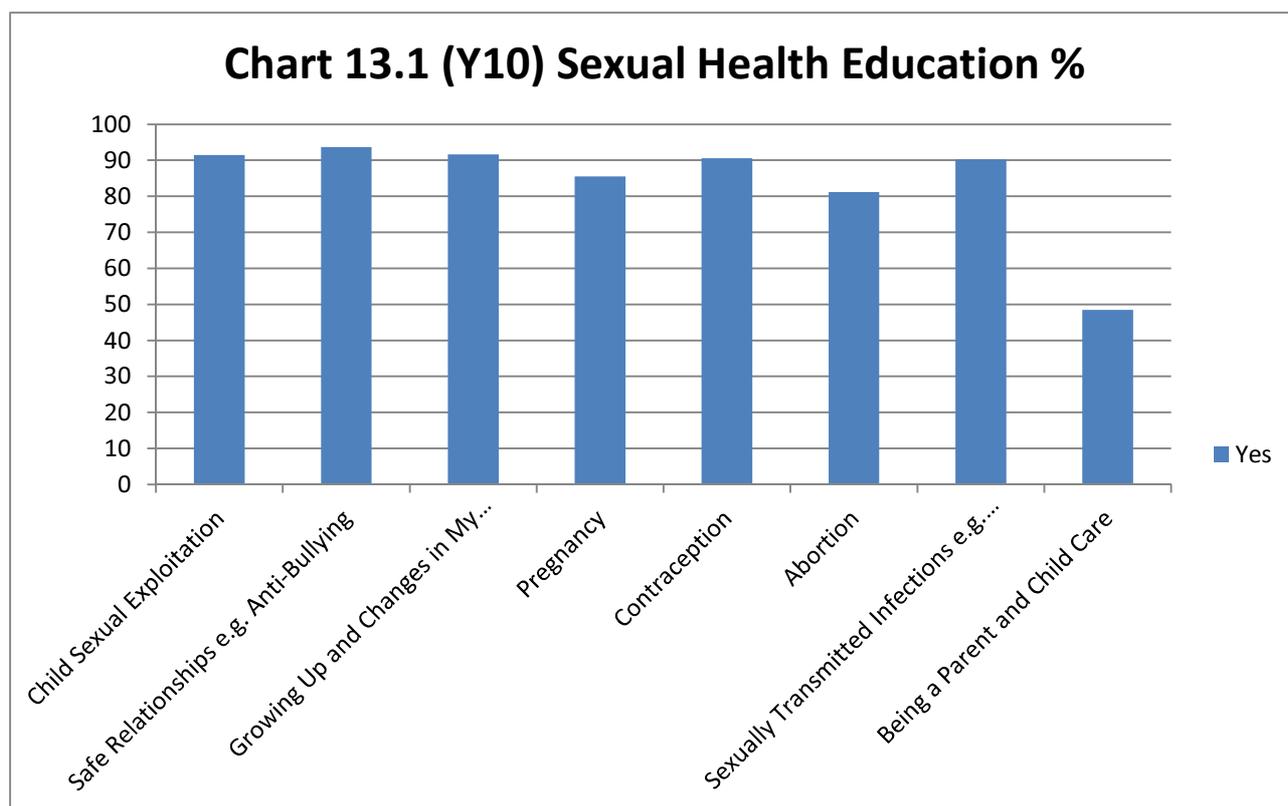
13.1 Sexual Health Education

Pupils were asked if they had been taught about specific subjects at school.

The charts 13.1 (Y7) and 13.1 (Y10) below show the pupils who said yes they have received education in these subjects.



61.2% of Y7 pupils said they have been taught about CSE, this is an improvement from 54% in 2015.



91.5 % of Y10 pupils said they have been taught about CSE, this is an improvement from 71% in 2015.

13.2 Sexual Health Y10 Only

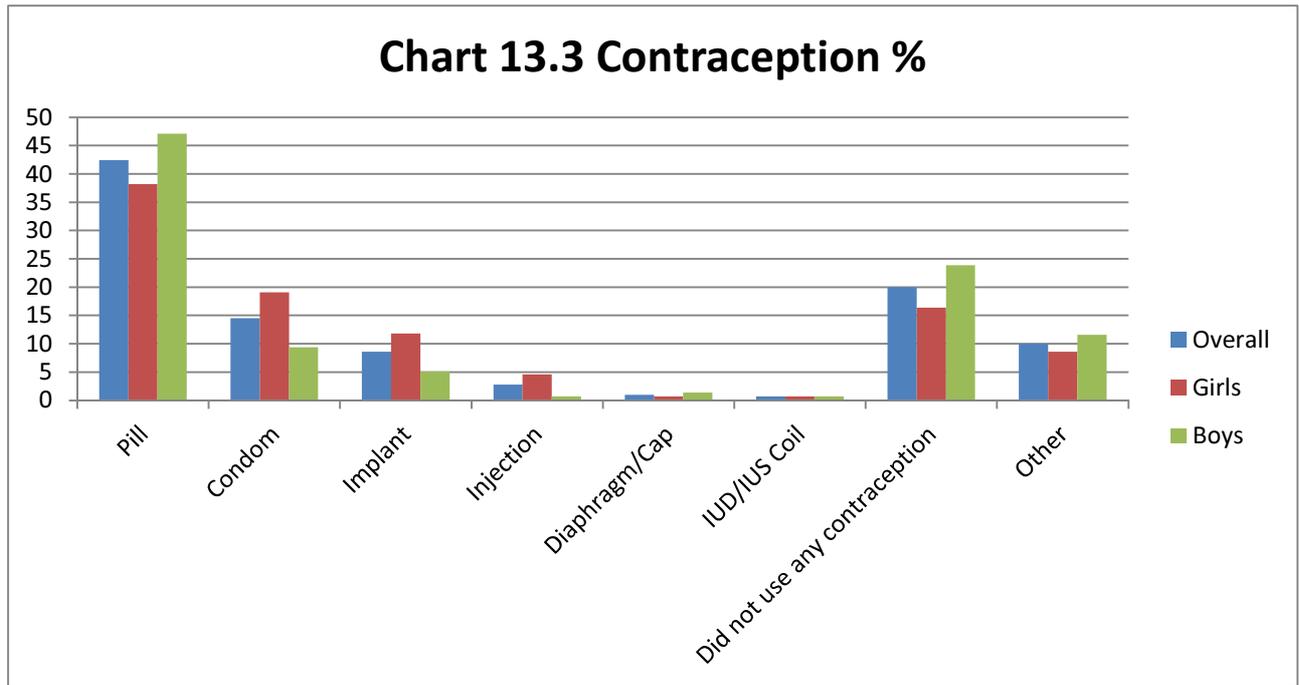
Pupils in Y10 were asked if they have had sexual intercourse

The results in 2015 showed that 23% of pupils in Y10 said they have had sex; this has reduced to 19.2% (258) in 2016, although a further option was added to the choice of 'prefer not to answer this question' and 9.7% (131) chose this option. In a reverse of the trend from 2015 results more girls said they have had sex, than boys.

Out of the pupils who said they have had sexual intercourse 24% said they had sex after drinking alcohol and taking drugs, this is an increase from 7% in 2015 when pupils were given the option to say if they have had sex after drinking alcohol.

13.3 Contraception

Pupils, who responded that they had sexual intercourse, were asked about what type of contraception they had used. Chart 13.3 below details the responses overall and male/female split.



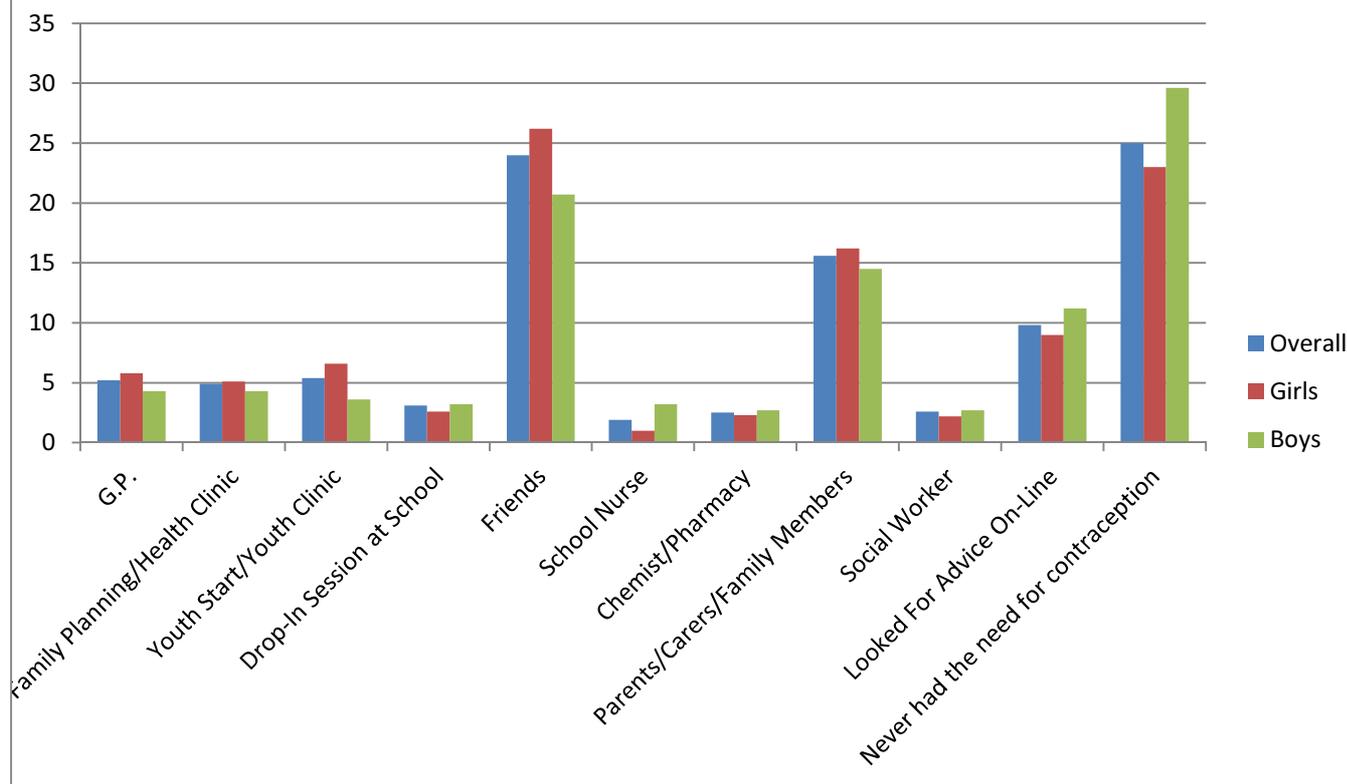
Pupils saying they did not use any form of contraception has improved in 2016 results, with 20% saying they did not use contraception compared to 22% in 2015.

Analysis of pupils who chose the option 'other shows that in the majority the responses were, using more than one method of contraception i.e. pill and condom.

13.4 Sexual Health Advice

Pupils in Y10 were all asked where they would go for sexual health advice. Responses are detailed in chart 13.4 below and split into male/female responses.

Chart 13.4 Sexual Health Advice



The results show that young people discuss sexual health with their friends above any other person available. Girls are more likely to go for sexual health advice from their G.P., Youth Clinic or Family Planning clinic than boys. Boys are more likely to speak with a school nurse or look for advice on line.

14. Your Town and Local Community

Pupils were asked questions about youth centres, town centre and their local community.

14.1 Youth Centres

There has been an increase in the number of pupils who said they have visited either a Youth Centre or a Youth Clinic, the results overall in 2015 showed that 13% of pupils said they have visited a youth centre, this has improved to 23.7% from 2016 results.

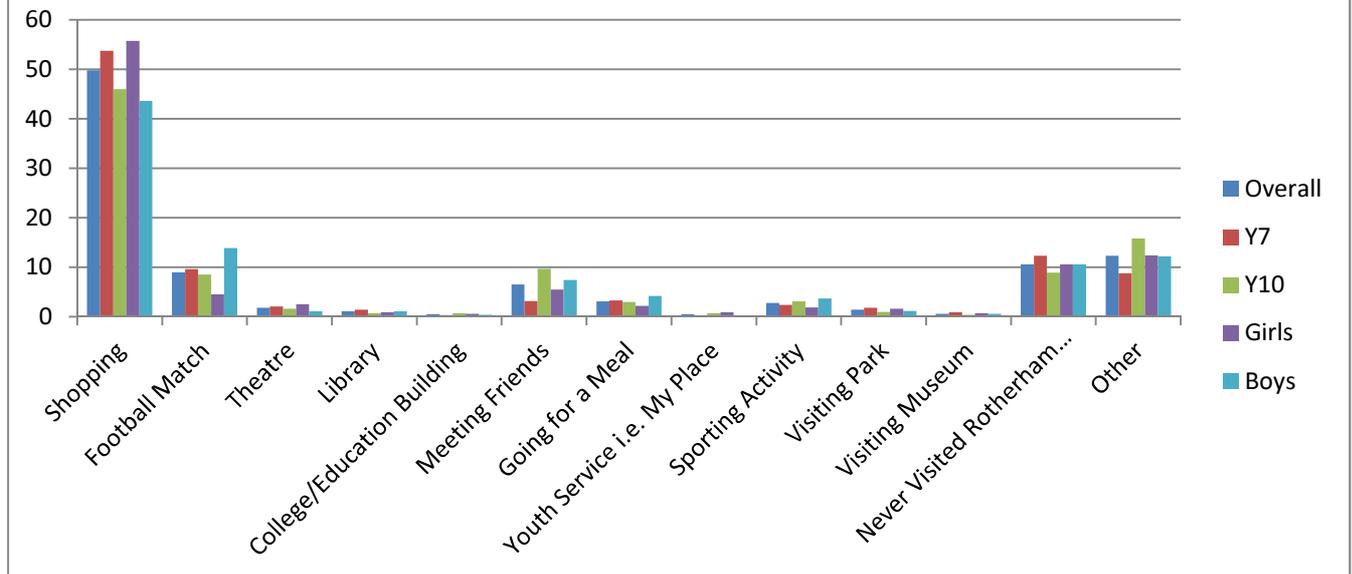
There is a higher proportion of girls who said they have visited a youth centre compared to boys.

14.2 Town Centre

Pupils were asked about their visits to Rotherham Town Centre. They were asked do you regularly go into Rotherham town centre (at least once a week), 26% (732) of pupils said yes, this is slightly down from 2015 when 27% said yes. More girls in both year groups were more likely to visit Rotherham town centre regularly. Although from the following subsequent questions only 10.6% (299) young people said they had never visited Rotherham town centre.

For those 732 who said they visit the town centre regularly a further question was asked about the main reasons why they visit. Chart 14.2 below details their responses.

Chart 14.2 Reasons for Visiting Rotherham Town Centre %



Overwhelmingly shopping is the main reason why pupils visit town centre. Analysis of the responses to the option 'other' show that pupils either said multiple responses to the choices offered, also dentist, opticians and concerts were said as reasons for visiting.

14.3 Feeling Safe

Pupils are asked to say where they feel safe and since the survey in 2014 subsequent questions have been asked specifically around town centre locations. (The questions for 2016 survey were changed slightly to ascertain how safe young people are feeling; with the options of always feeling safe, sometimes feeling safe or never feeling safe replacing yes I feel safe or no I don't feel safe).

Overall the results show

At home

- 92.6% of pupils said they always feel safe at home
- 6.2% of pupils said they sometimes feel safe at home
- 1.2% of pupils said they never feel safe at home

Compared to 2015 results 94% said they feel safe at home and 6% said they did not feel safe at home.

At school

- 66.4% of pupils said they always feel safe at school
- 29.5% of pupils said they sometimes feel safe at school
- 4.1% of pupils said they never feel safe at school

Compared to 2015 results 56% said they felt safe at school and 44% said they did not feel safe at school

On Way to and from school

- 62.8% of pupils said they always feel safe on way to and from school
- 32.5% of pupils said they sometimes feel safe on way to and from school
- 4.7% of pupils said they never feel safe on way to and from school

Compared to 2015 results 43% said they felt safe on way to and from school and 57% said they did not feel safe.

On local buses and trains

- 34.6% of pupils said they always feel safe on local buses and trains
- 55.7% of pupils said they sometimes feel safe on local buses and trains
- 9.7% of pupils said they never feel safe on local buses and trains

Compared to 2015 results 20% said they felt safe on local buses or trains and 80% said they did not feel safe.

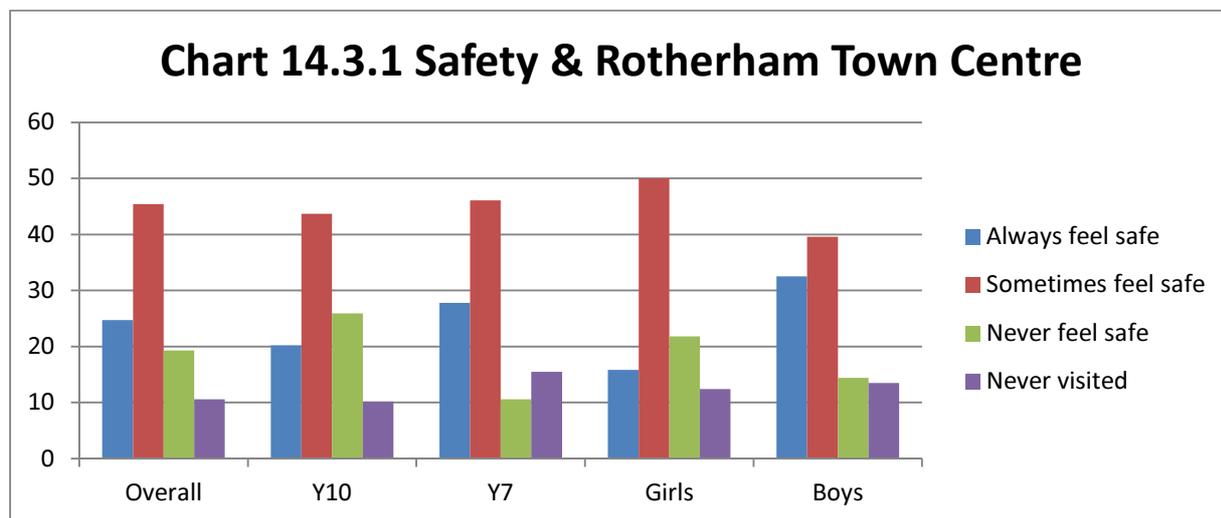
In your local community, where you live

- 54.5% of pupils said they always feel safe in the community where they live
- 39.5% of pupils said they sometimes feel safe in the community where they live
- 6% of pupils said they never feel safe in the community where they live

Compared to 2015 results 37% said they felt safe in their local community and 63% said they did not feel safe.

14.3.1 Feeling Safe Rotherham Town Centre

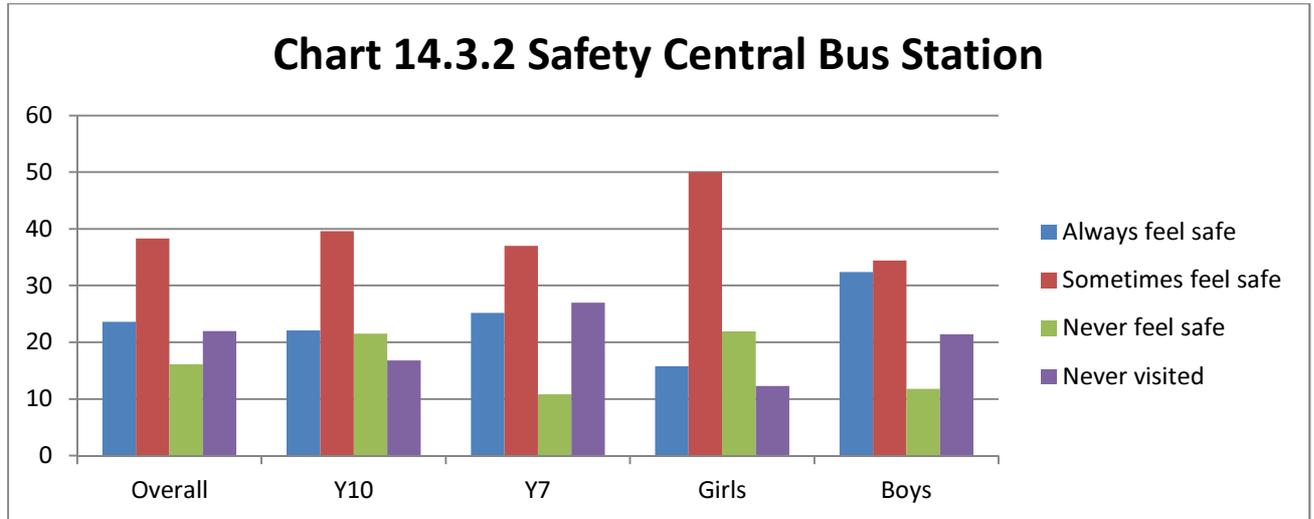
Chart 14.3.1 below details how safe pupils said they feel in Rotherham town centre, central bus interchange and Rotherham train station, they also had the option to respond they have never visited these location, so cannot comment about safety.



There has been an improvement in the percentage of pupils feeling safe in Rotherham town centre. 2015 results showed that 18% of pupils said they felt safe in town centre and 82% said they did not feel safe, overall the 2016 results show that 24.6% of pupils said they always feel safe, 45.4% said they sometimes feel safe and 19.3% said they never feel safe.

14.3.2 Feeling Safe Rotherham Town Centre Interchange

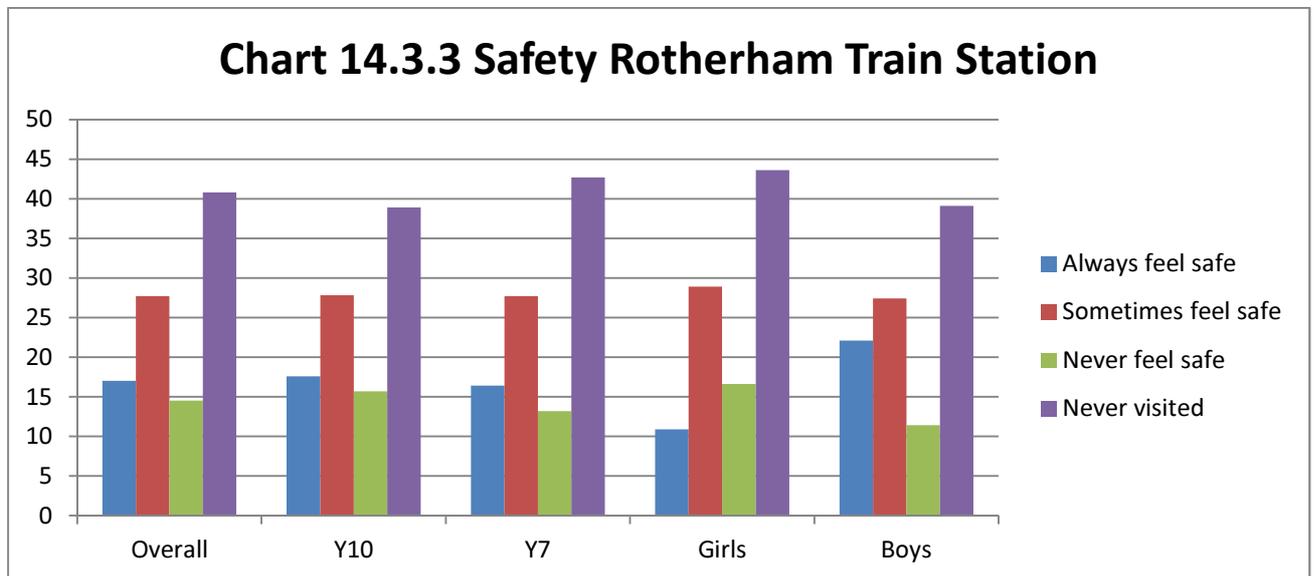
Chart 14.3.2 below describes how pupils feel about central bus station in Rotherham



There has been an improvement in the percentage of pupils feeling safe at Rotherham’s central bus station. 2015 results showed that 15% of pupils said they felt in this location and 85% said they did not feel safe, overall the 2016 results show that 23.6% of pupils said they always feel safe, 38.3% said they sometimes feel safe and 16.1% said they never feel safe, 22% of pupils overall said they have not used Rotherham central bus station.

14.3.3 Feeling Safe Rotherham Train Station

Chart 14.3.3 below describes how pupils feel about Rotherham train station.



There has been an improvement in the percentage of pupils feeling safe at Rotherham’s train station. 2015 results showed that 8% of pupils said they felt in this location and 92% said they did not feel safe, overall the 2016 results show that 17% of pupils said they always feel safe, 27.7% said they sometimes feel safe and 14.5% said they never feel safe, 40.8% of pupils overall said they have not used Rotherham train station.

Each of the town centre locations have shown improvement of pupils saying they feel safe. More pupils said they never felt safe at Rotherham train station, compared to the other two town centre locations. Boys are more likely to feel safe, compared to girls.

14.4 Town Centre Risks

Pupils were asked to think about safety and town centre locations and rank the statement to what they felt the biggest risk was to their safety. Overall these were rated from the highest risk (1) to the lowest risk (10):-

1. Fear of large groups/gangs
2. Being approached by people who are drunk
3. Protests or Marches
4. Dark Nights
5. Being approached by strangers
6. Being alone
7. Poor Lighting
8. Football match days
9. Lack of visible security for example police, wardens
10. People standing outside pubs

The results from 2015 showed that the top 3 risk reasons were, (1) being approached by strangers, (2) fear of large groups/gangs and (3) lack of visible security. Visible security has improved as this is now rated as the 9th in the risk list, replaced in 3rd place by protests and marches.

14.5 Town Centre Improving Feeling Safe

Pupils were asked to rate in order, what they felt could be put in place to improve the town centre to mitigate the risk of children and young people feeling unsafe. Overall these were rated from highest importance (1) to lowest (6):-

1. Better CCTV
2. Fewer Large Groups/Gangs
3. Cleaner town centre environment
4. The presence of more security for example police or wardens
5. Fewer protests and marches
6. Better lighting

14.6 Your Local Community

Pupils were asked which statement best describes the way in which people from different backgrounds get on with each other. The majority of pupils felt that people from different backgrounds mixed well, but there has been some problems 31.2%, compared to 41% in 2015. This is closely followed by, everyone mixes well together with very few problems 29.5%. Pupils said the people from different groups do not get on well together and there has been lots of problems has increased to 12.9% from 9% in 2015.

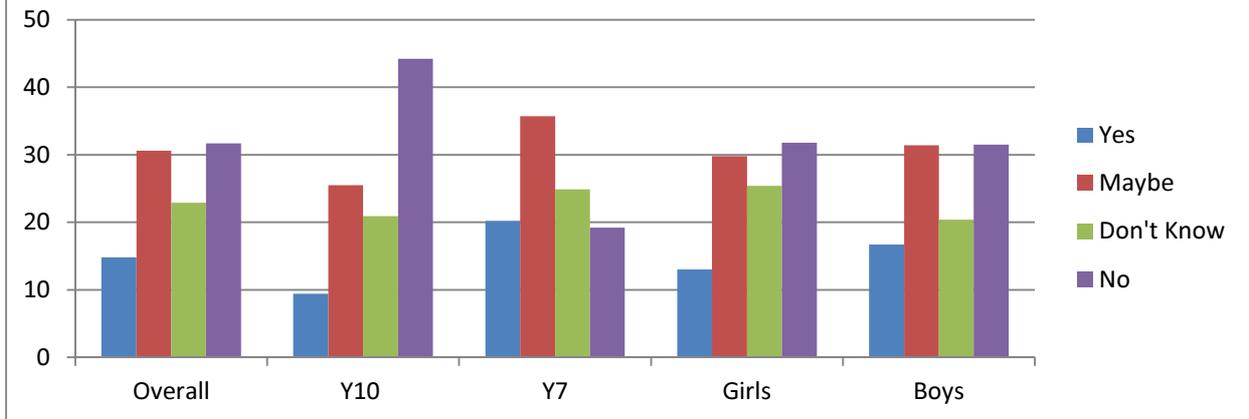
14.7 Living in Rotherham

Views from young people were again asked in 2016 about their thoughts on living in Rotherham.

14.7.1 Recommending Rotherham

Chart 14.7.1 details pupils' views on the whether they would recommend Rotherham as a place to live. These show the overall picture, a split by Y7 and Y10 and a split boys and girls.

Chart 14.7.1 Would you recommend living in Rotherham?

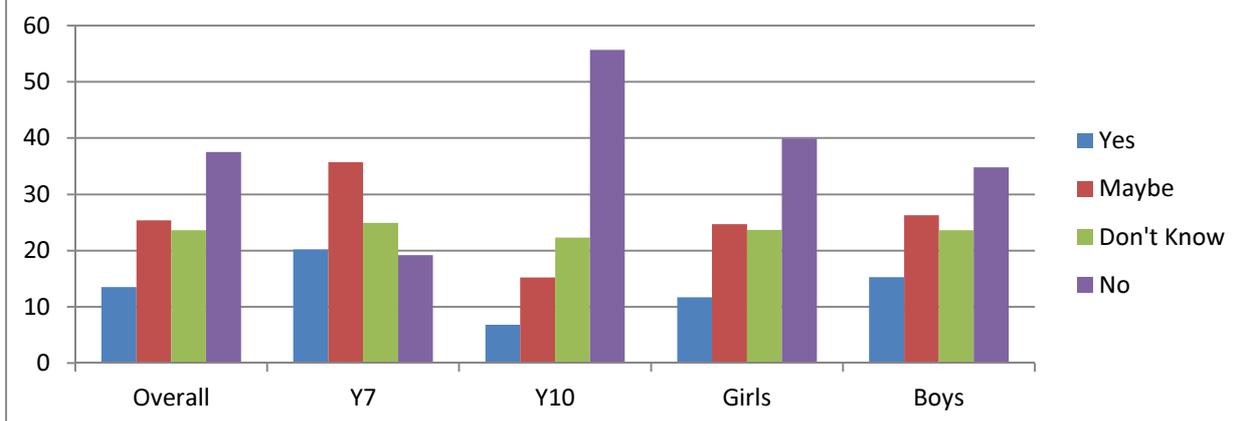


Overall 31.7% of pupils said 'no' they would not recommend Rotherham as a place to live. This has reduced from 34% in 2015. Although there has also been a reduction in the % of pupils who said they would definitely recommend Rotherham as a place to live, overall 2016 this is at 14.8% from 18% in 2015. Y7 pupils overall are more likely to recommend Rotherham as somewhere to live, compared to Y10 and more boys would recommend Rotherham as a place to live compared to girls.

14.7.2 Future Living in Rotherham

Chart 14.7.2 details pupils' views on the whether they would like to be living in Rotherham in 10 years' time. These show the overall picture, a split by Y7 and Y10 and a split boys and girls.

Chart 14.7.2 Living in Rotherham in 10 Year's Time



Overall 37.5% gave the response 'no' they would not like to be living in Rotherham in 10 years' time. This is a reduction from 48% who gave this response in 2015. There has been a small reduction in the % of pupils who said they would definitely like to be living in Rotherham in 10 years' time, this has reduced from 14% in 2015 to 13.5% in 2016.

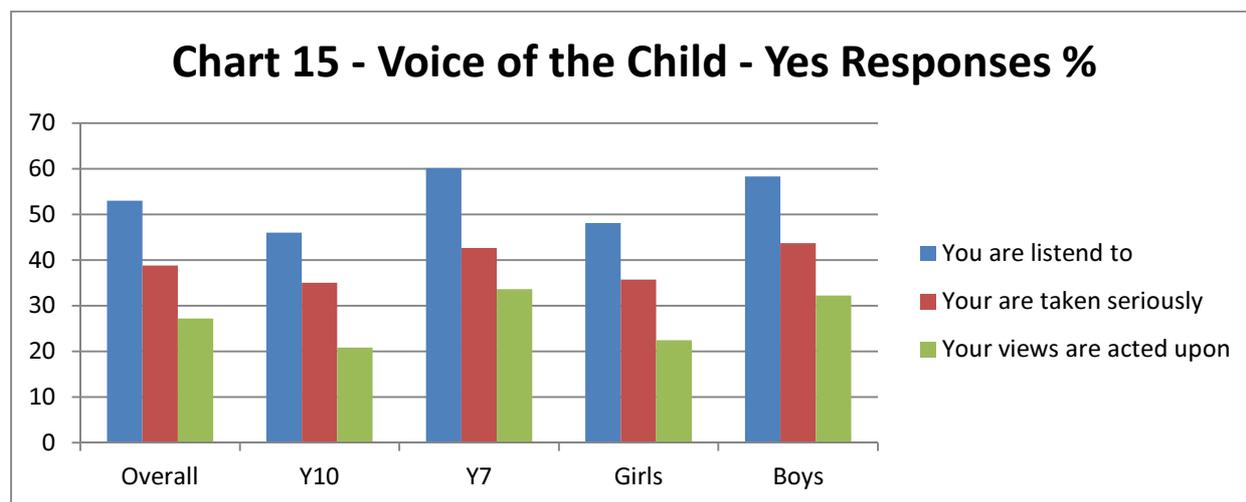
The same trend as in 2015 as followed with a significantly higher % of Y10 giving a negative response to this questions and saying they do not want to be living in Rotherham in 10 years' time compared to Y7, although in 2015 61% of Y10 said no to this question compared to 55.7%

in 2016. Also the same trend followed with more girls than boys saying they would not like to be living in Rotherham in 10 years' time.

15. Your Views & Experiences

Capturing the voice of the child is a high priority for Rotherham council and its partners, therefore questions were added in 2015 to the survey to ask them if they felt listened to, taken seriously and then their views acted upon.

The number of pupils who responded 'yes' to these questions, is detailed in the chart 15 below



Overall there has been a reduction in the % of pupils who felt their voice was listened to, taken seriously and their voice acted upon

- Voice listened to, reduced from 66% in 2015 to 53% in 2016
- Pupils views being taken seriously, reduced from 59% in 2015 to 39% in 2016
- Pupils' views being acted upon reduced from 45% to 27.2% in 2016.