

Hull's Young People Health & Wellbeing Survey 2024

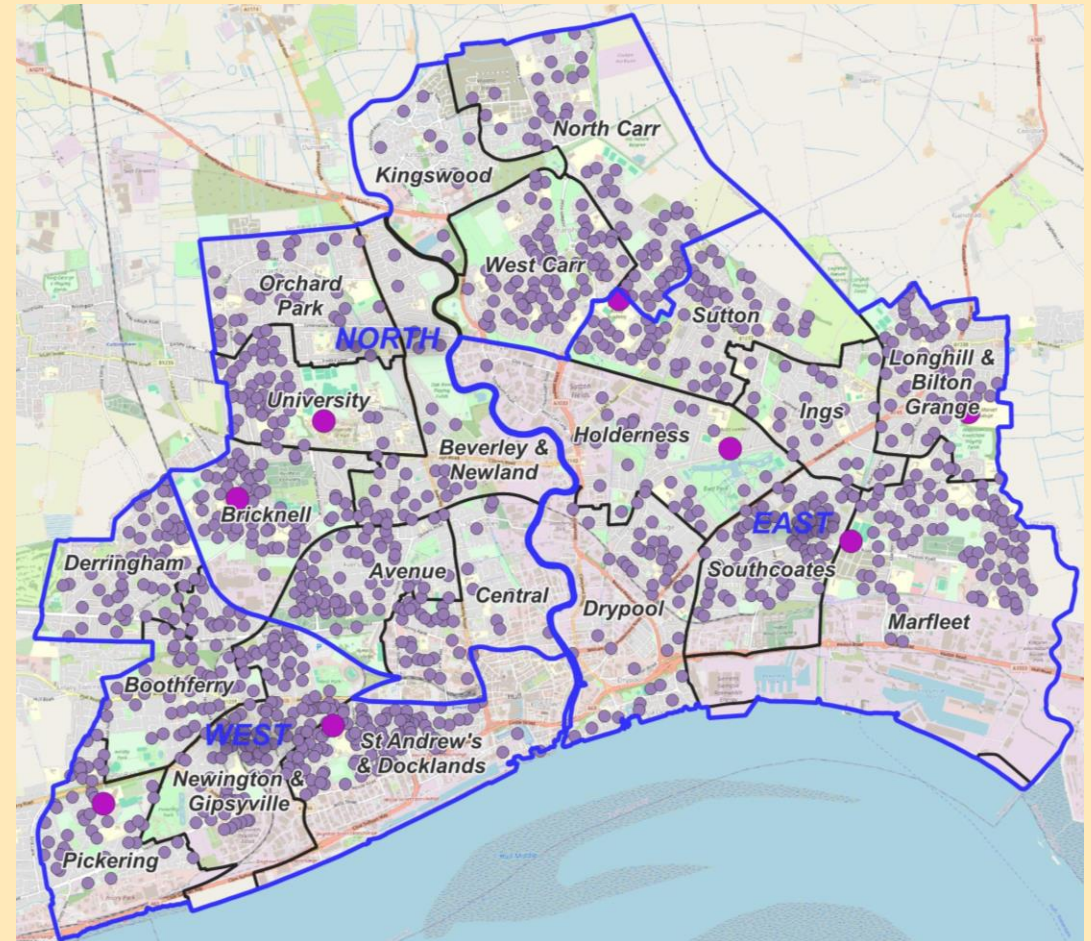
Public Health Intelligence, Hull City Council.

Aims

- To find out about the health and wellbeing needs of young people in Hull.
- To examine trends over time, where possible, to see where changes have occurred in terms of health and wellbeing.
- To examine any inequalities that might be present among different groups of young people.
- Ultimately, for people working with young people and delivering services to young people to use the survey findings and improve the health and wellbeing of the young people who live in Hull.

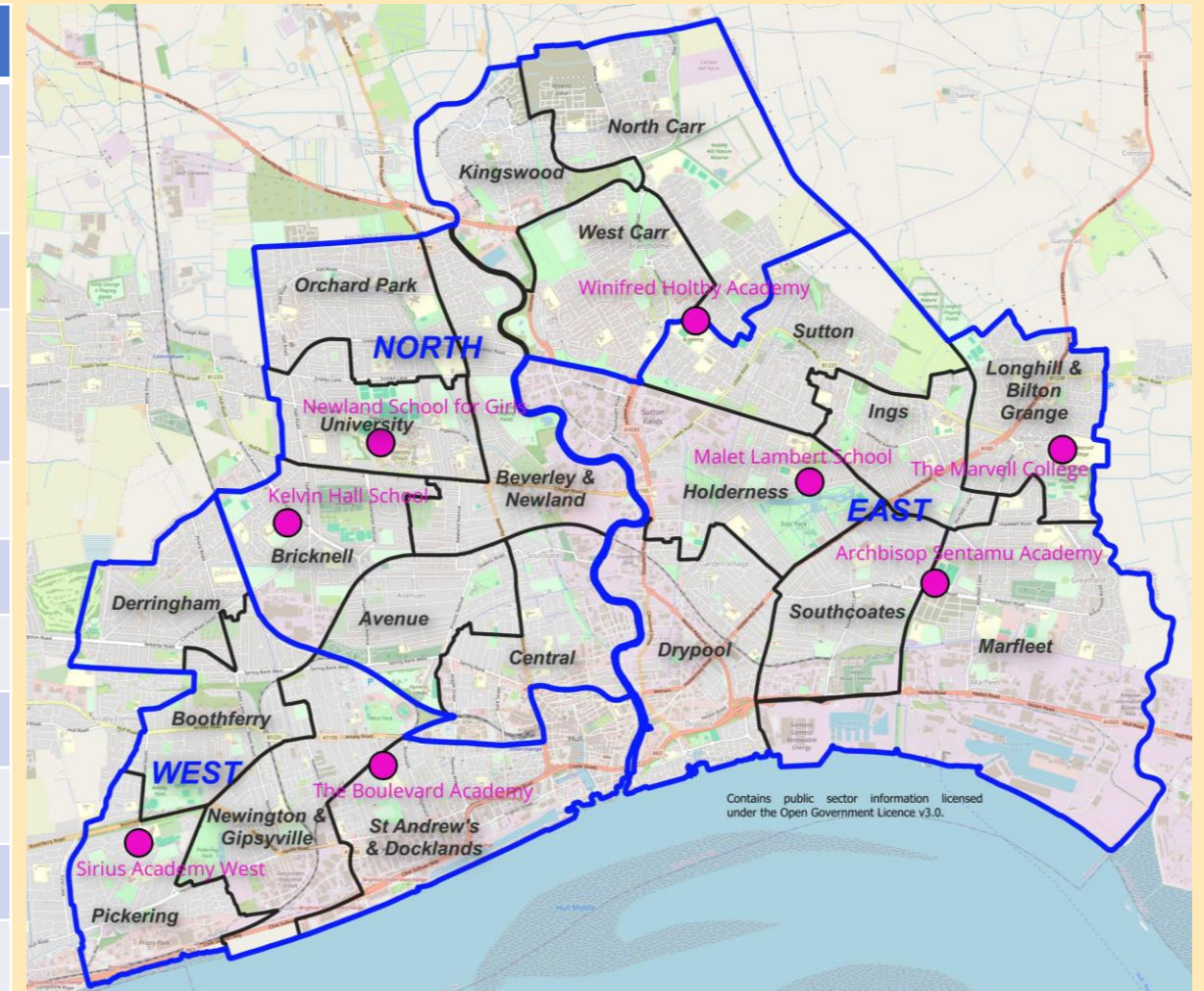
Background

- Eight of the 13 main-stream secondary schools in Hull participated in the survey.
- Overall, 3,910 young people aged 11-16 years participated in the survey between 6 March and 3 May 2024. This represented around one-quarter of all young people who lived in the city.
- Fewer Year 10 and Year 11 pupils participated in the survey.
- Survey weights were applied to all results weighting for sex, school year and local deprivation fifth (proportionate to Hull's resident population 2022).









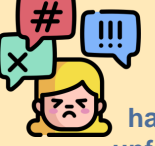

















Number of young people participating in survey

School	Number participating
Archbishop Sentamu Academy	366
Kelvin Hall School	959
Malet Lambert School	156
Newland School for Girls	258
Sirius Academy West	698
The Boulevard Academy	420
The Marvell College	304
Winifred Holtby Academy	629
Other school	10
Electively home-educated	31
School missing	79
Total	3,910




A summary in percentages

 <p>3.9% current smokers</p>	 <p>8.2% current vapers</p>	 <p>18.1% drink alcohol</p>	 <p>9.6% eat 5-A-DAY</p>	 <p>33.7% eat a healthy diet</p>	 <p>13.5% do physical activity for one hour per day</p>
 <p>69.0% have gambled</p>	 <p>27.6% have been bullied in last year</p>	 <p>37.9% have been treated unfairly in last year</p>	 <p>78.8% brush their teeth twice a day</p>	 <p>14.5% have their activities limited by disability or illness</p>	 <p>68.2% have good or very good physical health</p>
 <p>10.2% have poor or very poor physical health</p>	 <p>47.2% have good or very good mental health</p>	 <p>27.1% have poor or very poor mental health</p>	 <p>92.5% have an adult to talk to</p>	 <p>60.1% help care for someone</p>	 <p>77.6% feel safe in their local area</p>
 <p>17.8% are LGBTQ+</p>	 <p>27.8% are from minority ethnic groups</p>	 <p>12.6% don't speak English as their first language</p>	 <p>11.6% don't know where to go for advice on substances</p>	 <p>13.6% don't know where to go for sexual health information</p>	 <p>27.4% don't know where to go for contraception</p>

These are the age-standardised percentages

This means that these percentages are equivalent to those presented for Years 7-11 in the "Chart by sex and school year" but may be slightly different from those quoted in the summary blue text box as this gives the crude percentages (unadjusted for age). It is best to use the age-standardised figures when giving presenting information across the different ages.

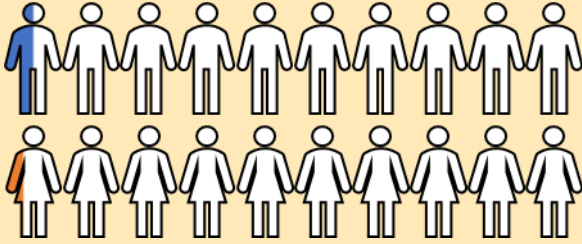
A summary in numbers

 <p>673 current smokers</p>	 <p>1,432 current vapers</p>	 <p>3,151 drink alcohol</p>	 <p>1,669 eat 5-A-DAY</p>	 <p>5,849 eat a healthy diet</p>	 <p>2,351 do physical activity for one hour per day</p>
 <p>11,989 have gambled</p>	 <p>4,792 have been bullied in last year</p>	 <p>6,586 have been treated unfairly in last year</p>	 <p>13,689 brush their teeth twice a day</p>	 <p>2,519 have their activities limited by disability or illness</p>	 <p>11,851 have good or very good physical health</p>
 <p>1,781 have poor or very poor physical health</p>	 <p>8,199 have good or very good mental health</p>	 <p>4,704 have poor or very poor mental health</p>	 <p>16,072 have an adult to talk to</p>	 <p>10,442 help care for someone</p>	 <p>13,484 feel safe in their local area</p>
 <p>3,100 are LGBTQ+</p>	 <p>4,831 are from minority ethnic groups</p>	 <p>2,190 don't speak English as their first language</p>	 <p>2,012 don't know where to go for advice on substances</p>	 <p>2,367 don't know where to go for sexual health information</p>	 <p>4,753 don't know where to go for contraception</p>

An estimated 17,376 secondary school age young people live in Hull

(Office for National Statistics 2023).

Current smokers



Age-standardised percentages

Overall, 118 out of 3,572 young people (3.3%) said that they currently smoked, and a further 190 (5.3%) said they had tried smoking.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

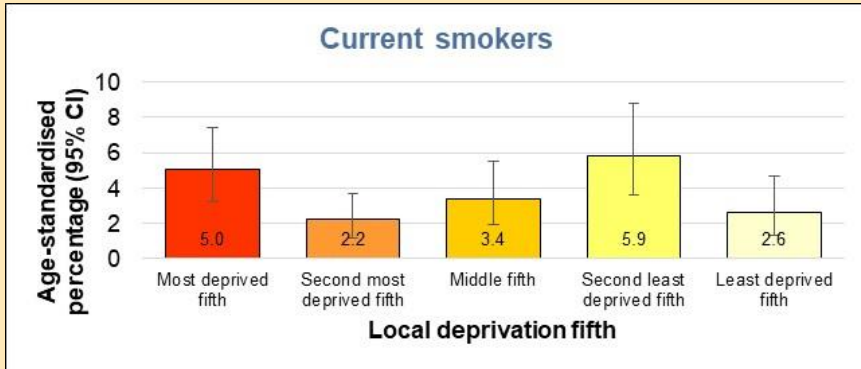
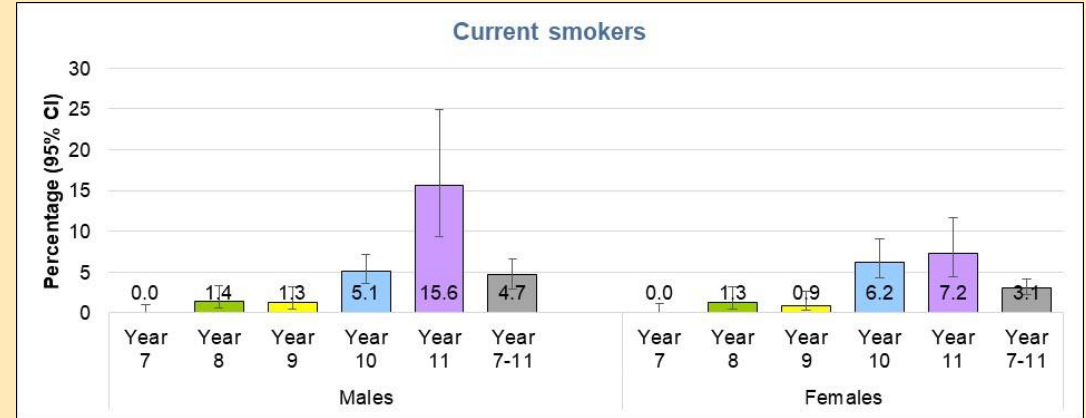
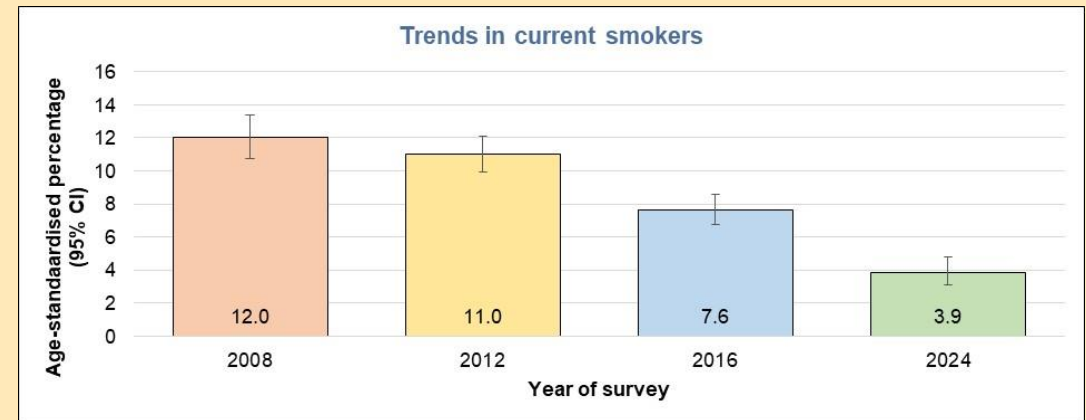


Chart by sex and school year

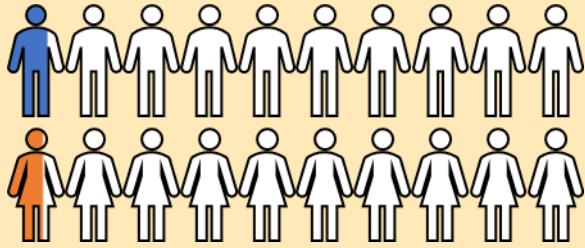


Trends over time



- Smoking was much more likely among young people who vaped.
- Young people who reported poor or very poor mental health were more likely to be current smokers.

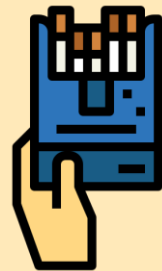
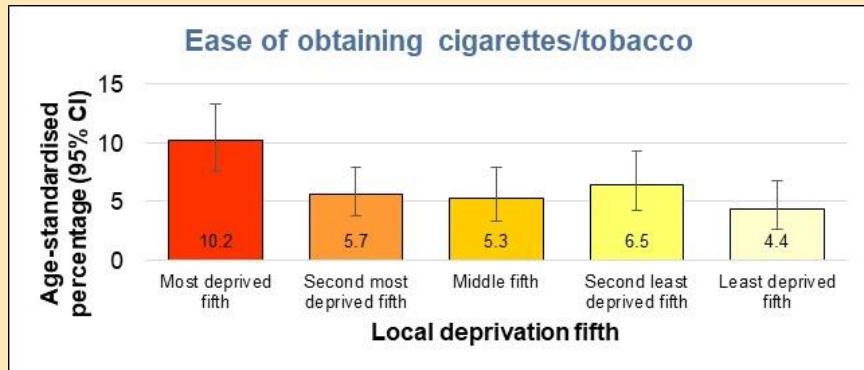
Ease of obtaining cigarettes/tobacco



Age-standardised percentages

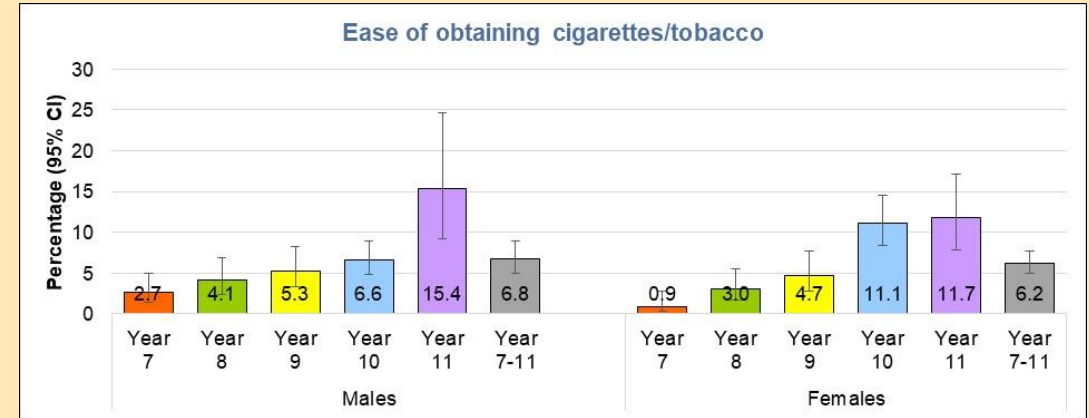
Overall, 211 out of 3,429 young people (6.2%) said that they found it easy to obtain cigarettes or tobacco, with just over half (3.4%) saying it was always easy, the rest (2.8%) saying it was sometimes easy.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

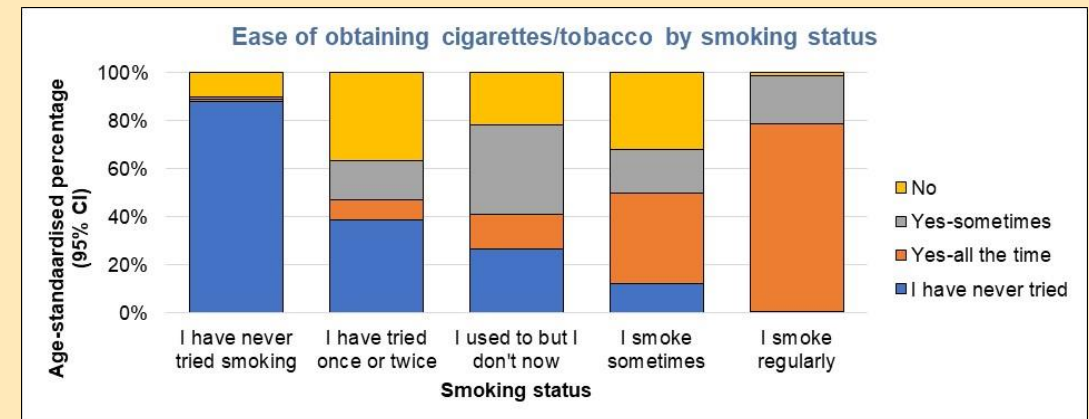


- Eight in ten had had never tried to obtain cigarettes or tobacco.
- Young people living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to find it easy to obtain cigarettes or tobacco.
- Almost all regular smokers (98%) find it easy to obtain cigarettes or tobacco, as did 44% of occasional smokers and 52% of former smokers.

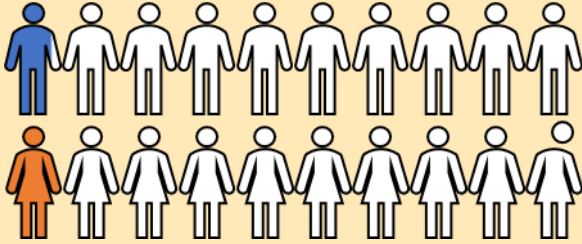
Chart by sex and school year



Ease of obtaining cigarettes/tobacco by smoking status



Current vapers



Age-standardised percentages

Overall, 257 out of 3,534 young people (7.3%) said that they currently vaped, and a further 634 (17.9%) said they had tried vaping.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

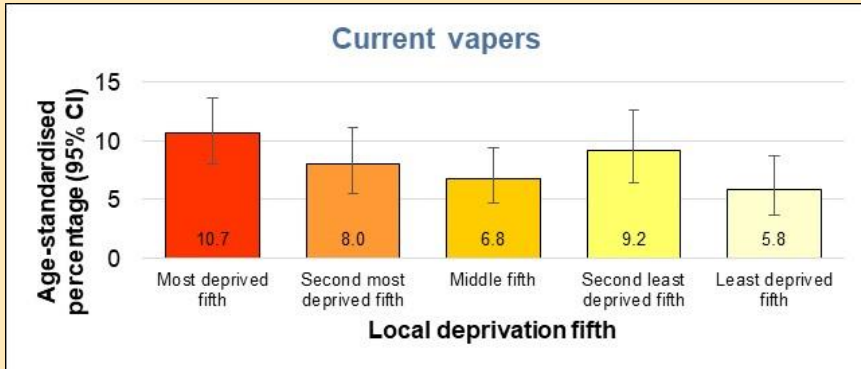
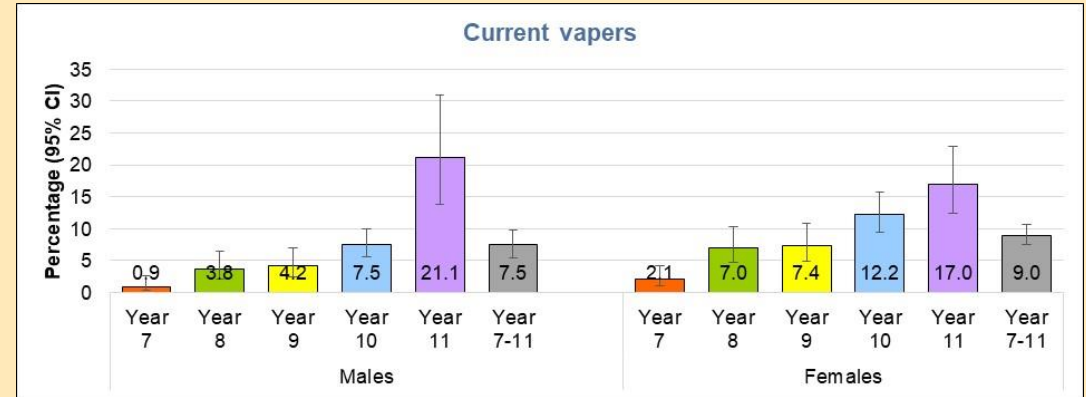
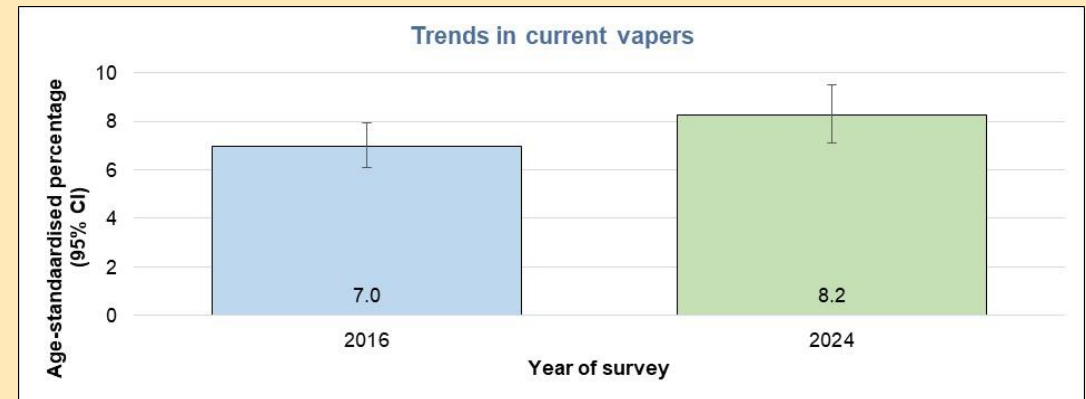


Chart by sex and school year

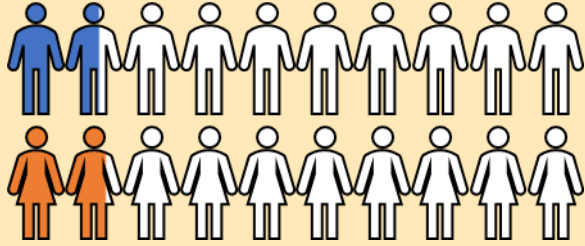


Trends over time



- Vaping was more likely among young people who smoked cigarettes/tobacco.
- Young people who drink alcohol are more likely to be current vapers.

Ease of obtaining vapes



Age-standardised percentages

Overall, 527 out of 3,355 young people (15.7%) said that they found it easy to obtain vapes, with just under half (7.8%) saying it was always easy, the rest (7.9%) saying it was sometimes easy.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

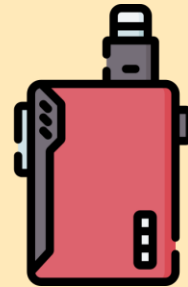
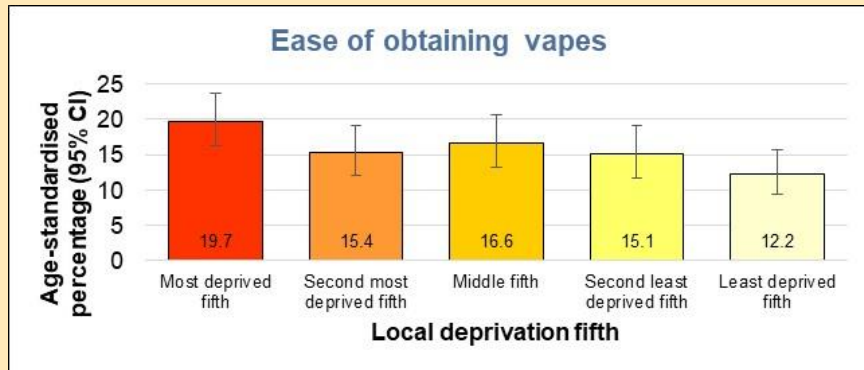
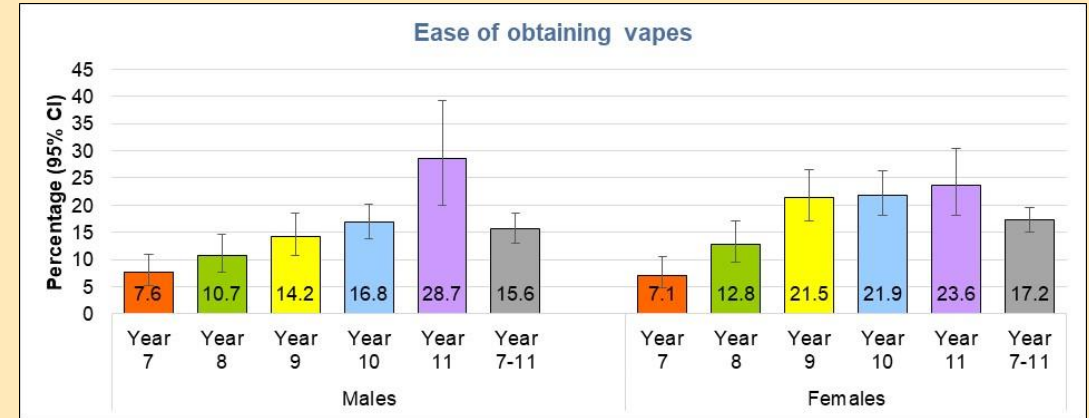
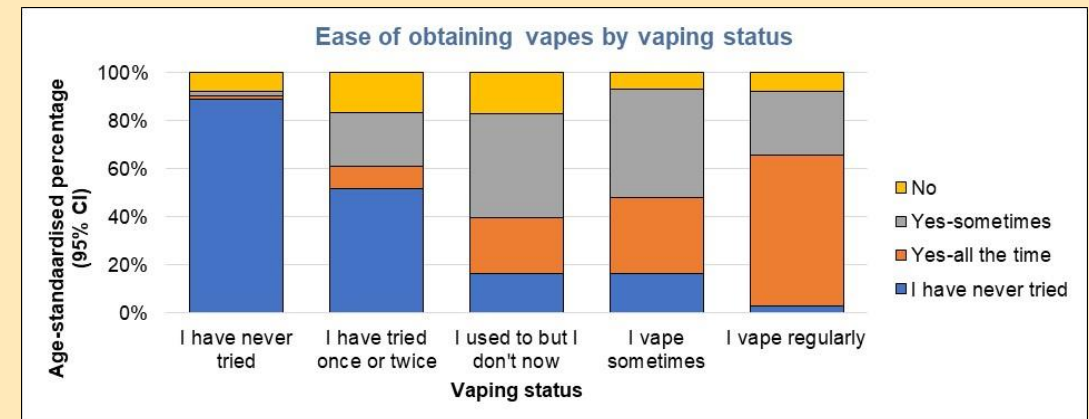


Chart by sex and school year

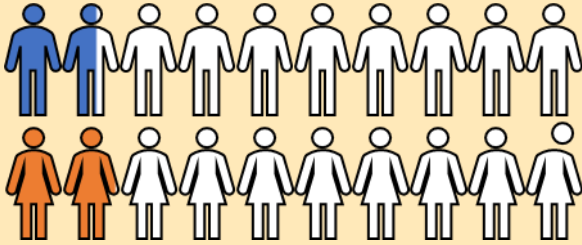


Ease of obtaining vapes by vaping status



- Three-quarters of young people had never tried to obtain vapes.
- Young people living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to find it easy to obtain vapes.
- Nine out of ten regular vapers (89.5%) find it easy to obtain vapes, as do 77% of occasional vapers and 67% of former vapers.

Current alcohol drinkers



Age-standardised percentages

Overall, 605 out of 3,546 young people (17.1%) said that they currently drank alcohol, and a further 990 (27.9%) said they had drunk alcohol at some point.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

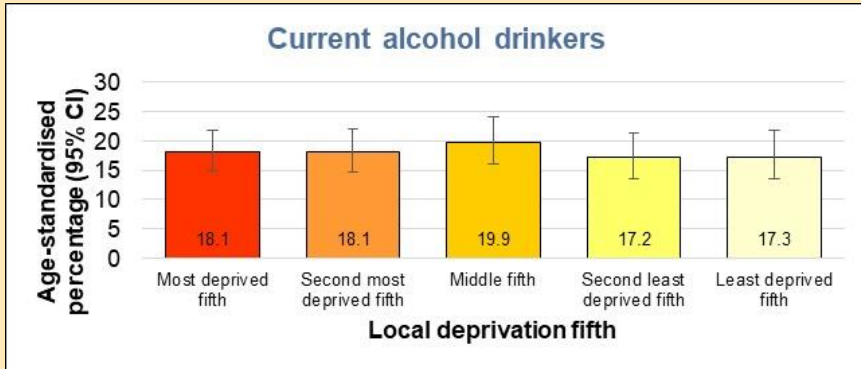
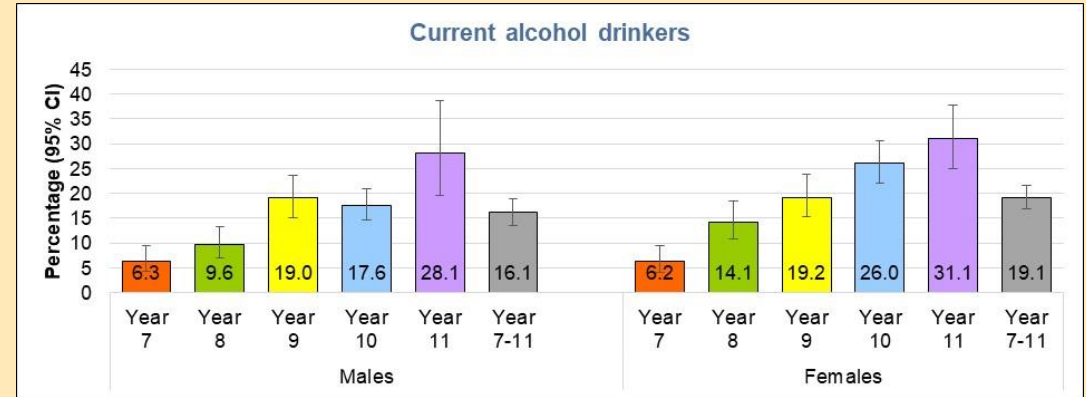
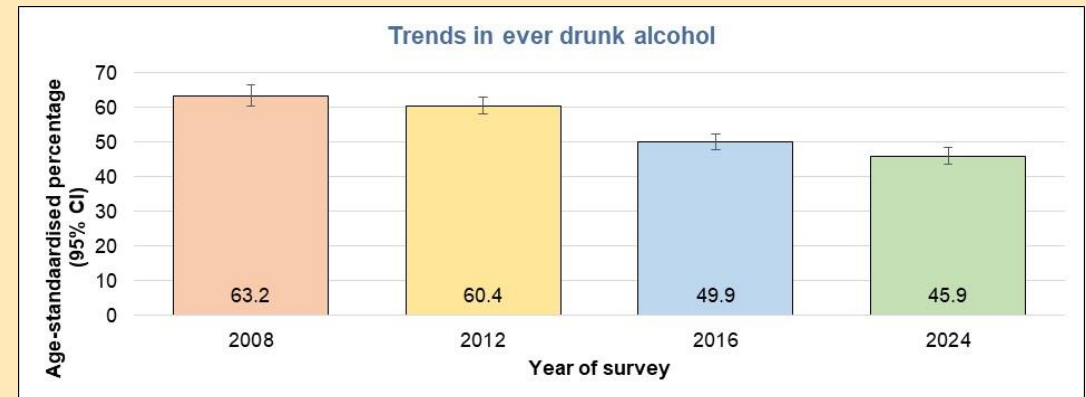


Chart by sex and school year

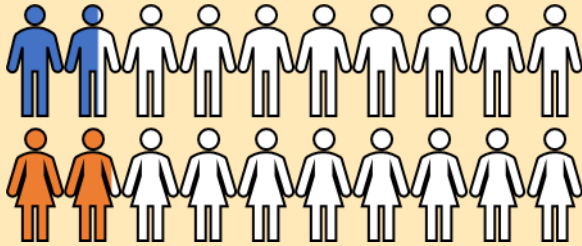


Trends over time



- Drinking alcohol was more likely among young people who smoked cigarettes/tobacco or who vaped.
- Young people who reported poor mental or physical health were more likely to be current alcohol drinkers.

Ease of obtaining alcohol



Age-standardised percentages

Overall, 575 out of 3,333 young people (17.3%) said that they found it easy to obtain alcohol, with just under one-third (5.5%) saying it was always easy, the rest (11.7%) saying it was sometimes easy.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

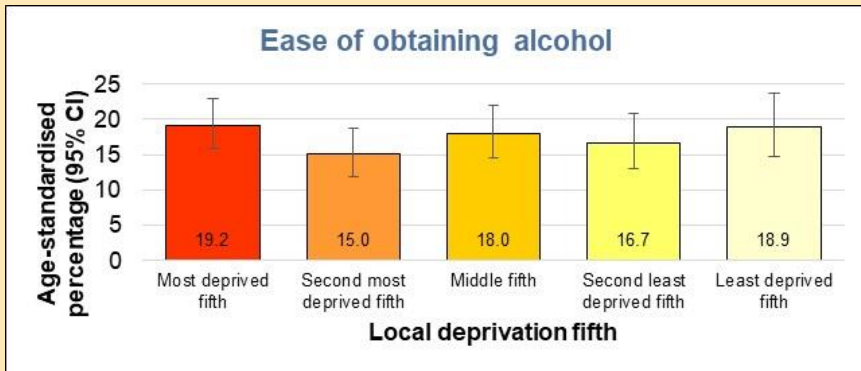
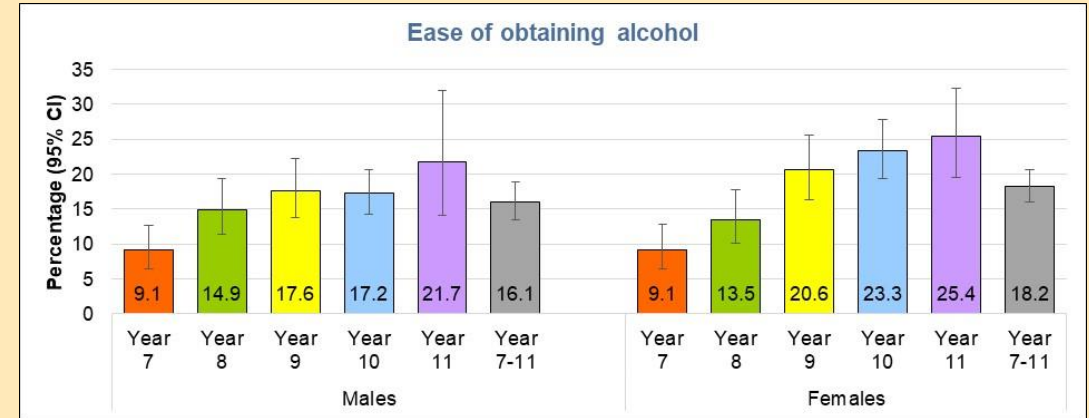
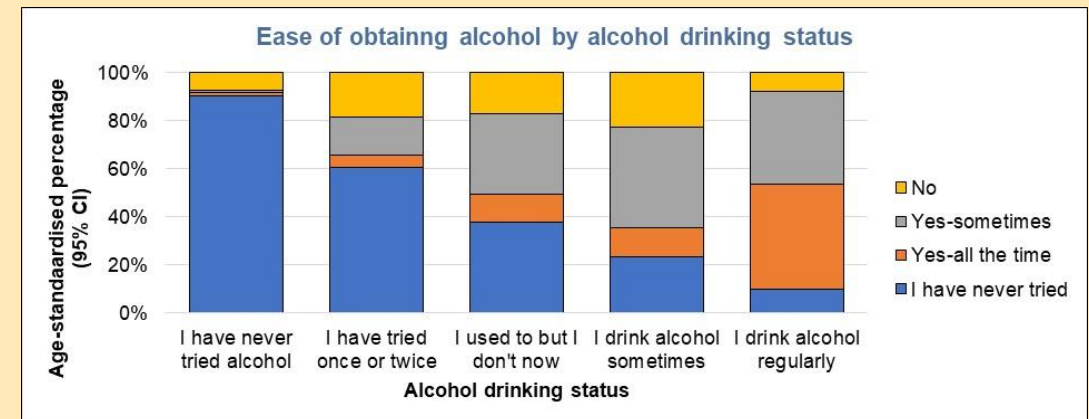


Chart by sex and school year

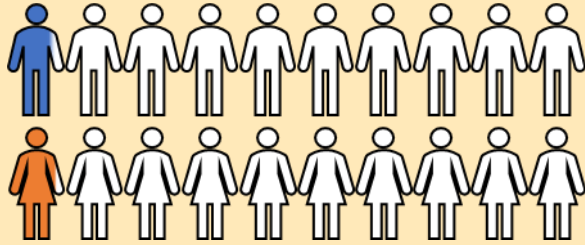


Ease of obtaining alcohol by alcohol drinking status



- Seven in ten young people had never tried to obtain alcohol.
- Eight out of ten regular alcohol drinkers (82%) find it easy to obtain alcohol, compared with just over half of occasional drinkers (54%) and 45% of young people who no longer drink alcohol.

5-A-DAY



Age-standardised percentages

Overall, 359 out of 3,830 young people (9.4%) said that they usually ate 5-A-DAY, while 2,026 (52.9%) ate just one or two portions and 392 (10.2%) ate no fruit or vegetables.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

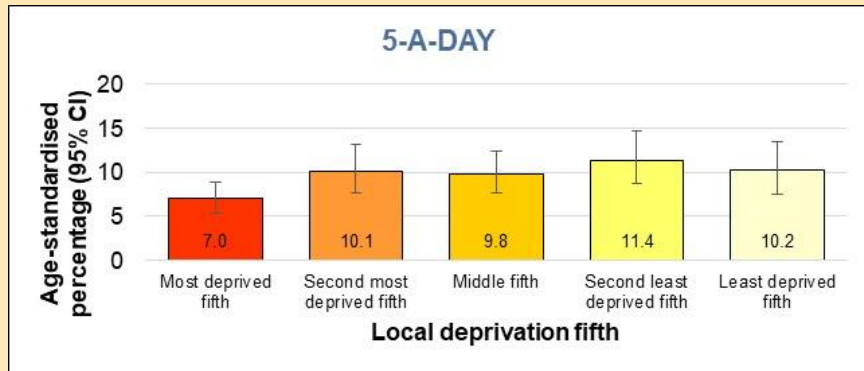
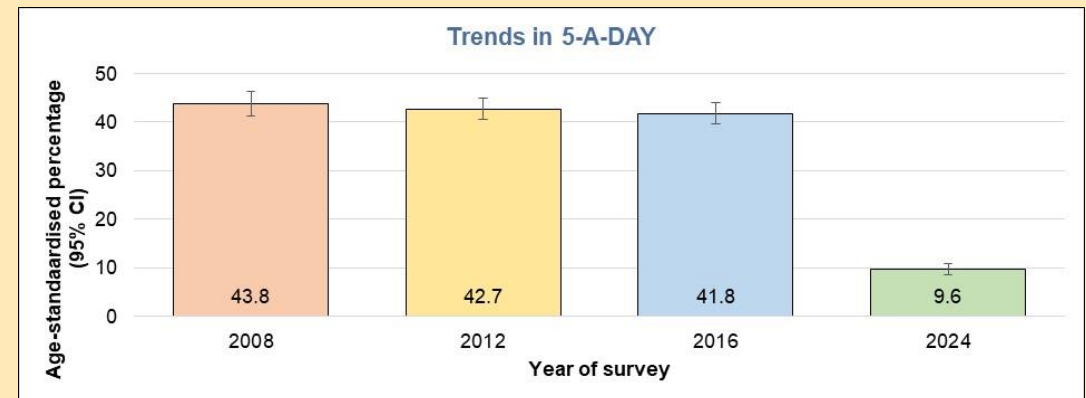


Chart by sex and school year

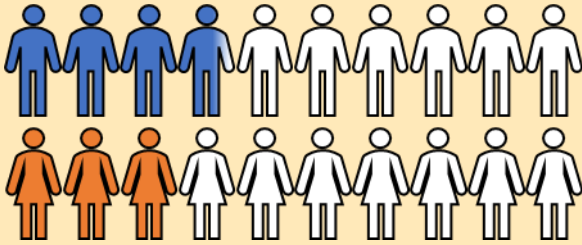


Trends over time



The large drop in 2024 reflects a significant change in the questions asked about fruit and vegetable consumption.

Healthy diet



Age-standardised percentages

Overall, 1,277 out of 3,731 young people (34.2%) said that they had a healthy diet, while a further 1,504 (40.3%) said they sometimes had a healthy diet.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

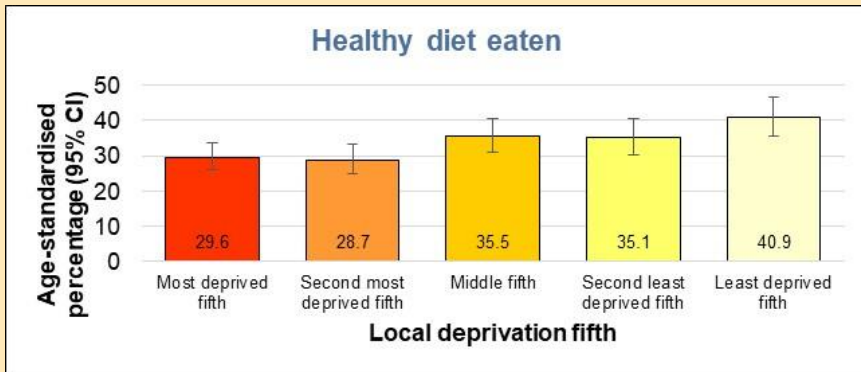
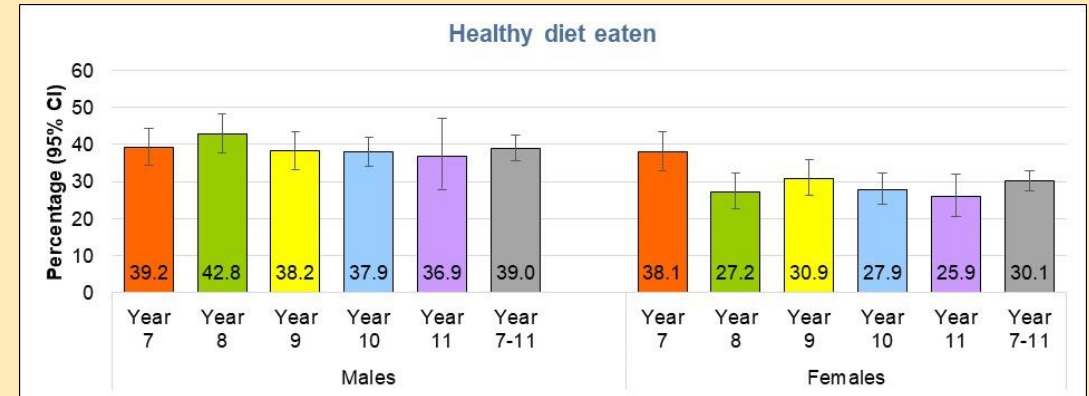
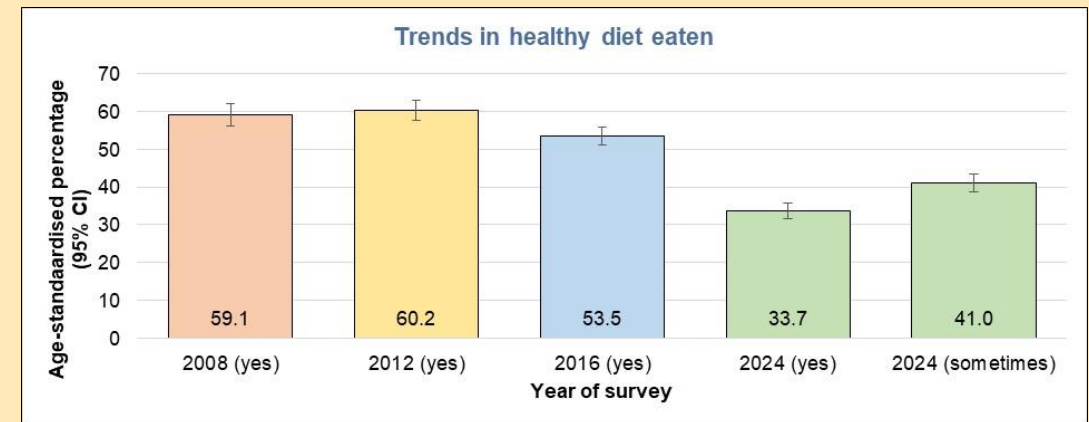


Chart by sex and school year



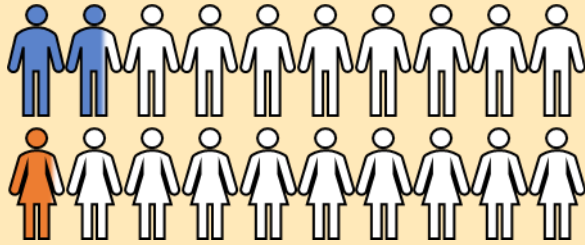
Trends over time



The previous surveys had response options: yes, no and two options relating to lack of knowledge around eating a healthy diet for the question "Do you eat a healthy diet?" whereas the 2014 survey additionally had "sometimes" as a response option.

- Young people were more likely to report having a healthy diet if they ate 5-A-DAY, however only one in six young people reporting a healthy diet ate 5-A-DAY.
- Young people who smoked were more likely to report that they did not have a healthy diet.

Physical activity



Age-standardised percentages

Overall, 519 out of 3,834 young people (13.5%) said they had at least one hour of physical activity on all seven days last week, while a further 799 (20.8%) said they did so on five or six days last week.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

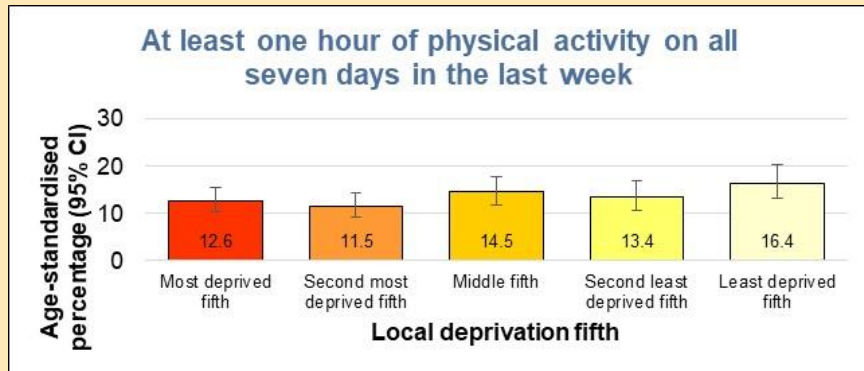
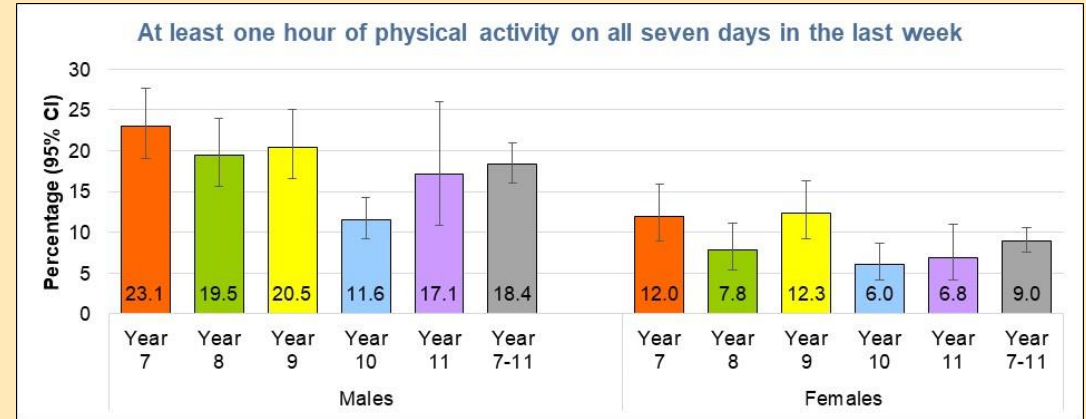


Chart by sex and school year

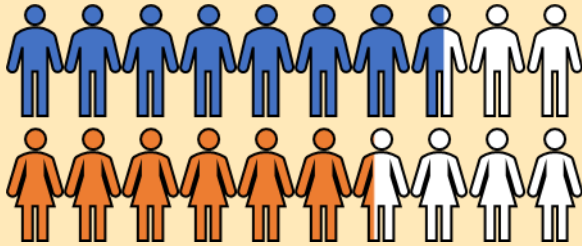


Trends over time



- Over one-third reported one hour or more of physical activity last week on only two days (16%), one day (14%) or none of the days (7%).
- The most common reasons given for not doing more sports and physical activities were: preferring to do other hobbies (36%); lack of confidence (22%); not enough time (21%); and not enjoying physical activity (20%).

Ever gambled



Age-standardised percentages

Overall, 2,596 out of 3,730 young people (69.6%) said that they took part in some form of gambling; mostly arcade games, betting with friends or when gaming.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

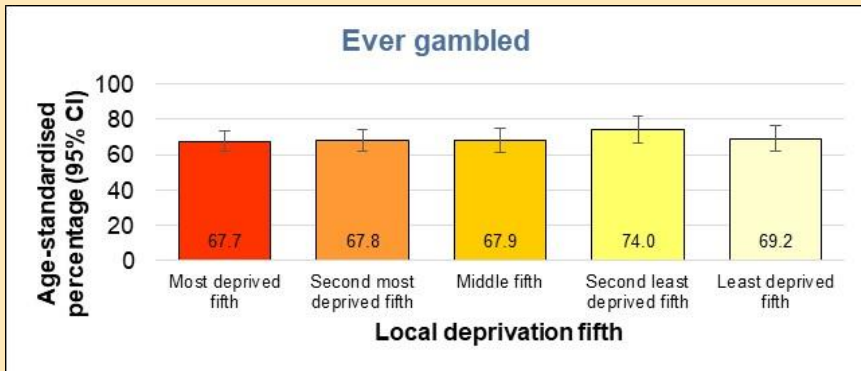
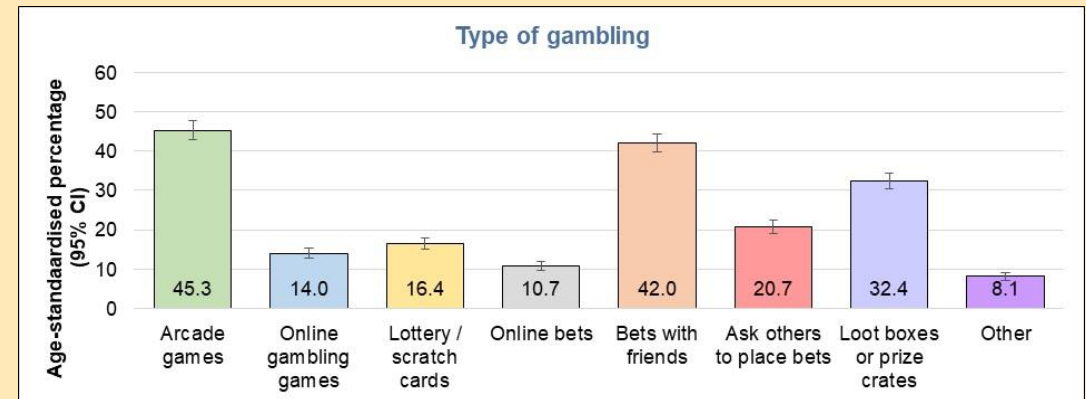


Chart by sex and school year

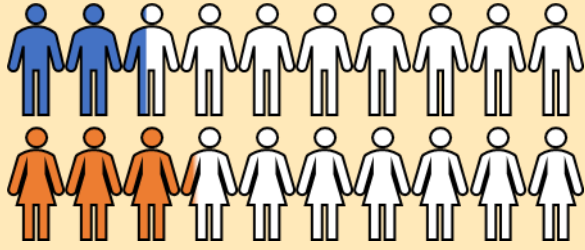


Type of gambling



- Young people were more likely to gamble if they had poor or very poor physical health or mental health, if they were smokers, if they drank alcohol or if they vaped.
- Young people who ate 5-A-DAY or who reported having a healthy diet were less likely to gamble.

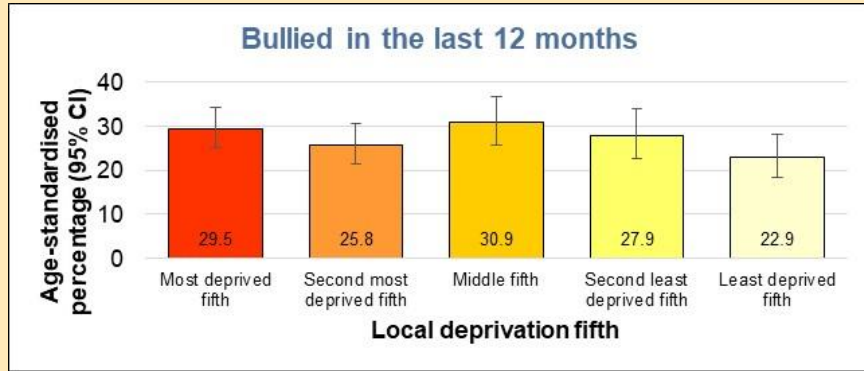
Being bullied



Age-standardised percentages

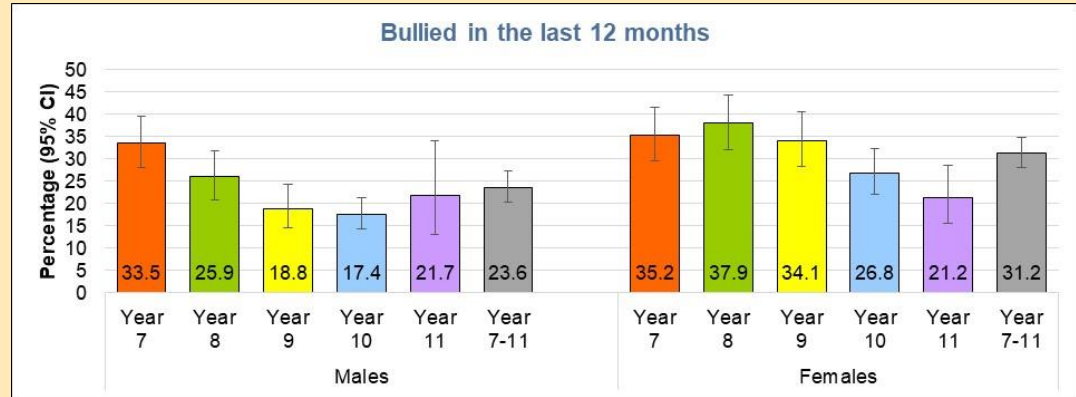
Overall, 719 out of 2,601 young people (27.6%) said that they had been bullied in the last 12 months, with higher percentages in years 7-8 for boys and in years 7-9 for girls.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

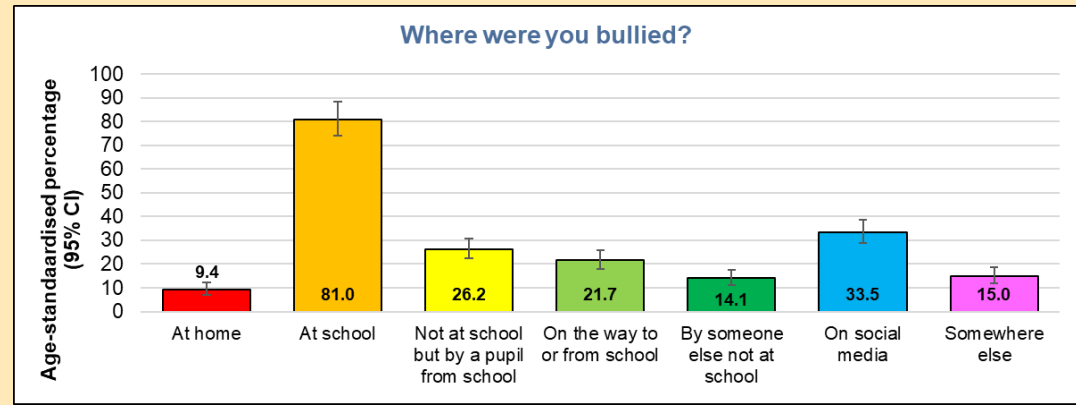


- Young people who had been bullied were more likely to have poor or very poor mental health, and were twice as likely to smoke or vape.
- Bullying most frequently occurred either at school, or the way to/from school or by a pupil from school, or on social media.

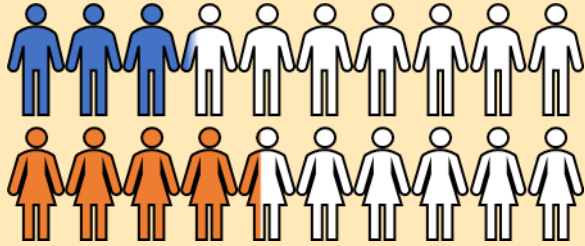
Chart by sex and school year



Where bullying occurred



Being treated unfairly



Age-standardised percentages

Overall, 938 out of 2,410 young people (38.9%) said that they had been treated unfairly in the last 12 months, most common among boys in year 7 and girls in years 8-10.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

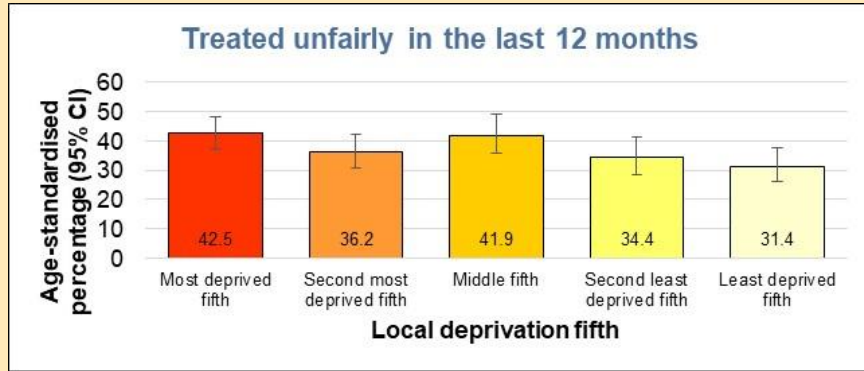
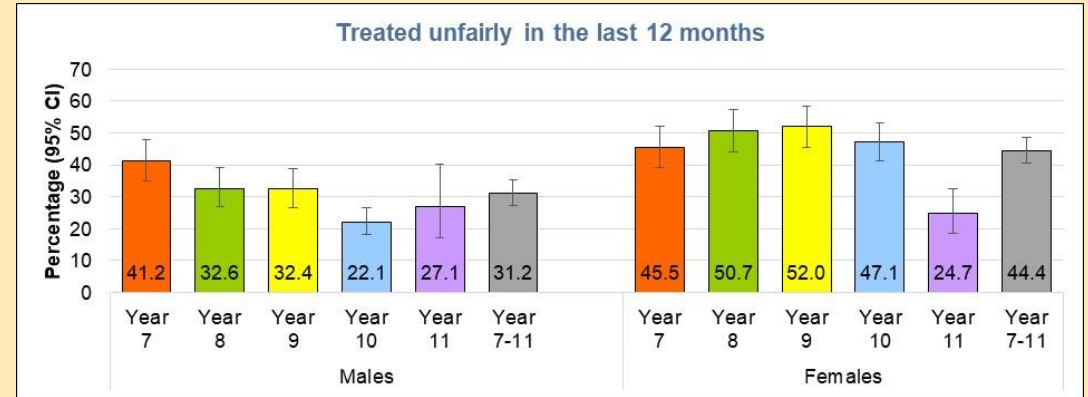
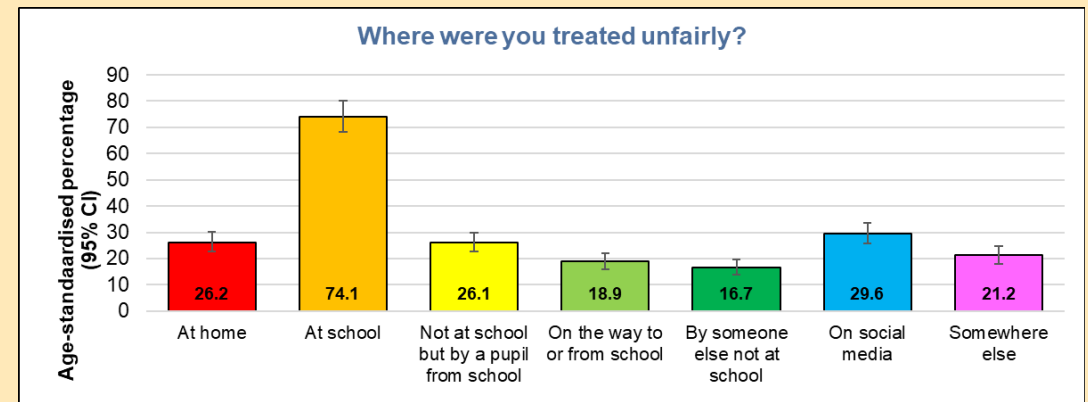


Chart by sex and school year

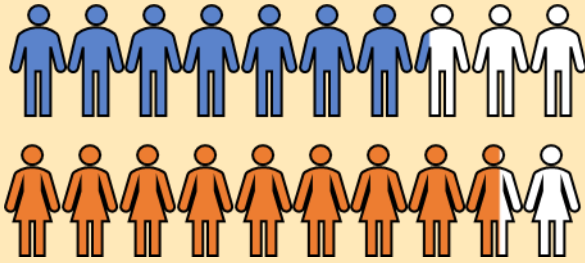


Where unfair treatment occurred



- Young people who felt they had been treated unfairly were more likely to have poor or very poor mental health, and were twice as likely to smoke or vape.
- Young people most commonly felt they were treated unfairly at school.

Toothbrushing



Age-standardised percentages

Only 44 out of 3,858 young people (1.1%) said they did not own a toothbrush, although a further 55 (1.4%) did not know, or did not want to say. Of those with a toothbrush 2,976 out of 3,752 (79.3%) brushed their teeth at least twice a day.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

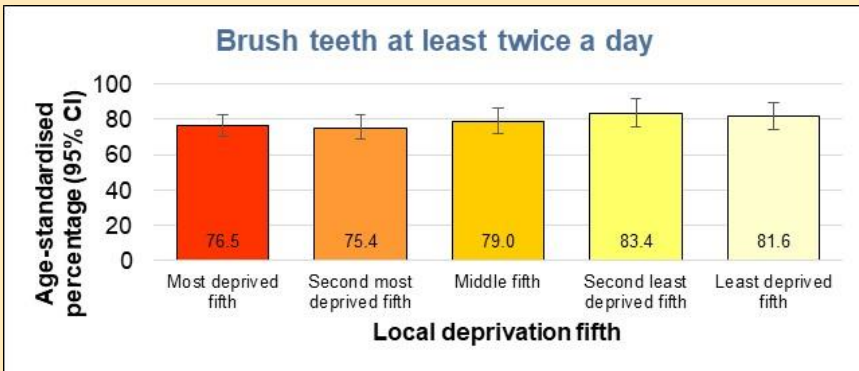
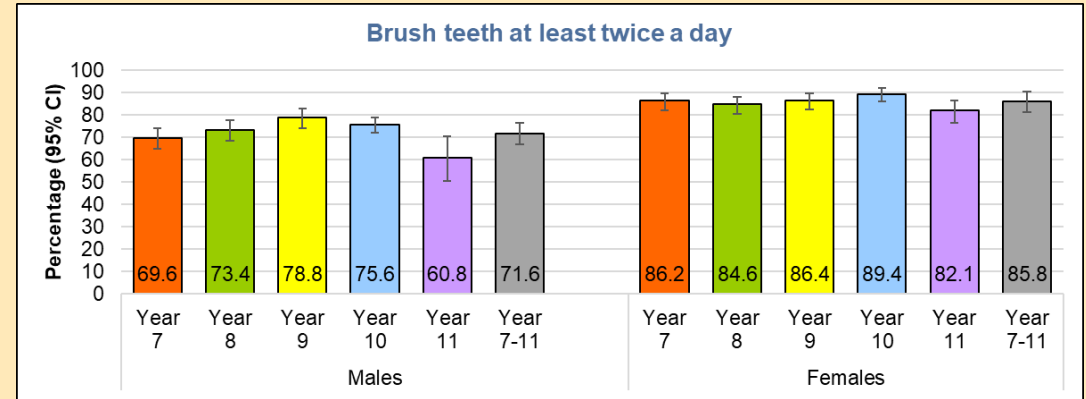
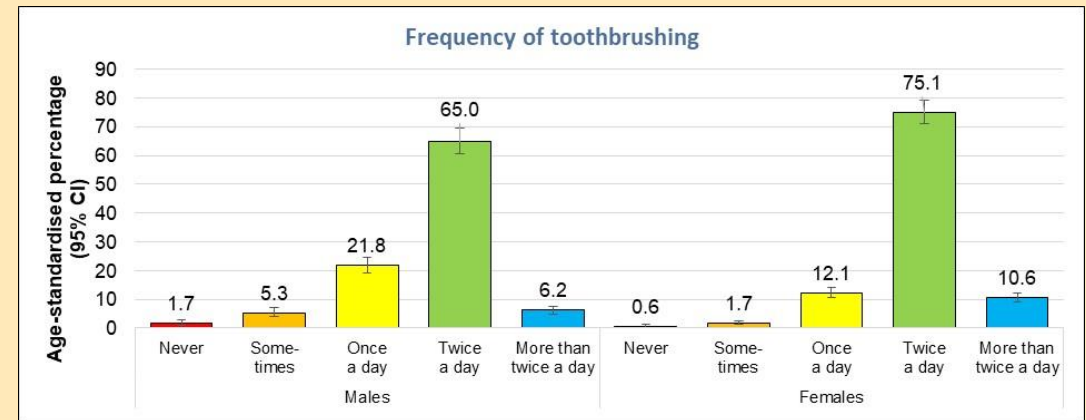


Chart by sex and school year

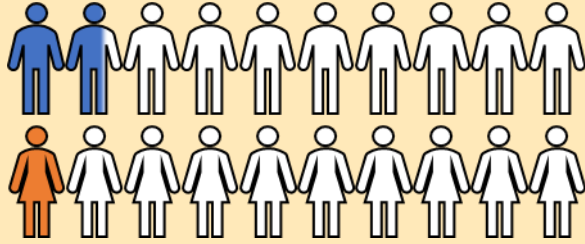


Frequency of toothbrushing



- More than one-fifth of boys (22%) and almost one in eight girls (12%) only brushed their teeth once a day, while 1.7% of boys and 0.6% of girls never brushed their teeth.
- Non-smokers were more likely to brush their teeth at least twice a day (79%) than smokers (55%).

Activities limited by illness or disability



Age-standardised percentages

Overall, 555 out of 3,646 young people (15.2%) said their daily activities were affected by long-term illness or disability, with a further 652 (17.9%) not knowing.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

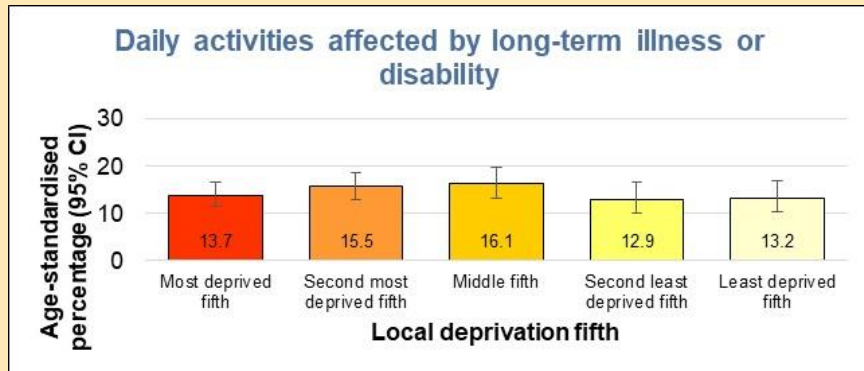
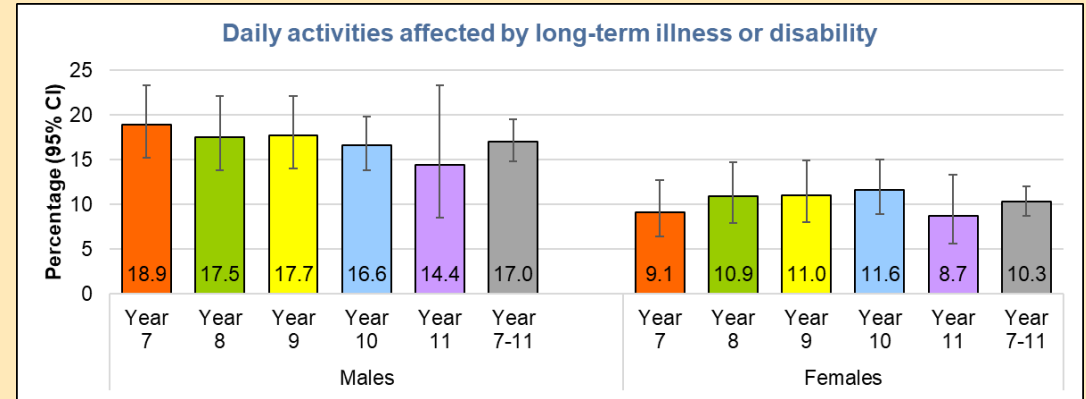
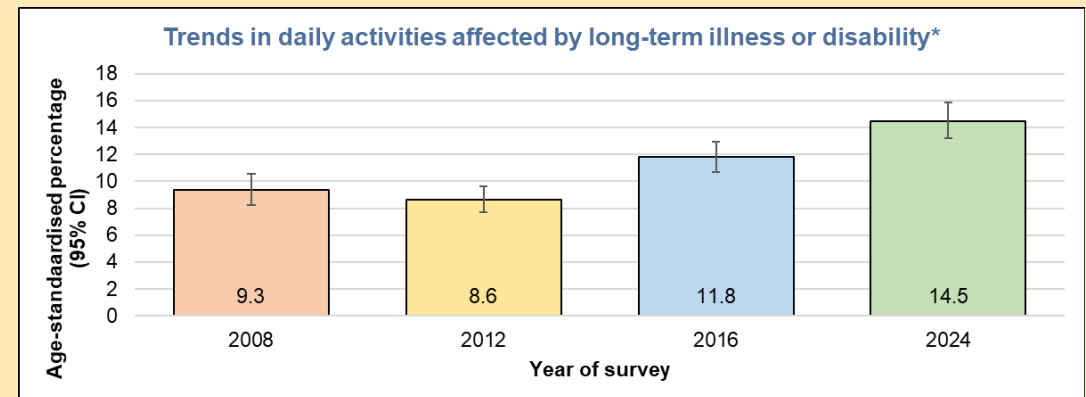


Chart by sex and school year

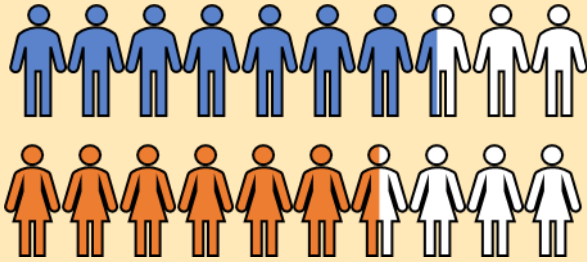


Trends over time



In previous surveys, this question has been asked in two parts: 1 Do you have an illness or disability which has lasted more than a month? 2 If yes, has this mean you not being able to do some of the things your normally do? This may have impacted the response to this question.

Physical health



Age-standardised percentages

Overall, 994 out of 3,312 young people (30.0%) said they had very good physical health, while a further 1,268 (38.3%) had good health. Only 212 (6.4%) reported poor health and 131 (4.0%) very poor health.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

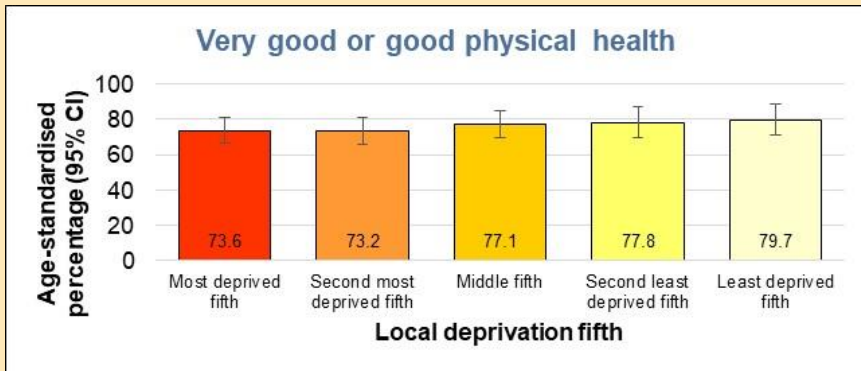
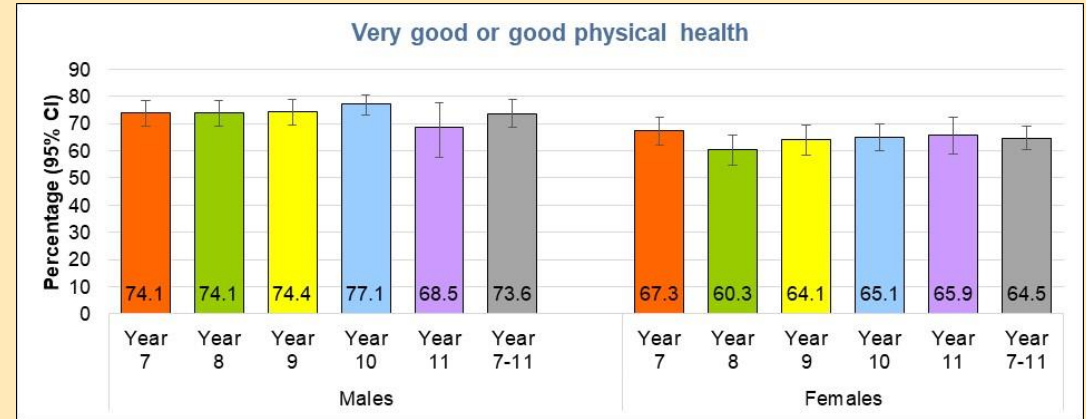
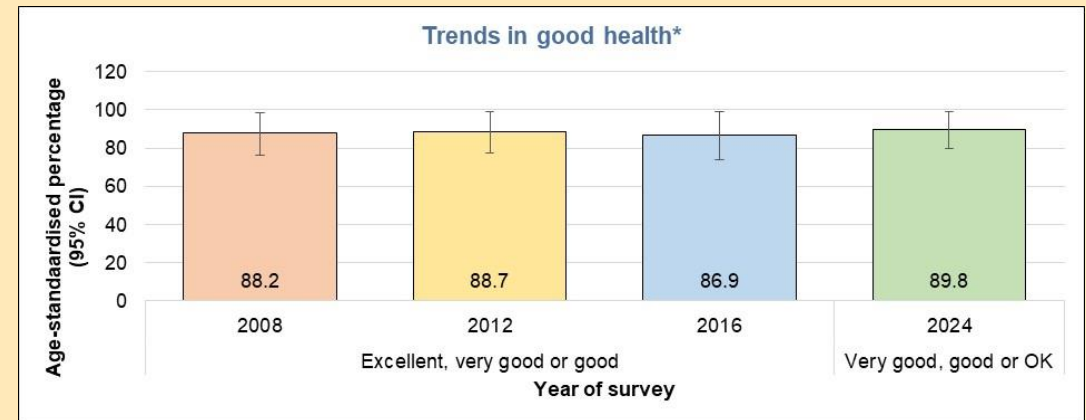


Chart by sex and school year



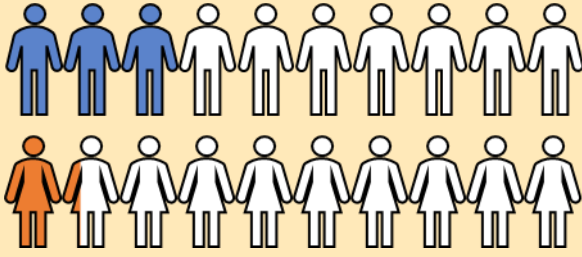
Trends over time*



*The response options changed in 2024 to very good/good/OK/poor/very poor, having been excellent/very good/good/fair/poor in previous surveys.

- Young people reporting very good physical health were much more likely to also report very good mental health (48%) than those with good, OK, poor or very poor physical health (ranging between 3% and 12%).
- Young people in good physical health were less likely than those in poor health to smoke, vape or drink alcohol.

Mental health



Age-standardised percentages

Overall, 669 out of 3,203 young people (20.9%) said their mental health was very good, 845 (26.4%) reported good mental health, 533 (16.6%) reported poor mental health and 322 (10.1%) reported very poor mental health.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

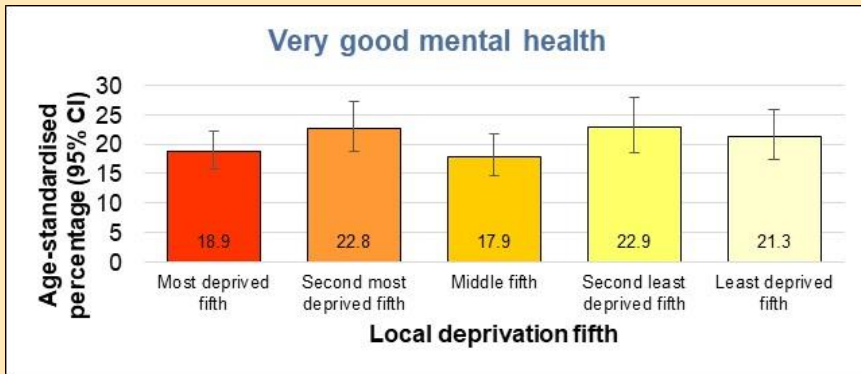
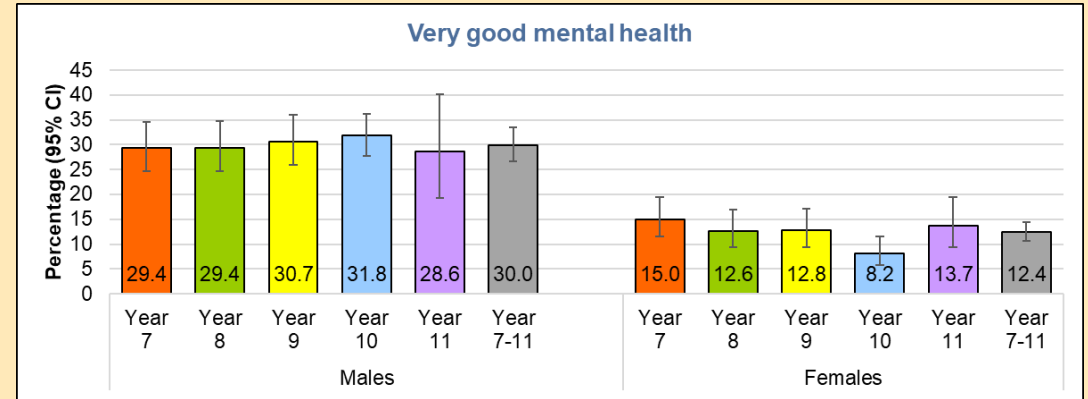
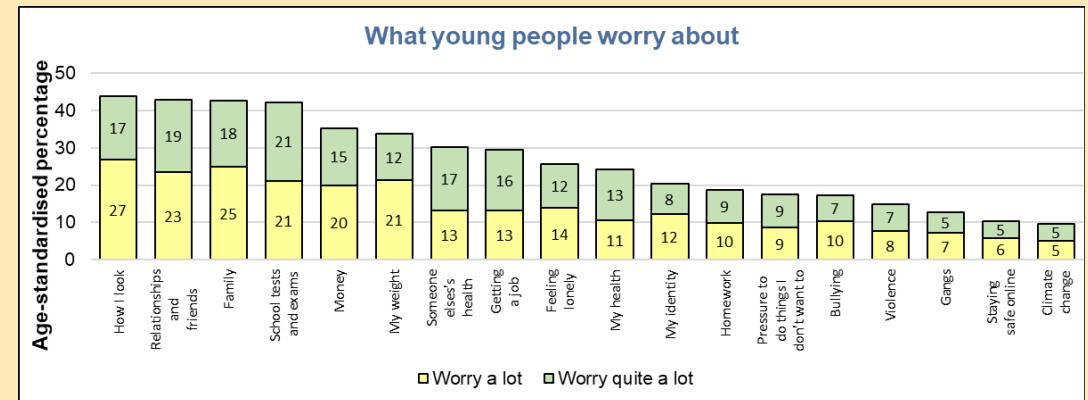


Chart by sex and school year

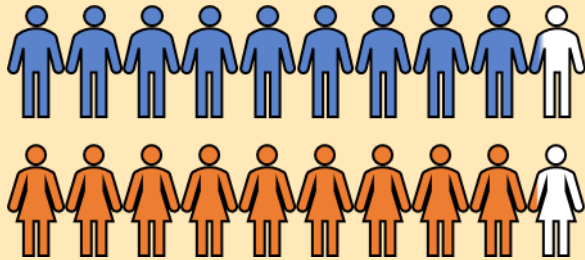


Main things young people worry about



- Overall, 83% of boys and 80% of girls reported having an adult they could talk to about things that bothered them (6% of boys and 8% of girls had no one and the rest said they “don’t know” or “rather not say” or they didn’t answer the question)
- However, only 65% of young people with poor mental health, and 52% with very poor mental health had an adult they could talk to

Having an adult to talk to



Age-standardised percentages

Overall, 3,111 out of 3,354 young people (92.8%) said they had someone to talk to about things that are bothering them.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

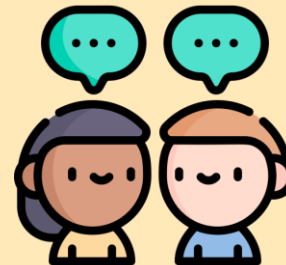
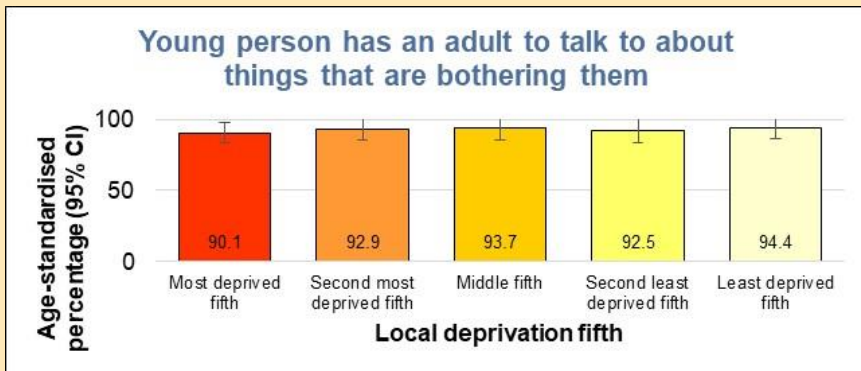
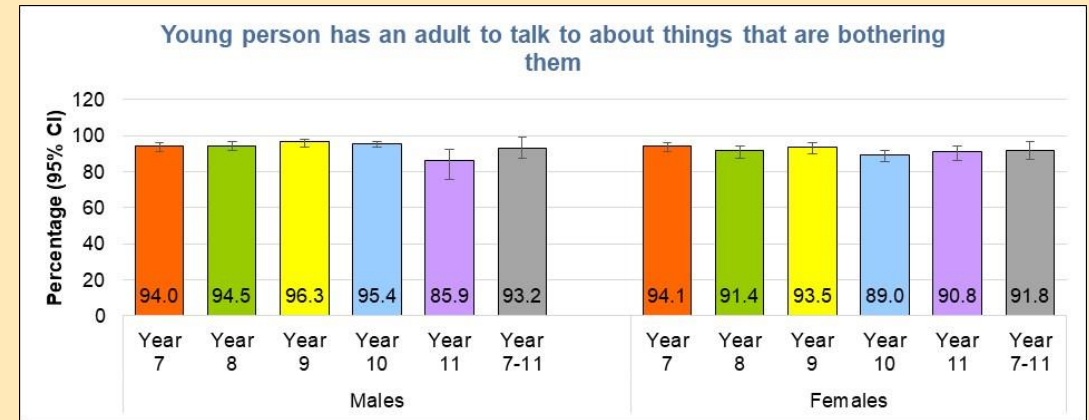
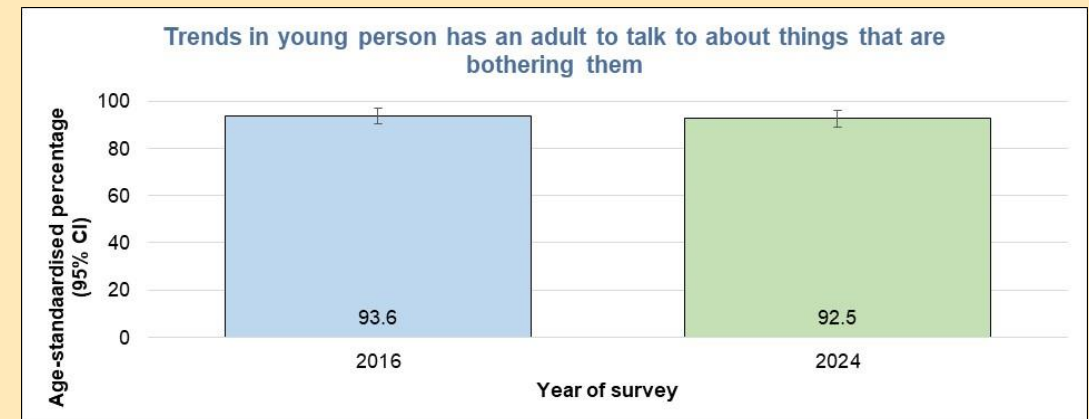


Chart by sex and school year

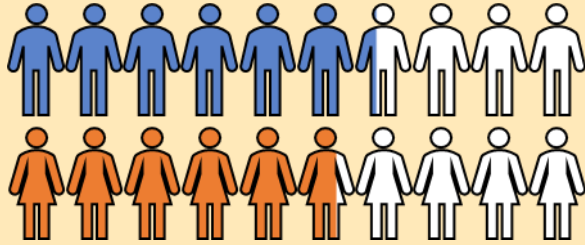


Trends over time



- Of all 3,910 young people taking part in the survey, there was a high percentage of young people who had an adult they could talk to about things that were bothering them, but an additional 556 young people who stated they didn't know (325), rather not say (135) or did not answer the question (96).

Young carers



Age-standardised percentages

Overall, 2,040 out of 3,330 young people (61.3%) said they helped care for somebody.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

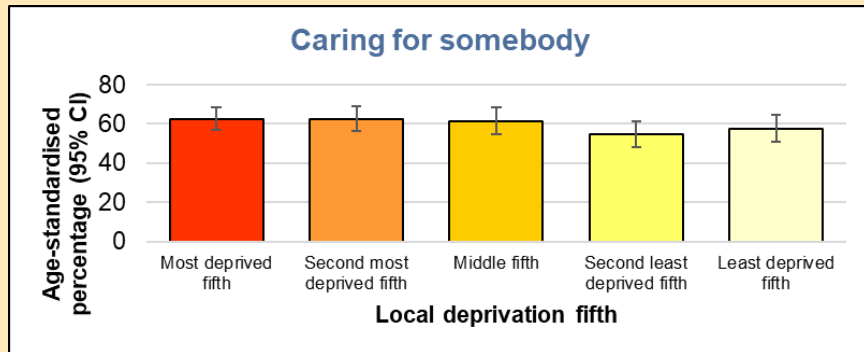
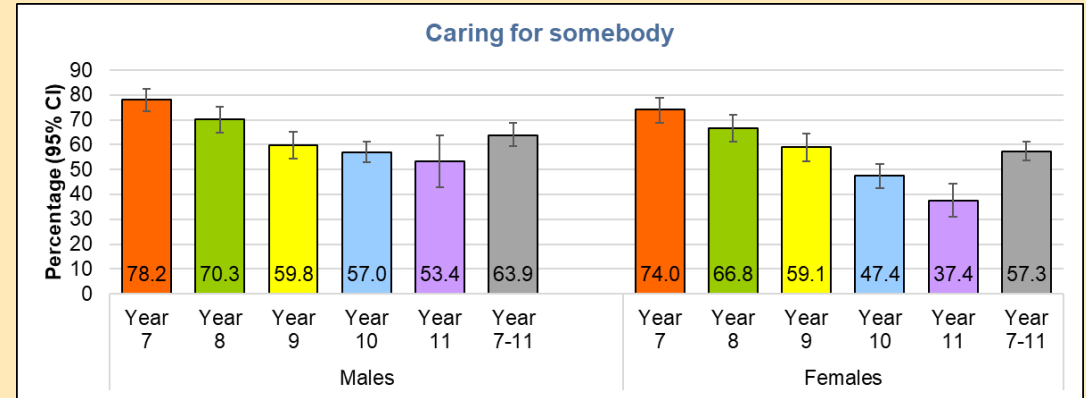
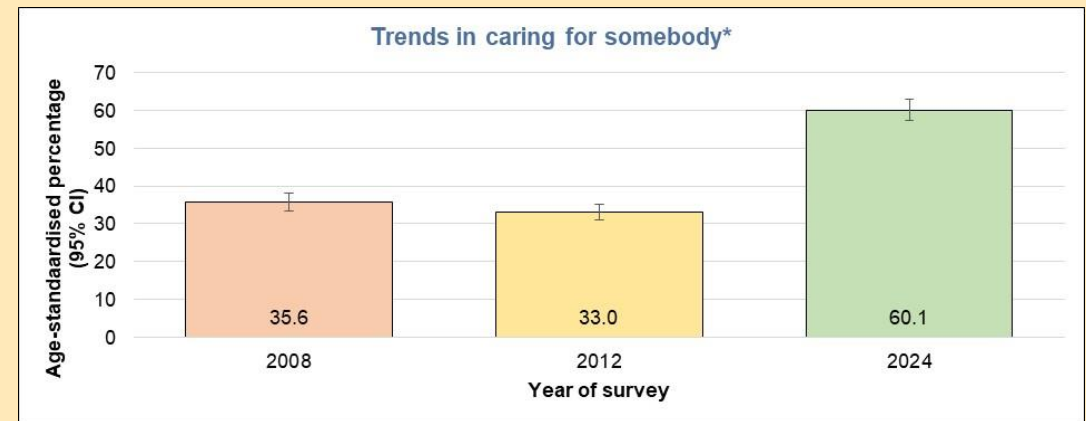


Chart by sex and school year

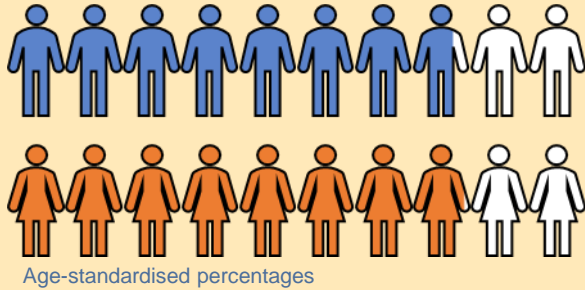


Trends over time



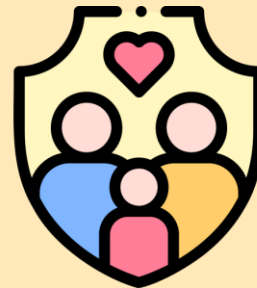
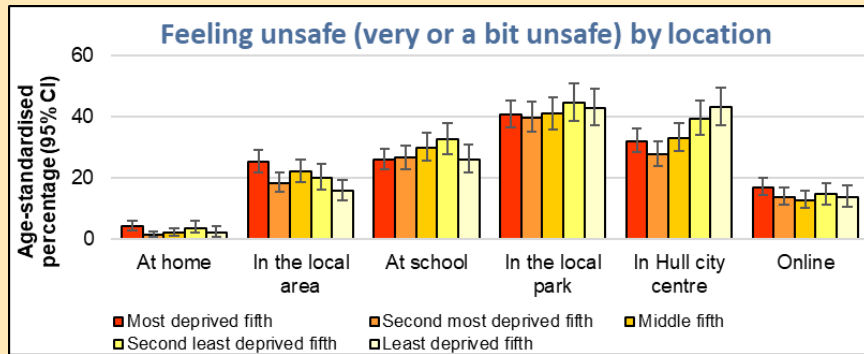
*In previous surveys, young people were asked if they helped looked after disabled or ill parents or siblings, or elderly grandparents, whereas in 2024, young people were asked if they cared for someone with responses yes and no, although there was a sentence "for example, helping looking after someone who is ill or disabled".

Feeling safe



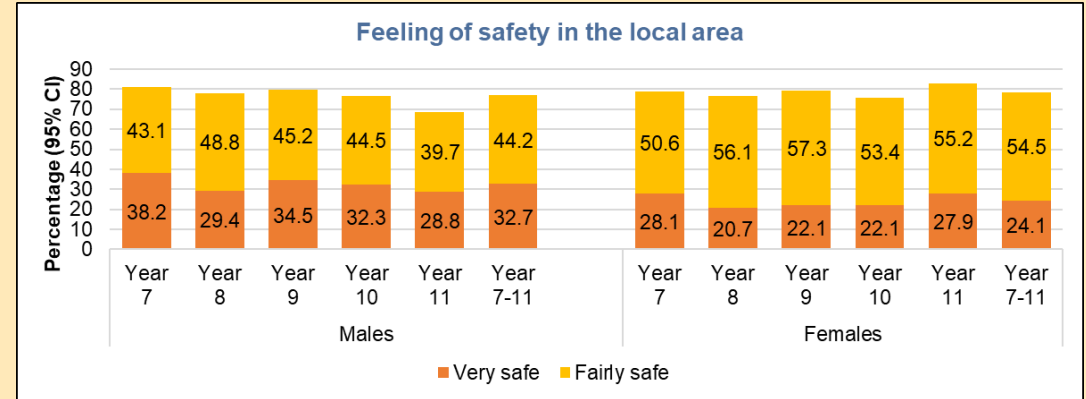
Overall, 2,923 out of 3,789 young people (77.1%) said they felt safe in their local area, with 1,065 feeling very safe (28.1%) and 1,858 (49.0%) feeling fairly safe.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

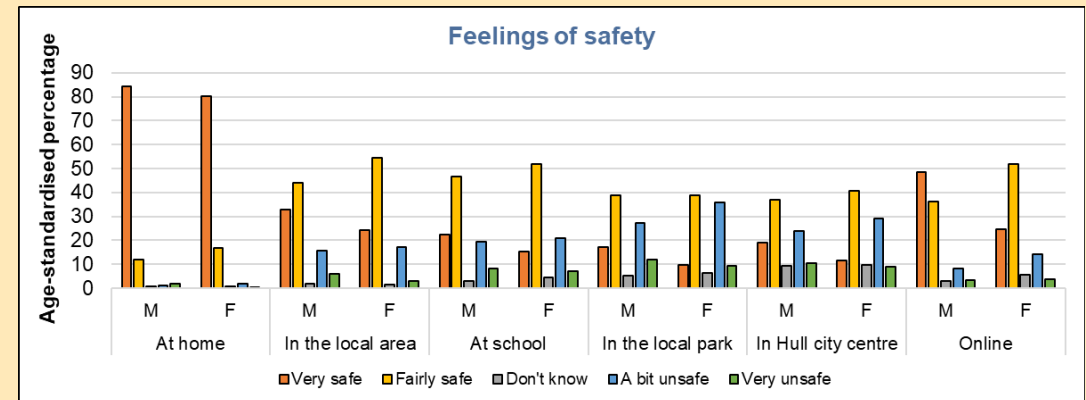


- **Feeling safe was associated with self-reported mental health, with young people feeling unsafe more likely to report poor mental health.**
- **The association was strongest for feeling unsafe at home and at school, but was apparent for each location.**

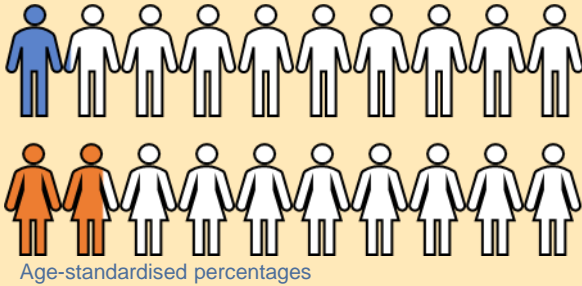
Chart by sex and school year



How safe young people feel in various locations



Gender, transgender and sexuality



Age-standardised percentages

Overall, 609 out of 3,504 young people (17.4%) stated they were LGBTQ+.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

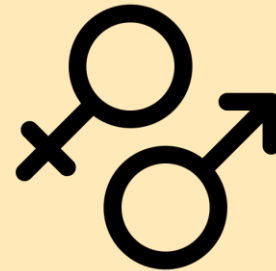
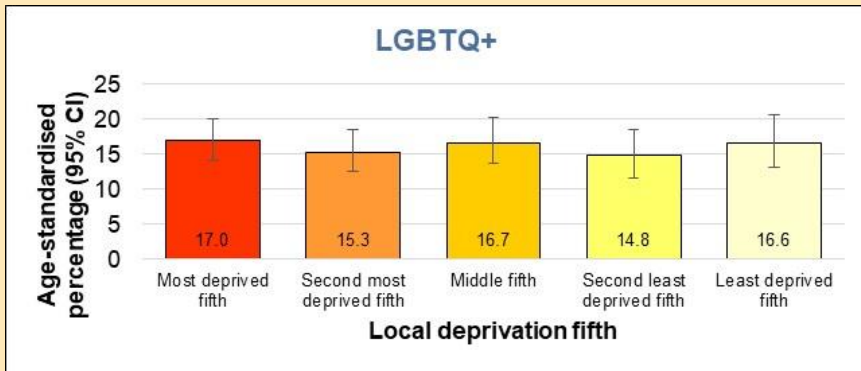
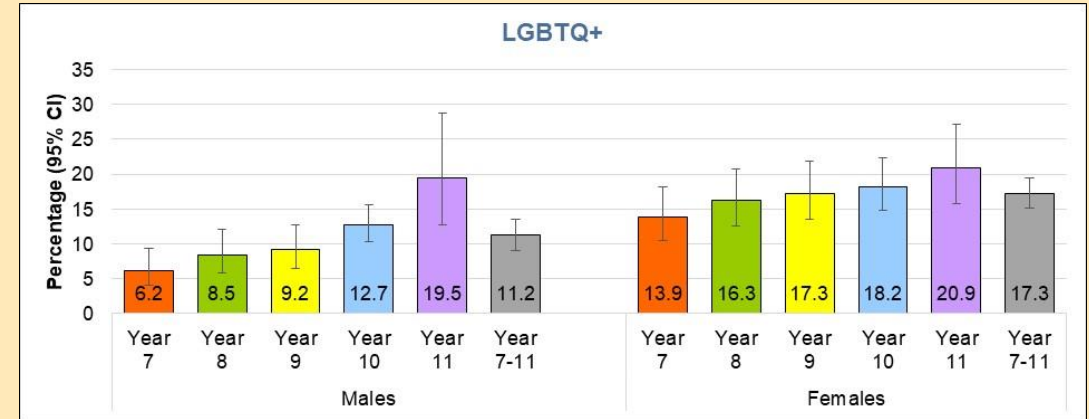
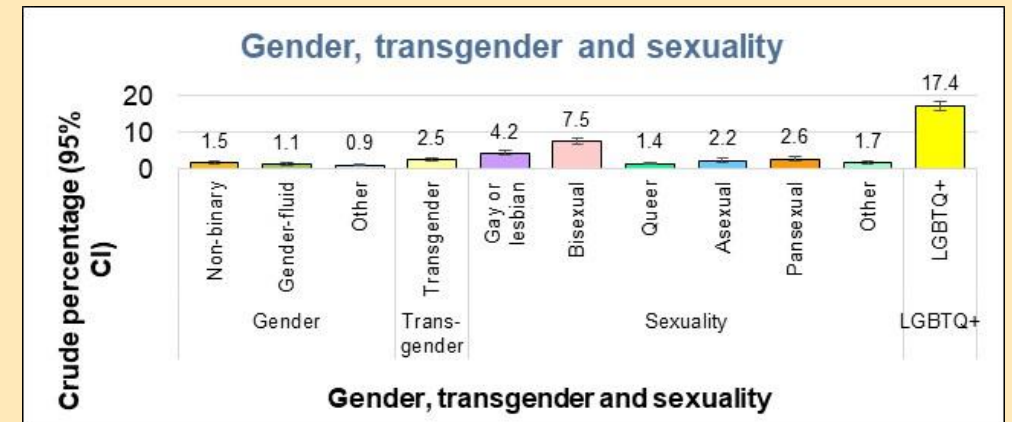


Chart by sex and school year

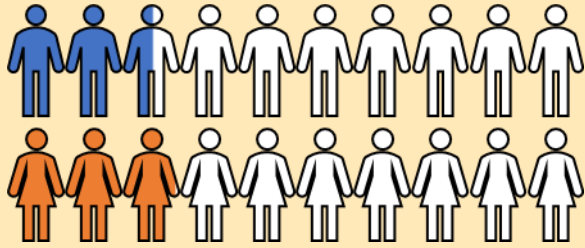


Gender, transgender and sexuality



- Of the 3,910 young people who participated in the survey, 35 (0.9%) did not answer any of the questions on gender or sexuality, and a further 588 (15.0%) did not answer all the questions.

Minority ethnic group



Age-standardised percentages

Overall, 1,009 out of 3,635 young people (27.8%) were from minority ethnic groups.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

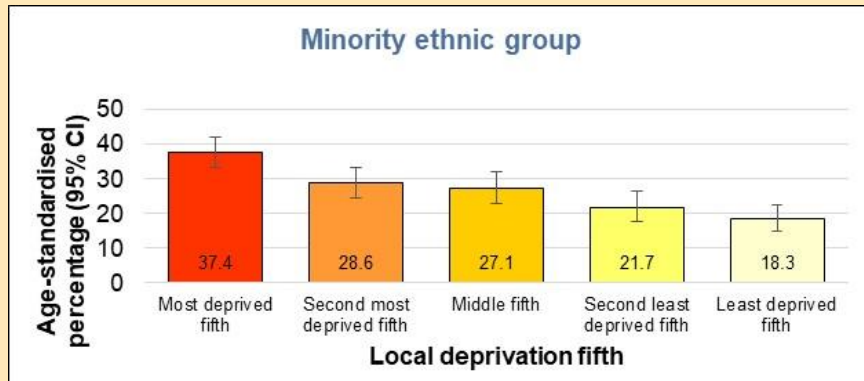
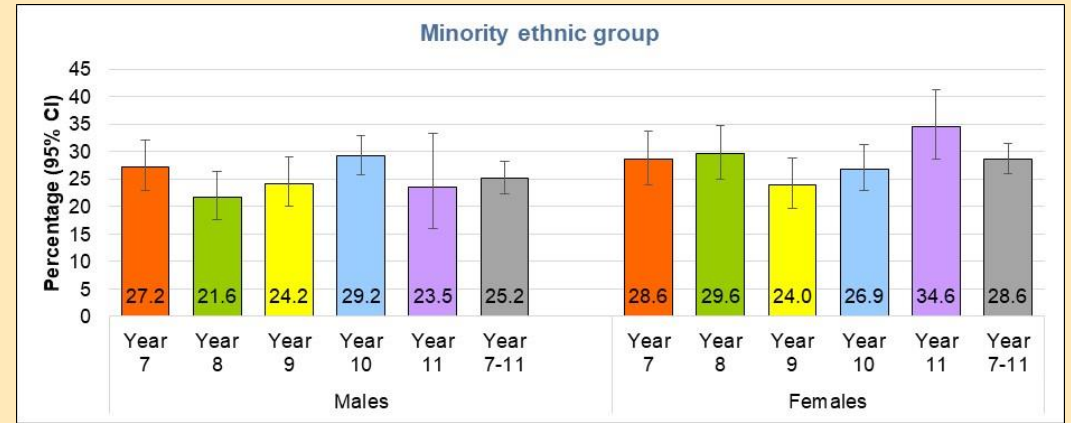
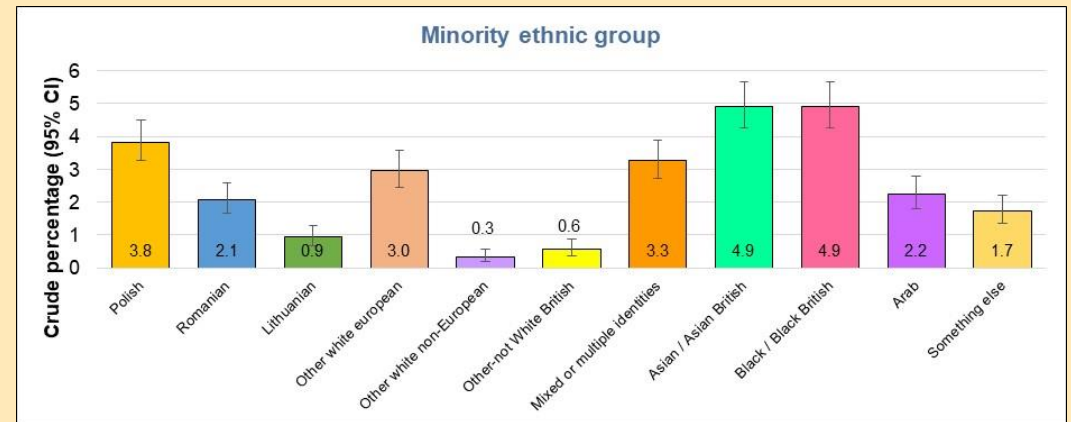


Chart by sex and school year

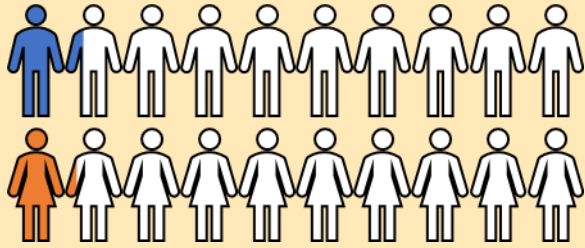


Minority ethnic groups



- A higher percentage of young people from minority ethnic groups lived in the most deprived areas of Hull although young people who were Romanian or Asian / Asian British tended to live across all areas of Hull. However, ethnicity could be influenced by the schools participating in the survey.

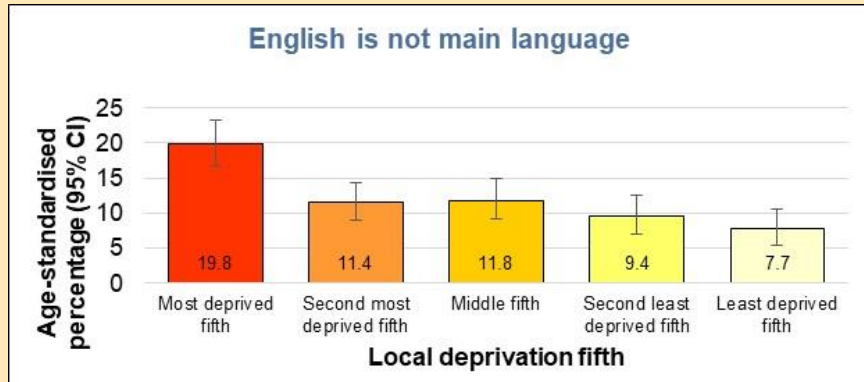
English not first language



Age-standardised percentages

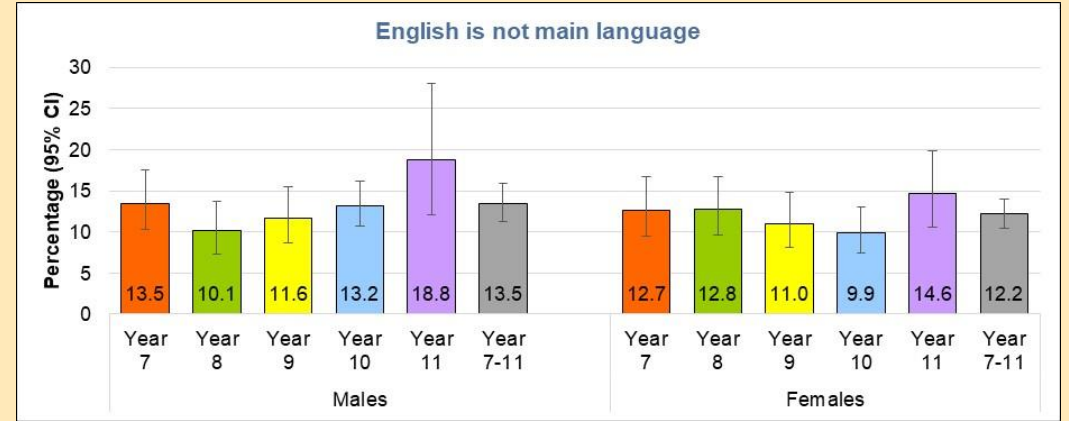
Overall, 461 out of 3,698 young people (12.5%) said that English was not their first language.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

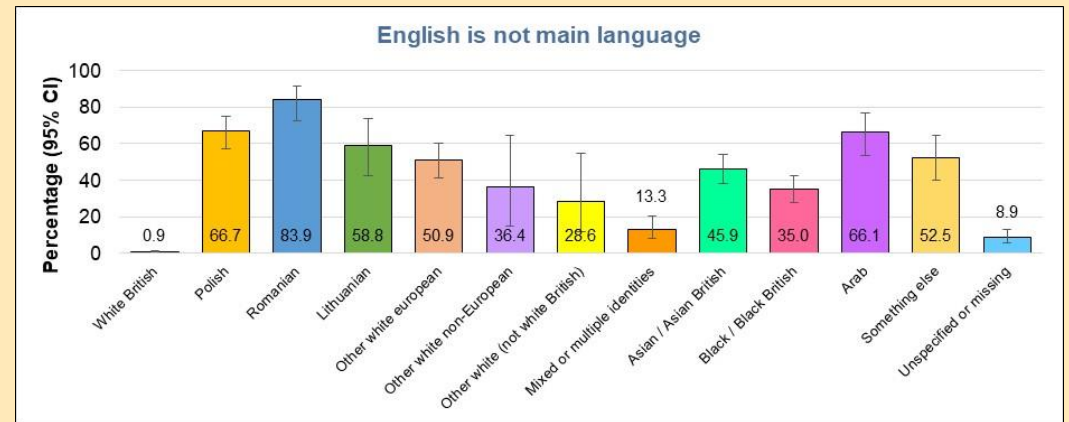


- Almost one in five young people living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull did not speak English as their main language, and the majority of young people who were white Europeans or Arabs did not speak English as their first language.

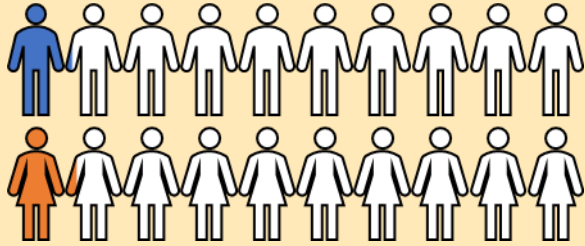
Chart by sex and school year



English not first language and ethnicity



Sources of advice on substances



Age-standardised percentages

While most young people knew at least one place where they could seek advice on drugs, alcohol or smoking, 404 out of 3,653 (11.1%) did not know where to seek such advice.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

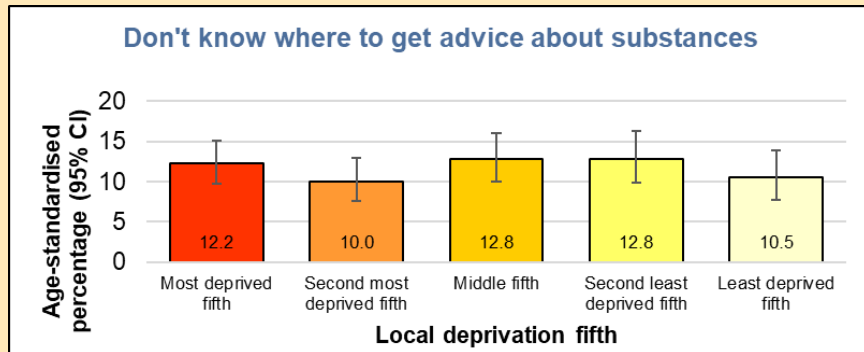
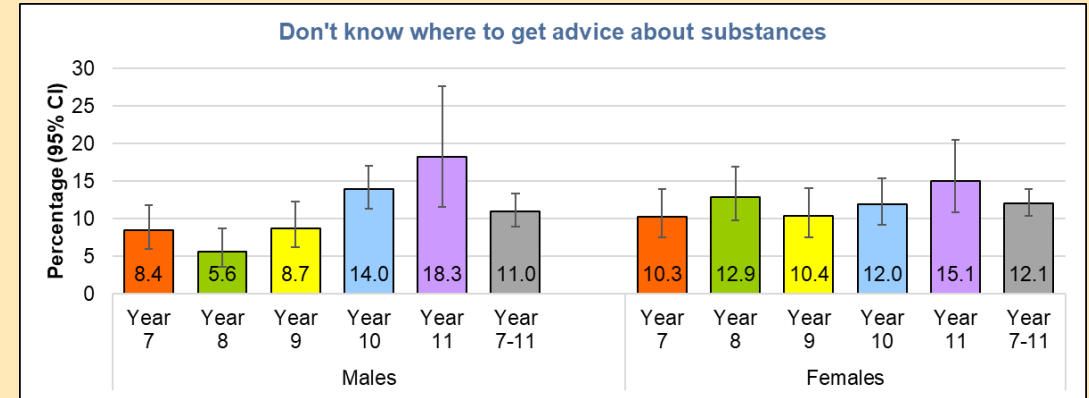
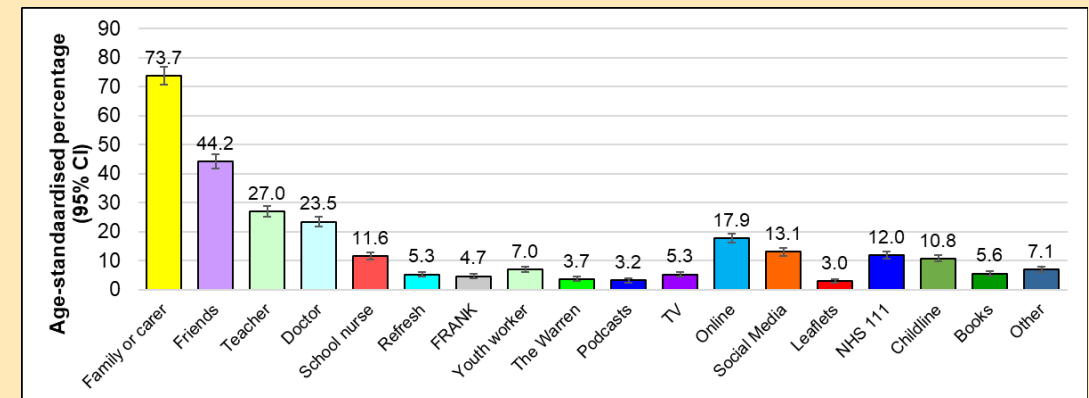


Chart by sex and school year

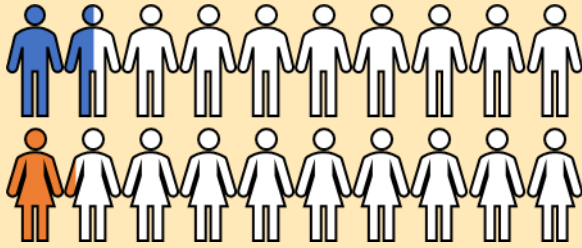


Sources of information on substances



- Of those that knew where to seek advice, around three in ten knew of one source of advice, around one in for knew of two sources and one in six knew of three sources
- Most young people would seek advice from their carers or other family members (74%), friends (44%), teachers (27%) or a doctor (24%). One in eight young people (13%) would look for advice on social media with a further 18% looking elsewhere online.

Sources of advice on sexual health



Age-standardised percentages

While the overwhelming majority of young people knew of at least one source of information around contraception and sexual health, 495 out of 3,495 (14.2%) did not know where to get this information.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

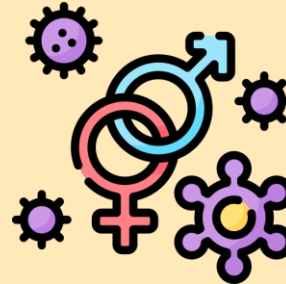
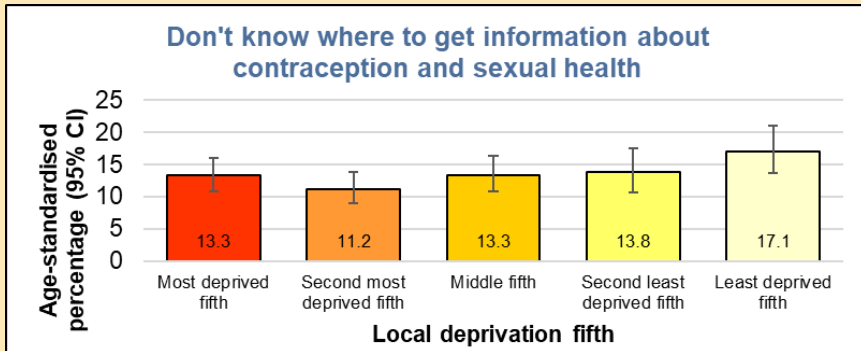
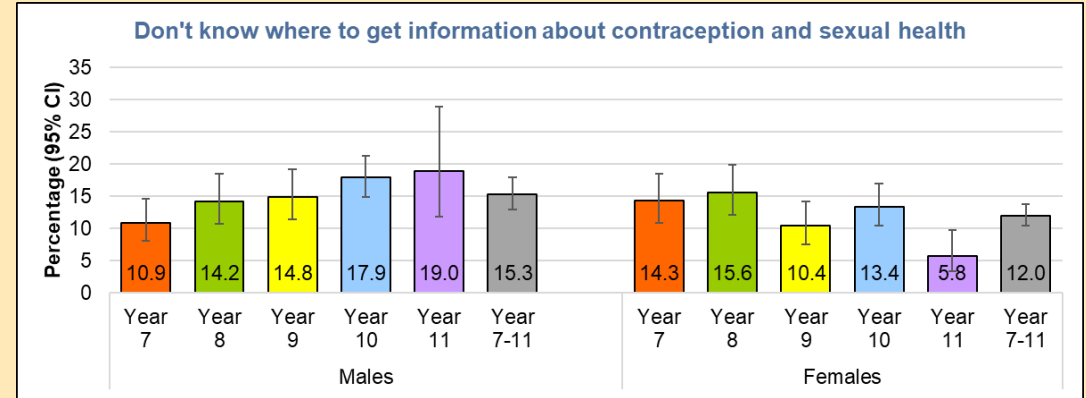
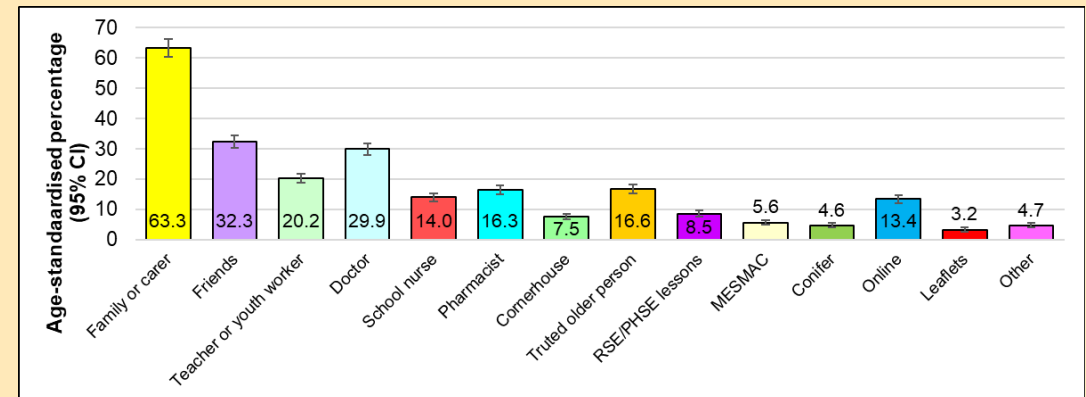


Chart by sex and school year

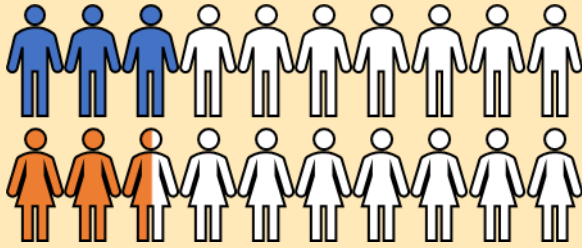


Sources of information on contraception and sexual health



- Almost two thirds of young people would go to their carer or other family member if they needed information on contraception or sexual health, with around on third seeking information from friends or a doctor, one in five would talk to a teacher or youth worker and one in six would go to a pharmacist or another trusted older person.

Where to get contraception



Age-standardised percentages

Overall, 923 out of 3,298 young people (28.0%) said they would not know where to go if they needed contraception. Although, by year 11 only one in ten girls and one in five boys did not know where to get contraception.

Chart by local deprivation fifth

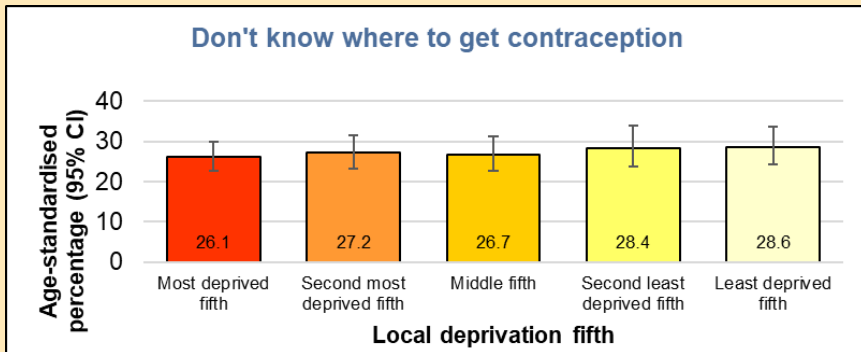
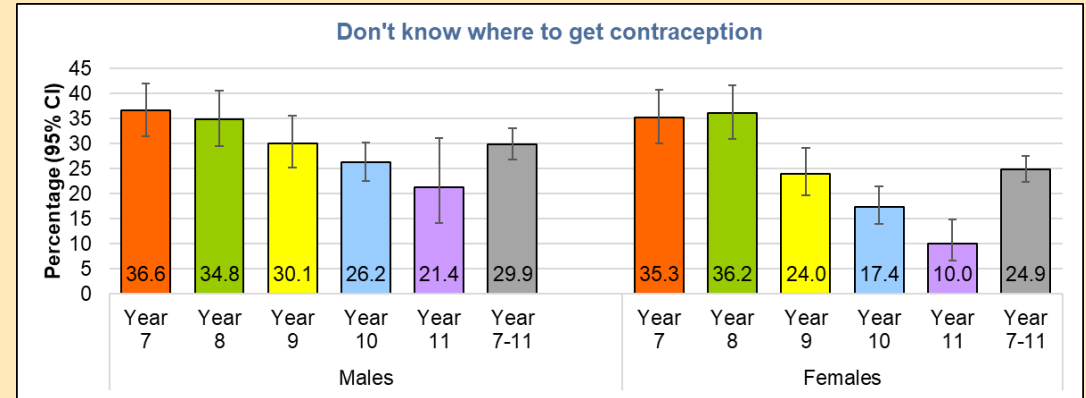
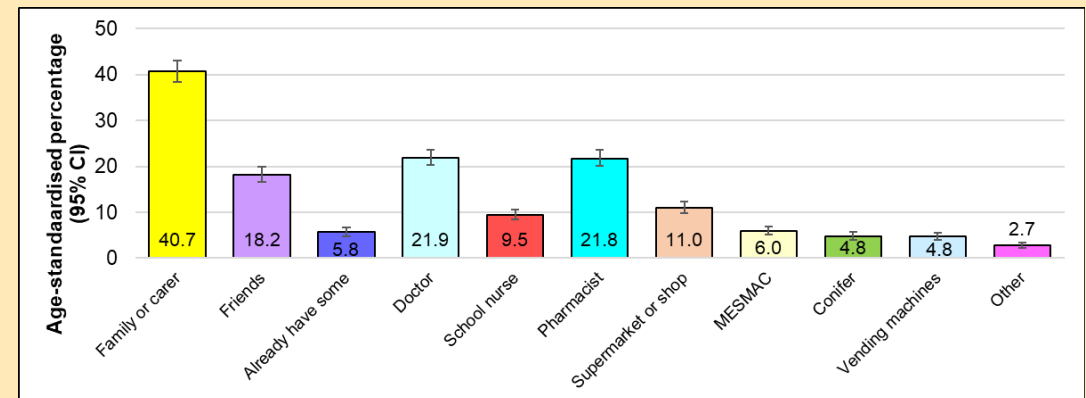


Chart by sex and school year



Where young people would go if they needed contraception



- There was little difference by deprivation fifths in the percentage of pupils not knowing where they would go if they need contraception.
- Around four out of ten young people would approach their carer or other family member if they needed contraception, with around one in five saying they would ask friends, a doctor or a pharmacist.

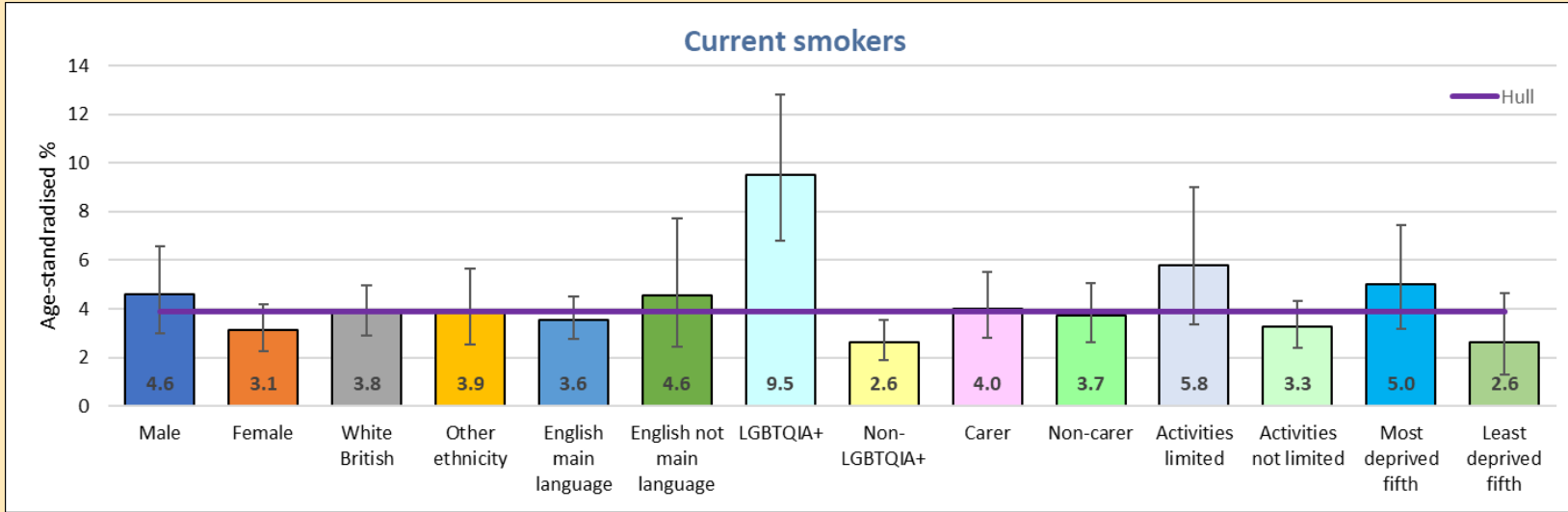
Inequalities analysis

Smoking, vaping and alcohol

Smoking, vaping and alcohol		All	Male	Female	White British	Other ethnicity	English main language	English not main language	LGBTQ+	Not LGBTQ+	Carer	Non-carer	Activities limited	Activities not limited	Most deprived fifth	Least deprived fifth
Do you currently ...	Smoke	4%	5%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%	9%	3%	4%	4%	6%	3%	5%	3%
	Vape	8%	7%	9%	9%	5%	8%	6%	13%	7%	8%	8%	12%	7%	11%	6%
	Use snus	2%	3%	1%	1%	3%	2%	3%	6%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
	Use nicotine pouches	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Drink alcohol	18%	16%	19%	21%	11%	19%	11%	28%	16%	18%	18%	24%	16%	18%	17%
Have you ever ...	Smoked	9%	11%	9%	9%	9%	9%	11%	16%	8%	10%	9%	15%	7%	11%	6%
	Vaped	26%	25%	28%	27%	23%	27%	24%	35%	26%	29%	23%	35%	24%	31%	21%
	Used snus	4%	5%	3%	3%	4%	3%	5%	8%	3%	4%	3%	5%	3%	3%	2%
	Used nicotine pouches	3%	4%	2%	3%	4%	3%	4%	6%	3%	4%	3%	5%	3%	4%	2%
	Drunk alcohol	46%	45%	46%	52%	30%	49%	29%	57%	45%	47%	44%	57%	42%	45%	48%
Never tried ...	Smoking	91%	89%	91%	91%	91%	91%	89%	84%	92%	90%	91%	85%	93%	89%	94%
	Vaping	74%	75%	72%	73%	77%	73%	76%	65%	74%	71%	77%	65%	76%	69%	79%
	Snus	96%	95%	97%	97%	96%	97%	95%	92%	97%	96%	97%	95%	97%	97%	98%
	Nicotine pouches	97%	96%	98%	97%	96%	97%	96%	94%	97%	96%	97%	95%	97%	96%	98%
	Alcohol	54%	55%	54%	48%	70%	51%	71%	43%	55%	53%	56%	43%	58%	55%	52%
Easy to get ...	Cigarettes / tobacco	7%	7%	6%	6%	8%	6%	9%	13%	6%	7%	7%	11%	6%	10%	4%
	Vapes	16%	15%	17%	17%	15%	16%	17%	23%	16%	19%	14%	23%	15%	20%	12%
	Snus	4%	5%	3%	3%	5%	3%	5%	6%	3%	4%	4%	5%	3%	4%	3%
	Nicotine pouches	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%	4%	6%	7%	4%	5%	4%	7%	4%	6%	3%
	Alcohol	18%	16%	18%	19%	15%	18%	16%	29%	16%	21%	15%	21%	15%	19%	19%

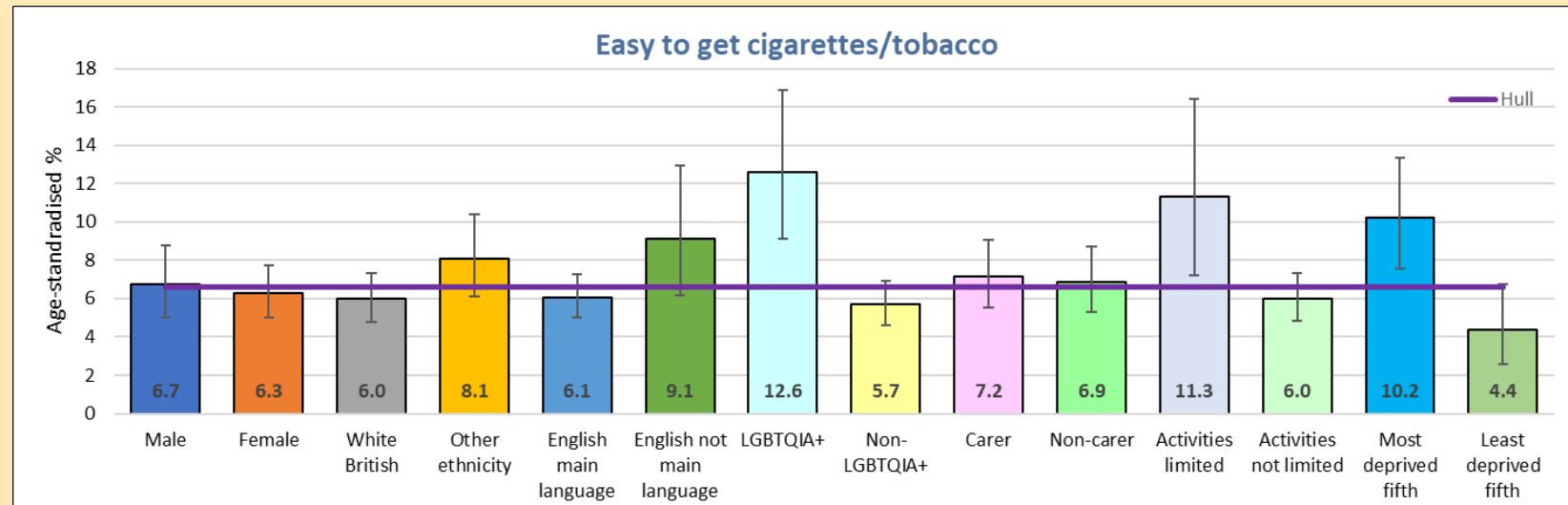
■ Statistically better than average
■ Statistically worse than average

Smoking

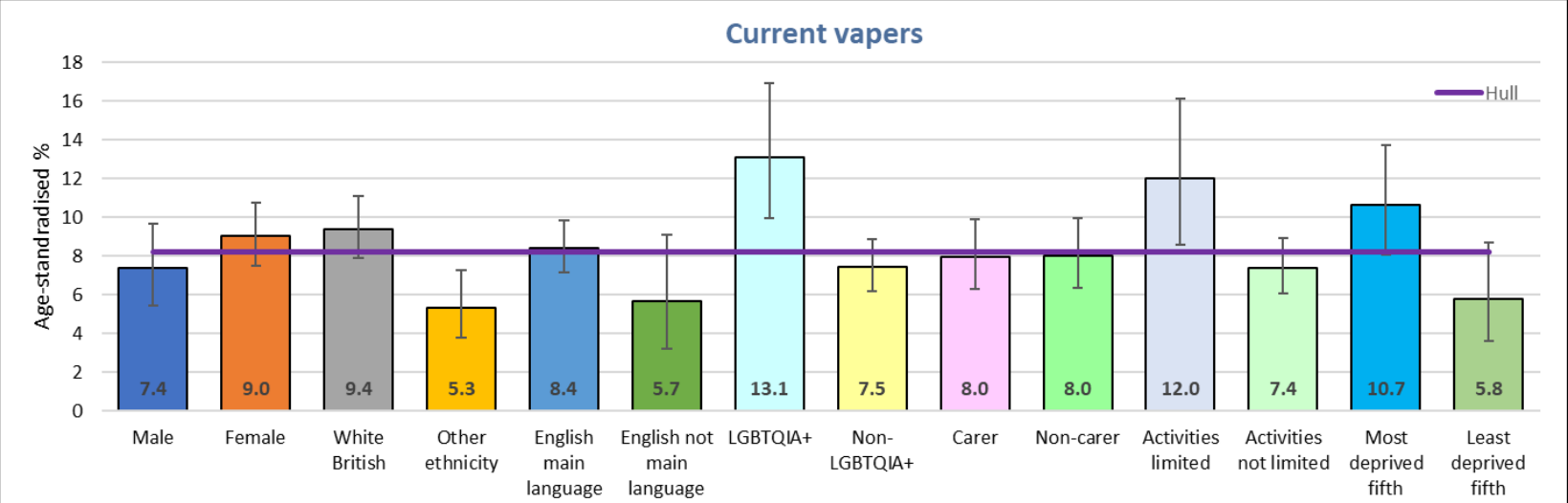


Students identifying as LGBTQIA+ were the most likely to smoke of all subgroups in the survey (at almost one in ten) while non-LGBTQIA+ students were the only subgroup where the percentage smoking was significantly lower than the Hull average.

Students identifying as LGBTQIA+, those with activities limited by long-term illness or disability and those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to find it easy to get cigarettes or tobacco, with percentages significantly higher than the Hull average.

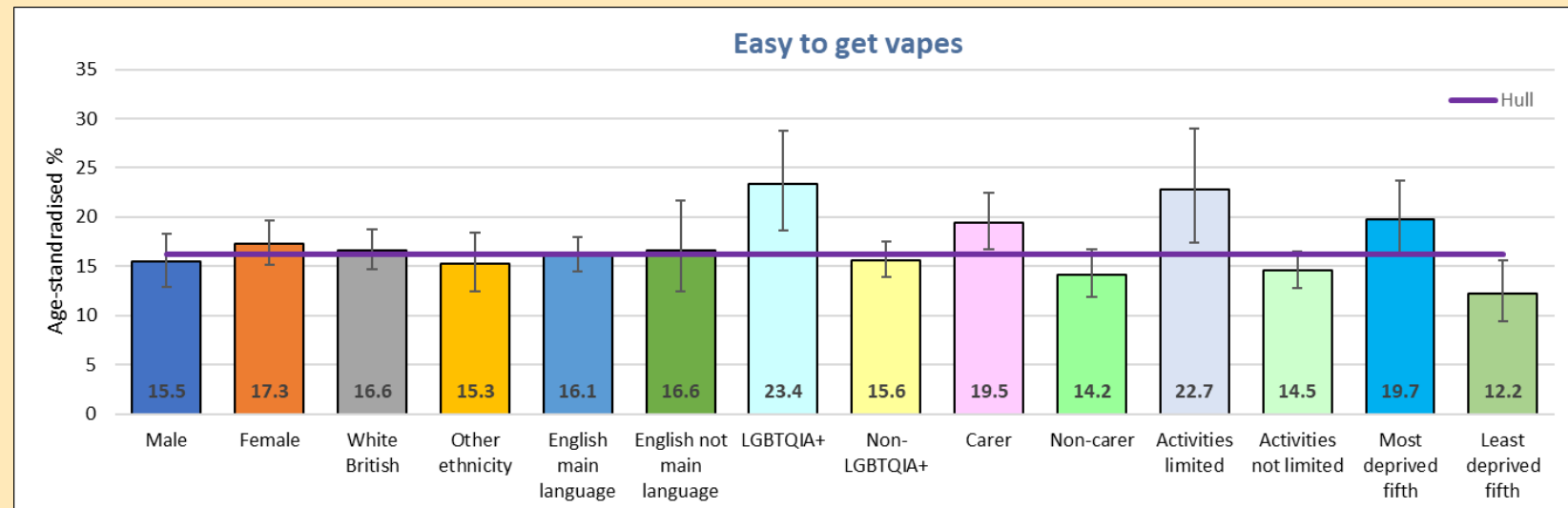


Vaping

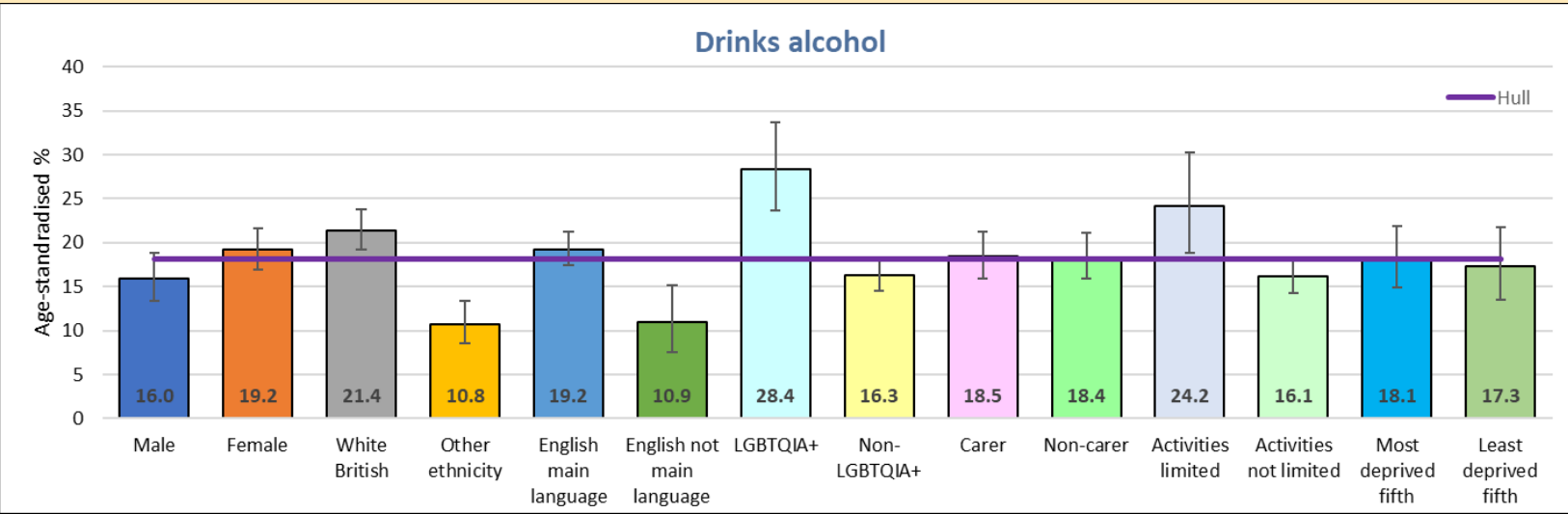


At 13.1% and 12.0% respectively, students identifying as LGBTQIA+ or with activities limited by long-term illness or disability, were the only subgroups where significantly more vaped than the Hull average, while only students whose ethnicity was not White British had significantly fewer vapers.

Students identifying as LGBTQIA+, those with activities limited by long-term illness or disability and those with caring responsibilities were the most likely to find it easy to get vapes, with percentages significantly higher than the Hull average, while students living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull had a significantly lower percentage that found it easy to get vapes.

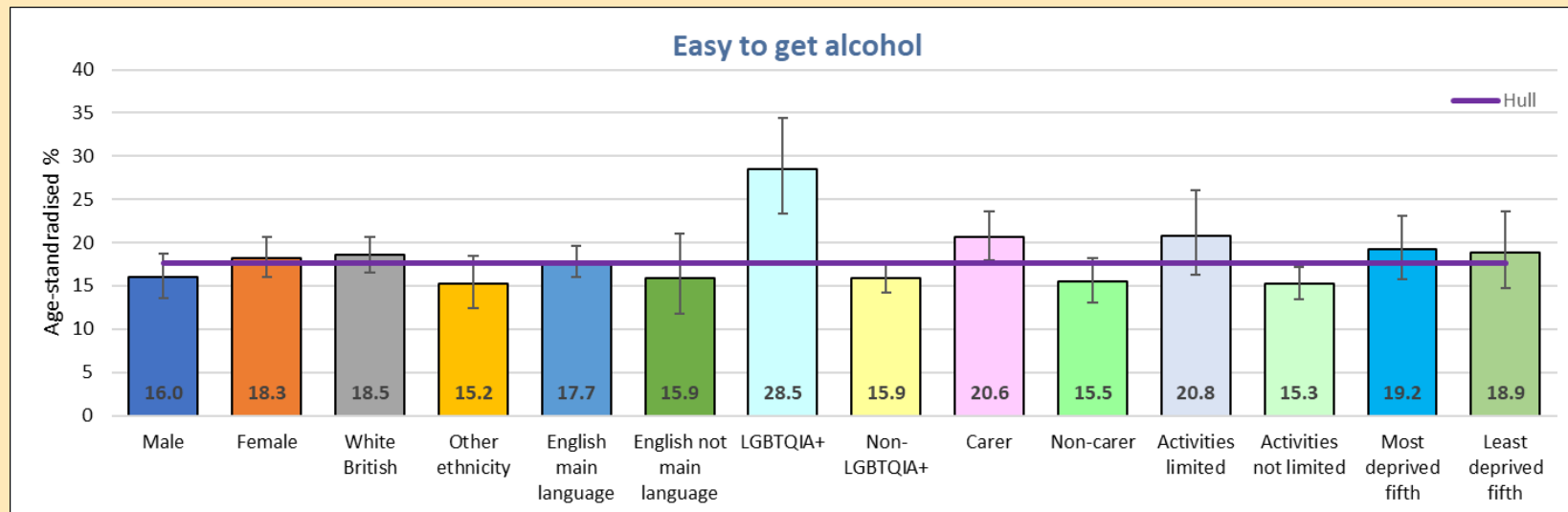


Alcohol



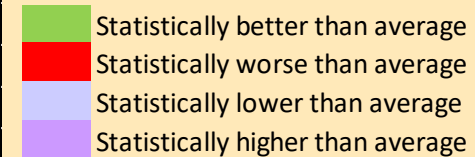
White British students, those identifying as LGBTQIA+ and young people with activities limited by long-term illness or disability all had significantly higher percentages reporting that they drink alcohol, while those with ethnicity other than White British, and those whose main language was not English, were the only subgroups with significantly fewer drank alcohol than the Hull average.

At 28.5% and 20.6% respectively, students identifying as LGBTQIA+ and those with caring responsibilities each had significantly higher percentages reporting it was easy to get alcohol, while the only subgroup that had significantly lower percentages finding it easy to get alcohol was young people whose activities were not limited by long-term illness or disability.



Smoking, vaping and alcohol

Where would you go or who would you ask for help or advice about illegal drugs, alcohol or smoking?	All	Male	Female	White British	Other ethnicity	English main language	English not main language	LGBTQ+	Not LGBTQ+	Carer	Non-carer	Activities limited	Activities not limited	Most deprived fifth	Least deprived fifth
Family or carer	74%	77%	71%	76%	69%	76%	65%	66%	75%	75%	74%	70%	76%	72%	76%
Friends	44%	40%	48%	46%	42%	45%	38%	50%	44%	46%	44%	45%	43%	46%	48%
School teacher	27%	31%	23%	27%	27%	28%	22%	28%	26%	30%	24%	24%	28%	29%	24%
Doctor	23%	28%	19%	22%	27%	23%	22%	22%	24%	25%	21%	29%	24%	27%	20%
School nurse	12%	13%	10%	11%	13%	12%	10%	12%	11%	12%	12%	12%	12%	14%	11%
Refresh	5%	7%	4%	6%	4%	5%	4%	8%	5%	6%	5%	8%	5%	6%	4%
FRANK	5%	6%	3%	5%	5%	4%	3%	8%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%
Youth worker	7%	8%	5%	7%	6%	7%	5%	11%	6%	8%	6%	9%	6%	7%	6%
The Warren	4%	5%	2%	4%	3%	4%	2%	6%	3%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Podcasts	3%	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	2%	5%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%
TV	5%	5%	4%	5%	6%	5%	3%	8%	4%	6%	5%	8%	5%	7%	7%
Online	18%	16%	18%	17%	22%	18%	14%	24%	16%	17%	19%	22%	17%	21%	18%
Social media	13%	9%	15%	13%	15%	13%	9%	19%	12%	14%	12%	15%	13%	14%	15%
Leaflets	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%	3%	1%	6%	2%	3%	3%	5%	3%	4%	4%
NHS 111	12%	16%	8%	13%	11%	12%	8%	14%	11%	14%	10%	16%	11%	13%	11%
Childline	11%	13%	9%	11%	11%	11%	8%	15%	9%	11%	11%	11%	10%	10%	11%
Books	6%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	4%	13%	4%	6%	6%	7%	5%	6%	5%
Somewhere else	7%	8%	6%	6%	9%	6%	9%	13%	6%	8%	5%	8%	6%	8%	5%
Don't know	12%	11%	12%	10%	12%	10%	18%	12%	11%	11%	10%	11%	11%	12%	11%



Frequency of physical activity and reasons for not doing more

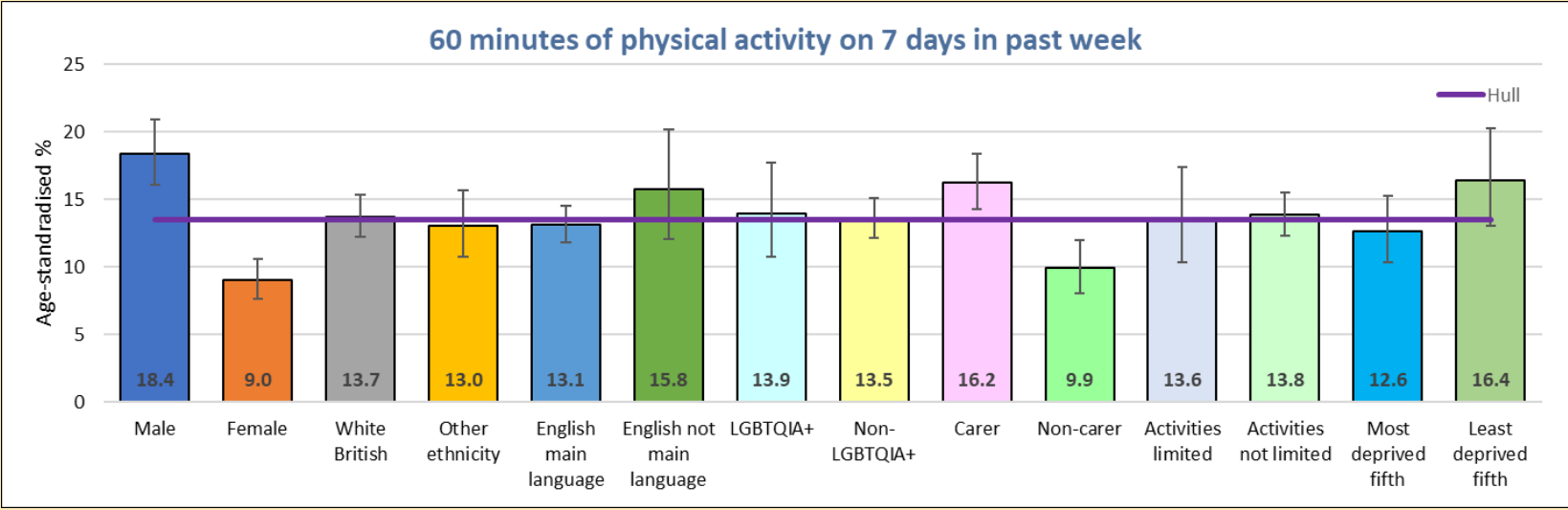
Physical activity		All	Male	Female	White British	Other ethnicity	English main language	English not main language	LGBTQ+	Not LGBTQ+	Carer	Non-carer	Activities limited	Activities not limited	Most deprived fifth	Least deprived fifth
60 minutes physical activity, 7 days a week		14%	18%	9%	14%	13%	13%	16%	14%	14%	16%	10%	14%	14%	13%	16%
60 minutes physical activity, <3 days a week		37%	29%	44%	35%	41%	37%	39%	43%	35%	34%	41%	40%	36%	39%	38%
No days with 60 minutes of physical activity		8%	6%	8%	7%	9%	7%	12%	12%	7%	7%	9%	14%	7%	9%	10%
Reasons for not doing more sports and physical activity	Too expensive	19%	22%	17%	19%	19%	18%	20%	23%	18%	19%	20%	17%	18%	17%	22%
	No way to get there	15%	17%	13%	13%	21%	14%	21%	18%	14%	15%	13%	13%	15%	16%	15%
	Don't know how to get involved	19%	16%	20%	17%	23%	18%	22%	26%	17%	17%	19%	14%	18%	18%	18%
	No space to do these things	10%	8%	9%	9%	11%	9%	11%	13%	9%	10%	7%	7%	9%	9%	9%
	Things are too far away	18%	20%	16%	17%	21%	17%	20%	16%	19%	19%	16%	12%	19%	17%	20%
	Haven't got the kit	9%	8%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	12%	8%	10%	8%	7%	9%	9%	11%
	Prevented by disability/medical condition	8%	7%	7%	9%	5%	9%	4%	12%	7%	8%	8%	35%	2%	9%	9%
	No time to do these things	21%	15%	24%	19%	27%	21%	23%	24%	21%	21%	22%	16%	24%	21%	25%
	Prefer to do other hobbies	35%	30%	37%	36%	36%	36%	33%	49%	31%	32%	38%	30%	37%	38%	32%
	Don't enjoy physical activity	21%	13%	24%	22%	18%	22%	16%	32%	18%	17%	27%	27%	19%	20%	23%
	Don't feel confident enough	23%	16%	27%	24%	19%	25%	14%	39%	19%	23%	22%	23%	21%	22%	23%
Sports are too competitive	19%	18%	17%	20%	15%	19%	14%	30%	15%	17%	20%	22%	17%	17%	20%	

■ Statistically better than average
■ Statistically worse than average

■ Statistically lower than average
■ Statistically higher than average

Frequency of physical activity

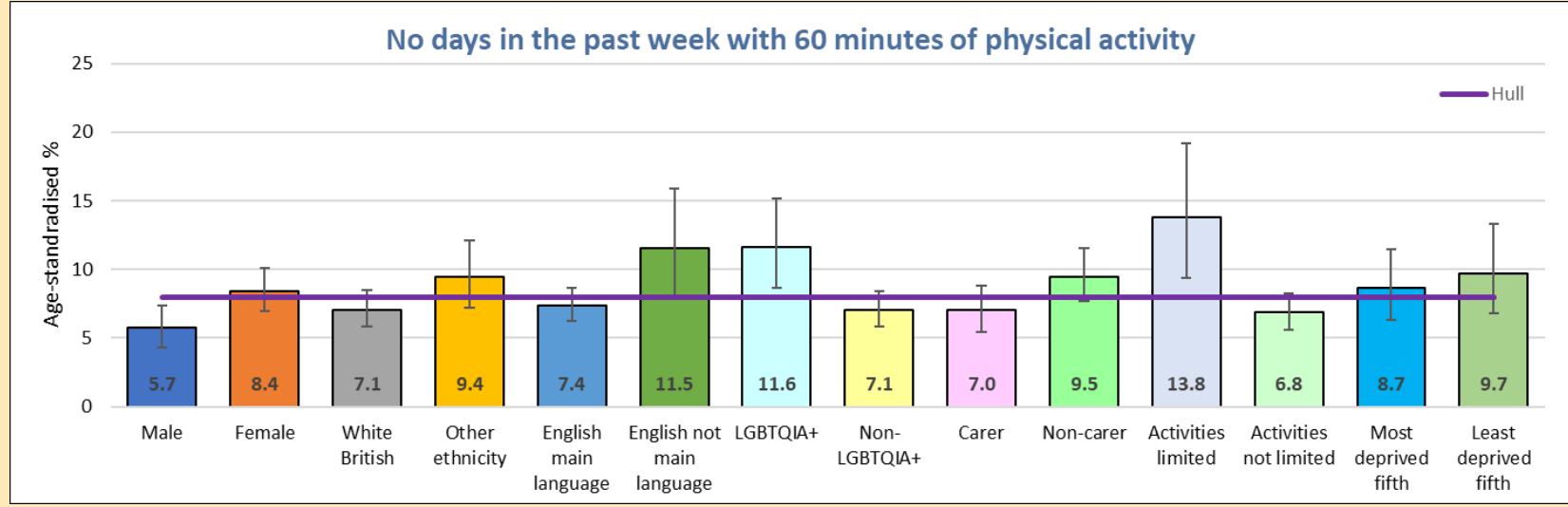
60 minutes of physical activity on 7 days in past week



Male students and young people with caring responsibilities each had significantly higher percentage reporting at least 60 minute of physical activity on 7 days in the week before the survey. Conversely, female students and young people without caring responsibilities had significantly lower percentages doing so.



Three subgroups had significantly higher percentages reporting they had no days with 60 minutes of physical activity in the week before the survey: students whose main language was not English, young people identifying as LGBTQIA+, and those with activities limited by long-term illness or disability, while males were the only subgroup with a significantly lower percentage.



No days in the past week with 60 minutes of physical activity



Diet and oral health

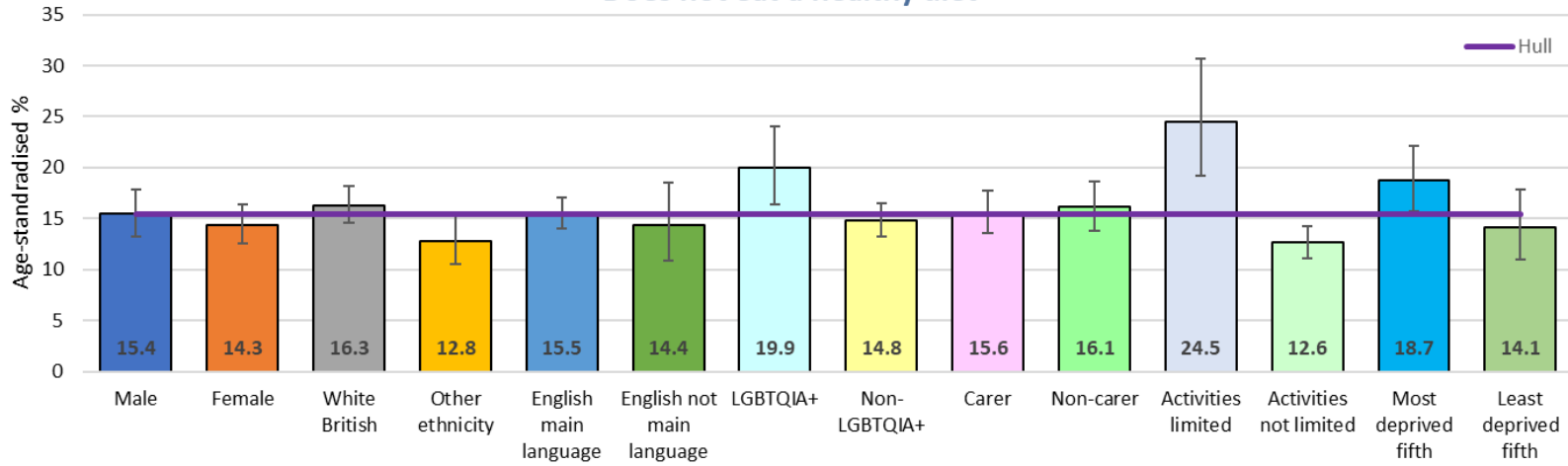
Diet and oral health	All	Male	Female	White British	Other ethnicity	English main language	English not main language	LGBTQ+	Not LGBTQ+	Carer	Non-carer	Activities limited	Activities not limited	Most deprived fifth	Least deprived fifth
Eats a healthy diet	34%	39%	30%	35%	32%	34%	31%	27%	35%	35%	35%	28%	37%	30%	41%
Doesn't eat a healthy diet	15%	15%	14%	16%	13%	15%	14%	20%	15%	16%	16%	25%	13%	19%	14%
Sometimes eats a healthy diet	41%	37%	45%	41%	44%	41%	43%	38%	42%	42%	39%	37%	43%	39%	38%
Lacks healthy eating knowledge	10%	8%	10%	8%	11%	9%	12%	15%	9%	8%	10%	10%	8%	13%	7%
Eats 5-A-DAY	10%	9%	9%	8%	14%	9%	13%	11%	9%	10%	9%	9%	10%	7%	10%
Eats some, less than 5-A-DAY	80%	79%	82%	82%	77%	81%	76%	74%	83%	79%	82%	77%	82%	82%	80%
Eats no fruit and vegetables	10%	12%	9%	10%	9%	10%	11%	16%	9%	11%	9%	14%	8%	11%	10%
Always enough food to eat at home	80%	78%	81%	81%	78%	80%	82%	71%	82%	78%	84%	74%	84%	79%	83%
Has own toothbrush	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	97%	100%	99%	99%	98%	99%	99%	100%
Brushes teeth at least twice a day	78%	71%	86%	79%	76%	79%	77%	72%	80%	77%	80%	70%	81%	76%	81%

 Statistically better than average
 Statistically worse than average

 Statistically lower than average
 Statistically higher than average

Diet

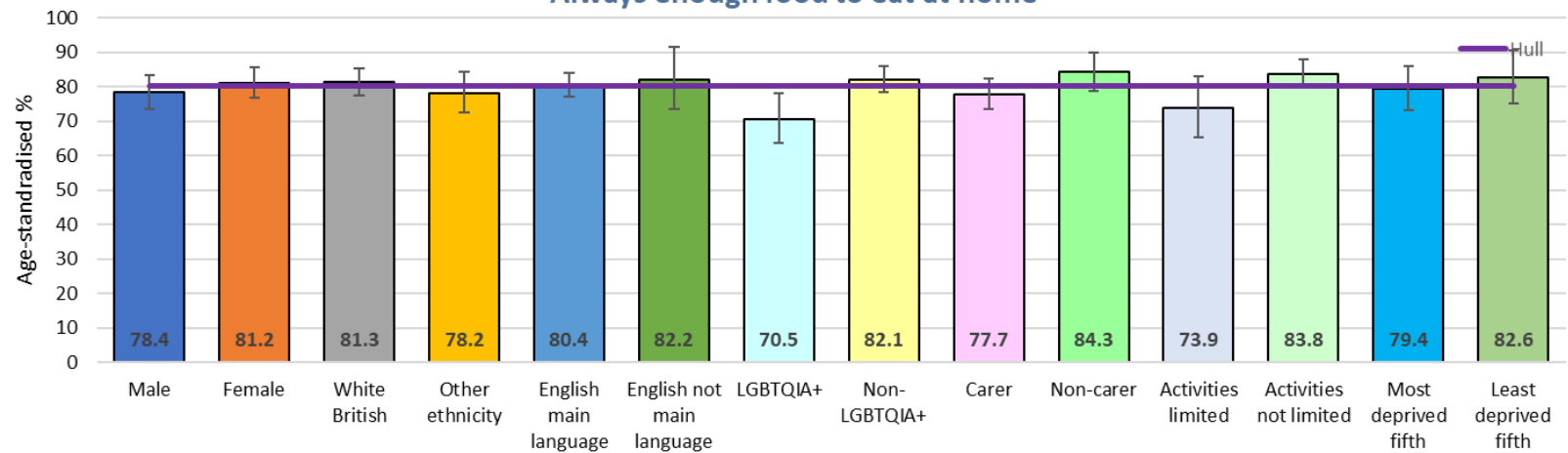
Does not eat a healthy diet



Significantly higher percentages of students identifying as LGBTQIA+, with activities limited by long-term illness or disability or living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull, reported they did not eat a healthy diet. The only subgroup in which the percentage without a healthy diet was significantly lower than the Hull average was young people whose activities were not limited by long-term illness or disability.

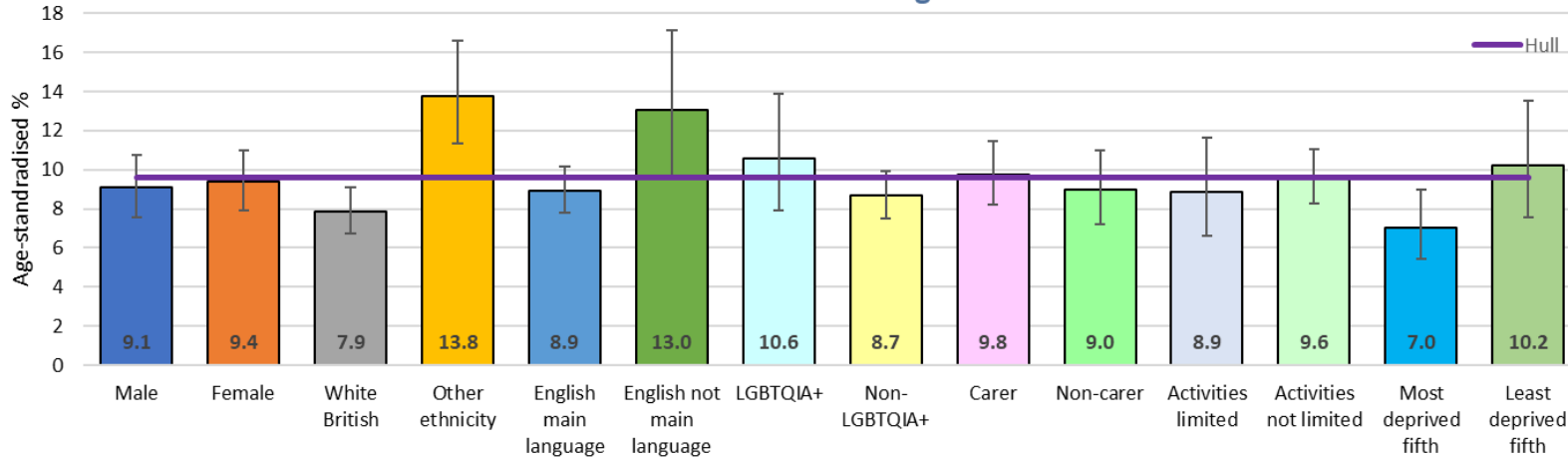
Around 80% of students reported that there was always enough food to eat at home. The only subgroups with a significantly lower percentage was young people identifying as LGBTQIA+, amongst whom 70% reported always having enough food to eat at home.

Always enough food to eat at home



5-A-DAY

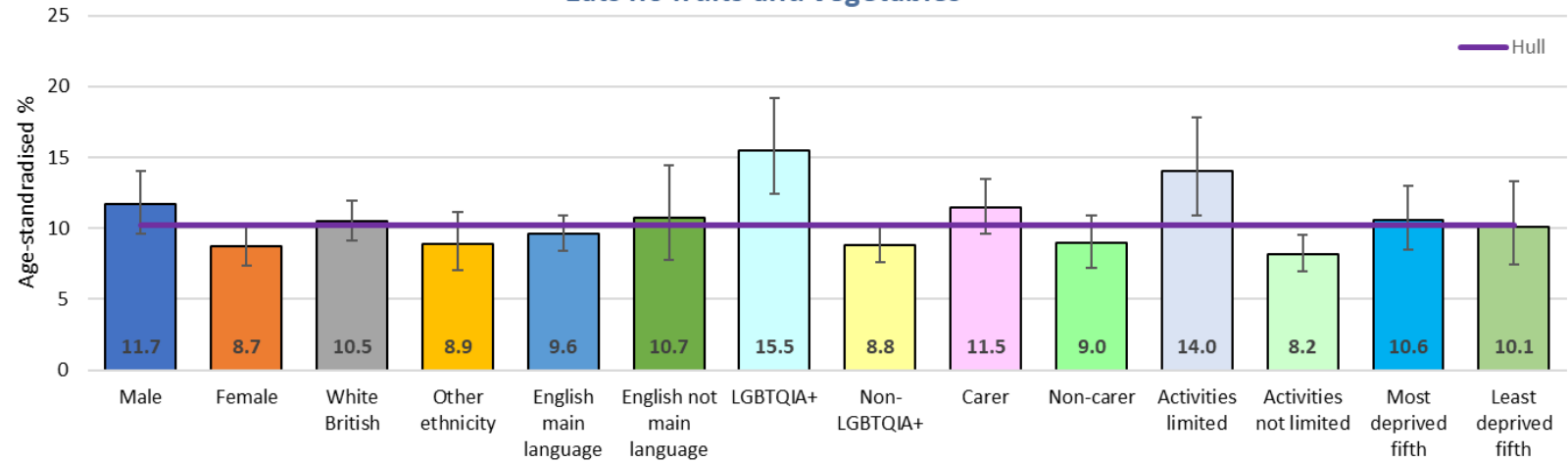
East 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables



Few students reported eating 5-A-DAY, less than 10% on average. Only young people with n-n-White British ethnicity, and those whose main language was not English, had significantly higher percentages doing so, while White British students, and those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull had significantly lower percentages eating 5-A-DAY.

Around 10% of students reported never eating fruits and vegetables, with significantly higher percentages for students identifying as LGBTQIA+, or with activities limited by long-term illness or disability. Conversely, young people who did not identify as LGBTQIA+, or whose activities were not limited by illness or disability, were the only subgroups with significantly lower percentages not eating fruits and vegetables.

Eats no fruits and vegetables

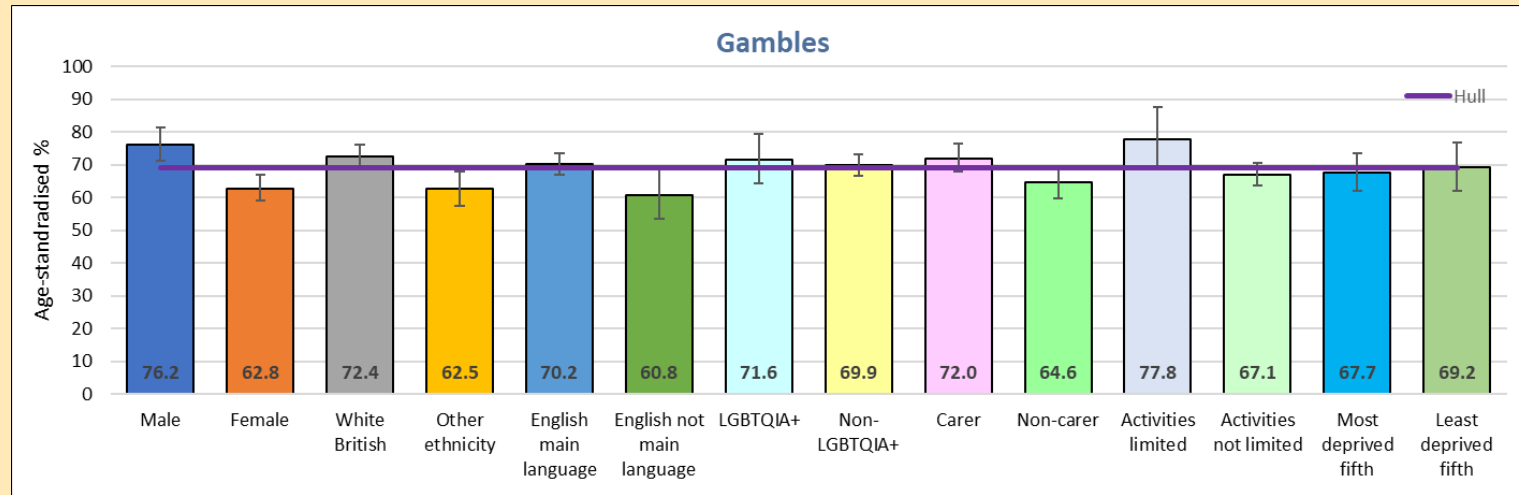


Gambling

Gambling		All	Male	Female	White British	Other ethnicity	English main language	English not main language	LGBTQ+	Not LGBTQ+	Carer	Non-carer	Activities limited	Activities not limited	Most deprived fifth	Least deprived fifth
Gambles (any type)		69%	76%	63%	72%	63%	70%	61%	72%	70%	72%	65%	78%	67%	68%	69%
Type of gambling	Arcade games to win money	45%	50%	41%	50%	35%	47%	31%	47%	46%	47%	43%	53%	43%	43%	47%
	Gambling games online	14%	18%	10%	14%	14%	14%	12%	19%	13%	17%	11%	22%	12%	14%	14%
	Lottery tickets or scratchcards	16%	15%	17%	16%	17%	16%	16%	19%	16%	18%	13%	22%	15%	18%	17%
	Betting online	11%	15%	6%	11%	11%	10%	11%	13%	11%	13%	8%	16%	9%	10%	12%
	Bets with friends	42%	45%	38%	43%	42%	42%	43%	50%	41%	45%	38%	50%	39%	44%	40%
	Ask parents or others to place bets	21%	24%	18%	24%	14%	22%	10%	19%	22%	22%	19%	26%	19%	18%	21%
	In-app or in-game loot boxes or prize crates	32%	48%	18%	34%	29%	33%	26%	37%	32%	34%	31%	45%	29%	30%	31%



■ Statistically better than average
■ Statistically worse than average

Around 7 in 10 students reported they had gambled at some point. Percentages by subgroups ranged from 76% of males (the only group with a significantly higher percentage) to 61% among young people whose main language was not English, one of three subgroups with significantly lower percentages gambling, along with females, and young people whose ethnicity was not White British



Health and caring

Health and caring	All	Male	Female	White British	Other ethnicity	English main language	English not main language	LGBTQ+	Not LGBTQ+	Carer	Non-carer	Activities limited	Activities not limited	Most deprived fifth	Least deprived fifth
Good/very good physical health	30%	31%	31%	31%	30%	31%	30%	25%	31%	25%	41%	15%	36%	29%	32%
Poor/very poor physical health	5%	3%	5%	4%	6%	4%	5%	8%	4%	4%	6%	8%	3%	5%	4%
Activities limited by long-term illness or disability	7%	8%	5%	8%	5%	7%	4%	10%	6%	5%	9%	-	-	7%	6%
Good/very good mental health	20%	23%	18%	20%	22%	20%	22%	13%	22%	16%	30%	11%	25%	20%	22%
Poor/very poor mental health	12%	8%	15%	12%	12%	12%	11%	20%	10%	10%	14%	13%	9%	13%	10%
Caring responsibilities	26%	27%	27%	26%	26%	26%	29%	24%	27%	-	-	18%	28%	27%	25%

 Statistically better than average
 Statistically worse than average

Wellbeing

Wellbeing		All	Male	Female	White British	Other ethnicity	English main language	English not main language	LGBTQ+	Not LGBTQ+	Carer	Non-carer	Activities limited	Activities not limited	Most deprived fifth	Least deprived fifth
Worry quite a lot or a lot about ...	Homework	19%	17%	20%	18%	20%	18%	19%	26%	17%	19%	17%	27%	15%	19%	16%
	School tests or exams	42%	35%	49%	39%	48%	41%	48%	50%	40%	42%	41%	50%	38%	44%	37%
	My health	24%	21%	27%	23%	26%	23%	27%	33%	22%	27%	18%	32%	20%	26%	22%
	Someone else's health	30%	28%	32%	30%	30%	30%	29%	44%	28%	35%	25%	43%	26%	35%	30%
	Getting a job	29%	30%	29%	28%	34%	28%	38%	34%	28%	33%	24%	38%	25%	33%	21%
	Money	35%	35%	35%	32%	42%	33%	44%	40%	34%	39%	30%	37%	32%	41%	26%
	Relationships and friends	43%	35%	50%	43%	43%	43%	41%	57%	40%	45%	38%	52%	38%	44%	40%
	Family	43%	41%	45%	41%	45%	42%	48%	49%	42%	50%	33%	48%	39%	46%	37%
	How I look	44%	29%	57%	44%	42%	44%	41%	57%	41%	48%	39%	49%	39%	45%	43%
	My identity	20%	16%	22%	20%	20%	20%	23%	37%	16%	24%	15%	28%	16%	22%	19%
	My weight	34%	23%	43%	33%	34%	33%	34%	45%	32%	37%	29%	40%	29%	38%	28%
	Feeling lonely	26%	19%	31%	25%	26%	26%	25%	42%	22%	27%	22%	34%	20%	27%	24%
	Bullying	17%	15%	19%	18%	15%	18%	14%	31%	14%	20%	13%	26%	12%	17%	15%
	Staying safe online	10%	11%	10%	8%	15%	9%	16%	14%	9%	13%	7%	14%	9%	12%	6%
	Gangs	13%	11%	14%	12%	13%	12%	13%	17%	11%	15%	8%	18%	10%	14%	12%
	Violence	15%	14%	16%	13%	16%	15%	16%	23%	12%	18%	11%	20%	11%	18%	14%
	Pressure to do things I don't want to do	17%	14%	21%	16%	21%	16%	21%	26%	15%	21%	12%	23%	14%	22%	16%
	Climate change	10%	9%	10%	8%	12%	9%	11%	14%	8%	11%	9%	13%	8%	10%	7%
COVID-19	6%	7%	5%	5%	9%	5%	8%	8%	5%	8%	4%	9%	5%	8%	4%	
An adult to talk to if things are bothering me		92%	93%	92%	95%	88%	94%	85%	89%	94%	93%	93%	88%	94%	90%	94%



Statistically better than average



Statistically worse than average

Feeling safe

Feelings of safety		All	Male	Female	White British	Other ethnicity	English main language	English not main language	LGBTQ+	Not LGBTQ+	Carer	Non-carer	Activities limited	Activities not limited	Most deprived fifth	Least deprived fifth
Feels safe ...	At home	96%	96%	97%	97%	96%	97%	96%	90%	98%	97%	97%	93%	98%	94%	98%
	In the local area	78%	77%	79%	79%	77%	78%	77%	64%	80%	77%	80%	70%	81%	73%	83%
	At school	68%	69%	67%	69%	69%	69%	68%	56%	70%	65%	72%	54%	74%	70%	70%
	In the local park	52%	56%	48%	52%	52%	52%	51%	45%	54%	51%	55%	46%	55%	53%	52%
	In Hull City Centre	55%	56%	52%	54%	59%	55%	54%	45%	57%	54%	57%	46%	58%	58%	50%
	Online	81%	85%	77%	81%	79%	82%	75%	77%	82%	79%	84%	83%	82%	79%	81%
Feels unsafe ...	At home	3%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	9%	2%	3%	2%	6%	2%	4%	2%
	In the local area	21%	21%	20%	20%	21%	20%	21%	34%	18%	21%	19%	28%	18%	25%	16%
	At school	28%	28%	28%	28%	27%	27%	28%	40%	26%	30%	25%	41%	23%	26%	26%
	In the local park	42%	39%	45%	42%	41%	42%	43%	47%	41%	42%	40%	46%	40%	41%	43%
	In Hull City Centre	35%	34%	38%	36%	31%	35%	36%	41%	34%	36%	33%	43%	33%	32%	43%
	Online	15%	12%	18%	14%	17%	14%	18%	17%	14%	15%	12%	12%	14%	17%	14%

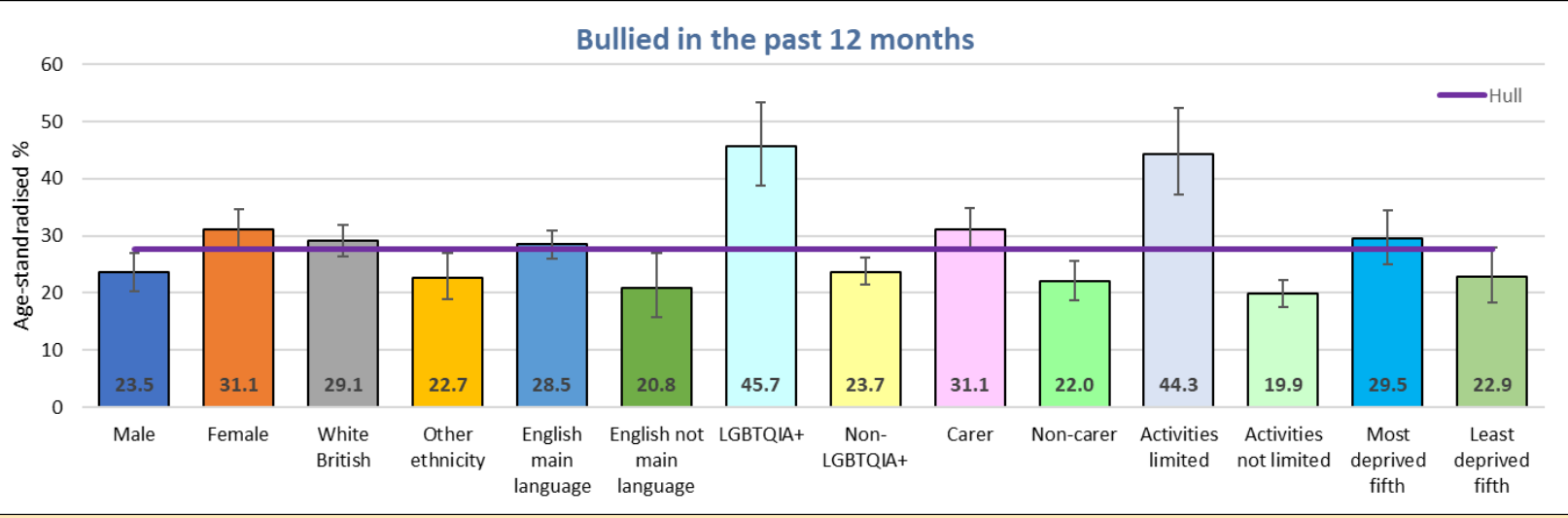
■ Statistically better than average
■ Statistically worse than average

Bullying

Bullying		All	Male	Female	White British	Other ethnicity	English main language	English not main language	LGBTQ+	Not LGBTQ+	Carer	Non-carer	Activities limited	Activities not limited	Most deprived fifth	Least deprived fifth	
Have you been bullied in the last 12 months?		28%	24%	31%	29%	23%	28%	21%	46%	24%	31%	22%	44%	20%	29%	23%	
Where were you bullied?	At home	9%	10%	7%	9%	12%	8%	15%	17%	7%	8%	14%	12%	7%	10%	7%	
	At school	81%	78%	84%	81%	83%	81%	75%	78%	82%	79%	86%	85%	81%	79%	77%	
	Not at school but by a pupil from school	26%	24%	25%	26%	29%	25%	30%	36%	22%	23%	29%	27%	25%	27%	24%	
	On the way to or from school	22%	23%	17%	21%	25%	21%	20%	36%	14%	18%	26%	19%	22%	17%	23%	
	Not at school, by someone else	14%	14%	12%	13%	17%	13%	18%	20%	12%	16%	14%	17%	17%	11%	12%	
	On social media	33%	29%	37%	34%	33%	32%	42%	40%	33%	32%	30%	32%	32%	31%	26%	31%
	Somewhere else	15%	17%	13%	13%	17%	14%	19%	17%	15%	13%	20%	10%	15%	12%	18%	
What form did the bullying take?	Name calling /teasing	77%	74%	80%	78%	77%	78%	70%	80%	76%	77%	77%	72%	77%	71%	78%	
	Pushed / hit / kicked / slapped	46%	60%	35%	45%	47%	44%	56%	51%	44%	47%	39%	55%	41%	43%	43%	
	Ignored	34%	33%	35%	32%	41%	32%	49%	35%	34%	37%	30%	33%	34%	33%	43%	
	Personal items damaged, taken or stolen	31%	43%	20%	31%	34%	29%	40%	36%	29%	32%	26%	32%	23%	25%	31%	
	Lies or rumours spread about you	60%	58%	62%	63%	54%	60%	53%	64%	60%	61%	54%	68%	56%	57%	63%	
	Online	30%	35%	27%	30%	32%	28%	38%	34%	28%	32%	21%	35%	28%	27%	34%	
	Online, filmed and shared	13%	16%	12%	11%	22%	11%	29%	9%	14%	18%	7%	13%	11%	17%	14%	
	Made to do things did not want to do	16%	19%	13%	17%	13%	16%	15%	24%	14%	16%	12%	14%	12%	12%	15%	
	Racism	16%	17%	14%	8%	43%	11%	48%	13%	15%	15%	20%	8%	18%	21%	17%	
	Sexism	13%	12%	12%	12%	21%	12%	23%	24%	8%	12%	16%	21%	12%	20%	8%	
	About my appearance	56%	51%	60%	59%	53%	57%	49%	60%	55%	57%	56%	57%	57%	51%	45%	
	About my identity	26%	28%	22%	25%	34%	25%	30%	37%	21%	27%	20%	37%	18%	25%	33%	
Other type of bullying	26%	28%	22%	25%	34%	25%	30%	37%	21%	27%	20%	37%	18%	25%	33%		

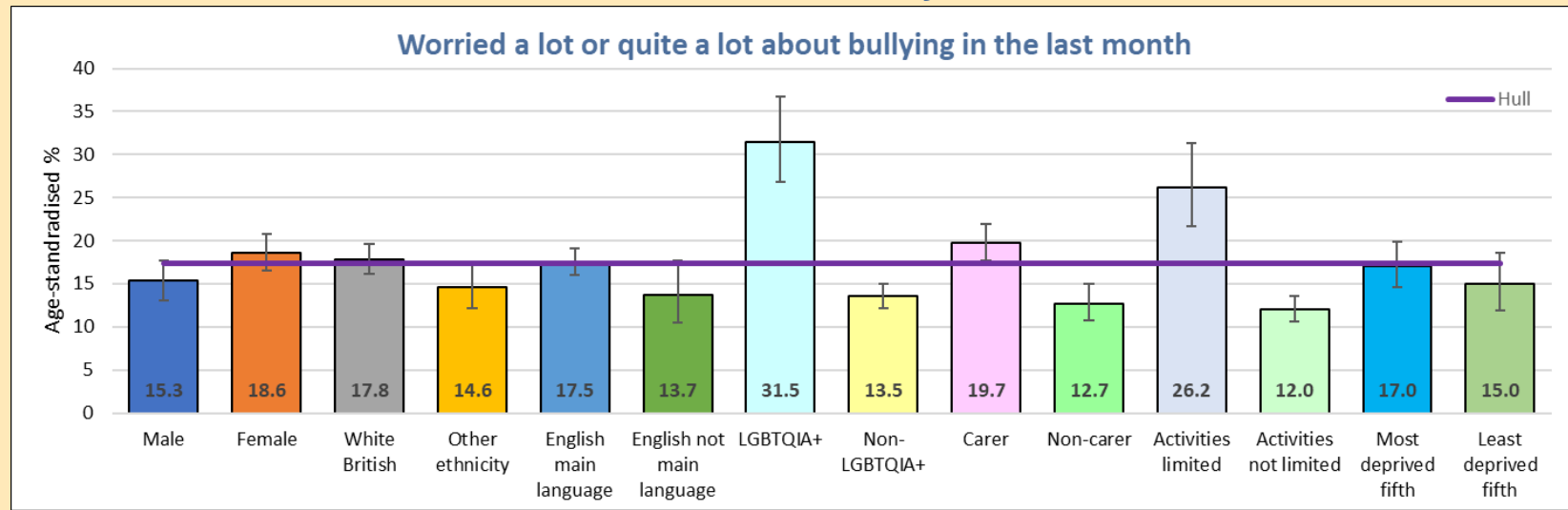
■ Statistically better than average ■ Statistically worse than average

Bullying



Almost one in four students had been bullied in the past 12 months, but almost twice as many students identifying as LGBTQIA+ or with activities limited by long-term illness or disability had been bullied. Six subgroups had significantly lower percentages that had been bullied: males, non-White British ethnicity, English not the main language, non-LGBTQIA+, non-carers and those whose activities were not limited by long-term illness or disability.

Unsurprisingly, the young people who worried most about bullying were the same young people most likely to have experienced bullying, those identifying as LGBTQIA+ and those with activities limited by long-term illness or disability. Significantly lower percentages of young people not identifying as LGBTQIA+, with no caring responsibilities, and with activities not limited by long-term illness or disability, worried a lot or a great deal about bullying.



Who would you tell about bullying?

Who would you tell about bullying?		All	Male	Female	White British	Other ethnicity	English main language	English not main language	LGBTQ+	Not LGBTQ+	Carer	Non-carer	Activities limited	Activities not limited	Most deprived fifth	Least deprived fifth
If you were bullied, who would you tell?	Parent or carer	70%	68%	73%	74%	64%	73%	57%	66%	71%	70%	73%	71%	72%	69%	72%
	Other family member	30%	31%	30%	32%	28%	31%	24%	32%	29%	32%	29%	32%	30%	30%	34%
	Someone at school	36%	35%	36%	36%	34%	35%	37%	40%	34%	35%	35%	37%	36%	36%	38%
	A Friend	40%	36%	43%	41%	38%	41%	36%	45%	38%	41%	41%	45%	39%	40%	43%
	Youth worker	9%	11%	8%	10%	7%	9%	6%	11%	8%	10%	9%	9%	9%	10%	9%
	Someone else	6%	7%	6%	6%	7%	6%	5%	8%	6%	7%	5%	7%	6%	8%	6%
	No-one	8%	10%	6%	7%	9%	8%	10%	9%	9%	7%	7%	8%	8%	9%	7%
	Don't know	7%	8%	6%	6%	8%	6%	10%	5%	7%	6%	6%	7%	6%	8%	7%
If you saw someone being bullied, who would you tell?	Parent or carer	39%	35%	42%	42%	33%	41%	29%	39%	40%	39%	40%	42%	41%	38%	43%
	Other family member	17%	18%	16%	18%	15%	18%	15%	20%	16%	19%	14%	15%	18%	18%	16%
	Someone at school	57%	52%	60%	57%	54%	57%	50%	61%	55%	59%	55%	51%	57%	57%	54%
	A Friend	37%	35%	39%	37%	37%	37%	36%	40%	37%	39%	37%	40%	37%	38%	36%
	Youth worker	12%	14%	11%	12%	14%	12%	13%	15%	12%	15%	10%	14%	12%	13%	9%
	Someone else	12%	13%	11%	12%	13%	12%	14%	15%	11%	14%	10%	11%	11%	15%	11%
	No-one	7%	10%	4%	6%	8%	6%	8%	6%	7%	5%	8%	8%	7%	7%	3%
	Don't know	8%	11%	6%	7%	8%	7%	11%	6%	8%	7%	8%	7%	7%	9%	8%

■ Statistically better than average
 ■ Statistically lower than average
■ Statistically worse than average
 ■ Statistically higher than average

Unfair treatment

Unfair treatment		All	Male	Female	White British	Other ethnicity	English main language	English not main language	LGBTQ+	Not LGBTQ+	Carer	Non-carer	Activities limited	Activities not limited	Most deprived fifth	Least deprived fifth
Have you been treated unfairly in the last 12 months?		38%	31%	44%	39%	36%	38%	33%	58%	34%	42%	32%	52%	31%	43%	31%
Where were you treated unfairly?	At home	26%	30%	23%	24%	30%	25%	31%	31%	24%	27%	18%	31%	24%	22%	27%
	At school	74%	74%	74%	77%	68%	77%	67%	76%	74%	73%	78%	69%	74%	77%	69%
	Not at school but by a pupil from school	26%	30%	23%	26%	28%	25%	27%	24%	27%	30%	22%	31%	23%	31%	23%
	On the way to or from school	19%	25%	15%	18%	21%	18%	21%	20%	18%	23%	14%	20%	17%	16%	23%
	Not at school, by someone else	17%	24%	12%	16%	19%	17%	15%	19%	15%	18%	11%	14%	14%	14%	13%
	On social media	30%	29%	30%	31%	26%	28%	30%	24%	31%	34%	24%	34%	29%	28%	38%
	Somewhere else	21%	26%	18%	19%	25%	20%	26%	23%	21%	22%	15%	15%	19%	15%	23%
What form did the unfair treatment take?	Name calling /teasing	58%	56%	59%	56%	62%	57%	65%	61%	58%	63%	54%	71%	57%	55%	55%
	Pushed / hit / kicked / slapped	34%	39%	31%	33%	35%	33%	40%	29%	36%	39%	28%	45%	31%	27%	40%
	Ignored	51%	40%	58%	50%	51%	50%	54%	48%	53%	53%	45%	65%	47%	55%	52%
	Personal items damaged, taken or stolen	25%	28%	22%	24%	26%	24%	33%	24%	26%	31%	20%	35%	21%	21%	34%
	Lies or rumours spread about you	44%	38%	48%	46%	39%	44%	46%	43%	47%	51%	36%	48%	41%	44%	47%
	Online	25%	23%	26%	26%	22%	25%	28%	21%	28%	31%	16%	34%	24%	27%	32%
	Online, filmed and shared	12%	19%	8%	12%	12%	11%	23%	14%	12%	13%	9%	20%	10%	15%	17%
	Made to do things did not want to do	17%	17%	17%	15%	20%	16%	15%	18%	16%	23%	10%	18%	13%	22%	13%
	Racism	12%	13%	12%	5%	30%	8%	38%	14%	11%	13%	8%	8%	12%	12%	14%
	Sexism	14%	10%	16%	12%	17%	13%	17%	20%	12%	15%	9%	14%	12%	13%	17%
	About my appearance	40%	32%	45%	39%	43%	41%	40%	49%	38%	42%	38%	60%	37%	43%	34%
	About my identity	16%	18%	13%	15%	17%	16%	12%	27%	13%	18%	14%	20%	13%	15%	11%
Other type of unfair treatment	16%	12%	16%	15%	17%	15%	21%	20%	14%	17%	13%	15%	13%	19%	11%	

Statistically better than average

Statistically worse than average





Sexual health

Where would you get information about contraception or sexual health?	All	Male	Female	White British	Other ethnicity	English main language	English not main language	LGBTQ+	Not LGBTQ+	Carer	Non-carer	Activities limited	Activities not limited	Most deprived fifth	Least deprived fifth
Family or carer	66%	63%	69%	70%	57%	68%	56%	59%	67%	65%	67%	64%	69%	67%	63%
Friends	33%	31%	37%	35%	32%	34%	28%	35%	34%	33%	33%	36%	32%	34%	35%
Teacher or youth worker	21%	25%	18%	20%	23%	20%	23%	21%	21%	22%	20%	22%	21%	24%	12%
Doctor	31%	33%	29%	31%	31%	32%	26%	30%	31%	30%	32%	32%	32%	36%	28%
School nurse	15%	15%	14%	16%	12%	15%	9%	16%	14%	14%	15%	15%	15%	18%	11%
Pharmacy	17%	15%	17%	18%	16%	18%	12%	18%	16%	15%	17%	17%	17%	20%	16%
Cornerhouse	8%	8%	7%	8%	8%	8%	5%	12%	7%	7%	9%	9%	8%	10%	4%
Trusted older person	17%	16%	18%	18%	18%	17%	16%	21%	17%	18%	17%	18%	18%	20%	13%
RSE/PHSE lessons	9%	10%	8%	9%	8%	9%	8%	11%	8%	8%	9%	12%	9%	10%	5%
MESMAC	6%	7%	5%	6%	5%	6%	4%	9%	5%	6%	5%	9%	5%	7%	3%
Conifer	5%	5%	4%	5%	4%	5%	3%	6%	5%	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%	4%
Online sources	14%	15%	13%	13%	18%	13%	13%	19%	13%	13%	16%	19%	14%	15%	10%
Leaflets	3%	4%	3%	4%	3%	3%	2%	8%	2%	3%	4%	5%	3%	5%	3%
Somewhere else	5%	6%	4%	5%	6%	5%	5%	8%	4%	5%	4%	6%	5%	8%	2%
Don't know	14%	15%	12%	11%	15%	12%	20%	15%	13%	14%	12%	11%	12%	13%	17%

■	Statistically better than average
■	Statistically worse than average
■	Statistically lower than average
■	Statistically higher than average

Sexual health

Where would you go if you needed contraception?	All	Male	Female	White British	Other ethnicity	English main language	English not main language	LGBTQ+	Not LGBTQ+	Carer	Non-carer	Activities limited	Activities not limited	Most deprived fifth	Least deprived fifth
Family or carer	43%	40%	47%	46%	36%	44%	37%	37%	43%	44%	42%	40%	45%	39%	48%
Friends	19%	22%	18%	19%	19%	19%	20%	19%	20%	21%	19%	24%	18%	19%	21%
already have some at home	6%	5%	7%	7%	4%	6%	3%	7%	5%	5%	6%	7%	6%	7%	7%
Doctor	23%	22%	24%	24%	22%	23%	22%	23%	23%	23%	22%	21%	24%	28%	19%
School nurse	10%	10%	10%	11%	8%	10%	7%	14%	9%	9%	11%	12%	10%	13%	9%
Pharmacy	23%	21%	24%	23%	24%	22%	24%	25%	23%	20%	25%	23%	23%	25%	19%
Supermarket/shops	12%	13%	10%	11%	12%	12%	9%	13%	12%	12%	12%	13%	12%	14%	7%
MESMAC	6%	7%	6%	7%	6%	6%	4%	11%	5%	6%	6%	11%	6%	8%	4%
Conifer	5%	4%	5%	6%	4%	5%	3%	6%	5%	4%	6%	9%	5%	6%	4%
Vending machines in public toilets	5%	6%	4%	5%	5%	5%	4%	9%	4%	5%	6%	7%	5%	6%	5%
Somewhere else	3%	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%	6%	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	4%	2%
Don't know	27%	30%	25%	26%	28%	27%	29%	26%	26%	27%	26%	23%	26%	26%	29%

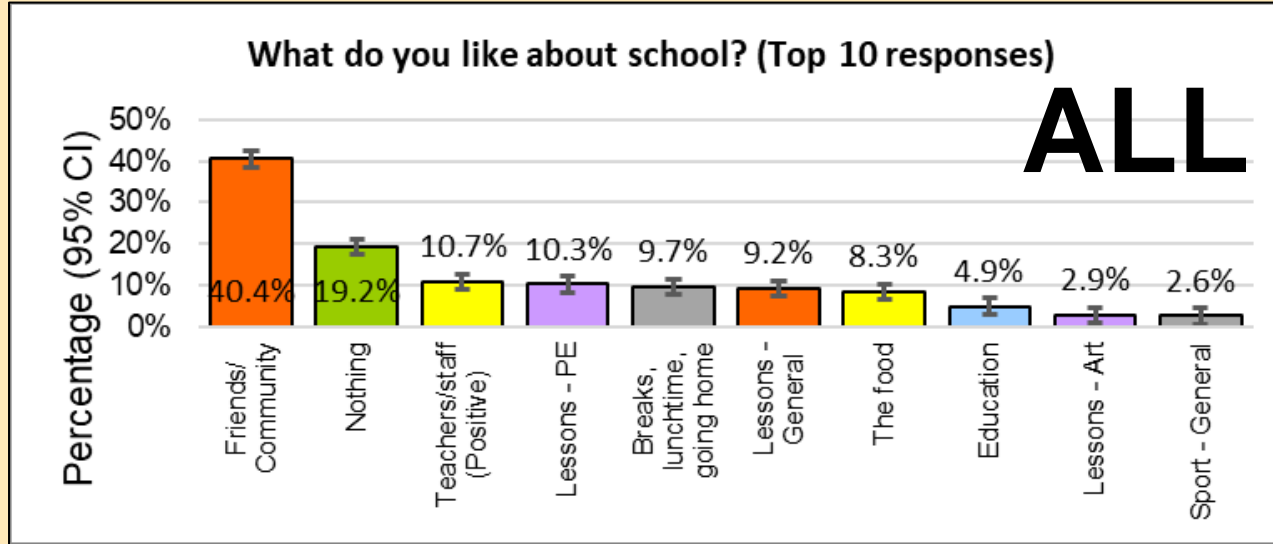
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Free text questions

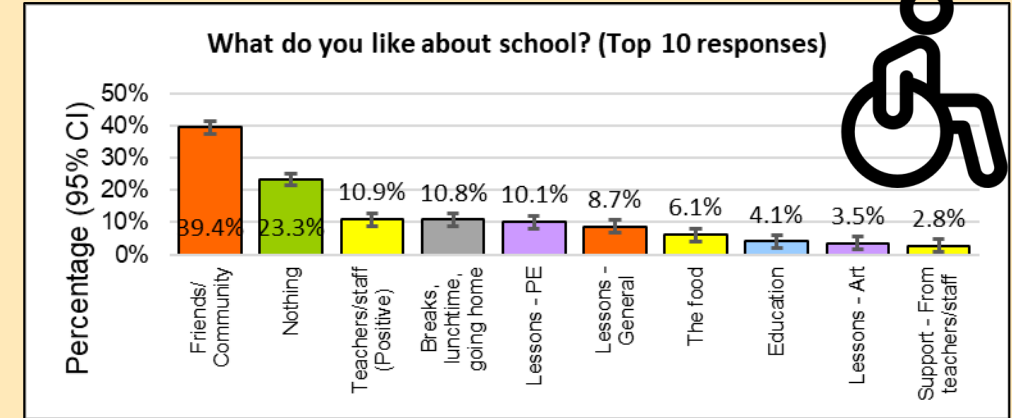
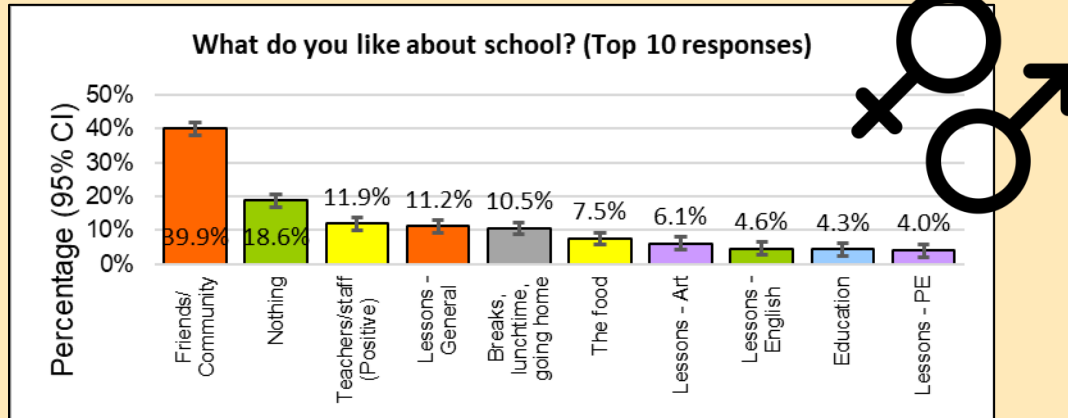
As these were free text questions, they did involve significant time to analyse the data. Themes were categorised and are presented on the next three slides.

What do you like about school?

Please tell us about the things that you enjoy about school.

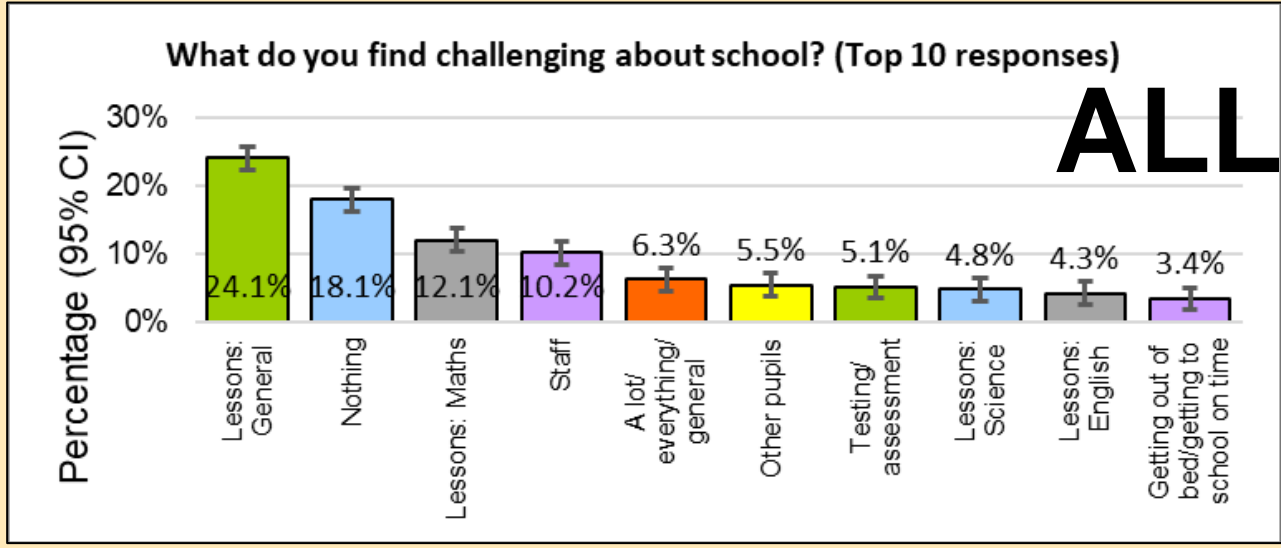


- Among all pupils, four in ten liked friends / community of being in school, but around two in ten liked nothing about school.
- The most common things that pupils liked about school were reasonably similar for all pupils, pupils who were LGBTQ+ and pupils whose daily activities were limited due to long-term illness or disability, although young people who were LGBTQ+ were less likely to like PE and more likely to like art.

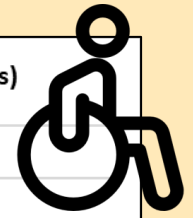
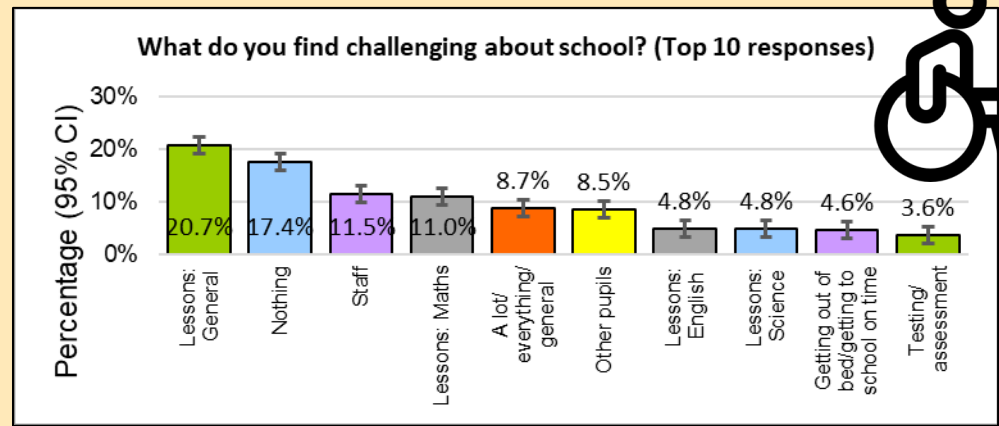
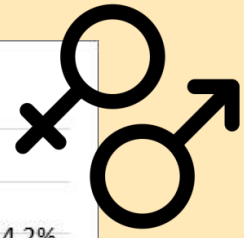
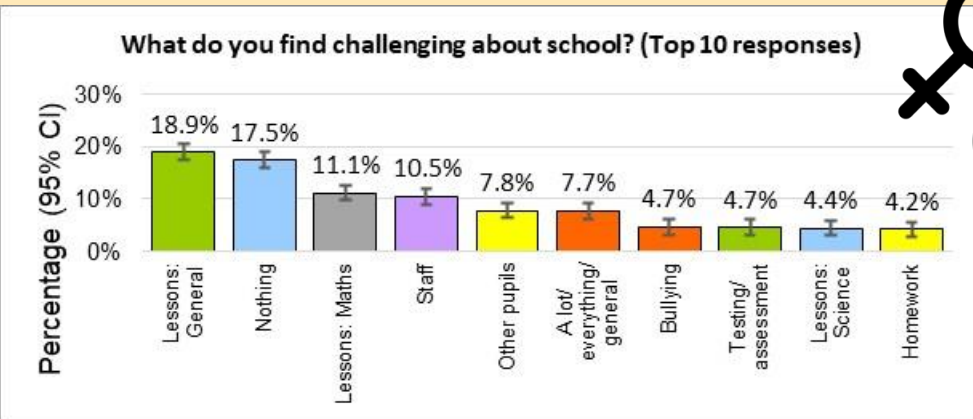


What do you find challenging about school?

Please tell us about the things make being at school challenging.



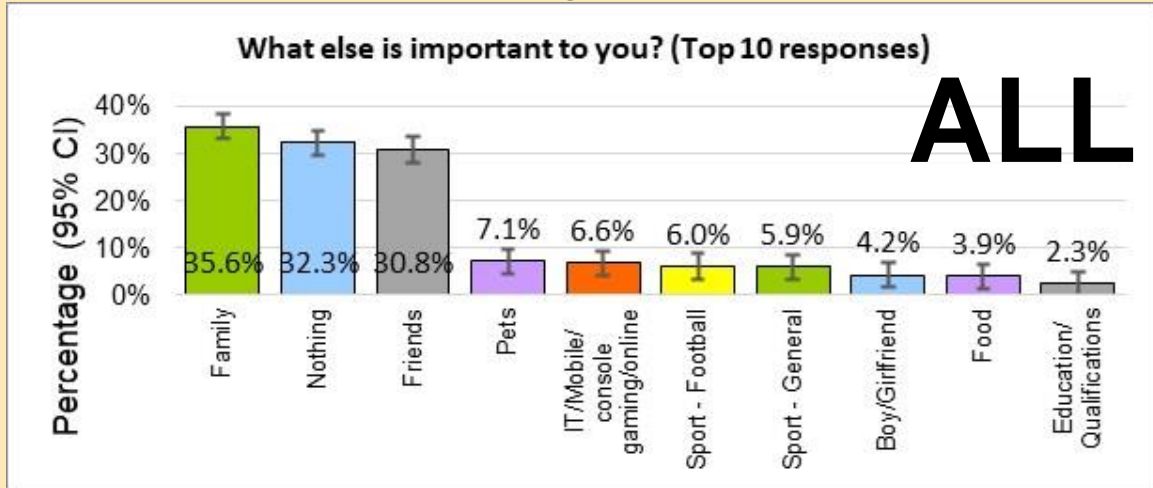
- Among all pupils, lessons in general, maths lessons and staff were the most frequent responses as well as 'nothing'. This was also the case for people who were LGBTQ+ and had long-term illness or disability that limited daily activities.
- A higher percentage found other pupils challenging among these latter groups and in the case of LGBTQ+, bullying too.



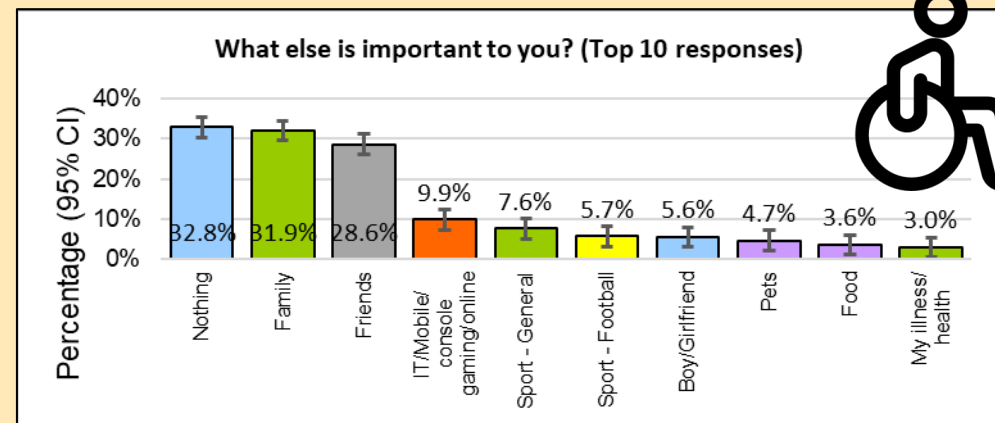
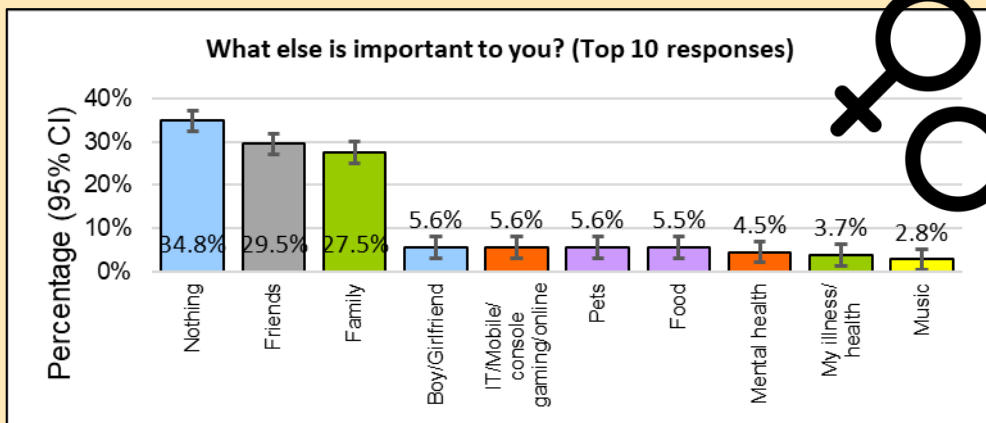
What else is important to you?

Is there anything you'd like to tell us about we haven't asked already?

Please tell us about subjects that are important to you that we haven't asked about in this survey.



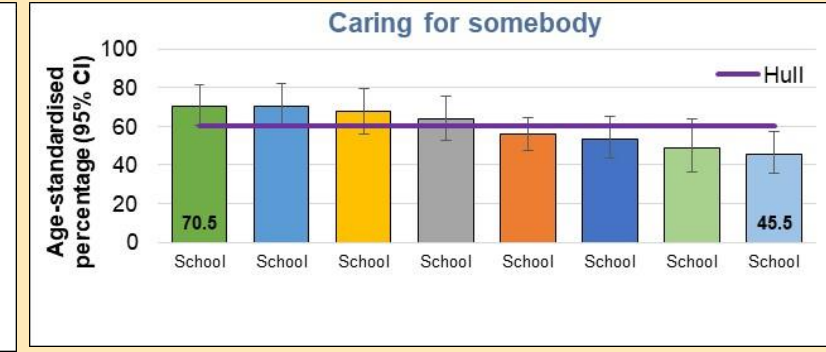
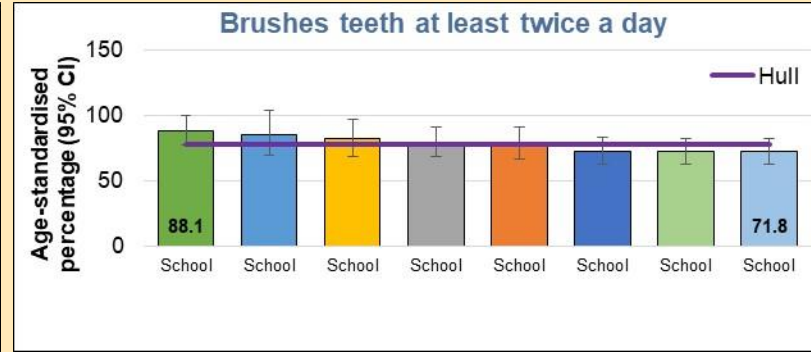
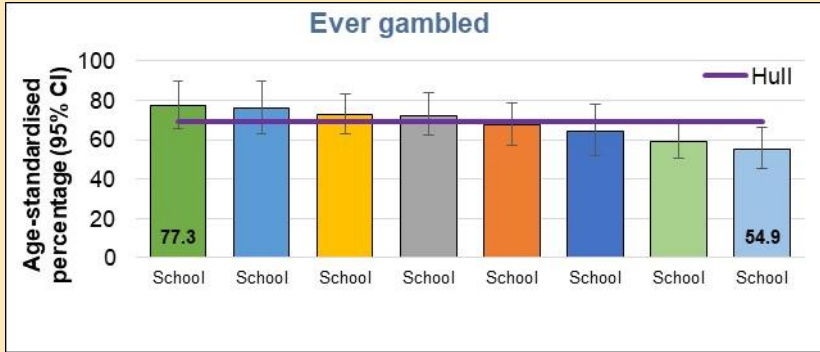
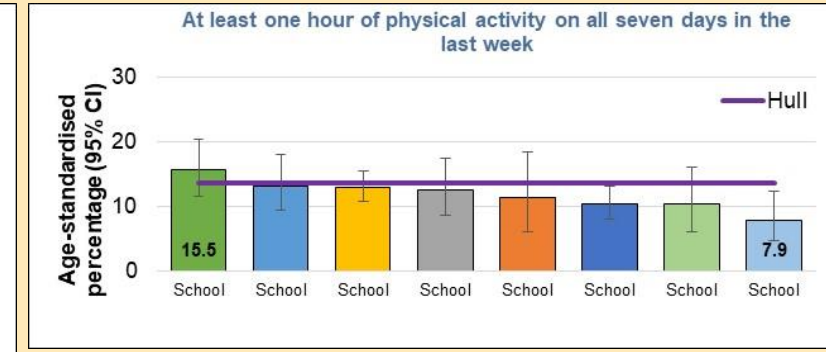
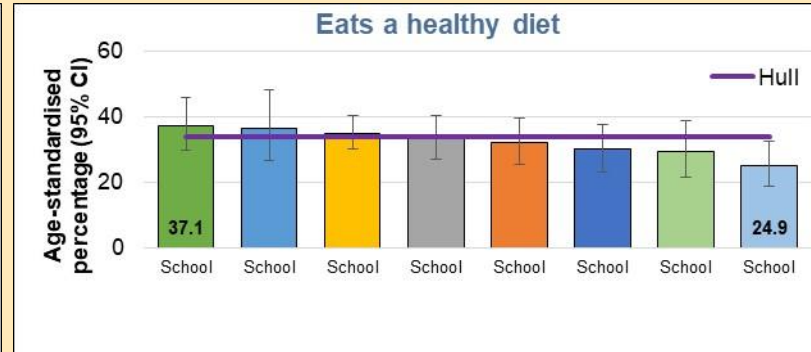
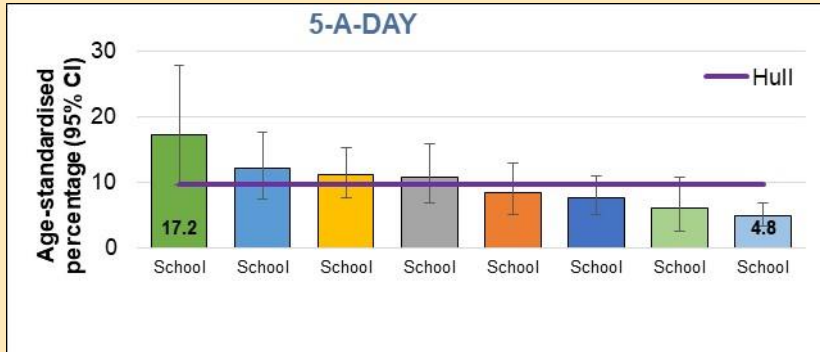
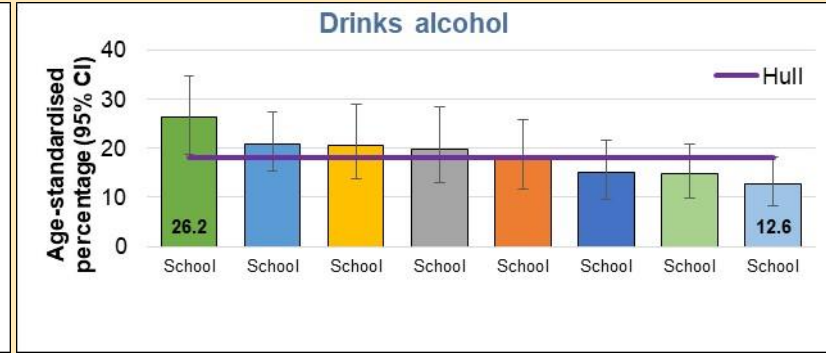
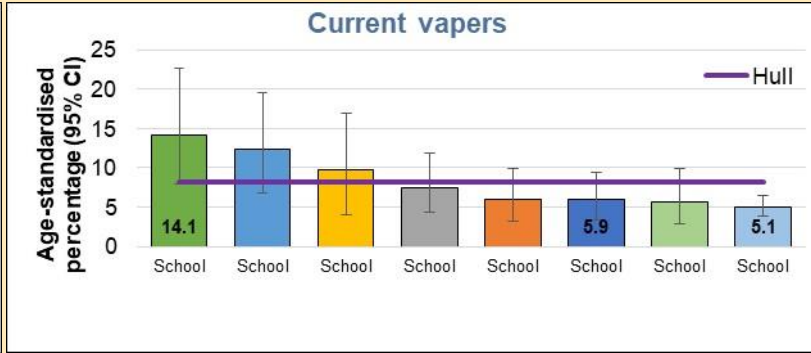
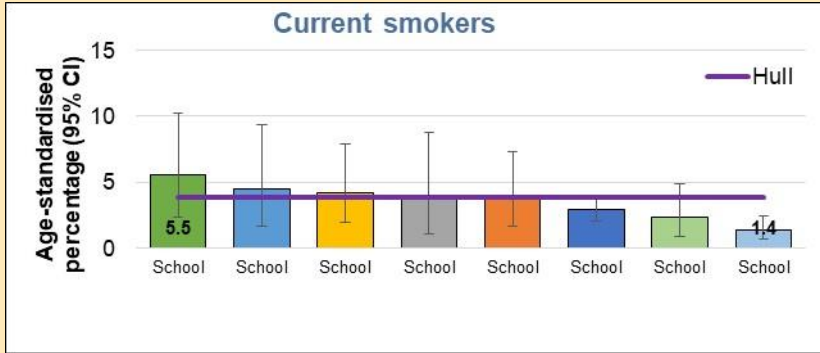
- Among all pupils, family, nothing and friends were the most common responses, although a lower percentage of pupils who were LGBTQ+ stated family was important.
- Physical and mental health was not in the top 10 responses overall, but it was for LGBTQ+ and physical health was for people with long-term illness or disability that limited daily activities.
- Young people who were LGBTQ+ were less likely to mention sport and mentioned music in their top 10.



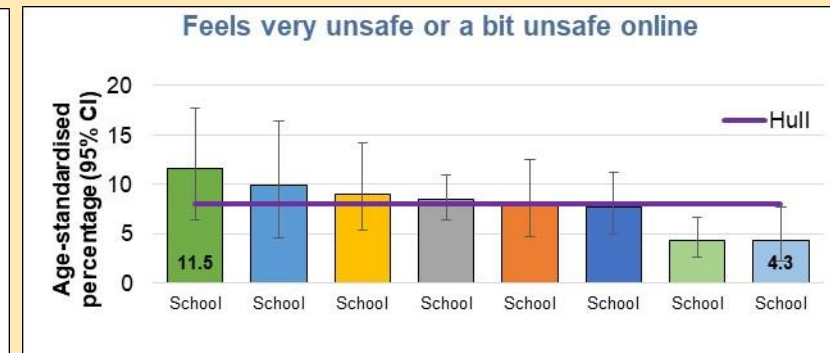
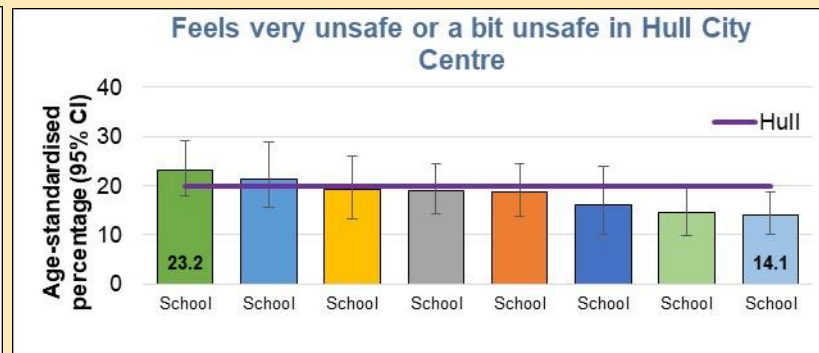
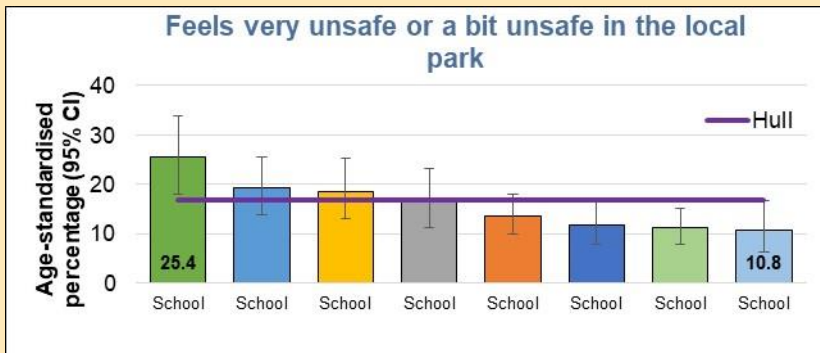
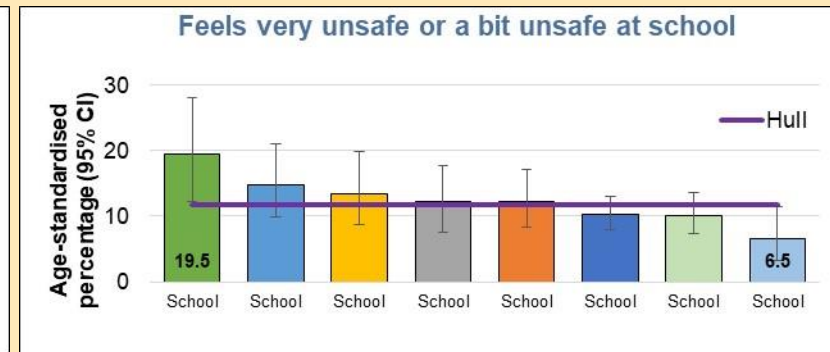
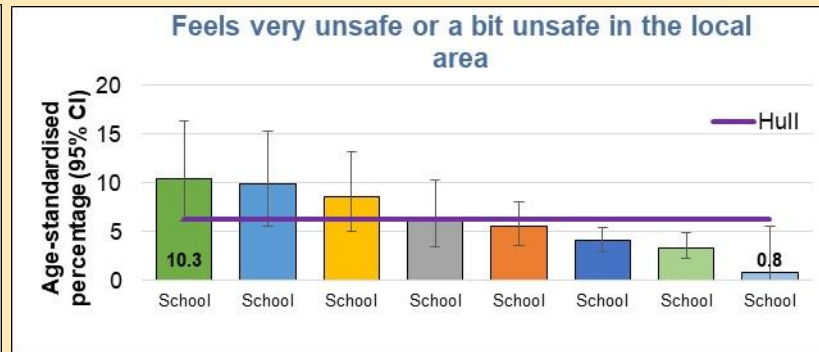
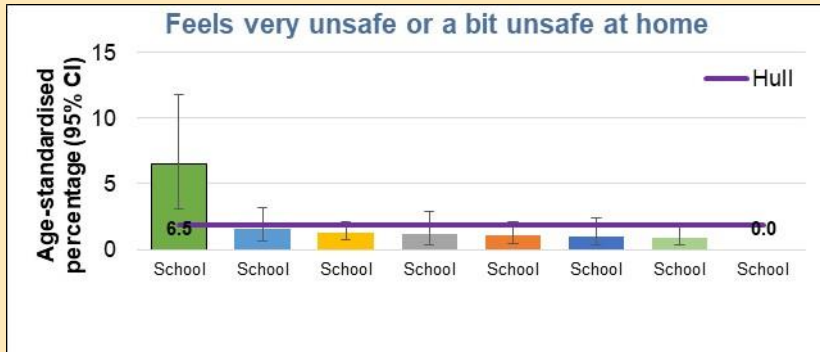
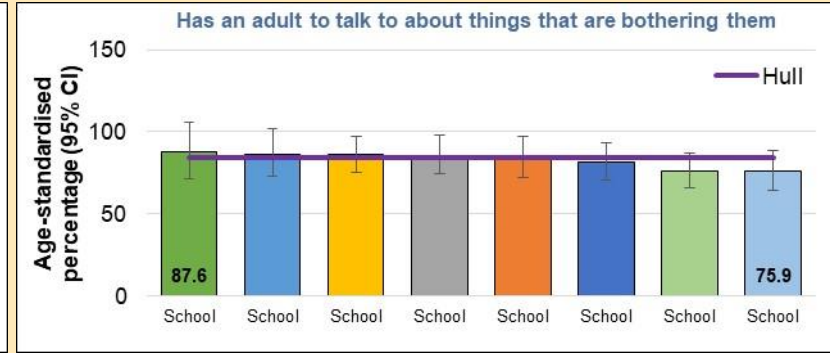
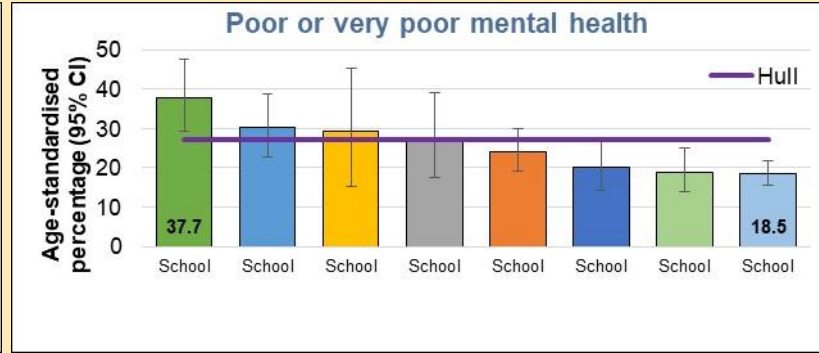
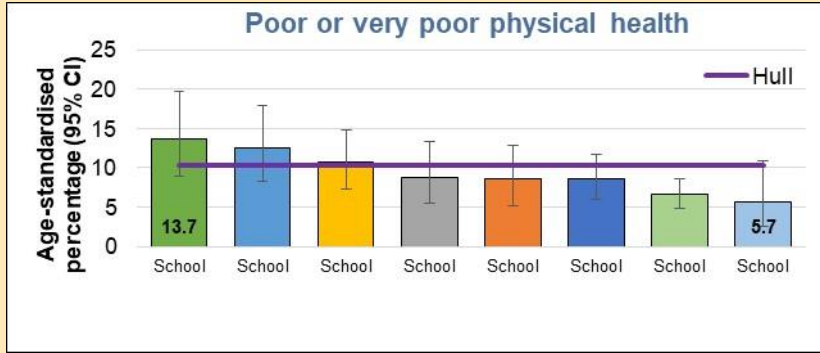
Differences between schools

Note whilst the following figures present the age-standardised percentages (so take into account the differences between the age of the survey responders between schools), there are other differences in the survey responders by school which could influence the findings such as the percentage of LGBTQ+ population and differences in ethnicity, etc.

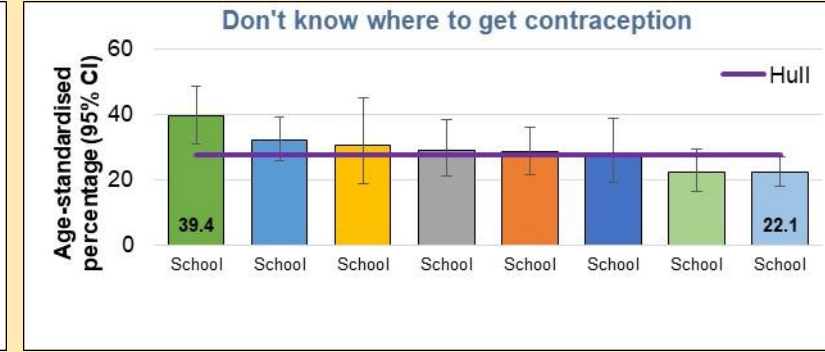
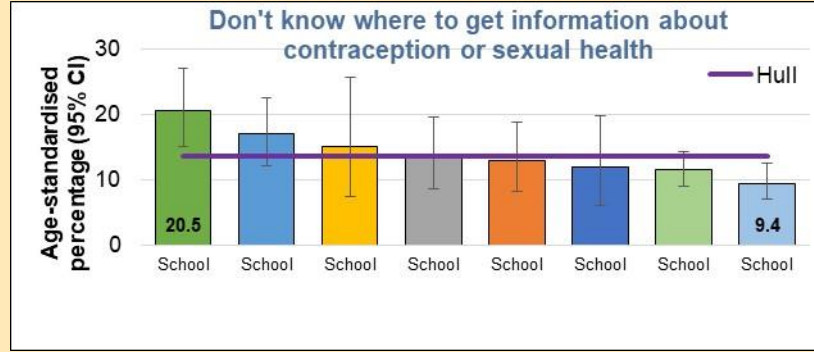
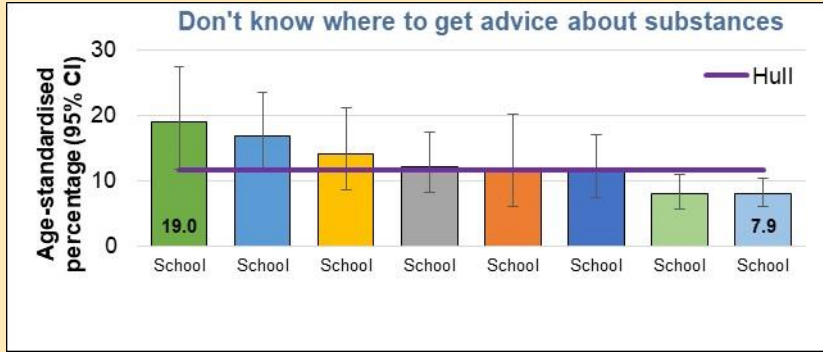
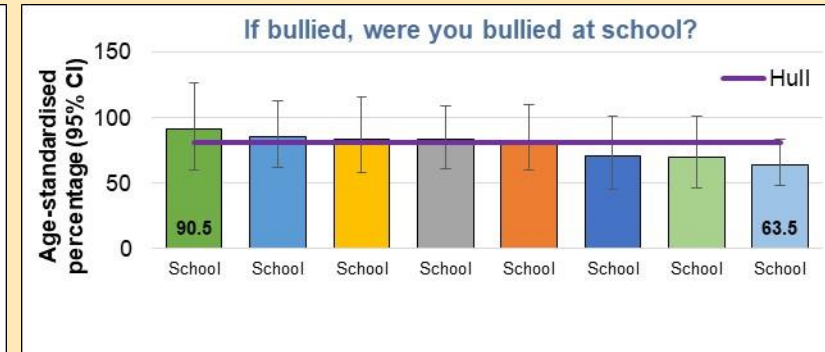
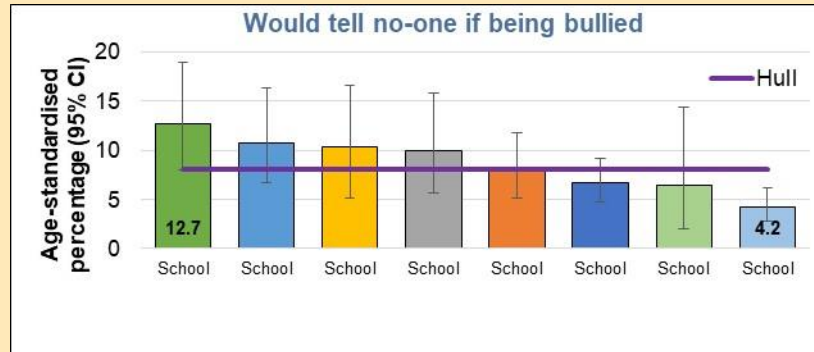
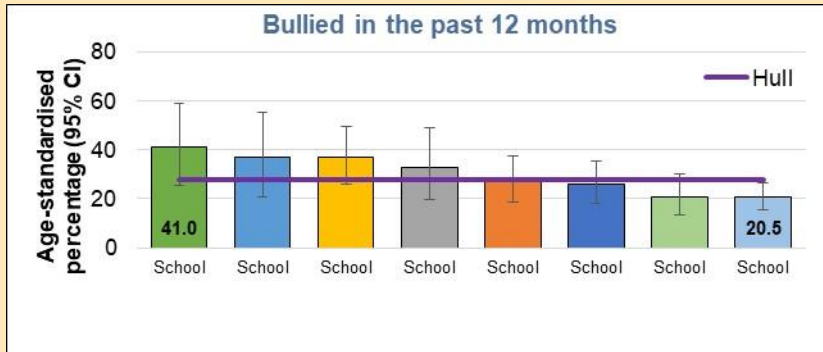
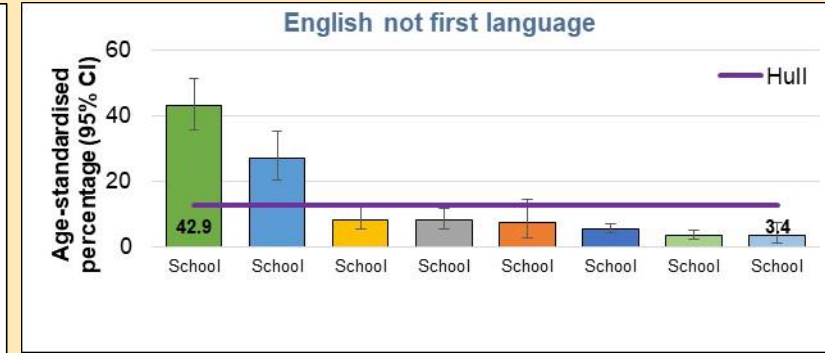
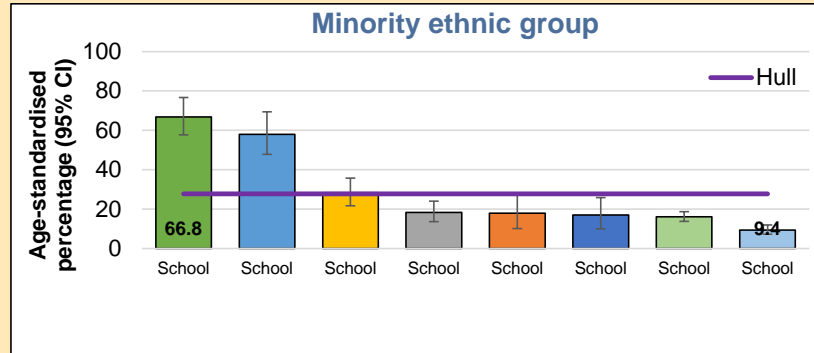
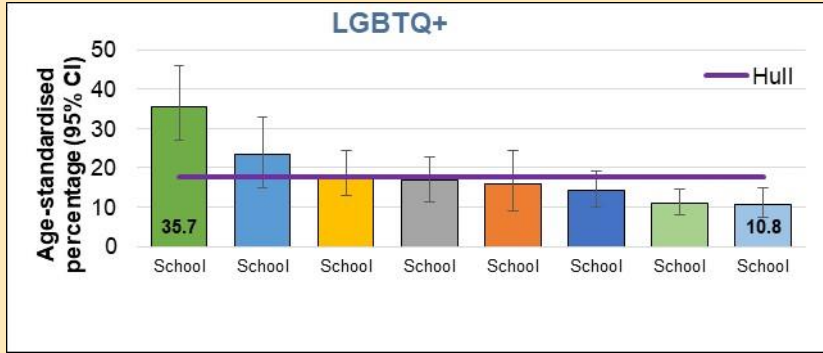
Differences between schools



Differences between schools



Differences between schools



Dissemination

Dissemination of survey results

- Briefings for Cllr Chambers & Cllr Tock
- HALT – Hull’s Alliance on Tobacco Group
- ADSP - Adult Drugs and Substance Partnership (as well as the CYP sub-group)
- Healthy Weight Steering Group
- Children’s OSC
- Health OSC
- Corporate Parenting Board
- HSCP - Multi arrangements sub-group
- First 1001 Days group
- Thrive Steering Group
- Hull and East Riding Sexual Health Network
- CYP Substance Misuse Working Group
- Active Hull Partnership
- Secondary Heads Meeting
- Webinar for school staff
- Information will also be added to Hull’s Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (www.hulljsna.com)

Obviously, the key aim for us is that the findings of the survey are used to inform and improve the delivery of services and improve the health and wellbeing of young people.

Further information

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For more information

Contact us:

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See our Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA):

www.hulljsna.com

www.hulljsna.com/tools-and-resources/local-surveys/local-surveys-young-people/