



Adolescent Lifestyle Survey 2024

North East Lincolnshire

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What is the Adolescent Lifestyle Survey?

- The Adolescent Lifestyle survey, also known as the 'ALS' is a survey for young people of secondary school age.
- The ALS is for young people who live in North East Lincolnshire or attend a secondary school in North East Lincolnshire.
- The survey first started in 2004 and has been carried out approximately every 3 years since.
- The ALS is an online, completely anonymous and confidential survey carried out in school. The survey is also offered to educated at home pupils to complete at home.

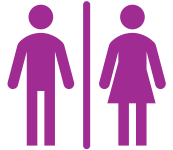


Who took part in the survey?



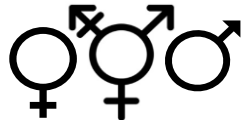
6,169 secondary school pupils.

Sex



48% males
52% females

Gender Identity



62 transgender
81 non-binary

46% males
48% females
1% are non-binary
3% prefer not to say

Throughout the report, respondents to the survey are referred to as boys, girls, males or females. This refers to their biological sex and not their gender identity.



Ethnicity and Language

91% said their main language is English.

In 2015, 98% spoke English as their first language. The proportion of **other languages spoken has increased** since then.

Main Languages spoken other than English are:

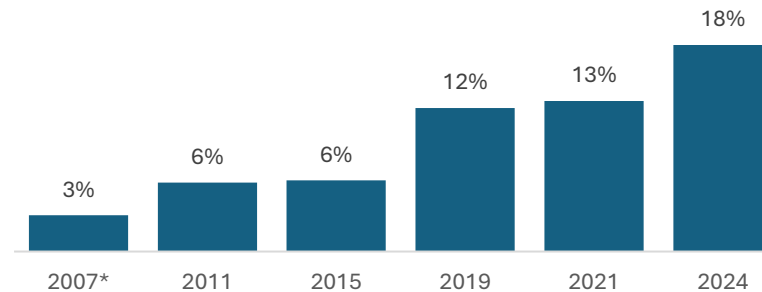
Polish
Romanian
Arabic
Latvian
Igbo

Yoruba
Kurdish
Bulgarian
Chinese/ Cantonese/ Mandarin
Lithuanian
Portuguese
Malayalam

The proportion of children with an **ethnicity other than White British has increased** from **3% in 2007** to **18% in 2024**.

The largest other Ethnic group is White Other and the biggest increase since 2021, is those who are Black African.

Percentage of children from a minority ethnic background



*2007 Y9-11 only

10% have a special educational need (**SEN**) and 45% of those with SEN get help with this. Extra help includes having a **TA, extra time in exams, spelling apps and overlays.**

5% have a long term illness and 56% get help with this. This mostly includes **medication and hospital appointments.**

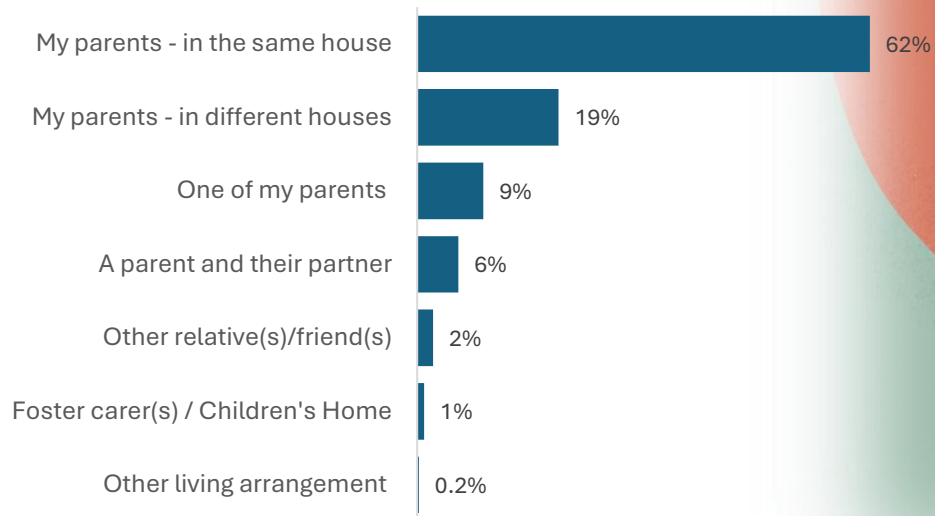
7% have a disability and 51% get help with their disability. Extra help includes **support from TA's and teachers, time out, DLA, wheelchairs and medication.**

At home

Who are the people you live with most of the time?

62% of young people live with both of their parents in the same house and 19% live with both parents in different houses.

Who are the people you live with most of the time?



Do you have a Social Worker?

85% have not had a social worker in the last year, **5% currently have a social worker** and 10% have had one in the last year but not at the time of the survey.

Free School Meals 25% said they are **eligible** for free school meals.

Do you care for anyone within your home that has a serious illness or health condition (including mental health or an alcohol/ drug problem) that can't manage without your support?

15% said they **care for someone** at home.

46% of those who care for someone at home said they don't do this every day.

19% of those who have someone at home they care for said it takes up more than 2 hours per day, 18% said it takes 1-2 hours and 17% said it takes up less than an hour a day.

Your Voice, Your Vote

Your Voice, Your Vote is an annual consultation of issues in our local area where our young people get their opportunity to vote for the issue they believe is most important to make change.

These votes each year influence local priorities and actions which are then sent to the British Youth Council/UK Youth Parliament. This year, Your Voice, Your Vote was included in the ALS.

The top issue voted for was to **reduce knife and violent crime**, with 16% of the votes.

Stopping **bullying**, more **things to do and places to go** for young people, better **mental health**, feeling **safe** on the streets and **reducing vaping** were also important issues for young people.

Students were asked if they had any other topics or ideas for next year, ideas in addition to the ten topics this year include cheaper and **better food in schools and stopping racism**.

Please choose the one issue that is the most important for you and which you would like to see improvement in over the coming year	%
Reduce knife and violent crime	16%
Stop bullying, in-person and online	12%
More things to do and places to go for young people	11%
Better mental health through having someone to talk to and support in schools	11%
Help us feel safe on the streets	11%
Reduce vaping	11%
Make public transport cheaper	9%
Tackle children and young people living in poverty (including free school meals)	7%
Reduce litter and keep the streets clean	6%
Tackle drugs and drug dealing	5%

Do you other have any other topics / ideas for next year?

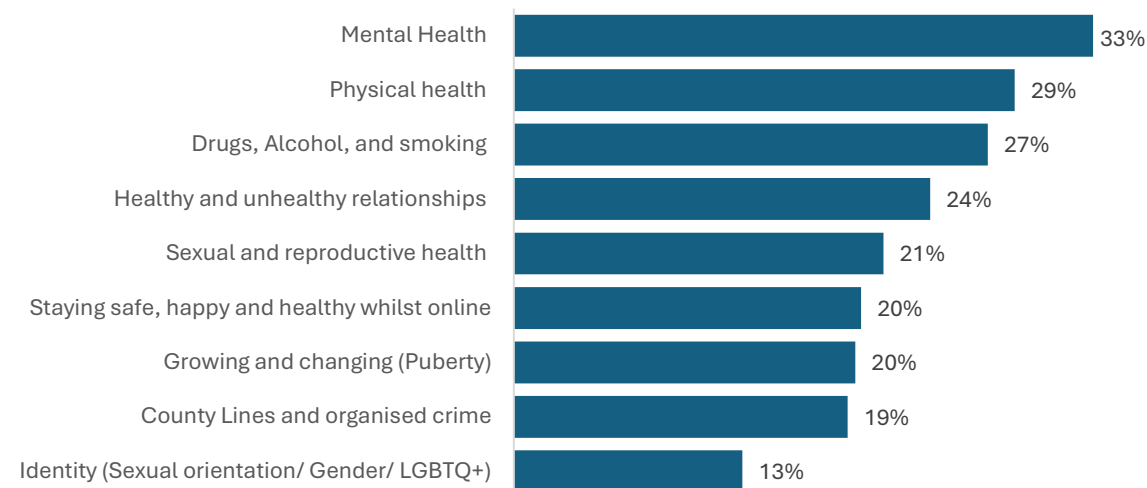


PSHE

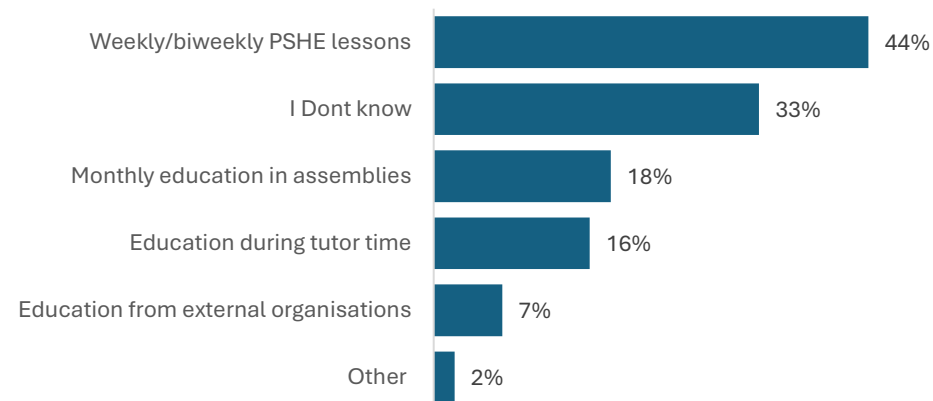
- A third of young people said they would like to learn more about **mental health** in their PSHE lessons, 29% said they would like to learn more about **physical health** and 27% said they would like to learn more about **drugs, alcohol and smoking**.
- 44% said they would like to learn more about these topics in **weekly or bi-weekly lessons**. Only 7% said they would like to be educated by external organisations.
- Most young people said that school lessons about alcohol and illegal drugs **had helped them to think about the dangers**.

Have lessons at school helped you to think about the risk and dangers of...	Drinking alcohol	Taking illegal drugs
Yes, a lot	31%	44%
Yes, a little	38%	29%
No	15%	11%
Not had lessons on this yet	16%	15%

Which of these topics would you most like to learn more about in your PSHE lessons?




How would you like to learn more about these topics?




Healthy Eating

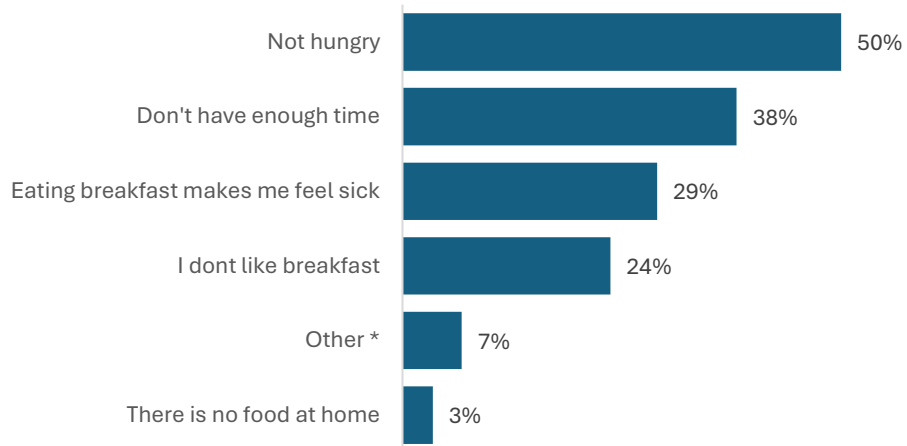
 **42% said they eat breakfast every day.**

 34% said they sometimes eat breakfast and 24% never eat breakfast.

 **Girls are more likely to skip breakfast (30%) than boys (19%).**

 Half of those who don't eat breakfast said it's because they are **not hungry**.

Why don't you eat breakfast?



**other reasons for not eating breakfast – don't feel like it and can't be bothered.*



46% usually eat a school meal for their midday meal, 35% eat a packed lunch and 10% don't usually eat anything.



Of those who **don't usually eat lunch, only 13% eat breakfast** every school day.



Girls (13%) are more likely to skip lunch than boys (7%).

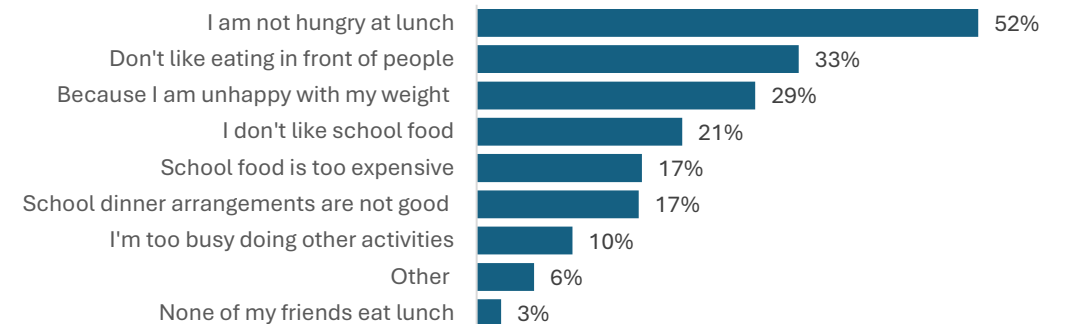


Older pupils are less likely to eat lunch, 4% of year 7's don't eat lunch compared to 17% of year 11's.



Of those who don't eat lunch, half said it's because they are **not hungry**, a third don't like eating in front of people, 29% aren't happy with their weight and 21% don't like school food.

Why don't you usually eat lunch?





Most young people don't think there has been any change to school dinners in the past year, 27% think they have got better and 26% think they have got worse.



10% eat the recommended **5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day.**

47% never drink energy drinks, 40% sometimes drink them, 9% drink them most days and 4% drink them every day.



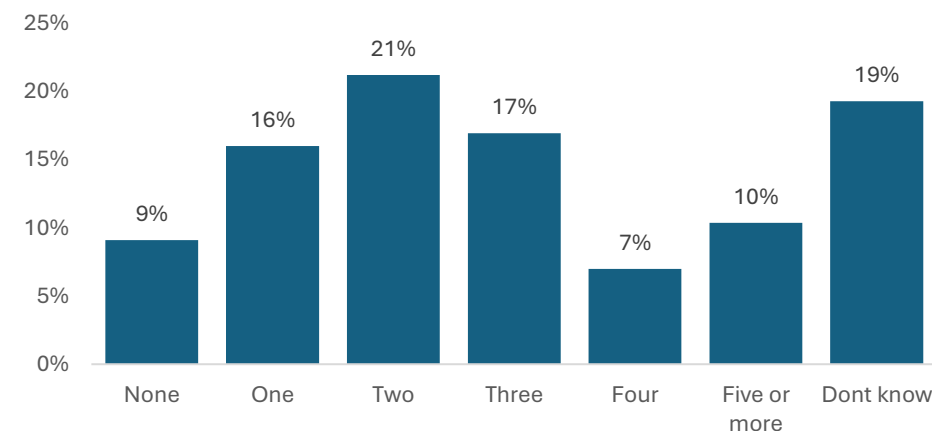
Of those who drink energy drinks, 47% drink 1, a third drink 2 and 19% drink 3 or more **on a typical day.**

The most common reason for drinking energy drinks is for the **taste, followed by being thirsty and tired.** Of those who chose 'other' most drink them **whilst exercising.**

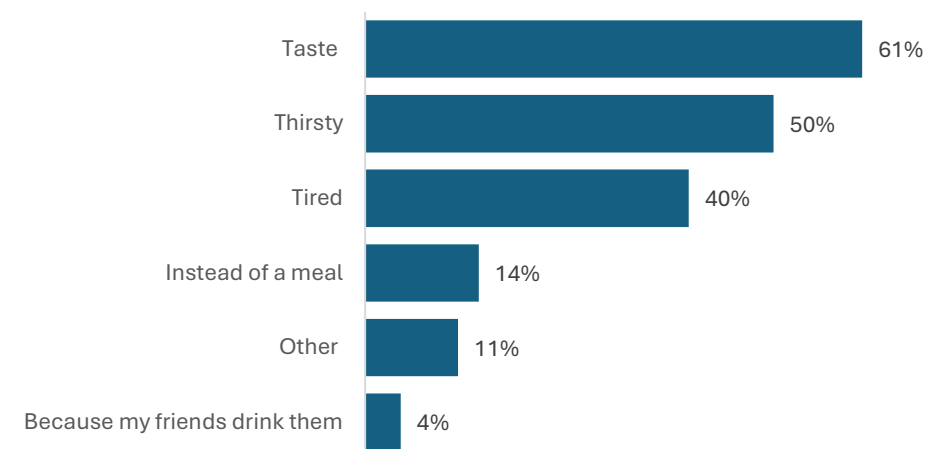


Most young people would like to eat more healthily (47%) or think they already do (45%), only 8% said they don't want to eat more healthily.

How many portions of fruit & vegetables do you usually eat a day?



Why do you drink energy drinks?



Physical Activity



83% said that in the past 7 days, they have been physically active for 1 hour or longer. *(This can be bits of time throughout the day, so long as it adds up to 1 hour).*



Only **16%** said they had done an **hour** of physical activity **every day** (this is the recommended amount of time a child should be physically active.) **Boys (21%) are more likely to achieve this than girls (12%).**



When asked what would help you to be more active, **43%** said they think things are **fine the way they are**. A quarter said **more time** would help and **17%** said **more clubs** or activities after school.



Most young people spend at least 1-2 hours a week doing PE at school (63% 1-2 hours, 11% 2+ hours), 22% spend less than an hour and 4% don't do any.



Young people rate their PE lessons well, 27% said they are very good and 31% said they are good, a third think they're ok and 10% said they are poor or very poor.

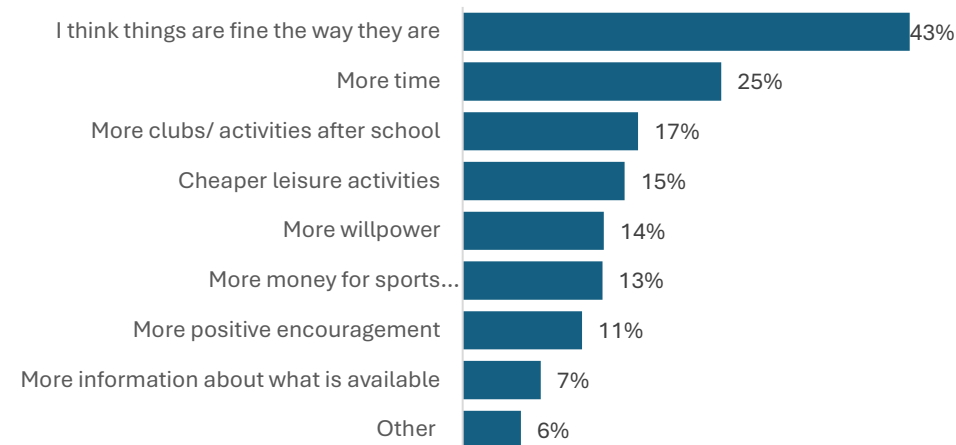


A third take part in a school sports club (27% girls, 37% boys).



Half take part in a sports club/ physical activity out of school (44% girls, 56% boys).

What would help you to be more active?



Less than half of young people are happy with their weight (47%), 43% would like to lose weight and 10% would like to gain weight.

Girls were more likely to want to lose weight (52% compared to 34% boys) and boys were more likely to want to gain weight than girls (15% compared to 4% girls).

Oral Health

- 82% of children have a dentist and have been seen in the last year, 10% have a dentist but haven't been in the last year and **9% don't have a dentist.**
- **26%** of those eligible for **free school meals have not seen a dentist** in the last year, compared to 16% of those not eligible.
- **A quarter of children brush their teeth less than twice a day.**
- **Boys (31%) are less likely to brush their teeth** twice a day than girls (18%).
- **Those who don't have a dentist are the least likely to brush their teeth twice a day.** Only 52% of young people without a dentist brush twice a day compared to 80% who have seen a dentist in the last year.



Emotional Wellbeing

- In 2021, the survey showed that emotional wellbeing was getting worse across a range of measures, fewer young people were happy, more were worrying a lot and feeling anxious. The trend was going in the wrong direction and there had been an obvious increase since the previous survey (see [trend chart](#)).
- **In 2024, there have been some improvements compared to the 2021 survey**, most noticeably – **more children usually feel happy** (81% compared to 74% in 2021) and more children feel they have a **lot to be proud** of (67% compared to 58% in 2021).
- Across most measures, there has either been an improvement or things have stayed the same, except for those who often feel bad tempered or angry.
- Although there are many positives, there are **some concerns**, with around half of students often getting **bad tempered or angry and worrying a lot of the time**. A third are often anxious or depressed and 36% often feel sad or tearful and a quarter wish they had a different kind of life.



81% usually feel happy about life.



96% have one or more good friends.



95% have parents or family who look out for them.



67% have a lot to be proud of.



67% like to try new things.



36% often feel sad or tearful.



49% often get bad tempered or angry.



33% often feel anxious or depressed.



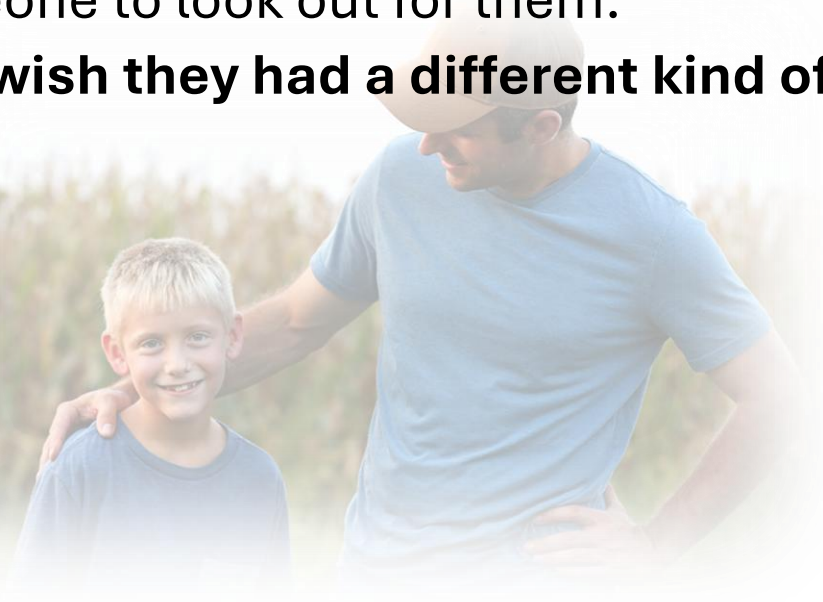
51% worry a lot of the time.



24% wish they had a different kind of life.

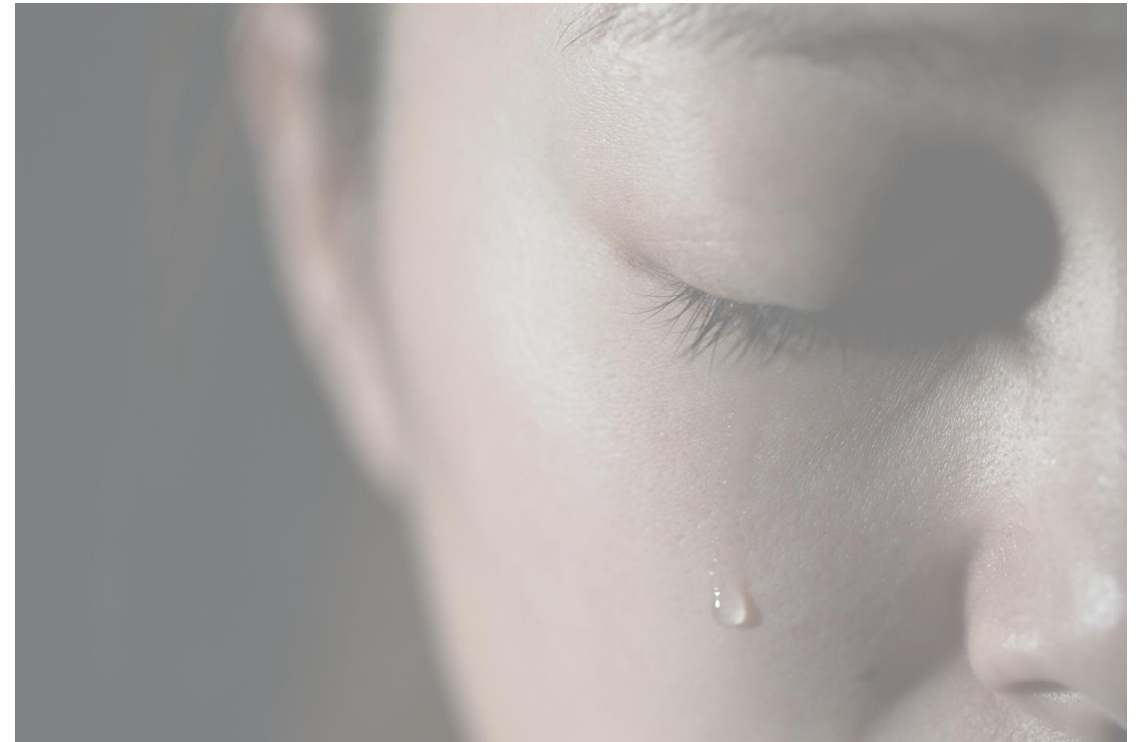
Those who said they **don't have a parent or family who look out for them were more likely to answer negatively** to all the emotional wellbeing questions.

- Only **39%** said they usually feel happy about life **compared to 83%** who do have a parent or family who look out for them.
- **61%** often feel anxious or depressed **compared to 32%** who do have a parent who looks out for them.
- Only **23%** had something to be proud of **compared to 69%** of those who have someone to look out for them.
- **63%** wish they had a different kind of life.

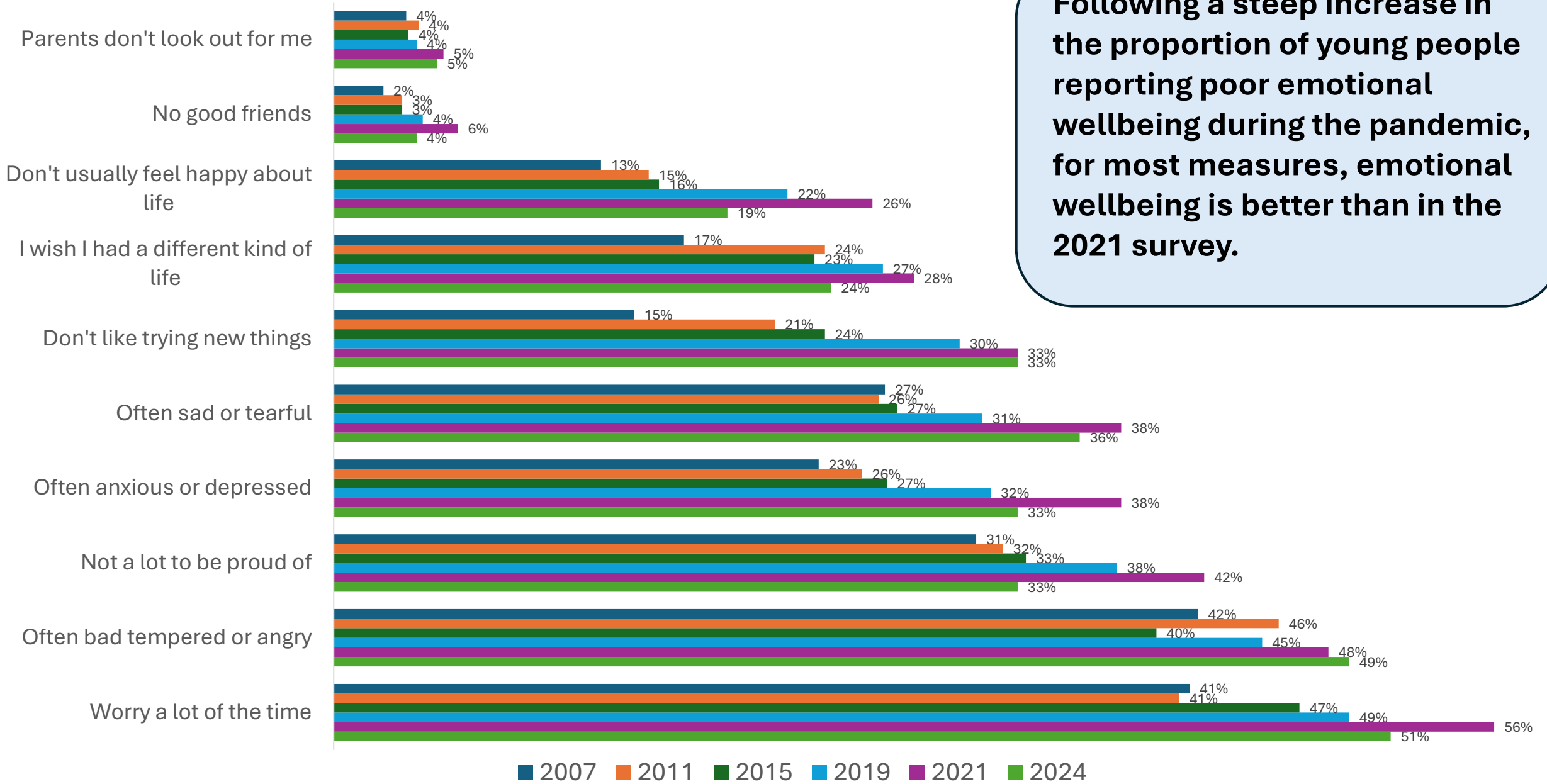


Girls were more likely to report worse emotional wellbeing than boys.

- 48% of girls often feel sad or tearful compared to 21% of boys.
- 63% of girls worry a lot of the time compared to 38% of boys.



Following a steep increase in the proportion of young people reporting poor emotional wellbeing during the pandemic, for most measures, emotional wellbeing is better than in the 2021 survey.



How do young people deal with a problem that worries them or are feeling stressed?

- **Most deal with problems/ stress in a positive way, such as listening to music, playing computer games, physical activity or socialising with friends.**
- **However, 18%, sometimes, usually or always cut or hurt themselves.**

	Never	Sometimes	Usually	Always	Sometimes, Usually or Always
Talk to someone about it	27%	43%	20%	10%	73%
Rest or sleep more	23%	32%	28%	18%	77%
Smoke cigarettes or vape	90%	4%	2%	3%	10%
Think carefully about the problem by yourself	21%	34%	29%	17%	79%
Have a drink of something alcoholic	89%	7%	2%	2%	11%
Do physical activity	28%	32%	20%	20%	72%
Keep busy socialising e.g. go out with friends	21%	33%	27%	19%	79%
Watch more TV/play video games	14%	37%	27%	22%	86%
Seek help with the problem online	79%	15%	4%	2%	21%
Eat or drink more (e.g. sweets, chocolates)	36%	38%	15%	12%	64%
Cut or hurt myself	82%	11%	4%	3%	18%
Listen to music	12%	25%	26%	37%	88%
I do something else (please tell us)	73%	12%	6%	9%	27%



What are young people worrying about?

Overall, the **biggest worry** for young people was their **future**, with 71% worrying a little or a lot about this.

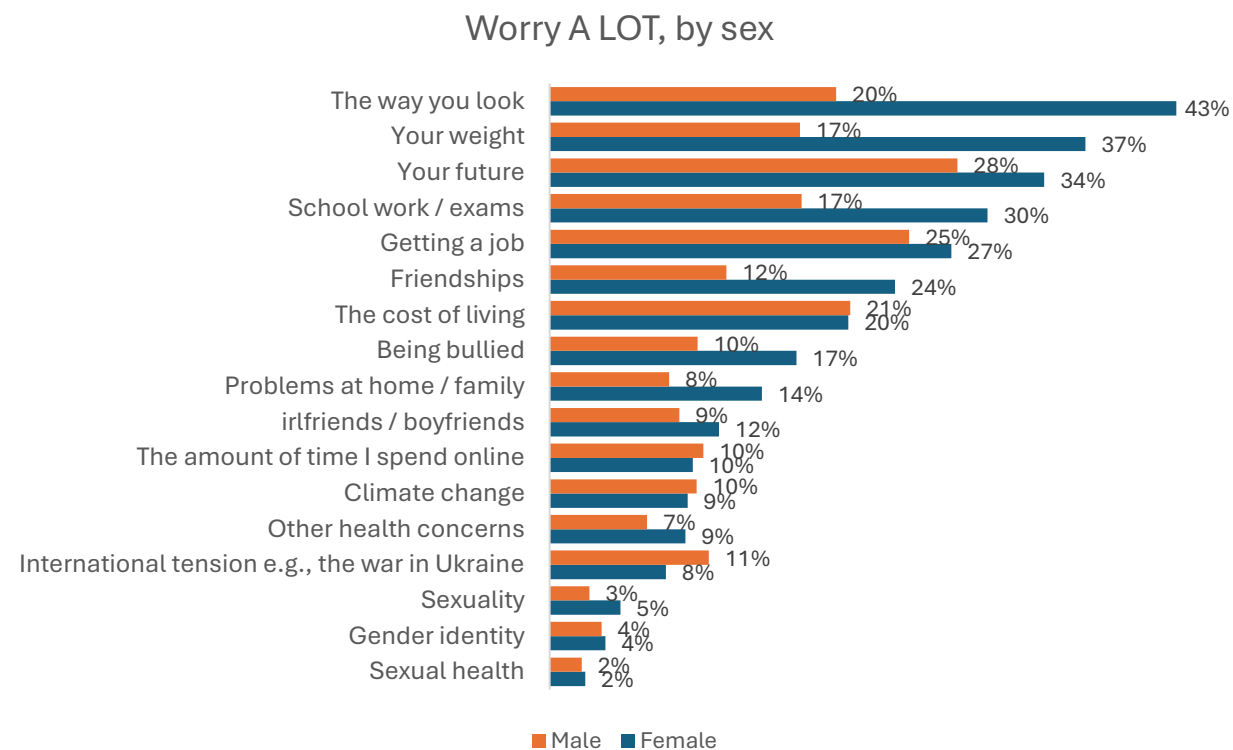
School work/ exams was the second biggest worry overall with over two thirds worrying a little or a lot.

‘The way you look’ had the highest proportion of young people worrying ‘a lot’, with 32%, followed by ‘your future’.

How much do you worry about the following...?	A little	A lot	Not at all
Your future	40%	31%	29%
School work / exams	45%	24%	31%
The way you look	33%	32%	35%
Getting a job	35%	26%	39%
Your weight	27%	27%	46%
Friendships	33%	18%	49%
The cost of living	28%	21%	51%
The amount of time I spend online	31%	10%	59%
Being bullied	20%	14%	66%
Climate change	24%	10%	67%
Problems at home / family	21%	12%	67%
International tension e.g., the war in Ukraine	22%	9%	68%
Girlfriends / boyfriends	19%	10%	71%
Other health concerns	21%	8%	71%
Sexual health	8%	2%	90%
Sexuality	6%	4%	90%
Gender identity	4%	4%	93%

Girls were more likely say they worried ‘a lot’ compared to boys. Particularly for worries relating to **the way they look and their weight**.

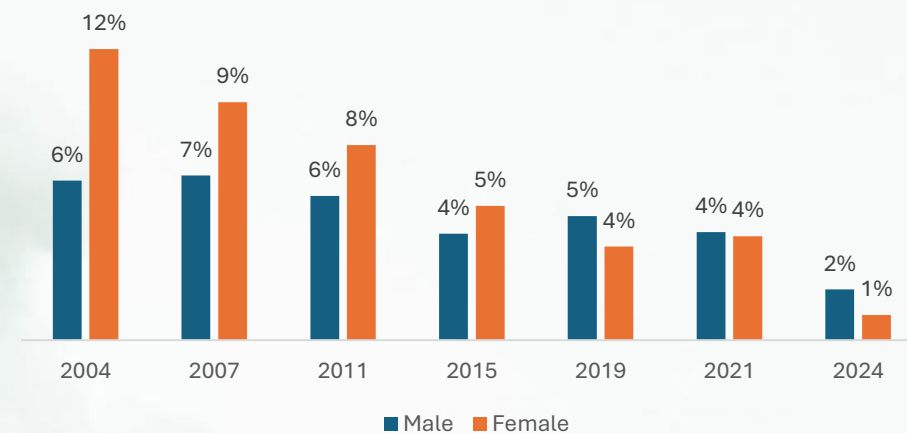
43% of girls said they worried a lot about the way they look compared to 20% of boys and 37% of girls worried a lot about their weight compared to 17% of boys.



Smoking and Vaping

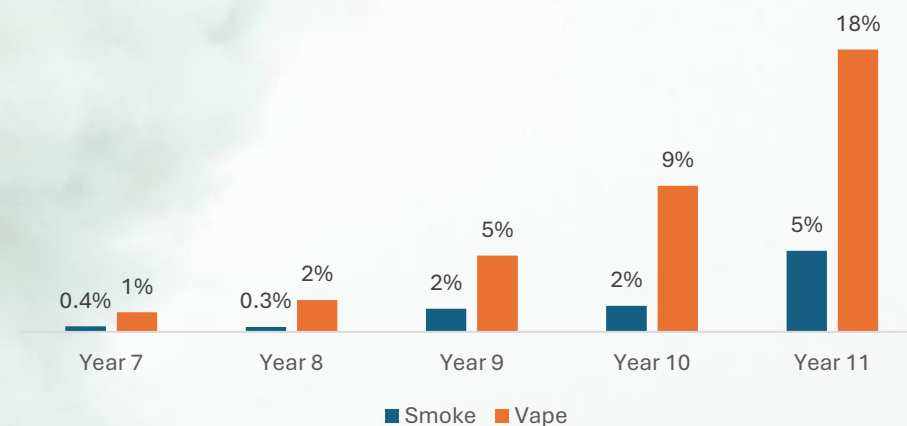
- Most young people **don't smoke or vape**. 1.4% are current smokers and 6% currently vape.
- **Boys (2%) are more slightly likely to smoke** than girls (1%) but **girls are more likely to vape (7%)** compared to boys (4%).
- Older students are far more likely to smoke or vape than younger students; **1% of Year 7's vape** compared to **18% of year 11's** and **0.4% of year 7's smoke** compared to **5% of year 11's**.
- **Students eligible for free school meals were slightly more likely to smoke (2%)** compared to those not eligible (1%) and **vape (9%)** compared to 5% of those not eligible.
- Young people who smoke cigarettes are highly likely to vape too, **90% of smokers said they also vape**. 22% of those who vape also smoke cigarettes.
- **Over half of young people live with someone who either smokes and/ or vapes**. 23% live with someone who vapes, 12% with someone who smokes and 17% with someone who smokes and/or vapes.
- **Those eligible for free school meals were more likely to live with a smoker (19%)** compared to those not eligible (10%) or someone who smokes/ and or vapes (26% vs 14%).

Current smoker* by survey year and sex



*2004 surveyed Y7-10 only

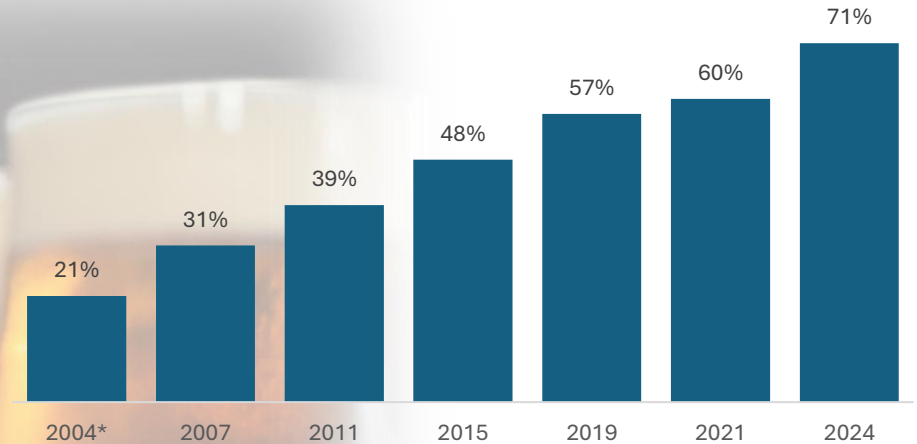
% of young people who smoke or vape by school year



Alcohol

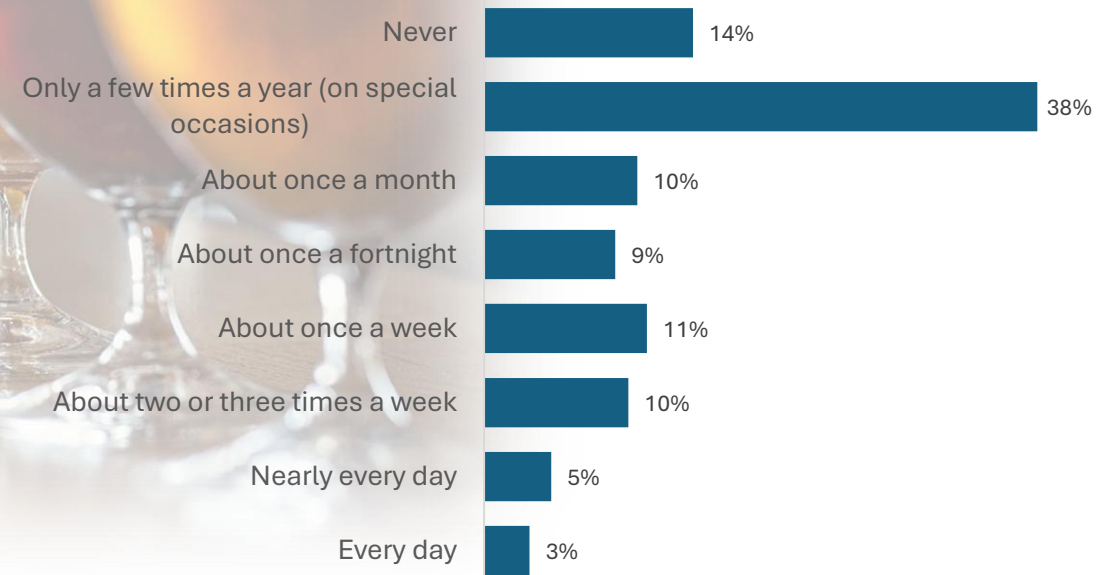
- **Most young people have never had a whole drink of alcohol.** With every survey year, the proportion of young people who have NOT had a whole drink of alcohol has increased. In the most recent survey, **71% have never had a whole drink of alcohol, compared to just 21% in 2004.**
- Of those who have had a whole drink of alcohol, **most only drink on special occasions** (68%) and most (70%) said **their parents always know** (23% said they sometimes know and 8% said their parents never know).
- Of those who have tried alcohol, 78% have not been drunk in the last 4 weeks.
- Most said their **parents only drink alcohol on special occasions (38%)** and 14% never drink alcohol. Just under a third drink between once a week and once a month. 10% drink more than once a week, 5% drink nearly every day and 3% drink every day.

Young people who have NEVER had a whole drink of alcohol, trend



* 2004 surveyed Y7-10 only

How often do the adults in your house drink alcohol?



Illegal Drugs

- **11%** of young people said they had been **offered drugs**.
- **Most young people have never tried/used drugs.**
- **The most used/ tried drug is cannabis** with 4%, followed by cannabis edibles and NOS (Nitrous Oxide) both with 3%.
- Of those who had tried drugs, most got them from a dealer or a friend.
- **66%** said they would know where to go for advice if they or someone they know has concerns about an alcohol or drug problem.

Type of drug	Seen people use	Used or tried	Know where to get
Cannabis	26%	4%	10%
Cannabis (specifically edibles/sweets)	17%	3%	8%
Spice or similar	12%	2%	6%
Ecstasy	7%	1%	5%
Cocaine	15%	1%	7%
NOS/Balloons/Laughing gas (not Helium)	15%	3%	7%

For the last ten years, the proportion of students in years 9-11 who had tried cannabis was about 10%, in the most recent survey this had dropped to 7%.



Gambling



Most students have never taken part in any form of gambling, if they have this is mostly only a few times a year.



Purchasing coins to move up a level during a game or purchasing skins/ skin betting is the most common form of gambling with 39% having done this at some point.



87% have not been affected by someone in their family gambling, 3% have, 3% maybe have and 7% didn't know.



In the last 12 months have you been affected by someone in your family gambling?



In the last 12 months, have you ever taken part in any of the following activities...	Never	A few times this year	Every month	Every week	Most days	Every day
Purchased coins to move up a level during a game or purchased skins or Skin Betting	61%	27%	6%	2%	2%	2%
Fruit machine/Slot machines/other gambling machines	78%	17%	3%	1%	1%	1%
Placing a private bet for money (e.g. with friends)	85%	10%	2%	1%	1%	2%
Purchased a national lottery scratch card	90%	7%	1%	1%	0%	1%
Placed a bet on a sporting event	82%	13%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Any other betting or gambling activity	94%	3%	1%	1%	0%	2%



There is no age limit for private bets with family/ friends or for category D gaming machines (low-stake fruit machines, coin pushers and crane grabs).

Sex and Relationships

Y9-11 ONLY

- **9% of students in years 9-11 have had sex.** Older pupils are more likely to have had sex (3% Y9, 10% Y10, 22% Y11).
- **Of those who have had sex, half used a condom** (to prevent pregnancy/ STI), **38% used nothing** and 23% used the pill. Smaller proportions used long-acting methods such as the implant (8%) or injection (5%). 6% said they used emergency contraception.
- **Just under half (47%) of students in Y9-11 know where to get free condoms** and 13% have heard of the c-card scheme.
- Young people who have had sex are more likely to have heard of the c-card scheme and 38% said they have one.
- **81% describe their sexuality as straight, 6% said they are bisexual and 3% said they are gay/ lesbian.** 6% Didn't know and 4% said some other way. Of those that said other, most said pansexual or asexual.



Sexual Health

Y9-11 ONLY

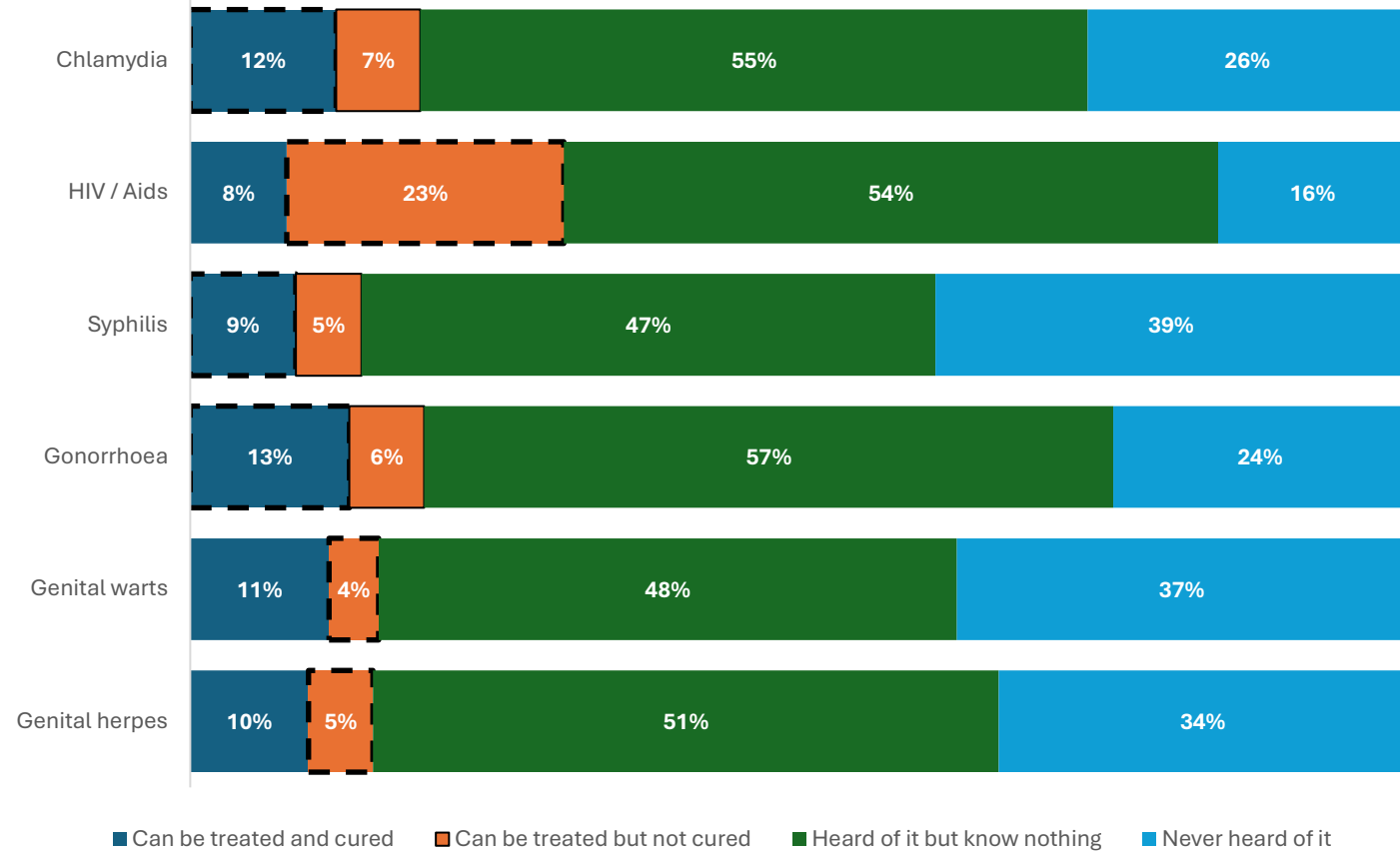
For most sexually transmitted diseases, about half of students in years 9-11 had heard of them but didn't know anything about them.

HIV/Aids is the most known about STI, with almost a quarter saying it can be treated but not cured and only 16% saying they had never heard of it.

Syphilis, herpes and warts were the least known about, over a third had never heard of these STIs.

Knowledge around HIV/ Aids and chlamydia has got worse since the 2007 survey. In 2007, 63% knew that HIV/Aids can be treated but not cured and 36% knew that chlamydia can be cured. In the most recent survey 23% knew HIV/Aids doesn't have a cure and just 12% knew chlamydia has a cure.

97% of students in Y9-11 have heard of a condom. Almost a quarter have not heard of emergency contraception or the implant.

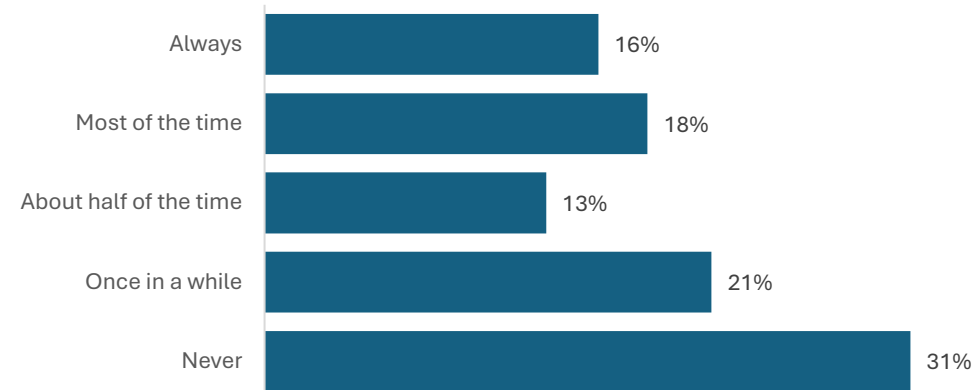


Correct Answer – Treated/ Cured by survey year						
STIs	2007	2011	2015	2019	2021	2024
Genital herpes	8%	12%	8%	12%	6%	5%
Genital warts	8%	9%	6%	6%	4%	4%
Gonorrhoea	20%	21%	16%	19%	14%	13%
Syphilis	15%	16%	14%	13%	10%	9%
HIV/Aids	63%	50%	40%	39%	28%	23%
Chlamydia	36%	38%	25%	15%	18%	12%

Periods

- **13% of girls who have periods said that at some point in the last year they/ their family didn't have enough money to buy period products.**
- **This is higher than in 2021 (11.2%) and 2019 (7.7%).**
- Of those who have experienced period poverty, **41% have missed school because of this.**
- **Of those who have periods, most (69%) experience painful or heavy periods at least some of the time.** Only 31% said they don't experience painful or heavy periods.
- **A third said they experience heavy or painful periods most of the time or all the time.**
- Of those who said they experience heavy and/or painful periods, most said this had **an impact on some part of their school life including being able to concentrate in lessons or exams and being able to fully take part in PE/ exercise.** Some had to miss school lessons because of their heavy or painful periods.
- **Only 17%** of those who experience heavy and/ or painful periods said it **never impacts on their concentration in lessons or exams and 20% said it never impacts on taking part in PE.** Over half have missed a lesson because of a heavy or painful period.

How often, if at all do you experience painful or heavy periods?



How often do heavy or painful periods impact on whether you can...	concentrate in lessons or exams	fully take part in PE lessons/ physical activity	attend school lessons
Never	17%	20%	44%
Once in a while	27%	27%	22%
About half the time	19%	16%	9%
Most of the time	21%	19%	10%
Always	16%	19%	15%

*questions were filtered for those whose **sex is female**

Internet usage



Most young people usually use a **mobile phone to access the internet (94%)**. 39% use another device such as a gaming console, a third use a laptop and a quarter use a tablet or desktop computer.



YouTube, TikTok and Snapchat are the most used social media platforms. 86% had used YouTube in the last week, 77% had used TikTok and 76% snapchat.

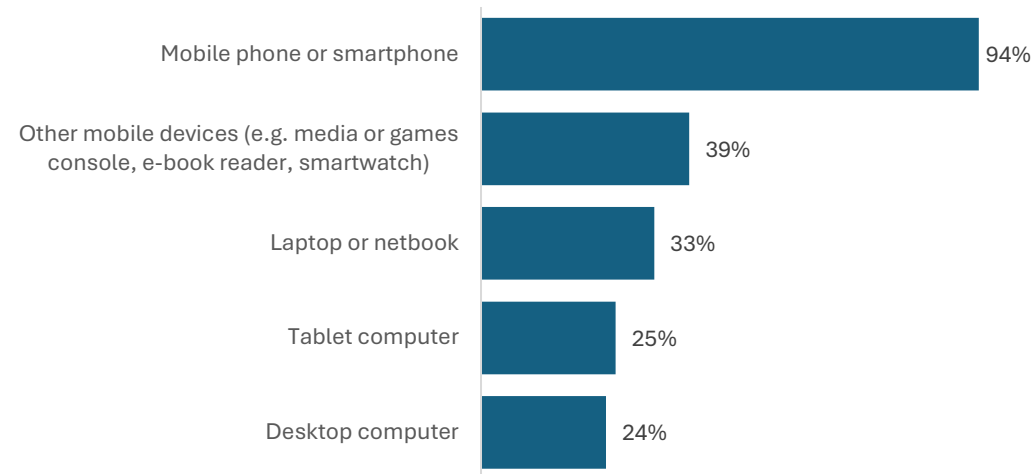


Only 16% said they *never* stay up late using the internet chatting or gaming on a school night.

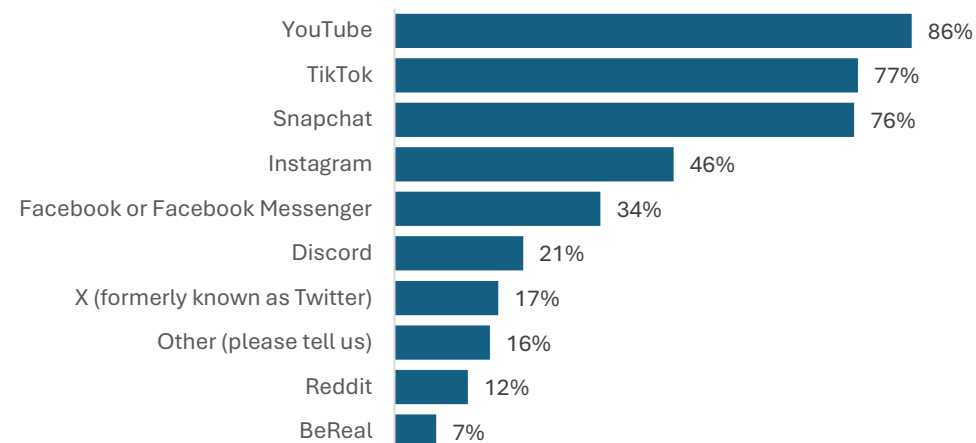


71% said social media does not affect how they feel about themselves, 16% said it makes them feel better about themselves and 13% said it makes them feel worse.

How do you usually access the internet?



Which of the following have you used in the last week?



Internet safety



Over half of young people said they have received **messages from people they don't know**.



30% said they have **seen images or pictures that made them feel uncomfortable**.



28% said they have been contacted by **people lying about who they are**.



Almost a **quarter** have received **abusive comments** online.



Most young people **have not met up** with someone they met online (87%).



Most **have not felt pressured into doing something they are not comfortable doing** (83%).



89% said they know what to do if they feel something is unsafe online.



Of those who have met up with someone online, **56%** said their parents knew who the person was, 30% their parents didn't know and 13% weren't sure.

Have any of the following things happened to you when you have been on the internet?	Don't know	No	Yes
Seen images or pictures that made you uncomfortable	9%	61%	30%
Received messages from people you don't know	6%	40%	54%
Received abusive comments from someone	8%	70%	23%
People lying about who they are	12%	60%	28%
Met up with someone who you first met online	5%	87%	8%
Been pressured to do something you are not comfortable doing	7%	83%	11%



Bullying

- **58% said they haven't been bullied** at their current school.
- **Verbal bullying is the most common form** with over half of those who have been bullied saying they had been verbally bullied, 19% have been physically bullied, 16% experienced cyber bullying and 7% have been forced into doing things they didn't want to do.
- **Students with SEN, a long-term health condition or disability and those who identify as LGBTQ+ are more likely to have been bullied at some point.**

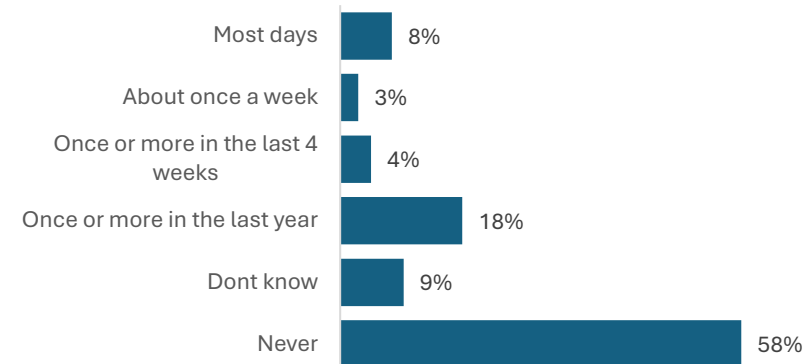


40% of young people with a **special educational need or long-term health condition** have *never* been bullied and a **third with a disability** have *never* been bullied compared to 60% with no SEN, LTC and/ or disability.

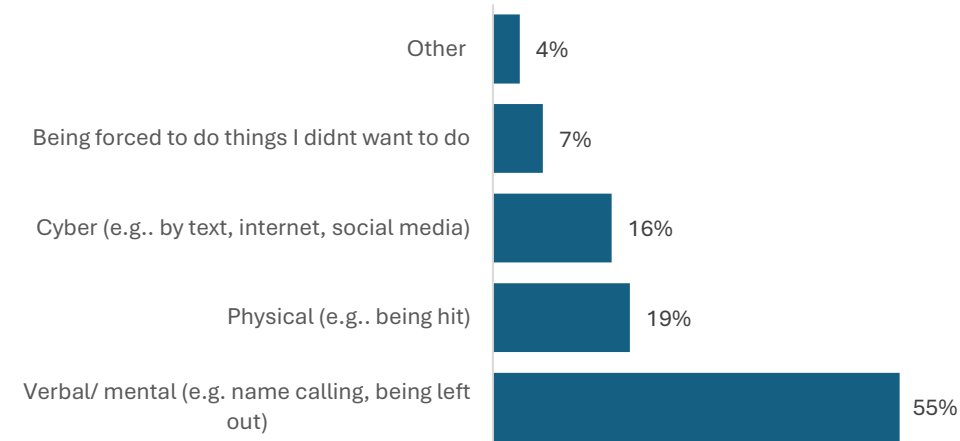


A **quarter** of young people who identify as **trans, non-binary or other gender minority** have *never* been bullied and a **third of young people who have a sexuality other than straight** have *never* been bullied compared to 61% of straight and/or cisgendered students.

How often, if at all, have you been bullied at this school?



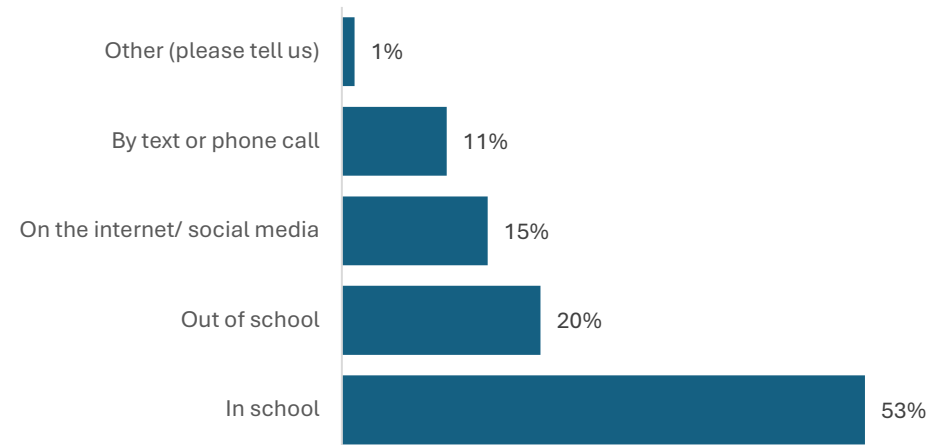
What form did the bullying take?



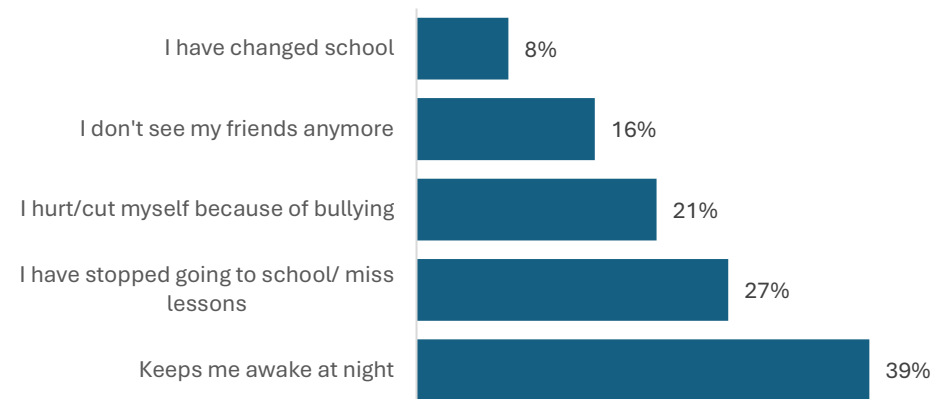
Bullying

- **About half of bullying took place in school**, 20% out of school, 15% on social media and 11% by text/phone.
- **The biggest impact of bullying is being kept awake at night** (39% of those who have been bullied). 27% have missed school or lessons because of bullying, 21% cut or hurt themselves, 16% don't see their friends and 8% changed school.

Where did the bullying happen?



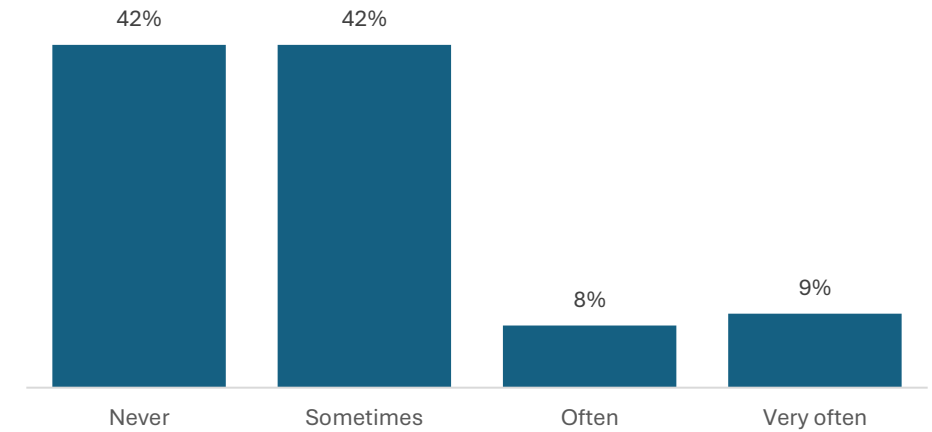
If you have been bullied, has it affected you in any of the following ways?



Bullying

- Of those who have been bullied, **most have felt afraid of going to school** at least sometimes.
- **46% said their school takes bullying seriously** (30% said it doesn't and 23% didn't know).
- **Those who had been bullied were less likely to think their school takes bullying seriously**, with just 33%.
- **82% know where to go for help and support** at school if they need it.

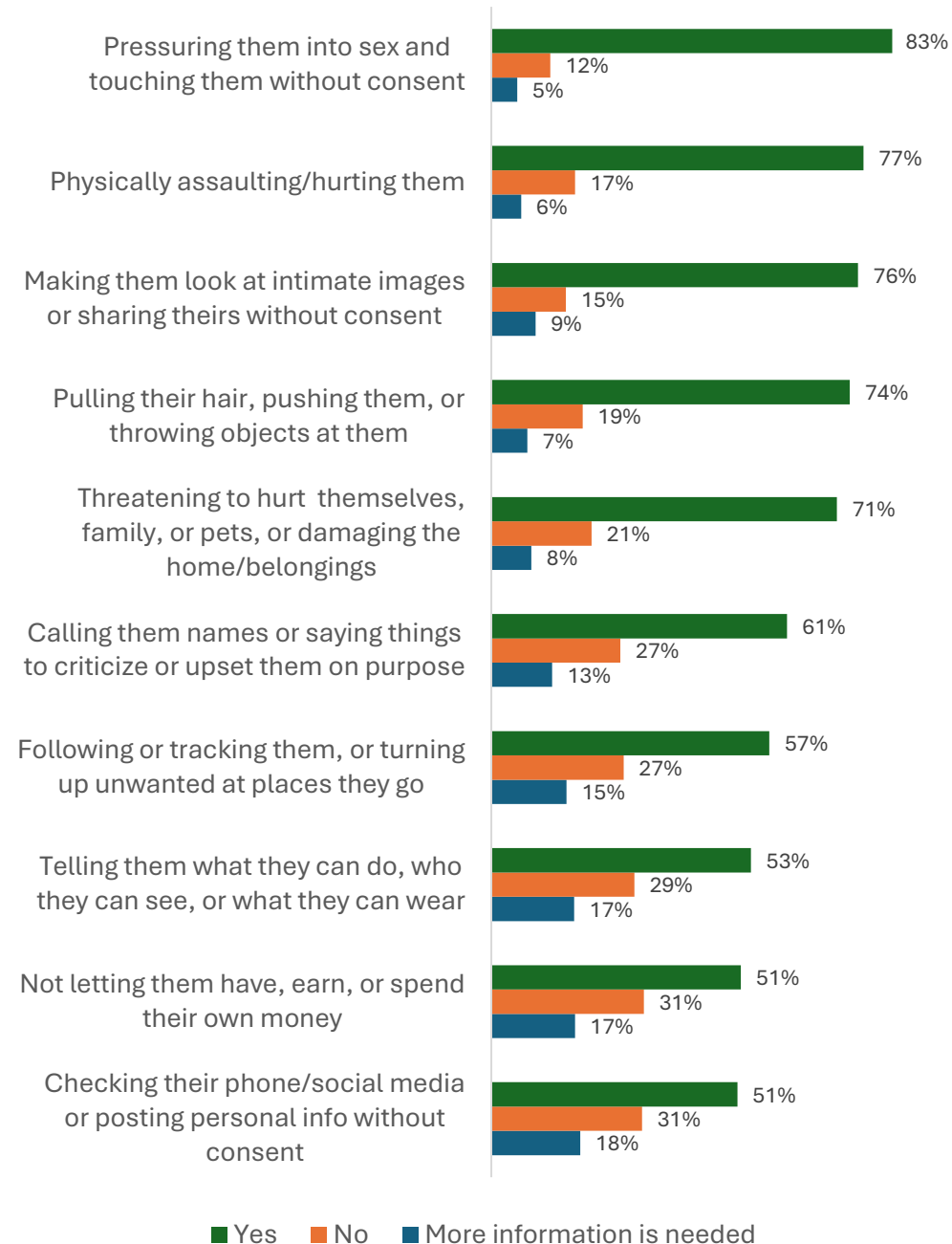
Do you ever feel afraid of going to school because of bullying?



Domestic Abuse

- The **most recognised form of domestic abuse is sexual abuse** with 83% saying that pressuring into sex/ touching without consent is considered domestic abuse.
- The **least recognised forms of abuse are types of coercive control** including checking phones/ social media without consent, not letting them earn or spend their own money and telling them what they can wear and who they can see.
- For all behaviours listed, **boys were slightly less likely to recognise them as abuse**. The biggest differences were pressuring them into sex and touching without consent – (87% of girls said this was domestic abuse compared to 78% of boys) and making them look at intimate images or sharing theirs without consent (79% of girls said this was domestic abuse compared to 71% of boys).
- **69% said they had not seen these behaviours in their home**, 12% were unsure, 11% said they had and 9% preferred not to say.

Would you consider it to be domestic abuse if an adult interacts with a current or former partner or family member by ...



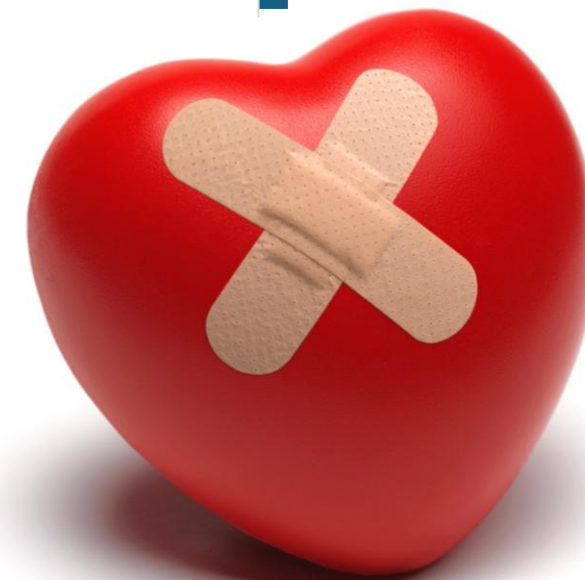
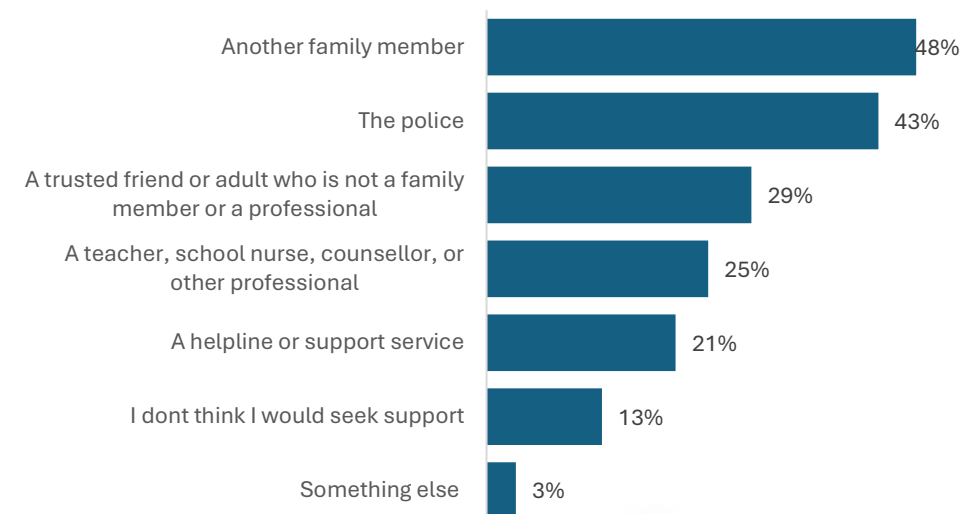
Domestic Abuse

- **48% said they would seek support from a family member and 43% said they would seek support from the police if they thought domestic abuse was happening in the home or in their relationship.**
- 13% said they wouldn't seek support.
- **Most young people feel safe in their home (92%), 3% don't feel safe and 5% were unsure.**
- **97% of those who said they had not seen domestic abuse behaviours in their home felt safe at home compared to 73% who said they had seen/ heard domestic abuse at home.**

Young people who have a social worker are more likely to have seen domestic abuse and are less likely to say they feel safe at home.

- 45% of young people with a social worker said they have never seen domestic abuse at home compared to 73% who have not had a social worker in the last year.
- 94% of young people who haven't had a social worker in the last year feel safe at home compared to 78% who currently have a social worker.

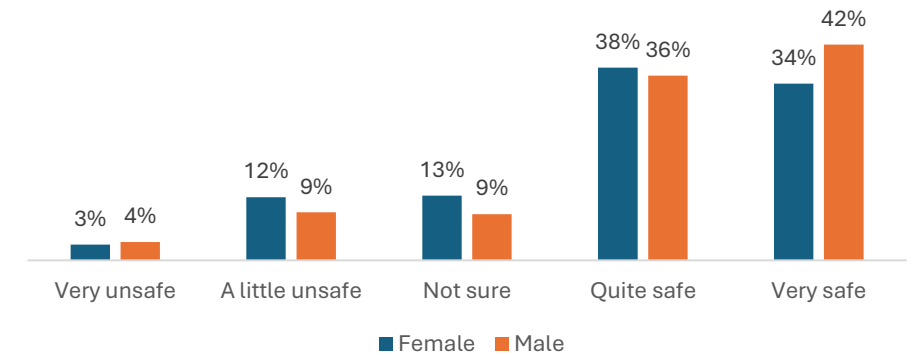
Who do you think you would seek support from if you thought domestic abuse was happening within the family home, or if you thought it was happening in your own relationship?



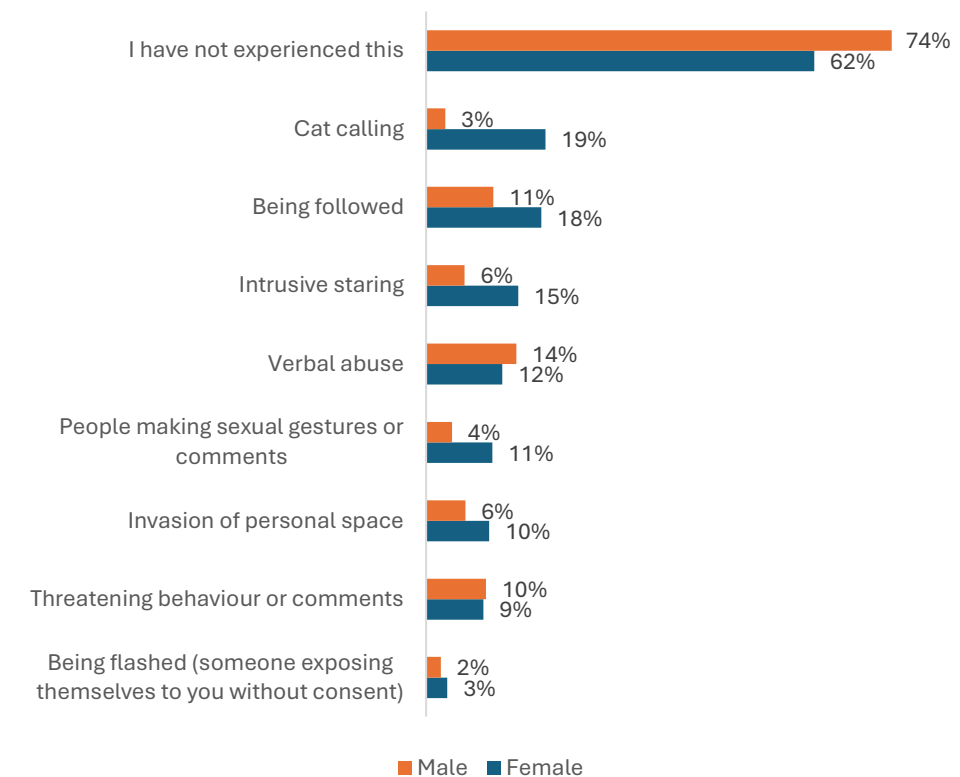
Local Area – feeling safe

- **Most young people feel safe in the area they live.** Boys were more likely to say they feel very safe (42%) compared to girls (34%).
- **74% of boys and 62% of girls said they had not experienced any harassment** locally in the last year.
- **19% of girls had experienced ‘cat calling’** (only 3% of boys experienced this).
- **18% of girls and 11% of boys** said they had been followed.
- **15% of girls and 6% of boys** said they had been intrusively stared at.
- **12% of girls and 9% of boys** said they had been verbally abused.
- **11% of girls and 4% of boys** said they had been sexually gestured at or commented on.
- **10% of girls and 6% of boys** said they had been invaded by someone's personal space.
- **9% of girls and 10% of boys** said they had been threatened.
- **3% of girls and 2% of boys** said they had been flashed.

How safe do you feel in the area you live?



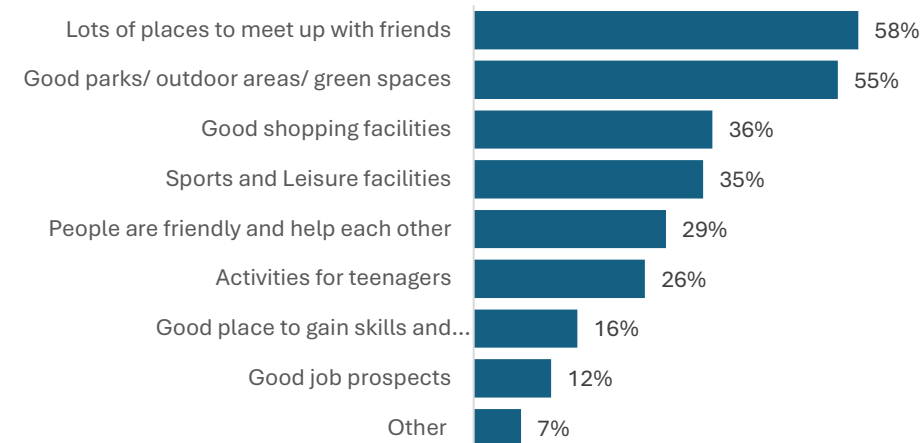
Have you experienced harassment locally in the last year, if so, what kind(s)?



Is our local area a good place to live?

- **53% of young people think the local area is a good place to live** (21% said it isn't and 26% didn't know).
- **Only 15% said the outdoor areas/ green spaces are bad or very bad.** 24% said they are very good, 29% said they are good and 32% said they are ok.
- The best things about the local area are having **lots of places to meet up with friends and good parks and open spaces.**

What is good about the local area?



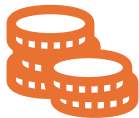
My Future



76% of students think it is important to get good results at school (48% said very important, 27% said important).



Most students hope to go on to study at college/ university. Although girls were far more likely to say this than boys with almost half of girls hoping to go to college/ university compared to 28% of boys.



Boys were more likely to say they hoped to get a job (21%) or do an apprenticeship (20%) than girls.

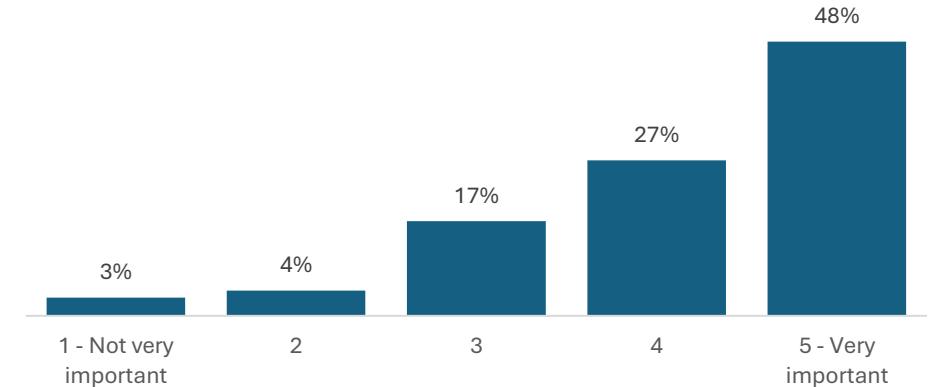


55% said they think they will be living in the area in 5 years time (16% said they wouldn't and 29% didn't know).

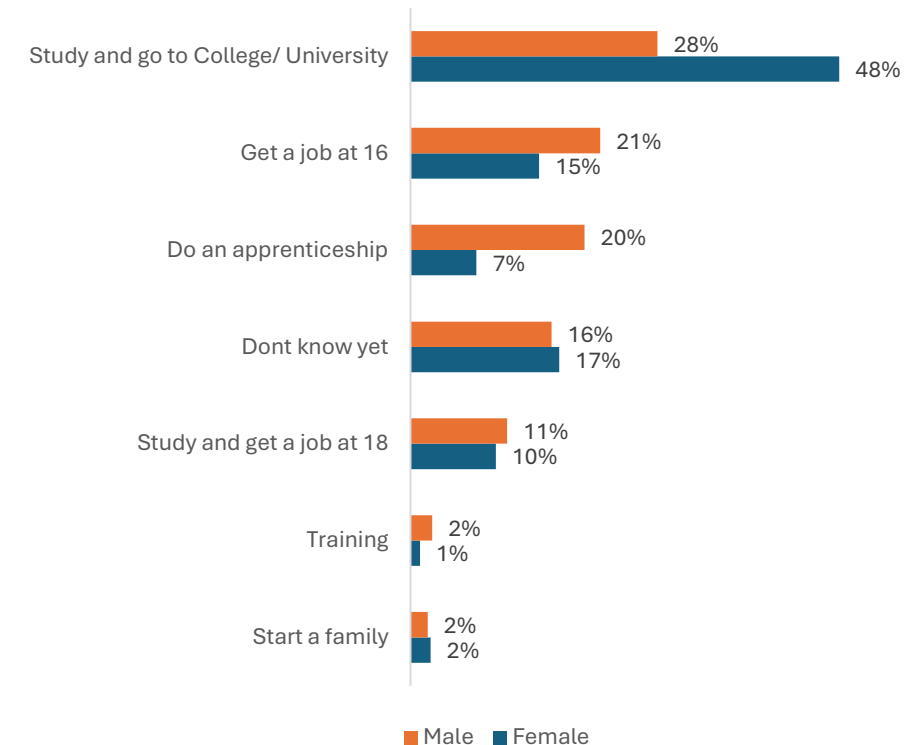


Only 20% think they will be living in the area in 10 years time (35% said they wouldn't and 44% didn't know).

How important is it for you to get good marks/ results in school work/ exams/ tests?



At the end of year 11 I hope to...



Thank you

A **big thank you** to all the young people who took part in the survey.

We would also like to thank the head teachers/ principals who agreed to participate in the survey and the nominated leads within each school who took the time to schedule and lead the delivery of the Adolescent Lifestyle Survey within their school, it is a big undertaking and without your commitment the survey would not be possible.

Thank you to the following people for the contribution and input during the development and delivery of the 2024 Adolescent Lifestyle Survey:

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Mike Hardy

Laura Peggs

Julie Poole

For further information please contact:

Hazel Stevens – hazel.stevens@nelincs.gov.uk

James Steer – james.steer@nelincs.gov.uk

Rae Scoffin – Power BI queries – rae.scoffin@nelincs.gov.uk

