



Key points/headlines

- One quarter of the secondary school pupils in Hull took part in the survey, giving a representative sample of Hull's young people
- Among girls, percentages smoking have decreased since 2008-09 for each school year
- Among boys, percentages smoking have increased since 2008-09 for years 7 to 10, decreasing for year 11
- More girls smoked than boys (two thirds more in year 11)
- More than half of pupils lived in homes where at least one other person was a smoker (65% in most deprived areas, 38% in least deprived areas)
- 39% of pupils had been drunk at least once, while in year 11 20% of boys and 32% of girls got drunk at least once a month
- 14% of girls and 7% of boys in year 11 reported drinking more alcohol than the maximum amount recommended for adults (men: 21 units; women: 14 units).
- More girls in year 11 exceeded the recommended maximum guideline amounts of alcohol for adult women than any age group in the 2011-12 adult survey.
- One fifth of pupils that drank alcohol bought alcohol from shops, pubs or clubs.
- Two fifths of pupils were given alcohol by their parents or carers.
- While few pupils in years 7 and 8 had used or tried drugs, in year 11 23% of girls and 20% of boys had used or tried drugs
- The most commonly used drug by pupils was cannabis (13% of girls and almost 11% of boys in years 9-11)
- 62% of boys and 58% of girls reported they ate a healthy diet
- Percentages eating 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables decreased by 18% in boys and 36% in girls between years 7 and 11
- 55% of boys and 35% of girls engaged in at least 1 hour of physical activity per day on average
- 13% of boys and 14% of girls reported that they had been bullied at school in the last month, with the percentages reporting they had ever been bullied at school more than three times higher
- Around three-quarters of pupils were happy all of the time or most of the time, while 8% of boys and 14% of girls were sad all of the time or most of the time
- Awareness of sexually transmitted infections had increased since 2008-09 in pupils in years 9 to 11, having previously increased in pupils in years 9 to 10 in 2008-09 relative to 2002.
- 99.7% of pupils had access to the internet
- 91% of boys and 97% of girls had mobile phones

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Summary

Survey

The survey was conducted in secondary schools in Hull, primarily in PHSE lessons. All but one of Hull's 14 secondary schools agreed to participate, as did three pupil referral units, one special school as well as one of the local independent (private) schools. A full list of participating schools may be found in the **Acknowledgements** section on **page 175**. Questionnaires from 3,802 pupils in years 7 to 11 were included in these analyses, representing just over one quarter of the secondary school pupils in Hull, giving a representative sample of Hull's young people

Pupils and their homes

90% of boys and 86% of girls felt very safe or fairly safe when outside in the area near their homes during the daytime, decreasing to 67% of boys and 50% of girls after dark, when 8% of boys and 12% of girls felt very unsafe.

80% of pupils had at least one working parent, similar to 2008-09.

33% of boys and 34% of girls reported being involved in helping to care for someone, each a small decrease since 2008-09.

More than half of pupils lived in houses where at least one person was a regular smoker (49% of boys, 56% of girls). In homes where pupils lived with a regular smoker 40% smoked in the home, compared with more than half in 2008-09.

Differences by deprivation quintile were stark, with almost three-quarters more pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull living with at least one smoker (65%) than pupils in the least deprived fifth of areas in the city (38%).

In 2012 99.6% of pupils had access to the internet. The age-gender-standardised percentage of pupils with access to the internet at home was 93%, an increase of 10% since 2008-09.

The overwhelming majority of pupils had mobile phones (91% of boys and 97% of girls), of which just over half were paid for on a 'pay as you go' basis. Pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were only half as likely as those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city to have a monthly mobile phone contract.

Pupils and school

The majority of pupils (90%) agreed that school was 'a place where the things I learn are important to me', with few variations by year group or gender.

Smaller percentages (68%) agreed that school was 'a place where I like learning', with the highest percentages in years 7 and 11.

While 66% of boys and 62% of girls agreed that school was 'a place where adults listen to what I say' (highest in year 7 pupils), only 48% of pupils agreed that school was 'a place where I really like to go each day', with the lowest percentages in year 9.

13% of boys and 14% of girls reported that they had been bullied at school in the last month (small decreases since 2008-09), with the percentages reporting they had ever been bullied at school more than three times higher. Percentages reporting they had been bullied at school were highest among younger pupils, and generally decreased with age, although increased among year 11 boys. 1 in 9 pupils worried about bullying a great deal or quite a lot.

The most common form of bullying was being called names or teased (90% of boys and 93% of girls that had ever been bullied), followed by having lies and rumours spread (60% of boys, 73% of girls). Around half of boys that had ever been bullied reported they had been pushed, hit, kicked or slapped; around half of girls that had ever been bullied reported they had been ignored.

One fifth of boys and one quarter of girls had worried either a great deal or quite a lot about homework in the last month, with percentages highest in year 7 at just over one third of boys and girls, decreasing with age to 12% of boys and 22% of girls in year 11.

42% of boys and 56% of girls worried either a great deal or quite a lot in the last month about school tests or exams, with percentages increasing with age from year 8 to peak in year 11 at 52% among boys and 77% among girls.

When asked what they intended to do at sixteen 20% of boys and 13% of girls said they wanted to get a job, 17% of boys and 10% of girls said they wanted an apprenticeship or job training, while 52% of boys and 68% of girls wanted to stay in full-time education.

Diet and physical activities

62% of boys and 58% of girls reported they ate a healthy diet, while 44% of boys and 41% of girls reported eating at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables per day. Percentages eating 5-A-DAY were greatest in year 7, decreasing with each succeeding year group. However, these percentages are likely to be over-estimates, as they are far higher than those from the England survey, where pupils were given very detailed guidance and asked about different types of fruits and vegetables.

78% of boys and 87% of girls were involved in cookery related activities, ranging from lessons at school (more than one third of pupils), after school cookery clubs (2% of pupils) or helping to prepare meals at home (one fifth of pupils often helping, more than half occasionally helping).

17% of girls and 11% of boys reported never eating breakfast on a school day, higher in older year groups, while 2% of boys and 3% of girls reported never eating lunch on a school day.

55% of boys engaged in at least 1 hour of physical activity per day on average, with similar percentages for each year group. Percentages of girls doing so were lower at 35%, again similar across year groups.

More than two thirds of girls wanted to eat a healthier diet (85%), lose weight (73%), play more sport/take more exercise (68%) and generally be more active (81%). Among boys 40% wanted to lose weight, while more than half wanted to play more sport/take more exercise (56%) and generally be more active (60%), and more than two thirds wanted to eat a healthier diet (69%).

Smoking

Girls started to smoke earlier than boys and in greater numbers than boys. Excluding year 7, higher percentages of girls than boys in each year group reported smoking in the past week. By year 11 two thirds as many girls (24%) than boys (15%) reported smoking in the past week.

The percentages of pupils reporting they smoked during the past week increased among boys in year 7 to 10 since 2008-09, decreasing among year 11 boys. Among girls the percentages reporting they had smoked in the past week decreased for each school year since 2008-09 except for year 8.

Comparing against England 2011 (pupils aged 11 to 15 years as this was the age range surveyed in the England survey), higher percentages of girls in Hull smoked than in England at each age, whereas among boys percentages were higher in Hull for boys aged 11 and 12, but lower for boys aged 13 to 15 years.

26% of pupils that smoked bought cigarettes from shops; 27% of boys and 23% of girls asked strangers to buy cigarettes for them; 9% of boys and 10% of girls were given cigarettes by their parents or carers.

Compared with England, boys aged 11-15 years in Hull were one sixth more likely to be given cigarettes by parents or carers, one third more likely to be given them by siblings, but one quarter less likely to buy them in shops. Compared with England, girls in Hull aged 11-15 years were three quarters more likely to be given cigarettes by parents or carers, one fifth less likely to be given them by siblings but twice as likely to take them from home.

Alcohol

62% of boys and girls overall had had an alcoholic drink, with percentages higher among girls than boys in each of years 9 to 11, with percentages

increasing with school year from 30% of boys and 20% of girls in year 7 to 82% of boys and 89% of girls in year 11.

Comparing with England 2011 (in pupils aged 11 to 15 years only), more boys and girls at each age in Hull had had an alcoholic drink than in England, with 61% of boys and girls in Hull aged 11-15 years having had an alcoholic drink, compared to 46% of boys and 44% of girls in England.

Age-adjusted percentages reporting they had had an alcoholic drink in Hull decreased among boys and girls since 2008-09. By school year increases among boys since 2008-09 were only seen for years 8 and 10, while among girls decreases were seen for each school year.

Percentages of pupils reporting they had ever been drunk increased with year group from 11% of boys and 5% of girls in year 7 to 63% of boys and 73% of girls in year 11. Almost one third of boys and almost half of girls in year 11 that had ever been drunk reported getting drunk at least once a month.

Maximum recommended guidelines on the maximum amount of alcohol that should be consumed each week (21 units for men and 14 units for women) were exceeded by 3% of boys and 6% of girls overall, in the week before completing the survey. While few in the younger year groups exceeded these amounts, by year 11 7% of boys and 14% of girls had done so.

The percentage of girls in year 11 exceeding the recommended maximum amount of alcohol for adults in the past week was higher than for women of each age-band reported in the 2011-12 adult survey.

Looking at pupils aged 11 to 15 years that had drunk alcohol in the past week, 25% of boys and 29% of girls in Hull in 2012 had consumed 15 or more units of alcohol in the previous week, compared with 25% of boys and 18% of girls in England and 26% of boys and 17% of girls in Hull in 2008-09.

Almost one fifth of pupils reported buying alcohol from shops, pubs or clubs. 11% of girls and 8% of boys asked strangers to buy alcohol for them. Two fifths of pupils (42% of boys and 39% of girls) had alcohol given to them by their parents or carers.

Pupils most commonly drank alcohol at their home (66% of boys and 55% of girls) or at their friends' homes (39% of boys and 52% of girls), with only around a fifth of pupils drinking alcohol in public places (21% of girls and 16% of boys), despite the widespread media-driven public perceptions to the contrary.

Comparing pupils aged 11-15 years with England, Hull pupils were 20% more likely to drink alcohol at their home, 40% more likely to drink alcohol at the home of a friend or relative, and 53% more likely to drink alcohol at a pub or bar than in England, while they were 10% less likely to drink alcohol in public places.

Drugs

10% of boys and 12% of girls reported being offered or encouraged to try drugs in the past 3 months, with percentages increasing with age from 2% of pupils in year 7 to 22% in year 11, with cannabis the most commonly offered drug (15% of girls and 12% of boys in years 9-11).

While few pupils in years 7 and 8 reported ever using or trying drugs, percentages increased with age such that 23% of girls and 20% of boys in year 11 reported that they had used or tried drugs, with higher percentages among girls than boys for each year, except year 10, reporting ever using or trying drugs.

The most commonly used drug was cannabis, with 13% of girls and 11% of boys in years 9-11 reporting having taken cannabis at some point. 2.6% of girls and 2.3% of boys had used or tried legal highs. Each other type of drug had been used by fewer than 1% of pupils in years 9 to 11, with the exception of ecstasy and solvents which had been used or tried by just over 1% of girls.

Health

Almost two thirds of boys and almost half of girls reported having excellent or very good health, similar to 2008-09, while 9% of pupils reported that their activities were limited by long-term illness or disability.

Around three quarters of pupils reported they were happy all or most of the time, with fewer than 2% of pupils rarely or never happy. Conversely 68% of boys and 46% of girls reported they were sad for not much of the time or rarely or never, while fewer 8% of boys and 14% of girls reported feeling sad all or most of the time.

80% of pupils had been to a dentist within the past 6 months, with small differences by school year or gender, although year 7 boys were the least likely to have done so (74%).

Sexual health

Almost two thirds of pupils in years 9 to 11 had heard of each of gonorrhoea, syphilis, Chlamydia, genital herpes and HIV/AIDS (percentages having increased since 2008-09), while one in seven professed to have heard of none of these.

Ignorance of where to go to seek contraception decreased from more than 50% of all pupils in year 7 to 27% of boys and 20% of girls in year 9 to 9% of boys and 7% of girls in year 11. In year 9, 48% of girls and 41% of boys said they would go to Family Planning for contraception whereas by year 11 three-quarters of girls and more than two thirds of boys said they would do so.

1 Introduction

The aim of the 2012 Children and Young People Health and Wellbeing survey was to examine health status, health related behaviour, and attitudes towards risks in a representative sample of Hull's children and young people aged 11 to 16 years, and attending one of Hull's secondary schools. As well as state schools the survey covered pupils at three pupil referral units, one special school, and one independent school, all of which were included in the survey. In so doing, differences between various demographic, socio-economic and lifestyle factors can be examined. Any differences can be quantified, and the results will be used to help improve or redefine services to reduce the impact of any inequalities, and to improve services for all.

The Public Health Intelligence team within NHS Hull undertook all aspects of the survey with the exception of the fieldwork and data entry, which were completed by SMSR. For further information on the Public Health Intelligence team see: www.hulljsna.com

2 Methods

2.1 Survey sample

Responses were received from 4,074 young people attending 13 of the 14 Hull secondary schools, together with the School Girls Mums, Fountain House and Ashwell Pupil Referral Units, Northcott Special School and Hull Collegiate School. Of these responses 238 had non-Hull postcodes and were excluded from all succeeding analyses, as were the 10 pupils in years 12 and 13 by whom surveys were completed. Of the remaining 3,826 surveys 861 had an invalid or partial postcode. For each school, except Hull Collegiate School, it was assumed that all these surveys were from pupils living in Hull, and postcodes were randomly assigned to these students based on their school of attendance and school year, using postcodes from the Hull school census of 2012. There remained 13 records without postcodes, those from the Pupil Referral Units with an invalid, partial or missing postcode. These 13 records were therefore excluded from all analyses at sub-local authority level, but were included in all Hull-wide analyses. The 24 surveys from pupils at Hull Collegiate School with missing, invalid or partial postcodes were assumed to be from non-Hull residents, and therefore excluded from all analyses. Thus 3,802 surveys were included for analysis.

Using the GP registered population as at 1st October 2011, and adjusting the age to that pertaining at 1st September 2011, there were 14,780 Hull residents aged between 11 and 15 years of age, approximately equivalent to the number of children in Hull eligible to attend secondary school in years 7 to 11 inclusive. The survey of 3,802 respondents represents a sample of 25.7%, or just over 1 in every 4 young people in Hull of secondary school age.

2.2 Survey methodology

While it was not possible to be too prescriptive about the sample size for each school, the market research company that undertook the survey administration were tasked with getting a sample of pupils that was as representative as possible of young people in Hull aged 11-16 years and in full-time education. The survey was administered in each participating school mainly during Personal, Social and Health Education (PHSE) classes, and many thanks are due to the school heads and the PHSE co-ordinators in the participating schools for agreeing to assist with this survey. A full list of these schools may be found in the **Acknowledgements** section on **page 175**.

2.3 Data considerations

2.3.1 Questionnaire content

The full questionnaire can be found in the **Appendix** on **page 177**. A reduced version of the questionnaire, without questions on sexual health and drug use, was available for schools, if required.

The questionnaire was divided into several sections.

‘You and Your Home’ asked for some demographic information, as well as the number of people living in the home, access to the internet, ownership and use of mobile phones.

‘Sports and physical activities’ asked about the amount of sports and physical activities undertaken by respondents.

‘Safety’ asked about feelings of safety when outside in the local area, both during the day and after dark, as well as feelings of safety at home and at school.

‘Your feelings’ sought to gauge emotional well-being, asking about how often respondents were happy or sad.

‘School’ asked a series of questions about their school; what they were planning to do when they finished year 11; about respondents’ experiences of bullying, both as a victim and as a perpetrator.

‘Your worries’ asked respondents about what had worried them over the last month.

‘Your family’ asked who lived with respondents in their home; whether they helped provide care for anyone; whether their female and male carers were in employment.

‘Ethnicity and language’ asked for respondents’ ethnicity, as well as languages that were spoken at home.

‘You and your health’ asked about visits to GPs, A&E, hospital (outpatient and inpatient) and dentists; general health; illness or disability that affects normal activities.

‘Your diet’ asked whether respondents ate a healthy diet; whether they cooked at all at home; whether they learnt cookery at school or attended an after school cookery club; how often they ate breakfast or lunch on school days; . consumption of fruits and vegetables; changes they would like to make to their diet or exercise levels

‘Alcohol’ asked whether respondents had ever had an alcoholic drink, their drinking patterns over the previous week, whether they had ever been drunk; behaviours that occur when they drink alcohol; where they drink alcohol; where/from whom they get their alcohol.

‘Tobacco’ asked whether respondents had smoked any cigarettes in the last week, and how many they had smoked; current smoking habits and future smoking intentions; age when tried their first cigarette and age when first started smoking regularly; smoking in the home; where/from whom they get their cigarettes.

‘Drugs’ asked whether respondents had been offered or encouraged to try any drugs within the last 3 months; whether respondents had ever used drugs, and if so what types; where to seek help and advice about drugs.

‘Sexual health’ asked about where respondents would seek advice about sexual health and contraception; knowledge of sexually transmitted infections; where to access contraception.

‘Anything else’ gave respondents an opportunity to have their say on any issues raised in the questionnaire, or to make any additional comments.

2.3.2 Alcohol

Question 52 asked for the number of alcoholic drinks consumed in the last 7 days by type of drink. These were later converted to units as illustrated in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Units of alcohol assumed for each type of alcoholic drink

Type of drink	Size of drink	Units
Shandy (canned or mixed)	Pint	1
Ordinary beer, lager or cider	Pint	2
Strong beer, lager or cider	Pint	4
Wine	Pub glass	2
Sherry or other fortified wine	Glass	1
Spirits or shots	Pub measure	1
Alcopops	Bottle	1.5
Low alcohol beer	Pint	1
Low alcohol wine	Glass	1

2.3.3 Data assumptions

Many questions in the survey contained a list of options, with respondents asked to tick one box on each row. Where respondents missed out some of the rows, the assumption was made that this was equivalent to a negative

response. Therefore these assumed negative responses will be included in the denominators when percentages are calculated.

2.3.4 Geography

Each survey respondent was assigned to local deprivation quintiles and Area Committee Areas within Hull on the basis of their postcode. All respondents with non-Hull postcode or in years 12 and 13 were excluded from analyses. In 861 cases no geography could be assigned because there was no postcode, only a partial postcode, or a postcode that could not be matched in the current NHS postcode directory. For these records postcodes were randomly assigned based on the school they attended and their school year, using the 2012 school survey from Hull City Council. In so doing, we made the assumption that all the records with an invalid postcode were indeed Hull residents (with the exception of Hull Collegiate School). This was a pragmatic decision given that only 3.5% of respondents with a valid postcode were non-Hull residents, while fewer than 8% of pupils at Hull Collegiate School with a valid postcode were Hull residents.

2.3.5 Comparisons with the previous local surveys

Previous health and wellbeing surveys of children and young people were conducted during 2002 and 2008-09 and comparisons have been made with these earlier surveys. The 2002 survey only involved year 7 to year 10 pupils so comparisons with 2002 are restricted to these years. The survey methodology was different for the 2002 survey and as a result this earlier survey is not necessarily representative of Hull's population at the time.

2.3.6 Comparisons with England

Results from the Health Survey for England 2010 (Information Centre 2011A) and the national surveys into smoking drinking and drug use among children and young people in England (Information Centre 2011B; Information Centre 2012) were used to make comparisons with England. The England surveys of smoking drinking and drug use among children and young people were conducted among children and young people aged between 11 and 15 years. Therefore comparisons were restricted to these ages.

3 Demographics

3.1 School year, age and gender

Table 3.1 outlines the population structure of survey respondents by age and gender. The overall gender breakdown of the survey was very similar to Hull's population that are eligible to be in years 7-11. Males made up 50.1% of the survey respondents, compared with 50.3% of Hull's population of the requisite age. 4 respondents did not provide their age and 17 did not provide their gender.

Table 3.1 Age and gender of respondents

Age (years)	Male N	Female N	Missing N	Total N
11	83	112	0	195
12	267	295	4	566
13	410	376	3	789
14	542	501	4	1,047
15	450	442	4	896
16	152	153	0	305
Missing	2	0	2	4
Total	1,906	1,879	17	3,802

Throughout this report analyses will generally be presented by school year and gender. The numbers of respondents by school year and gender are presented in **Table 3.2**. School year was missing from 7 questionnaires. It was not possible to assign these to a school year based on age as for each age pupils could be in one of 2 school years, with the exception of those aged 11 or 16, who are all in years 7 or 11 respectively. All further analyses will be presented without missing values, although overall numbers included for each analysis will be presented. The exception will be where comparisons are made to England, as the England data is only presented by age.

Table 3.2 School year and gender of respondents

School Year	Male N	Female N	Missing N	Total N
Year 7	231	270	1	502
Year 8	321	318	4	643
Year 9	589	570	5	1,164
Year 10	528	456	3	987
Year 11	233	264	2	499
Missing	4	1	2	7
Total	1,906	1,879	17	3,802

Table 3.3 School year and gender of respondents* (%) compared with Hull

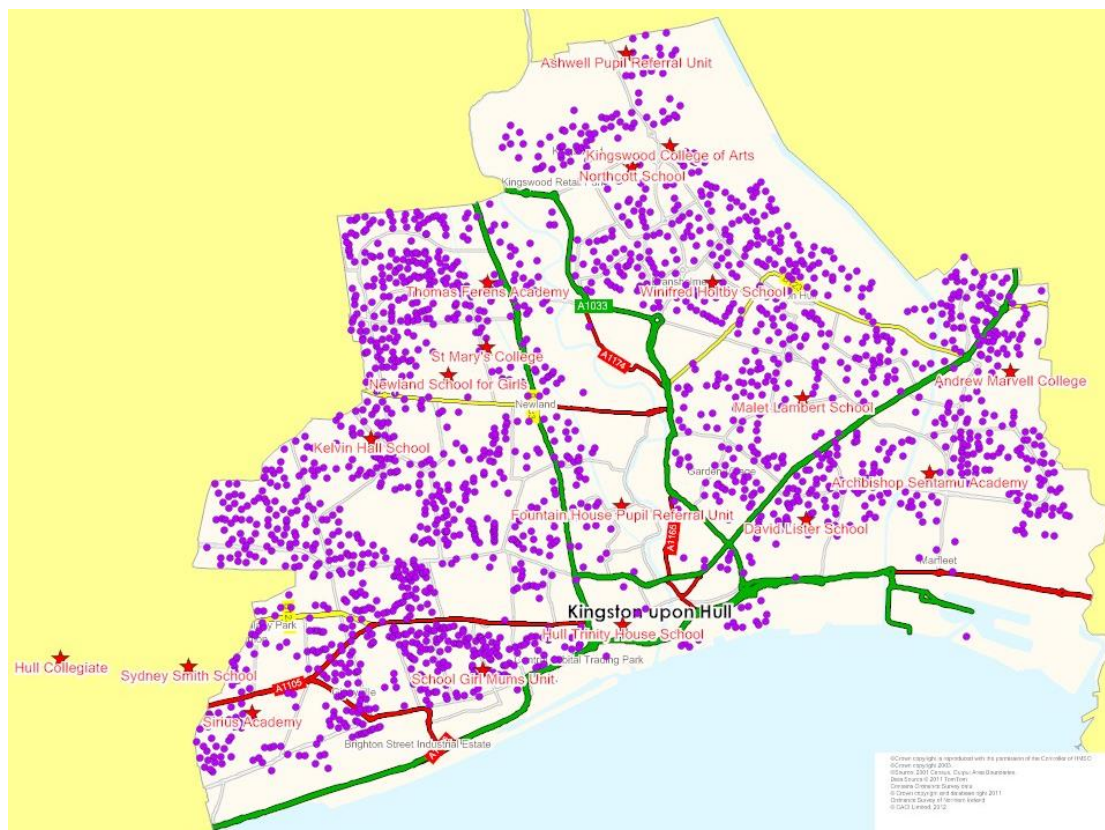
School year	Percentages in each school year, by gender					
	Males		Females		Total	
	Survey	Hull	Survey	Hull	Survey	Hull
	%	%	%	%	%	%
7	12.1	18.3	14.4	18.1	13.3	18.2
8	16.9	19.1	16.9	18.7	16.9	18.9
9	31.0	20.4	30.4	20.8	30.7	20.6
10	27.8	21.8	24.3	20.8	26.0	21.3
11	12.3	20.4	14.1	21.6	13.1	21.0

*Excluding those with missing age

3.1 Geographical distribution

Figure 3.1 illustrates the geographical spread of survey respondents. Respondents were found from each ward (and hence area committee area and locality) in Hull, as expected given that all but 1 secondary school participated in the survey. Indeed, there appears to be a reasonable distribution of survey responders across Hull. The points are plotted in relation to postcode (mid-point of the postcode area) and there may be more than one survey respondent at any particular postcode.

Figure 3.1: Geographical spread of survey respondents



Looking at a breakdown by ward and Area Committee Area and comparing this with the Hull population aged 11-15 years on 1st September 2011 (derived from the GP registered population of Hull as of 1st October 2011, adjusted back to age on 1st September 2011), as shown in **Table 3.4**, we can see that some wards were especially under-represented in the survey with 8 out of 23 wards being under-represented by 20% or more. The under-representation was greatest for Newland (36%), Southcoates East (32%) and Holderness (30%) wards. Conversely, 5 out of 23 wards were over-represented in the survey by more than 20%. By far the greatest over-representation was seen for Newington (64%), St Andrews (60%), and Orchard Park and Greenwood (45%) perhaps driven by the fact that one third of surveys were conducted in Sir Henry Cooper school (now Ferens Academy), Sirius Academy and Sydney Smith school. These differences between the survey population and the Hull population were smaller at area committee area level, although one area, Park, was under-represented by 27% while Riverside (which contains Newington and St Andrews wards) and Northern (which contains Orchard Park and Greenwood ward) were over-represented by 24% and 23% respectively.

Table 3.4: Area committee area and locality of survey respondents* and Hull population aged 11-15 years inclusive (September 1st 2011)

Ward/area committee area/locality	Number (survey)	Proportion	
		Survey	Sept 1 st 2011
Bransholme East	172	4.5	5.8
Bransholme West	164	4.3	3.9
Kings Park	127	3.4	3.8
North Carr	463	12.2	13.5
Beverley	77	2.0	2.3
Orchard Park & Greenwood	394	10.4	7.2
University	140	3.7	3.7
Northern	611	16.1	13.1
Ings	146	3.9	4.9
Longhill	171	4.5	5.2
Sutton	221	5.8	5.4
East	538	14.2	15.5
Holderness	157	4.1	6.0
Marfleet	174	4.6	6.1
Southcoates East	98	2.6	3.8
Southcoates West	85	2.2	2.8
Park	514	13.6	18.6
Drypool	109	2.9	3.8
Myton	144	3.8	4.0
Newington	314	8.3	5.0
St Andrews	182	4.8	3.0
Riverside	749	19.8	15.9
Boothferry	228	6.0	4.9

Ward/area committee area/locality	Number (survey)	Proportion	
		Survey	Sept 1 st 2011
Derringham	186	4.9	3.7
Pickering	159	4.2	4.6
West	573	15.1	13.2
Avenue	153	4.0	4.2
Bricknell	125	3.3	3.3
Newland	63	1.7	2.6
Wyke	341	9.0	10.1
Hull	3,789	100	100

*Excludes 9 respondents where postcode not provided and not imputed

A similar comparison of local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles (**Table 3.5**) shows small differences between survey respondents and the Hull population aged 11-15 years inclusive in September 2011. The two most deprived quintiles were over-represented, by 2 percentage points each, while each other quintile was under-represented, with the greatest under-representation in the least deprived quintile (2.1 percentage points).

Table 3.5: IMD 201 local deprivation quintile of survey respondents* and Hull population aged 11-15 years inclusive (September 1st 2011)

Local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile	Number (survey)	Proportion	
		Survey	Sept 1 st 2011
Most deprived	909	24.0	22.0
2	900	23.8	21.8
3	706	18.6	19.6
4	615	16.2	17.0
Least deprived	659	17.4	19.5

*Excludes 9 respondents where postcode not provided and not imputed

3.2 Ethnicity and spoken languages

Respondents were asked to record their ethnicity as part of the survey. Responses to this questions are shown in **Table 3.6**, for those pupils that recorded their ethnicity (178 pupils, almost 5% of respondents did not answer this question). The majority of respondents defined their ethnicity as White British or Irish (89%), 2.5% of respondents were Other white, 2.3% Asian or Asian British, 1.8% Eastern European and 1.6% Black or Black British. The proportions of pupils participating in the survey from each of these ethnic groups were similar to those derived from the 2011 census in Hull, although it should be noted that census data on ethnicity are currently only available for all ages combined; it might be that the ethnic profile of secondary school aged children may differ from the all ages profile.

Table 3.6: Ethnicity of survey respondents¹

Ethnicity	Number (survey)	Proportion	
		Survey	Census 2011 ²
White British or Irish	3,241	89.4	89.9
Eastern European ³	66	1.8	-
Other white ³	90	2.5	4.2
Mixed race/dual heritage	52	1.4	1.3
Asian or Asian British ⁴	82	2.3	2.1
Black or Black British	59	1.6	1.2
Chinese or Chinese British	22	0.6	0.8
Other	12	0.3	0.4

1 Excludes 178 respondents who did not answer this question

2 Total population

3 Eastern European not used in census, but for comparison purpose assume that Eastern Europeans can be considered Other white

4 Includes Middle Eastern in survey/Arab in census

Pupils were also asked for the main language spoken at home if English was not their first language, with the results shown in **Table 3.7**, aggregated into broad language regions. After English, the largest group of languages spoken were East European/Russian (2%), of which two thirds spoke Polish. Where English was not the first language spoken, a total of 42 other languages were spoken at home by respondents and their families.

Table 3.7: Language spoken at home¹

Language	Number	Proportion
English	3,485	95.0
East European/Russian	75	2.0
Other European	14	0.4
Chinese languages	10	0.3
South Asian languages	8	0.2
South East Asian languages	9	0.2
African languages	21	0.6
Arabic/Kurdish/Persian/Turkish	30	0.8
Other	15	0.4

1 Excludes 169 respondents who did not answer this question

4 Results

4.1 Pupils and their homes

4.1.1 Household members

More than one quarter of pupils reported being the only child under 18 years old living in their home (**Table 4.1**), while 39% reported they were one of two children under 18 years old living in their home. One third of pupils reported being one of three or more children aged under 18 years living at home.

Table 4.1 Total number of children under 18 years of age living in the home, by school year

School year	Total number of children less than 18 years of age living in the home (%)				Total (N)
	1 child	2 children	3 or 4 children	5 or more children	
Year 7	20.2	40.2	32.5	7.1	495
Year 8	22.4	38.5	32.1	7.0	626
Year 9	26.5	40.8	28.2	4.5	1,132
Year 10	30.3	38.5	25.8	5.3	973
Year 11	37.0	35.5	23.0	4.5	465
Years 7-11	27.3	39.1	28.1	5.5	3,695

Almost two thirds of pupils (61%) reported that there were two adults living with them at home (anyone aged 18 years and over), while 1 in 6 pupils lived with only one adult, and 1 in 5 lived with three or more adults (**Table 4.2**).

Table 4.2 Total number of adults living in the home, by school year

School year	Number of adults living in the home (%)			Total (N)
	1 adult	2 adults	3 or more adults	
Year 7	17.0	66.6	16.4	494
Year 8	19.2	63.9	16.9	626
Year 9	16.4	61.3	22.3	1,141
Year 10	15.1	59.4	25.5	973
Year 11	18.1	52.1	29.8	493
Years 7-11	16.8	60.7	22.5	3,731

4.1.2 Number of house moves in past 2 years

Three-quarters of pupils had been living in their current home for at least 2 years (slightly lower for pupils in years 7 and 8), while one in six had moved home once and one in eleven had moved home twice or more over that period (**Table 4.3**). Pupils in years 7 and 8 were the most likely to have moved at all over the past two years (30%) as well as being the most likely to have moved twice or more over that period (one in eight pupils in year 7, and one in nine pupils in year 8, had done so). This suggests that once pupils are established at secondary school, and particularly once they have started on their GCSE courses, parents are more reluctant to move house. The overall percentage of pupils that reported they had moved home in the past 2 years was only slightly lower than the 74.9% of pupils who reported having done so that was reported from the 2008-09 survey.

Table 4.3 How many times have you moved house in the past year?

School year	How many times have you moved house in the past 2 years? (%)			Total (N)
	None	Once	Twice or more	
Year 7	69.6	18.2	12.2	500
Year 8	69.9	18.8	11.3	638
Year 9	73.1	17.8	9.1	1,160
Year 10	79.2	14.0	6.8	981
Year 11	78.6	14.5	6.9	495
Years 7-11	74.4	16.6	9.0	3,779

4.1.3 Employment status of parents or carers

The employment status of the parents or carers of respondents are presented in **Table 4.4**. Almost two thirds of pupils reported that their mothers or female carers were in employment (61%), while 70% reported that their fathers or male carers were in employment. Mothers or female carers were more likely to work part-time (17%) and less likely to work full-time (33%) than fathers or male carers (6% and 56% respectively). Around 10% did not know whether their working parents or carers were working part-time or full-time. 7% did not know the employment status of their fathers or male carers, while 9% did not know the employment status of their mothers or female carers.

Table 4.4 Employment status of parents or carers

Employment status	Mother or female carer		Father or male carer	
	n	%	n	%
In full-time paid work/self-employed	1,153	32.6	1,952	55.7
In part - time paid work/self-employed	589	16.7	196	5.6
Working, but not sure if part of full time	402	11.4	312	8.9
At home looking after the family/home	687	19.4	154	4.4
Unemployed or looking for a job	229	6.5	203	5.8
Disabled or ill (cannot work)	148	4.2	99	2.8
A student	54	1.5	17	0.5
Don't have one at home	42	1.2	245	7.0
Don't know	230	6.5	327	9.3

Comparisons with 2008-09 of the percentage of pupils (restricted to those in years 7 to 10 only) with at least one working parent are shown in **Figure 4.1**, while comparisons with 2002 and 2008-09 (restricted to years 7-10 only) are shown in **Figure 4.2**. There was little change in the percentage of pupils with at least 1 working parent between 2008-09 and 2012, while the age-standardised percentage of pupils in years 7 to 10 with at least one working decreased by almost 3% in both 2008-09 and 2012 compared with the 2002 survey. The percentages of pupils answering 'Don't know' to the questions about their parents' occupation were also very similar in the 2008-09 and 2012 surveys, having decreased slightly since 2002 among pupils in years 7-10. These 'Don't knows' have been left in the denominator on the assumption that if the pupils did not know their parent's employment status, then they were probably not working.

Figure 4.1 Age-gender-adjusted percentage of pupils with at least one working parent or carer, comparisons with 2008-09

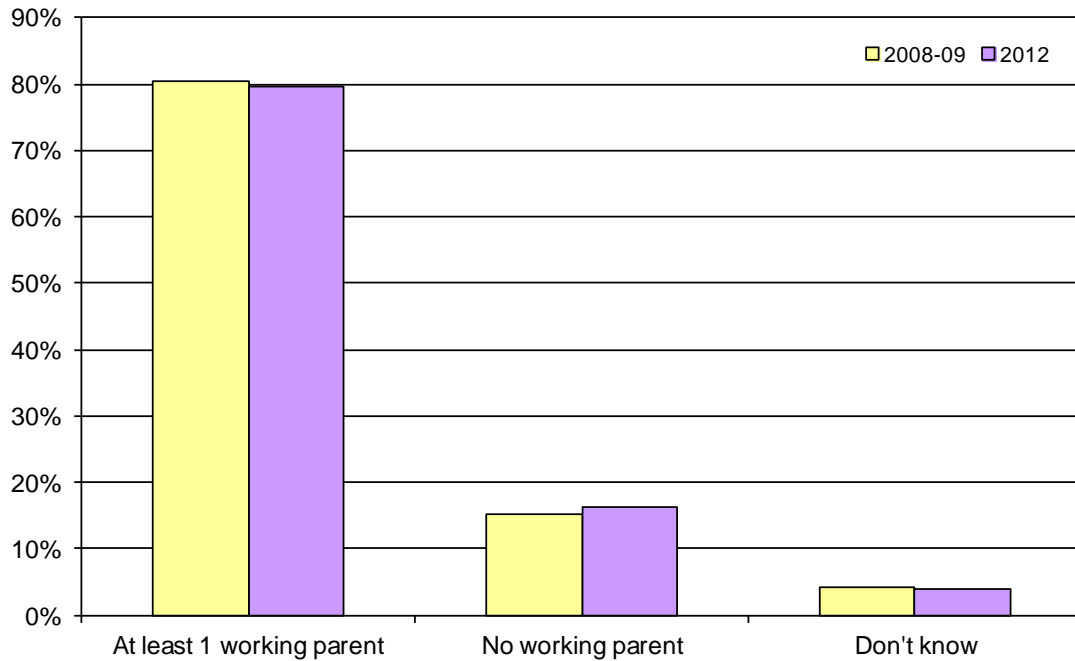
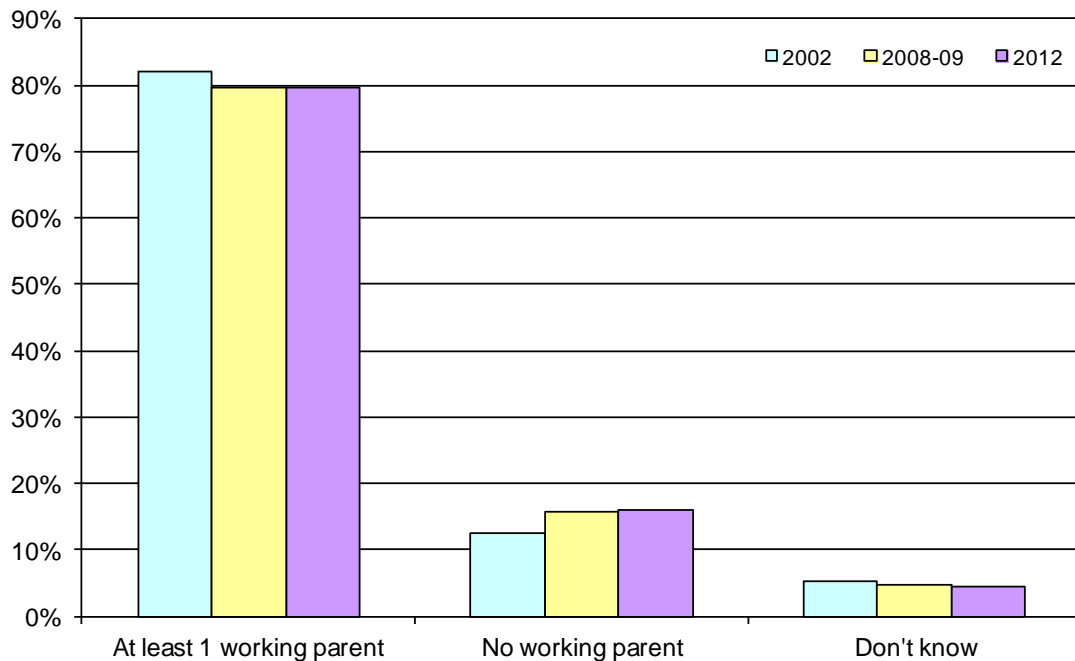


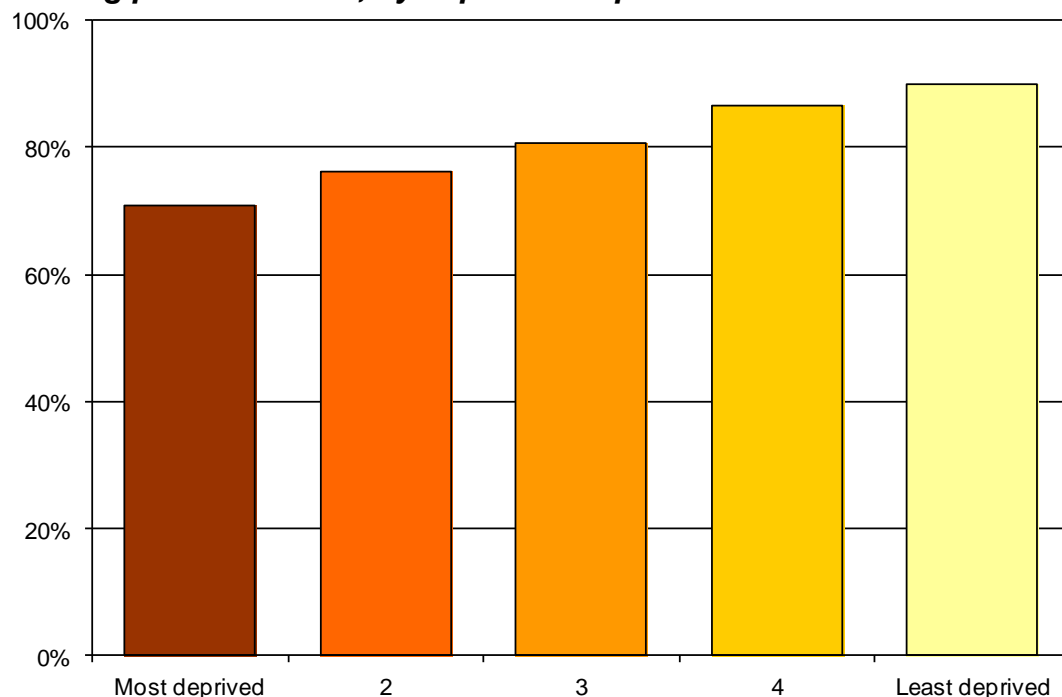
Figure 4.2 Age-gender adjusted percentage of pupils in years 7 to 10 with at least one working parent or carer, comparisons with 2002 and 2008-09



The age-gender-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting they had at least one working parent, by deprivation quintile, are shown in **Figure 4.3**. There

was a clear gradient as the percentage with at least one working parent increased as the level of deprivation decreased. Just over two thirds of pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas in Hull reported that at least one of their parents or carers was in employment (71%), rising to 90% of pupils living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. Those that answered “Don’t know” were again included in the denominator when calculating these percentages, on the assumption that pupils were likely to know whether or not their parents or carers worked, but would be less likely to know the precise reason why they were not working.

Figure 4.3 Age-gender-adjusted percentage of pupils with at least one working parent or carer, by deprivation quintile



4.1.4 Caring responsibilities

Pupils were asked whether they helped look after any family or household members. The percentages of pupils that reported helping to care for someone are shown in **Table 4.5**, by school year and gender. Around one third of pupils reported that they helped care for someone, with little difference by gender overall. While higher percentages of younger children reported helping to care for someone than did older children, differences between school years were greater among girls than boys. There did not appear to be any large gender imbalances in caring responsibilities as reported by pupils in this survey.

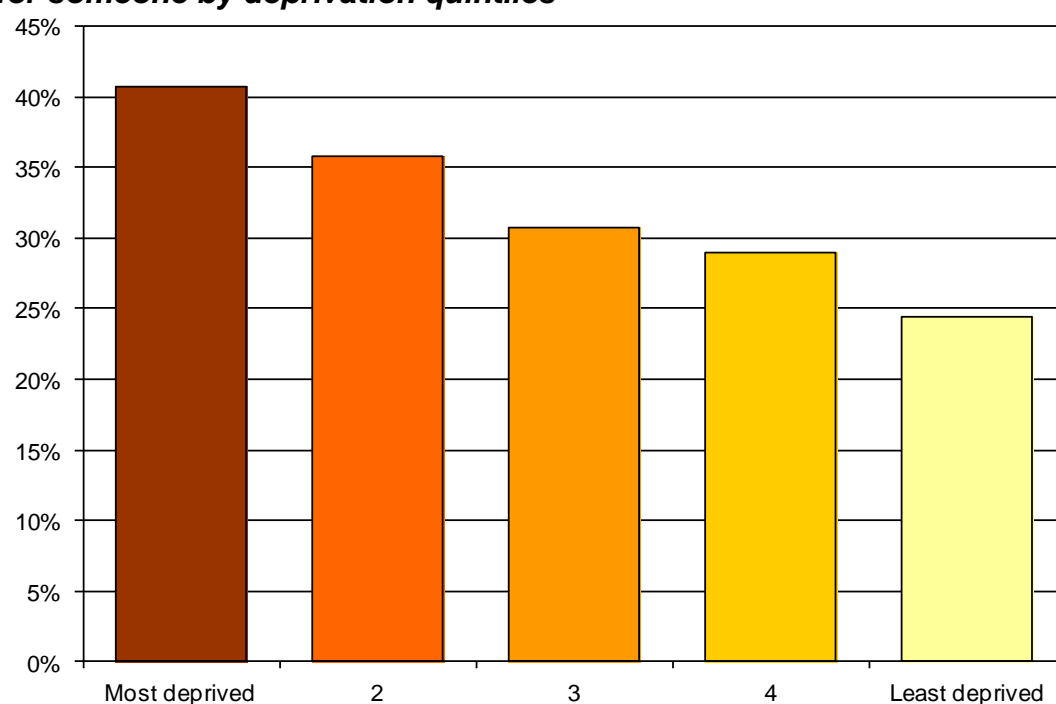
Table 4.5 Percentage of pupils who help care for someone, by school year and gender

School year	Percentage of pupils who help care for someone					
	Males		Females		All	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Year 7	81	39.5	105	42.9	187	41.5
Year 8	106	38.7	86	30.5	192	34.3
Year 9	171	33.1	171	32.4	342	32.6
Year 10	128	26.7	151	35.2	280	30.7
Year 11	58	28.0	67	27.7	125	27.8
Years 7-11*	544	32.9	580	33.5	1,124	33.2

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

There were differences by deprivation levels in the age-gender-adjusted percentages of pupils involved in caring for someone, as shown in **Figure 4.4**, with a clear gradient with deprivation. Around 40% of pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas in Hull were involved in caring for someone, decreasing as deprivation decreased to just under a quarter of pupils living in the least deprived fifth of areas in the city. This presumably represents both the smaller family size of people in the least deprived areas (77% of pupils living in these areas reported being either the only child or one of two children at home, compared with 58% of pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas in the city), as well as the greater ability of the parents or carers to pay for childcare and other caring roles.

Figure 4.4 Age-gender-adjusted percentages of pupils involved in caring for someone by deprivation quintiles



Comparisons with previous health and wellbeing surveys of the age-adjusted percentages of pupils that are involved in caring for someone are shown in **Figure 4.5** (comparisons with 2008-09) and **Figure 4.6** (comparisons with 2002 and 2008-09, restricted to years 7-10 only). There were small decreases between 2008-09 and 2012 in the age-adjusted percentages of boys and girls that were involved in caring for someone. Among pupils in years 7-10 only, there was little change among boys from either 2002 or 2008, but among girls there has been a large decreases since 2002, with a 9% decrease in the age-adjusted percentages of girls involved in caring for someone.

Figure 4.5 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils involved in caring for someone by gender with comparisons to 2008-09

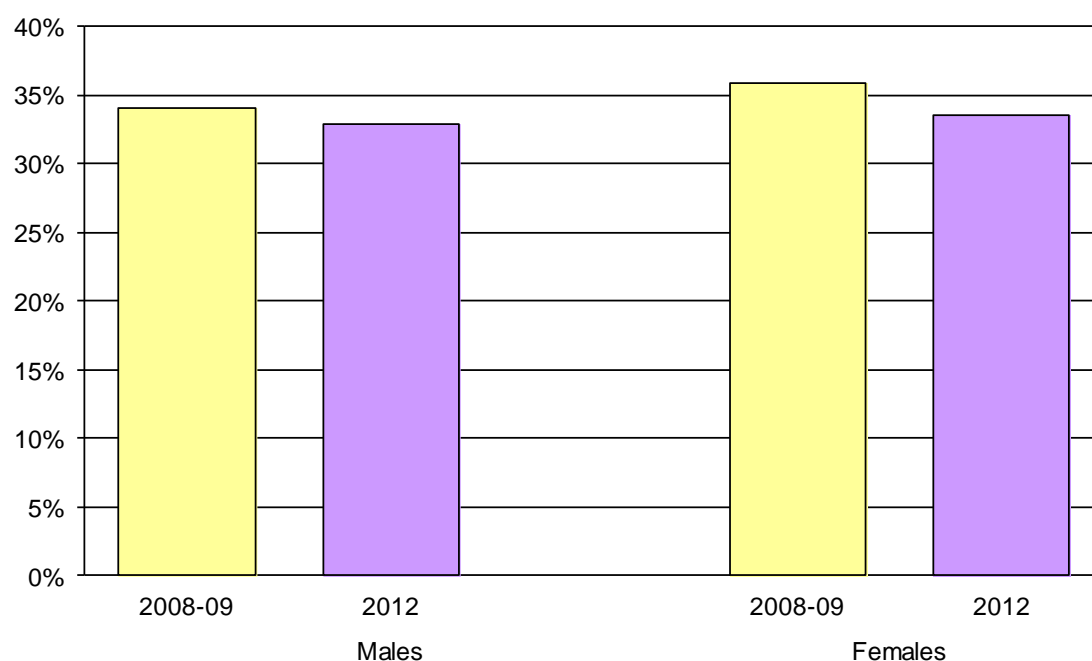
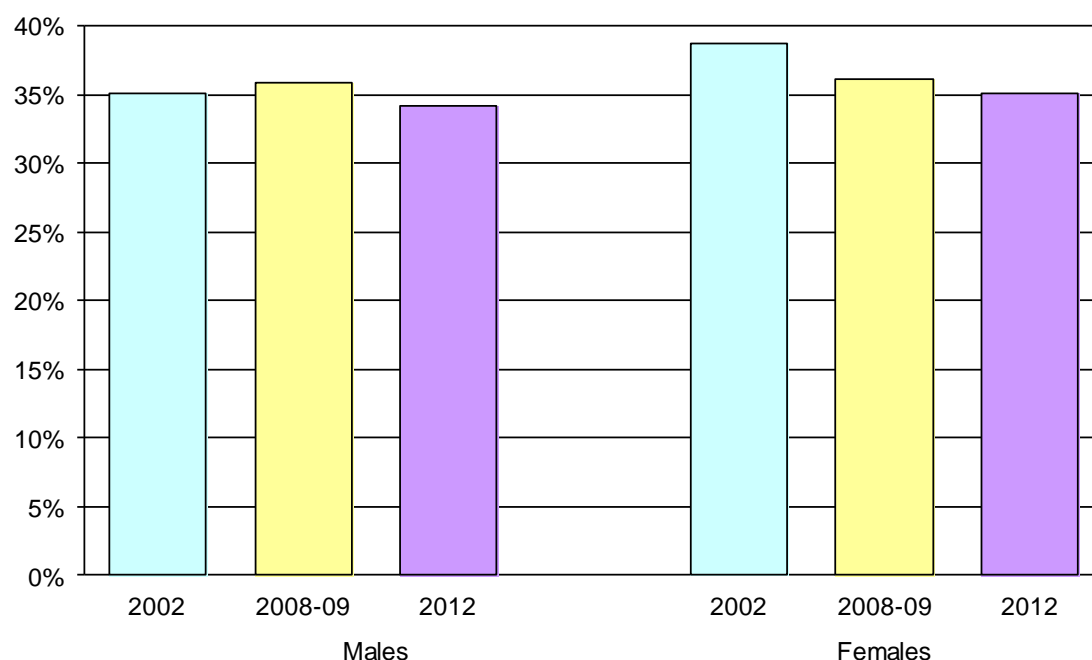


Figure 4.6 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils involved in caring for someone by gender with comparisons to 2002 and 2008-09, restricted to pupils in year 7 to 10 only



4.2 Feelings of safety

While 90% of boys and 86% of girls reported feeling safe when outside in the area near their home during the daytime (**Table 4.6**), which was an increase on the 82% of boys and girls reported in the 2008-09 survey, the percentage feeling very safe was much higher among boys (44%) than girls (33%). While boys were slightly more likely to feel very unsafe (2.2%) than girls (1.6%), girls were far more likely to feel a bit unsafe (10%) than boys (6%). In each case, these represented decreases from the percentages reported in the 2008-09 survey.

Differences were greater when pupils reported their feelings of safety when outside in the area near their homes after dark. More than twice as many boys (21%) than girls (8%) felt very safe after dark (in each case an increase since 2008-09, by 44% among boys and by 15% among girls). More than two thirds of boys felt very or fairly safe after dark when outside in the area near their homes (67%) compared with half of girls. Almost half of girls felt either a bit unsafe or very unsafe (48%), compared with less than one third of boys (30%). These represent substantial decreases from the 58% of girls and 42% of boys reporting in the 2008-09 survey that they felt a bit unsafe or very unsafe in the area near their homes after dark.

The overwhelming majority of pupils felt very safe at home (89% of boys, 85% of girls), with just 1.1% of boys and 1.3% of girls reporting they felt a bit unsafe or very unsafe at home. 91% of boys and 92% of girls felt very safe or fairly safe at school, although boys were more likely than girls to feel very safe at school. 8% of boys and 7% of girls felt a bit unsafe or very unsafe at school. There are no comparator data for feelings of safety at home or at school, as these data items were collected for the first time in 2012.

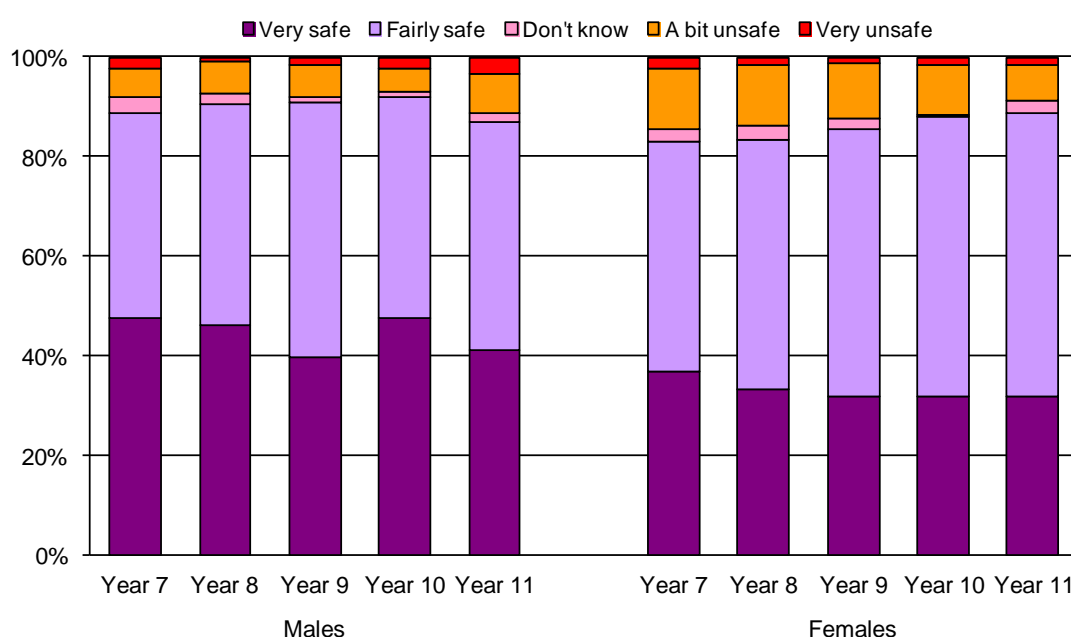
Table 4.6 Pupils' feelings of safety when outside in the area near their homes (during the daytime and after dark), at home and at school

	Feelings of safety when outside in the area near home (during the daytime and after dark), while at home and while at school (age-adjusted %)					
	Very safe	Fairly safe	Don't know	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Total (N)
Males						
During daytime	44.3	45.5	1.9	6.2	2.2	1,870
After dark	21.3	46.1	2.7	21.9	8.0	1,885
At home	88.8	9.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	1,881
At school	51.7	39.2	1.3	5.0	2.8	1,882
Females						
During daytime	32.9	52.9	2.1	10.4	1.6	1,861
After dark	8.4	41.3	2.2	36.5	11.6	1,867
At home	85.3	12.8	0.5	1.0	0.3	1,868
At school	45.6	46.9	0.9	5.4	1.2	1,865

	Feelings of safety when outside in the area near home (during the daytime and after dark), while at home and while at school (age-adjusted %)					
	Very safe	Fairly safe	Don't know	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Total (N)
All						
During daytime	38.8	49.1	2.0	8.2	1.9	3,731
After dark	15.1	43.8	2.4	29.0	9.7	3,752
At home	87.1	11.1	0.6	0.9	0.3	3,749
At school	48.7	42.9	1.1	5.2	2.1	3,747

When looking at pupils' feelings of safety when outside the area near their homes during the daytime by school year, **Figure 4.7**, it can be seen that the percentage of boys that felt very safe was similar for most years at around 47%, but lower in year 9 and year 11 (around 40%). Around 90% of boys in most years felt very or fairly safe although lower in year 7 and year 11. Among girls, the percentages feeling very safe when outside in the area near their homes decreased with age from 37% in year 7 to 33% in year 8 and 32% in years 8 to 10. The overall percentages of girls feeling very safe or fairly safe increased with age, from 83% in year 7 to 89% in year 11. Amongst boys, those in year 11 were the most likely to feel a bit unsafe or very unsafe (11%) while among girls those in year 11 were the least likely to feel a bit unsafe or very unsafe (9%). Compared with 2008-09 more boys and girls from each school year felt very or fairly safe in the area near their homes during the daytime, while fewer boys in each school year felt a bit or very unsafe, as did girls in years 7,9 and 11.

Figure 4.7 How safe do you feel when outside in the area near your home during the daytime, by school year and gender?



The percentages of pupils feeling very safe when outside in the area near their homes after dark were lower, as presented in **Figure 4.8**. 17% of boys in year 7 felt very safe, increasing with school year to 27% in year 11, with the overall percentages of boys feeling very safe or fairly safe increasing with school year from 59% in year 7 to 76% in year 10, decreasing slightly in year 11 to 74%. The percentages of boys feeling very or fairly safe had increased since 2008-09 for each school year, with the largest (48%) increase among boys in year 7.

The percentages of girls feeling very safe when outside in the area near their homes after dark were much lower, with smaller variations by school year, ranging from 7% in year 8 and year 10 to 11% in year 9. Overall 44% of girls in year 7 felt very or fairly safe when outside in the area near their homes after dark, increasing to 54% in year 8, thence around 50% for girls in years 9 to 11. The percentages of girls feeling very or fairly safe had increased since 2008-09 for each school year, with the largest (75%) increase seen for year 7, while the smallest increases were seen for year 10 (6%) and year 11 (16%).

The percentages of pupils feeling very unsafe when outside in the area near their homes after dark were substantially higher among girls than boys in each year group, with the exception of year 9. Among boys, more than one third in years 7 and 8 felt a bit unsafe or very unsafe when outside in the area near their home, with percentages decreasing as school year increased to 21% in year 10, before increasing to 24% in year 11. Among girls, more than half in year 7 (52%) felt a bit or very unsafe, as did 44% in year 8, with percentages increasing with school year to 49% in year 11. The increase among boys in year 11 and girls in years 9, 10 and 11 might reflect that these pupils are more likely to visit places where alcohol is consumed in large quantities, and hence experience more of the unfortunate after effects of excessive alcohol drinking on the behaviour of those imbibing. Amongst boys and girls, the percentages feeling a bit or very unsafe when outside in the area near their homes after dark decrease for each school year in 2012 compared with 2008-09.

Pupil's feelings of safety when at home are presented in **Figure 4.9** by school year and gender. While there was little variation in the percentages feeling very or fairly safe combined, the percentages of boys feeling very safe did decrease as age increased from 92% in year 11 to 85% in year 11. Similarly among girls, the percentages feeling very safe at home decreased as age increased, although not smoothly, from 88% in year 7 to 82% in year 11. Girls from each school year were less likely than boys to feel very safe at home, with the largest (7%) difference among year 9 pupils.

Figure 4.8 How safe do you feel when outside in the area near your home after dark, by school year and gender?

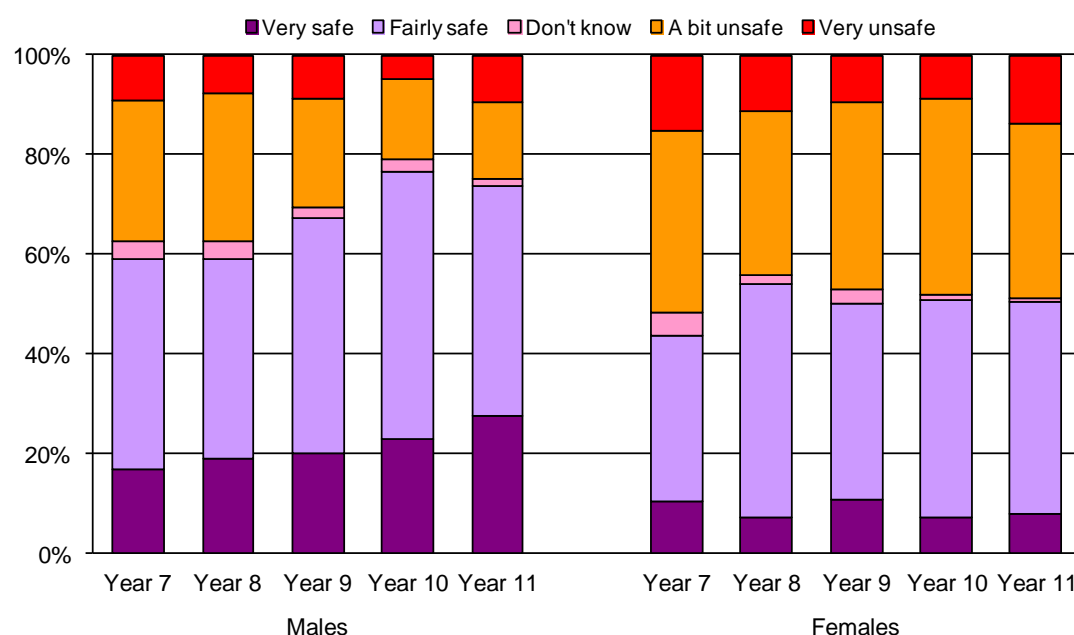
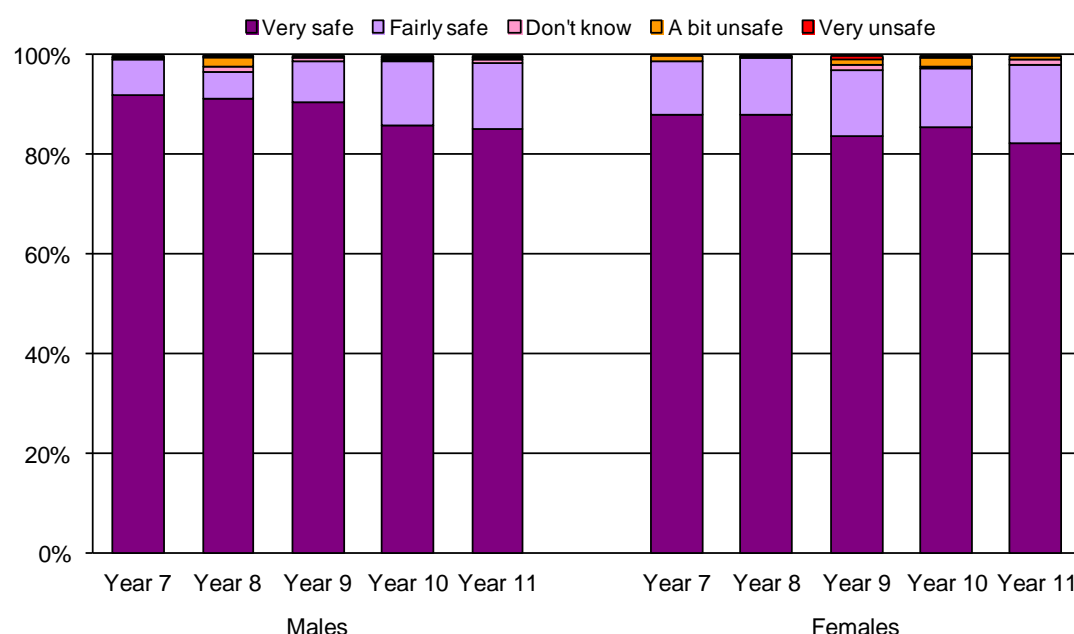


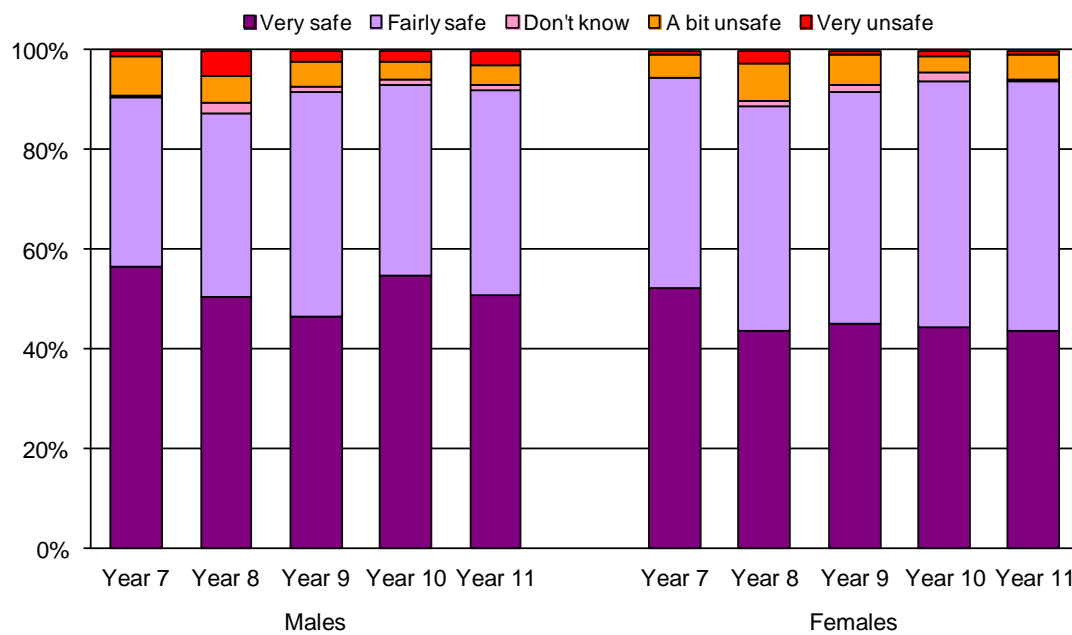
Figure 4.9 How safe do you feel at home, by school year and gender?



Pupils' feelings of safety when at school are presented in **Figure 4.10** by school year and gender. More than half of boys in years 7 and 8, as well as years 10 and 11, felt very safe at school, with percentages decreasing between year 7 and year 9. Around 90% of boys felt very or fairly safe at school. Year 8 boys were the most likely to feel a bit or very unsafe at school (10%), while year 10 boys were the least likely (6%).

Year 7 girls were the most likely to feel very safe at school (52%), with percentages for each other year ranging between 43% and 45%. While fewer girls than boys from each year group felt very safe at school, percentages feeling fairly safe were larger among girls for each school year, with percentages feeling very or fairly safe higher among girls than boys for each year except year 9. Girls from each year were less likely than boys to feel a bit or very unsafe combined. As with boys, the highest percentage was found for year 8 girls (10%).

Figure 4.10 How safe do you feel at school, by school year and gender?



4.3 Technology

4.3.1 Access to the internet

Virtually every pupil in the survey reported having access to the internet (99.6%), with 93% having internet access at home (**Table 4.7**) and 98% having access to the internet at school. Just over one third of boys (35%) and more than one quarter of girls (29%) reported having internet access at a youth centre, while two thirds of pupils (68% of boys and girls) reported having internet access at a library. There were no clear gradients with age, although younger respondents were more likely than older respondents to report having access to the internet at a library.

Table 4.7 Percentage of pupils with access to the internet

School year	Percentage of pupils with access to the internet				
	At home	At school	Youth centre	Library	Any access
Males					
Year 7	90.4	97.2	35.8	70.3	100
Year 8	93.0	97.7	35.7	73.6	99.7
Year 9	95.7	97.8	37.5	72.1	99.8
Year 10	95.2	99.2	31.9	61.5	99.8
Year 11	89.3	96.5	34.1	59.3	99.1
Years 7-11*	92.8	97.7	34.9	67.1	99.7
Females					
Year 7	89.0	97.3	28.2	73.6	99.6
Year 8	94.8	97.6	29.8	70.9	99.4
Year 9	95.7	97.0	24.6	67.2	99.1
Year 10	95.8	98.6	30.7	69.3	99.6
Year 11	94.7	98.8	29.7	60.8	100
Years 7-11*	94.1	97.9	28.6	68.1	99.6
All					
Year 7	89.7	97.3	31.5	72.2	99.8
Year 8	93.8	97.7	32.9	72.1	99.5
Year 9	95.7	97.4	31.3	69.6	99.5
Year 10	95.5	98.9	31.4	65.1	99.7
Year 11	92.2	97.7	31.8	60.1	99.6
Years 7-11*	93.4	97.8	31.9	67.6	99.6

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

In the 2008-09 survey pupils were asked whether they had access to the internet at home. Age-gender-adjusted percentages answering yes are shown in **Figure 4.11** together the equivalent percentages from 2012. Percentages with internet access at home increased since 2008-09 by 9% among boys and 11% among girls. The age-gender-adjusted percentages

with access to the internet at home in 2012 represent a 56% increase among boys since 2002 and a 67% increase among girls since 2001, as shown (for years 7-10 only) in **Figure 4.12**.

Figure 4.11 Age-gender-adjusted percentage of pupils with access to the internet at home by gender with comparisons to 2008-09

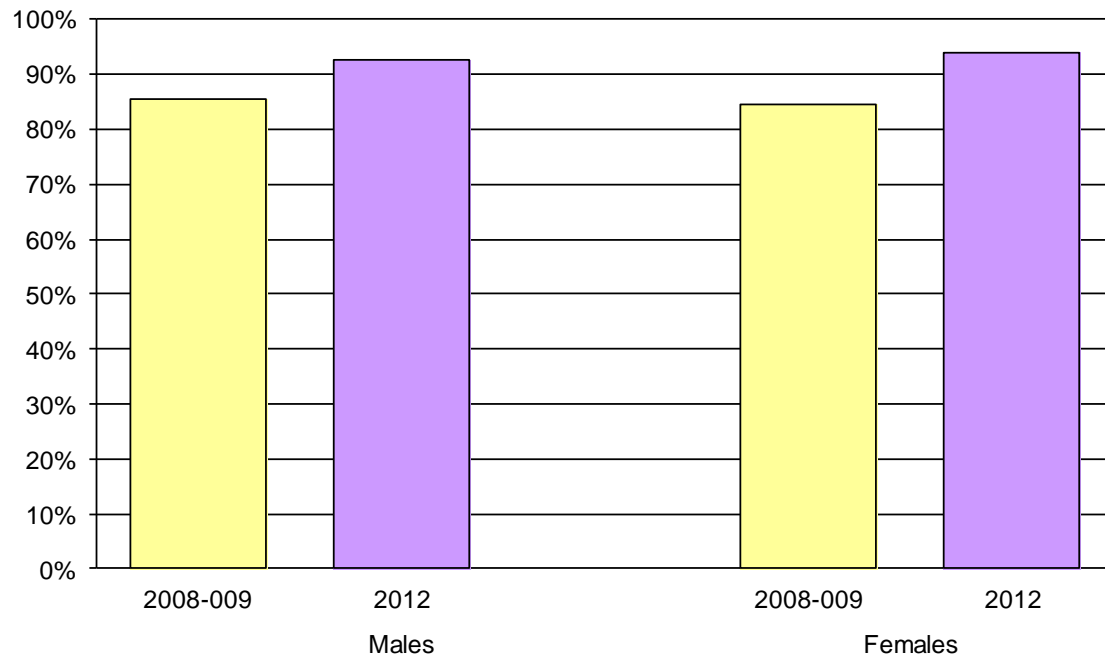
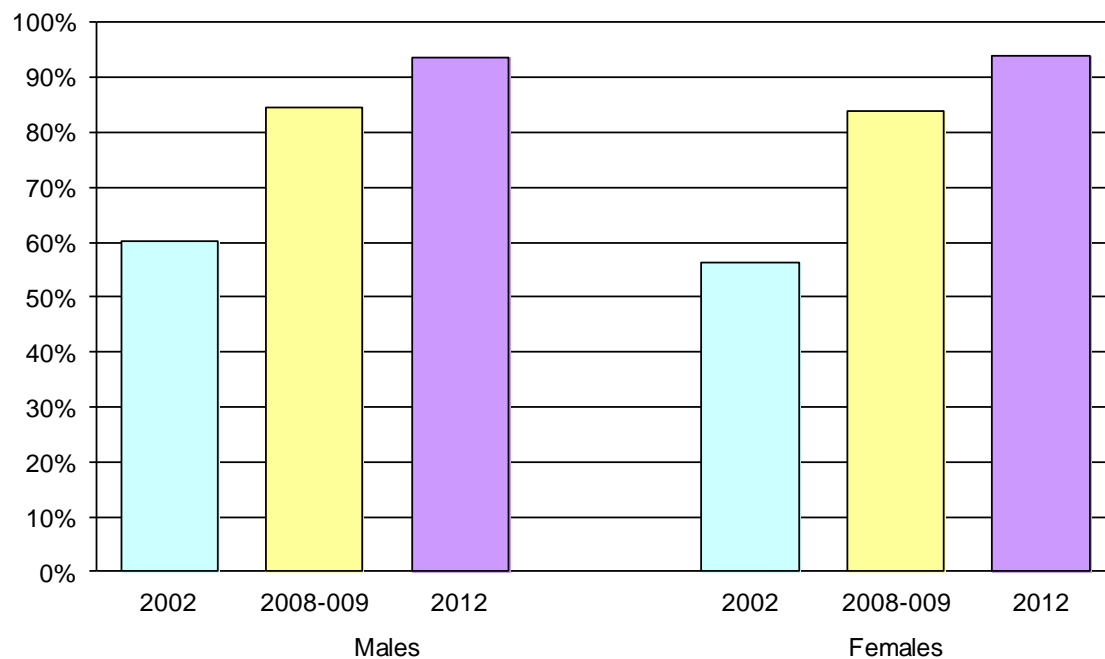
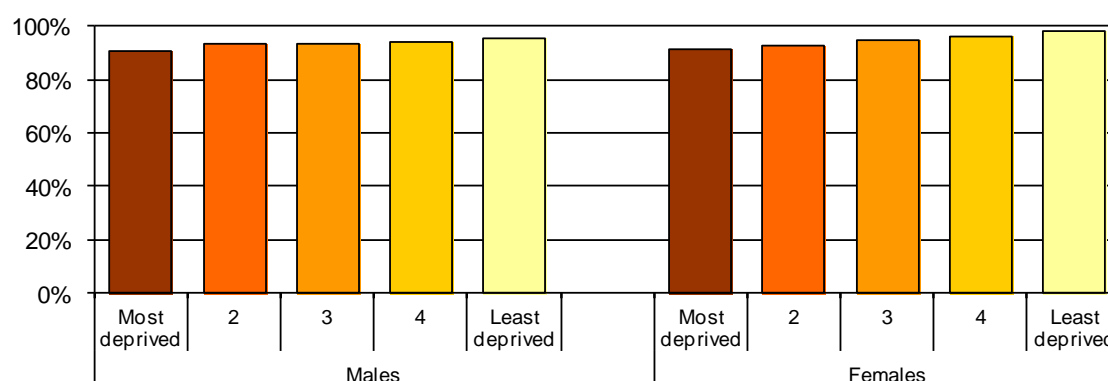


Figure 4.12 Age-adjusted percentage of pupils with access to the internet at home by gender with comparisons to 2002 and 2008-09, restricted to pupils in year 7 to 10 only



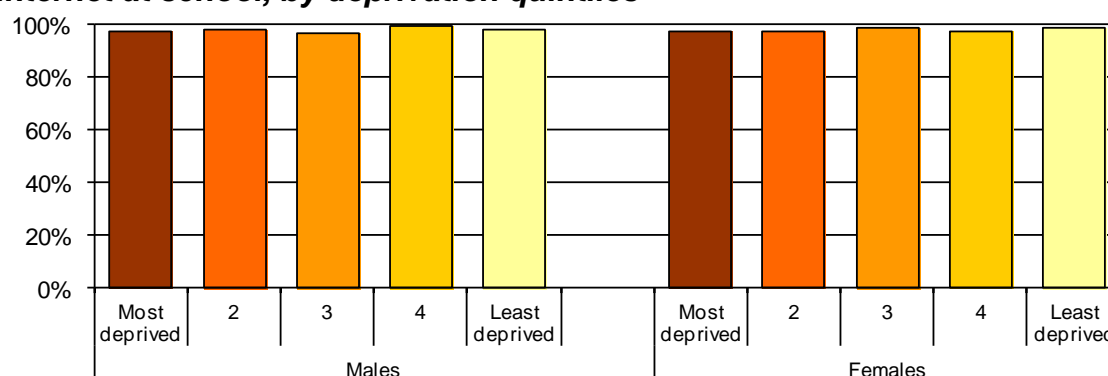
There was a small gradient with deprivation in the percentage of pupils reporting having access to the internet at home, as shown in **Figure 4.13**, with the age-gender-adjusted percentage having access to the internet at home increasing as the level of deprivation decreased. However, even among pupils that lived in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull more than 90% of pupils reported that they had access to the internet at home.

Figure 4.13 Age-gender-adjusted percentage of pupils with access to the internet at home, by deprivation quintiles



There were few differences by deprivation quintile in the age-gender-adjusted percentages of pupils that had access to the internet at school (**Figure 4.14**).

Figure 4.14 Age-gender-adjusted percentage of pupils with access to the internet at school, by deprivation quintiles



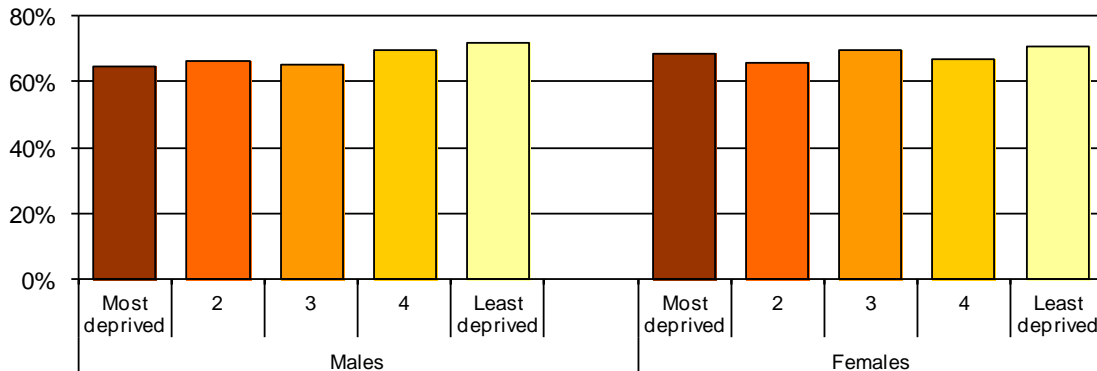
Pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were more likely than other pupils to access the internet at a youth centre (**Figure 4.15**), whether because pupils in these areas are more likely to have a youth centre nearby, or whether they are more likely to use a youth centre regardless of location, is not clear.

Figure 4.15 Age-gender-adjusted percentage of pupils with access to the internet at youth centres, by deprivation quintiles



Pupils in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city were the most likely to access the internet at a library (**Figure 4.16**), although whether this is because they are more likely to have a library nearby or whether they are more likely to use library services wherever located, is not clear.

Figure 4.16 Age-gender-adjusted percentage of pupils with access to the internet at libraries, by deprivation quintiles



The survey also asked about whether pupils accessed the internet privately or in a public place, with the results presented in **Table 4.8**. More than one quarter of boys and one fifth of girls only accessed the internet privately, while the majority had a mixture of public and private access (54% of boys and 58% of girls). Large numbers of boys and girls (1 in 8 boys and 1 in 6 girls) did not know whether they accessed the internet in private or in a public place. There were not large differences by school year, although pupils in year 10 were the most likely to report only accessing the internet privately (32% of boys and 28% of girls) while year 7 pupils were the least likely to do so (24% of boys and 16% of girls).

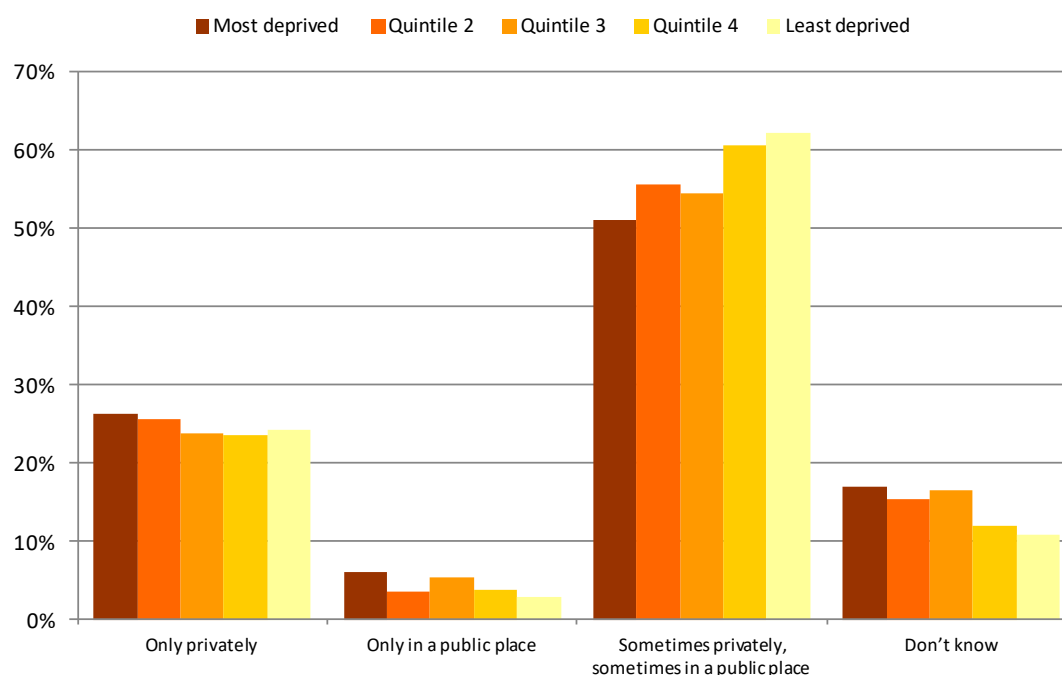
Table 4.8 Percentages of pupils with private or public access to the internet, by school year and gender

Private or public access to the internet	Percentages by school year					
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Years 7-11*
Males						
Only privately	24.4	27.8	27.1	32.2	27.1	27.8
Only in a public place	6.3	5.7	4.1	2.8	4.4	4.6
Sometimes private, sometimes public	52.5	50.2	56.5	53.8	57.6	54.2
Don't know	16.7	16.4	12.4	11.3	10.9	13.4
Females						
Only privately	15.8	21.5	22.3	27.7	20.7	21.7
Only in a public place	4.6	6.7	2.7	3.2	4.3	4.2
Sometimes private, sometimes public	53.1	53.7	59.3	57.3	66.0	58.2
Don't know	26.5	18.1	15.7	11.8	9.0	15.9
All						
Only privately	19.7	24.8	24.7	30.1	23.9	24.9
Only in a public place	5.4	6.3	3.4	3.0	4.3	4.4
Sometimes private, sometimes public	52.9	51.7	57.9	55.4	61.9	56.1
Don't know	22.0	17.1	14.0	11.5	9.9	14.6

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

In looking at differences by deprivation quintile in whether pupils accessed the internet privately or in a public place, we see from **Figure 4.17** that pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to access the internet only privately, although differences between the most deprived and least deprived fifths of areas of Hull were no large (8% higher in most deprived). Pupils in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city were also the most likely to report accessing the internet only in a public place (twice as likely as pupils from the least deprived fifth of areas). Pupils living in the three most deprived fifths of areas of Hull were the most likely to not know whether they accessed the internet privately or in a public place.

Figure 4.17 Age-gender-adjusted percentage of pupils with private or public access to the internet, by deprivation quintiles



4.3.2 Television in bedrooms

Around 90% of pupils reported having televisions in their bedrooms, (94% boys; 87% girls) as shown in **Table 4.9**. Percentages were highest among boys in year 11 (98%) and girls in year 8 (92%). In each school year percentages with televisions in their bedrooms were higher among boys than girls.

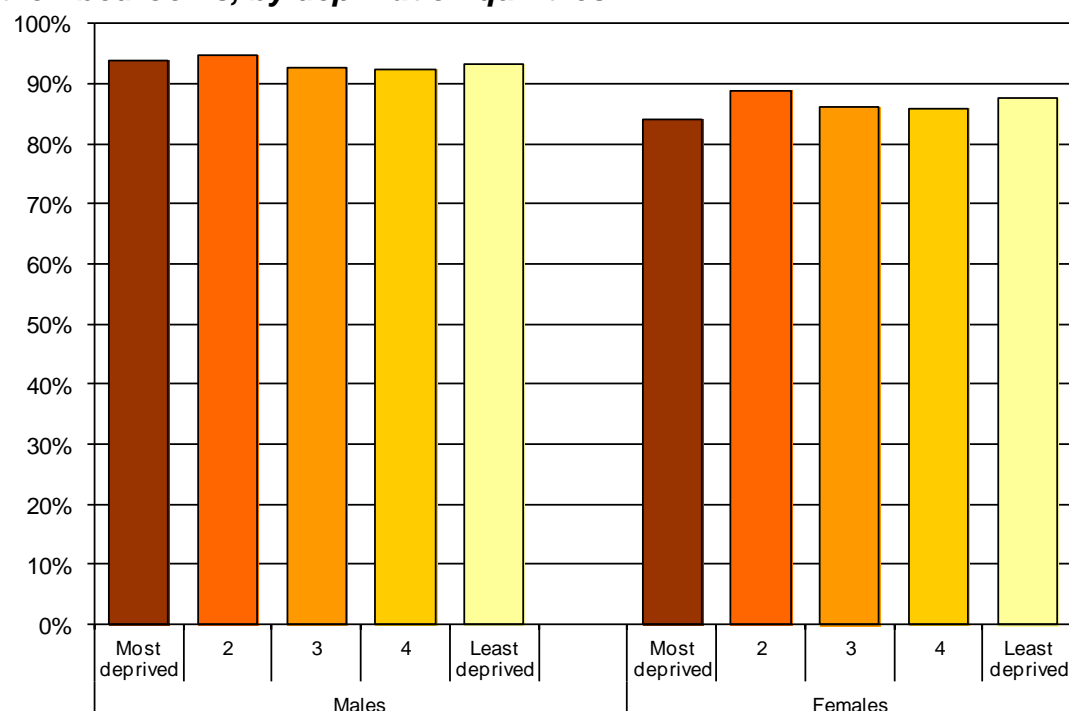
Table 4.9 Percentage of pupils with televisions in their bedrooms, by school year and gender

School year	Percentage of pupils with televisions in their bedrooms					
	Males		Females		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Year 7	206	92.4	222	82.2	429	86.8
Year 8	288	93.5	288	91.7	579	92.5
Year 9	519	92.2	486	86.2	1,009	89.1
Year 10	468	91.6	390	86.5	861	89.2
Year 11	221	98.2	224	86.2	446	91.8
Years 7-11*	1,702	93.6	1,610	86.6	3,312	90.2

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

There were few differences between deprivation quintiles (**Figure 4.18**), although girls living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the least likely to have televisions in their bedrooms (84%).

Figure 4.18 Age-gender-adjusted percentage of pupils with televisions in their bedrooms, by deprivation quintiles



4.3.3 Use of mobile phones

The overwhelming majority of pupils reported having a mobile phone, as shown in **Table 4.10**, 91% of boys and 97% of girls. Girls from each school year were more likely than boys to have a mobile phone. Girls in year 7 were the least likely to have a mobile phone (94%), while boys in year 8 were the least likely (88%).

Table 4.10 Percentages of pupils with a mobile phone, by school year and gender

Gender	Percentage of pupils with a mobile phone					
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Years 7-11*
Males	92.5	87.5	91.7	91.7	93.1	91.3
Females	93.7	96.5	98.2	97.8	98.9	97.1
All	93.2	92.1	94.9	94.6	96.2	94.1

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Just over half of pupils (51% of boys and 53% of girls) used 'pay as you go' mobile phones, as shown in **Table 4.11**. 40% of pupils had monthly contracts, while the remainder (9% of boys and 6% of girls) did not know whether they were on a contract or 'pay as you go', presumably because their parents or carers pay arrange their mobile phone contracts.

Table 4.11 Type of mobile phone contract for pupils with mobile phones, by school year and gender

Type of mobile phone contract	Percentage of pupils by type of mobile phone contract					
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Years 7-11*
Males						
Monthly contract	32.2	35.0	42.0	41.7	44.2	39.3
Pay as you go	51.2	54.7	48.2	53.2	50.2	51.5
Don't know type	16.6	10.2	9.8	5.0	5.6	9.2
Females						
Monthly contract	36.5	38.0	43.5	41.5	44.4	41.0
Pay as you go	48.4	51.2	52.0	56.2	53.3	52.4
Don't know type	15.1	10.9	4.5	2.3	2.3	6.7
All						
Monthly contract	34.7	36.5	42.7	41.6	44.2	40.1
Pay as you go	49.6	53.0	40.1	54.7	51.8	51.9
Don't know type	15.7	10.5	7.2	3.7	4.0	8.0

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Differences by deprivation quintile in the age-gender-adjusted percentages of pupils with a mobile phone were small. The lowest percentage was found among pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull, but even in this group 90% of boys and 96% of girls had mobile phones, compared with 94% of boys and 98% of girls living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city.

Figure 4.19 shows the age-gender-adjusted percentages of pupils, by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles, holding difference types of mobile phone contracts. Of those pupils that did have mobile phones, those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were half as likely as those living in the least deprived fifth of areas to have a monthly contract (28% of most deprived compared with 57% of least deprived), and consequently more likely to top up using 'pay as you go' (62% of the most deprived compared with 39% of the least deprived). Pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were also the most likely to not know the type of mobile phone contract they had (10% compared with 4% of least deprived).

More than 90% of pupils with mobile phones used them for texting, talking and listening to music or the radio as shown in **Figure 4.20**. More than 90% of girls also used their mobile phones for taking photographs. Age-adjusted percentages of pupils using their mobile phones for each of the listed activities were broadly similar for boys and girls, although girls were more likely to use their mobile phones for social networking, web browsing and taking

photographs, while boys were more likely to use their mobile phones for playing games and emailing.

Figure 4.19 Type of mobile phone contracts for pupils with mobile phones, by IMD 2010 local quintiles (age-adjusted percentages)

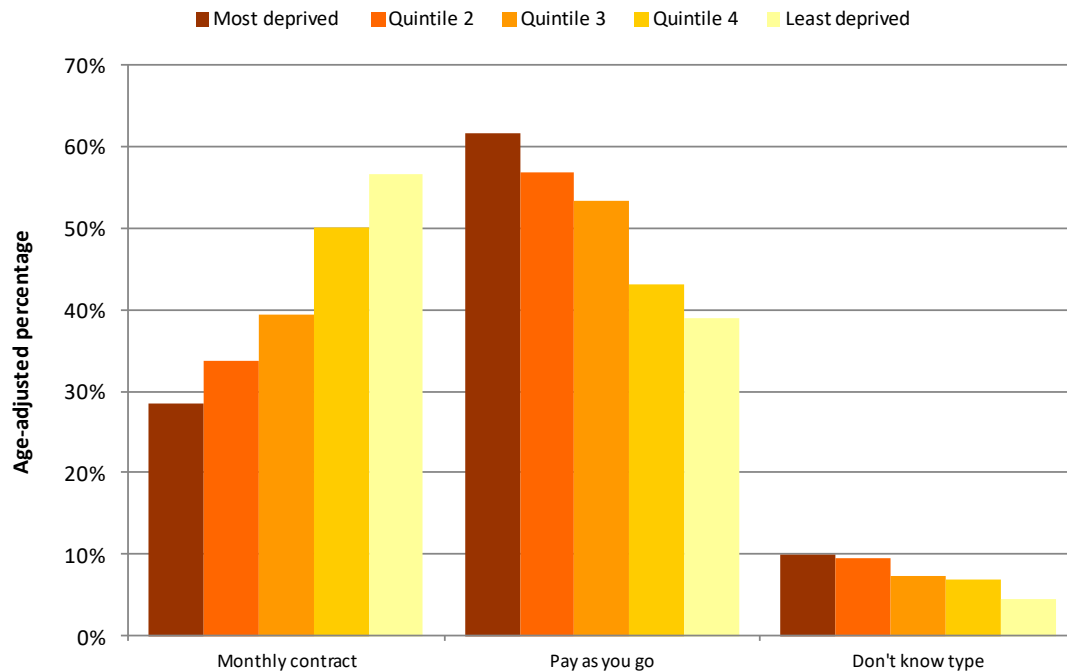
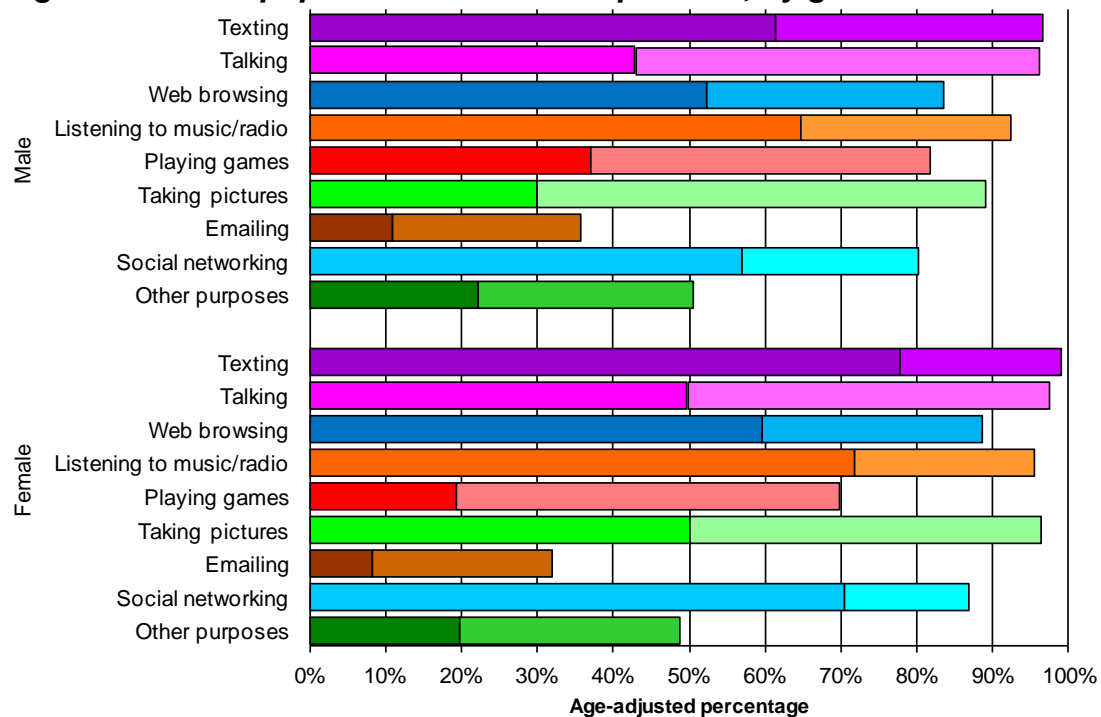


Figure 4.20 How pupils use their mobile phones*, by gender



* Left-hand block="A lot"; right-hand block="Sometimes"

4.4 Pupils and their relationships with school

Pupils were asked several questions that related directly to their experiences at school, whether about the type of place they found their school to be to whether they had ever been bullied at school.

4.4.1 What kind of a place is your school?

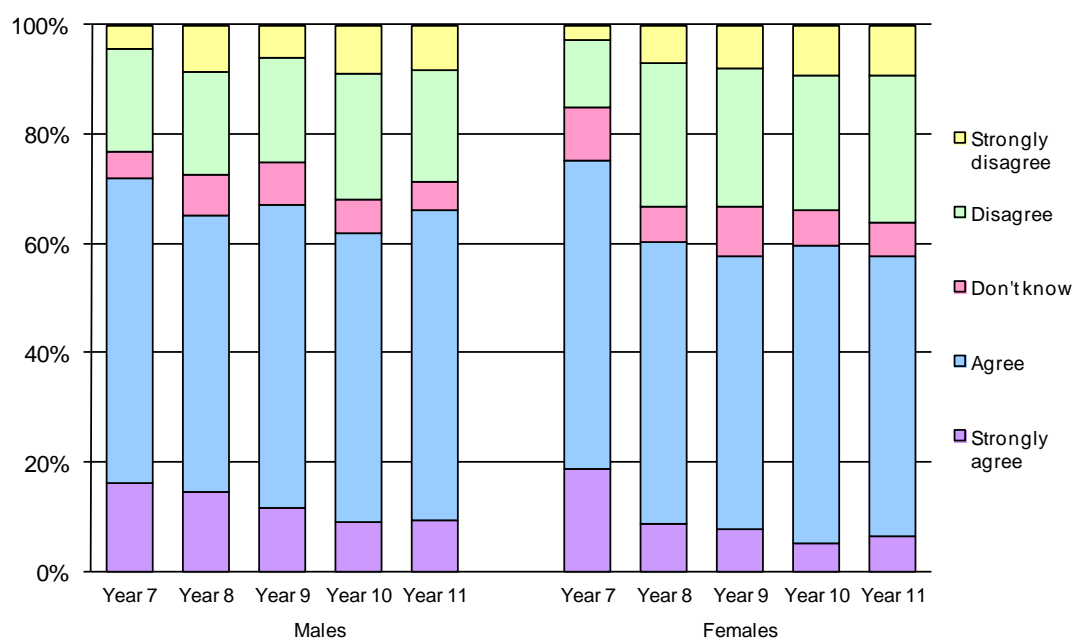
Around 90% of pupils agreed that their school was a place where the things they learned were important to them, with around one third strongly agreeing (**Table 4.12**). Two thirds of pupils agreed that their school was a place where they liked learning, while almost two thirds agreed that school was a place where adults listened to what the pupils had to say. Fewer than half of pupils agreed that school was a place where they liked to go each day.

Table 4.12 School is a place where . . . , by gender

School is a place where . . .	Gender	Level of agreement (age-adjusted %)					Total (N)
		Strongly agree	Agree	Don't know	Disagree	Strongly disagree	
. . . adults listen to what I say	Males	11.9	54.3	6.3	20.1	7.3	1,856
	Females	9.0	52.7	7.6	23.4	7.4	1,830
	All	10.5	53.5	6.9	21.7	7.4	3,686
. . . the things I learn are important to me	Males	37.8	52.4	2.9	5.2	1.6	1,831
	Females	32.4	57.1	3.3	6.2	0.9	1,837
	All	35.2	54.7	3.1	5.7	1.3	3,668
. . . I really like to go each day	Males	10.1	38.3	7.6	28.6	15.4	1,830
	Females	7.9	39.7	7.9	32.0	12.6	1,815
	All	9.0	38.9	7.7	30.2	14.1	3,645
. . . I like learning	Males	14.4	53.6	6.1	17.1	8.8	1,837
	Females	12.8	55.0	7.1	17.7	7.4	1,817
	All	13.7	54.3	6.6	17.4	8.1	3,654

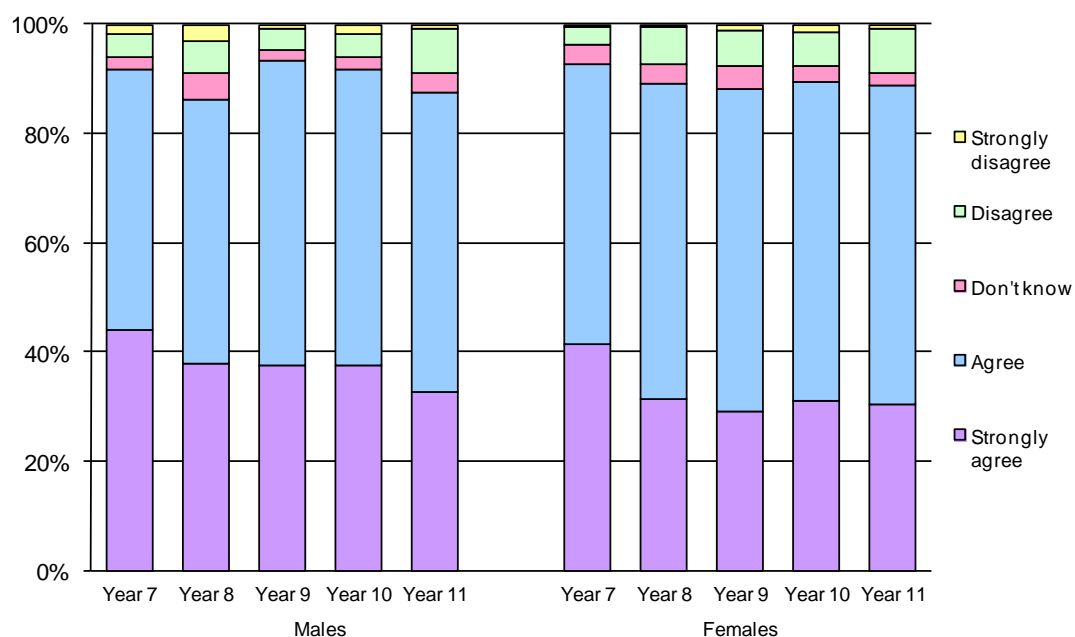
Younger pupils were the most likely to agree with the statement that 'School is a place where adults listen to what I say', **Figure 4.21**. Among boys 23% of respondents in year 7 disagreed with the statement, rising to 32% in year 10, before decreasing to 29% in year 11. Among girls 15% of year pupils disagreed with the statement, with around one third doing so for each other year group (highest in year 11 at 36%).

Figure 4.21 ‘School is a place where adults listen to what I say’, by gender and school year



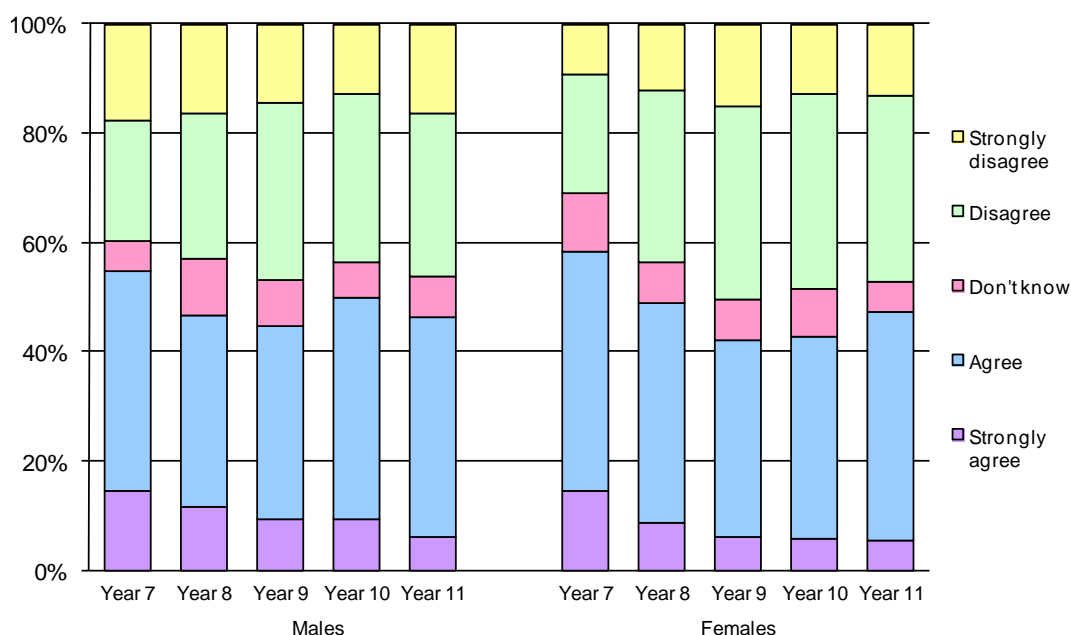
The percentages agreeing with the statement that ‘School is a place where the things I learn are important to me’ did not vary much by age or gender, although lowest in year 8 boys (**Figure 4.22**). However those in year 7 were the most likely to strongly agree with the statement.

Figure 4.22 ‘School is a place where the things I learn are important to me’, by gender and school year



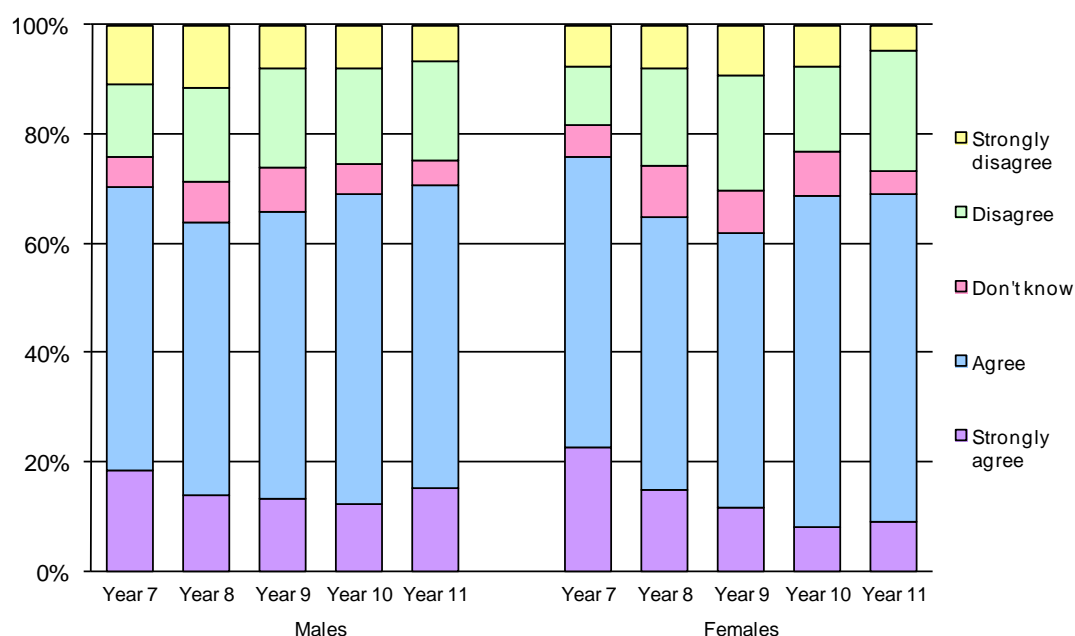
Fewer than half of pupils from most year groups agreed with the statement 'School is a place where I really like to go each day', **Figure 4.23**. Percentages decreased as age increased, with the exception of year 10 boys and year 11 girls where the percentage increased. Despite this, it was only for year 9 boys that the percentage disagreeing with the statement exceeded 50%. Between 5% and 11% of pupils said they did not know whether they agreed or disagreed with the statement. Year 7 boys and girls as well as boys in year 10 were the only pupils where the percentage agreeing with the statement reached 50%.

Figure 4.23 'School is a place where I really like to go each day', by gender and school year



Despite these lower percentages that did not like going to school every day, around two thirds of pupils in each year group agreed with the statement 'School is a place where I like learning', **Figure 4.24**. The percentages agreeing with the statement were highest among year 7 pupils (70% of boys and 76% of girls) as well as among year 11 boys (71%). Percentages decreased in year 8, thence increasing with school year.

Figure 4.24 ‘School is a place where I like learning’, by gender and school year



4.4.2 Bullying

Pupils were asked both whether they had ever been bullied at school, and whether they had been bullied at school within the last month. If they reported ever being bullied, pupils were then asked about the nature of the bullying that they had experienced. Pupils were also asked whether they had bullied anyone.

The percentages reporting they had ever been bullied at school, by school year and gender are shown in **Table 4.13**. More girls than boys reported having been bullied at school in each of years 7 to 10 than did boys, such that over all years combined, 48% of girls reported having ever been bullied at school compared with 41% of boys. In each case this was a decrease from the 54% of girls and 44% of boys from the 2008-09 survey that had ever been bullied.

Among boys the percentages reporting they had ever been bullied at school decreased as school year increased, with the exception of year 11 where the percentage increased slightly to 43%. Percentages reporting they had ever been bullied were lower in year 8 to year 10 boys than in 2008-09, having increased slightly for years 7 and 11. Unlike in boys the peak in girls was in year 8, where 56% of girls reported they had ever been bullied at school, thereafter decreasing with increasing school year to 41% in year 11. For each school year the percentage of girls that reported they had ever been bullied was lower in 2012 than in the 2008-09 survey. The general decreases seen as age increased may be due to the fact that as children get older, there are fewer children in the school older than them to bully them. Or it may be that

pupils' perceptions of what constitutes bullying may change as they grow older. Or it may be a combination of these things or other factors entirely.

Table 4.13 Percentage of pupils reporting they had ever been bullied at school, by gender and school year

School year	Percentage of pupils ever bullied at school					
	Males		Females		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Year 7	113	49.8	136	50.9	250	50.5
Year 8	136	43.5	173	55.6	312	49.7
Year 9	245	42.8	274	48.7	521	45.7
Year 10	171	32.9	202	44.7	373	38.3
Year 11	99	43.0	109	41.3	208	42.0
Years 7-11*	764	42.1	894	48.0	1,658	44.9

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

When one looks at the more recent experiences of bullying in school reported by the pupils, as displayed in **Table 4.14**, far fewer pupils reported being bullied within the last month, although still 13% of boys and 14% of girls reported they had been bullied at school during that time (although each a decrease since 2008-09). Again more girls than boys in each of years 7 to 10 reported that they had been bullied at school within the last month. Again, among boys the percentages that had been bullied within the last month decreased as school year increased from 20% in year 7 to 6% in year 10, before increasing to 8% in year 11. Among girls, year 7 and 8 had similar percentages (22%) reporting they had been bullied in the last month, thence decreasing as school year increased to 8% in year 11. Among boys, only those in year 9 and 10 saw the percentage bullied within the past month decrease since 2008-09, while among girls decreases were seen for years 7, 9 and 10 (decreasing by one third in year 9 girls), with no change in year 11.

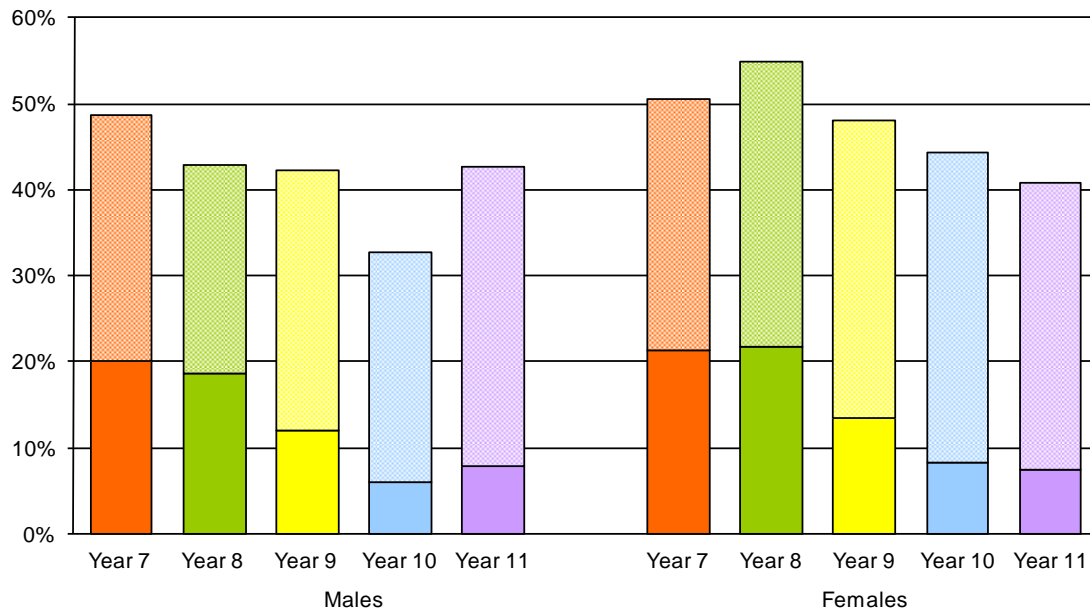
Table 4.14 Percentage of pupils reporting they had been bullied in the last month at school, by gender and school year

School year	Percentage of pupils bullied at school in the last month					
	Males		Females		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Year 7	45	20.2	57	21.5	103	21.1
Year 8	58	18.6	67	21.8	125	20.1
Year 9	69	12.1	76	13.6	146	12.9
Year 10	31	6.0	38	8.4	69	7.1
Year 11	18	7.9	20	7.6	38	7.7
Years 7-11*	221	12.6	258	14.2	479	13.4

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

The data for ever being bullied at school and for being bullied in the last month at school are also presented graphically in **Figure 4.25**.

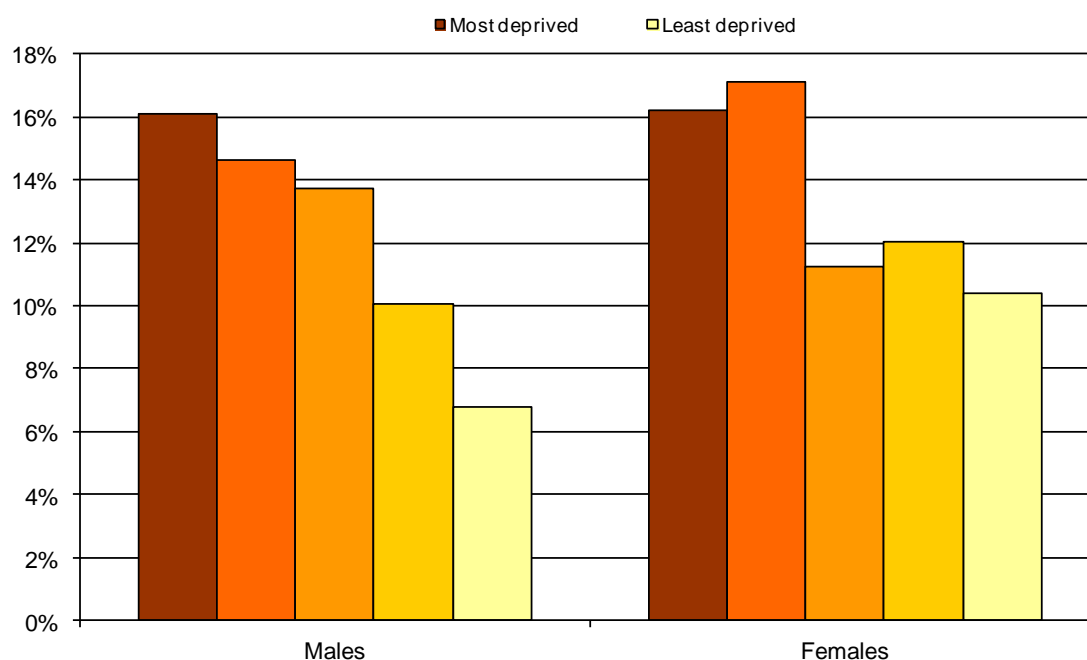
Figure 4.25 Percentage of pupils reporting they had ever been bullied* at school, by school year and gender



* Lower block='Within last month'; upper block='More than 1 month ago'

As well as the differences by age and gender, there were also substantial differences by age-adjusted deprivation quintiles in the percentage of pupils reporting they had been bullied in the last month, as shown in **Figure 4.26**. More than one in six boys living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull reported they had been bullied at school in the last month, compared with one in fourteen boys living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. Among girls there more than one in six living in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull had been bullied in the past month, compared with between one in ten and one in twelve girls living in the three least deprived fifths of areas of the city.

Figure 4.26 Age--adjusted percentages of pupils reporting they had been bullied at school in the last month, by deprivation quintiles

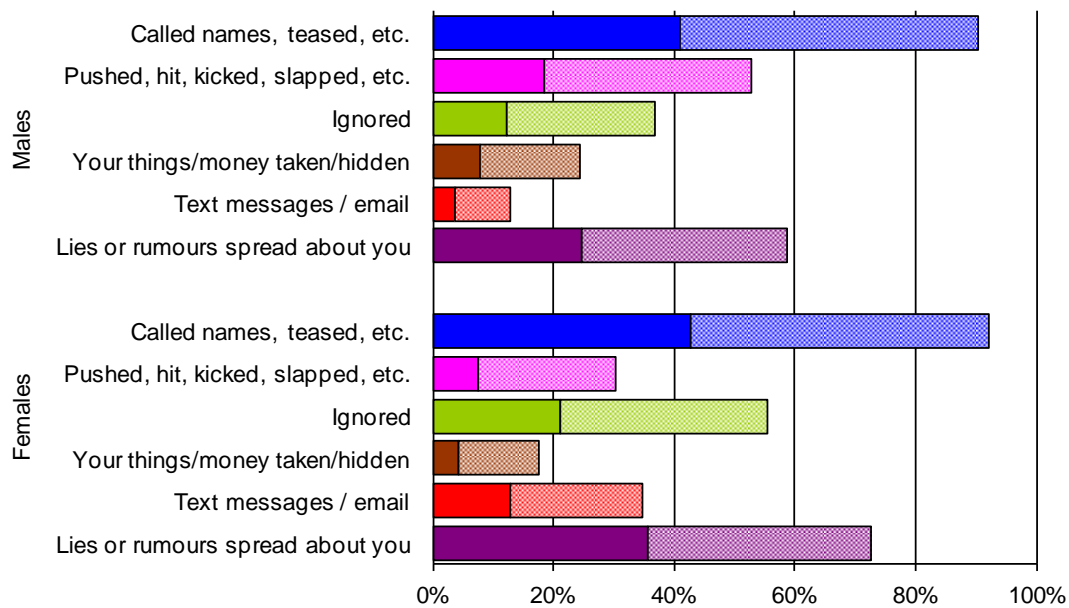


Pupils who reported that they had ever been bullied were also asked what form the bullying they had experienced had taken. This information is presented by gender for all years combined in **Table 4.15** and graphically in **Figure 4.27**. The two most common forms of bullying experienced by pupils were the same for boys and girls, although percentages were higher among girls. The most common form of bullying experienced by pupils was being called names or teased, cited by 90% of boys and 93% of girls who had ever been bullied. The second most common form of bullying experienced by pupils was having lies or rumours spread about them, experienced by 60% of boys and 73% of girls. After these, the most common form of bullying experienced by boys was being pushed, hit, kicked or slapped (53%), while among girls it was being ignored (55%).

Table 4.15 If you have ever been bullied, what form did the bullying take, by gender?

Form of bullying	If you have ever been bullied, what form did it take (age-adjusted %)			
	Males (N=747)		Females (N=881)	
	Yes, a lot	Yes, a bit	Yes, a lot	Yes, a bit
Called names, teased, etc.	42.0	48.4	43.3	49.3
Pushed, hit, kicked, slapped, etc.	18.5	34.0	7.6	22.0
Ignored	11.9	25.0	20.2	34.6
Your things/money taken/hidden	8.0	16.4	4.4	13.3
Text messages / email	3.7	8.9	12.6	22.1
Lies or rumours spread about you	24.9	34.6	34.3	38.5

Figure 4.27 If ever bullied, what form did the bullying take*, by gender



* Solid block="A lot"; dotted block="A bit"

The percentages of pupils that worried about bullying, by gender and school year are presented in **Table 4.16**. 10% of boys and 12% of girls worried a great deal or quite a lot about bullying. The percentages of pupils worrying about bullying either a great deal or quite a lot decreased with age, from 20% of pupils in year 7 to 5% of pupils in year 11 (having increased slightly in boys from 5% in year 10). For each year, except year 7, more girls than boys worried a great deal or quite a lot about bullying, although the differences were not large in many cases.

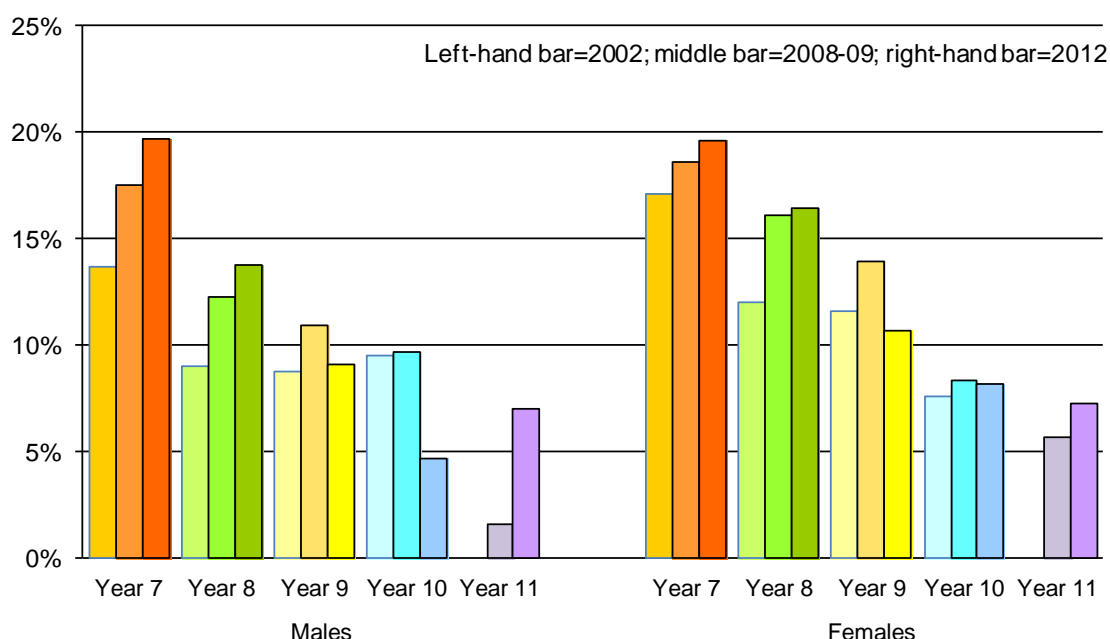
Table 4.16 Percentage of pupils worrying in the last month about bullying by school year and gender

Degree of worry	Percentage of pupils that had worried about bullying in the last month					
	School year					
	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 11	Yrs7-11*
Males						
A great deal	13.1	6.7	4.5	1.9	3.5	5.7
Quite a lot	6.6	7.0	4.6	2.7	3.5	4.8
A bit, but not much	10.0	10.9	8.8	4.4	5.2	7.7
Very little	12.2	12.8	14.3	13.9	10.5	12.8
Not at all	58.1	62.6	67.9	77.0	77.3	69.0
Females						
A great deal	7.4	8.4	4.4	3.5	3.1	5.2
Quite a lot	12.2	8.1	6.2	4.6	4.2	6.9
A bit, but not much	9.3	9.4	8.0	7.9	4.6	7.7
Very little	13.7	13.5	17.2	13.7	11.8	14.0
Not at all	57.4	60.6	64.1	70.2	76.3	66.2

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Year 7 and 8 pupils recorded a further increase in 2012 in the percentages that had worried about bullying a great deal or quite a lot in the last month, having previously seen an increase in 2008-09 relative to 2002, as shown in **Figure 4.28**. The percentage of boys in years 9 and 10, as well as girls in year 9, worrying a great deal or quite a lot about bullying in the last month decreased since 2008-09, while both boys and girls saw an increase among year 11 pupils.

Figure 4.28 Trends in the percentage of pupils worrying a great deal or quite a lot in the last month about bullying by school year and gender



Pupils were also asked about whether they had ever bullied anyone. Responses to this question, by gender and school year, are shown in **Table 4.17**. One in five boys and one in six girls said they had bullied someone at school. There were differences by age, but no clear trend. In each year group more boys than girls said they had bullied someone.

Table 4.17 Percentage of pupils reporting they had ever bullied someone at school, by gender and school year

School year	Percentage of pupils reporting ever bullying someone at school					
	Males		Females		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Year 7	45	20.1	35	13.1	81	16.5
Year 8	75	24.4	56	18.1	133	21.4
Year 9	113	19.9	93	16.6	207	18.3
Year 10	83	16.1	60	13.3	143	14.8
Year 11	59	26.0	38	14.6	97	19.8
Years 7-11*	375	21.2	282	15.1	657	18.3

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Around one third of boys and one fifth of girls that had ever bullied someone had done so within the past month, 6% and 3% respectively in boys and girls (**Table 4.18**). Percentages of pupils that had bullied someone in the past month did not vary much with school year, with the exception of year 8 girls, where the percentage was more than double the percentages among girls of each other year group. More boys than girls from each year group had bullied someone in the past month, with percentages in boys more than double those in girls, with the exception of year 8.

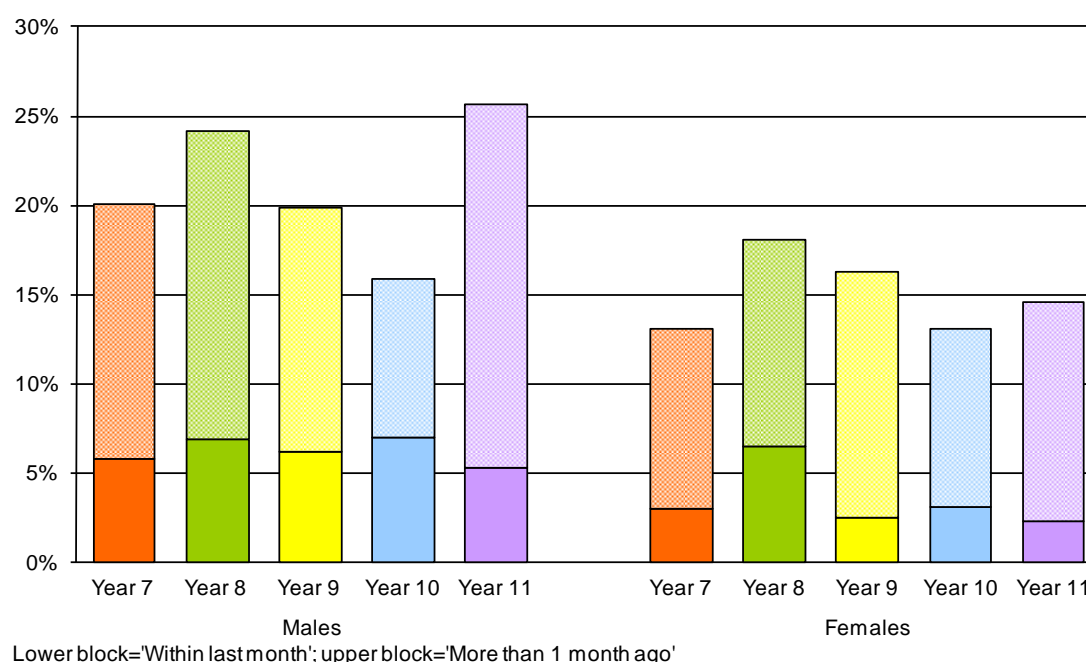
Table 4.18 Percentage of pupils reporting they had bullied someone in the last month at school, by gender and school year

School year	Percentage of pupils reporting bullying someone at school in the last month					
	Males		Females		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Year 7	13	5.8	8	3.0	22	4.5
Year 8	21	6.9	20	6.5	42	6.8
Year 9	35	6.2	14	2.5	49	4.3
Year 10	36	7.0	14	3.1	50	5.2
Year 11	12	5.3	6	2.3	18	3.7
Years 7-11*	117	6.2	62	3.4	179	4.9

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

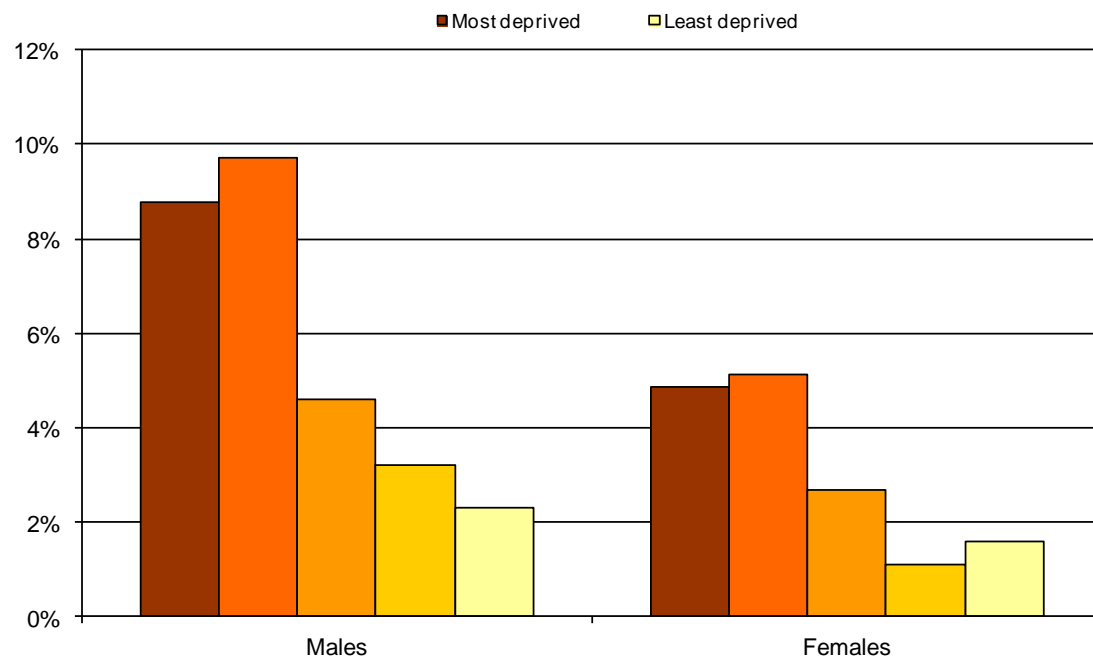
The data for ever having bullied anyone at school and for doing so in the last month are also presented graphically in **Figure 4.29**.

Figure 4.29 Percentage of pupils reporting they had ever bullied someone at school, by school year and gender



Age-adjusted percentages that had bullied someone at school in the past month are shown in **Figure 4.26**, by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles. Pupils living in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull were at least twice as likely as those living in the three least deprived fifths of areas of the city to have bullied someone at school in the past month. Boys living in the two most deprived fifths of areas were four times as likely, and girls three times as likely, to have bullied someone at school in the past month.

Figure 4.30 Age-gender-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting they had bullied someone at school in the last month, by deprivation quintiles



Of course, some pupils might be bullied by other pupils, as well as bullying someone themselves. **Table 4.19** shows the percentages that have been bullied at school and have bullied someone themselves. One in four pupils that had ever been bullied at school had themselves bullied someone at school at some point. Those that had been bullied in the past month at school were the most likely to have ever bullied someone else at school (34%), while those that had never been bullied were the least likely to have bullied someone else (11%). It is possible that bullying is sometimes a reaction to having been bullied oneself, perhaps to get back at the bully, or perhaps as a safety mechanism, with bullies perceived as stronger than non-bullies, and therefore less of a target for future bullying.

Table 4.19 Age-adjusted percentage of pupils reporting they had bullied someone, by whether they themselves had been bullied

Ever been bullied at school	Age-adjusted percentage of pupils reporting bullying someone at school in the last month				
	Total (N)	In last month	> 1 month ago	Ever	Never
In last month	472	14.3	19.2	33.5	66.5
> 1 month ago	1,141	4.4	19.9	24.3	75.7
Ever	1,613	7.2	20.0	27.2	72.8
Never	2,023	2.9	8.0	10.9	89.1

4.4.3 Homework

Most pupils worried at least a bit about home work over the past month, as shown in **Table 4.20**. The patterns with school year in the percentages of pupils that worried a great deal or quite a lot about homework over the past month varied by gender. Among boys the percentage steadily decreased from 36% in year 7 to 12% in year 11. Among girls the highest percentage worrying a great deal or quite a lot about homework in the last month were those in year 7 (35%), followed by year 10, then between 22% and 26% for other year groups. Girls from each year group except year 8 were more likely than boys to worry a great deal or quite a lot about homework in the last month, with the difference greatest in years 10 and 11 (92% and 81% respectively higher in girls than boys). Among year 11 pupils 42% of boys did not worry at all about homework in the past month, having increased from 19% in year 7 and half as high again as in year 11 girls.

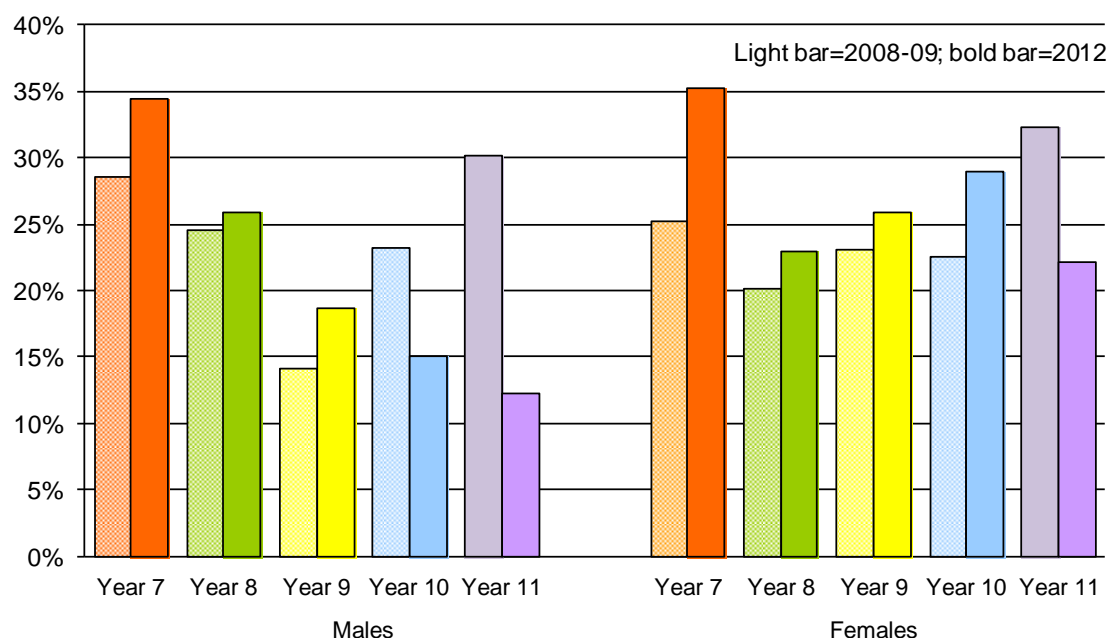
Table 4.20 Percentage of pupils worrying in the last month about homework by school year and gender

Degree of worry	Percentage of pupils that had worried about homework in the last month					
	School year					
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Yrs 7-11*
Males						
A great deal	14.0	10.5	5.7	4.4	2.6	7.2
Quite a lot	20.5	15.3	13.1	10.6	9.6	13.6
A bit, but not much	28.8	29.1	33.8	30.6	23.6	29.2
Very little	17.5	19.2	19.8	22.4	22.7	20.4
Not at all	19.2	25.9	27.7	31.9	41.5	29.5
Females						
A great deal	11.9	6.5	7.1	4.6	5.7	7.0
Quite a lot	23.3	16.5	18.8	24.3	16.4	19.8
A bit, but not much	31.1	31.6	33.6	30.7	27.9	30.9
Very little	14.8	19.7	21.1	20.5	22.9	20.0
Not at all	18.9	25.8	19.4	19.9	27.1	22.3

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

When we compare against the results of the 2008-09 survey, which are presented together by year group and gender in **Figure 4.31**, we see that the percentages of pupils that had worried a great deal or quite a lot in the past month about homework had increased since 2008-09 for most year groups, decreasing only in year 11 girls and in year 10 and 11 boys. The largest differences between 2008-09 and 2012 were among year 7 and year 11 pupils. Year 7 boys were one fifth more likely, and year 7 girls one third more likely, to worry a great deal or quite a lot in the last month about homework in 2012 than in 2008-09. Year 11 boys were almost two thirds less likely, and year 11 girls one third less likely, to worry a great deal or quite a lot about homework over the past month in 2012 than in 2008-09.

Figure 4.31 Percentages of pupils worrying a great deal or quite a lot in the last month about homework by school year and gender, with comparisons to 2002 and 2008-09



4.4.4 School tests/exams

The percentages of pupils that worried a great deal or quite a lot about school tests or exams in the past month were higher than the percentages that had worried about homework, at 52% of boys overall and 56% of girls overall, as presented in **Table 4.21**., and substantial increases since the 33% of boys and 43% of boys worrying a great deal or quite a lot in 2008-09 about school tests or exams. More year 7 pupils than year 8 pupils worried a great deal or quite a lot in the last month about school tests and exams, but thereafter percentages steadily increased from 30% of boys and 31% of girls in year 7 to 52% of boys and 77% of girls in year 11. More girls than boys in each year worried a great deal or quite a lot about school tests and exams in the past month, with differences between girls and boys increasing as school year

increased. Few pupils in year 11 had not worried at all about school tests and exams in the past month (9% of boys and 5% of girls).

Table 4.21 Percentage of pupils worrying in the last month about school tests/exams by school year and gender

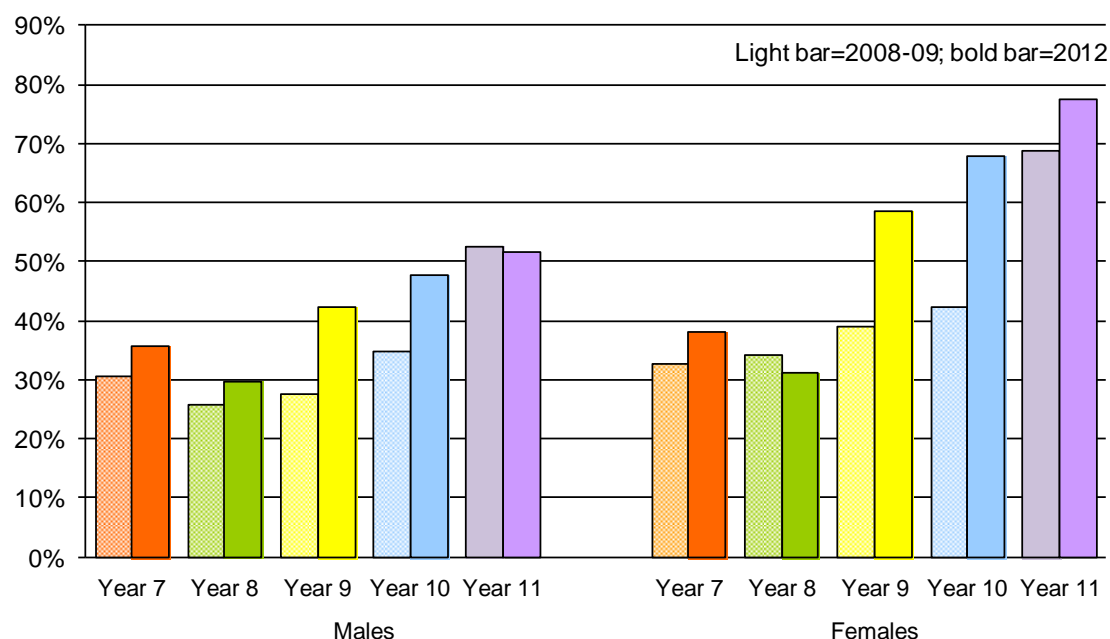
Degree of worry	Percentage of pupils that had worried about school tests/exams in the last month					
	School year					
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Years 7-11*
Males						
A great deal	15.3	9.6	13.9	18.8	19.7	15.6
Quite a lot	20.5	20.1	28.4	28.8	31.9	26.2
A bit, but not much	19.7	26.8	28.4	24.4	28.8	25.7
Very little	15.7	17.9	13.6	10.8	10.5	13.6
Not at all	28.8	25.6	15.8	17.2	9.2	19.0
Females						
A great deal	12.2	11.0	20.2	32.2	38.5	23.5
Quite a lot	25.9	20.3	38.2	35.8	38.9	32.3
A bit, but not much	23.0	24.8	23.4	16.6	11.5	19.6
Very little	17.0	21.9	10.3	8.8	6.5	12.6
Not at all	21.9	21.9	7.8	6.6	4.6	12.0

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

When comparing against the results of the 2008-09 survey, which are presented together by year group and gender in **Figure 4.32**, it can be seen that the percentages of pupils that had worried a great deal or quite a lot in the past month about school tests or exams had increased since 2008-09 among boys in years 7 to 10 and among girls in year 7 and in year 9 to 11. The largest increases since 2008-09 of pupils that worried a great deal or quite a lot about school tests and exams were in years 9 and 10 (increasing by one half and one third respectively among boys, by one half and almost two thirds respectively among girls).

These differences between the two surveys may be at least partly attributable to the timing of the survey in relation to the school timetable. In 2008-09 the majority of the surveys were undertaken between December and January when there are few public examinations, although some schools may have internal tests or mock exams during this period; whereas the 2012 survey was undertaken between March and May in most cases, so would have covered the examinations season, with SATs tests and GCSE exams.

Figure 4.32 Percentages of pupils worrying a great deal or quite a lot in the last month about school tests/exams by school year, with comparisons to 2002 and 2008-09



4.4.5 Intentions for the future

Pupils were asked about what they would like to do once they had finished year 11 and were eligible to leave full-time education. The results by gender are presented in **Table 4.22**. While a majority of boys and girls reported they planned to stay in education, only half of boys said this, compared to more than two thirds of girls. More boys wanted to get a job at 16 (20%) or enter job training or apprenticeship (17%) than girls (13% and 10% respectively).

Table 4.22 What do you think you will do when you finish year 11, by gender?

What do you think you will do when you finish year 11 (age-adjusted %)			
	Males (N=1,770)	Females (N=1,774)	All (N=3,544)
Go to work/get a full time job	20.2	13.4	16.9
Stay in education at college or 6th form	52.4	68.5	60.2
Job training/apprenticeship	17.4	9.7	13.7
Other/Don't know	10.0	8.5	9.3

These percentages are also presented, by school year, in **Figure 4.33** for boys and in **Figure 4.34** for girls. The percentage of boys and girls who reported that they intended to stay on at school after they had finished year 11 increased with school year, from 38% of boys and 57% of girls in year 7 to

72% of boys and 80% of girls in year 11. The percentage of pupils planning to leave school after year 11 and get a job decreased from 31% of boys and 21% of girls in year 7 to 6% of boys and 2% of girls in year 11.

The percentage of pupils that planned to leave school and commence job training or an apprenticeship ranged among boys from 13% in year 9 to 21% in year 10, and ranged among girls from 7% in year 7 and 10 to 14% in year 11. The percentages that reported they did not know what they would do, or they would do something else, after completing year 11 dropped, unsurprisingly, from 13-14% of boys in years 7 to 9 and 15% of girls in year 7 to 3% of boys and girls in year 11.

As the time remaining until being legally able to leave school reduced, so it appears that plans changed or were developed, perhaps in response to a rising awareness of the reality of the employment situation for young adults, and the difficulty of finding work or the need to achieve suitable qualifications in order to access the jobs that are available. Or perhaps by the time of 15 or 16, pupils are more comfortable with the academic demands that further study would require of them, and so are happier to pursue post-16 qualifications.

Figure 4.33 What do you think you will do when you finish year 11, males by school year?

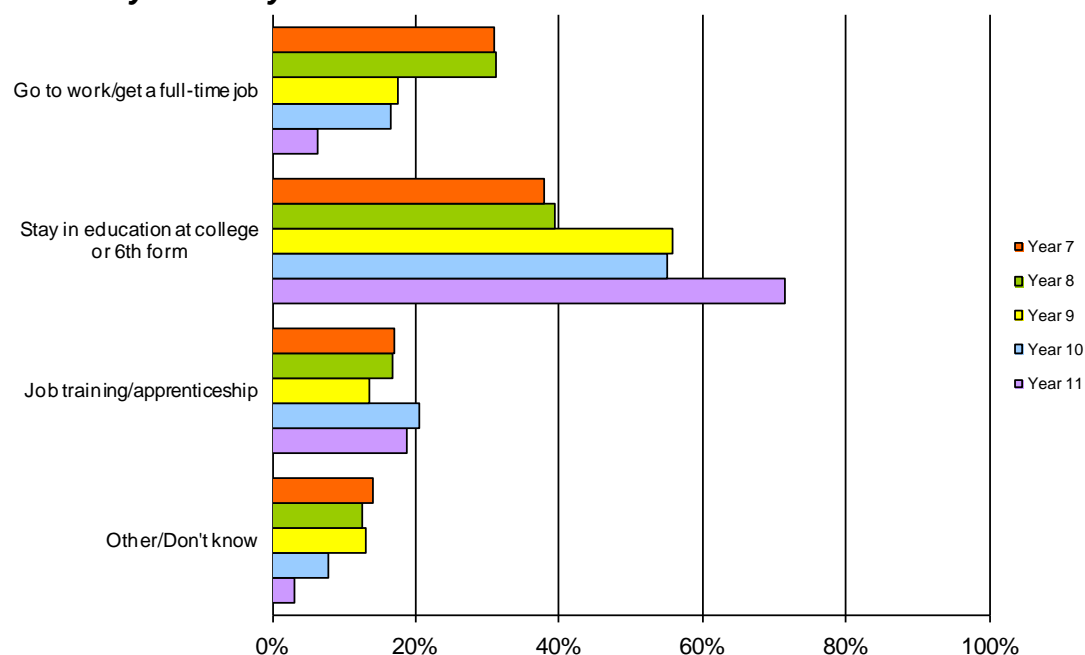
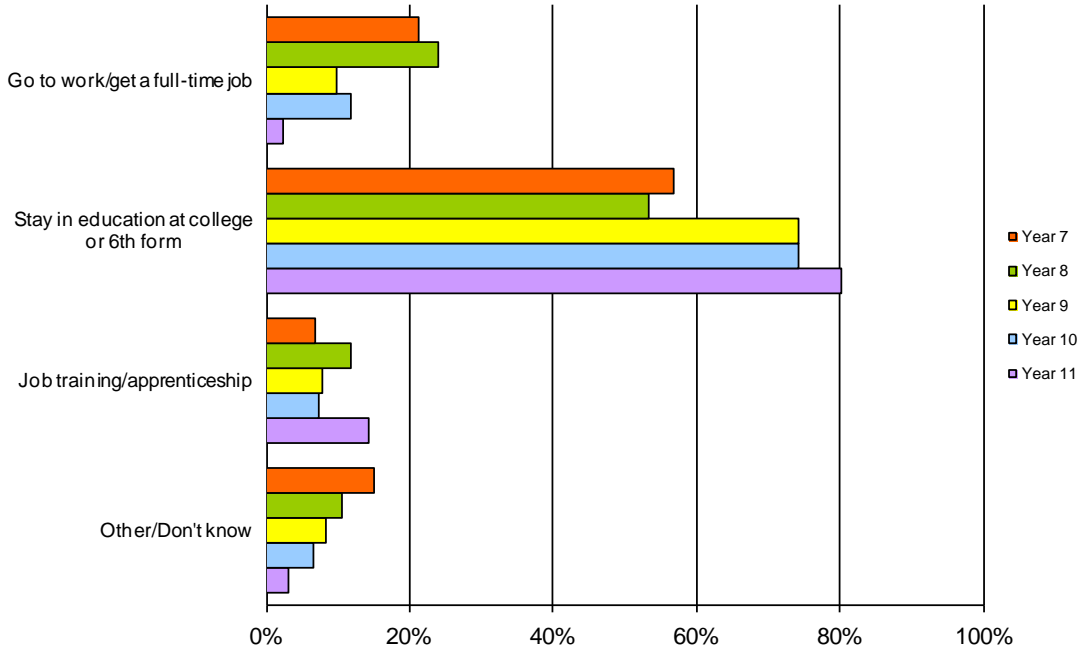


Figure 4.34 What do you think you will do when finish year 11, females by school year?



4.5 Diet and physical activities

4.5.1 Healthy diet eaten

The percentages of pupils reporting they eat a healthy diet, by school year and gender are presented in **Table 4.23**. Slightly more boys (62%) than girls (58%) reported that they had a healthy diet, while more girls (20%) than boys (17%) reported either not knowing what a healthy diet was or whether their diet was healthy. These patterns were true for each year group, with the exception of year 10, where fewer girls said don't know (15%) than boys (17%). For both boys and girls the percentages reporting that they ate a healthy diet decreased as school year increased, although the percentage in year 9 girls was lower (50%) than among girls from each other year. Overall, 67% of boys and 64% of girls in year reported eating a healthy diet decreasing to 57% of boys and 53% of girls in year 11. Percentages not knowing what a healthy diet was, or whether they had one, generally decreased as school year increased.

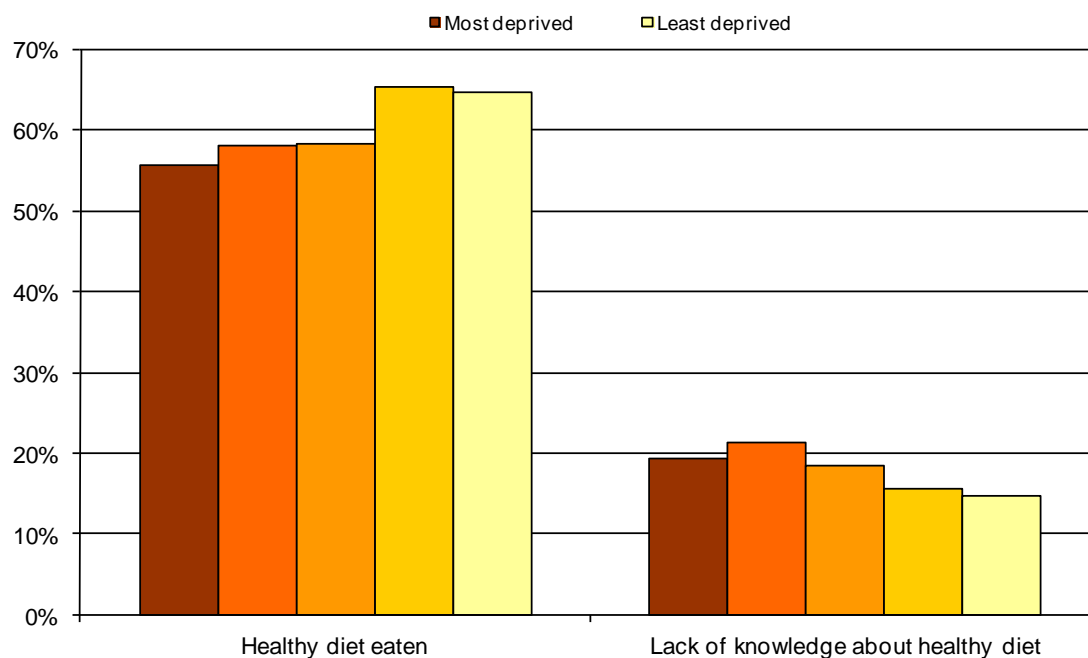
Table 4.23 Generally speaking, do you eat healthy diet, by school year and gender

School year	Generally speaking, do you eat a healthy diet?								
	Males			Females			All		
	Total (N)	Yes (%)	Don't know (%)	Total (N)	Yes (%)	Don't know (%)	Total (N)	Yes (%)	Don't know (%)
Year 7	219	66.7	18.3	264	64.0	23.5	484	65.3	21.1
Year 8	304	63.8	19.7	292	63.0	22.3	600	63.2	20.8
Year 9	564	61.9	16.1	558	50.5	23.5	1,124	56.3	19.8
Year 10	510	61.0	17.1	448	59.6	14.7	961	60.5	15.9
Year 11	222	57.2	13.5	261	53.3	14.9	484	55.0	14.3
Years 7-11*	1,819	62.0	16.9	1,823	57.8	19.6	3,642	60.0	18.2

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Pupils living in the most deprived areas of Hull were less likely to report eating a healthy diet than those living in the less deprived areas of the city, with the age-gender-adjusted percentages shown in **Figure 4.35**. 56% of pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas in Hull reported that they ate a healthy diet, 14% lower than the 65% of pupils living in the least deprived fifth of areas in the city. Further, pupils in the more deprived areas of the city were more likely to report lacking the knowledge to say whether or not they ate a healthy diet, than were pupils in less deprived areas. 1 in 5 pupils in the two most deprived fifths of areas in Hull reported they lacked this knowledge, compared with almost 1 in 7 pupils living in the least deprived fifth of areas in the city.

Figure 4.35 Age-gender-adjusted percentage of pupils reporting they eat a healthy diet, plus the percentage reporting lacking knowledge about healthy diets, by deprivation quintiles



4.5.2 5-A-DAY

It should be noted here that the percentages reported in this section are far higher than those from the more in-depth Health Survey for England, as well as far higher than from the adult health and wellbeing survey conducted in 2011-12, so are likely to be biased, substantially over-estimating the percentages of Hull pupils eating 5-A-DAY. Nonetheless, the differences in reported 5-A-DAY consumption between subgroups might still be valid even if the absolute percentages are not, so will still be reported on in this section.

In order to test whether pupils' perceptions of the healthiness of their diet were borne out by the substance of what they ate, pupils were asked for the number of portions of fruits and vegetables that they had eaten during the day prior to completing the survey. A cross-tabulation of these two questions is presented in **Table 4.24**.

Just over half (52%) of those reporting they ate a healthy diet had eaten at least 5 portions of fruits and vegetables on the day before completing the survey, compared with one fifth (21%) of those reporting they did not have a healthy diet and one third (31%) of those that did not know. More than one fifth (22%) of those that reported having a healthy diet ate fewer than 3 portions of fruits and vegetables the day before completing the survey (including 5% eating none). This compared with more than half of those reporting eating an unhealthy diet that had eaten fewer than 3 portions of

fruits and vegetables the day before completing the survey (51%), including almost one fifth (19%) eating none. Thus, although fruit and vegetable consumption was much higher in those reporting a healthy diet than in those reporting an unhealthy diet, many of those that report having a healthy diet are not eating sufficient quantities of fruits and vegetables to meet the 5-A-DAY target. These results were similar for both boys and girls.

Table 4.24 The number of portions of fruits and vegetables eaten yesterday by pupils' perceptions of their diet being healthy

Healthy diet eaten?	Number of portions of fruits and vegetables eaten on the day prior to completing the survey					
	Total (N)	Age-adjusted %				
		None	1-2	3-4	5-6	7 or more
Males						
Yes	1,077	6.2	16.3	22.9	25.1	29.5
No	354	18.8	34.4	24.4	11.8	10.5
Don't know	274	14.5	28.4	27.1	15.6	14.4
Females						
Yes	1,003	4.4	18.6	27.2	25.5	24.3
No	394	19.2	29.2	31.6	13.5	6.5
Don't know	343	9.9	28.5	28.6	17.4	15.6
All						
Yes	2,080	5.3	17.4	25.0	25.3	27.0
No	748	19.0	31.9	27.9	12.7	8.6
Don't know	617	12.3	28.4	27.8	16.5	15.0

The percentages of pupils reporting they meet the 5-A-DAY target, by school year and gender are presented in **Table 4.25**. Overall more boys (44%) than girls (41%) reported meeting the 5-A-DAY target, although this was not the case in all year groups, with percentages higher among girls than boys in years 7 and 8. The percentages reporting they met the 5-A-DAY target generally decreased with increasing school year, from 48% of boys and 53% of girls in year 7 to 40% of boys and 34% of girls in year 11.

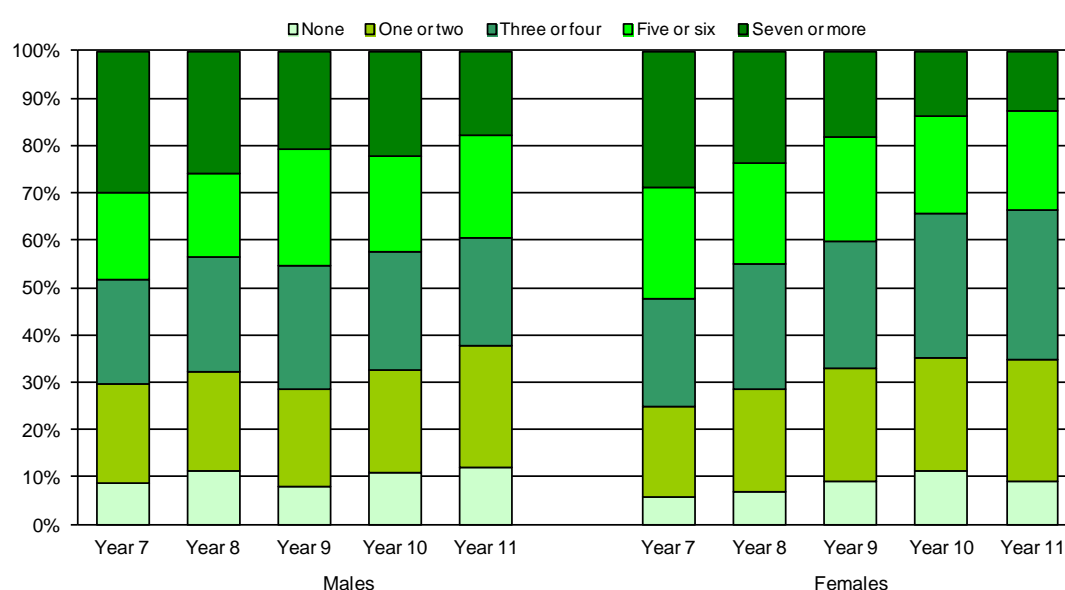
Table 4.25 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables, by school year and gender

School year	Percentage of pupils eating 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables					
	Males		Females		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Year 7	101	48.3	137	52.5	239	50.7
Year 8	122	43.4	123	44.9	246	44.1
Year 9	245	45.5	212	40.1	459	42.9
Year 10	205	42.4	150	34.3	356	38.6
Year 11	82	39.6	85	33.5	167	36.1
Years 7-11*	755	43.8	707	40.6	1,462	42.2

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

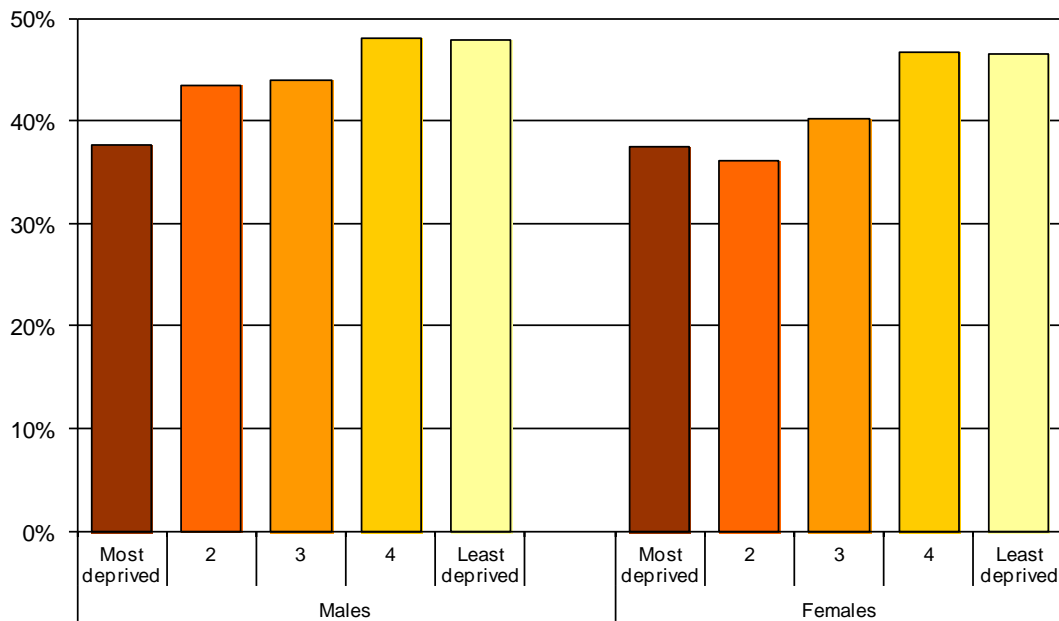
The number of portions of fruits and vegetables eaten the day prior to completing the survey are shown in more detail in **Figure 4.36**, again by school year and gender. Around 10% of all pupils reported eating no fruits or vegetables the day prior to completing the survey. The percentages did increase with school year. Almost one third of boys (30%) and one quarter of girls (25%) in year 7 reported eating fewer than 3 portions of fruits and vegetables the day before completing the survey, increasing with school year to more than 38% of boys and 35% of girls in year 11. While the decreases in the percentages eating 5-A-DAY with increasing school year may be due to older children becoming fussier about the foods that they eat, it might also reflect on increasing knowledge about what constitutes a portion.

Figure 4.36 Number of portions of fruits and vegetables eaten the day before completing the survey by school year and gender



The age-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting eating 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetable by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintile are presented, by gender, in **Figure 4.37**. As can be seen, the percentages reporting eating 5-A-DAY did vary by deprivation quintile. Pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were one fifth less likely to report eating 5-A-DAY than those living in the least deprived fifth of areas (21% lower among boys and 19% lower among girls).

Figure 4.37 Age-adjusted percentage of pupils eating 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables by deprivation quintiles

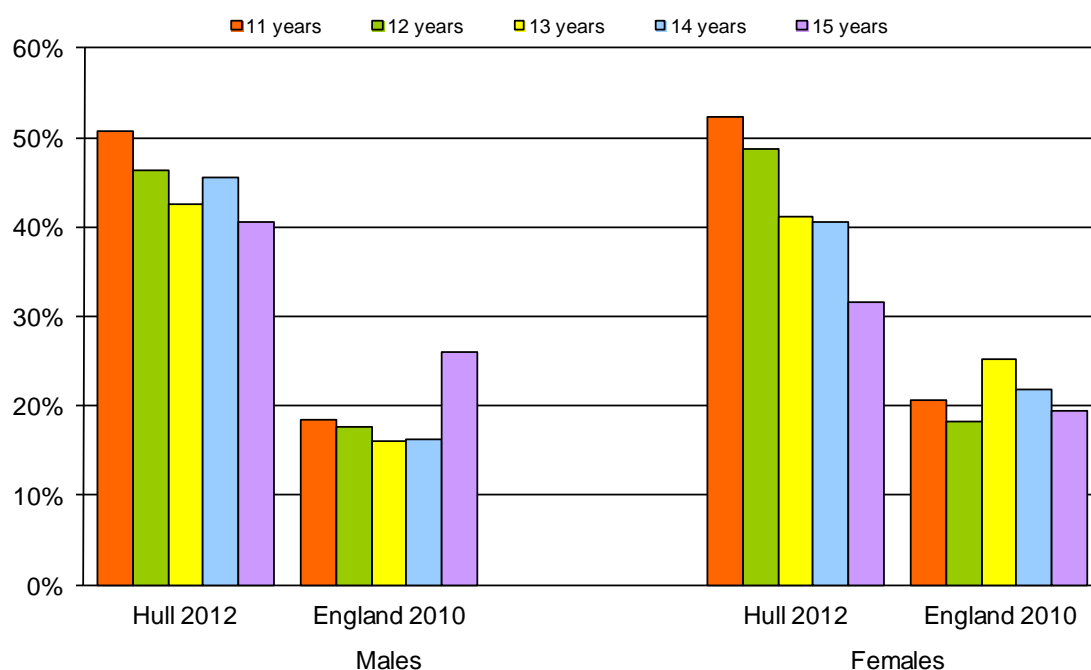


The percentage of Hull pupils reporting eating 5-A-DAY can be compared with those for England 2010 collected for the Health Survey for England (Information Centre 2011A). These are shown in **Figure 4.38** and show far higher percentages of pupils in Hull reported eating 5-A-DAY than in England, as well as little variation by age in England.

The differences in these results are likely to be due to the different questions asked. In the Hull survey, respondents were asked to write down the number of portions of fruit they had consumed (with a brief guidance on how to determine a portion); the number of portions of vegetables consumed (again with a brief guidance on how to determine portion size); the number of glasses of real fruit juice consumed. In the Health Survey for England, respondents were asked about various types of fruits and vegetables in more detail, with a guidance note on how to determine portion size for each type.

The fact that the England percentages varied little with age reinforces what was said earlier about awareness of what constitutes a portion increasing with age. It is likely that the Hull percentages are over-estimates when compared with the England percentages, although the degree of over-estimation is hard to quantify. Consequently, comparisons with the Health Survey for England should be undertaken with extreme caution. Nonetheless, the comparisons have been included here for completeness.

Figure 4.38 Percentage of pupils eating 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables by age (ages 11-15 years only) and gender, Hull 2012 and England 2010



A different issue complicates the comparison to results from Hull's 2002 health and wellbeing survey. While the form of the questions were very similar (although with a less clear definition of what constituted a portion), the way the dataset was stored means that a range of percentages must be produced rather than a single percentage. Missing values were coded to zero, but because zero is also a plausible value for these questions. It is not clear which ones were missing and which ones were true zeros. This has an impact on the percentages produced, as they are included in the denominator if a true zero, and excluded otherwise. Therefore, two percentages for 2002 will be produced, one with all zero values included and one with them excluded. The true value will lie somewhere within these ranges. The data for 2012 with comparisons to 2008-09 and 2002 are presented in **Table 4.26**, by school year and gender.

The percentages reporting eating 5 or more portions of fruits and vegetables in 2012 were higher for each gender and most groups than in 2002, as the upper end of the range in 2002 was below the percentage for 2012 in most cases, the exception being year 10 girls. Percentages eating 5-A-DAY in 2012 had decreased since 2008-09 among boys in years 7 and 8, as well as among girls in years 7, 8 and 10. Overall, the percentage of pupils reporting eating 5-A-DAY in 2012 had decreased since 2008-09 by 2% in boys and 4% in girls. Looking only in years 7-10 (to enable comparisons to 2002) 2% fewer boys and 6% fewer girls in 2012 reported eating 5-A-DAY than in 2008-09, while between 27% and 49% more boys and between 20% and 41% more girls reported eating 5-A-DAY in 2012 than did so in 2002. These large increases since 2002 would suggest that the public health messages around the need to eat 5-A-DAY have been reaching this younger audience (or

maybe their parents). However, it is not clear whether these reported increases in 5-A-DAY purely represent higher consumption, or whether the increase might also reflect over-inflating of consumption, given pupil's increased knowledge of the 5-A-DAY message. Nor is it clear why some pupils, particularly younger ones, saw decreases in the percentages reporting eating 5-A-DAY. One possible explanation might be that the 5-A-DAY message is seen as getting old and is maybe not being pushed as much among younger pupils as perhaps it might have been when the 2008-09 survey was conducted.

Table 4.26 Percentage of pupils eating 5-A-Day fruits and vegetables, by school year (years 7-10 only) and gender, Hull 2012 with comparisons to 2002 and 2008-09

School year	Percentage of pupils eating 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables					
	Males			Females		
	2002	2008-09	2012	2002	2008-09	2012
Year 7	34.5-40.7	55.9	48.3	25.0-31.1	54.3	52.5
Year 8	30.4-35.6	46.9	43.4	37.7-41.1	48.9	44.9
Year 9	23.0-26.6	42.5	45.5	29.6-35.3	37.7	40.1
Year 10	32.8-39.1	40.0	42.4	28.8-34.7	41.2	34.3
Year 11	-	39.0	39.6	-	32.3	33.5
Years 7-10*	30.1-35.4	45.9	44.8	30.3-35.6	45.1	42.6
Years 7-11*	-	44.5	43.8	-	42.3	40.6

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

4.5.3 Cookery activities

The overwhelming majority of pupils were involved in some type of cookery activities, as shown in **Table 4.27**, although more girls (87%) than boys (78%) were involved, with percentages among boys and girls decreasing slightly since 2008-09. The percentages of pupils engaged in any cookery activities decreased as school year increased, with the differences between the genders greatest among older pupils. 83% of year 11 girls were involved in some cookery activities, one sixth higher than the 73% of boys that engaged in any cookery activities.

Table 4.27 Involved in any type of cookery activity (at home, during lessons or at after-school clubs) by school year and gender

School year	Percentage of pupils involved in any type of cookery activity (at home, during lessons or at after-school clubs)					
	Males		Females		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Year 7	188	86.2	251	95.1	440	91.1
Year 8	253	83.8	272	90.4	529	87.1
Year 9	445	78.9	475	85.0	922	82.0
Year 10	366	71.3	375	83.7	743	77.1
Year 11	161	72.5	219	83.3	380	78.2
Years 7-11	1,413	78.2	1,592	87.2	3,005	82.6

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

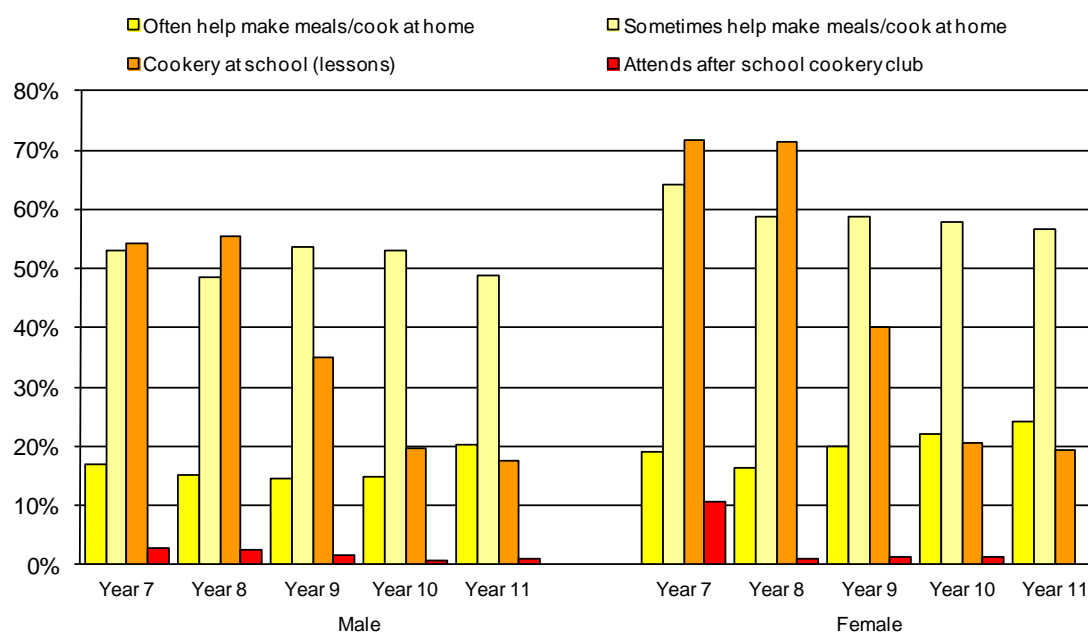
The type of cookery activities with which pupils were engaged are presented overall by gender in **Table 4.28** and by school year and gender in **Figure 4.39**. The most common form of cookery activity undertaken by pupils was helping to cook meals at home, with 68% of boys and 79% of girls doing so, with one third of those helping to cook at home doing so often. Percentages did not vary greatly by school year, with percentages among girls between 15% and 20% higher than among boys for each school year.

More than one third of pupils (34% of boys and 42% of girls) reported learning cookery as part of Food Technology or other lessons. This was one third lower in boys and one quarter lower in girls than in the 2008-09 survey. Percentages cooking during school lessons were highest amongst younger pupils, with around 55% of boys and 72% of girls in years 7 and 8 doing so, rapidly decreasing to 18% of boys and 19% of girls in year 11. Few pupils participated in after school cookery clubs, but among those that did percentages were higher among boys in years 7 and 8, and among girls in years 9 and 10.

Table 4.28 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils participating in cookery activities by type of activity and gender

Gender	Type of cookery activity with which pupils are involved (age-adjusted %)			
	School-based activities		Help cook / make meals at home	
	During lessons	After school cookery club	Often	Sometimes
Males	35.6	1.7	16.3	51.5
Females	43.2	2.7	20.6	59.1
All	39.3	2.2	18.4	55.2

Figure 4.39 Involvement in cookery activities, by type of activity, gender and school year



4.5.4 Missed meals on school days

Pupils were asked how often they ate breakfast in a usual school week. The percentages reporting that they never ate breakfast in a usual school week are presented in **Table 4.29**, by gender and school year. Overall, more girls (17%) than boys (11%) reported never eating breakfast, with the percentages generally increasing as school year increased (although highest among girls in year 8). 6% of boys and 10% of girls in year 7 reported never eating breakfast, increasing to 19% of boys and 20% of girls in year 11. For each school year, percentages reporting never eating breakfast on a school day were higher for girls than for boys.

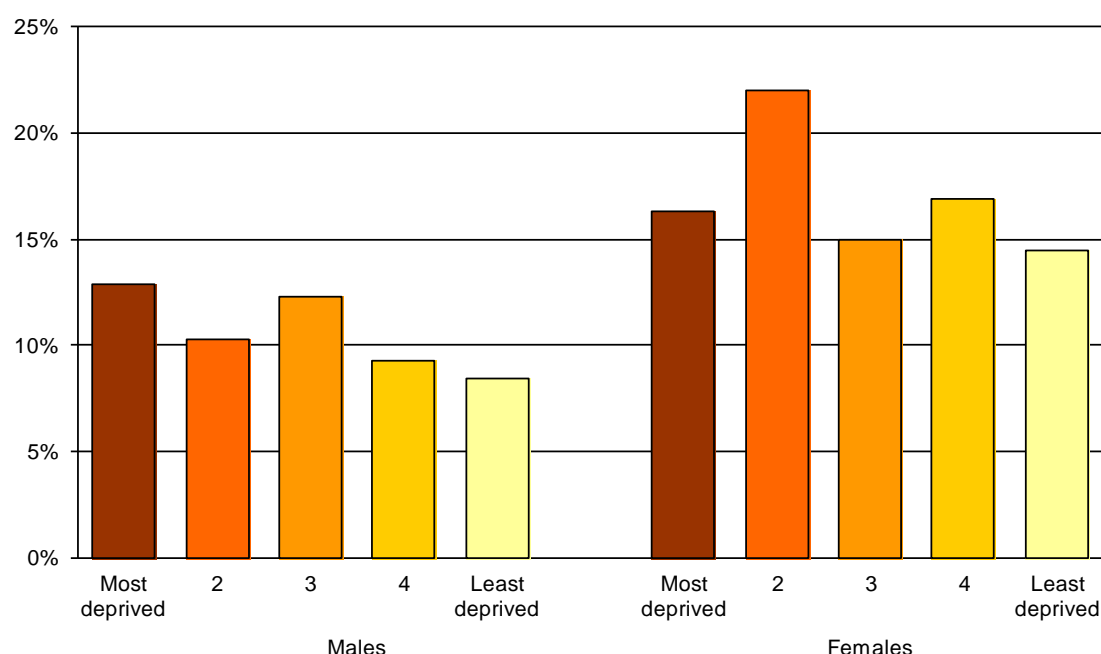
Table 4.29 Percentage of pupils reporting they never eat breakfast on a school day during a typical school week, by gender and school year

School year	Percentage of pupils reporting they never eat breakfast on a school day in a typical school week					
	Males		Females		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Year 7	14	6.3	26	9.8	40	8.2
Year 8	22	7.3	62	20.7	84	13.9
Year 9	49	8.7	90	16.2	140	12.5
Year 10	60	11.8	78	17.5	139	14.5
Year 11	41	18.6	53	20.2	94	19.4
Years 7-11*	186	10.7	309	17.0	495	13.7

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

The age-adjusted percentages reporting never eating breakfast in a typical school week are presented in **Figure 4.40** by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles. Amongst boys, those living in the more deprived areas of Hull were more likely to report never eating breakfast on a school day than those in the less deprived areas of the city, with percentages ranging from 13% among boys in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 8% among boys living in the least deprived fifth of areas. There was no clear trend with age, though, with 12% of boys in the middle deprivation quintile reporting they never eat breakfast on a school day. Amongst girls the pattern by deprivation quintile was different. Amongst girls, those living in the second most deprived fifth of areas of the city had the highest percentage reporting never eating breakfast on a school day (22%), with percentages in other quintiles ranging between 14% and 17%.

Figure 4.40 Age-adjusted percentage of pupils reporting they never eat breakfast on a school day, by deprivation quintiles



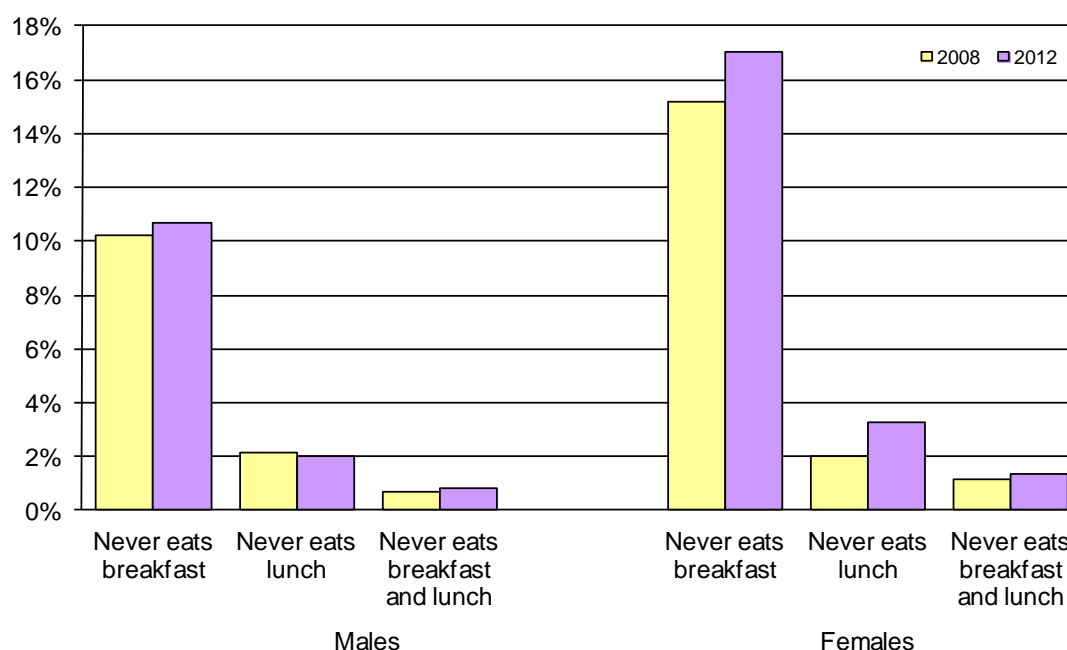
Few pupils reported never eating lunch on a school day in a usual school week, with percentages by gender, plus the percentages never eating breakfast and never eating both meals shown in **Table 4.30**. 2% of boys and 3% of girls reported missing lunch every day, compared to 11% of boys and 17% of girls reporting missing breakfast every day. Few report missing both meals every day.

Table 4.30 Age-adjusted percentage of pupils reporting they never eat breakfast or lunch or both on schooldays in a usual school week, by gender

Never eat (on a school day in a usual school week):	Pupils reporting they never eat breakfast or lunch or both on schooldays in a usual school week (age-adjusted %)					
	Males		Females		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Breakfast	186	10.7	309	17.0	495	13.7
Lunch	38	2.0	58	3.3	96	2.6
Breakfast and lunch	14	0.8	23	1.3	37	1.1

Comparisons with the 2008-09 survey are shown in **Figure 4.41**. There were increases between 2008-09 and 2012 in the percentages of pupils reporting never eating breakfast on a school day (7% increase among boys, 14% among girls). The percentage of girls reporting never eating lunch on a school day increased by more than half in 2012 relative to 2008-09, although the numbers of girls doing so remained small, with a smaller, 5%, increase among boys. The percentage of girls reporting never eating both breakfast and lunch on school days remained little changed, but a 16% increase was seen in boys, but, from a very low base in 2008-09, this percentage remained small.

Figure 4.41 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting they never eat breakfast or lunch or both on a school day by gender, with comparisons to 2008



4.5.5 Time spent on physical activities

Pupils were asked to estimate the total number of hours they had spent on all physical activities and sports over the past week, including things like walking, cycling, gardening and active housework. These were then used to estimate the average daily number of hours spent on any physical activities or sports. The percentages of pupils that reported spending at least 1 hour per day on average on physical activities and sports are presented in **Table 4.31**, by school year and gender.

More than half of boys and one third of girls managed to take part in at least 1 hour of physical activities or sports per day on average. That is, almost two thirds of girls and half of boys were not meeting the level of physical activity and sport recommended for children of at least 1 hour. For each school year percentages getting 1 hour of sports and physical activities were higher in boys than girls. Among boys there was little variation with age (ranging from 51% to 57%), with the lowest and highest percentages in years 7 and 10 respectively. Among girls, the range of percentages was similar, 33-34% in years 7, 8 and 10, peaking at 39% in year 9 girls.

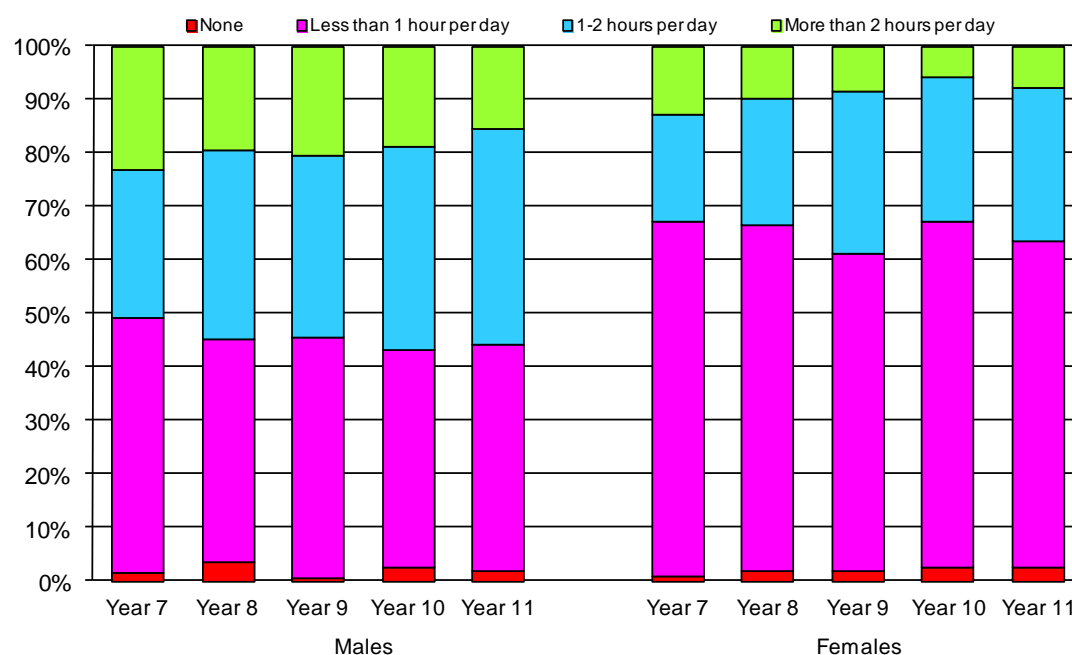
Table 4.31 Percentage of pupils engaged in at least 1 hour of sports and physical activities per day on average, by school year and gender

School year	Percentage of pupils engaged in at least 1 hour of sports and physical activities per day on average					
	Males		Females		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Year 7	110	50.9	84	32.9	195	41.3
Year 8	160	54.8	92	33.6	253	44.5
Year 9	290	54.6	195	38.9	486	47.0
Year 10	277	56.9	139	32.9	417	45.7
Year 11	122	55.7	88	36.5	210	45.6
Years 7-11*	959	54.7	598	35.1	1,557	45.2

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

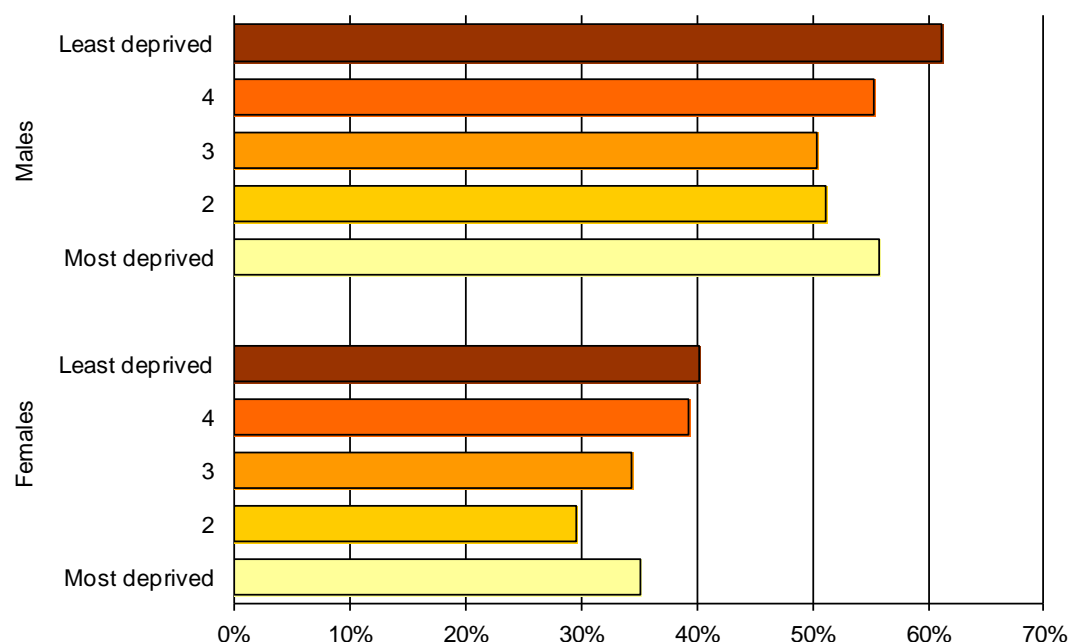
The average daily amount of physical activities and sports that pupils are engaged in are presented in more detail in **Figure 4.42**, again by gender and school year. Few pupils reported doing no sports or physical activities. Among boys 23% in year 7 reported getting at least 2 hours of sports and physical activities per day on average, decreasing as school year increased to 16% of boys in year 11, while among girls percentages doing so decreased from 13% in year 7 to 6% in year 10, rising slightly in year 11 to 8%. So, between 2 and 3 times as many boys as girls were getting two or more hours of physical activity or sport per day on average.

Figure 4.42 Average daily amount of sports and physical activities pupils engaged in, by school year and gender



The age-adjusted percentages of pupils engaged in at least 1 hour of sports and physical activities per day on average are shown in **Figure 4.43**, by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles and gender. There were no consistent trends by deprivation quintile in the percentages of pupils that were engaged in at least 1 hour of physical activities or sports per day on average. Pupils living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to achieve at least 1 hour of sports or physical activities per day (61% of boys and 40% of girls). The percentages decreased as deprivation increased, but increased among girls living in the most deprived fifth of areas and boys living in the two most deprived fifths of areas. The percentages achieving the 1-hour target ranged from 30% to 40% among girls and from 50% to 61% among boys. As we did not ask for the types of activities that pupils undertook, it is not possible to explain the reasons for the differences with absolute certainty, although it is likely that pupils living in the least deprived parts of Hull might have more access to paid-for activities than those living in the more deprived areas, although this would not explain the increased seen in pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas.

Figure 4.43 Percentage of pupils engaged in at least 1 hour of sports and physical activities per day on average, by deprivation quintiles and gender



4.5.6 Changes to lifestyles that pupils aspire to make

Pupils were asked several questions about changes that they might like to make to their lifestyles. The results from these questions are displayed by gender in **Table 4.32**. Girls were more likely to want to make changes to their lifestyles than boys. More than two thirds of girls reported they would like to do one or more of the following: eat a healthier diet (80%, one quarter higher than boys); be more active (75%, one third higher than boys); play more sport or take more exercise (70%, one fifth higher than boys); lose weight (69%, two thirds higher than boys). At 24%, however, boys were three quarters more likely than girls to want to increase their weight.

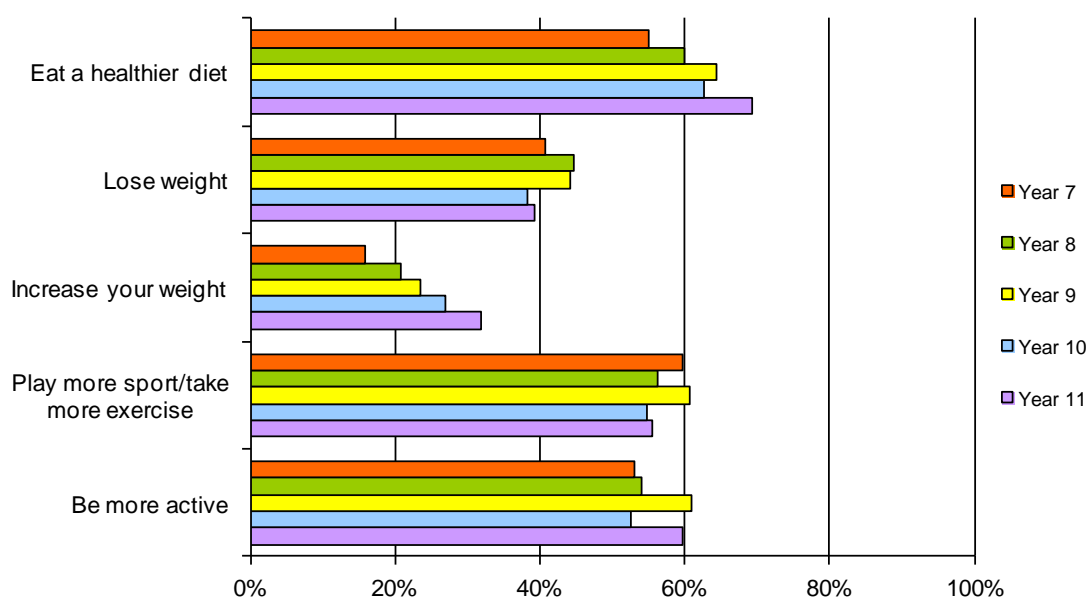
Table 4.32 Would you like to change one of the following things about yourself, by gender (age-adjusted percentages)

Would you like to . . .	Very much	A bit	Not really	Don't know
	%	%	%	%
Males (N=1,757)				
Eat a healthier diet	23.2	39.3	33.7	3.8
Lose weight	19.1	22.3	54.1	4.5
Increase your weight	6.5	17.6	69.0	7.0
Play more sport/take more exercise	23.4	34.0	37.9	4.8
Be more active	23.6	32.6	38.8	5.1
Females (N=1,790)				
Eat a healthier diet	36.8	43.0	17.2	3.0

Would you like to . . .	Very much	A bit	Not really	Don't know
	%	%	%	%
Lose weight	42.2	26.4	27.8	3.6
Increase your weight	5.2	8.6	76.6	9.6
Play more sport/take more exercise	28.9	41.2	26.5	3.3
Be more active	33.4	41.7	21.2	3.7

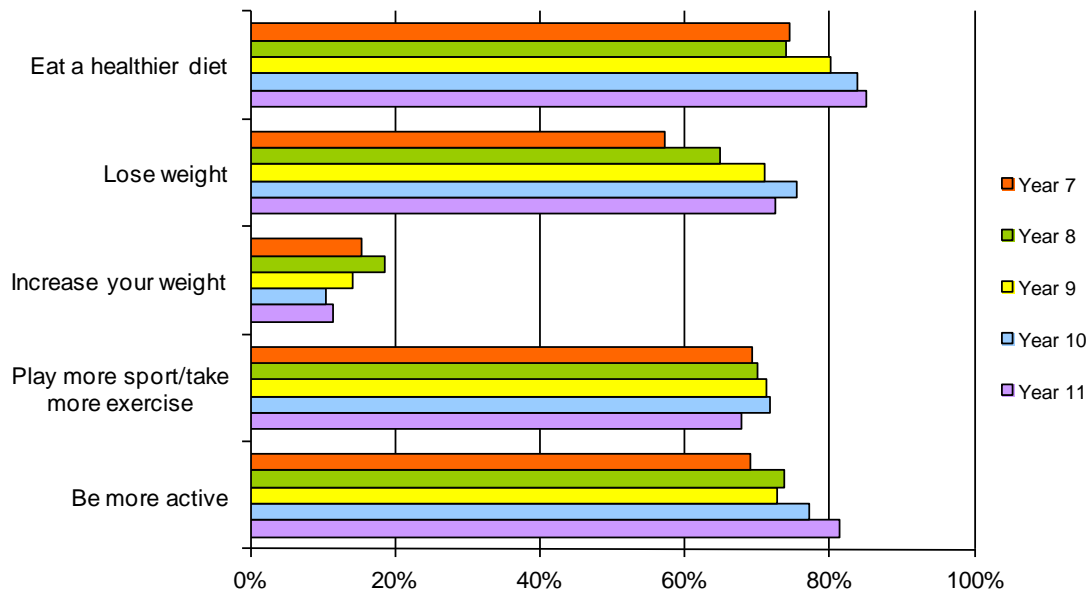
Looking at this data by school year, it can be seen that there were clear trends with age for many of these 'healthy lifestyle' aspirations, although the trends were different for boys and girls. Among boys (**Figure 4.44**), the percentage wanting to eat more healthily increased with increasing school year, as did the percentage wanting to increase their weight. The percentages wanting to lose weight or play more sport/take more exercise generally decreased with increasing school year, although not consistently.

Figure 4.44 Would you like to . . ., males by school year



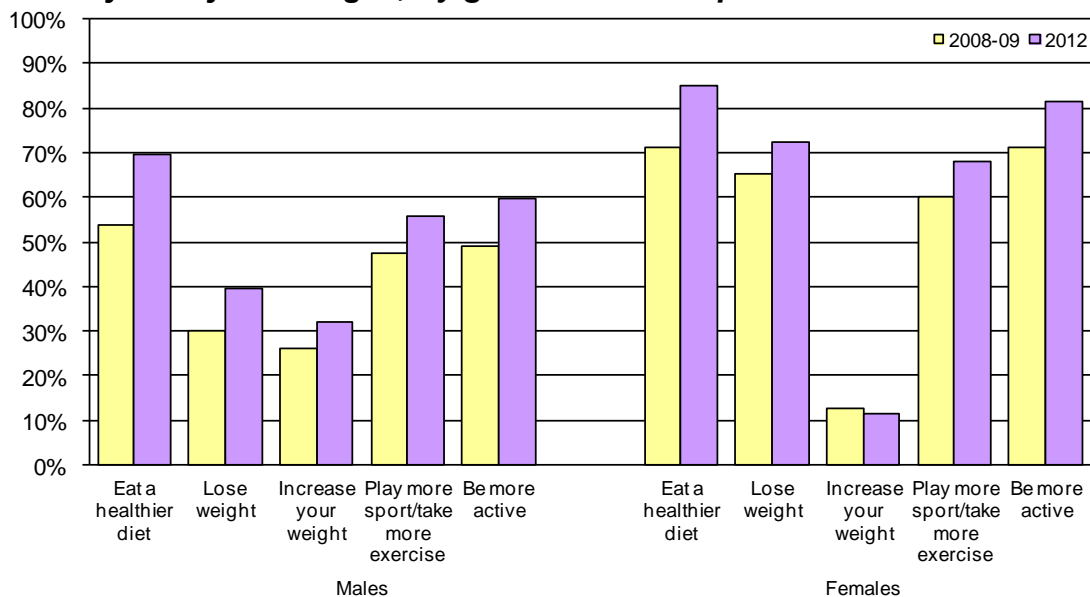
Among girls (**Figure 4.45**) the percentages wanting to eat a healthy diet, lose weight and be more active increased as school year increased, as did the percentages wanting to play more sport/take more exercise, although with smaller increases. For none of these were the increases consistent across each school year. Only for those wanting to increase their weight was there a decreasing trend with school year, although again not consistent across all years.

Figure 4.45 Would you like to . . . , females by school year



Comparisons to the percentages wanting to make 'healthy lifestyle' changes in the 2008-09 survey are presented in **Figure 4.46** by gender. Among boys, there were increases since 2008-09 in the percentages wanting to make each of the listed lifestyle changes, with almost one third more boys in 2012 wanting to eat a healthier diet or to lose weight, one fifth more wishing to increase their weight or be more active, and one sixth more wishing to play more sport/be more active. Fewer girls in 2012 wanted to increase their weight than in 2008-09, but increases were seen in the percentages wanting to make each other lifestyle change, although the increases for each one were lower than seen for boys.

Figure 4.46 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils who would like to make 'healthy lifestyle' changes, by gender with comparisons to 2008-09



4.6 Smoking

Pupils were asked several questions about their current smoking behaviour, and answers to these questions were sometimes contradictory, while in some cases pupils did not answer each of the questions. Pupils were asked whether they had smoked any cigarettes during the last 7 days, how many cigarettes they had smoked in the last 7 days, how they would describe their current smoking behaviour, what they anticipated their future smoking behaviour would be in relation to their current behaviour. Each of these questions will be examined individually. However, to get an overall estimate of smoking prevalence it has been necessary to combine answers to these questions. To estimate smoking prevalence, pupils were defined as current smokers if: they had smoked any cigarettes in the last 7 days; defined their current smoking behaviour as “I smoke occasionally” or “I smoke regularly”; recorded their anticipated future smoking behaviour as “I smoke, but would like to give up” or “I smoke and don’t want to give up”. The denominators included all pupils that had provided answers to at least one of these questions.

4.6.1 Smoking prevalence

The prevalence of smoking by school year and gender are displayed in **Table 4.33**. Overall age-adjusted smoking prevalence was almost two thirds higher in girls (15%) than boys (9%). Smoking prevalence, while low, was twice as high among boys as girls in year 7. After that, smoking prevalence was higher among girls than boys, increasing to 8% of boys and 16% of girls by year 9, and to 16% of boys and 27% of girls in year 11.

Table 4.33 Smoking prevalence (%), by school year and gender

School year	Smoking prevalence (%)					
	Males		Females		All	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Year 7	7	3.3	4	1.6	11	2.4
Year 8	12	4.3	17	6.0	29	5.1
Year 9	43	7.9	83	15.7	126	11.7
Year 10	67	13.4	94	21.4	161	17.1
Year 11	36	16.4	70	26.8	106	22.0
Years 7-11*	165	9.3	268	14.9	433	12.0

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Comparisons of smoking prevalence between Hull 2012 and England 2011 (Information Centre 2012) are shown in **Table 4.34**. Amongst boys aged 11-13 years, the prevalence of smoking was higher in Hull than England, while amongst older boys, the prevalence of smoking was higher in England than in Hull. Amongst girls, smoking prevalence was higher in Hull for girls of each

age than in England. Smoking prevalence among girls aged 13 to 15 years was more than one third higher in Hull than in England. The overall prevalence of smoking for boys aged 11-15 years was 8.9% in Hull, around one quarter higher than for England in 2011 (7.2%). Amongst girls, the overall prevalence of smoking for girls aged 11-15 years was 14.1% in Hull, around two thirds higher than the England 2011 average (8.5%).

Table 4.34 Smoking prevalence (%), by age (11-15 only) and gender, with comparisons to England 2011

Age	Smoking prevalence (%)					
	Males		Females		All	
	Hull	England	Hull	England	Hull	England
11 years	2.6	0.7	2.8	1.1	2.7	0.9
12 years	5.4	1.0	2.9	1.1	4.1	1.0
13 years	5.7	4.7	10.1	7.5	7.8	6.1
14 years	8.5	9.3	17.6	12.8	12.8	11.0
15 years	15.3	16.0	23.2	16.3	19.2	16.1
11-15 years	8.9	7.2	14.1	8.5	11.5	7.8

Comparison data was also available from the two previous surveys of pupils in Hull in 2002 and 2008-09. Data on smoking prevalence are presented for each year and for years 7-10 combined (In the 2002 survey only pupils in years 7-10 were asked to participate) and years 7-11 combined in **Table 4.35**.

While the age-adjusted prevalence of smoking amongst boys in years 7-10 decreased by 40% between 2002 and 2008-09, it then increased in 2012 by almost one third to 6.4%, although it remained almost one quarter lower than in 2002. Amongst girls in years 7-10 age-adjusted prevalence more than halved between 2002 and 2008-09, decreasing by a further tenth in 2012. Looking overall at pupils in years 7 to 11, age-adjusted smoking prevalence increased between 2008-09 and 2012 among boys by one sixth, while decreasing among girls by one sixth. Amongst boys, smoking prevalence increased in 2012 relative to 2008-09 for pupils in each school year excluding year 11, where a small decrease was seen. Smoking prevalence also decreased for boys of each year in 2012 relative to 2002, excluding year 10, where a small increase was found. Amongst girls, smoking prevalence in 2012 relative to 2008-09 was lower for pupils in each year except year 8, which saw a doubling of smoking prevalence to 6%. Compared with 2002, smoking prevalence in 2012 more than halved amongst girls of each school year.

The prevalence of smoking by age and gender are plotted for Hull 2002, 2008-09 and 2012, as well as for England 2011, in **Figure 4.47**. Among older boys (aged 14 and 15 years) smoking prevalence was lower in Hull in 2012 than in England in 2011. However, among younger boys, smoking prevalence was higher in Hull than England, with the largest relative difference among boys aged 12 years, where smoking prevalence in Hull 2012 was more than five times that for England. Smoking prevalence in Hull

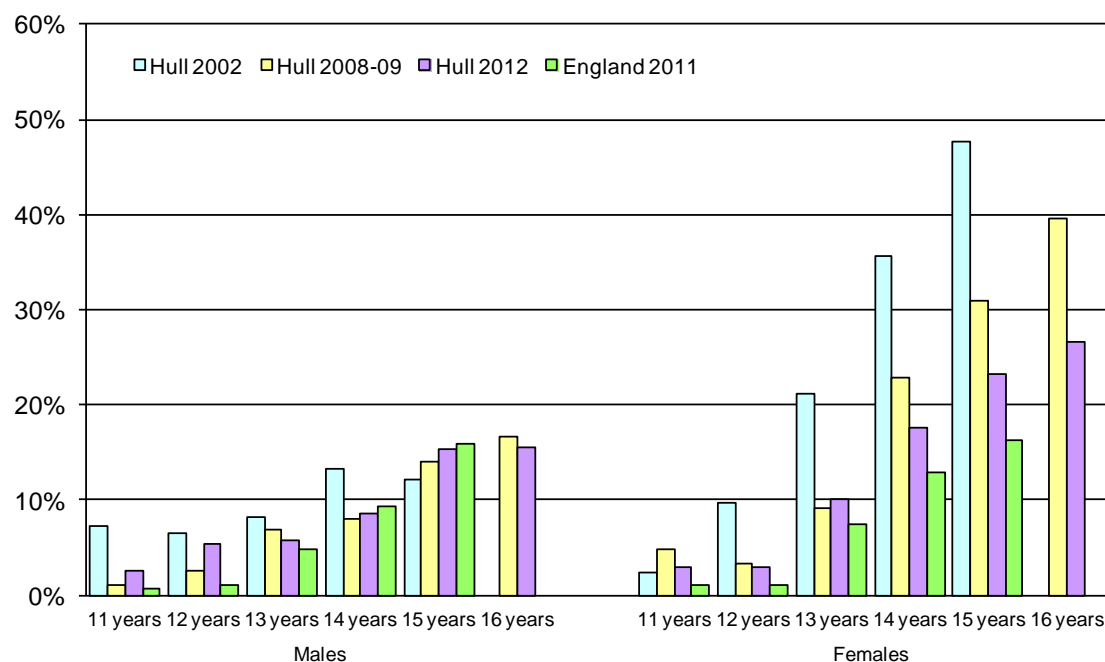
2012 among 15 years old boys was higher than for each of the preceding surveys. Apart from girls aged 13 years, smoking prevalence among girls in Hull 2012 was lower than for each of the preceding surveys, although far higher than in England, with the largest differences among younger girls, with more than two and a half times as many girls aged 11 and 12 years in Hull smoking than in England. Amongst older girls, those aged 14 and 15 years, smoking prevalence was more than one third higher in Hull 2012 than in England 2011.

Table 4.35 Smoking prevalence (%), by school year and gender, with comparisons to Hull 2002 and 2008-09

School year	Smoking prevalence (%)								
	Males			Females			All		
	2002	2008-09	2012	2002	2008-09	2012	2002	2008-09	2012
Year 7	5.2	0.7	3.3	7.1	5.0	1.6	6.2	2.9	2.4
Year 8	10.7	3.6	4.3	16.1	3.0	6.0	13.6	3.3	5.1
Year 9	9.9	7.1	7.9	30.8	16.1	15.7	20.0	11.5	11.7
Year 10	12.7	10.3	13.4	47.6	25.2	21.4	30.8	17.8	17.1
Year 11	-	16.8	16.4	-	35.2	26.8	-	27.7	22.0
Yrs 7-10*	9.8	5.7	7.5	26.3	12.8	11.6	17.7	9.1	9.5
Yrs 7-11*	-	7.9	9.3	-	17.7	14.9	-	12.6	12.0

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

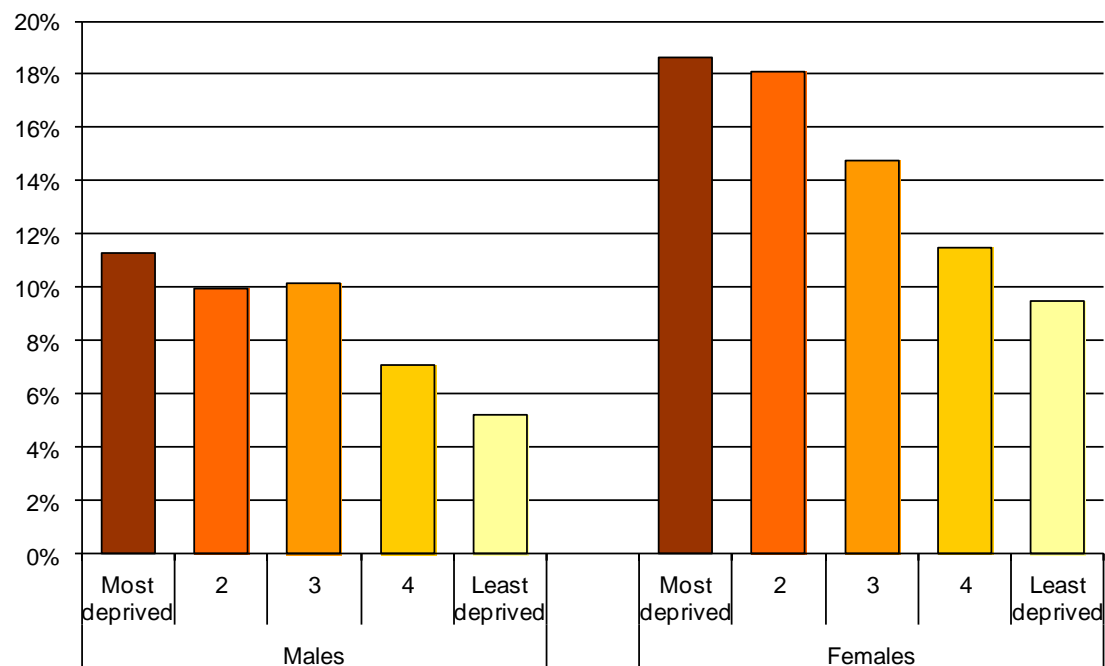
Figure 4.47 Smoking prevalence (%), by school year and gender, comparisons with England 2011 and previous Hull surveys



Age-adjusted smoking prevalence (expressed as a percentage) is presented in **Figure 4.48** by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles. Smoking prevalence

was highest amongst pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull, with prevalence of 11% among boys and 19% among girls, twice as high as among pupils living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. Smoking prevalence was higher among girls of each deprivation quintile excluding the least deprived quintile, than for boys of any deprivation quintile. This downward trend in the percentage of smokers as the level of deprivation decreased was found among adults too, in Hull's 2011-12 health and wellbeing survey for adults, and the full report may be found on the Hull public health website (www.hulljsna.com).

Figure 4.48 Age-gender-adjusted smoking prevalence, by local IMD 2010 deprivation quintiles



4.6.2 Smoking in the past week

The percentages of pupils that had smoked in the last week are displayed in **Table 4.36**. Girls smoked at a younger age than boys, and continued smoking in higher numbers as pupils aged. The percentage of pupils that had smoked in the last week was almost two thirds higher in girls (13.0%) than boys (8.0%) overall. Few in years 7 and 8 smoked any cigarettes in the last week, but by year 9 just almost 7% of boys and more than 14% of girls had smoked in the last week, that is twice as many girls in year 9 had smoked last week than had boys in year 9. In years 10 and 11, the percentage of girls that had smoked last week (18% and 23.8% respectively) was around two thirds higher than among boys (12.4% and 14.5% respectively).

Table 4.36 Percentage of pupils who smoked in the last week, by school year and gender

School year	Proportion of pupils who smoked in the last week					
	Males		Females		All	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Year 7	5	2.4	3	1.2	8	1.7
Year 8	8	2.9	14	4.9	22	3.9
Year 9	37	6.8	76	14.4	113	10.5
Year 10	62	12.4	79	18.0	141	15.0
Year 11	32	14.5	62	23.8	94	19.5
Years 7-11*	144	8.0	234	13.0	378	10.4

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Comparison data are available for England 2011 (Information Centre 2012), for young people aged 11 to 15 years. This data is presented, with an equivalent analysis from Hull 2012 in **Table 4.37**. Amongst boys, the percentages that had smoked in the past week were lower for those aged 13 to 15 years, but higher among those aged 11 to 12 years. The overall percentage for boys aged 11-15 years was 7.9% in Hull, around 10% higher than for England in 2011 (7.2%). Amongst girls, the percentage smoking in the last week was higher in Hull for each age than for England, with the overall percentage for Hull girls (12.4%) 46% higher than the England 2011 average.

Table 4.37 Percentage of pupils who smoked in the last week, by age (11-15 only) and gender, with comparisons to England 2011

Age	Proportion of pupils who smoked in the last week					
	Males		Females		All	
	Hull	England	Hull	England	Hull	England
11 years	1.3	0.7	1.9	1.1	1.7	0.9
12 years	4.7	1.0	2.2	1.1	3.3	1.0
13 years	3.8	4.7	9.2	7.5	6.4	6.1
14 years	7.9	9.3	15.9	12.8	11.7	11.0
15 years	14.3	16.0	20.0	16.3	17.1	16.1
11-15 years	7.9	7.2	12.4	8.5	10.1	7.8

Comparison data was also available from two previous surveys of pupils in Hull in 2002 and 2008-09. In the 2002 survey, only pupils in years 7-10 were asked to participate. Data are presented for each year and for years 7-10 combined and years 7-11 combined in **Table 4.38**. Overall, while the percentage of boys in year 7-10 that had smoked in the past week almost halved between 2002 and 2008-09 (from 7.9% to 4.5%), this increased between 2008-09 and 2012 to 6.4%, only one fifth lower than in 2002. Among girls in years 7-10 the percentage smoking last week more than halved between 2002 and 2008-09 (from 24.0% to 11.4%), decreasing again between 2008-09 and 2012 to 10.0%. Having seen decreases for each gender and year group between 2002 and 2008, percentages increased for boys in each year in 2012, except year 11, although further decreases were seen in girls in year 7 and in year 9 to 11. These different patterns by gender and year led to an overall increase of around one sixth in the percentage of boys in years 7 to 11 smoking last week to 8.0% in 2012, while among girls in years 7 to 11 the percentage smoking on the past week decreased by almost one sixth to 13.0% in 2012.

Table 4.38 Percentage of pupils who smoked in the last week, by school year (years 7-10 only) and gender, with comparisons to Hull 2002 and 2008-09

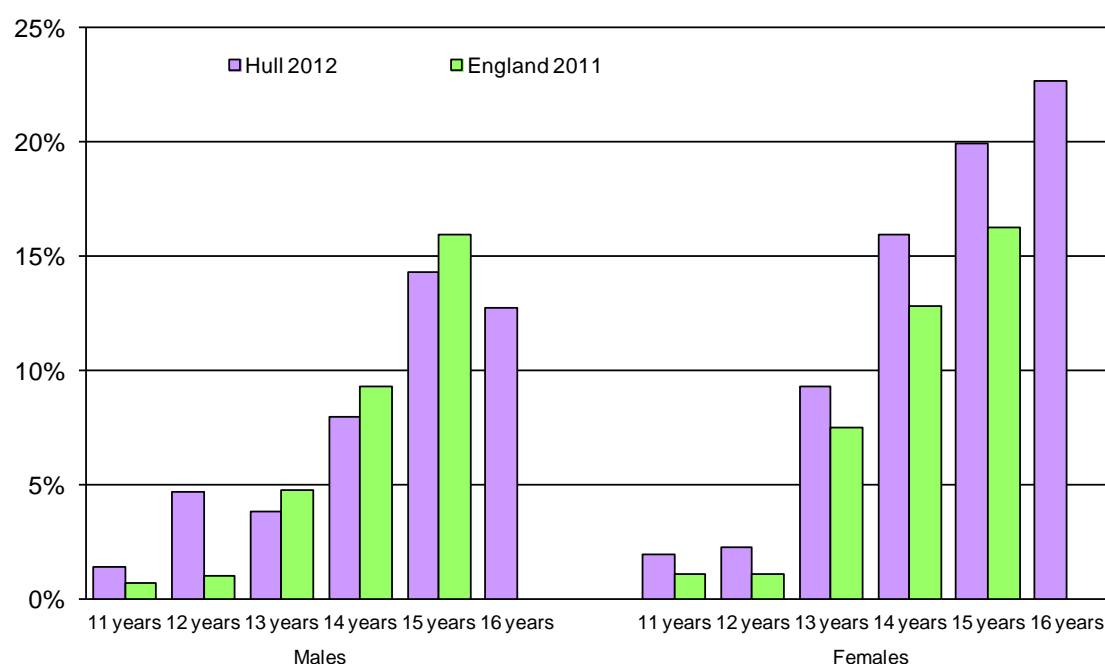
School year	Proportion of pupils who smoked in the last week								
	Males			Females			All		
	2002	2008-09	2012	2002	2008-09	2012	2002	2008-09	2012
Year 7	2.6	0.7	2.4	5.2	3.7	1.2	3.9	2.2	1.7
Year 8	8.9	2.4	2.9	14.8	3.0	4.9	12.1	2.7	3.9
Year 9	9.0	5.4	6.8	27.9	14.8	14.4	18.1	10.0	10.5
Year 10	10.5	8.8	12.4	44.8	22.3	18.0	28.4	15.6	15.0
Year 11	-	15.7	14.5	-	30.0	23.8	-	24.2	19.5
Yrs 7-10*	7.9	4.5	6.4	24.0	11.4	10.0	15.6	7.8	8.1
Yrs 7-11*	-	6.8	8.0	-	15.4	13.0	-	11.0	10.4

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Data on the percentage that had smoked in the last week for England 2011 and Hull 2012 are plotted in **Figure 4.49**. Among older boys (aged 13-15 years) the percentage that had smoked in the last week was lower in Hull in 2012 than in England in 2011. However, the percentage of boys aged 12 years that had smoked in the past week was five times higher in Hull than England.

Among girls, the percentages that had smoked in the previous week were substantially higher in Hull in 2012 than in England 2011 for each age. By age 16 years 23% of girls in Hull 2012 reported they had smoked last week, although no comparison data were available. The percentages of pupils reporting smoking in the past week was higher for girls than boys aged 13 and 14 years in both Hull and England, but whereas in England boys and girls aged 15 years had similar percentages reporting they had smoked last week, in Hull the percentage was far higher in girls. While the percentage reporting smoking was higher in girls aged 16 years than in girls aged 15 years, among boys the percentage was lower in those aged 16 years.

Figure 4.49 Percentage of young people aged 11-15 that had smoked in the last week by age and gender, Hull 2012 and England 2011

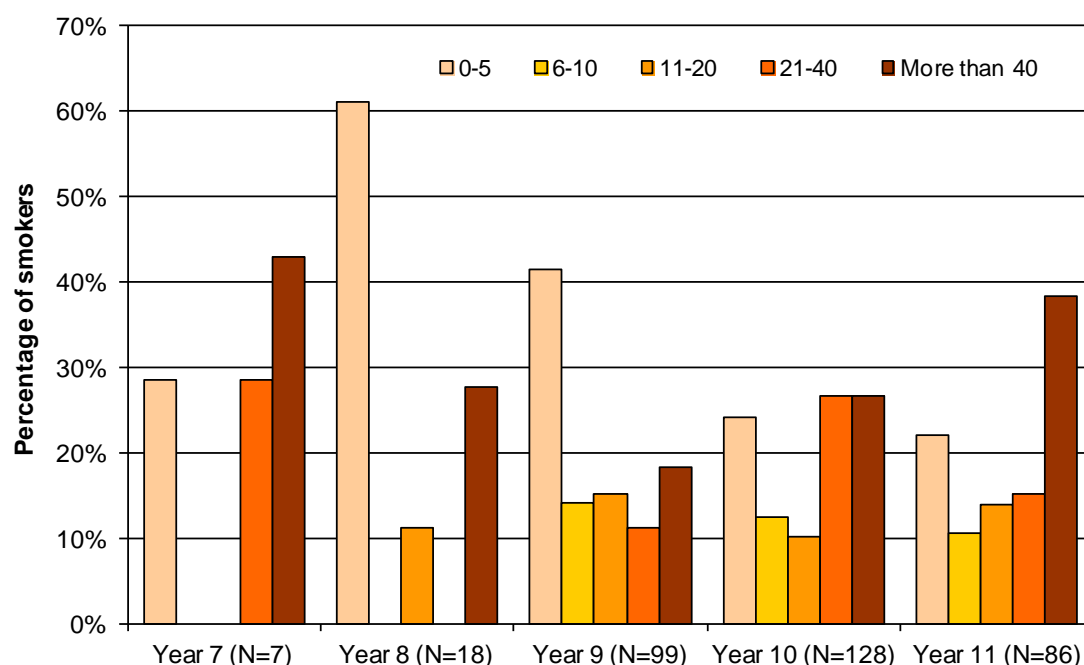


4.6.3 Number of cigarettes smoked

The numbers of cigarettes that were smoked last week by school year are presented in **Figure 4.50**. Disregarding year 7 for whom only 7 answered this question, the largest percentage of younger smokers smoked five or fewer cigarettes in the last week. The percentage smoking 5 or fewer cigarettes last week decreased with age from 61% in year 8 to 22% in year 11. In years 9 to 11 substantial percentages of those that had smoked in the last week had

smoked more than 20 cigarettes, increasing from 29% of year 9 pupils to 53% of pupils in years 10 and 11.

Figure 4.50 Number of cigarettes smoked last week by school year (percentage of smokers)



Data from England 2011 on the number of cigarettes smoked by young people aged 11-15 years was presented as weekly totals of none, 1 to 6 cigarettes, 7 to 69 cigarettes and 70 or more cigarettes per week. Data for Hull 2012, 2008-09 and 2002 are therefore presented in this fashion with the England data in **Table 4.39**. The percentage differences between Hull 2012 and England 2011 increased as the number of cigarettes smoked increased. Twice as many in Hull 2012 smoked 70 or more cigarettes last week than in England 2011 or indeed in Hull 2008.

Table 4.39 Number of cigarettes smoked last week by gender in Hull 2008-09 and 2002, England 2011 (ages 11-15 years only)

Survey	Number of cigarettes smoked last week			
	None	1 to 6	7 to 69	70 or more
	%	%	%	%
Hull 2012	91.1	3.2	4.1	1.6
Hull 2008-09	91.7	3.0	4.6	0.7
Hull 2002	86.0	4.6	7.3	2.0
England 2011	93.3	2.8	3.2	0.8

4.6.4 Current smoking behaviour

Data on current smoking habits were collected in the survey and are presented in **Table 4.40**. No girls in year 7 defined themselves as smokers, while 2% of year 7 boys were smokers. Almost 6% of boys and girls in year 7 reported they had tried smoking, while 2% of boys and almost 3% of girls in year 7 reported that they used to smoke. For each other year group more girls than boys reported smoking regularly, while more girls in each of years 9 to 10 also reported smoking occasionally than did boys in those years. The percentages reporting that they smoked increased with school year from 2% of boys and 3% of girls in year 8 to 14% of boys and more than 25% of girls in year 11. Overall across years 7 to 11, girls were 60% more likely to report currently smoking (whether regularly or occasionally) than boys, with the largest differences in year 9 (where girls were twice as likely as boys to report smoking) and year 11 (girls more than three-quarters more likely to report smoking as boys).

While in year 7 roughly equal percentages reported they had ever smoked, more girls than boys reported ever smoking for each other school year. In no school year did a majority of boys report they had ever smoked, with the highest percentage in year 11 boys (40%), while almost two thirds of year 11 girls (62%) reported they had ever smoked, as had almost half of girls in year 10 (48%). Overall across years 7 to 11, girls were almost 50% more likely than boys to have ever smoked. As with the earlier analysis on smoking in the past week, this shows that girls start smoking earlier than boys, and continue to smoke in greater numbers than boys.

The percentage of girls in year 11 that reported smoking regularly or occasionally was two thirds the percentage of young women aged 16-24 years who reported that they were current smokers in Hull's Health and Wellbeing Survey 2011-12, while among boys in year 11 the percentage was one third of the percentage of young men aged 18-24 years found in the 2011-12 adult survey. This suggests that adult behaviours with respect to smoking start far earlier in girls than in boys, with girls well on the way to develop adult smoking habits before they finish their secondary education.

Table 4.40 Smoking behaviour by school year and gender

Smoking behaviour and gender	Smoking behaviour by school year & gender (%)					
	School year					Years 7-11*
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	
Males						
Smoke regularly	1.0	1.1	3.4	8.6	7.4	4.5
Smoke occasionally	1.0	1.1	2.9	3.6	6.9	3.2
Used to smoke	2.0	3.0	5.3	4.4	4.2	3.8
Tried smoking	5.5	11.4	13.1	15.3	21.3	13.5
Ever smoked**	9.5	16.8	25.1	31.5	40.0	25.1
Never smoked	90.5	83.2	74.9	68.5	60.0	74.9
Females						
Smoke regularly	0.0	2.6	6.1	11.5	17.8	8.0
Smoke occasionally	0.0	0.4	6.5	5.9	7.7	4.3
Used to smoke	2.8	5.5	5.7	7.1	5.8	5.5
Tried smoking	5.7	14.4	19.8	23.5	30.9	19.4
Ever smoked**	9.0	23.9	38.5	48.2	62.1	37.5
Never smoked	91.0	76.1	61.5	51.8	37.9	62.5

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted.

**May not equal sum of above as derived from several questions on smoking.

Comparisons with England 2011, by age and gender for young people aged 11-15 years, are presented in **Table 4.41**. Because of the different ways in which the Hull and national surveys define occasional smokers, the percentages for occasional and regular smokers have also been combined.

Among boys aged 11 to 13 years Hull had higher percentages than England that reported being a regular or occasional smoker, as well as higher percentages that had ever smoked. Amongst older boys, those aged 14 to 15 years, percentages currently smoking regularly or occasionally were lower in Hull than in England, as were the percentages that reported they had ever smoked. Consequently, the overall percentage of boys aged 11-15 years that were regular or occasional smokers was slightly higher in England 2011 than Hull 2012, as was the percentage that reported had ever smoked.

Among girls, the percentages that reported being regular or occasional smokers were lower in Hull than in England for all except those aged 12 years, although differences between Hull and England were not large in most cases. Differences between Hull 2012 and England 2011 in the percentages reporting they had ever smoked were larger, with Hull girls aged 11-15 years overall 42% more likely to have ever smoked than girls of that age in England, with percentages higher in Hull at each age.

Table 4.41 Smoking behaviour by age and gender in Hull 2012 and England 2011

Smoking behaviour and gender	Smoking behaviour by age and gender (%)						
		Age (years)					11-15 years
		11 yrs	12 yrs	13 yrs	14 yrs	15 yrs	
Males							
Regular smoker	Hull	0.0	1.8	2.0	4.8	8.0	4.3
	England	0.2	0.1	1.6	5.4	10.8	4.2
Occasional smoker	Hull	1.4	1.3	2.3	2.3	5.8	3.0
	England	0.2	0.7	2.5	5.5	7.3	3.6
Regular or occasional	Hull	1.4	3.1	4.3	7.0	13.7	7.4
	Enlgand	0.4	0.7	4.1	11.0	18.2	7.8
Used to smoke	Hull	4.1	1.3	5.4	4.6	4.1	4.1
	England	0.6	2.3	2.8	5.5	7.6	4.1
Tried smoking	Hull	6.8	6.2	14.5	12.8	16.1	12.9
	England	6.4	10.0	14.1	14.9	16.3	12.8
Ever smoked	Hull*	11.8	11.3	24.7	24.4	33.6	24.3
	England	7.4	13.0	20.9	31.3	42.0	24.7
Females							
Regular smoker	Hull	0.0	1.5	3.6	8.5	13.0	6.9
	England	0.0	0.3	2.8	8.5	10.6	4.9
Occasional smoker	Hull	0.0	0.0	3.3	5.8	7.0	4.2
	England	0.7	1.0	5.0	7.5	10.1	5.3
Regular or occasional	Hull	0.0	1.5	6.9	14.3	20.0	11.1
	England	0.7	1.3	7.7	16.0	20.7	10.2
Used to smoke	Hull	6.7	1.5	4.8	7.1	7.2	5.7
	England	0.4	1.6	3.4	4.8	9.4	4.4
Tried smoking	Hull	4.8	10.4	14.3	22.5	25.5	18.4
	England	2.7	4.9	9.4	16.5	18.0	11.0
Ever smoked	Hull*	12.3	14.3	26.7	43.9	52.9	35.6
	England	3.9	7.8	20.6	37.3	48.1	25.6

*May not equal sum of above as derived from several questions on smoking.

Comparisons with the 2002 and 2008-09 surveys are presented in **Table 4.42**. Among boys the percentages that smoked regularly, having decreased substantially between 2002 and 2008-09 for most school years, increased in 2012 relative to 2008-09 for each year, excluding year 11, and by one fifth overall. A similar pattern was seen for the percentages of boys smoking occasionally. The percentages of boys that had ever smoked decreased substantially between 2002 and 2008-09 for each school year, and then fell further in 2012 relative to 2008-09, again for each year, and by one twelfth for years 7-11 combined.

As with boys, the percentages of girls that smoked regularly decreased substantially between 2002 and 2008-09 for each school year, with further decreases in each school year, except year 8, in 2012. Regular smokers among girls in year 7-11 combined decreased in 2012 by one tenth relative to 2008-09. Similarly occasional smoking among girls decreased substantially for each school year between 2002 and 2008-09, with further decreases in 2012 for each year except year 9, with an overall decrease in years 7-11

combined of one third in 2012 relative to 2008-09. Whereas the percentages of girls that had ever smoked exceeded 50% by year 9 in 2002 (65%), in 2008-09 it was year 10 before more than half of girls had ever smoked (55%), and in 2012 it was year 11 (62%). Thus the age at which girls first started smoking has increased since 2002 with each subsequent survey.

Table 4.42 Smoking behaviour by school year and gender in Hull, comparisons with 2008-09 and 2002

Smoking behaviour and gender	Smoking behaviour by school year and gender (%)							
	Survey year	School year					Yrs 7-10*	Yrs 7-11*
		Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 11		
Males								
Smoke regularly	2012	1.0	1.1	3.4	8.6	7.4	3.7	4.5
	2008-09	0.0	0.8	3.0	5.2	8.9	2.4	3.7
	2002	0.7	5.3	3.4	7.0	-	4.2	-
Smoke occasionally	2012	1.0	1.1	2.9	3.6	6.9	2.2	3.2
	2008	0.0	1.2	2.1	3.1	5.3	1.7	2.4
	2002	2.6	2.7	4.3	3.9	-	3.4	-
Used to smoke	2012	2.0	3.0	5.3	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.8
	2008-09	2.5	4.9	5.2	5.5	8.3	4.6	5.4
	2002	8.6	8.7	7.7	10.9	-	9.0	-
Tried smoking	2012	5.5	11.4	13.1	15.3	21.3	11.6	13.5
	2008-09	7.2	10.3	18.0	20.4	22.5	14.3	16.0
	2002	14.6	19.3	24.6	25.0	-	21.1	-
Ever smoked**	2012	9.5	16.8	25.1	31.5	40.0	21.3	25.1
	2008-09	9.9	17.4	27.8	33.6	45.1	22.8	27.3
	2002	28.6	36.5	41.8	45.5	-	38.5	-
Females								
Smoke regularly	2012	0.0	2.6	6.1	11.5	17.8	5.3	8.0
	2008-09	1.7	1.1	6.5	12.1	20.8	5.6	8.9
	2002	2.6	7.8	18.2	27.6	-	14.6	-
Smoke occasionally	2012	0.0	0.4	6.5	5.9	7.7	3.4	4.3
	2008-09	1.4	1.5	6.1	10.1	12.0	5.0	6.5
	2002	2.0	4.6	10.6	18.6	-	9.3	-
Used to smoke	2012	2.8	5.5	5.7	7.1	5.8	5.4	5.5
	2008-09	4.5	6.5	8.7	12.1	9.6	8.1	8.4
	2002	6.6	11.1	10.1	13.8	-	10.5	-
Tried smoking	2012	5.7	14.4	19.8	23.5	30.9	16.2	19.4
	2008-09	10.3	13.0	23.8	21.2	25.2	17.4	19.1
	2002	20.4	20.3	25.8	17.2	-	20.9	-
Ever smoked**	2012	9.0	23.9	38.5	48.2	62.1	30.8	37.5
	2008-09	17.3	21.7	45.4	55.2	67.2	35.9	42.6
	2002	32.9	45.2	65.2	77.9	-	56.3	-

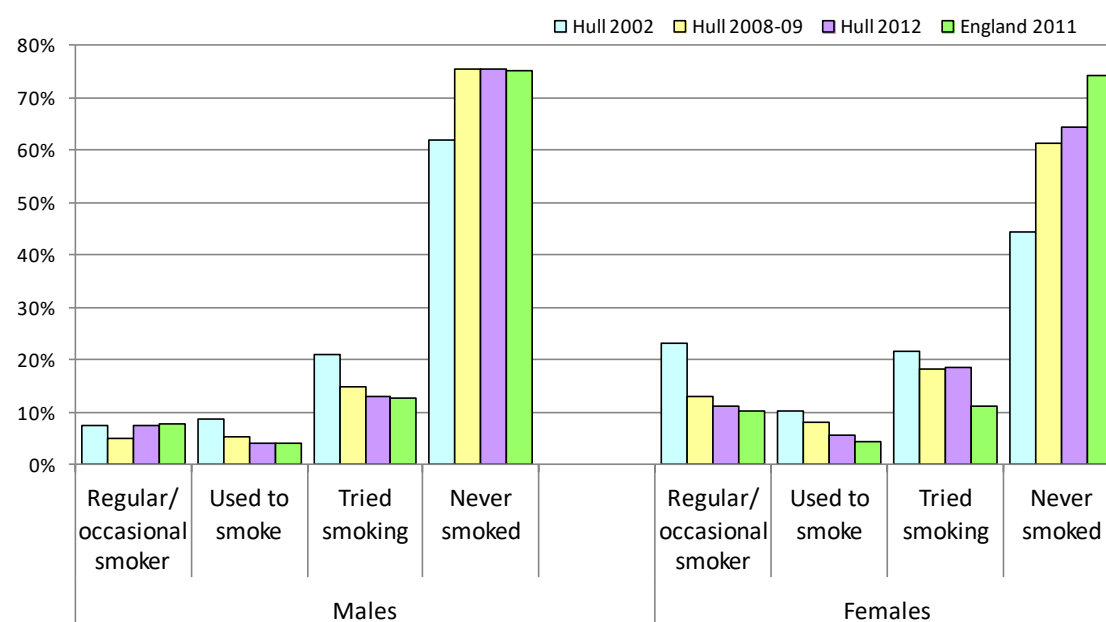
*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

**May not equal sum of above as derived from several questions on smoking.

A graphical comparison of current smoking habits by gender for young people aged 11-15 years is presented in **Figure 4.51** with comparisons to England

2011 and Hull 2002 and 2008-09. Among boys aged 11-15 years, the percentages defining themselves as regular or occasional smokers in Hull 2012 were 5% lower than for England 2011, 50% higher than in Hull 2008-09, and the same as in Hull 2002. The percentages that used to smoke decreased with each subsequent survey between 2002 and 2012, being similar in 2012 to England 2011. Percentages that had never smoked were similar for Hull 2008-09 and 2012 as well as for England 2011, in each case being around one fifth higher than for Hull 2002. Among girls, by far the highest percentages defining themselves as regular or occasional smokers were seen in Hull 2002, with the percentages decreasing in 2008-09 by more than 40% and then again in 2012 by a further 14%, although remaining almost one tenth higher than for England 2011. The percentages that used to smoke also decreased with each subsequent survey between 2002 and 2012, yet still remained one third higher than for England 2011. The percentage of girls aged 11-15 years that reported they had never smoked increased by more than one third between 2002 and 2008-09, thence by 5% in 2012, yet remained one eighth lower than for England 2011.

Figure 4.51 Smoking behaviour by gender, Hull 2012, 2008-09 and 2002, England 2011



4.6.5 Anticipated future smoking behaviour

As well as their current smoking habits, pupils were also asked about what they anticipated their future smoking habits were likely to be. The results, by school year and gender, are presented in **Table 4.43**. When asked about future smoking intentions in relation to current smoking habits, two thirds of the boys and girls across years 7-11 overall that currently smoke reported that they would like to give up smoking, while 91% of the boys and 88% of the girls that currently did not smoke said they intended never to smoke. Among non-smokers, boys from each school year excluding year 7 were more likely than girls to intend never to start smoking, while among smokers they were no consistent differences between boys and girls. Among boys that smoked, the percentage that would like to stop decreased with increasing school year from 80% in year 7 to 52% in year 10, before increasing in year 11 to 75%. Among girls that smoked, the percentage that would like to stop was lowest in year 7 (50%), peaked in year 8 (83%), then remained at around two thirds for each other school year.

Table 4.43 Anticipated future smoking behaviour by school year and gender

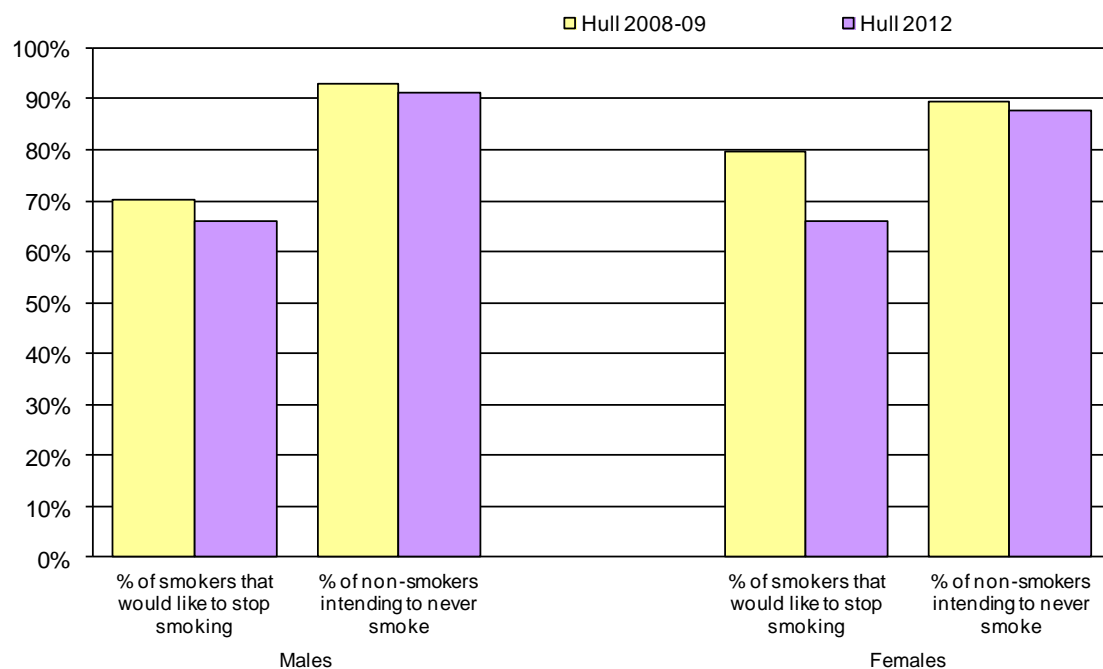
gender

Anticipated future smoking behaviour and gender	Anticipated future smoking behaviour by school year & gender (%)					
	School year					Years 7-11*
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	
Males						
% of non-smokers intending never to smoke	88.3	92.5	89.2	91.6	95.1	91.3
% of smokers that would like to stop	80.0	71.4	66.7	51.9	75.0	65.8
Females						
% of non-smokers intending never to smoke	91.0	87.5	83.5	85.6	90.7	87.6
% of smokers that would like to stop	50.0	83.3	63.3	66.7	64.3	65.9

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

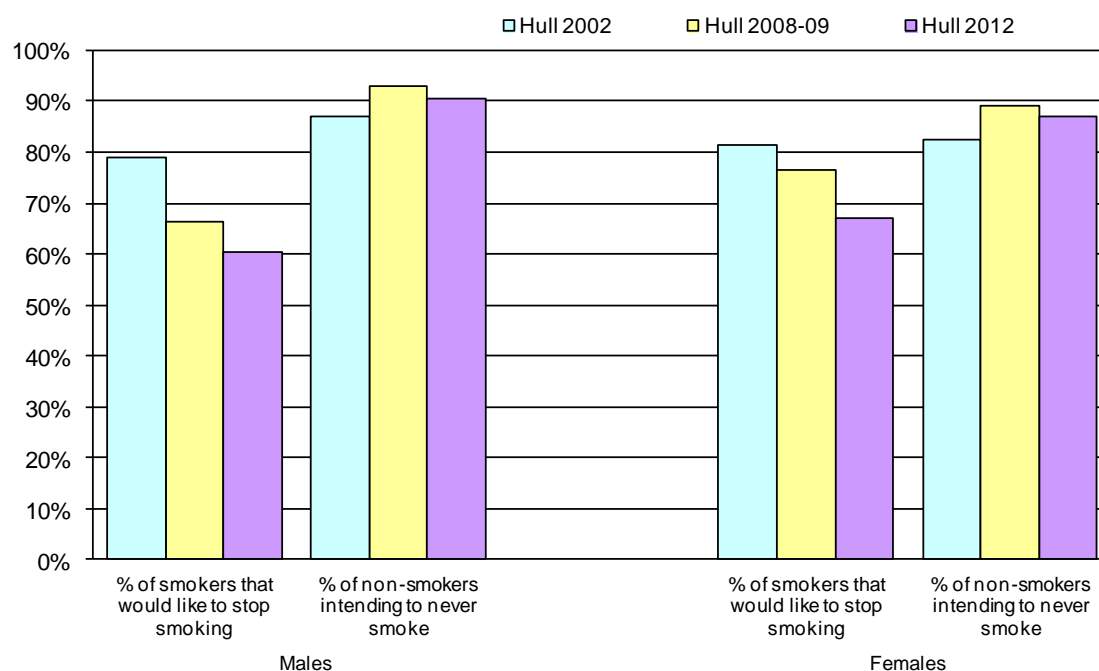
Comparisons to 2008-09 in the percentages of smokers that would like to stop smoking, and the percentages of non-smokers that intended never to smoke are shown by gender in **Figure 4.52** for all years combined. Fewer boys and girls that smoked in 2012 relative to boys and girls that smoked in 2008-09 said the they would like to stop smoking, decreasing by 6% among boys and 12% among girls. Changes in the percentages of boys and girls that did not currently smoke and expressed the intention never to start smoking also decreased between 2008-09 and 2012, although decreases were smaller (3% among boys and 2% among girls).

Figure 4.52 Anticipated future smoking behaviour by gender, all school years combined, Hull 2012 and 2008-09 (age-adjusted percentages)



Comparisons to 2002 and 2008-09 in the percentages of smokers that would like to stop smoking, and the percentages of non-smokers that intended never to smoke are shown by gender in **Figure 4.53** for years 7-10 combined. As can be clearly seen, the percentage of current smokers that would like to stop smoking decreased with each subsequent survey since 2002, from 79% of boys and 81% of girls in 2002 to 66% of boys and 76% of girls in 2008-09 to 61% of boys and 67% of girls in 2012, decreases of almost one quarter in boys and almost one fifth in girls between 2002 and 2012. Changes in the percentages of non-smokers that intended never to start smoking were smaller, with small increases in 2012 relative to 2002 of 4% in boys and 5% in girls, having decreased by 3% in boys and 2% in girls since 2008-09.

Figure 4.53 Anticipated future smoking behaviour by gender, years 7-10 combined, Hull 2012, 2008-09 and 2002 (age-adjusted percentages)



4.6.6 Age at which pupils started smoking

Although boys were less likely than girls to become smokers while at school, they did tend to start smoking at an earlier age as shown in **Figure 4.54**. One fifth of boys that have smoked reported starting smoking before the age of 11 years, compared with one eighth of girls. Almost half of pupils that have smoked reported they started doing so before their thirteenth birthday (49% of boys and 45% of girls), with three quarters of smokers starting smoking before they were 14 (76% of boys and 72% of girls).

In terms of when pupils reported that they became regular smokers, which is presented in **Figure 4.55**, boys tended to become regular smokers at a younger age than did girls, with percentages becoming regular smokers higher among boys than girls until the age of 13 years, and again at 16 years, while girls aged 14 years and 15 years were more likely than boys of those ages to become regular smokers.

Figure 4.54 Age at which pupils reported smoking their first cigarette by gender

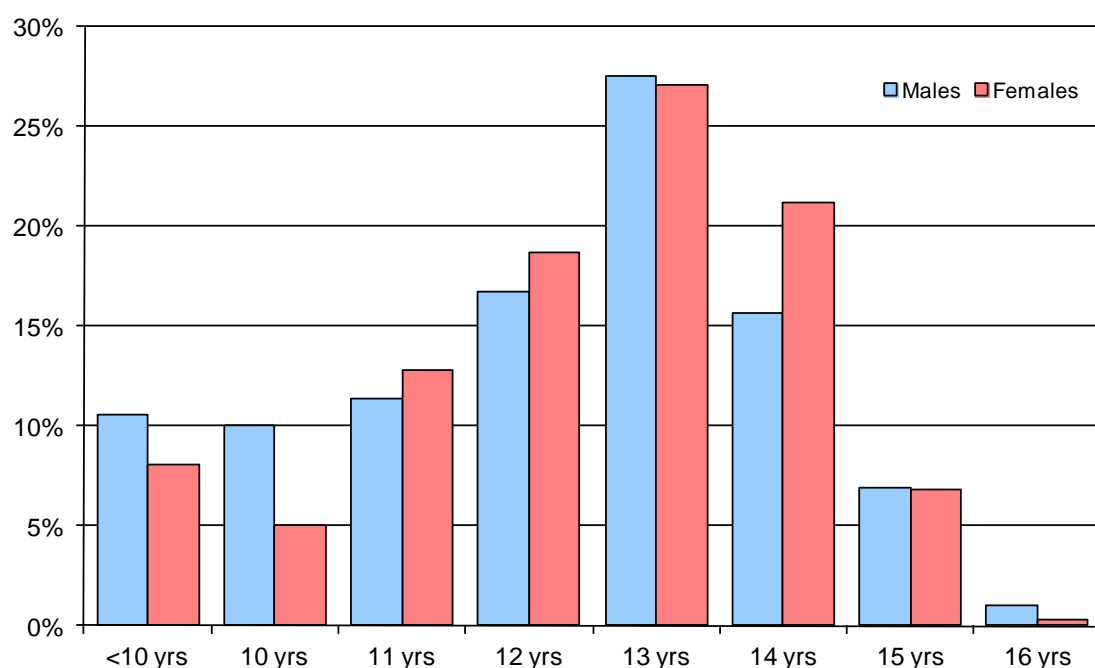
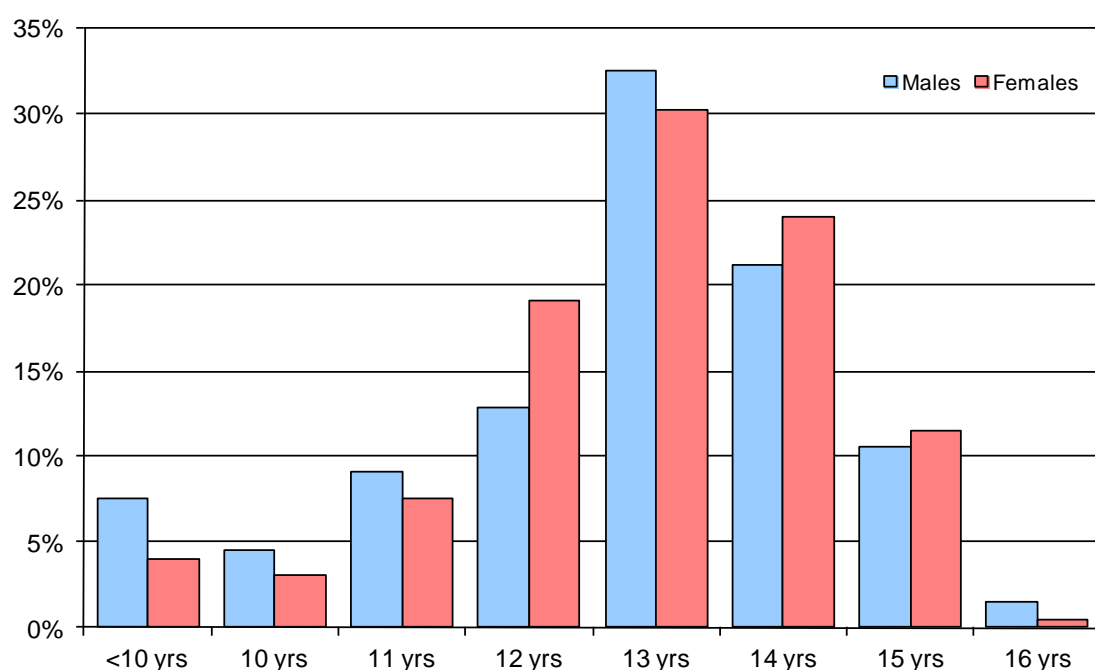


Figure 4.55 Age at which pupils reported becoming regular smokers by gender

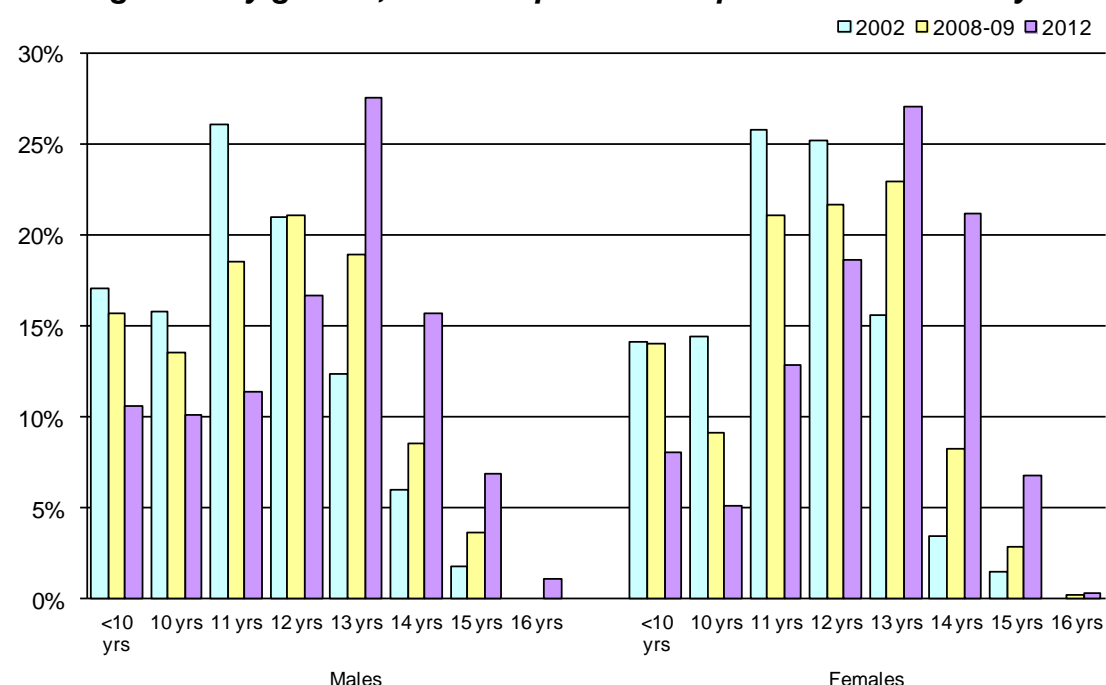


Comparisons between 2002, 2008-09 and 2012 in the age at which pupils reported they had first smoked a cigarette, are shown by gender in **Figure 4.56**. Compared with 2008-09 between one fifth and one third fewer boys in 2012 had smoked their first cigarette whilst they were less than 13 years old,

having previously decreased since 2002 (although no change between 2002 and 2008-09 in boys starting smoking aged 13 years). The age at starting smoking increased in 2008-09 relative to 2002, and again in 2012 relative to 2008-09. The peak age for starting smoking among boys in 2002 was 11 years (26%), increasing to 12 years in 2008-09 (21%) and thence to 13 years in 2012 (27%). In 2002, half of all boys that smoked had started smoking before they were 12 years old, in 2008-09 half of all boys that smoked had started smoking before they were 13 years old, while in 2012 half of all boys that smoked had started smoking before they were 14 years old.

Among girls between one seventh and almost one half fewer girls in 2012 relative to 2008-09 started smoking before they were 13 years old, with percentages having decreased in 2008-09 relative to 2002. The age at starting smoking increased in 2008-09 relative to 2002, and again in 2012 relative to 2008-09. The peak age for starting smoking among girls in 2002 was 11 years (26%), closely followed by 12 years (25%), increasing to 13 years in 2008-09 (23%), closely followed by 12 years and 11 years (22% and 21% respectively) and remaining at 13 years in 2012 (27%). In 2002, half of all girls that smoked had started smoking before they were 12 years old, in 2008-09 half of all girls that smoked had started smoking before they were 13 years old, while in 2012 half of all girls that smoked had started smoking before they were 14 years old.

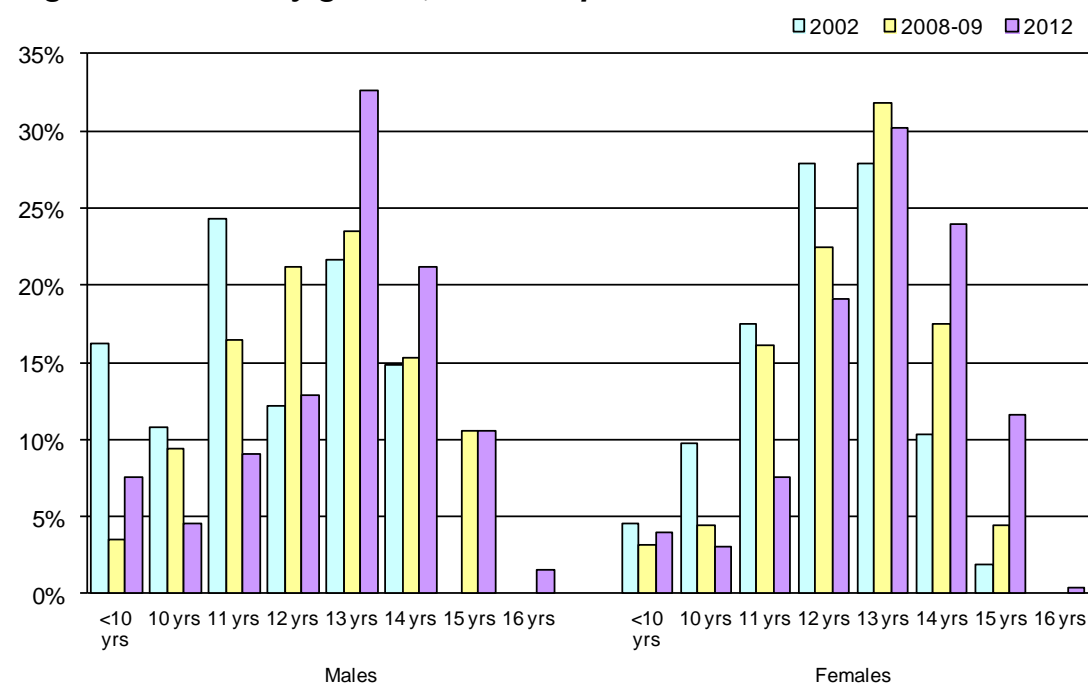
Figure 4.56 Age at which pupils in years 7 to 10 reported smoking their first cigarette by gender, with comparisons to previous Hull surveys



A similar shift between 2002, 2008-09 and 2012 in the age at which boys that smoked first became regular smokers can be seen in **Figure 4.57**. The percentage of boys that became regular smokers before their 10th birthday more than halved between 2002 and 2012, as did the percentage that first smoked regularly while aged 10 or 11 years, although the percentage of boys smoking regularly under 10 years of age increased in 2012 relative to 2008-09. There was a small increase in the percentage of boys that started smoking regularly aged 12 years, while the percentages that started smoking regularly aged 13 and 14 years increased by around half in 2012 relative to 2002. In 2002 half of boys first smoked regularly before the age of 12 years, decreasing in 2008-09 to 29%, and by 2012 to 21%. Half of boys in 2008-09 first smoked regularly before the age of 13 years (as did one third of boys in 2012); in 2012 half of boys smoked regularly by the time they were 14 years.

A similar pattern occurred for girls. The percentage of girls that became regular smokers before their 10th birthday decreased by one eighth between 2002 and 2012, while the percentages that first smoked regularly when aged 10 or 11 years decreased by more than half, and the percentage first regularly smoking aged 12 years decreased by one third. The decreases in those first regularly smoking aged 12 years and under followed further decreases in 2008-09 relative to 2002. There was a small increase in the percentage of girls that started smoking regularly aged 13 years, while the percentages that started smoking regularly aged 14 and 15 years increased twofold and six fold respectively in 2012 relative to 2002. In 2002 half of girls first smoked regularly before the age of 13 years (60%), decreasing in 2008-09 to 46%, and by 2012 to 34%. Half of girls in 2008-09 first smoked regularly before the age of 14 years ((78%) as did girls in 2012 (64%).

Figure 4.57 Age at which pupils in years 7 to 10 reported becoming regular smokers by gender, with comparisons to 2002



4.6.7 How pupils sourced their cigarettes

The ways in which those that smoke source their cigarettes are presented for boys in **Figure 4.58** and for girls in **Figure 4.59**. Despite being illegal to sell cigarettes to anyone under the age of 18 years, 27% of boys and 25% of girls bought cigarettes from shops, with corner shops by far the most common type of shop where cigarettes were bought (16% of boys and 19% of girls bought cigarettes from corner shops).

Boys were more likely to get cigarettes from family members (30%) than girls (25%), with 10% of girls and 9% of boys being given cigarettes by their parents or carers. Girls were more likely to get cigarettes from friends (65%) than boys (55%). Boys were more likely to ask strangers to buy their cigarettes (27%) than girls (23%). Around 1 in 5 girls and 1 in 9 boys that smoked took cigarettes from their home.

Figure 4.58 Where do smokers get their cigarettes (age-adjusted percentages), males (N=194)?

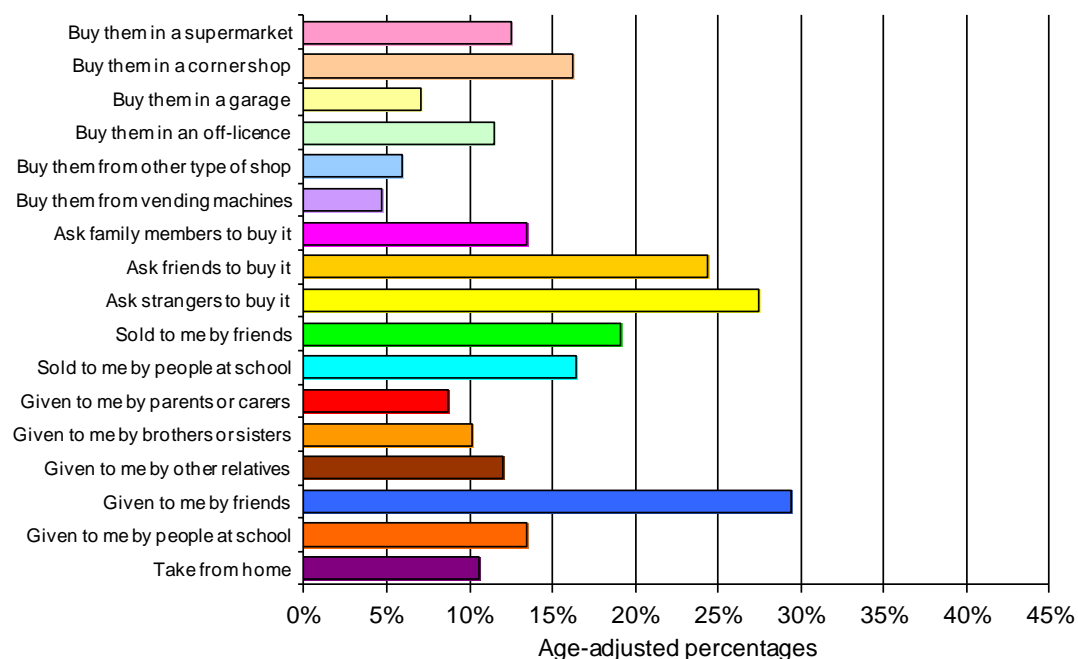
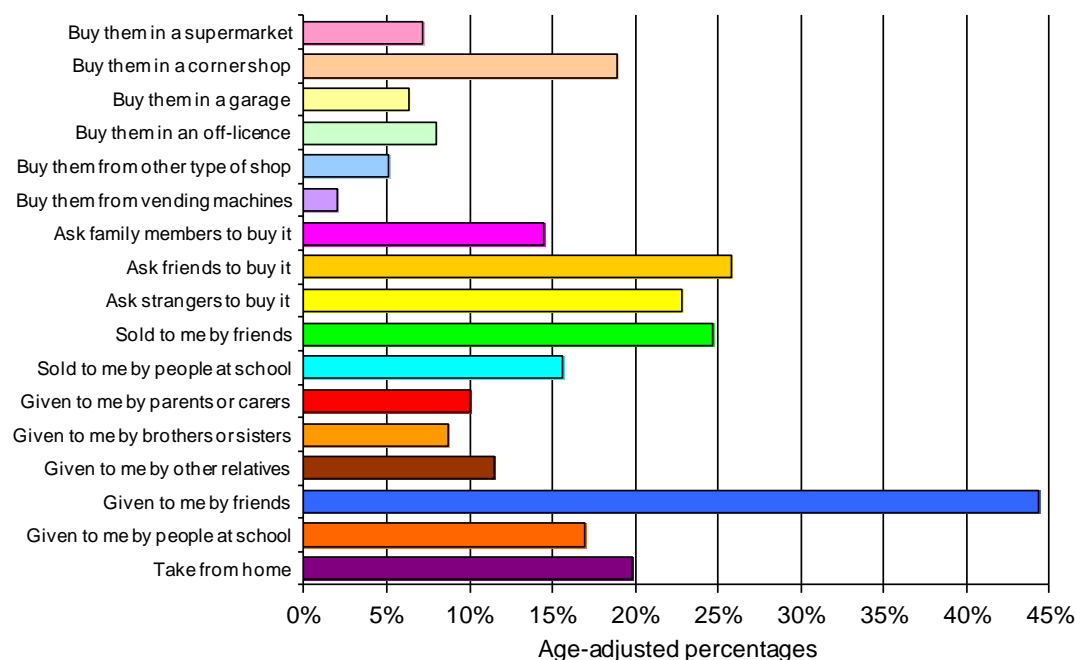


Figure 4.59 Where do smokers get their cigarettes (age-adjusted percentages), females (N=314)?



Comparisons with England 2010 (Information Centre 2011B) for some of the ways in which pupils get their cigarettes can be made, and are presented for pupils aged 11 to 15 years in **Table 4.44**.

Fewer pupils in Hull aged 11 to 15 years reported buying cigarettes from any shop (girls 38% lower than England; boys 26% lower). Boys in Hull were 16% more likely to buy cigarettes from a supermarket or garage shop than boys in England, whereas girls in Hull were 11% less likely to do so. Only half as many Hull pupils bought cigarettes from vending machines than in England generally. Boys and girls in Hull were one fifth less likely to buy cigarettes from other people. Two thirds of girls and boys in England had cigarettes given to them compared to half of girls and 41% of boys in Hull.

Percentages of pupils given cigarettes by their parents or carers were 16% higher among boys in Hull than England, and 74% higher among girls. Hull pupils were less likely to be given cigarettes by their friends than in England generally (boys two fifths lower than England; girls one fifth lower). Girls in Hull aged 11 to 15 years were twice as likely to take cigarettes from home as girls in England generally, while boys in Hull were 10% less likely to take them from home than boys in England as a whole.

Table 4.44 How pupils aged 11 to 15 years sourced their cigarettes by gender, with comparisons to England 2010

Source of cigarettes	Percentages by gender			
	Males		Females	
	Hull	England	Hull	England
Bought from supermarket	11.6	10	8.9	10
Bought from garage shop	7.0	11	8.1	12
Bought from any shop	29.7	40	29.5	48
Bought from friends or relatives ¹	20.9	24	31.7	31
Bought from someone else ²	15.1	20	20.7	25
Bought from anyone³	27.3	34	36.9	46
Given by friends	34.3	57	46.9	59
Given by brothers or sisters	9.3	7	9.6	12
Given by parents or carers	7.0	6	12.2	7
Given by someone	41.3	68	51.3	69
Bought from a vending machine	4.7	10	2.6	6
Found or taken ⁴	9.9	11	16.2	8

1 Hull survey only includes bought from friends in this category

2 Hull survey only includes bought from people at school in this category

3 Hull survey also asked whether had asked someone to buy cigarettes for them, but not included in this category

4 Hull survey response was 'taken from home'

4.6.8 Smoking in the home

Half of boys and 56% of girls reported that someone living in their house smoked regularly (**Table 4.45**) with 30% of boys and 34% of girls reporting that the regular smoker(s) smoked inside the house. Among girls the percentages living with a smoker decreased with increasing school year, although increasing in year 11. The percentage of girls living with a smoker that smoked in the house increased with increasing school year, from 21% in years 7-9 to 27% in year 11. Among boys the percentages that lived with a smoker increased slightly with school year from 48% in year 7 to 50% in year 11. The percentages of boys that lived with a smoker who smoked in the house increased with school year from 15% in year 8 (being higher in year 7) to 24% in year 11. For each year group the percentage of girls reporting that they lived with a smoker, as well as the percentage that reported that someone living in their house smoked regularly and smoked in the house, was higher than for boys. It is not clear why this should be, but it may be that girls are more aware of what other household members are doing than boys. Given that smoking rates were found to be higher among girls than boys, it may be that girls have easier access to cigarettes at home than boys.

Table 4.45 Does anyone who lives in your house smoke regularly, by gender and school year

School year	Percentage of pupils who live with a regular smoker					
	Males			Females		
	Total	Smoke, not in house	Smoke in the house	Total	Smoke, not in house	Smoke in the house
	N	%	%	N	%	%
Year 7	191	28.3	19.4	242	38.4	21.1
Year 8	253	33.2	15.4	258	38.0	21.3
Year 9	503	31.4	16.1	504	31.5	21.4
Year 10	462	29.2	20.3	424	30.9	22.2
Year 11	211	26.1	24.2	249	30.1	26.5
Years 7-11*	1,620	29.6	19.1	1,677	33.5	22.6

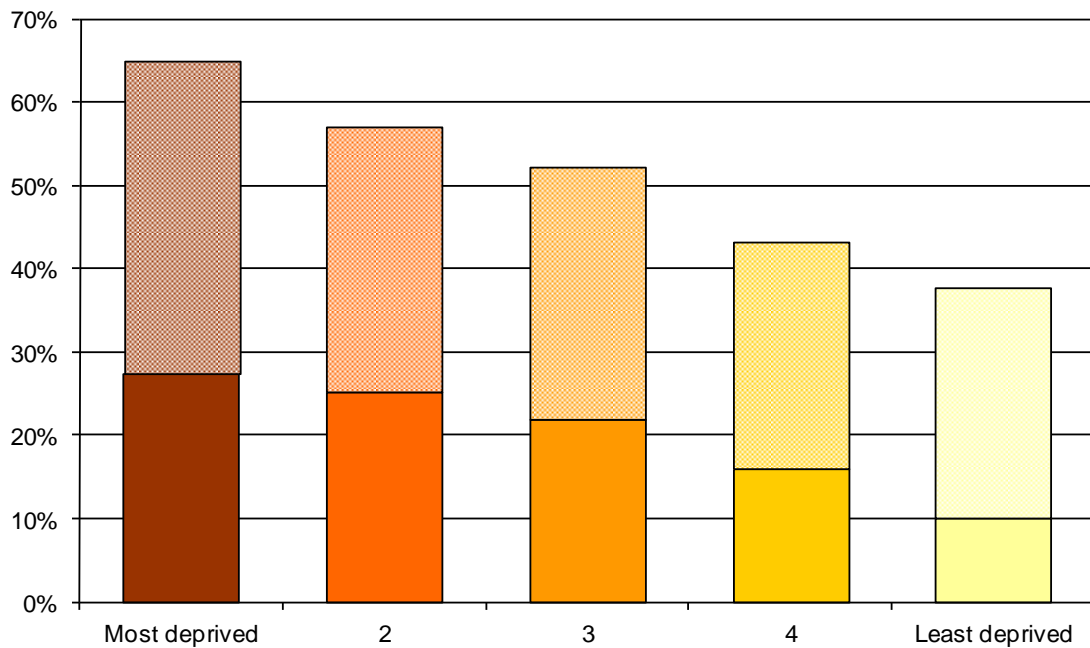
*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

There were clear differences by deprivation quintile in the age-gender-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting that they lived with a regular smoker, as shown in **Figure 4.60**.

Two thirds of pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas in Hull reported that someone living in their home was a regular smoker (65%), decreasing as deprivation decreased to just over one third of those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull (38%). The main differences by deprivation were the percentages reporting that they lived with a regular smoker who smoked inside the home, decreasing as deprivation decreased, from 27% of pupils in the most deprived fifth of areas in Hull to 10% of pupils living in the

least deprived fifth of areas in Hull. Differences in the percentages of pupils in each deprivation quintile who reported that someone living in their house smoked regularly, but not inside the house, were smaller, ranging from around 37% of those in the two most deprived quintiles to 27-28% in the two least deprived quintiles.

Figure 4.60 Age-adjusted percentage of pupils reporting they live with a regular smoker by deprivation quintiles



Solid bar = smoke inside the home; dotted bar = smoke but not in the home

4.7 Alcohol

4.7.1 Ever drunk alcohol

The percentages of pupils that had ever drunk a whole alcoholic drink, by school year and gender, are presented in **Table 4.46**. The percentage of pupils that had ever drunk alcohol was lowest in year 7 (25% overall) rising year on year to 86% of all year 11 pupils. More year 7 and 8 boys (30% and 53% respectively) than girls (20% and 49% respectively) had drunk alcohol, although for each succeeding year more girls than boys had drunk alcohol. Among year 11 pupils, 82% of boys and 89% of girls had drunk alcohol. Thus girls started drinking alcohol at an older age than did boys, but once they started to drink alcohol they drank in larger numbers than did boys. Overall, girls were only very slightly more likely than boys to have ever drunk alcohol.

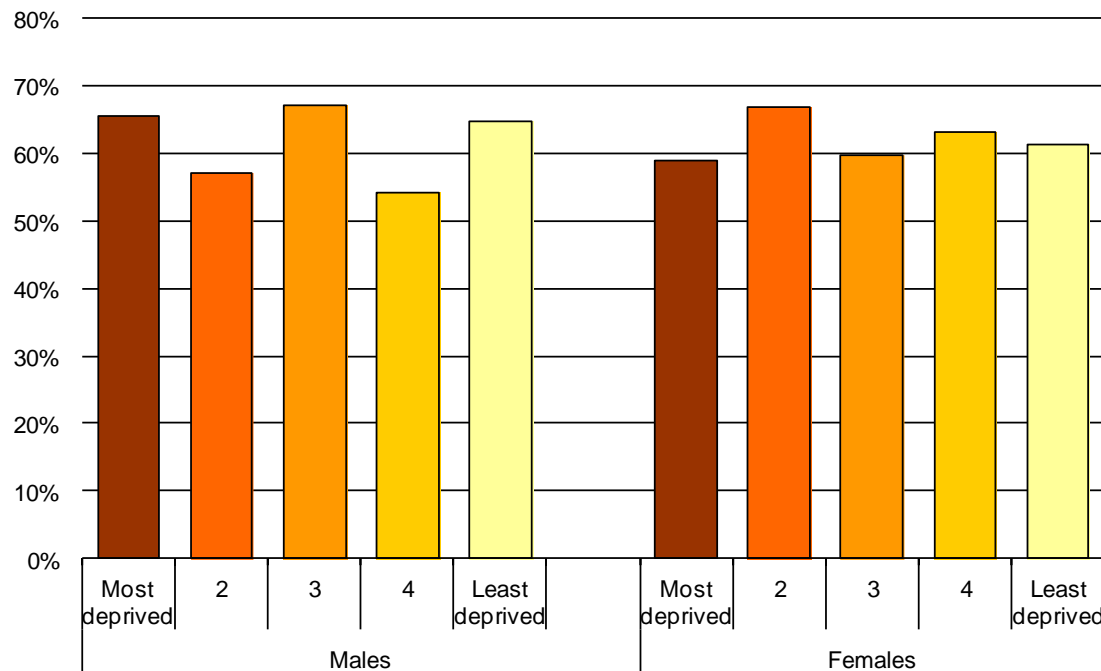
Table 4.46 Ever had an alcoholic drink by gender and school year

School year	Ever had an alcoholic drink					
	Males		Females		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Year 7	66	30.4	51	19.8	117	24.6
Year 8	153	52.9	143	49.1	300	51.4
Year 9	341	61.6	379	69.3	722	65.5
Year 10	383	76.9	342	77.0	727	76.9
Year 11	181	82.3	232	88.9	414	85.9
Years 7-11*	1,124	61.8	1,147	62.4	2,271	62.1

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

The age-adjusted percentages of pupils that had ever had a whole alcoholic drink by deprivation quintile and gender are shown in **Figure 4.61**. There was no consistent gradient by deprivation quintile in the percentages of pupils that had ever had a whole alcoholic drink. Nor was the ratio between boys and girls consistent across deprivation quintiles. Boys in the most deprived, middle and least deprived quintiles were more likely to have ever had a whole alcoholic drink than girls, while girls in the other two quintiles were more likely than boys to have done so.

Figure 4.61 Age-adjusted percentage of pupils that have ever had a whole alcoholic drink, by deprivation quintiles



The percentages that had ever drunk alcohol can be compared with national figures for 2011 (Information Centre 2012). The national data is presented by age rather than year, and only for those aged 11-15 years so the equivalent data for Hull 2012 are presented alongside the data for England in **Table 4.47** and **Figure 4.62**.

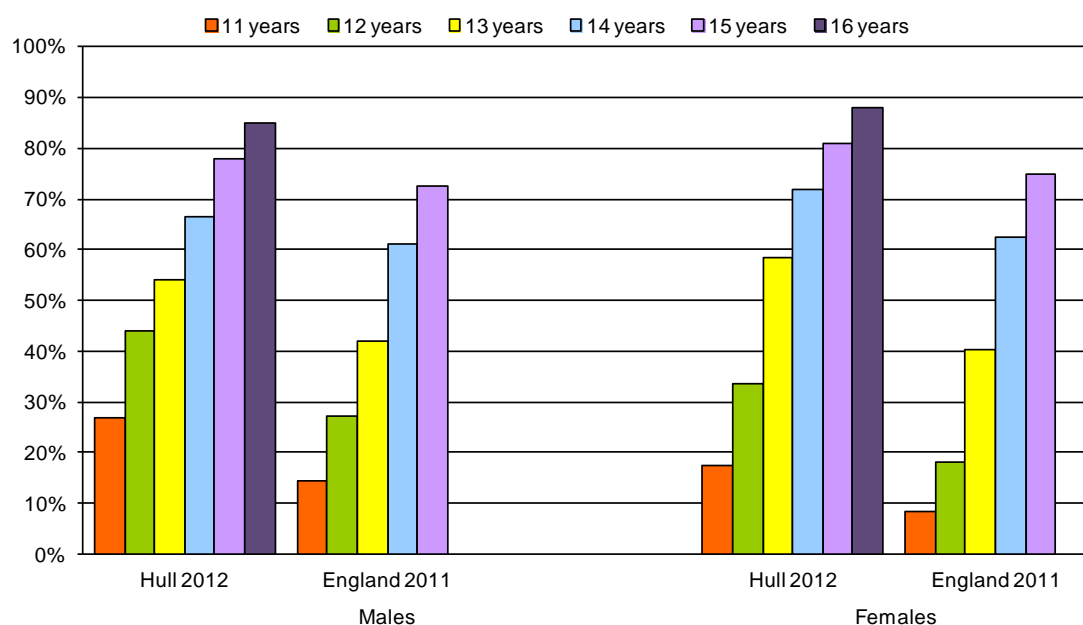
Table 4.47 Ever had an alcoholic drink by age (11-15 years only) and gender, comparisons with England 2011

Age	Ever had an alcoholic drink (%)					
	Males		Females		All	
	Hull	England	Hull	England	Hull	England
11 years	26.9	14.3	17.6	8.3	21.5	11.3
12 years	43.9	27.1	33.6	18.3	38.7	22.8
13 years	54.0	41.8	58.4	40.2	56.1	41.0
14 years	66.4	61.2	72.0	62.4	69.1	61.8
15 years	78.0	72.4	81.0	74.8	79.6	73.6
11-15 years	61.3	46.3	61.4	43.9	61.4	45.1

The patterns in Hull and England with respect to age and gender were similar. However, for each age, higher percentages of both boys and girls in Hull had ever drunk alcohol than boys and girls in England as a whole, with the differences between Hull and England greater for girls than for boys. Generally the differences between Hull and England decreased as age increased. So, while pupils in Hull started drinking earlier than in the rest of

England, pupils in the rest of England gradually catch up with those in Hull such that, by the age of 15 years, the percentage of pupils in Hull that had ever drunk alcohol was 8% higher than for England, when it had been almost double among those aged 11 years.

Figure 4.62 Ever had an alcoholic drink by age and gender, Hull 2012 and England 2011



Hull pupils were previously surveyed in 2002 and 2008-09. **Table 4.48** presents results from these surveys against a similar analysis from the 2012 survey. It should be noted that the form of the question asked in the survey changed from “Have you ever drunk alcohol?” asked in 2002 to “Have you ever had a whole alcoholic drink (including alcopops), i.e. not just a sip?” in 2008-09 and 2012, which was similar to the question asked in the national survey, enabling robust comparisons with England. Consequently the percentage of pupils that had ever drunk alcohol in the 2008-09 and 2012 surveys were substantially lower than in the 2002 survey, for each school year and gender. 202 data are included for completeness, although no direct comparison can be made, as it is not possible to determine how much of the difference is due to a change in habits and how much is due to the change in the form of the question asked.

Comparing with 2008-09, it can be seen that almost one third fewer pupils in year 7 in 2012 reported they had ever drunk alcohol relative to 2008-09. Further small decreases were seen for girls in each other school year and for boys in years 9 and 11. The overall age-adjusted percentage of boys in years 7-11 that reported ever drinking alcohol decreased in 2012 relative to 2008-09 by 4%, while among girls a 6% decrease was seen.

Table 4.48 Ever had an alcoholic drink by gender and school year, comparisons with the 2002 and 2008-09 surveys

School year	Ever had an alcoholic drink (%)								
	Males			Females			All		
	2002	200-09	2012	2002	2008-09	2012	2002	2008-09	2012
Year 7	82.2	42.7	30.4	77.4	28.1	19.8	79.8	35.2	24.6
Year 8	92.0	45.8	52.9	89.2	52.2	49.1	90.7	49.1	51.4
Year 9	89.8	67.2	61.6	94.9	71.7	69.3	92.3	69.3	65.5
Year 10	93.2	75.5	76.9	97.9	82.1	77.0	95.7	78.7	76.9
Year 11	-	85.8	82.3	-	90.6	88.9	-	88.7	85.9
Yrs 7-10*	89.5	58.7	56.5	90.3	59.7	55.1	89.9	59.2	55.9
Yrs 7-11*	-	64.2	61.8	-	66.4	62.4	-	65.3	62.1

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

4.7.2 Amount of alcohol drunk in past week

Pupils were asked how much alcohol they had drunk over the past week, by various types of alcoholic drinks. These were then converted to units. A few pupils reported implausibly large quantities of some types of alcoholic drinks consumed, while others reported the same number of drinks of most or all types of alcoholic drinks. No second guessing as to the number of units consumed has been employed in this analysis, on the assumption that although the overall number of units reported in these few cases are implausibly large, they are likely to come from pupils who are drinking to excess, although not to the extent they have reported. This should be borne in mind when looking at these results, although it should also be noted that the numbers of pupil that did report implausible numbers of alcoholic drinks consumed, or who repeated the number of drinks for most or all types of alcoholic drinks, were small, and so any bias in this analysis will consequently be small too.

The percentage of pupils reporting that they were drinking above the recommended weekly guideline amounts for adults are presented in **Table 4.49** and in **Figure 4.63**. The recommended adult maximum alcohol consumption for males is 21 units and for females 14 units. The percentages exceeding the recommended weekly limits were higher among girls than boys for each year group, with percentages among girls double that for boys in many year groups. Overall, the age-adjusted percentage of boys that had exceeded the recommended maximum amounts for adult men in the previous week (3%) was around half the age-adjusted percentage of girls had exceeded the recommended maximum amounts for adult women in the past week (6%).

The numbers exceeding the adult recommended limits were small in years 7 and 8, but by year 9 more than 2% of boys and almost 6% of girls had exceeded these adult limits. Almost 5% of boys and more than 7% of girls in

year 10 exceeded the recommended maximum amounts for adults, while in year 11 pupils these percentages had increased substantially, to more than 7% of boys and 14% of girls.

The percentage of year 11 boys exceeding the recommended maximum amounts for adults was substantially lower than the percentages of young men drinking excessively as reported in Hull's 2011-12 Health and Wellbeing Survey for adults in which 18.4% of young men aged 16-24 years reported they had drunk more than 21 units of alcohol in the week before completing the survey. Among women, however, the 14% of year 11 girls exceeding the recommended maximum amounts for adult women was higher than the percentage of young women drinking excessively as reported in Hull's 2011-12 Health and Wellbeing Survey for adults. In that survey (12.8%), indeed higher than for women of any age in that survey.

This suggests that adult behaviours with regard to alcohol consumption are developed at a much younger age for girls than boys, and certainly before they have completed their secondary education. Thus it would seem that targeted interventions to reduce the development of lifestyle behaviours that carry significant health risks should be targeted at girls while still in school if the percentage of adults exhibiting these behaviours is to be reduced.

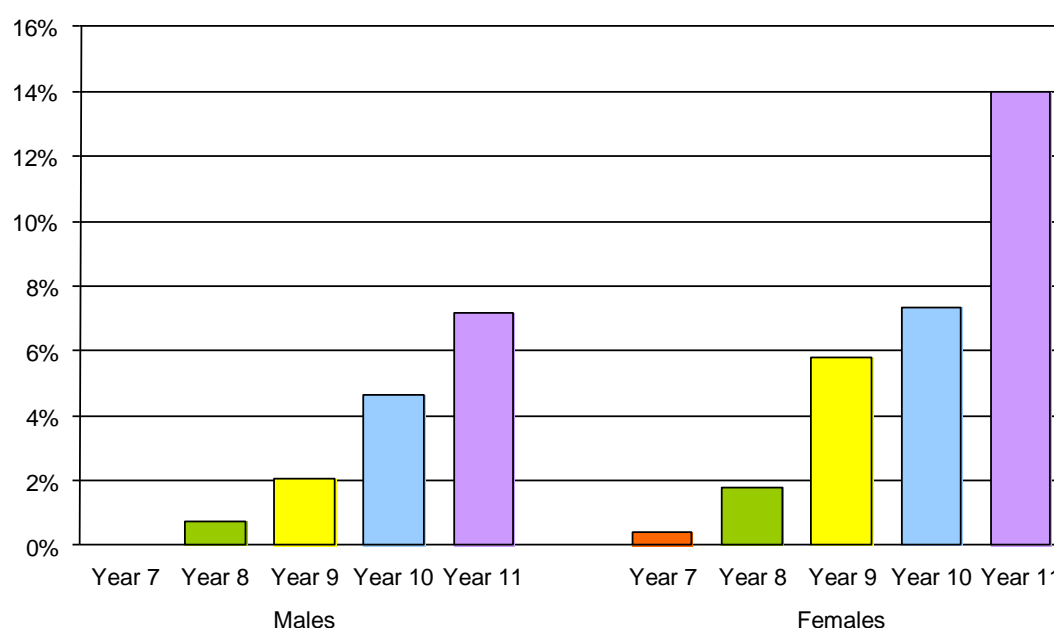
Of course, these percentages use all pupils who answered the alcohol questions as the denominator. If the denominator were restricted to those pupils that had drunk alcohol in the past week, then one quarter of boys and more than one third of girls in year 11 that had drunk alcohol in the past week had exceeded the recommended maximum amounts of alcohol for adults.

Table 4.49 Percentage of pupils drinking more alcohol over the past week than the recommended guideline amounts for adults (more than 21 units males; more than 14 units females) by gender and school year

School year	Drank more than recommended adult guideline amount in past week					
	Males		Females		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Year 7	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.2
Year 8	2	0.7	5	1.8	7	1.3
Year 9	11	2.1	30	5.8	41	3.9
Year 10	22	4.7	31	7.4	53	5.9
Year 11	15	7.2	35	14.0	50	10.9
Years 7-11*	50	3.0	102	6.2	152	4.6

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

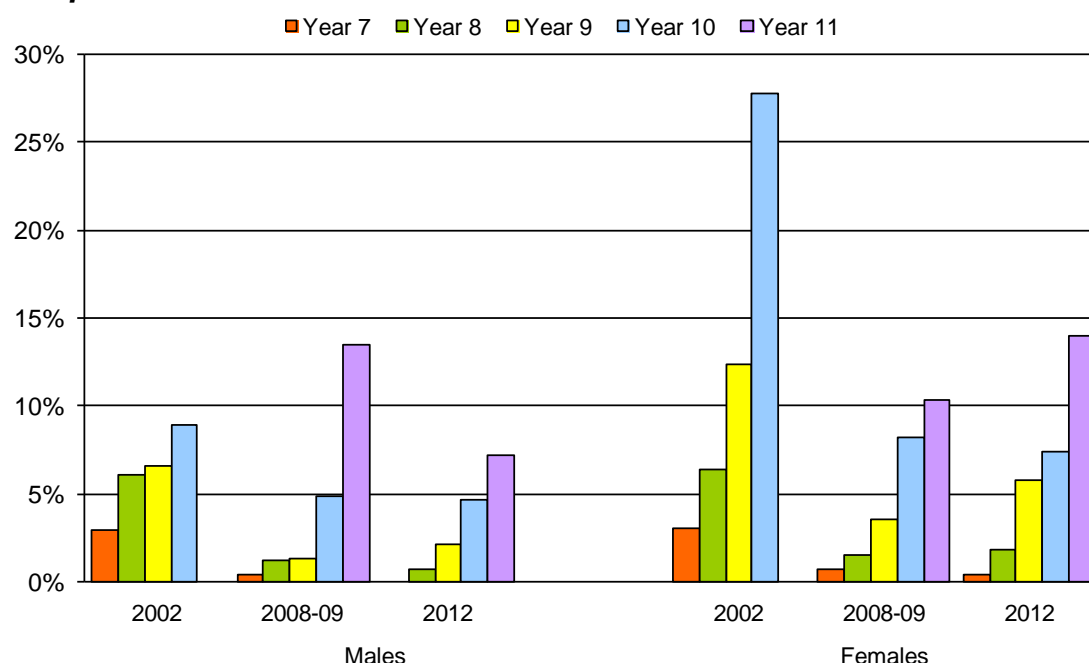
Figure 4.63 Percentage of pupils drinking more alcohol over the past week than the recommended guideline amounts for adults (more than 21 units males; more than 14 units females) by gender and school year



Comparisons can be made with previous Hull surveys in respect of the percentage of pupils drinking more alcohol than the recommended guideline amounts for adults, and these are presented in **Figure 4.64**. The percentages of pupils in 2002 exceeding the adult guideline amounts were far higher than in either 2008-09 or 2012. Part of the differences will be due to the different format of the alcohol questions in 2002, as discussed in the preceding section, although the amount of the difference due to this different format cannot be quantified. Therefore no direct comparisons can reliably be made to 2002, but the data are included here for completeness.

Compared with 2008-09 it can be seen that there were decreases between 2008-09 and 2012 in the percentages of boys that exceeded the recommended maximum amounts of alcohol for adult men for each school year with the exception of year 9, which saw an increase of almost two thirds. The largest decrease was seen for boys in year 11 where the percentage of boys that exceeded the recommended maximum amounts of alcohol for adult men decreased by almost half in 2012 relative to 2008-09. Among girls three of the school years saw an increase in the percentage of girls that had exceeded the recommended maximum amounts of alcohol for adult women, with the largest increases in years 9 and 11, by two thirds and one third respectively. The percentage of girls in year 7 that had exceeded the recommended maximum amounts of alcohol for adult women decreased by almost half, but from a low base to start, while a 10% decrease was seen for girls in year 10.

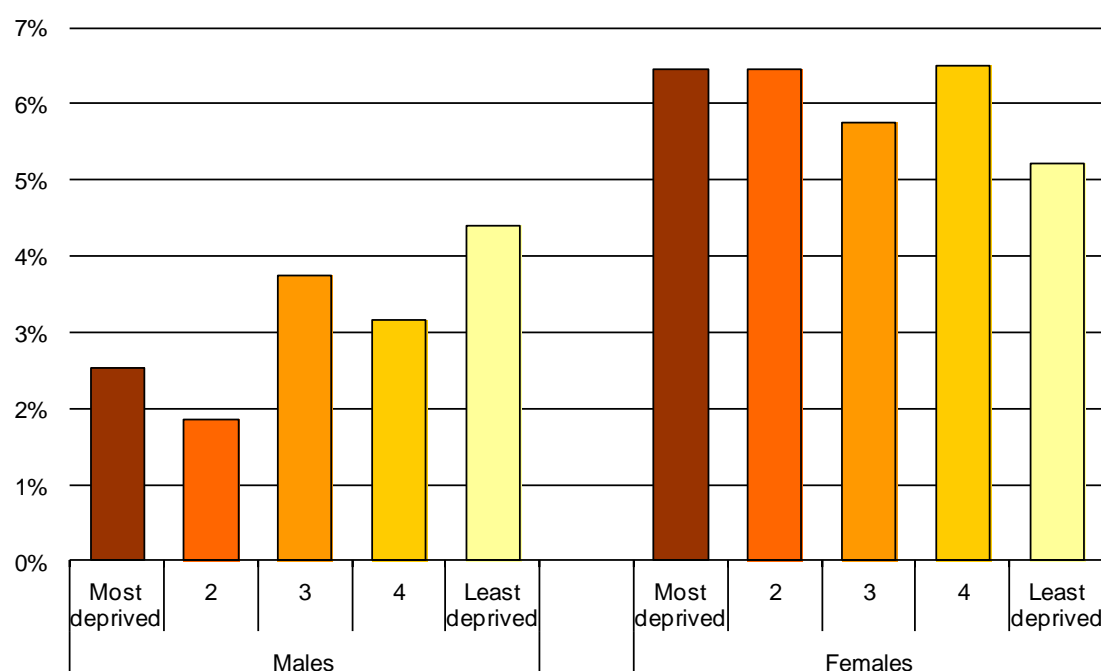
Figure 4.64 Percentage of pupils drinking more alcohol over the past week than the recommended guideline amounts for adults (more than 21 units males; more than 14 units females) by gender and school year with comparisons to 2002 and 2008-09



Age-adjusted percentages of pupils exceeding the weekly recommended maximum number of units of alcohol for adults are presented by deprivation quintiles in **Figure 4.65**. The percentages exceeding these adult guideline limits (21 units for males, 14 units for females) were relatively small for each quintile. Nonetheless, there were some differences between the quintiles, although no consistent gradients with deprivation quintile, with patterns among boys different to patterns among girls.

Looking first at boys, pupils living in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull were less likely to exceed the recommended maximum amounts of alcohol for adult men than boys living in the rest of the city, with the highest percentage of boys exceeding the recommended maximum amounts of alcohol for adult men found among boys living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the Hull. Differences between deprivation quintiles were smaller among girls, although girls living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull had the lowest percentage that exceeded the recommended maximum amounts of alcohol for adult women. Within each deprivation quintile, the percentage of girls exceeding the recommended maximum amounts of alcohol for adults was higher than the percentage of boys, with the differences between boys and girls greatest among pupils living in the two most deprived fifth of areas of Hull.

Figure 4.65 Age-adjusted percentage of pupils drinking more alcohol over the past week than the recommended guideline amounts for adults (more than 21 units males; more than 14 units females) by deprivation quintiles



National comparisons from 2011 (Information Centre 2012) in the numbers of units of alcohol consumed in the previous week are presented in **Table 4.50**, alongside comparisons from the two previous Hull surveys. Percentages in this table use only those young people that drank alcohol in the previous week as denominators, as this is how the England data are published. While the overall percentages from 2002 that drank alcohol in the past week were far higher than in 2008-09 or 2012 for reasons as outlined earlier, the reported amount of alcohol consumed is less likely to be biased, so are included here.

The percentage of boys drinking less than 4 units of alcohol in the week prior to completing the survey decreased from 38% in 2002 to 26% in 2012, slightly below the 27% in England as a whole. Among girls, the percentage drinking less than 4 units in the week before completing the survey also decreased, from 39% in 2002 to 29% in 2012, one tenth lower than the 32% in England as a whole. Percentages among boys in Hull 2012 were similar to those for England 2011 as a whole for each level of alcohol consumption, whereas among girls the percentages drinking less than 15 units per week were lower in Hull 2012 than in England as whole.

The percentage of boys in Hull in 2012 that drank alcohol in the week before completing the survey and who reported drinking 15 units or more in that week was similar to the percentage of boys in England 2011 as a whole, and remained similar to the percentage from 2008-09, having increased by one sixth since 2002. Among girls, the percentage in 2012 that drank alcohol in the week before completing the survey and who reported drinking 15 units or

more in that week was almost two thirds higher than for England 2011 as a whole, having increased by more than two thirds since the 2008-09 and by more than one third since the 2002 survey.

Table 4.50 Where pupils drank alcohol in the last week, the number of units of alcohol consumed in the last week (ages 11 to 15 years only) with comparisons to Hull 2002, 2008-09 and England 2008

Number of alcohol units consumed in last 7 days	Percentage by gender							
	Males				Females			
	Hull			Engl.	Hull			Engl.
	2002	2008-09	2012	2011	2002	2008-09	2012	2011
Less than 4 units	38.4	32.8	25.9	27	39.0	38.6	29.2	32
4 units, less than 6 units	11.3	11.7	14.9	13	11.0	11.6	13.5	14
6 units, less than 10 units	14.8	17.0	20.4	22	17.1	22.9	16.7	22
10 units, less than 15 units	13.6	13.0	13.3	14	12.0	9.9	11.8	15
15 units or more	21.9	25.5	25.5	25	20.9	17.1	28.8	18

4.7.3 Frequency of drinking alcohol

Pupils were asked how often they usually drank alcohol. The percentages of pupils that reported drinking alcohol every week are presented in **Table 4.51**. Overall, 6% of boys and 7% of girls reported drinking alcohol every week. The percentages increased with increasing age, from 1.4% of year 7 boys and 0.4% of year 7 girls, rising to 12% of year 11 boys and 14% of year 11 girls. More girls than boys in years 8, 9 and 11 drank alcohol weekly.

Table 4.51 Drinks alcohol every week by gender and school year

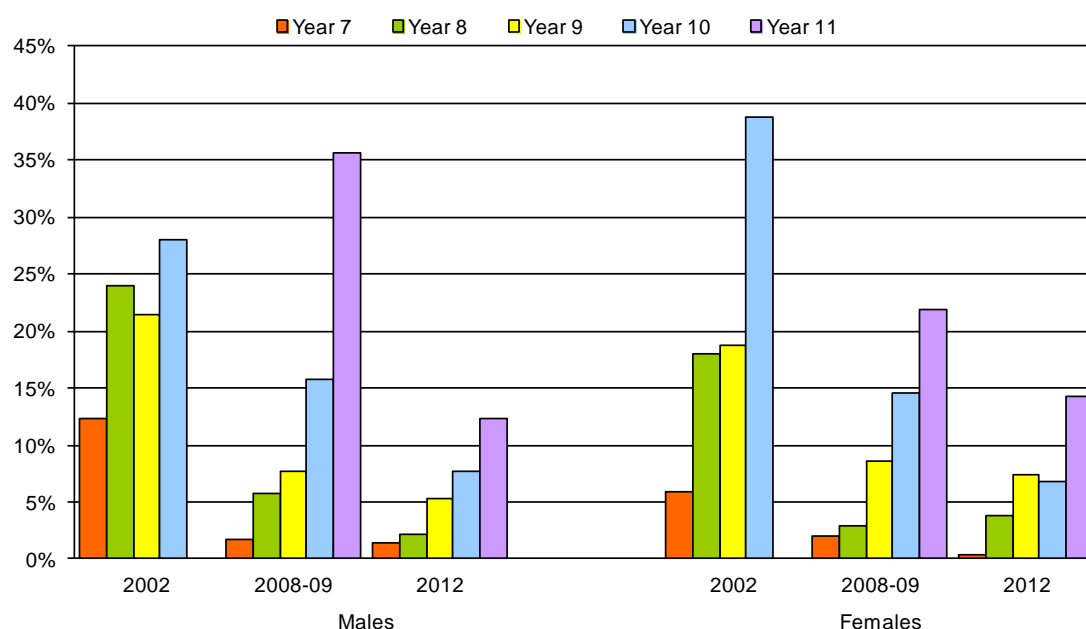
School year	Drinks alcohol every week					
	Males		Females		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Year 7	3	1.4	1	0.4	4	0.9
Year 8	6	2.1	11	3.8	17	3.0
Year 9	29	5.4	40	7.4	69	6.4
Year 10	38	7.7	30	6.8	68	7.3
Year 11	27	12.4	37	14.3	64	13.4
Years 7-11*	103	6.0	119	6.8	222	6.4

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Comparisons to previous surveys of the percentage of pupils drinking alcohol every week are presented in **Figure 4.66**. Percentages of pupils reporting in 2002 that they drank alcohol every week were far higher than for either 2008-09 or 2012. The different format of the alcohol questions in 2002 compared to the subsequent surveys, are likely to create a large part of these differences, as discussed earlier, so reliable comparisons between 2002 and subsequent comparisons may not be made.

Looking at comparisons with 2008-09, it can be seen that, with the exception of year 8 girls, fewer pupils in each school year reported drinking alcohol every week in the 2012 survey than in 2008-09. Among boys the largest decreases in 2012 relative to 2008-09 were among pupils in years 8 and 11, where the percentage reporting drinking alcohol every week decreased by two thirds, while the smallest decrease was seen among year 7 boys, where a one fifth decrease was seen in the percentages reporting drinking alcohol every week compared with 2008-09. Among girls, there was a one third increase in 2012, relative to 2008-09 in the percentage of year 8 pupils reporting drinking alcohol every week. For each other year decreases in the percentages reporting drinking alcohol every week were seen, ranging from a one seventh decrease in year 9 to a four fifths decrease in year 7. In the 2008-09 survey, boys in years 8, 10 and 11 were more likely than girls to report drinking alcohol every week; in 2012 only for years 7 and 10 were boys more likely than girls to report drinking alcohol every week.

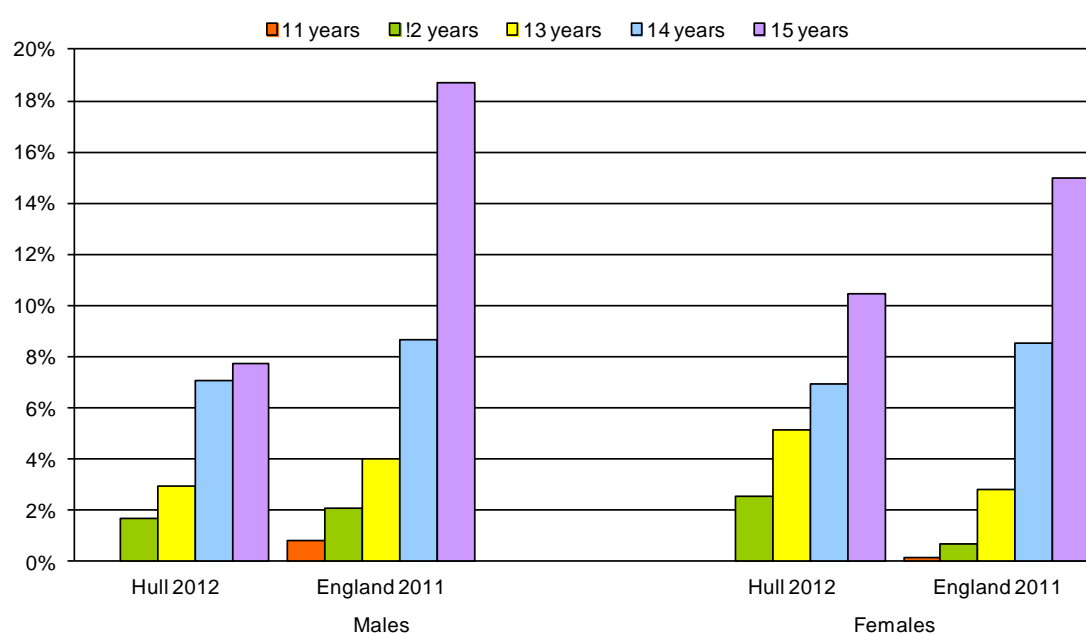
Figure 4.66 Percentage of pupils reporting they drink alcohol at least once a week by school year and gender, with comparisons to 2002 and 2008-09



National comparison data from 2011 (Information Centre 2012) were also available by age (ages 11 to 15 years only). These data are presented in **Figure 4.67**. Percentages of boys reporting drinking alcohol at least once a

week were lower in Hull than for England 2011 for each age, between one fifth and one quarter lower among boys aged 12 to 15 years, and almost two thirds lower among boys aged 15 years. No boys in Hull aged 11 years reported drinking alcohol every week. Among girls, while none aged 11 years in Hull reported drinking every week, percentages of girls aged 12 and 13 years reporting drinking alcohol every week were higher than for England 2011 (more than three times as high in girls aged 12 years and almost twice as high among girls aged 13 years). For older girls the percentage reporting drinking alcohol each week were lower in Hull than for England 2011 (one fifth lower for girls aged 14 years and one third lower for girls aged 15 years).

Figure 4.67 Percentage of pupils reporting they drink alcohol at least once a week by age (ages 11 to 15 years only) and gender, with comparisons to England 2011



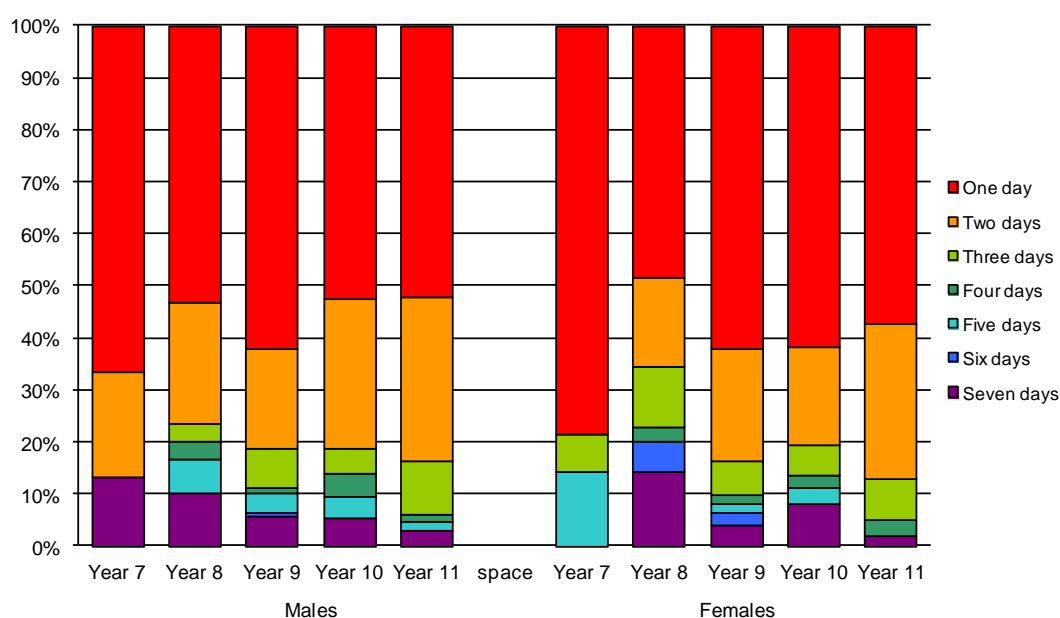
Pupils were also asked for the number of days in the past week on which they had drunk alcohol, and the percentages for each number of drinking days last week are displayed in **Table 4.52** by gender. The majority of pupils that drank alcohol last week only did so on one day (56% of boys, 60% of girls) or on two days (25% of boys; 22% of girls). However 10% of boys and almost 9% of girls reported drinking alcohol on 5 or more days in the past week, with almost 6% of boys and of girls reporting drinking alcohol on all 7 days.

Table 4.52 Number of drinking days in the last week by gender among pupils who drank alcohol in the last week

Number of drinking days in last week	Gender					
	Males		Females		All	
	n	%	N	%	n	%
One day	197	56.3	246	60.3	443	58.4
Two days	89	25.4	88	21.6	177	23.3
Three days	22	6.3	29	7.1	51	6.7
Four days	9	2.6	9	2.2	18	2.4
Five days	12	3.4	8	2.0	20	2.6
Six days	1	0.3	5	1.2	6	0.8
Seven days	20	5.7	23	5.6	44	5.8

These data by gender are broken down further by school year in **Figure 4.68**. Year 7 boys and year 8 girls that drank alcohol last week were the most likely to report they had done so on each day, with percentages decreasing as school year increased. The percentages of pupils reporting they had drunk alcohol on more than 2 days in the past week peaked in year 8, reported by 23% of boys and 34% of girls in year 8. In general, and excluding year 7, the percentages of pupils reporting they had drunk alcohol in the past week, but had done so on just one or two days increased as school year increased.

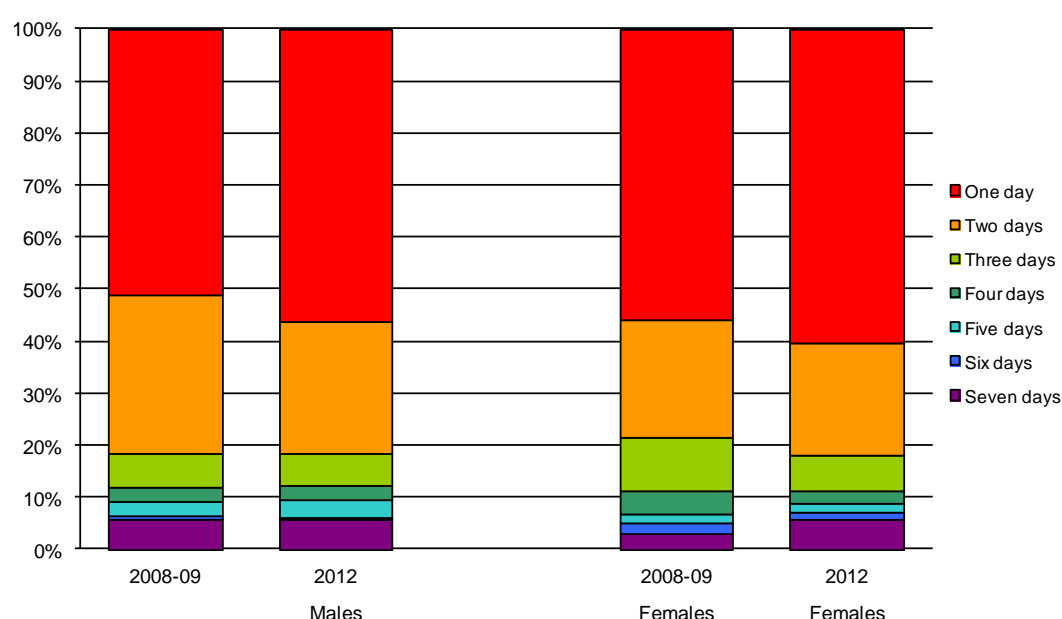
Figure 4.68 Number of drinking days in the last week by school year and gender among pupils who drank alcohol in the last week



We can compare the number of reported drinking days in the last week in the 2012 survey with those derived from the 2008-09 survey, and these comparisons are displayed in **Figure 4.69**. There were increases between 2008-09 and 2012 among boys and girls in the percentages of pupils that

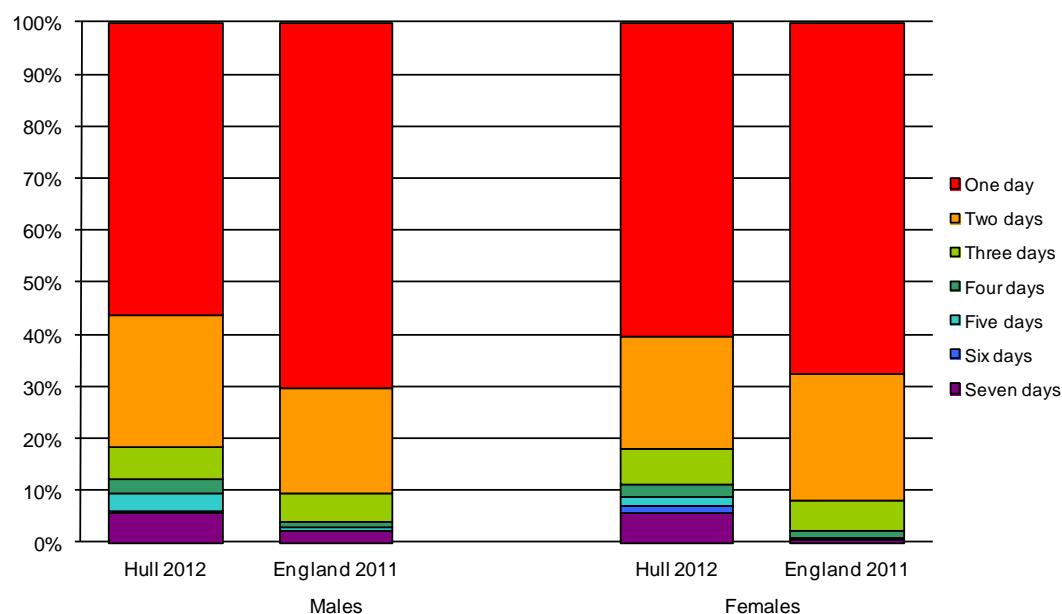
drank alcohol in the past week and did so on only one day (increased by 10% in boys, 8% in girls). There were decreases among both girls and boys in 2012 relative to 2008-09 in the percentages that drank alcohol in the past week, and did so on between two and four days that week. The percentage that reported drinking on five days in the previous week in 2012 increased by one third in boys and one tenth in girls relative to 2008-09, while percentages drinking on six days in the previous week decreased by around half. There was little change in the percentage of boys reporting they drank on every day in the past week, but a doubling in the percentage of girls reporting they did so.

Figure 4.69 Number of drinking days in the last week among pupils who drank alcohol in the last week, by gender and with comparisons to Hull 2008-09



Comparisons may also be made to England 2011 (Information Centre 2012), and these are presented, for pupils aged 11 to 15 years only, in **Figure 4.70**. Pupils aged 11-15 years in Hull drank alcohol more frequently than in England as a whole. Boys in Hull aged 11 to 15 years who had drunk alcohol in the past week were twice as likely to report having done so on at least 3 days in the past week (18%) than boys in England 2011 (9%), and three times as likely to have drunk alcohol on at least 5 days in the past week (9% Hull, 3% England). Girls aged 11-15 years in Hull that had drunk alcohol in the past week were also twice as likely to have done so on at least three days in the past week (18%) as girls in England 2011 (8%). However, girls in Hull were nine times as likely to have drunk alcohol on at least five days in the past week (9%) than girls in England 2011 (1%).

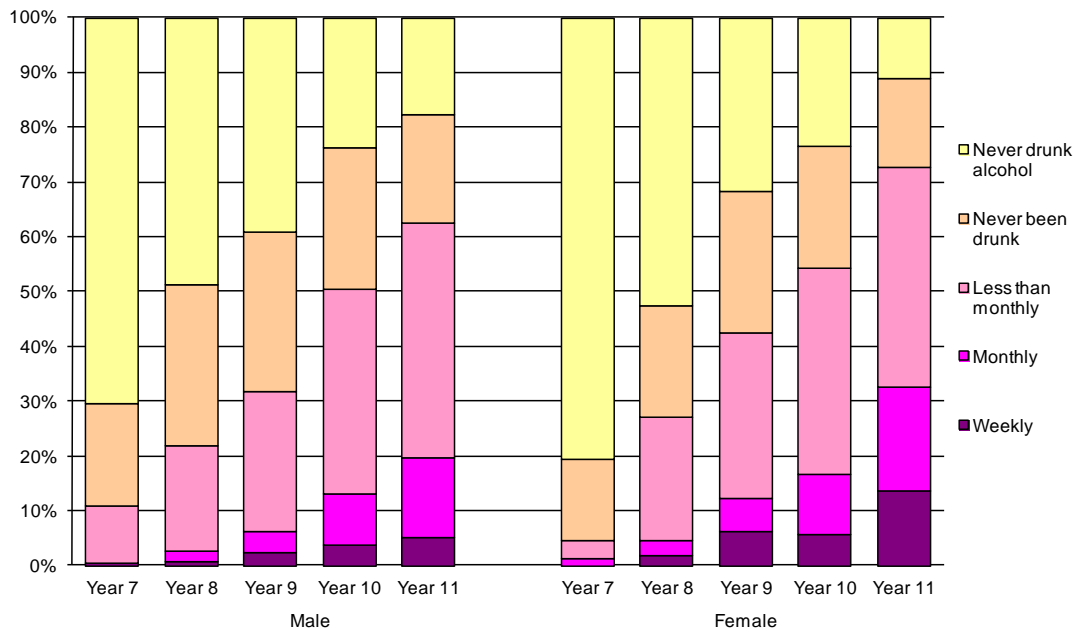
Figure 4.70 Number of drinking days in the last week among pupils in aged 11 to 15 who drank alcohol in the last week, by gender and with comparisons to England 2011



4.7.4 Frequency of getting drunk

Pupils were also asked about the frequency of getting drunk with the results, by gender and school year, presented in **Figure 4.71**. The percentages that reported they had ever been drunk increased rapidly with age, from 11% of boys and 5% of girls in year 7 to 63% of boys and 73% of girls in year 11. As age increased the proportion of those that had ever been drunk that did so at least monthly increased, such that by year 11 one third of boys and almost one half of girls that had ever been drunk got drunk at least once a month. While among year 7 pupils boys were more than twice as likely as girls to have ever been drunk, for each other year girls were more likely than boys to have ever been drunk. Girls from each school year were more likely than boys to report getting drunk at least once a month.

Figure 4.71 How often do you get drunk, by gender and school year



4.7.5 Ill effects after drinking alcohol

Pupils that had ever drunk alcohol were also asked about some of the things that had happened to them in the past year after drinking alcohol. The results for boys are presented in **Figure 4.72** and for girls in **Figure 4.73**.

More girls than boys reported getting drunk (55% and 52% respectively); were sick or vomited (32% and 23% respectively); got into an argument (27% and 21% respectively); tried smoking (14% and 10% respectively); had memory loss (13% and 10% respectively); passed out (10% and 9% respectively); tried illegal drugs (8% and 6% respectively); had unprotected sex (9% and 7% respectively) or caused other to complain to the police (8% and 7% respectively). More boys than girls had got into a fight (13% and 12% respectively); attended casualty (8% and 7% respectively); had vandalised or damaged property (7% and 5% respectively) or had been arrested (4% and 3% respectively). Around 9% of boys and girls had missed school and 6% had committed a crime.

Figure 4.72 age-adjusted percentages of males that had ever drunk alcohol who had suffered ill effects after drinking alcohol in the past year

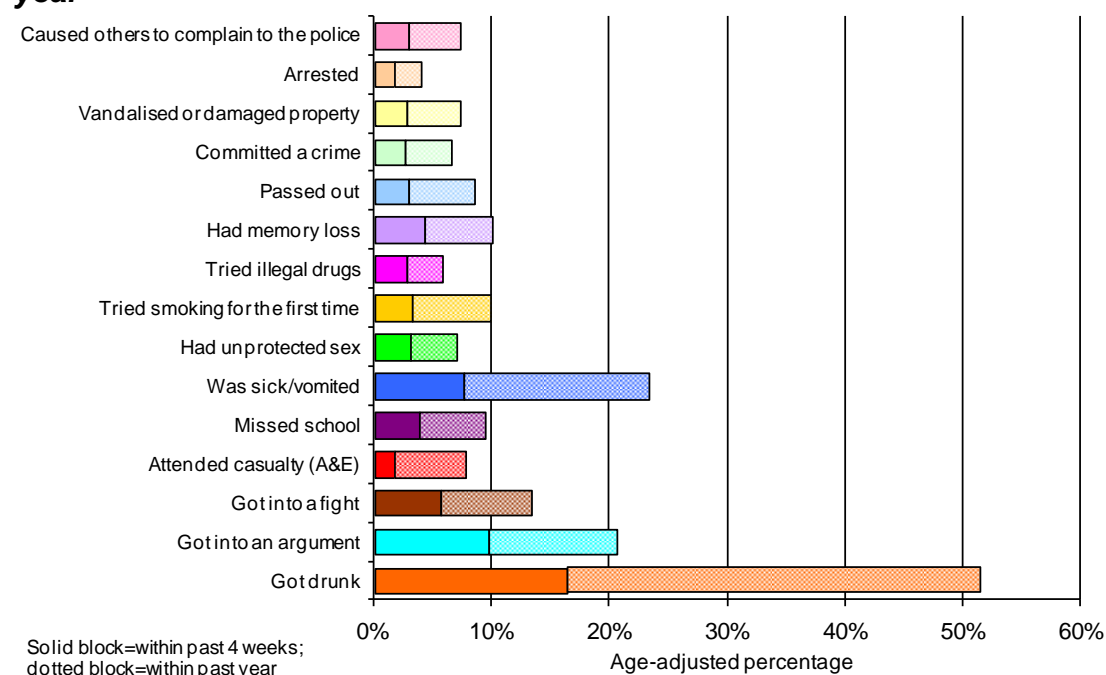
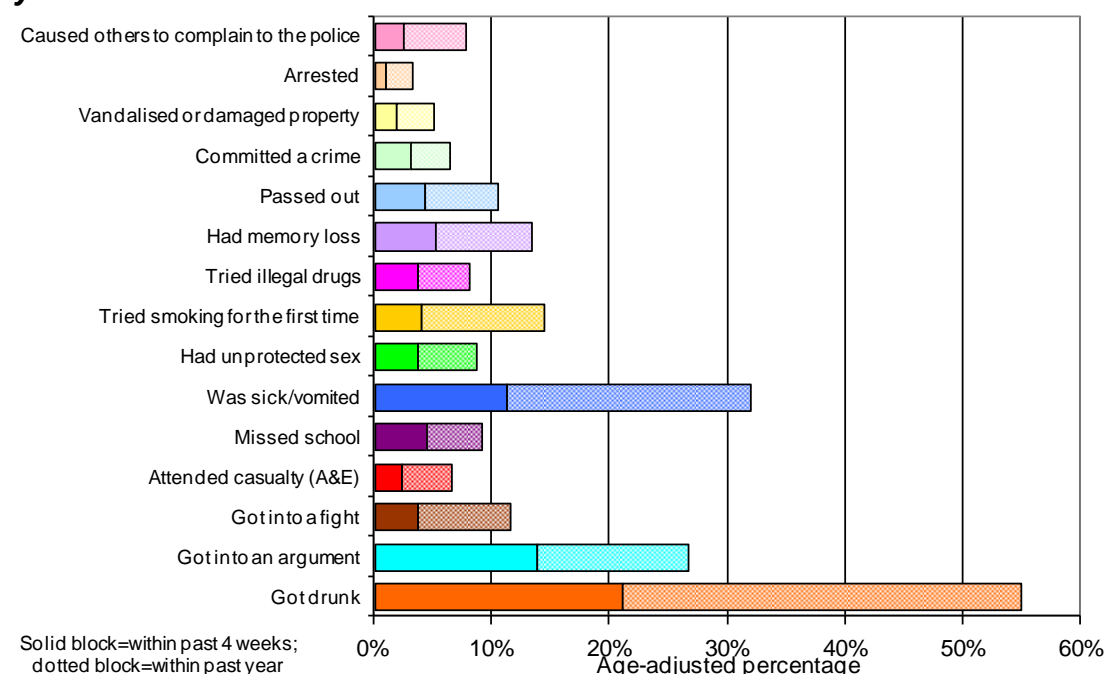


Figure 4.73 Age-adjusted percentages of females that had ever drunk alcohol who had suffered ill effects after drinking alcohol in the past year



Almost two thirds of pupils overall that had ever drunk alcohol had experienced at least one of these ill-effects after drinking alcohol, as shown in **Table 4.53**. Among year 7 pupils twice as many boys as girls that had ever

drunk alcohol reported they had experienced at least one of the listed ill-effects after drinking alcohol, while for each other year group percentages were higher among girls than boys, although differences between the genders were smaller. Percentages experiencing ill effects from drinking alcohol increased with school year, from 49% of boys and 25% of girls in year 7 to 77% of boys and 84% of girls in year 11.

Table 4.53 Percentage of pupils that had ever drunk alcohol and had experienced any ill effects from that consumption, by gender and school year

School year	Percentage of pupils that had ever drunk alcohol and had experienced any ill effects from that consumption					
	Males		Females		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Year 7	27	49.1	12	24.5	39	37.5
Year 8	59	48.0	73	54.9	134	51.5
Year 9	181	57.8	230	66.1	412	62.2
Year 10	228	63.3	232	71.4	462	67.2
Year 11	133	77.3	189	84.0	322	80.9
Years 7-11*	628	59.5	736	61.4	1,364	60.4

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

4.7.6 How pupils source their alcohol

The source of the alcohol consumed by pupils was also collected in the survey, with the results shown in **Figure 4.74** (boys) and **Figure 4.75** (girls). Only those pupils that had ever drunk alcohol are included in the denominators in this section. Despite being an offence to sell alcohol to those under 18 years, one in six pupils completing the survey reported they buy alcohol in shops or pubs or clubs. More girls (37%) than boys (29%) asked someone else to buy alcohol for them, with 11% of girls and 8% of boys asking a stranger to buy alcohol for them. Around two thirds of boys (65%) and girls (70%) had alcohol given to them, with 42% of boys and 39% of girls given alcohol by their parents or carers. Almost one fifth of boys and girls took alcohol from their home.

Figure 4.74 How pupils source their alcohol, males

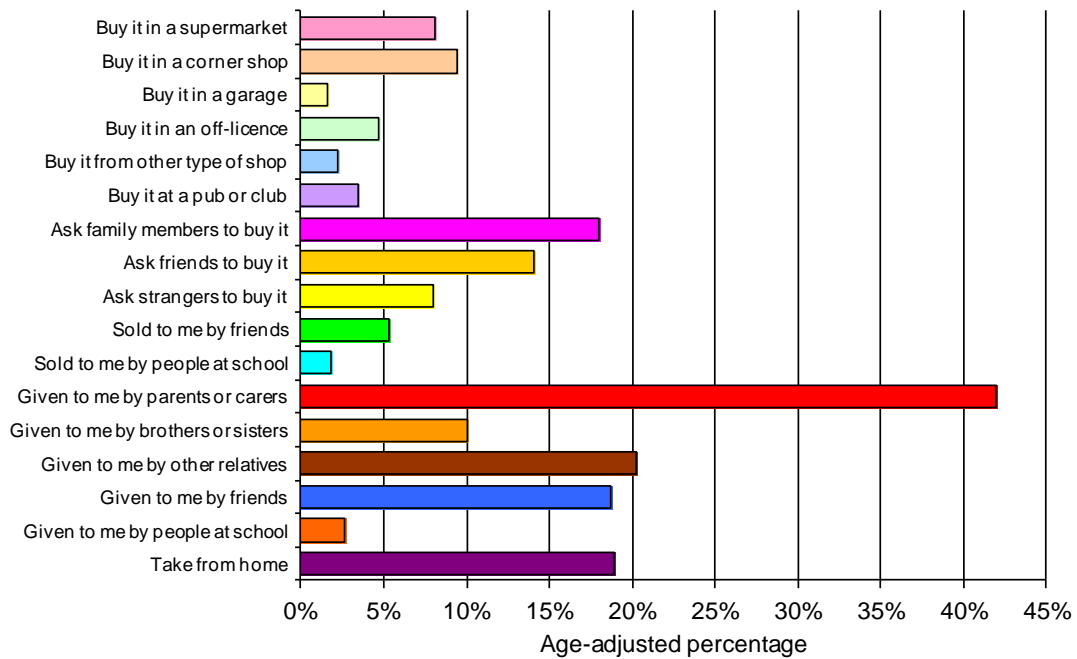


Figure 4.75 How pupils source their alcohol, females

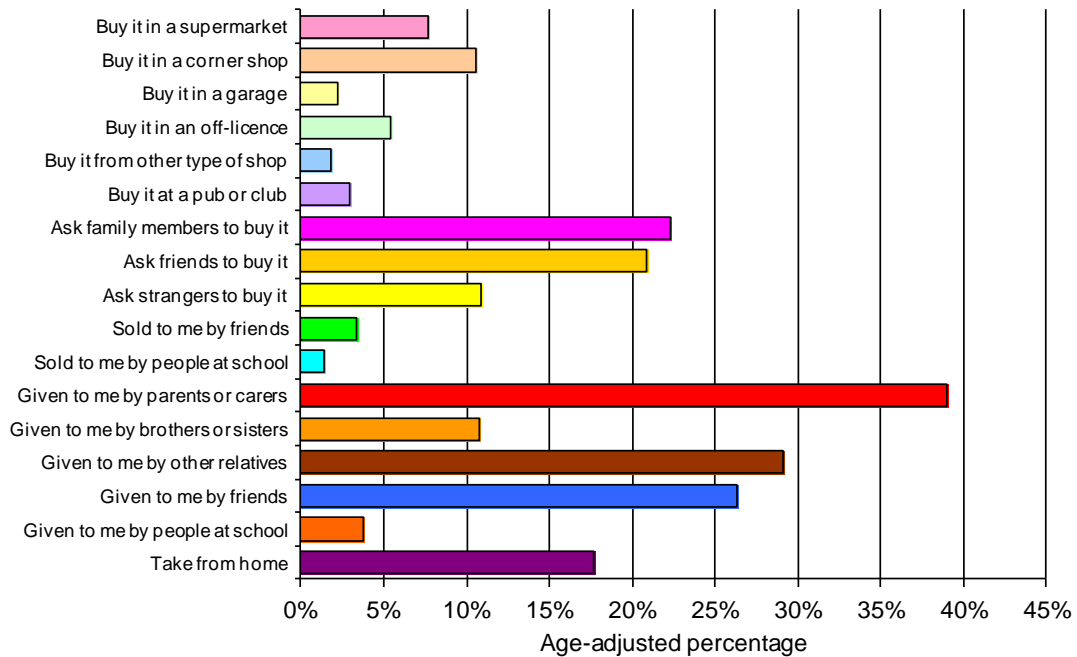
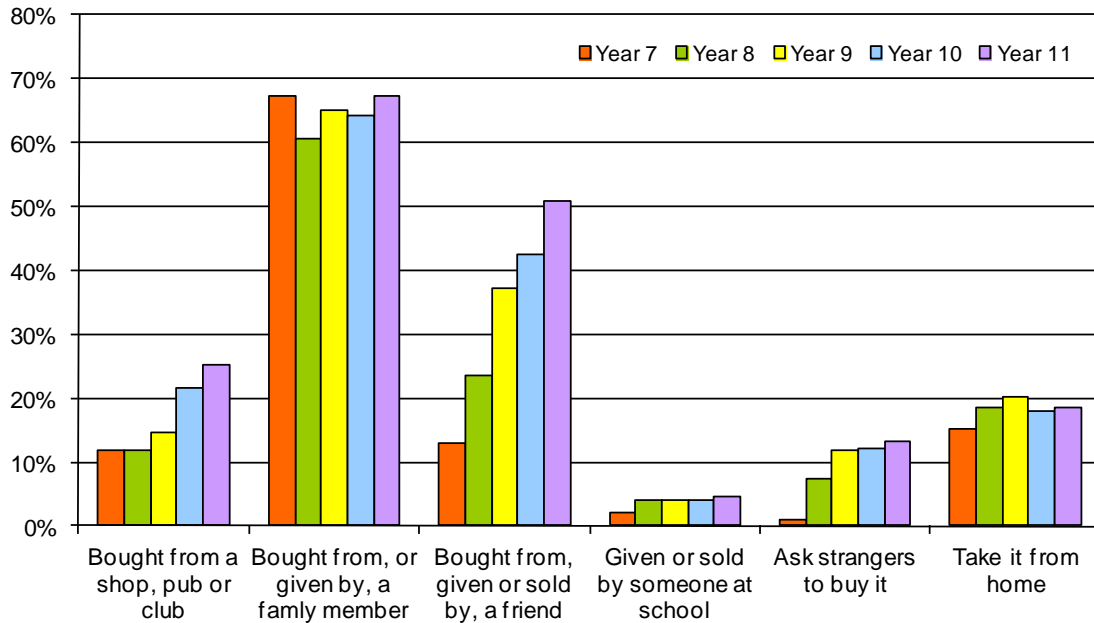


Figure 4.76 shows how pupils sourced their alcohol (in broad categories), by school year. For most categories, the percentages increased with increasing school year. This is to be expected, as older children are more likely to be able to pass as 18 or older, and so buy alcohol in shops or pubs or clubs. As they age, so will their friends, so the increase in those getting alcohol from their friends is also unsurprising.

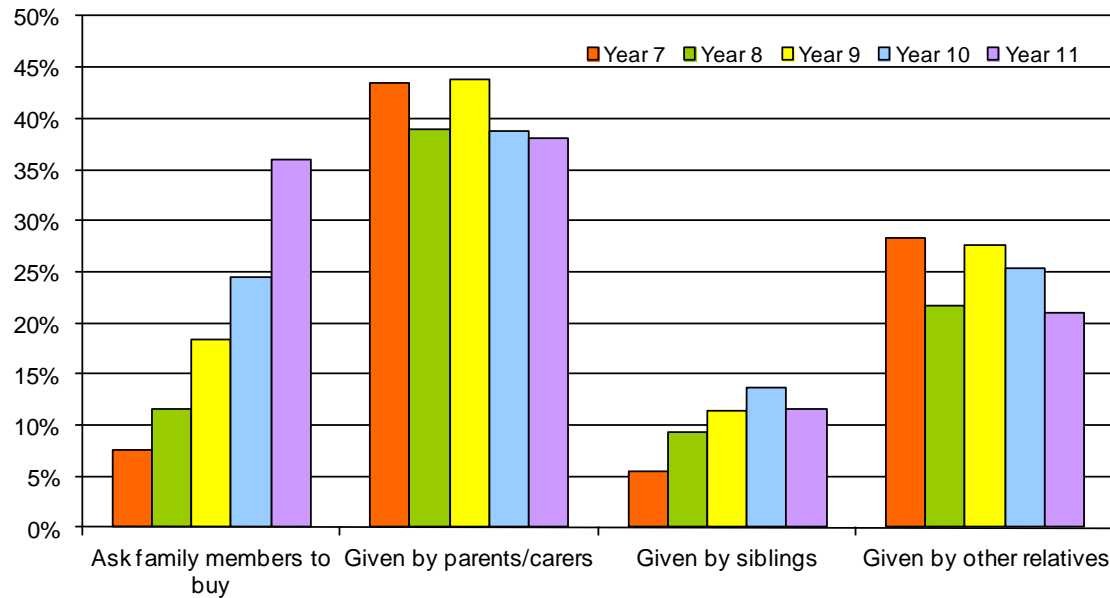
Figure 4.76 How pupils source their alcohol from (broad categories), by school year



The main exception to the increasing trend with increasing school year was those that received alcohol from family members. Here the percentage was highest amongst year 7 pupils (67%) decreased in year 8 to 61%, but then did increase with school year. Looking in more detail at those receiving alcohol from family members, it can be seen from **Figure 4.77** year 7 pupils were the most likely to report being given alcohol by parents or carers, or by other relatives that were not siblings. Percentages then generally decreased with increasing school year, although they rose in year 9. The percentages of pupils asking family members to buy them alcohol, or reporting being given alcohol by their siblings, continued to increase with increasing school year.

These decreases with increasing school year in the percentages of pupils being given alcohol by parents or carers, or by other relatives, may be due to pupils having other sources of alcohol as they get older, and so ask their parents or carers, or other relatives, for alcohol less often; it might be that as other sources of alcohol increase, some pupils forget or disregard the alcohol they get from their parents or carers; or it may be that parents or carers are, over time, becoming less concerned about alcohol consumption by their children, so are more willing to let them drink alcohol at a younger age; or it may be that younger pupils are more likely to have older siblings that drink alcohol, so their parents or carers allow the younger children to drink some too.

Figure 4.77 Source of alcohol, where supplied by family member, by school year



As this data were also collected in the 2008-09 survey, it is possible to look at comparisons between 2012 and 2008-09, with age-adjusted percentages presented in **Figure 4.78** by gender. Changes in the source of alcohol between 2008-09 and 2012 were similar for both boys and girls. The age-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting buying alcohol from shops, pubs or clubs decreased in 2012 relative to 2008-09, by 16% in boys and 6% in girls. Amongst boys there was a 41% decrease in 2012 relative to 2008-09 in the age-adjusted percentage that were given or sold alcohol by someone at school, but a 9% increase among girls. Both boys and girls saw decreases in 2012 relative to 2008-09 in the age-adjusted percentages asking strangers to buy alcohol for them, by 17% in boys and 9% in girls. There were small decreases in 2012 in the percentages of pupils taking alcohol from home, decreasing by 2% in boys and 6% in girls. There were relatively small increases in the percentages of pupils that bought alcohol from, or were given alcohol by family members, as well as in the percentages that had alcohol bought for them, given to them or sold to them, by friends (although the latter saw a 9% increase in 2012 among girls).

It is also possible to make comparisons to the 2002 survey for age-adjusted percentages that had asked anyone to buy alcohol for them or had taken alcohol from home, these being the two questions related to where pupils get their alcohol that were asked of pupils in the 2002 survey. As only pupils in years 7-10 were surveyed in 2002, the comparisons presented in **Figure 4.79** are restricted to years 7-10 only. The age-adjusted percentages of pupils in years 7 to 10 reporting taking alcohol from home without permission decreased by one fifth among boys and one third among girls in 2012 relative to 2002, having increased slightly among boys and decreased slightly among girls since 2008-09. The age-adjusted percentages of pupils in years 7 to 10 that had asked someone to buy them alcohol also decreased between 2002

and 2012, by one seventh in boys and one eighth in girls, although they had increased slightly since 2008-09.

Figure 4.78 Where pupils source their alcohol by gender, comparisons with 2008-09, age-adjusted percentages

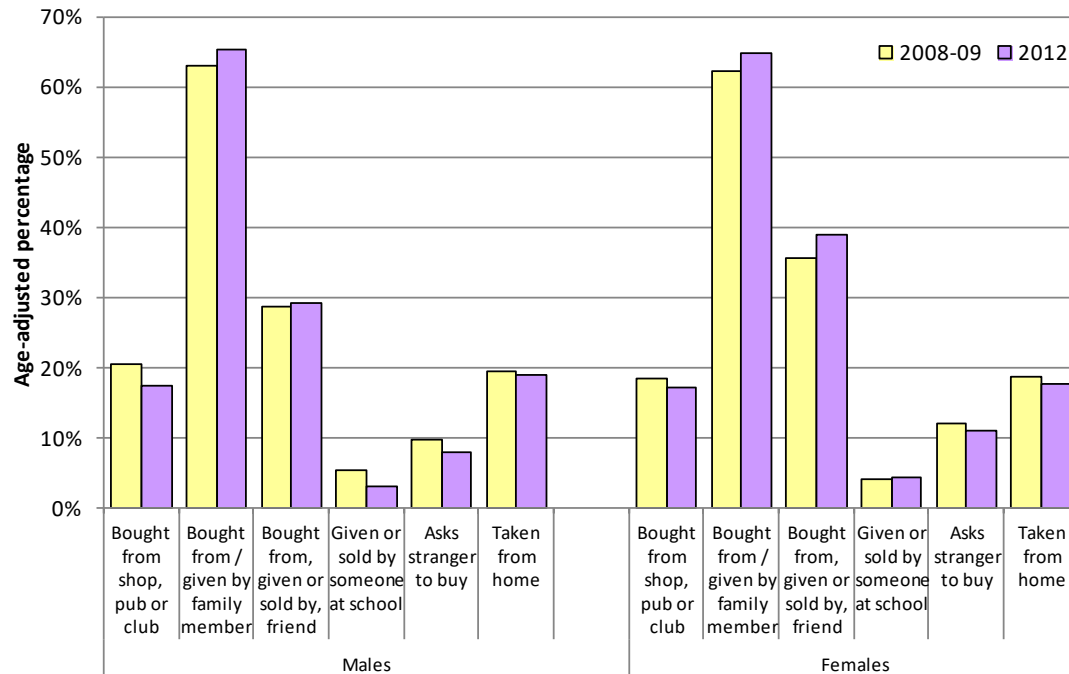
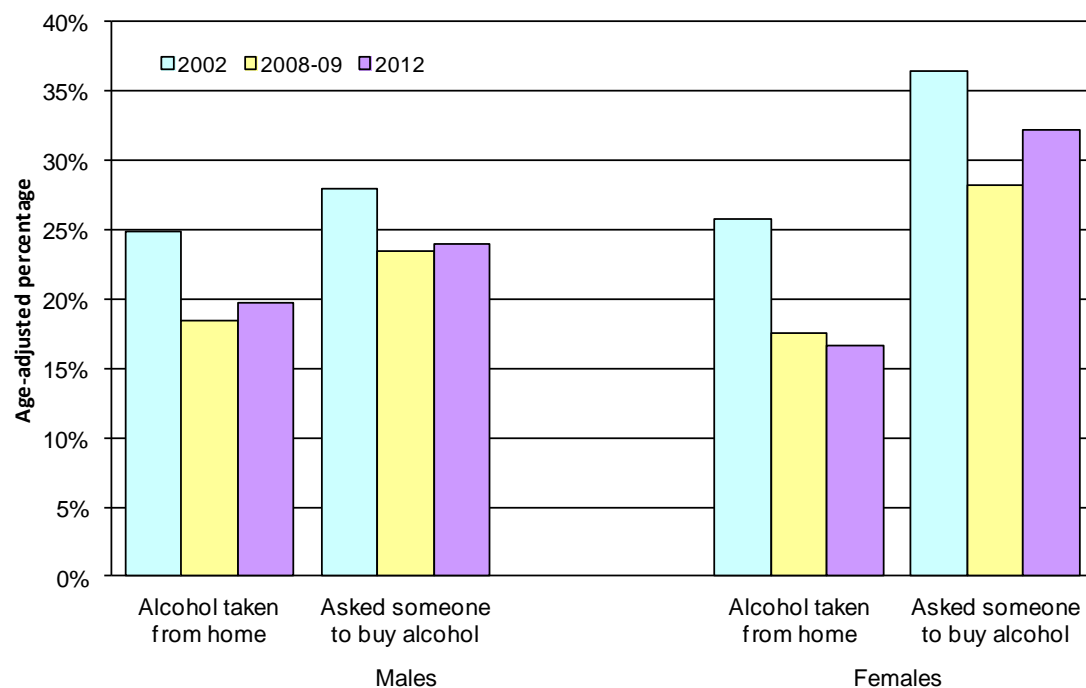


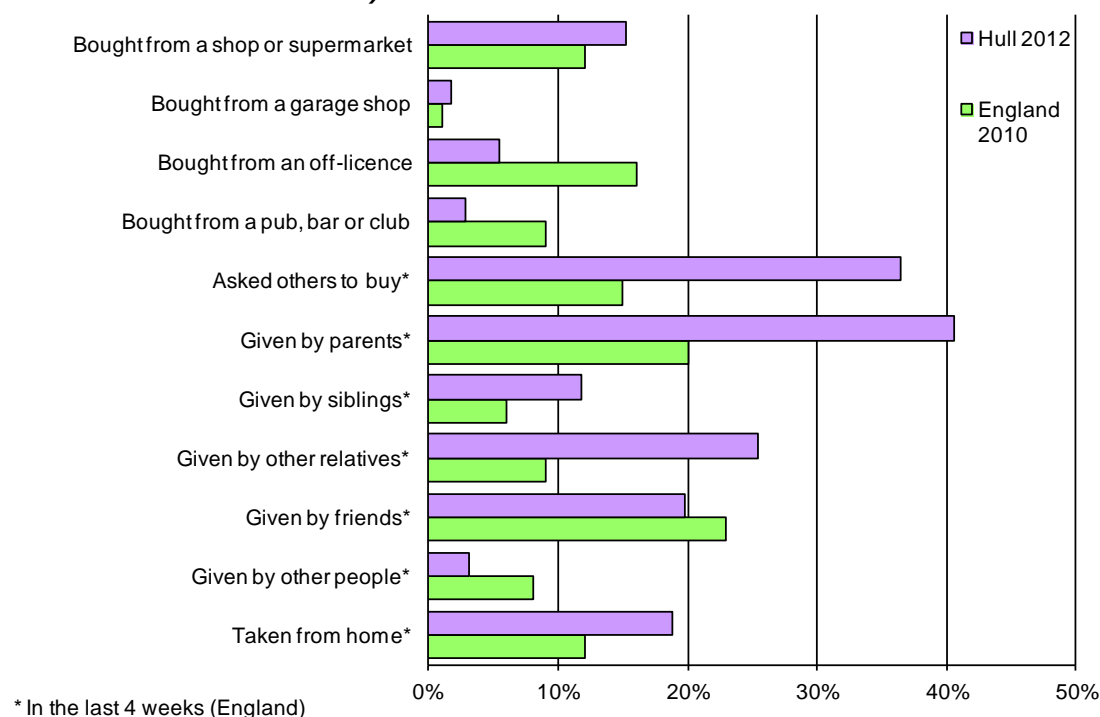
Figure 4.79 Age adjusted percentages of pupils that had ever asked someone else to buy them alcohol, or had taken alcohol from home without permission by gender, restricted to pupils in years 7 to 10, comparisons with 2002 and 2008-09



Comparisons of where pupils get their alcohol may also be made to England 2010 (Information Centre 2011B). These are presented here, restricted to young people aged 11 to 15 years, in **Figure 4.80**. In the Hull survey respondents were asked where they get their alcohol with no restriction as to time period, while in the England survey respondents were asked how they got their alcohol in the last 4 weeks for 7 of the 11 sources featured in the figure (marked with an asterisk). Comparisons are made here on the assumption that the different time frame would make little difference to the response given, although it is recognised that this assumption may not be valid.

Young people aged 11 to 15 years in Hull were one quarter more likely to buy alcohol from a shop or supermarket, excluding off-licences or garage shops than in England and two thirds more likely to buy it from a garage shop, but only one third as likely to buy alcohol from an off-licence. Hull young people were two and a half times more likely than those in England to ask others to buy alcohol for them, twice as likely to be given alcohol by their parents or carers or from their siblings, and almost three times as likely to be given alcohol by other relatives, although in each of these cases the England comparison is for the last 4 weeks only, and it is possible that these latter three sources might be more variable over time, perhaps influenced by family celebrations. Young people in Hull were also one half more likely to take alcohol from home, but were one seventh less likely to be given alcohol by friends and only one third as less likely to be given alcohol by other people.

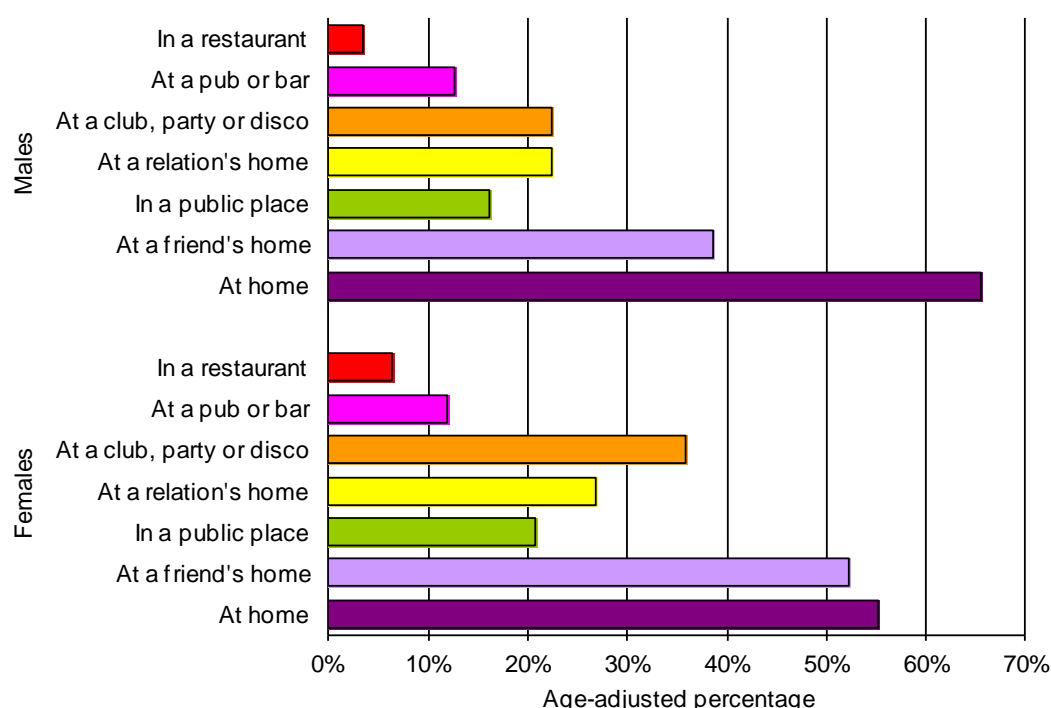
Figure 4.80 Where young people aged 11 to 15 years get their alcohol, Hull 2008-09 and England 2010 (obtained in the last 4 weeks where marked with an asterisk)



4.7.7 Where pupils drink alcohol

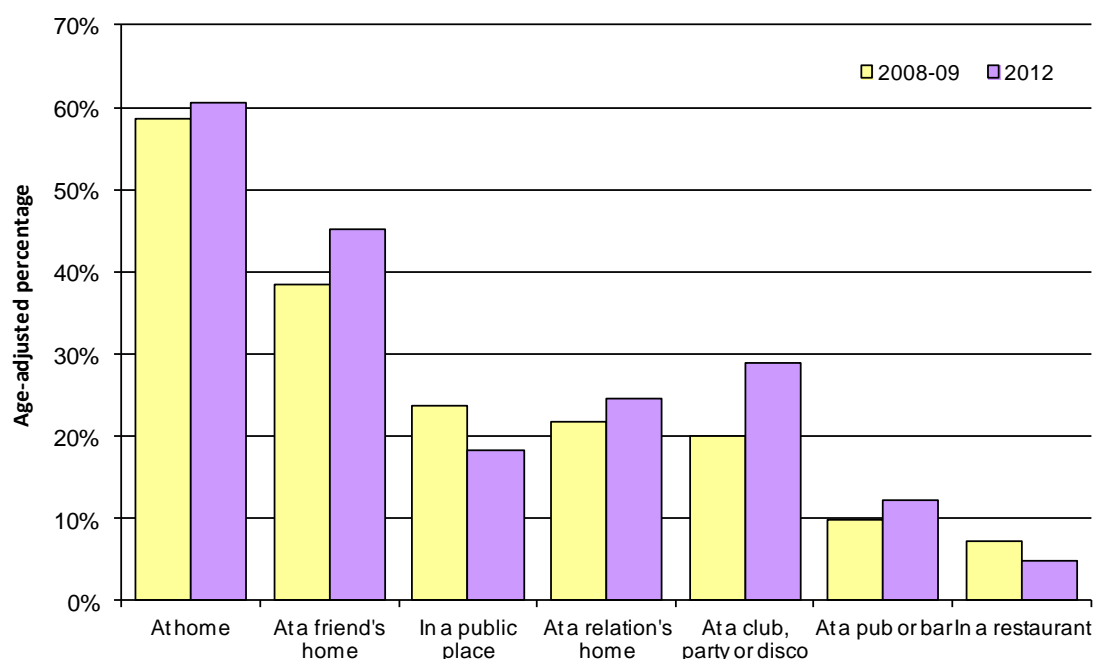
The places where pupils reported drinking alcohol are presented (as age-adjusted percentages) in **Figure 4.81**. The places where alcohol was drunk in the last 7 days were similar for boys and girls. Pupils most commonly drank alcohol at their home (66% of boys and 55% of girls) or at their friends' homes (39% of boys and 52% of girls). Girls were twice as likely as boys to drink alcohol in a restaurant, and two thirds more likely than boys to drink alcohol at a club, party or disco. Despite the widespread perception that young people spend their leisure time drinking alcohol in parks and on street corners, only around a fifth of pupils reported drinking alcohol in public places, 21% of girls and 16% of boys..

Figure 4.81 Where pupils drank alcohol in the last 7 days by gender



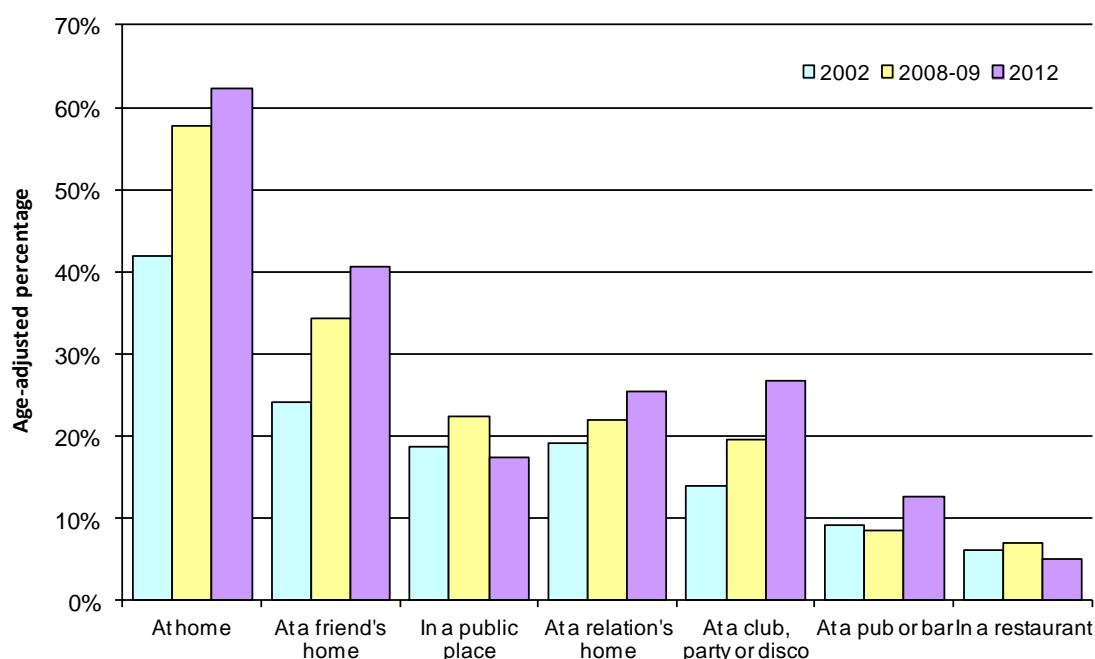
Comparisons between 2008-09 and 2012 of the places where young people drink their alcohol are presented as age-gender-adjusted percentages in **Figure 4.82**. Higher percentages of pupils in 2012 relative to 2008-09 reported drinking alcohol in five of the seven types of places listed in the questionnaire. The exceptions were those drinking in a public place or in a restaurant, which decreased by almost a quarter and by one third respectively since 2008-09. The increases seen for each of the other types of places may suggest that pupils in 2012 were drinking alcohol in a wider range of places than their predecessors in 2008-09.

Figure 4.82 Places where pupils report drinking alcohol, age-gender-adjusted percentages, comparisons with 2008-09



Comparisons in where pupils reported drinking alcohol may also be made with the 2002 survey, although restricted to pupils in years 7 to 10. These data are presented as age-adjusted percentages in **Figure 4.83**. Higher percentages of pupils in years 7-10 in 2012 reported drinking alcohol at home, at the houses of friends or relations, as well as at pubs, bars, clubs, parties or discos than reported doing so in 2002, with pupils in 2012 twice as likely to report drinking alcohol at a pub, bar, club, party or disco than in 2002. The age-adjusted percentages that reported drinking alcohol in restaurants decreased by almost a fifth since 2002, while the age-adjusted percentages that reported drinking alcohol in a public place decreased slightly by 7% in 2012 relative to 2002, having increased in 2008-09.

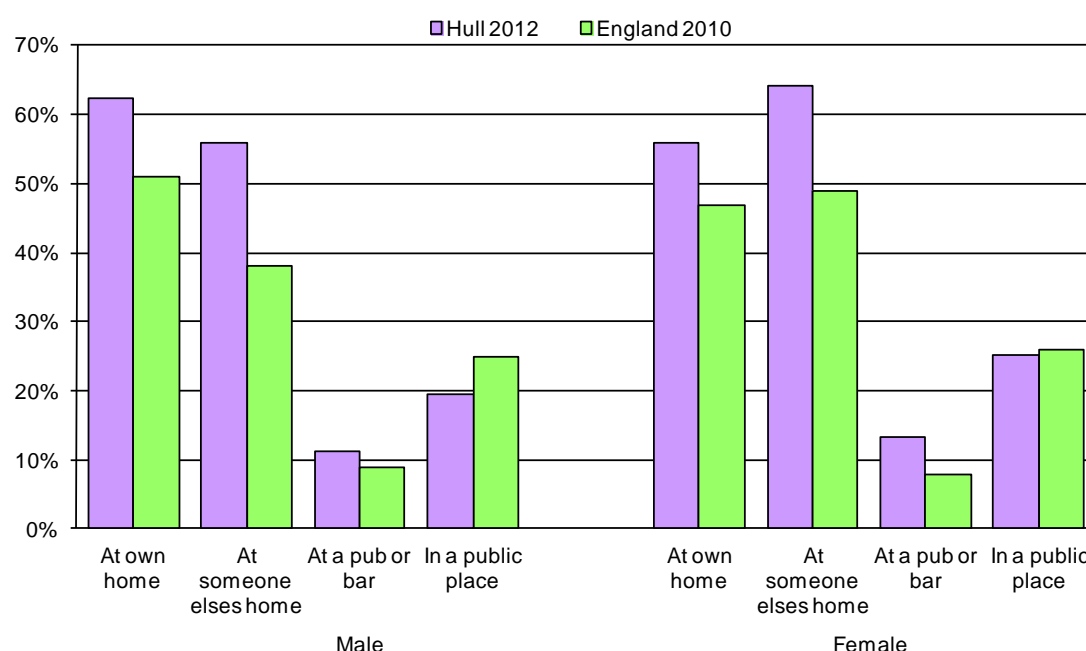
Figure 4.83 Places where pupils in years 7-10 report drinking alcohol, age-gender-adjusted percentages, comparisons with 2002 and 2008-09



Some comparisons in the places where young people aged 11 to 15 years drank alcohol can be made with England 2010 (Information Centre 2011B). In the national survey respondents were asked about where they usually drank alcohol, while in Hull they were asked about where they drank alcohol in the last 7 days. However, on the assumption that the range of places will not vary too much from week to week, they should be comparable. **Figure 4.84** therefore shows the comparisons for young people aged 11 to 15 years that drank alcohol in a public place (such as a park or street), those that drank alcohol in a pub or bar, and those that drank alcohol at either their home or someone else's home.

Boys in Hull were one fifth less likely than boys in England as a whole to report drinking alcohol in a public place, while percentages among girls were similar in Hull and England. Boys and girls in Hull were more likely to drink alcohol in a pub or bar (by one quarter and two thirds respectively) than in England as a whole. Boys in Hull were a quarter more likely, and girls a fifth more likely, to drink alcohol at home than boys and girls in England; while boys in Hull were half more likely, and girls one third more likely, to drink alcohol at someone else's house than boys and girls in England as a whole.

Figure 4.84 Percentage of respondents aged 11 to 15 years reporting that they had drunk alcohol at their own or someone else's home or in a public place by gender, Hull 2012 (where they had drunk alcohol in the last 7 days) and England 2010 (where they usually drank alcohol)

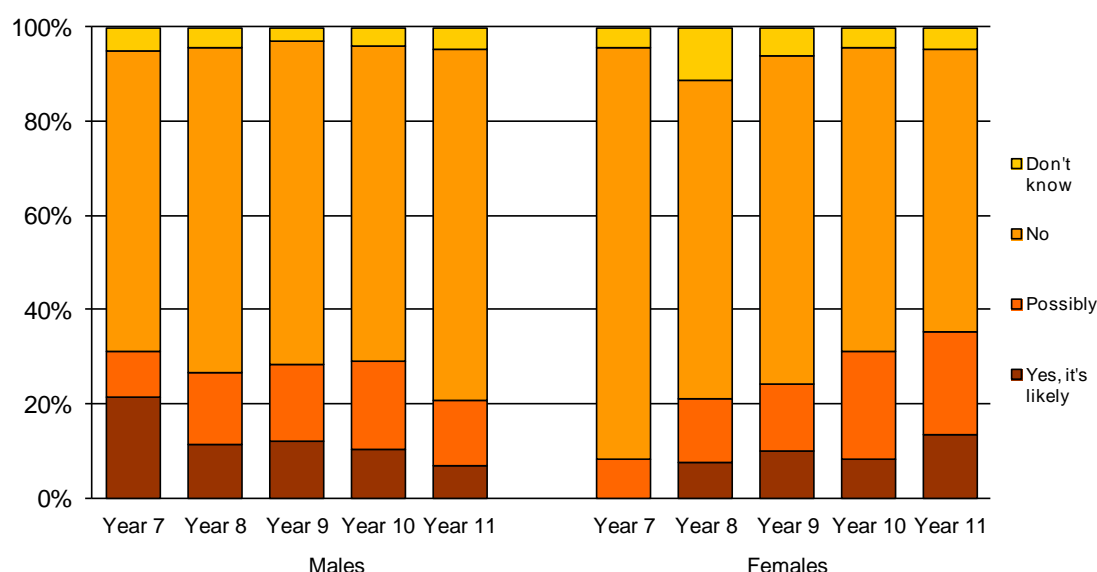


4.7.8 Perceived effect of alcohol consumption on health

Pupils who had ever drunk alcohol were also asked whether they felt the amount of alcohol that they usually drank could be harmful to their health. The responses are presented in **Figure 4.85**, which shows the percentages for each category of response, by gender and school year.

Few pupils reported not knowing, with the highest percentage among year 8 girls (11%). Patterns reporting that their level of alcohol consumption was likely to be harmful to their health differed by gender. Younger boys were more likely than older boys to say that their level of alcohol consumption was likely to be harmful to their health, with percentages decreasing from 21% in year 7 to 7% in year 11. Among girls, none in year 7 said the level of alcohol consumption was likely to be harmful to their health, with percentages then increasing with age from 7% in year 8 to 13% in year 11. The percentages of pupils saying "Yes, it's likely" or "Possibly" increased with school year among girls from 8% in year 7 to 35% in year 11. Among boys, there was no consistent trend with school year in percentages saying "Yes, it's likely" or "Possibly", although percentages were highest in year 7 (31%) and lowest in year 11 (21%).

Figure 4.85 Do you think the amount of alcohol you usually drink could harm your health, by gender and school year



This question was further analysed by gender and the number of units of alcohol consumed in the past week, with the results presented in **Table 4.54**. The results show a degree of awareness about the harmful effects of excessive alcohol consumption; with the percentage believing the amount of alcohol they normally drink is harmful to their health greatest in those that drank the most alcohol in the previous week. This perception was most prevalent in girls, amongst whom 70% of those that drank 21 units or more in the past week believed that their usual consumption would be or might be detrimental to their health, while in boys it was 63%. 20% of boys and 18% of girls that reported drinking no alcohol in the past week felt that their usual consumption would be or might be detrimental to their health. While on the face of it this seems an odd finding, the harmful effects question was asked about their usual consumption, so it is perfectly plausible that pupils might consider their usual consumption to be potentially harmful, even if they had drunk little or no alcohol in the preceding week.

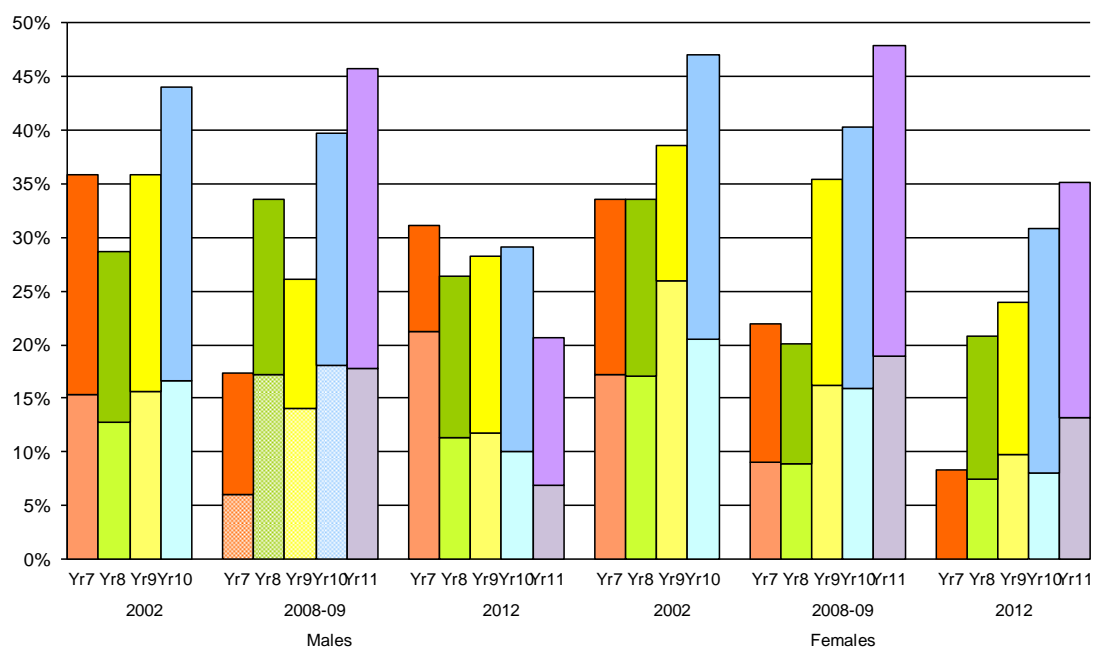
Table 4.54 Do you think the amount of alcohol you usually drink could harm your health by the amount of alcohol drunk in the past week and gender

Gender and units of alcohol drunk last week	Is the amount of alcohol you drink harmful, by units drunk last week (%)				
	Total (N)	Yes, it's likely	Possibly	No	Don't know
Males					
None	703	9.2	11.1	76.0	3.7
7 units or less	139	8.6	20.1	68.3	2.9
>7 to 14 units	71	12.7	26.8	52.1	8.5
>14 to 21 units	31	22.6	32.3	45.2	0.0
> 21 units	49	22.4	40.8	34.7	2.0
Females					
None	692	5.2	12.9	77.5	4.5
7 units or less	167	3.0	24.6	65.3	7.2
>7 to 14 units	70	22.9	30.0	40.0	7.1
>14 to 21 units	43	25.6	41.9	23.3	9.3
> 21 units	54	42.6	27.8	22.2	7.4

Comparisons with 2002 and 2008-09 in the percentage of pupils that reported they thought the amount of alcohol they normally drank could be damaging to their health are shown by school year and gender in **Figure 4.86**. Among boys the percentages believing that the amount of alcohol they usually consumed would or might damage their health decreased between 2002 and 2012 for each year group, by between one twelfth and one third, but increased since 2008-09 in years 7 and 9, by four fifths and one twelfth respectively. The percentage of boys that believed that the amount of alcohol they usually consumed would damage their health was three and half times higher in 2012 than in 2008-09, as well as 40% higher than in 2002. For each other year, the percentages decreased between one sixth and almost two thirds since 2008-09, having decreased in 2008-09 relative to 2002 among boys in years 7 and 9, but having increased in years 8 and 10.

Among girls the percentages believing that the amount of alcohol they usually consumed would or might damage their health decreased between 2002 and 2008-09 for each year group, decreasing further in 2012, with the exception of year 9 girls, amongst whom a small decrease was seen in 2012 relative to 2008-09. Decreases between 2002 and 2012 ranged from three quarters in year 7 to around one third in years 8 to 10. There were decreases between 2008-09 and 2012 in the percentages of girls of each year that believed that the amount of alcohol they usually consumed would damage their health, following on from decreases between 2002 and 2008-09. Decreases of between one fifth and half were seen between 2002 and 2008-09, with further decreases of between one sixth and one half were seen between 2008-09 and 2012.

Figure 4.86 Percentage of pupils reporting believing the amount of alcohol they usually drink could be harmful* by gender and school year, comparisons with 2002 and 2008-09



*Lower (lighter) bar='Yes, it is likely'; Upper (darker) bar='Possibly'

4.8 Drugs

4.8.1 Ever been offered or encouraged to try drugs?

Around 1 in 10 pupils reported they had been offered or encouraged to try drugs in the last three months (**Table 4.55**), more than 10% of boys and almost 12% of girls. Percentages increased with school year, with very few pupils in years 7 and 8 reporting they had been offered or encouraged to try any drugs in the past 3 months. By year 11, more than in five boys and almost one in four girls reported they had been offered or encouraged to try drugs in the preceding three months. In years 7 and 8 larger percentages of boys reported being offered or encouraged to use drugs, while in years 9 to 11, the percentages were higher among girls.

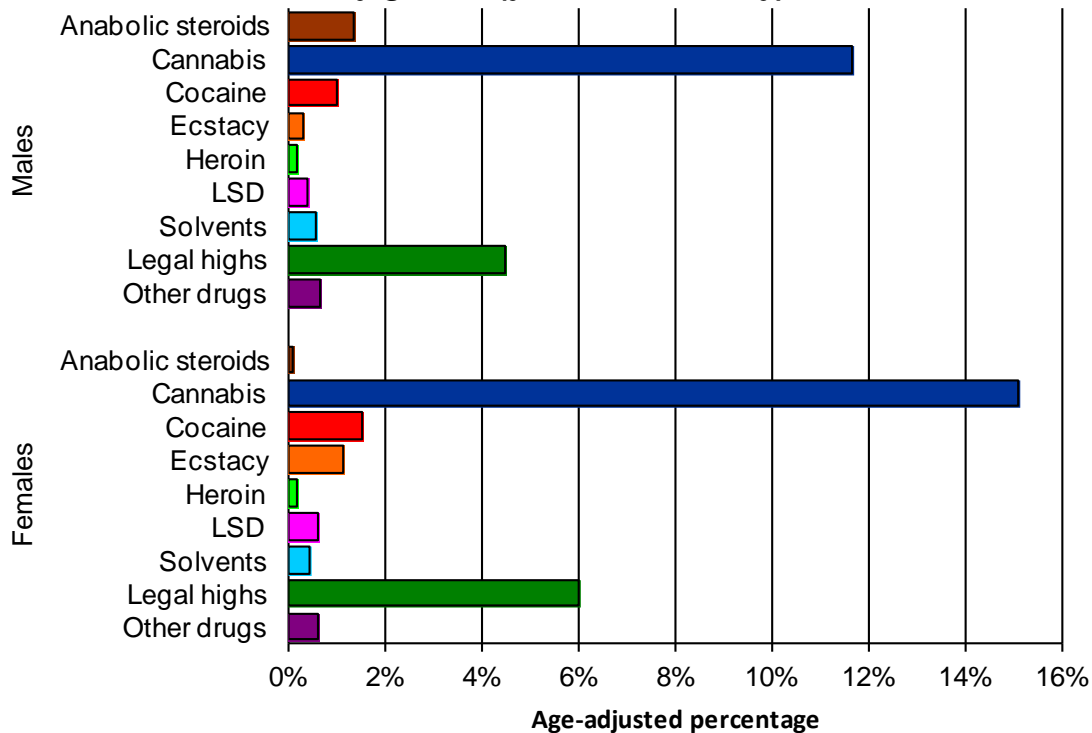
Table 4.55 *Has anyone offered or encouraged you to try any drugs in the last three months, by gender and school year*

School year	Has anyone offered you or encouraged you to try drugs in the last three months?					
	Males		Females		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Year 7	9	4.4	2	0.8	11	2.4
Year 8	13	4.9	8	3.0	21	3.9
Year 9	27	6.6	50	12.0	77	9.3
Year 10	54	14.1	55	15.7	109	14.8
Year 11	44	21.1	59	23.4	103	22.3
Years 7-11*	147	10.4	174	11.5	321	11.0

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

The types of drugs that pupils reported being offered or encouraged to try are presented in **Figure 4.87** restricted to pupils in years 9 to 11. The drug that pupils most commonly reported they were offered or encouraged to try was cannabis which 15% of girls and 12% of boys reported being offered or encouraged to try. The next most commonly offered type of drugs were legal highs, which 6% of girls and 5% of boys had been offered or encouraged to try in the past three months. The next most commonly offered drugs, as reported by pupils, were cocaine and ecstasy among girls (1.5% and 1.1% respectively) and anabolic steroids among boys (1.3%). Girls were more likely than boys to have been offered LSD and less likely to have been offered solvents, with similar percentages of boys and girls offered heroin, although fewer than 1% of pupils had been offered or encouraged to try any of these.

Figure 4.87 What drugs have you been offered or encouraged to try in the last three months, by gender (years 9 to 11 only)



4.8.2 Ever used drugs

Pupils were also asked if they had ever used or tried drugs, as well as the type of drug they had used or tried, and when they had last used or tried them. The percentages that had ever used drugs, by school year and gender are presented in **Table 4.56**. Only a very small number of pupils in years 7 and 8 reported ever using drugs, with the percentages increasing with school year. Percentages were higher among girls than boys for each year, with the exception of year 10, where the percentages were similar. By year 11, 23% of girls and 20% of boys reported that they had used or tried drugs, an increase from the 22% of girls and 18% of boys reporting doing so in the 2008-09 survey.

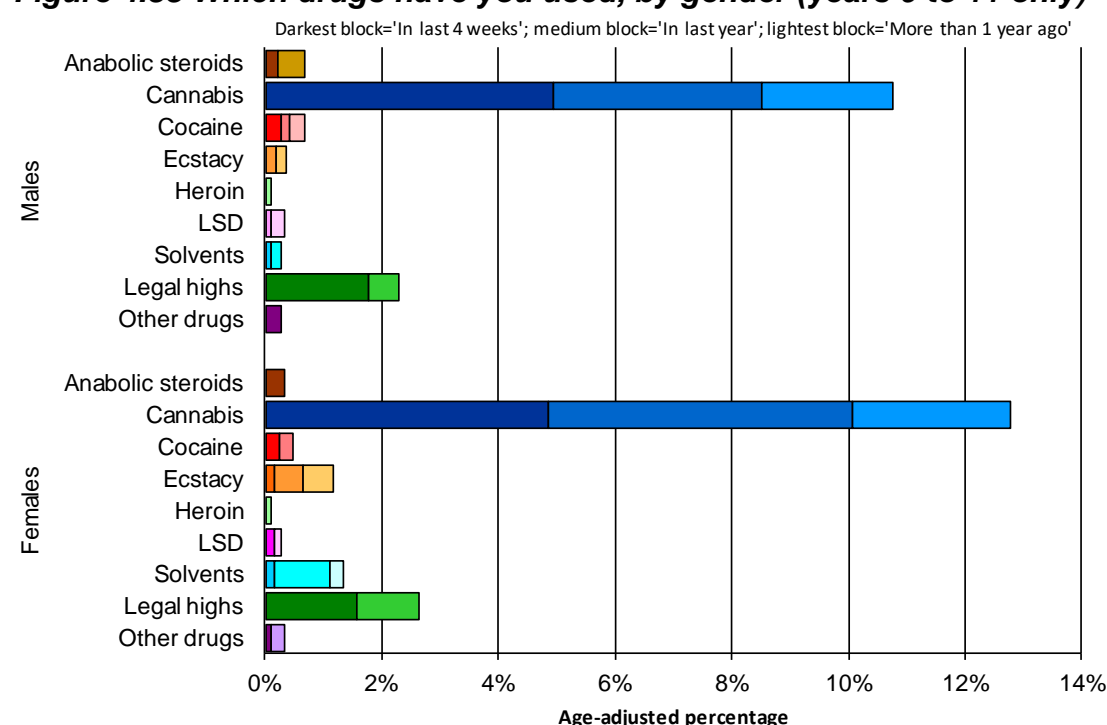
Table 4.56 Have you ever used or tried any drugs, by gender and year

School year	Have you ever used or tried any drugs?					
	Males		Females		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Year 7	2	1.0	3	1.2	5	1.1
Year 8	5	1.9	6	2.3	11	2.1
Year 9	24	6.0	39	9.6	63	7.8
Year 10	40	11.0	37	10.8	77	10.8
Year 11	41	19.6	57	22.8	98	21.4
Years 7-11*	112	8.2	142	9.8	254	9.0

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

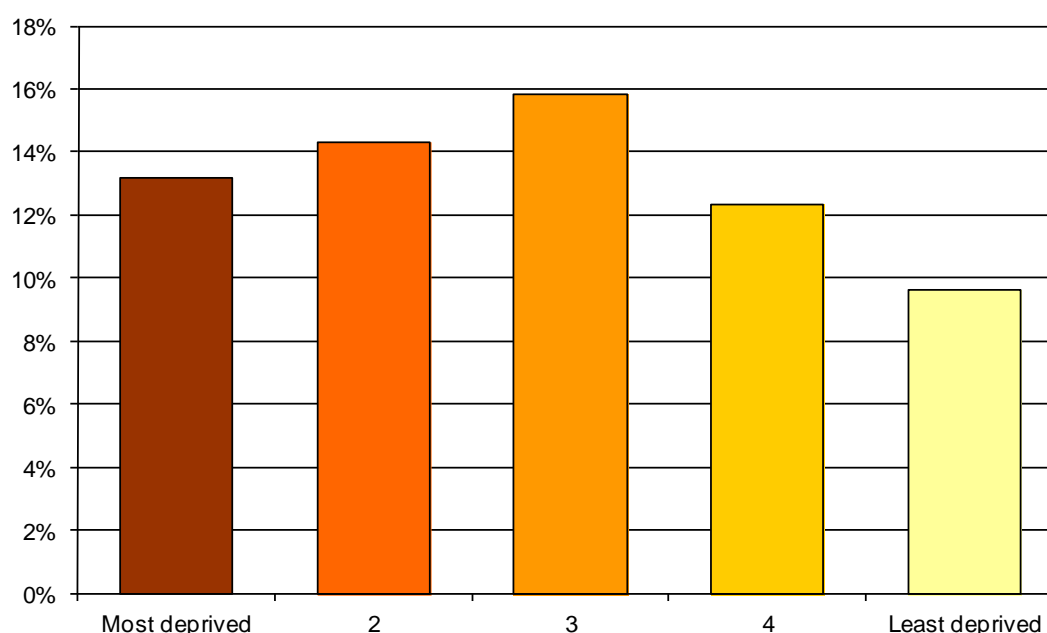
The type of drugs that pupils had used or tried, together with when they had last used or tried them, was also collected. Data for pupils in years 9 to 11 are presented in **Figure 4.88**. Cannabis was by far the most common drug that pupils reported using or trying, with almost 13% of girls and 11% of boys reporting they had used or tried cannabis at some point, with 5% of girls and boys saying that they had done so in the past 4 weeks. The most commonly used drugs after cannabis were legal highs, used by 2.6% of girls and 2.3% of boys. More than 1% of girls also reported using solvents and ecstasy. Less than 1% of boys or girls reported they had ever used or tried any of the other listed drugs, with boys more likely than girls to report having used anabolic steroids or cocaine, and percentages reporting using heroin and LSD similar for boys and girls.

Figure 4.88 Which drugs have you used, by gender (years 9 to 11 only)



The age-gender-adjusted percentages of pupils, restricted to pupils in years 9 to 11, reporting that they had ever used drugs are presented in **Figure 4.89** by deprivation quintiles. While higher percentages of pupils in each of the three most deprived fifths of areas of Hull reported ever using or trying drugs than in the two least deprived fifths of areas of the city, there was no clear gradient with deprivation quintile. The percentages reporting they had ever used or tried drugs increased as deprivation decreased from 13% of pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 16% of pupils in the middle deprivation quintile, and then decreased as deprivation decreased to 10% of pupils living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city.

Figure 4.89 Age-gender-adjusted percentage of pupils in years 9 to 11 reporting they had ever used or tried drugs, by deprivation quintiles



4.8.3 Comparisons with other surveys

The questions on drugs asked in the 2012 survey were the same as those used in the 2008-09 survey. In the 2008-09 health and wellbeing survey the format of the questions on drug use was changed from those used in the previous survey. Pupils were first asked whether anyone had offered or encouraged them to try any drugs in the last three months. If the answer was yes, pupils were asked in the next question to tick which drugs they had been offered or encouraged to try, from a list of different types of drugs. If the answer to the filter question was no, they were asked to skip the question on types of drugs offered. The next question asked whether they had ever used or tried any drugs. If they answered yes to this question pupils were asked to answer the next question, which listed the different types of drugs again, with tick boxes against each one for when the drug was last used or tried. Again, if pupils ticked no in the filter question they were asked to skip the question on types of drugs used.

In the 2002 survey the two filter questions outlined above were not asked, so all pupils were asked to answer the questions on the types of drugs they had been offered or encouraged to try in the last three months and on the types of drugs they had used or tried, each with a list of 17 different types of drugs.

A comparison of the three surveys in **Table 4.57** shows a steep fall between 2002 and both the 2008-09 and 2012 surveys in the percentages of pupils in years 7 to 10 reporting they had been offered or encouraged to try drugs in the last three months, with percentages among years 7-10 pupils around one

third lower in both 2008-09 and 2012 relative to 2002. Given such large decreases, it is likely that the format of the questions asked is largely responsible. What is unclear is whether the percentages in 2008-09 and 2012 under-estimate the amount of drugs offered to pupils in Hull, or whether the previous format of the questions asked in 2001 over-estimated the amount of drugs offered to pupils.

With regards to the comparisons between 2008-09 and 2012, it is clear that there was an overall small increase in the percentage of pupils being offered or encouraged to try drugs, although these overall increases were driven by years 10 and 11, the only years in which the percentages being offered or encouraged to try drugs saw a large increase between 2008-09 and 2012.

Table 4.57 Has anyone offered or encouraged you to try any drugs in the last three months by gender and school year (years 7 to 10 only), with comparisons to Hull 2002 and 2008-09

School year	Percentage of pupils offered or encouraged to try drugs in the last three months?								
	Males			Females			All		
	2002	2008-09	2012	2002	2008-09	2012	2002	2008-09	2012
Year 7	12.2	6.0	4.4	10.9	5.0	0.8	11.6	5.5	2.4
Year 8	16.7	3.9	4.9	14.7	3.4	3.0	15.7	3.6	3.9
Year 9	23.1	8.4	6.6	29.7	13.0	12.0	26.3	10.7	9.3
Year 10	45.1	11.2	14.1	50.0	14.3	15.7	47.7	12.8	14.8
Year 11	-	18.5	21.1	-	19.9	23.4	-	19.4	22.3
Years 7-10*	25.1	7.5	7.7	27.2	9.2	8.3	26.1	8.3	8.0
Years 7-11*	-	9.8	10.4	-	11.5	11.5	-	10.6	11.0

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Similar large decreases between 2002 and 2008-09 and 2012 were seen in the percentages of year 7 to 10 pupils reporting they had ever used drugs (**Table 4.58**), where the percentages more than halved since 2002. Again, these decreases are so great, that it seems probable that the change in the format of the drugs questions had a very large impact on the results, although as mentioned above, it is not clear whether the results from 2008-09 and 2012 under-estimate the level of drug use among hull pupils, or whether the results from 2002 over-estimate the level of drug use.

With regards to the comparisons from 2008-09 and 2012, we can see that the overall percentage ever using or trying drugs increased in 2012 relative to 2008-09, in boys by almost one quarter (23%), with only a very small increase among girls. Percentages of boys ever using or trying drugs increased for each school year in 2012, while among girls there was a large (13%) decrease in year 10, little change in years 7 and 9, increases for years 8 and 11.

Table 4.58 Have you ever used or tried any drugs, by gender and school year (years 7 to 10 only), with comparisons to Hull 2002

School year	Percentage of pupils that ever used or tried drugs								
	Males			Females			All		
	2002	2008-09	2012	2002	2008-09	2012	2002	2008-09	2012
Year 7	6.3	0.0	1.0	4.1	1.1	1.2	5.2	0.5	1.1
Year 8	10.4	1.7	1.9	9.9	1.2	2.3	10.1	1.4	2.1
Year 9	10.7	5.0	6.0	21.2	9.7	9.6	15.8	7.3	7.8
Year 10	28.7	7.2	11.0	34.1	12.3	10.8	31.5	9.9	10.8
Year 11	-	18.4	19.6	-	21.9	22.8	-	20.5	21.4
Years 7-10*	14.5	3.7	5.2	18.0	6.4	6.2	16.2	5.0	5.7
Years 7-11*	-	6.7	8.2	-	9.7	9.8	-	8.1	9.0

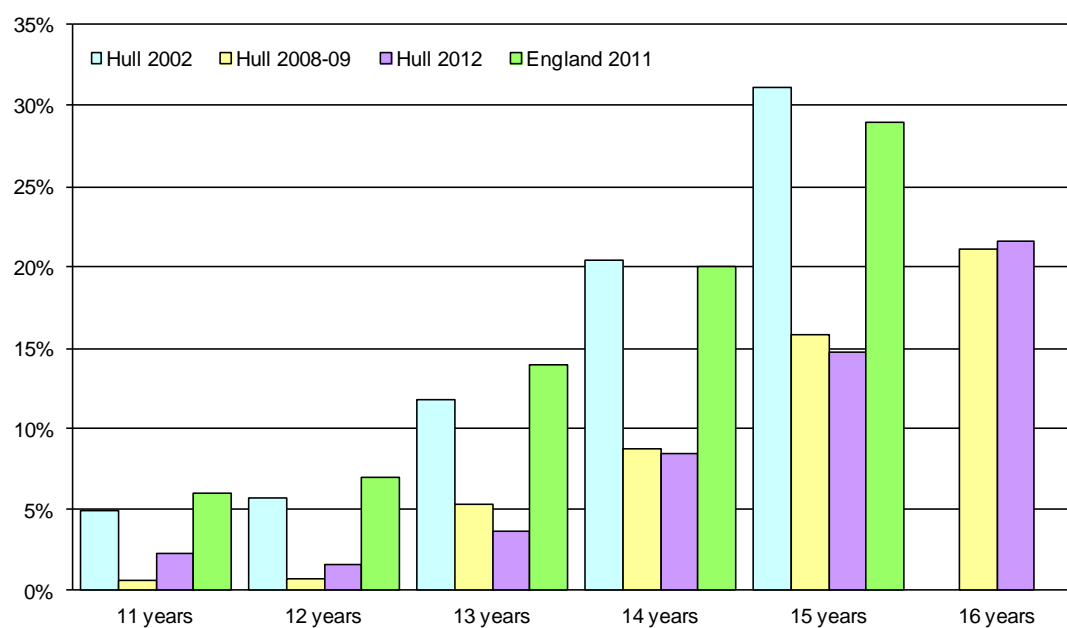
*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Comparisons against England 2011 as well as the previous Hull surveys are presented in **Figure 4.90**. As can be seen, drug use in England 2011 was similar to that reported for Hull 2002, and more than double that for Hull in 2008-09 and 2012. It seems unlikely that the percentages of young people using or trying drugs would be so much lower than the rest of England. The England survey¹ asked respondents in detail about each type of drug, unlike the Hull survey where respondents were asked to tick which drugs they had used or tried from a list.

While it is clear from comparisons to the England survey as well as to the 2002 Hull survey that the form of question might have a large impact on how the question is answered, what is not clear is the degree of the resulting bias, nor the direction. In other words, the detailed questions might lead to an over-estimate of drug-use, or the simpler approach used in the last two Hull surveys might lead to an under-estimate. However, it is most likely that the estimates from Hull in 2012 and 2008-09 seriously under-estimate the amount of drug use among young people in Hull.

¹ Information Centre 2012

Figure 4.90 Have you ever used drugs by age, Hull 2012, 2008-09 and 2002, England 2011



4.9 Smoking, drinking and drugs

4.9.1 Ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs

The percentages of pupils reporting they had ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs are presented in **Table 4.59** by gender and school year. More girls than boys in each school year reported that they had ever smoked, with around two thirds more girls than boys in years 8 to 11 reporting they had ever smoked. Boys in years 7 and 8 were more likely to report they had ever drunk alcohol than girls (50% more likely in year 7), but for years 9 and 11 girls were more likely, while there was little difference in year 10. Girls in years 7 to 8 and in years 10 and 11 were more likely than boys to report they had ever taken drugs (almost two thirds more likely in year 9). The percentages that reported they had ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs were driven mostly by those that had ever drunk alcohol. Among all those in years 7 to 11 that reported ever smoking, drinking alcohol or taking drugs 90% of boys and girls had ever drunk alcohol. In year 7 two thirds of boys and three quarters of girls reported they had neither smoked, drunk alcohol nor taken drugs. After differential decreases in boys and girls, by year 11 only one in seven boys and one in fourteen girls reported that they had never smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs.

Table 4.59 Percentages of pupils reporting they have ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs by school year and gender

Ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs	Percentage by school year					Years 7-11 (age- adjusted %)
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	
Males						
Smoked cigarettes	8.1	12.9	22.9	28.5	37.3	22.4
Drunk alcohol	30.4	52.9	61.6	76.9	82.3	61.8
Taken drugs	1.0	1.9	6.0	11.0	19.6	8.2
Any of these ¹	36.0	58.2	72.6	85.4	85.9	68.7
None of these ¹	65.7	44.9	34.8	19.0	15.0	34.9
Females						
Smoked cigarettes	8.6	22.1	37.0	46.4	61.3	36.3
Drunk alcohol	19.8	49.1	69.3	77.0	88.9	62.4
Taken drugs	1.2	2.3	9.6	10.8	22.8	9.8
Any of these ¹	25.8	55.1	79.4	85.4	93.1	69.4
None of these ¹	75.1	48.2	25.6	18.2	7.3	33.3
All						
Smoked cigarettes	8.4	18.0	29.8	36.8	50.2	29.1
Drunk alcohol	24.6	51.4	65.5	76.9	85.9	62.1
Taken drugs	1.1	2.1	7.8	10.8	21.4	9.0
Any of these ¹	30.3	57.0	76.0	85.4	89.9	69.0
None of these ¹	70.9	46.2	30.1	18.7	10.8	34.1

¹ Percentages for any and none may not add to 100 as denominators are different

Comparisons with 2002 and 2008-09 of the percentages of pupils in each school year that reported ever smoking, drinking alcohol or using drugs are presented for boys in **Table 4.60**. Percentages reporting ever smoking, drinking alcohol or taking drugs were substantially higher for boys in each school year in 2002 than in 2008-09 or 2012, although as discussed earlier in this report some of these differences are due to the different way that questions on drug use and alcohol use were structured and phrased in 2002 compared with the subsequent surveys.

Compared with 2008-09, the percentage of boys that had ever smoked increased in 2012 by almost one tenth in year 7, but decreased for each other year by around one tenth, with the overall age-adjusted percentage of boys ever smoking one tenth lower in 2012 compared with 2008-09. The percentage of boys reporting they had ever drunk alcohol decreased by more than one quarter in year 7, increasing by one sixth in year 8, but with smaller (<5%) changes in other years. The overall age-adjusted percentage of boys that reported they had ever drunk alcohol decreased by 4% in 2012 relative to 2008-9. There were increases for each year in the percentage of boys reporting they had ever taken drugs, with the largest (50%) increase seen in year 10. The overall age-adjusted percentage of boys that reported they had ever taken drugs increased by almost a quarter in 2012 compared with 2008-9. The percentage of boys that had ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs decreased in year 7 by one fifth and increased in year 8 by one tenth, with smaller changes in other years. The overall age-adjusted percentage of boys that reported they had ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs was little changed in 2012 compared with 2008-9.

Table 4.60 Percentages of boys reporting they had ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs by school year, comparisons to 2002 and 2008-09

Ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs	Percentage of boys by school year						
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Yr 10	Yr 11	Age-adjusted	
						Yrs 7-10	Yrs 7-11
Smoked cigarettes							
Hull 2002	27.3	34.6	39.4	41.8	-	36.1	-
Hull 2008-09	7.4	14.2	25.4	31.6	43.4	20.3	25.0
Hull 2012	8.1	12.9	22.9	28.5	37.3	18.6	22.4
Drunk alcohol							
Hull 2002	82.2	92.0	89.8	93.2	-	89.5	-
Hull 2008-09	42.7	45.8	67.2	75.5	85.8	58.7	64.2
Hull 2012	30.4	52.9	61.6	76.9	82.3	56.5	61.8
Taken drugs							
Hull 2002	6.3	10.4	10.7	28.7	-	14.5	-
Hull 2008-09	0.0	1.7	5.0	7.2	18.4	3.7	6.7
Hull 2012	1.0	1.9	6.0	11.0	19.6	5.2	8.2
Any of these¹							
Hull 2002	82.7	93.0	90.6	94.7	-	90.5	-
Hull 2008-09	46.4	53.0	70.9	81.6	88.4	63.9	68.9
Hull 2012	36.0	58.2	72.6	85.4	85.9	64.2	68.7
None of these¹							
Hull 2002	19.9	8.1	10.2	5.7	-	10.7	-
Hull 2008-09	56.3	51.7	33.0	20.3	12.7	39.4	33.9
Hull 2012	65.7	44.9	34.8	19.0	15.0	40.0	34.9

¹ Percentages for any and none may not add to 100 as denominators are different

Comparisons with 2002 and 2008-09 of the percentages of pupils in each school year that reported ever smoking, drinking alcohol or using drugs are presented for girls in **Table 4.61**. Percentages reporting ever smoking, drinking alcohol or taking drugs have decreased substantially since 2002, although as discussed earlier in this report some of these differences are due to the different way that questions on drug use and alcohol use were structured and phrased in 2002 compared with the subsequent surveys.

Compared with 2008-09, the overall, age-adjusted percentages of girls that ever smoked decreased by one eighth in 2012, with only year 8 girls showing an increase, with the percentage of girls in year 7 that had ever smoked almost halved in 2012 relative to 2008-09. The percentage of girls reporting they had ever smoked decreased between 2008-09 and 2012 for girls in each school year, with the largest (30%) decrease seen for year 7 girls. Overall age-adjusted percentages in 2012 that reported they had ever drunk alcohol decreased by 6% compared with 2008-09. The age-adjusted percentage of girls in 2012 that reported they had ever taken drugs was similar to the percentage in 2008-09. Large relative increases (from small bases) in years 7 and 8, as well as a 4% increase in year 11 were balanced by a large (13%) decrease in year 10 girls.

Only among year 9 girls was there a small increase in 2012 relative to 2008-09 in the percentage of girls reporting they had ever smoked, drunk alcohol or

taken drugs, while decreases were seen for each other year group, with the largest decrease of more than one quarter seen for year 7 girls. Overall, the age-adjusted percentage that reported in 2012 that they had ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs decreased slightly compared with 2008-09.

Table 4.61 Percentages of girls reporting they had ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs by school year, comparisons to 2002 and 2008-09

Ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs	Percentage of girls by school year						
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Yr 10	Yr 11	Age-adjusted	
						Yrs 7-10	Yrs 7-11
Smoked cigarettes							
Hull 2002	29.7	45.2	63.6	75.9	-	54.6	-
Hull 2008-09	15.3	20.6	44.5	53.9	66.4	34.6	41.5
Hull 2012	8.6	22.1	37.0	46.4	61.3	29.4	36.3
Drunk alcohol							
Hull 2002	77.4	89.2	94.9	97.9	-	90.3	-
Hull 2008-09	28.1	52.2	71.7	82.1	90.6	59.7	66.4
Hull 2012	19.8	49.1	69.3	77.0	88.9	55.1	62.4
Taken drugs							
Hull 2002	4.1	9.9	21.2	34.1	-	18.0	-
Hull 2008-09	1.1	1.2	9.7	12.3	21.9	6.4	9.7
Hull 2012	1.2	2.3	9.6	10.8	22.8	6.2	9.8
Any of these¹							
Hull 2002	80.9	89.7	93.9	98.6	-	91.2	-
Hull 2008-09	35.8	59.4	77.9	86.7	93.4	66.1	72.0
Hull 2012	25.8	55.1	79.4	85.4	93.1	62.8	69.4
None of these¹							
Hull 2002	20.7	11.3	6.3	1.5	-	9.6	-
Hull 2008-09	66.7	42.8	23.2	14.1	6.8	35.5	29.3
Hull 2012	75.1	48.2	25.6	18.2	7.3	40.5	33.3

¹ Percentages for any and none may not add to 100 as denominators are different

Comparisons can also be made between Hull and England 2011 with respect to the percentage of pupils aged 11 to 15 years that reported they had ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs, and these are displayed in **Table 4.62**.

Hull pupils in 2012 aged 11 to 13 years were more likely to have ever smoked than pupils of that age in England 2011 as a whole, whereas older pupils in Hull (aged 14 and 15 years) were less likely to have ever smoked than those in England 2011, although the overall percentage of pupils aged 11 to 15 years that had ever smoked was 12% higher than for England 2011. The percentages of pupils that reported they had ever drunk alcohol were higher in Hull 2012 than England for each age, with the overall percentage of pupils aged 11 to 15 years that reported ever smoking one third higher in Hull 2012 than in England 2011. The percentages of pupils in Hull that reported ever taking drugs were far lower in Hull 2012 than for England 2011 for each age with the overall percentage in pupils aged 11 to 15 years almost two thirds lower in Hull 2012 than in England 2011 (see the comment in **section 4.8.3** on **page 140**).

Pupils of each age in Hull 2012 were more likely than those in England to have either smoked or drunk alcohol or taken drugs, with the overall percentage for pupils in Hull 2012 aged 11 to 15 years more than one quarter higher than for England. In Hull 2012 only in pupils aged 11 and 12 years did half or more report never having smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs, whereas for England 2011 this was the case for pupils aged 11 to 13 years.

Table 4.62 Percentages of pupils aged 11 to 15 years reporting they had ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs by age, males and females combined, comparisons to England 2011

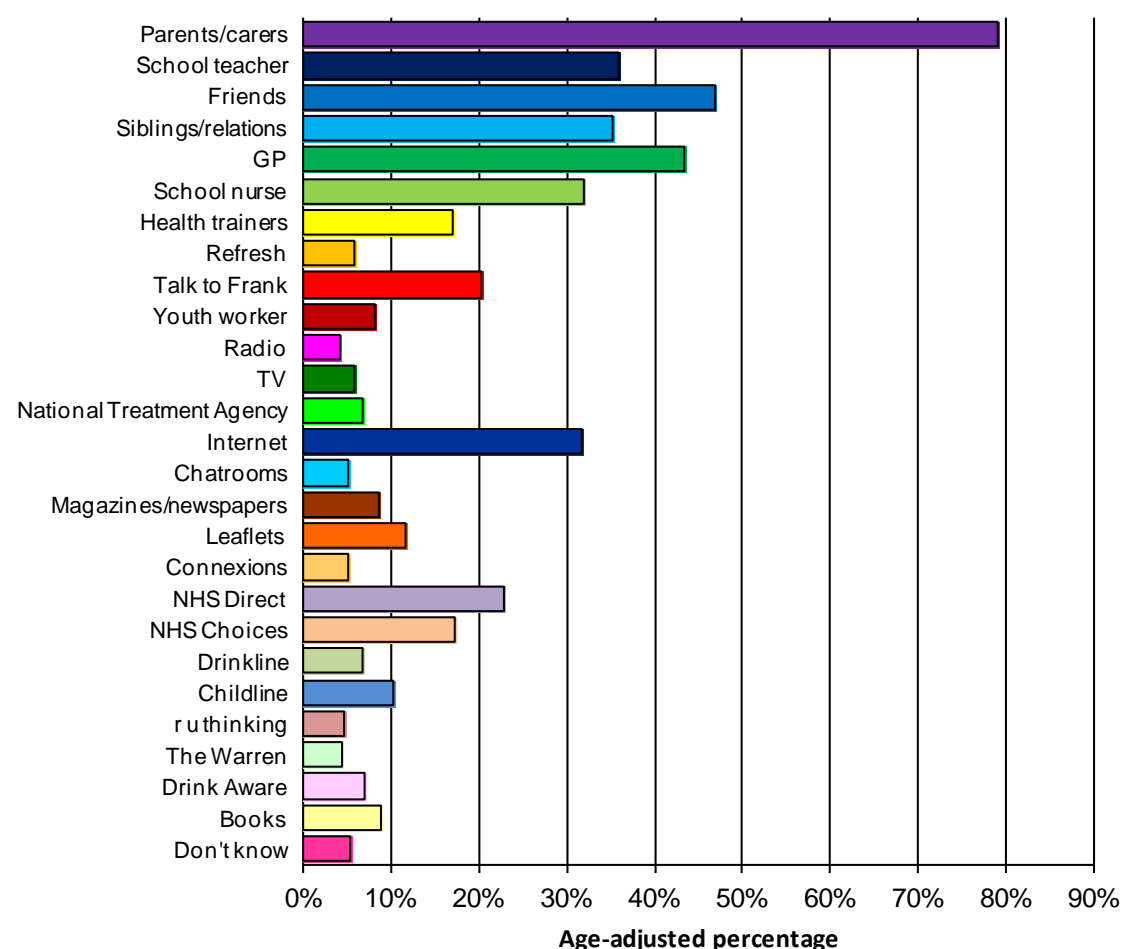
Ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs	Percentage by age					
	11 yrs	12 yrs	13 yrs	14 yrs	15 yrs	11-15 yrs
Smoked cigarettes						
Hull 2012	11.0	12.0	23.1	31.4	41.3	28.0
England 2011	6	11	21	34	45	25
Drunk alcohol						
Hull 2012	21.5	38.7	56.1	69.1	79.6	61.4
England 2011	11	23	41	62	74	45
Taken any drugs						
Hull 2012	2.3	1.7	3.7	8.5	14.8	7.3
England 2011	6	7	14	20	29	17
Any of these						
Hull 2012 ¹	27.5	44.1	63.3	80.3	86.6	69.4
England 2011	20	32	50	70	80	54
None of these						
Hull 2012 ¹	72.9	59.1	40.5	25.5	16.4	35.9
England 2011	80	68	50	30	20	46

¹ Percentages for any and none may not add to 100 as denominators are different

4.9.2 Advice on smoking, alcohol and other drugs

Pupils were asked about where they would go to for advice on issues around drugs, including alcohol and tobacco. The answers to this question are presented, for boys and girls combined, in **Figure 4.91**. More than three-quarters of pupils said that they would seek help or advice from their parents or carers (up from two thirds in 2008-09), with almost half reporting that they would seek help and advice from their friends (55% of girls and 39% of boys). Almost as many pupils reported that they would seek help or advice from their GP (47% of boys and 40% of girls). Other main sources of help and advice included school teachers (40% of boys and 32% of girls); siblings or other relations (39% of girls and 31% of boys); school nurses (33% of girls and 31% of boys); the internet (32% of boys and 31% of girls); NHS Direct (26% of boys and 20% of girls); the talk to Frank campaign (25% of boys and 15% of girls). 6% of boys and 4% of girls did not know where they would go to seek help and advice on drugs, including alcohol and tobacco.

Figure 4.91 Where pupils reported they would go to for advice on issues around drugs, including alcohol and tobacco



Comparisons with England 2011 (Information Centre 2012) may be made for some of the sources of advice that pupils might seek around smoking, alcohol and drugs, and these are presented in **Table 4.63**. It should be noted that in the England survey pupils were asked whether they had got any helpful information from the listed sources on smoking, alcohol and drugs separately, while in the Hull survey pupils were asked where they would go to get help or advice about any drugs including alcohol and tobacco. The percentages of Hull pupils that would seek help or advice from school teachers were far lower than the percentage of pupils in England as a whole who reported they had got helpful information from these sources, while pupils in Hull were more likely to seek help or advice from a GP. Fewer than 10% of Hull pupils cited TV, radio or newspapers and magazines as a source of help or advice, whereas the majority of pupils in the England survey reported they had got helpful information from TV or newspapers or magazines and one third from the radio. Only one third of Hull pupils cited the internet as a source of help or advice, whereas around half of pupils in the England survey reported they had got helpful information from this source, although as NHS Choices and chat rooms were listed separately as options for Hull but not for England, these might account for the difference.

Table 4.63 Sources of help or advice / helpful information on drugs including tobacco and alcohol, pupils aged 11 to 15 years only, with comparisons to England 2011

Source of help or advice ¹ / helpful information ²	Percentages			
	England			Hull
	Smoking	Alcohol	Drugs	
Parents/carers	77	79	66	78.7
Brothers/sisters	32	35	30	35.9
Friends	49	44	41	47.8
GP	31	30	32	42.9
Teachers	73	67	69	36.4
School nurse ³	36	35	37	32.2
TV	73	70	64	5.6
Radio	28	30	28	4.3
Newspaper/magazines	50	49	45	8.4
Internet	55	51	50	31.0
FRANK	25	19	27	19.9
Help lines	16	15	16	13.0

1 Hull, where would you go to for help or advice about drugs, including alcohol and tobacco

2 England (have you got any helpful information from these)

3 Other adults at school in the England survey

4.10 Health

4.10.1 General health

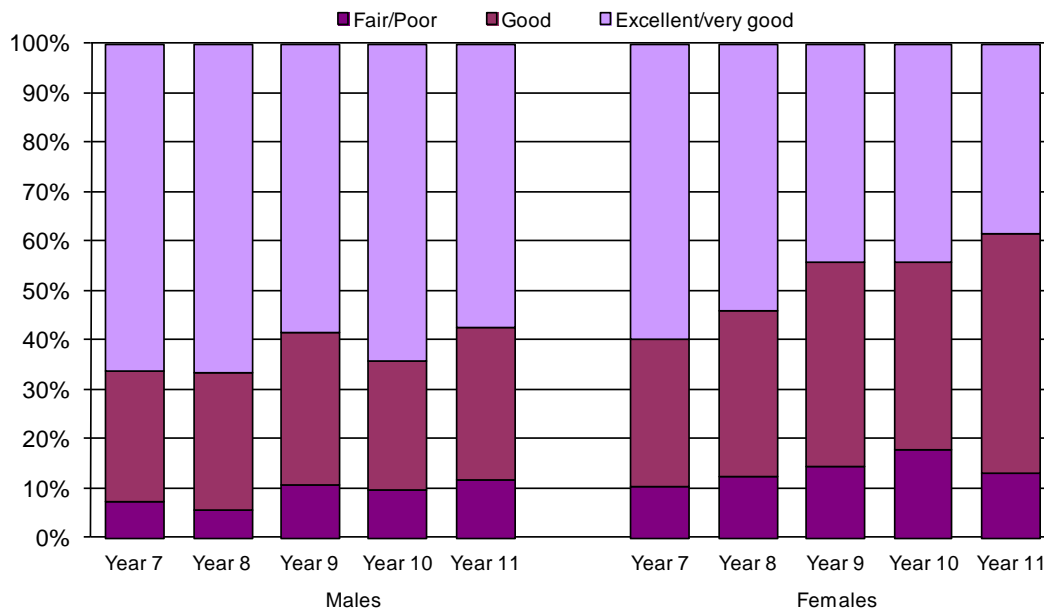
Pupils were asked to rate their general health as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor. The results are presented in **Table 4.64** and in **Figure 4.92**. Almost two thirds of boys reported their health to be excellent or very good, with percentages highest amongst year 7 and 8 boys. Among girls the overall percentage reporting excellent or very good health (48%) was one quarter lower than among boys (63%). Percentages amongst girls decreased as school year increased, from 60% in year 7 to 38% in year 11. Conversely, fair or poor health was reported by between 6% and 12% of boys by school year, while among girls it varied between 10% and 18%.

Table 4.64 self reported health status by gender and school year

Gender and school year	Self-reported general health					
	Excellent	Very good	Good	Fair	Poor	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	N
Males						
Year 7	30.9	35.5	26.4	6.8	0.5	220
Year 8	26.0	40.6	27.9	3.9	1.6	308
Year 9	19.0	39.3	30.9	8.6	2.1	567
Year 10	21.0	43.4	25.9	8.8	1.0	514
Year 11	18.3	39.3	30.8	8.9	2.7	224
Years 7-11*	22.8	39.7	28.4	7.5	1.6	1,833
Females						
Year 7	22.0	37.9	29.9	8.3	1.9	264
Year 8	14.3	39.9	33.6	10.3	2.0	301
Year 9	7.3	37.0	41.3	13.2	1.3	560
Year 10	7.3	36.9	38.0	13.6	4.2	450
Year 11	6.5	31.8	48.7	10.0	3.1	261
Years 7-11*	11.1	36.5	38.7	11.2	2.5	1,836

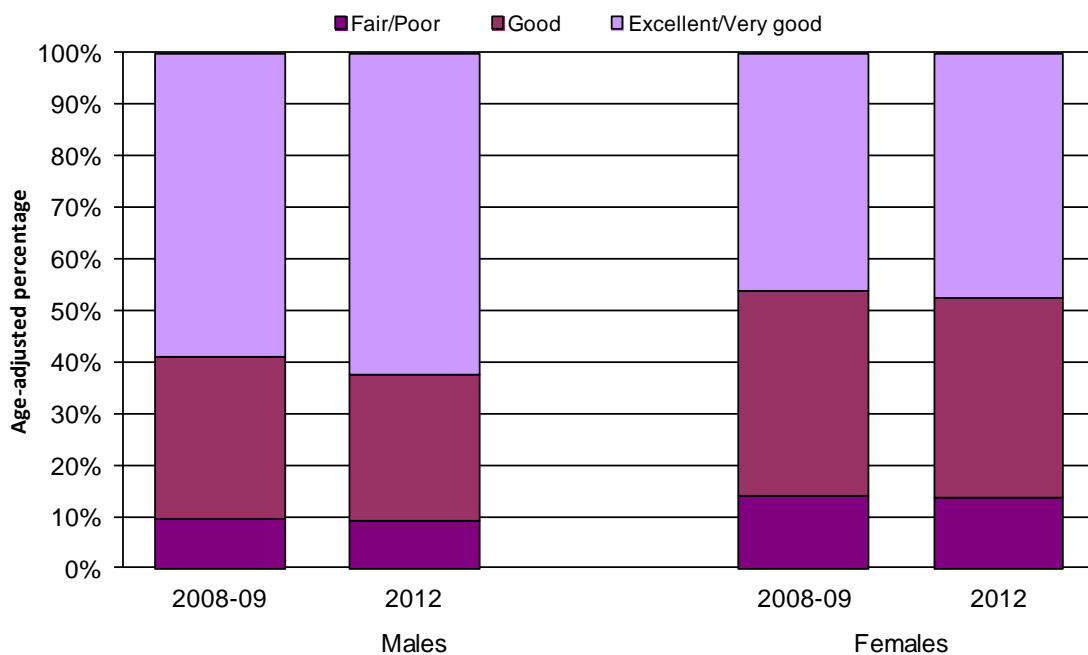
*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Figure 4.92 Self reported general health by gender and school year



Comparisons with 2008-09, adjusted for age, are presented in **Figure 4.93**. There were no significant changes since the 2008-09 survey, with 6% more boys reporting their health as excellent or very good in 2012 than in 2008-09, 10% fewer reporting their health as good and 4% fewer reporting their health as fair or poor. Changes in self-reported health in 2012 relative to 2008-09 among girls were in the same direction as, but half the size of, changes in boys.

Figure 4.93 Self reported general health (age-adjusted percentages) by gender with comparisons to 2008-09



4.10.2 Activities limited by illness or disability

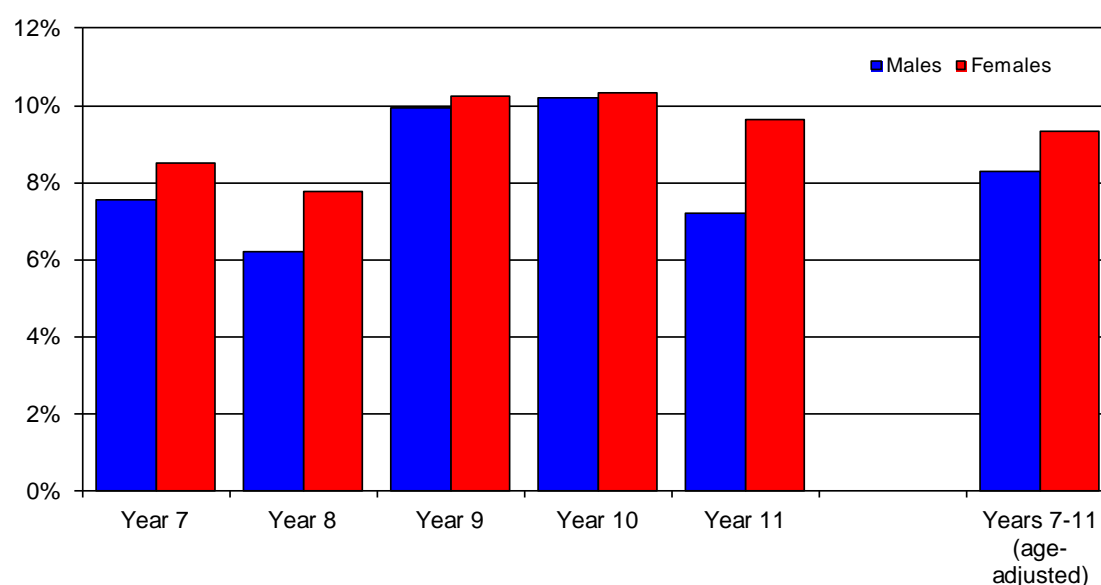
Pupils were asked whether they had any long-term illness or disability that restricted their normal activities, the results of which are presented in **Table 4.65** and in **Figure 4.94**. Slightly fewer boys (8.3%) than girls (9.3%) reported a limitation on their activities, with no clear trend by school year discernible. Percentages were highest among pupils in years 9 and 10, among which groups one in ten pupils reported that their activities were limited by long-term illness or disability. Within each school year, higher percentages of girls than boys reported that their activities were limited by long-term illness or disability, with the difference greatest in year 10.

Table 4.65 Activities limited by long-term illness or disability by gender and school year

School year	Activities limited by long-term illness or disability					
	Males		Females		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Year 7	16	7.5	22	8.5	38	8.1
Year 8	18	6.2	23	7.8	41	6.9
Year 9	55	9.9	57	10.3	112	10.1
Year 10	52	10.2	46	10.3	99	10.3
Year 11	16	7.2	25	9.6	41	8.5
Years 7-11*	157	8.3	173	9.3	330	8.8

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Figure 4.94 Activities limited by long-term illness or disability



4.10.3 Use of NHS services

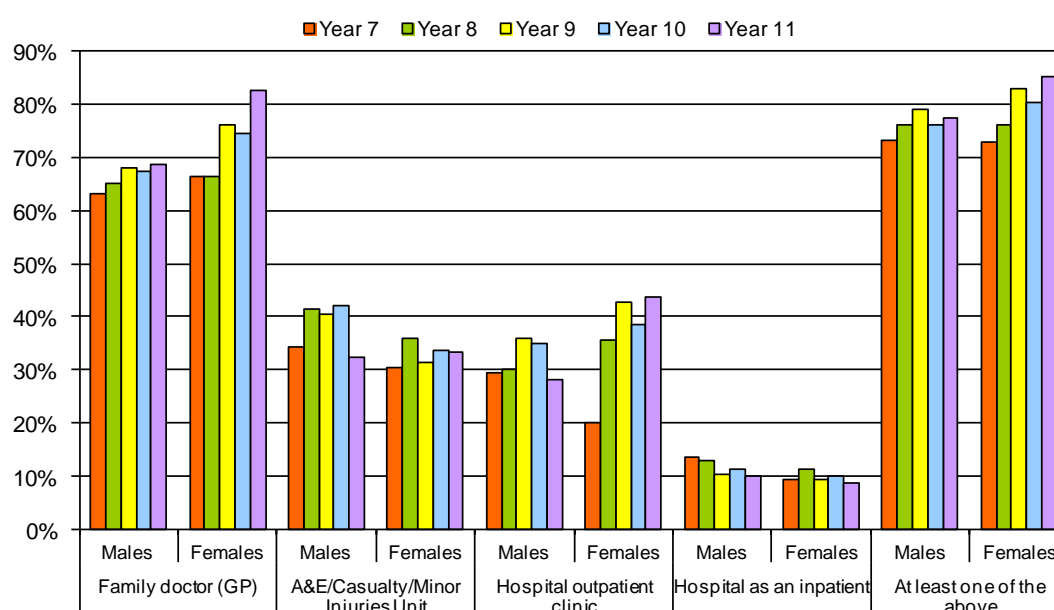
More than three-quarters of boys and almost four-fifths of girls had attended their GP, accident and emergency, minor injuries unit, or hospital as either an outpatient or inpatient in the past year (see **Table 4.66**). Higher percentages of girls (74%) than boys (67%) had been to their GP, while more boys (38%) had attended an accident and emergency or minor injuries unit than had girls (33%).

Table 4.66 *In the past year have you used or visited any of the following as a patient, by gender*

Facility or service attended or used	Age-adjusted percentages					
	Males		Females		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Family doctor (GP)	1,137	66.6	1,294	73.7	2,431	70.0
A&E/Casualty/Minor Injuries Unit	626	38.2	513	32.9	1,139	35.6
Hospital outpatient clinic	513	31.8	583	36.6	1,096	34.1
Hospital as an inpatient	171	11.5	147	9.7	318	10.6
At least one of the above	1,360	76.4	1,442	79.8	2,802	78.1

Figure 4.95 shows the patterns of attendance at NHS facilities (excluding dentists) by school year (boys and girls combined). Attendance at a GP, accident and emergency (A&E) department or minor injuries unit, or as an outpatient at hospital generally increased with age (although in many cases year 9 bucked the trends, with the highest percentage attending A&E). There were only small differences by school year for inpatient stays, with percentages decreasing as school year increased.

Figure 4.95 *Use of NHS services, by school year*



4.10.4 Dental health

Around four fifths of pupils had visited the dentist in the last 6 months, with more than 90% having been at some time in the past year (see **Table 4.67**). Amongst boys, those in year 8 were the most likely to have visited a dentist within the past 6 months (83%), while boys in year 11 were the least likely to have been to a dentist within the past year (87%). Among girls, those in years 9 and 10 were the most likely to have visited a dentist within the past 6 months (83%), with little difference by school year in the percentages that had been within the past year. Fewer than 2% of pupils had never been to the dentist. However, these figures exclude those that answered “Don’t know” which ranged from one in six pupils in years 7 and 8 to one in eleven pupils in year 11.

Table 4.67 when did you last visit the dentist, by school year and gender

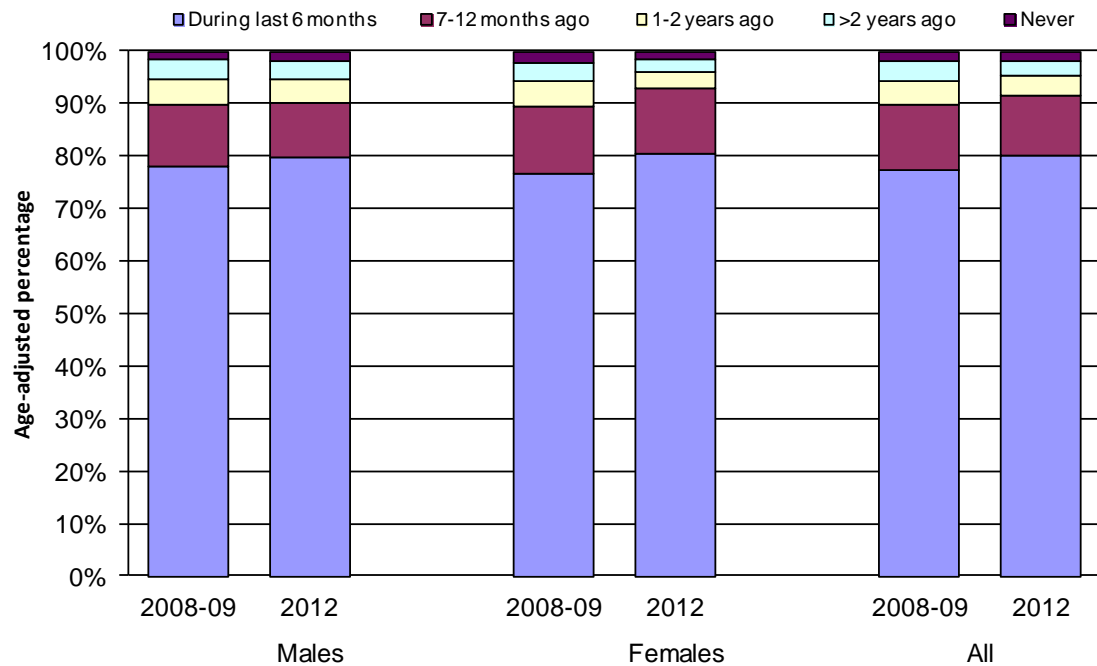
School year	When did you last visit the dentist (%)					Total (N)
	During last 6 months	7-12 months ago	1-2 years ago	>2 years ago	Never	
Males						
Year 7	74.2	15.8	5.8	3.2	1.1	190
Year 8	83.4	8.7	4.0	2.0	2.0	253
Year 9	80.9	10.6	3.9	2.6	2.0	508
Year 10	80.9	9.3	5.5	2.4	1.8	451
Year 11	79.2	7.4	4.0	6.4	3.0	202
Years 7-11*	79.8	10.3	4.6	3.3	2.0	1,604
Females						
Year 7	78.6	13.3	3.8	2.4	1.9	210
Year 8	78.6	12.7	2.4	3.2	3.2	252
Year 9	82.5	11.9	3.0	1.8	0.8	504
Year 10	83.0	11.5	3.8	1.0	0.8	399
Year 11	79.0	12.6	3.4	2.9	2.1	238
Years 7-11*	80.4	12.4	3.3	2.2	1.7	1,603

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Comparisons to the previous health and wellbeing survey in 2008-09 are shown as age-adjusted percentages by gender in **Figure 4.96**. As before, these percentages were calculated excluding the ‘don’t knows’ from the denominators, with lower percentages of ‘don’t knows’ in 2012 (11%) than in 2008-09 (13%). There were small increases in 2012 relative to 2008-09 in the percentages that had seen a dentist within the past 6 months amongst both boys (2% increase) and girls (5% increase). Boys were more than one fifth more likely, and girls one quarter less likely, to report never having been to a dentist in 2012 relative to 2008-09. There was no change in the percentage of boys that had not seen a dentist in the last 12 months (10% in 2012 and

2008-09 surveys). Among girls the percentage not having seen dentist within the past 12 months decreased in 2012 relative to 2008-09 by one third, from 10% to 7%.

Figure 4.96 Last visit to the dentist (age-adjusted percentages) by gender, with comparisons to 2008-09

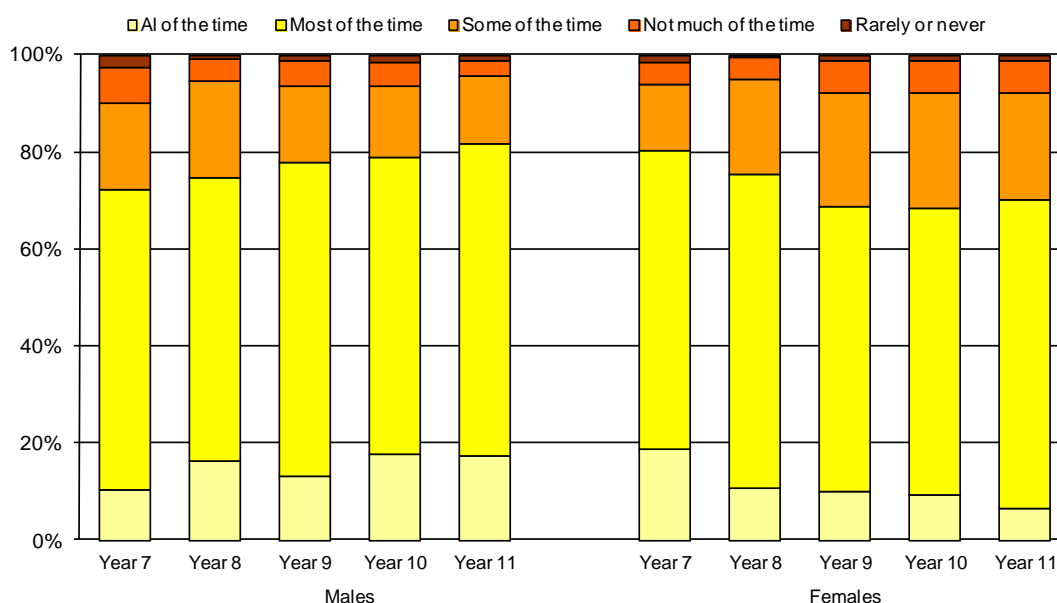


4.11 Mental health

4.11.1 Feelings

Figure 4.97 shows the percentages of pupils reporting how often they feel happy. There were small differences in how often pupils were happy between genders or between school years. Across all years combined 77% of boys and 72% of girls reported being happy either all of the time or most of the time. Percentages of boys reporting they were happy either all of the time or most of the time increased as school year increased from 72% in year 7 to 82% in year 11. A different pattern was seen among girls, with percentages reporting they were happy either all of the time or most of the time decreasing as school year increased, from 80% in year 7 to 69% in year 9 and 10, increasing slightly to 70% in year 11. At the other end of the scale, 6% of boys and 7% of girls said they felt happy not much of the time, rarely or never, with percentages decreasing with increasing school year among boys, from 10% in year 7 to 4% in year 11, while among girls 5-6% in years 7 and 8 felt happy not much of the time, rarely or never, rising to 8% in years 9 to 11.

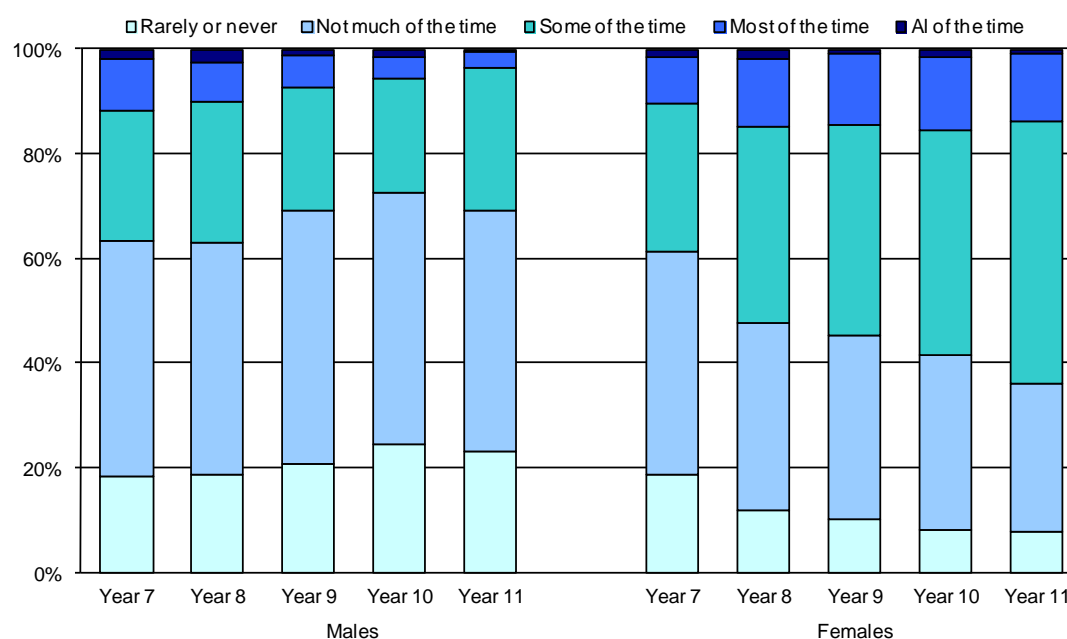
Figure 4.97 *How much of the time are you happy, by school year and gender*



The amount of the time that pupils felt sad is shown in **Figure 4.98** by school year and gender. Large differences were seen between gender and between school years in how often pupils felt sad. 54% of girls felt sad at least some of the time (including 14% feeling sad all or most of the time). This was more than two thirds higher than the 32% of boys feeling sad at least some of the time (including 7% feeling sad all or most of the time). More than one in ten girls from each school year reported feeling sad all or most of the time, with

percentages peaking at 16% in year 10. Amongst boys the percentages feeling sad all or most of the time decreased as school year increase from 12% in year 7 to 3% in year 11. More than half of girls in years 8 to 11 felt sad at least some of the time, reaching almost two thirds in year 9, as did more than one third of girls in year 7. Percentages of boys feeling sad at least some of the time ranged from 28% to 37%.

Figure 4.98 How much of the time are you sad, by school year and gender



4.11.2 Causes of worries

Pupils were asked how much they worried about a variety of things, with the results presented in **Figure 4.99** for boys and **Figure 4.100** for girls. Boys worried about the potential worries listed more than girls. Only 5% of boys and 1% of girls reported that they did not worry at all about any of the 15 potential causes of worries listed in the questionnaire. Conversely 36% of boys and 53% of girls worried a great deal about at least one of the listed potential causes of worries. The biggest single cause of worries among both boys and girls was school tests or exams. 42% of boys and 56% of girls worried about these either a great deal or quite a lot. Among girls at least one third worried a great deal or quite a lot about one or more of the way they look (41%), losing weight (36%), their health (34%) and money (33%). More than one quarter of girls reported worrying a great deal or quite a lot about problems with friends (29%), homework (27%) or getting a job (27%). Among boys, the only things other than school tests or exams that more than a quarter reported worrying about were getting a job (28%), money (28%) and their health (27%). More than one in ten boys worried a great deal about: school tests or exams (16%), their health (13%), money (12%) or getting a job

(12%). Among girls, more than one in ten worried a great deal about: school tests or exams (24%), their looks (21%), losing weight (20%), their health (13%), getting a job (12%), money (12%), problems with friends (11%) or boyfriend/girlfriend problems (10%).

Figure 4.99 Causes of worries, males

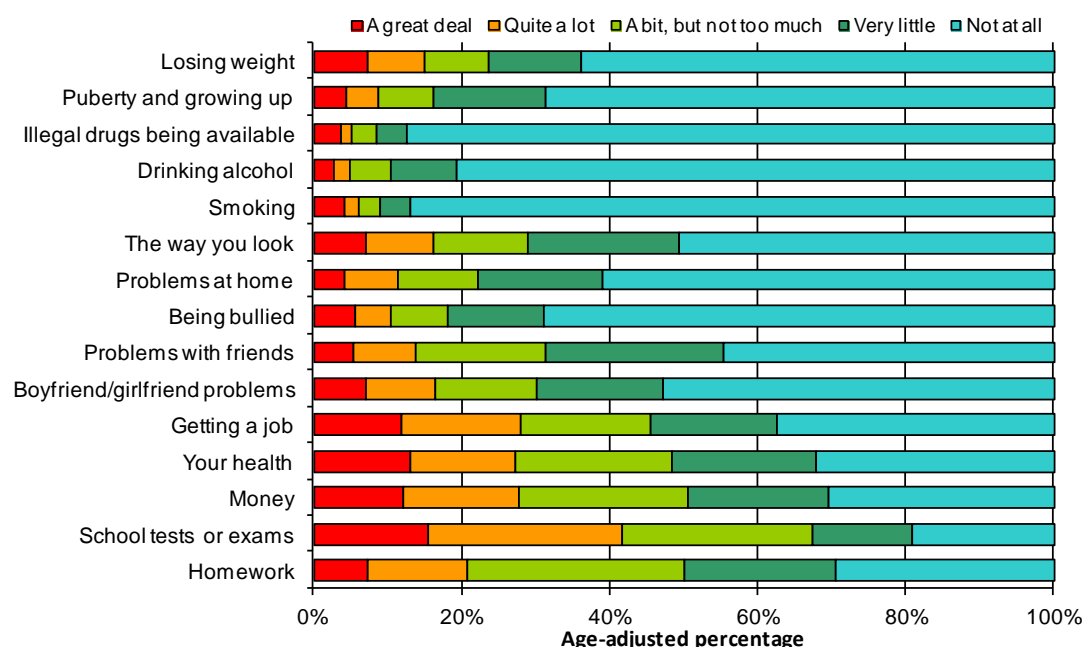
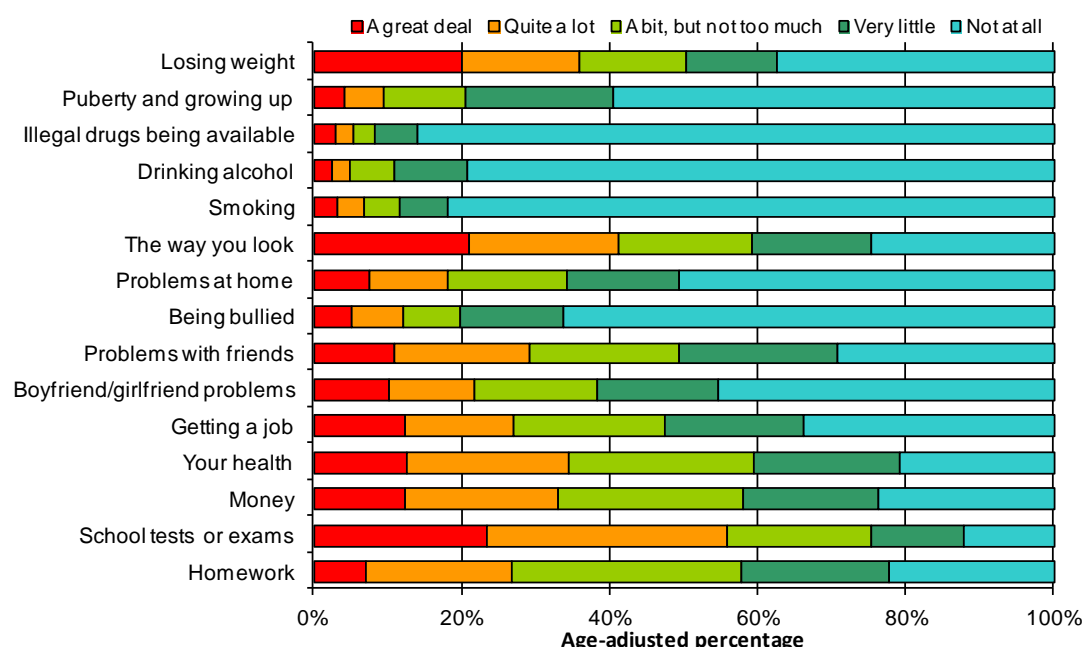


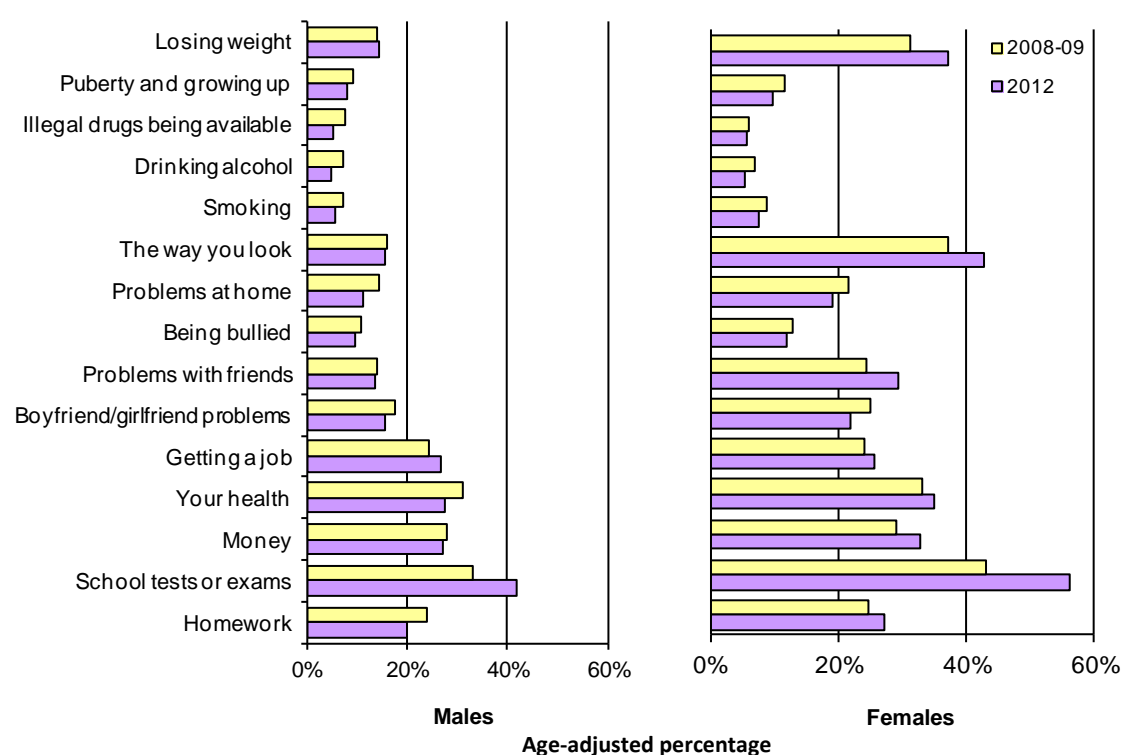
Figure 4.100 Causes of worries, females



Comparisons between 2012 and 2008-09 of the percentages worrying a great deal or quite a lot about the 15 listed potential causes of worries are shown in

Figure 4.101. Boys were less likely in 2012 than in 2008-09 to worry about a great deal or quite a lot about most of the listed potential causes of worries, with the exceptions being school tests or exams, getting a job and losing weight, where percentages in 2012 increased by 21%, 14% and 10% respectively relative to 2008-09. Among girls, the percentages worrying a great deal or quite increased in 2012 compared with 2008-09 for 8 of the 15 potential causes of worries listed. The largest increases in 2012 relative to 2008-09 among girls were in worries about: school tests or exams (26%), problems with friends (21%), losing weight (15%), money (11%), getting a job (10%), and the way they looked (10%).

Figure 4.101 Comparisons with 2008-09 in the age-adjusted percentage of pupils who reported worrying a great deal or quite a lot over the last month, by type of worry and gender



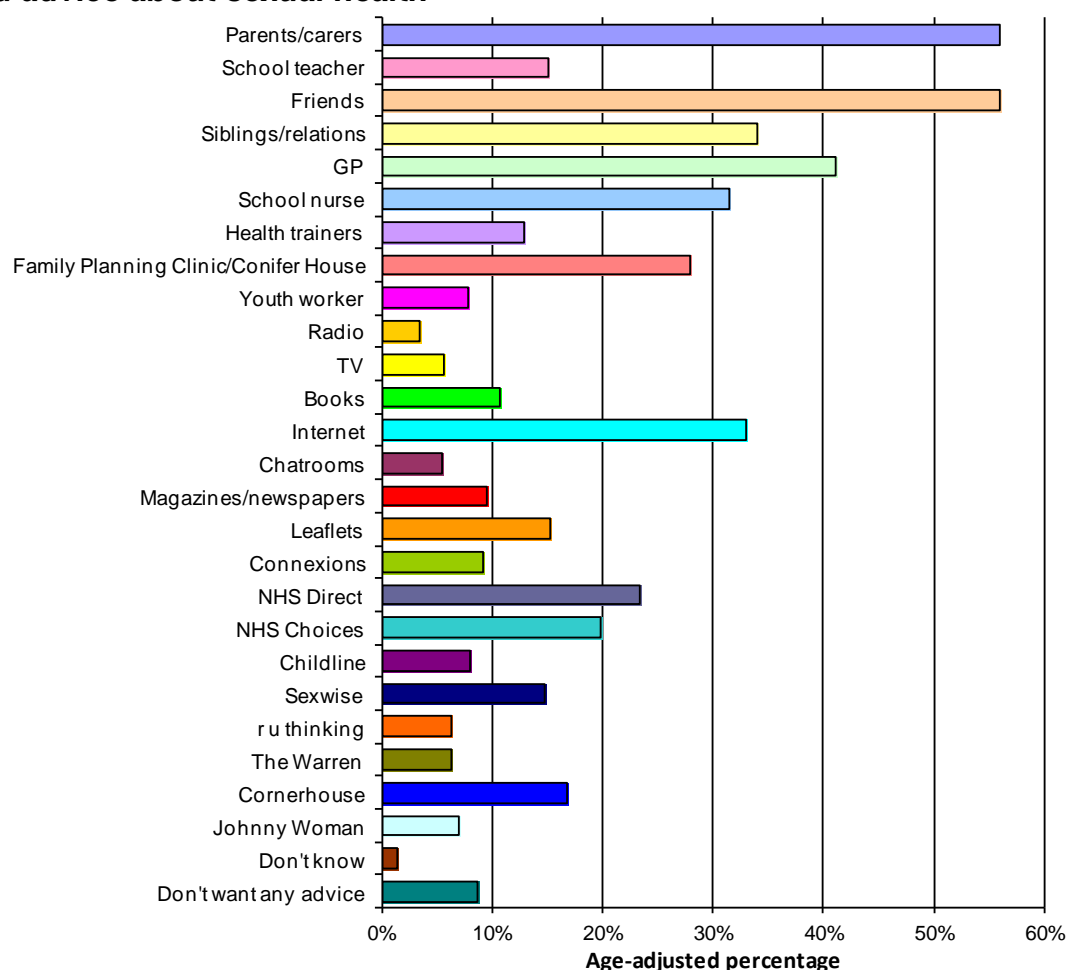
4.12 Sexual health

In order to accommodate the sensibilities of some of the participating schools, two versions of the main questionnaire were produced, both identical except that the questions on sexual health were omitted from one, which was aimed at younger (year 7 and 8) pupils, as well as those attending schools that did not wish their pupils to be asked questions about sexual health. Of those schools that were happy for pupils to answer questions about sexual health, 87% of pupils in years 7 and 8 answered questions about sexual health that only appeared on the survey for older pupils, while 9% of pupils in these schools in years 9 to 11 did not answer the questions about sexual health. Although the original design was to have only pupils in years 9 to 11 answering sexual health questions, because so many of the year 7 and year 8 pupils did so, analyses in this section are presented for pupils in each school year, although where results are shown for all school years, these have been split in to years 7 to 8 and years 9 to 11.

4.12.1 Sources of help or advice around sexual health

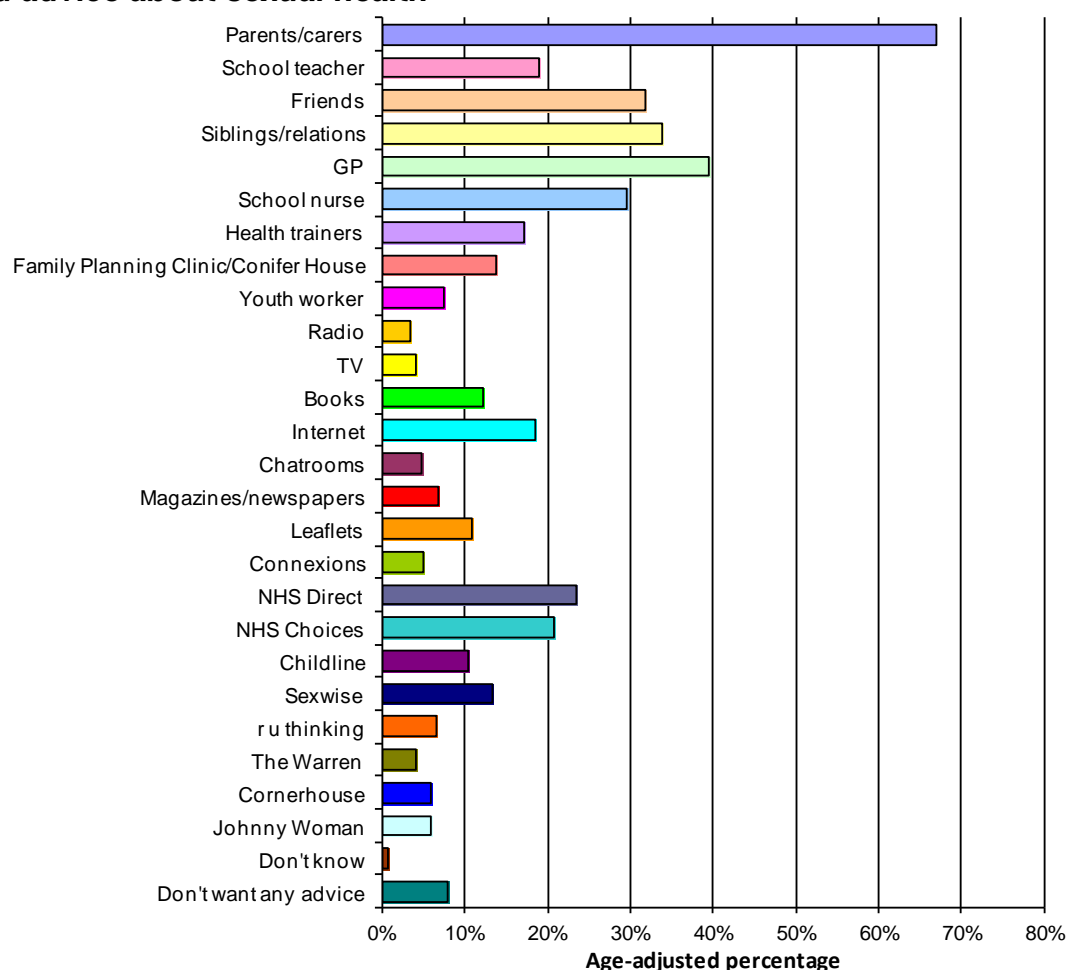
The age-adjusted percentages of pupils in years 9 to 11 reporting that they would use the listed sources of help or advice on sexual health are presented in **Figure 4.102** with males and females combined. More than half of pupils in years 9 to 11 would go to their parents or carers (56%) or their friends (56%) if they needed help or advice about sexual health. Around one third of pupils said they would go to their GP (41%), their siblings or other relations (34%), the internet (33%) or school nurses (32%). Around one quarter would go to a family planning clinic or Conifer House (28%) or NHS Direct (23%) for help or advice, with one fifth using NHS Choices (20%). Few pupils (less than 2%) said they did not know where they would go for help or advice, while one in eleven pupils (9%) said they did not want any help or advice.

Figure 4.102 Who or where pupils in years 9 to 11 would go to for help and advice about sexual health



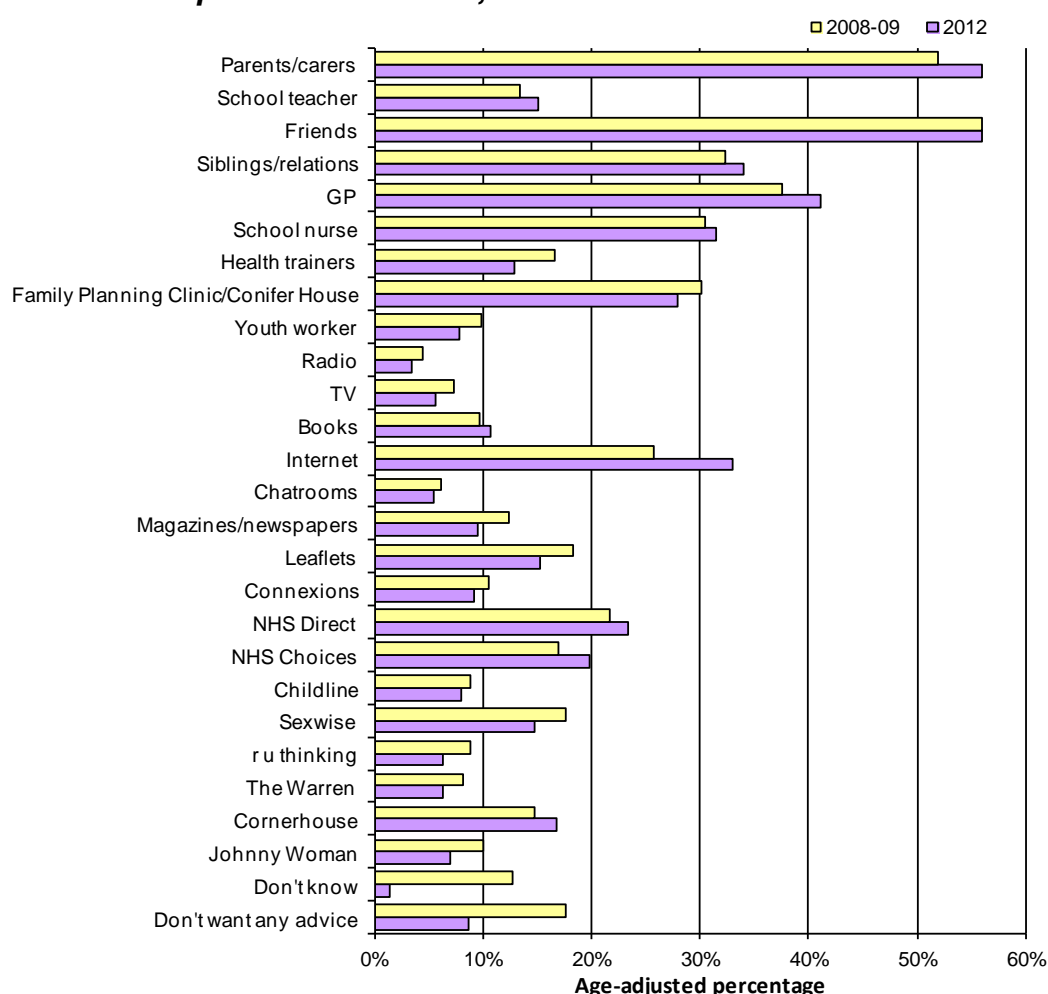
Results for pupils in years 7 and 8 were similar, as shown in **Figure 4.103**. Two thirds of pupils in years 7 and 8 would seek help or advice from their parents or carers (67%), but only one third asking their friends (32%). 39% would seek help or advice from a GP, with around one third would look to their siblings or other relatives (34%) or school nurses (30%). Around one quarter would seek help and advice from NHS Direct (24%), with around one fifth using NHS Choices (21%), school teachers (19%) or the internet (19%). Very few pupils in years 7 and 8 said they did not know where to go for help and advice about sexual health (1%), while one in twelve pupils (8%) said they did not want any help or advice.

Figure 4.103 Who or where pupils in years 7 and 8 would go to for help and advice about sexual health



These responses, at least those from pupils in years 9 to 11, may be compared to those given during the last survey conducted among school children in Hull in 2008-09, in which survey only years 9 to 11 were asked about sexual health. These comparisons, again with responses from males and females combined, are presented in **Figure 4.104**. Pupils in 2012 were 28% more likely than pupils in 2008-09 to seek help or advice from the internet, 17% more likely to use NHS Choices, 14% more likely to go to Cornerhouse and 13% more likely to talk to a school teacher. Pupils in 2012 were also 9 % more likely to seek help and advice from books or to talk to GPs, 8% more likely to talk to their parents or carers or to use NHS Direct and 5% more likely to go to siblings or other relations. Pupils in 2012 were almost one third less likely than pupils in 2008-09 to seek help or advice from the Johnny Woman or r u thinking; one quarter less likely to use The Warren or newspapers and magazines; one fifth less likely to use health trainers, radio, TV, youth workers or sexwise; one sixth less likely to use leaflets, or Connexions; one tenth less likely to use chat rooms or Childline and 7% less likely to seek help or advice from family planning clinics. In 2012 pupils were 88% less likely to not know where they would go for help and advice about sexual health than pupils in 2008-09. The percentage of pupils saying they did not want any help or advice halved between 2008-09 and 2012.

Figure 4.104 Who or where would go to for help and advice about sexual health with comparisons to 200-09, males and females combined



4.12.2 Awareness of Sexually Transmitted Infections

Pupils were asked whether they had heard of several sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The results are presented for pupils in years 9 to 11 in **Table 4.68**. More than eight out of ten pupils had heard of HIV/AIDS and Chlamydia, three quarters had heard of gonorrhoea and genital herpes, while two thirds had heard of syphilis. While the percentage of girls in years 9 to 11 that had heard of Chlamydia was higher than the percentage of boys, for each other listed STI, percentages were higher among boys than girls, although differences between boys and girls were not large for any of the STIs asked about. Almost two thirds of pupils in years 9 to 11 had heard of each of the listed STIs (again slightly higher in boys than girls), while one in seven had not heard of any of them, or were not sure if they had heard of them.

Table 4.68 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils in years 9 to 11 that reported they had heard about a range of STIs

School year	Age-adjusted percentages of pupils that had heard of the listed STIs					
	Males		Females		All	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Gonorrhoea	729	76.7	726	74.1	1,455	75.5
Syphilis	635	68.0	642	66.3	1,277	67.1
Chlamydia	792	82.5	828	83.0	1,620	82.8
Genital herpes	724	76.0	730	74.3	1,454	75.2
HIV/AIDS	822	85.0	844	84.4	1,666	84.7
All of the above	598	64.5	607	62.9	1,205	63.7
None of the above*	141	13.9	147	14.2	288	14.0

*Includes those that answered no or don't know to all the awareness of STIs questions

Unsurprisingly awareness of STIs was generally much lower among pupils in years 7 and 8 (**Table 4.69**) than among pupils in years 9 to 11. While almost two thirds of pupils had heard of HIV/AIDS and almost half had heard of Chlamydia, only one in six boys and one in twelve girls had heard of each of the listed STIs, and one third of pupils (31% of boys and 36% of girls) had not heard of any of them, or were not sure if they had heard of them.

Table 4.69 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils in years 7 to 8 that reported they had heard about a range of STIs

School year	Age-adjusted percentages of pupils that had heard of the listed STIs					
	Males		Females		All	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Gonorrhoea	143	30.8	103	20.3	246	25.8
Syphilis	112	23.8	70	13.8	182	19.0
Chlamydia	217	47.5	228	45.1	445	46.4
Genital herpes	166	35.4	119	23.5	285	29.7
HIV/AIDS	302	66.6	300	59.4	602	63.1
All of the above	85	17.8	42	8.3	127	13.2
None of the above*	133	30.9	180	35.9	313	33.3

*Includes those that answered no or don't know to all the awareness of STIs questions

Pupils were also asked where they had heard about STIs. Their answers are presented in **Figure 4.105** for pupils in years 9 to 11. More than two thirds of pupils in years 9 to 11 reported hearing about STIs from school teachers (72%); half from friends (50%); around one third from parents or carers (38%) or school nurses (31%); one quarter from watching television (27%) or from the internet (26%); one fifth from GPs or siblings or other relations (20% each); one sixth from family planning clinics (18%) or from leaflets (17%); one seventh from Cornerhouse (14%); one eighth from newspapers and

magazines (13%) or NHS Direct (12%). 6% of pupils did not know where they had heard of STIs.

Figure 4.105 *Where pupils in years 9 to 11 had heard about sexually transmitted infections*

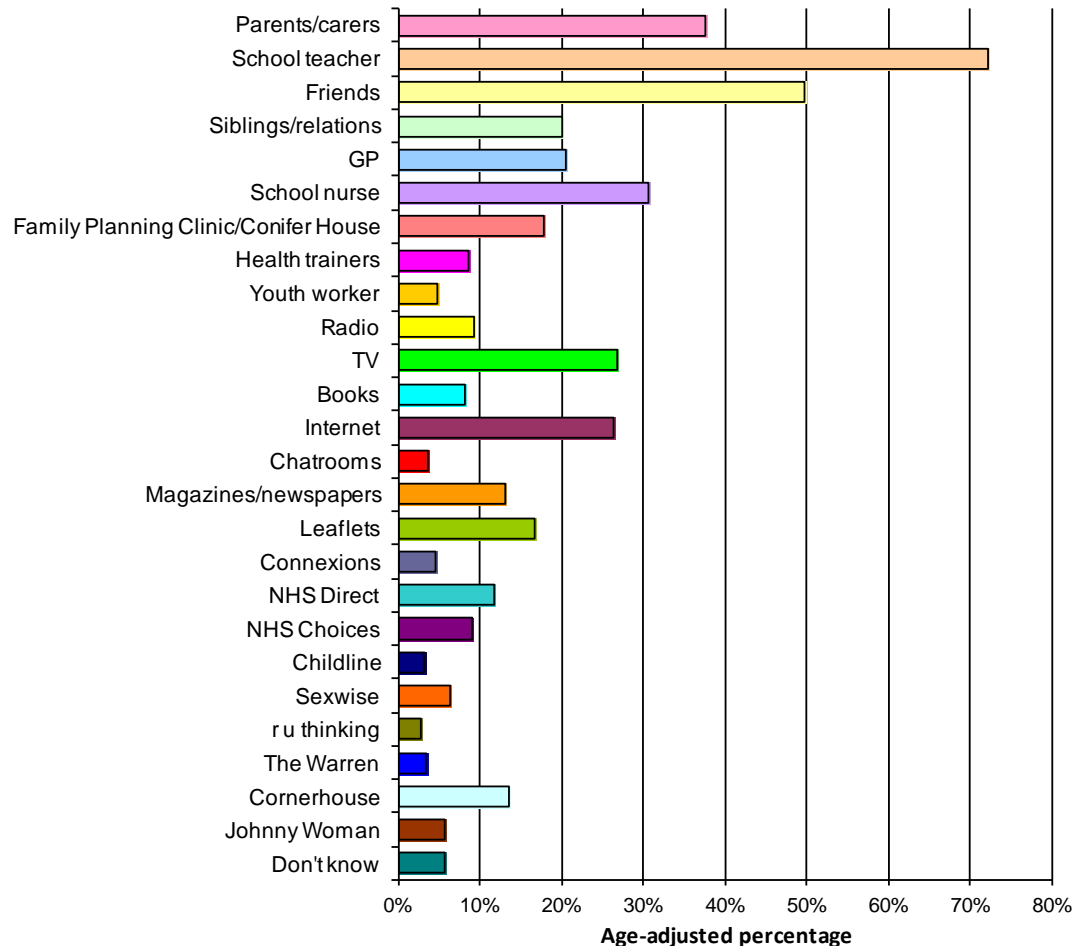
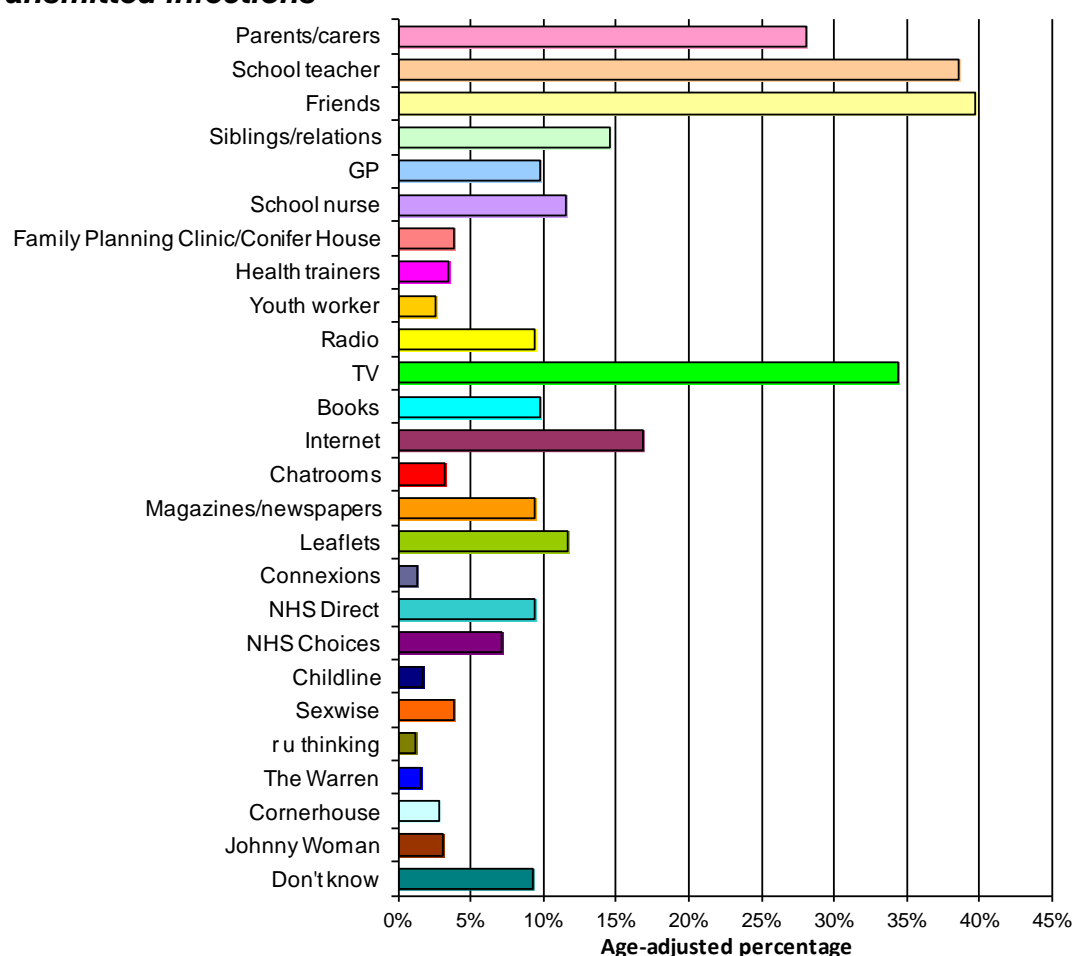


Figure 4.106 shows where pupils in years 7 and 8 had heard about STIs. Pupils in years 7 and 8 were more likely than those in years 9 to 11 to have heard about STIs from watching television, reading books or listening to the radio, with percentages 29%, 19% and 2% higher respectively in year 7-8 pupils than in year 9-11 pupils. Pupils in years 7 and 8 were much less likely than pupils in years 9 to 11 to have heard about STIs from any of the other listed sources. Pupils in years 7 and 8 were two thirds more likely to not now where they had heard about STIs.

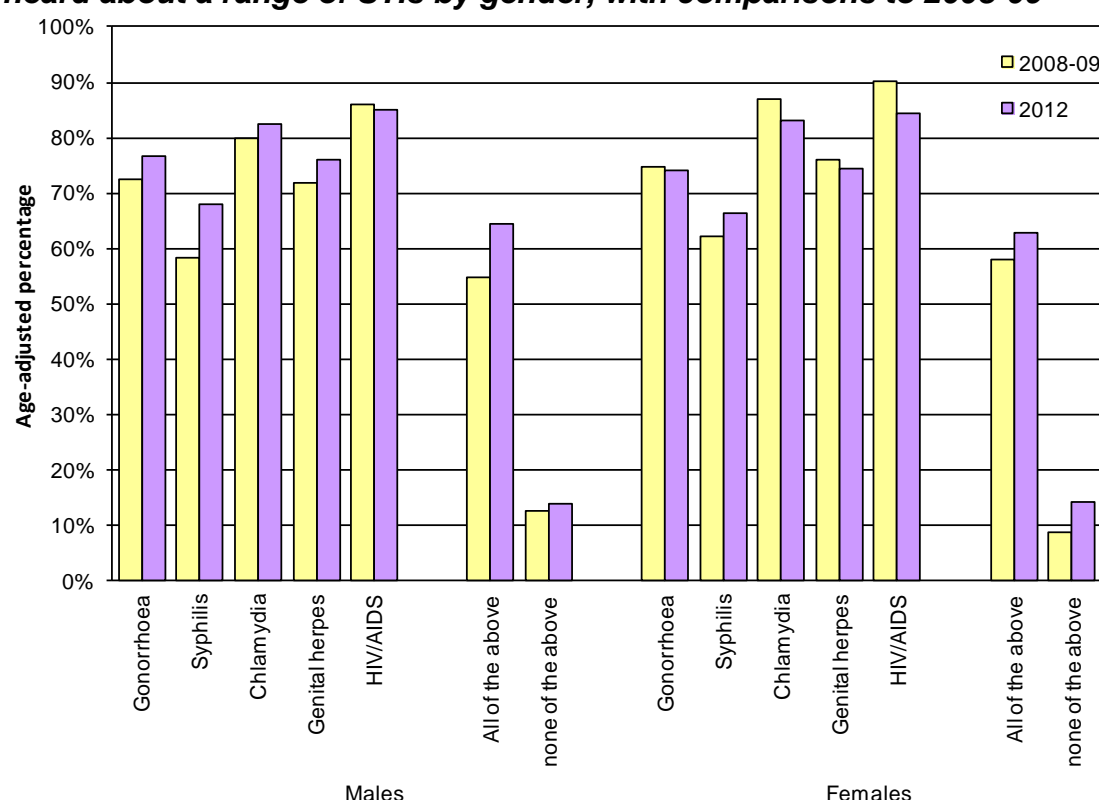
More than one third of pupils in years 7 and 8 had heard about STIs from friends (40%), school teachers (39%) or from watching television (34%); more than one quarter from parents or carers (28%); one sixth from the internet (17%); one seventh from siblings or other relations (15%); one eighth from leaflets (12%) or school nurses (12%); one tenth from books or GPs (10% each). 9% of pupils in years 7 and 8 did not know where they had heard about STIs.

Figure 4.106 Where pupils in years 7 and 8 had heard about sexually transmitted infections



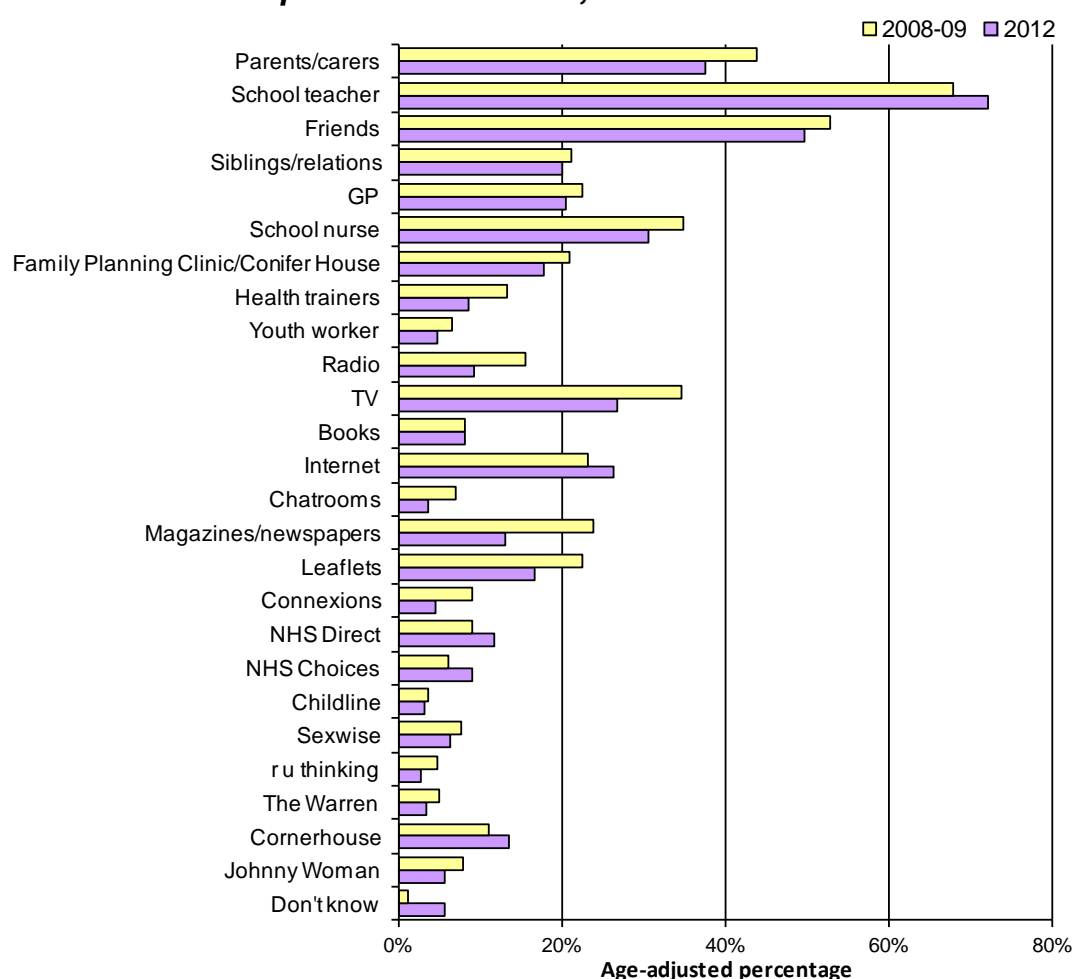
Comparisons with 2008-09 of the percentage of pupils that had heard of a range of sexually transmitted infections are shown in **Figure 4.107**, by gender, for pupils in years 9 to 11 (these questions were not asked of younger pupils in the 2008-09 survey). Small increases in 2012 in the percentages of boys that had heard of the listed STIs were apparent for each STI with the exception of HIV/AIDS, where awareness decreased slightly since 2008-09. The percentage of boys in years 9 to 11 that were aware of all the listed STIs increased by 18% between 2008-09 and 2012. Unfortunately the percentage of boys in years 9 to 11 that had not heard of any of them, or were not sure if they had heard of them, also increased in 2012 relative to 2008-09, by 10%. Among girls in years 9 to 11 small decreases in 2012 relative to 2008-09 were seen for each of the listed STIs except syphilis. Despite these decreases for most individual STIs among girls, the percentage of girls in years 9 to 11 that had heard of each of the listed STIs increased by 9% since 2008-09. Unfortunately, the percentage of girls in years 9 to 11 that had not heard of any of them, or were not sure if they had heard of them, increased by almost two thirds between 2008-09 and 2012 (63%), to reach the same level as boys in years 9 to 11. There remains a small but stubbornly increasing pool of ignorance around sexually transmitted infections among pupils in years 9 to 11.

Figure 4.107 Percentage of pupils in years 9 to 11 that reported they had heard about a range of STIs by gender, with comparisons to 2008-09



A comparison with 2008-09 of where pupils reported hearing about sexually transmitted infections is presented in **Figure 4.108**, restricted to pupils in years 9 to 11, and shown for males and females combined. Relative to 2008-09 pupils were more likely in 2012 to have heard about STIs from NHS Choices, NHS Direct, Cornerhouse, the internet, from school teachers, from reading books. There were large decreases of more than one third in 2012 relative to 2008-09 of pupils in years 9 to 11 that had heard about STIs from Connexions, internet chat rooms, newspapers and magazines, r u thinking, listening to the radio, health trainers and the Warren. The percentage of pupils in years 9 to 11 that did not know where they had heard about STIs increased four-fold between 2008-09 and 2012, but remained low at less than 6%. The large decreases seen in many of these percentages when comparing the 2012 survey with that of 2008-09 might reflect that pupils are increasingly looking to a narrower range of sources for their sexual health information.

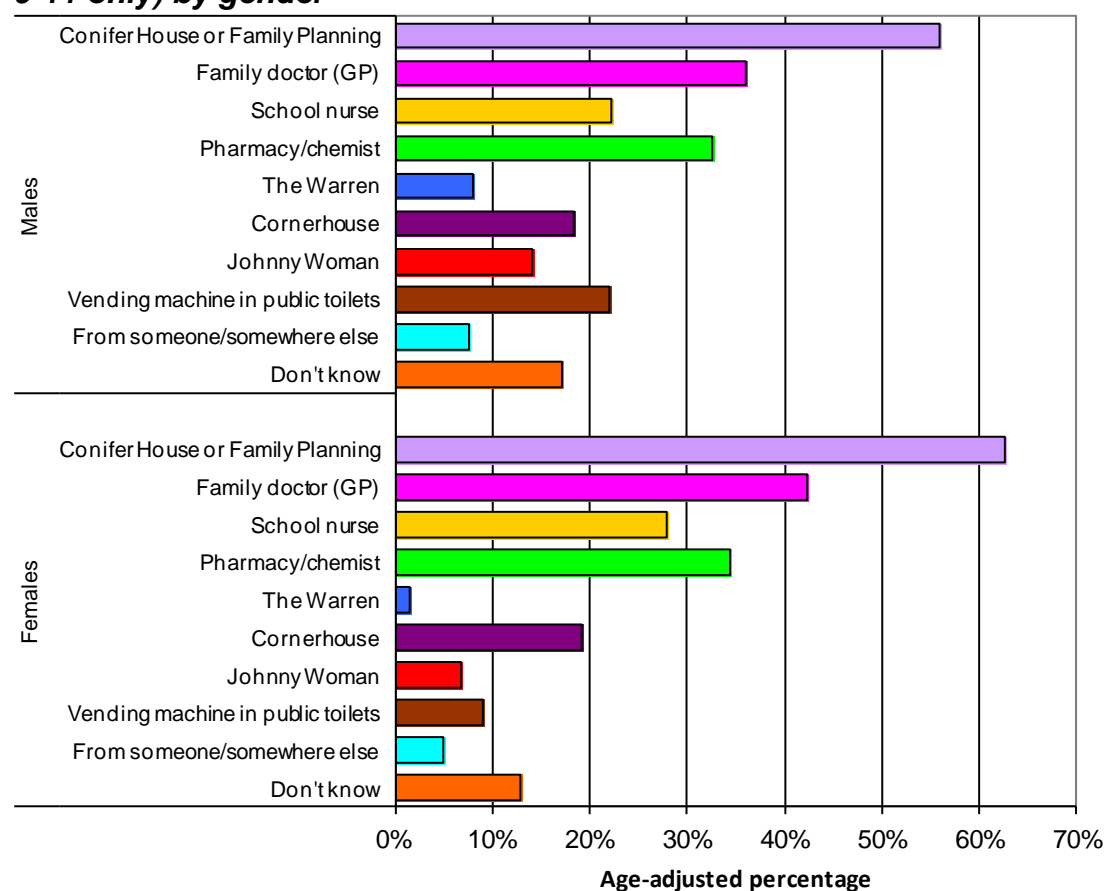
Figure 4.108 Where pupils had heard about sexually transmitted infections with comparisons to 2008-09, males and females combined



4.12.3 Contraception

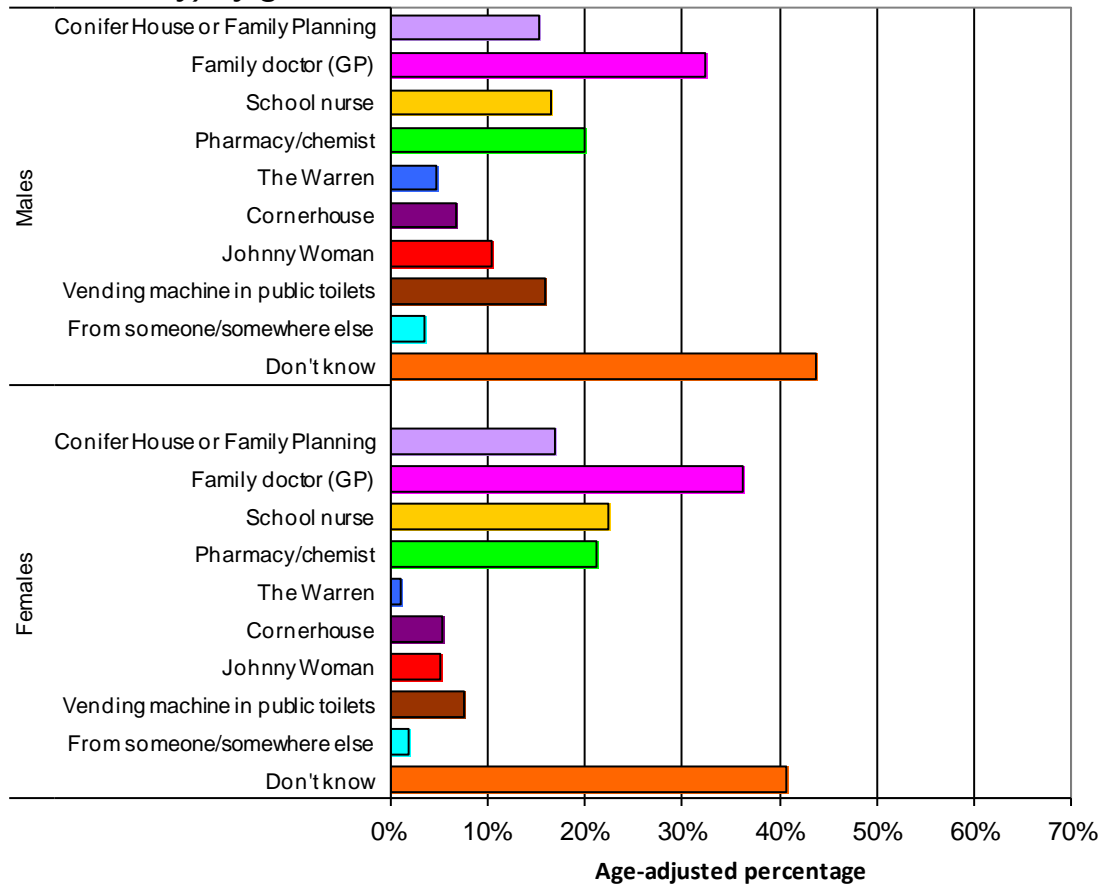
Pupils were asked where they would go if they needed contraception. The results, by gender, are presented in **Figure 4.109**, for pupils in years 9 to 11. The majority of pupils reported that they would go to Conifer House or to family planning clinics (63% of girls and 56% of boys). The next most popular choices were GPs (42% of girls and 36% of boys), pharmacies (34% of girls and 33% of boys) and school nurses (28% of girls and 22% of boys). Around one fifth of pupils would go to Cornerhouse (19% of girls and 18% of boys), while one in six would use vending machines in public toilets, more than twice as high among boys (22%) than among girls (9%). Around one in six pupils said they did not know where they would go if they needed contraception (17% of boys and 13% of girls).

Figure 4.109 Where pupils would go if they needed contraception (years 9-11 only) by gender



Unsurprisingly, when these questions were asked of younger pupils in years 7 and 8, more than 40% did not know where they would go for contraception (**Figure 4.110**). One third said they would go to a GP, one fifth to a pharmacy/chemist or school nurse, and one in six would go to a family planning clinic/Conifer House.

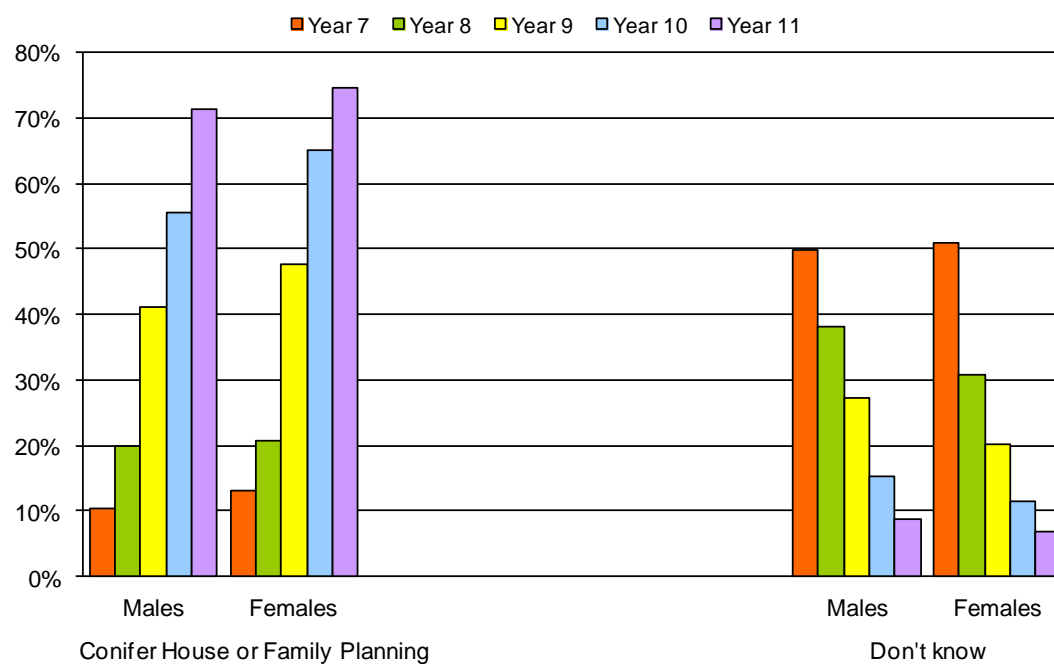
Figure 4.110 Where pupils would go if they needed contraception (years 7 and 8 only) by gender



The percentages of pupils that would not know where to go if they needed contraception are presented in **Figure 4.111**. Half of year 7 pupils did not know where they would go for contraception, decreasing with increasing school year to one quarter of boys and one fifth of girls in year 9 to less than one tenth of pupils in year 11 (9% of boys and 7% of girls). Ignorance of where to seek contraception was between one quarter and one third higher among boys than girls for each school year excluding year 7, where percentages were similar, but very slightly higher among girls.

As an illustration of the increasing levels of knowledge around sources of contraception as school year increases, **Figure 4.111** also shows the percentages that would go to Conifer House or Family Planning if they needed contraception. In year 9, 10% of girls and 13% of boys said they would go this route, with percentages increasing with school year to 41% of boys and 48% of girls in year 9, and almost three quarters of pupils in year 11 (71% of boys and 75% of girls). Percentages among girls were higher for each school year than among boys

Figure 4.111 Where pupils would go if they needed contraception, by gender and school year



5 Conclusions

Secondary school children in Hull have high levels of some key risk factors for diseases in later life. Whilst many of these appear to have decreased since the previous health and wellbeing survey conducted among children and young people in Hull, in many cases they are still a cause for concern.

Of particular concern was the percentage of girls smoking. By year 11 one quarter of girls were smokers, which although a decrease since 2008-09 was still higher than among many adult women. Also of great concern was the percentage of pupils reporting that they drank more alcohol in the last week than is recommended for adults, which reached 14% in year 11 girls and 7% in year 11 boys.

These worrying lifestyle behaviours are unlikely to be significantly reduced without also reducing the easy access to alcohol and cigarettes that young people in Hull appear to have. More than one quarter of pupils were still able to buy cigarettes from shops, while one fifth of pupils were able to buy alcohol from shops, pubs or clubs, despite it being illegal for shops, pubs or clubs to sell alcohol or cigarettes to anyone under the age of 18 years.

Deprivation related inequalities within Hull were also still much in evidence. Compared with pupils living in the least deprived fifth of areas in Hull, those living in the most deprived fifth of areas were: more than twice as likely to smoke; more than two and a half times more likely to live with somebody who smoked in the home; one third more likely to have used drugs; one quarter more likely to never eat breakfast on a school day; one third more likely to lack knowledge about healthy eating. They were also one fifth less likely to have any working parent; two thirds more likely to having caring responsibilities; almost twice as likely to have been bullied at school in the last month.

6 Recommendations

Given the early adoption by school children of many of the unhealthy lifestyle behaviours known to be risk factors for the early onset of diseases that occur in later life, public health programmes need to target young people while still at school in order to reduce the prevalence of these risk factors. This is especially important for girls, with smoking and alcohol consumption already approaching adult levels.

7 References

Information Centre 2010: Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2009. Elizabeth Fuller and Marie Sanches (Editors). Published by the NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care, 2012. <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/sdd09fullreport>

Information Centre 2011A: Health Survey for England Trend Tables. Published by the NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care, 2011. www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/hse10report

Information Centre 2011B: Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2010. Elizabeth Fuller (Editor). Published by the NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care, 2012. <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/sdd10fullreport>

Information Centre 2012: Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2011. Elizabeth Fuller (Editor). Published by the NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care, 2012. <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/sdd11fullreport>

All Hull's Adult and Young People Health and Wellbeing Survey reports and questionnaires can be found at www.hulljsna.com

8 Further Information

For further information on this survey and other surveys, and more information about Hull and health inequalities, as well as other publications and documents produced by the Public Health Intelligence team at NHS Hull please visit our website: www.hulljsna.com

9 Acknowledgements

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the heads, staff and pupils of the schools and Pupil Referral Units that participated in this survey. Particular thanks are due to staff at all the schools for agreeing to take part in the survey, and for their patience, support and help in administering the survey, as well as to all the pupils who completed survey questionnaires.

Participating schools / Pupil Referral Units were:

- Andrew Marvel School
- Archbishop Sentamu Academy
- Ashwell Pupil Referral Unit
- David Lister School
- Fountain House Pupil Referral Unit
- Hull Collegiate School
- Hull Trinity House School
- Kelvin Hall School
- Kingswood College of Arts
- Malet Lambert School
- Newland School for Girls
- Northcott Special School
- St. Marys College
- Sirius Academy
- Schoolgirl Mums' Pupil Referral Unit
- Sir Henry Cooper School (now Thomas Ferens Academy)
- Sydney Smith School
- Winifred Holtby School

We would also like to thank Alison Cockerill, Health in Schools Programme Manager within Children and Young People's Services, who provided invaluable help with the survey.

Appendix A: Survey methodology

The consultation was undertaken using a questionnaire that was designed by the Public Health Intelligence team at NHS Hull, with support and advice from Hull City Council's Health in Schools Programme Manager. Some of the questions were originally devised by the School Health Education Unit in Exeter, for which permission was kindly given for use in the 1996 local Children and Young Peoples survey, and extended to this questionnaire.

NHS Hull, after a tendering process, appointed SMSR Limited to conduct the survey on our behalf. It was agreed that the best approach would be for whole classes to complete the questionnaire during PHSE lessons. SMSR approached the head teachers and PHSE co-ordinators at each school, with a letter signed by Wendy Richardson, the Director of Public Health, and Alison Cockerill, the Health in Schools Programme Manager, inviting them to take part. Follow-up contacts were made both by SMSR, and by the Health in Schools Programme Manager.

All 14 secondary schools in Hull were invited to participate in the survey plus the three main pupil referral units and a special school. Also invited to take part were two independent fee-paying schools, of which only one, Hull Collegiate agreed to take part. Only one secondary school declined to take part.

SMSR negotiated with the PHSE co-ordinators at each school / pupil referral unit the number of pupils to take part, and provided with sufficient questionnaires, and arranged for collection of the questionnaires after completion. Data collection started in the second half of the spring term for most schools, with the remainder during of the summer term.

Appendix B: Questionnaire



Health & Lifestyle Survey of Young People 2012 *Hull*

SCHOOL REFERENCE

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YOUR NAME WILL NOT BE RECORDED ON THIS FORM

Reasons for survey

In Hull, we believe that children and young people are REALLY important and we want to make sure that you are helped to be as healthy and happy as possible and to achieve your full potential. To help with this we are doing a survey to find out about your health and lifestyles. We would like to ask you how you feel, what you think your health is like and how you live your lives. The information will be used to help us improve the health of young people in Hull.

Confidentiality

Your answers will be anonymous which means that we will only know the school, school year and age of the person who filled in which form, not their name. This means that we can't identify you or know what answer you gave to each question. Therefore you can write down what you really feel and believe.

How to fill in the questionnaire

There are quite a lot of questions, but most only ask you to tick boxes and not write long answers! Most ask you to tick the box that you agree with or is what you think, feel or do and is the best one for you. For some questions you will need to tick one box only, and for some you may be asked to tick several that you agree with or that apply to you. For other questions you may be asked to write your answer in words or numbers in a box, e.g. your postcode or the number of grown ups in your house.

Your answers are important to us

A lot of young people in Hull aged between 11 and 16 years will be filling in this form, so we have questions on a lot of topics, like smoking and drinking. Some may not apply to you, but we would really like you to answer ALL the questions.


Please try to fill in the form as honestly and truthfully as possible. We would like to know about what YOU think, feel and do. There is no right or wrong answer.

Health & Lifestyle Survey of Young People 2012

YOU AND YOUR HOME

1. Are you **male** or **female**?

(Please tick only **one** box)

Male ☐ 

Female ☐ 

2. How **old** are you (in years)?

(Please tick only **one** box)

11 ☐
1

12 ☐
2

13 ☐
3

14 ☐
4

15 ☐
5

16 ☐
6

3. What **school year** are you?

(Please tick only **one** box)

Year 7 ☐
1

Year 8 ☐
2

Year 9 ☐
3

Year 10 ☐
4

Year 11 ☐
5

4. What is the **postcode** of your home

(where you sleep most nights)?

(Please **write** it in the boxes)

H	U		
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5. How many times have you **moved home** in the **last two years**?

(Please tick only **one** box)

0 ☐
0

1 ☐
1

2 ☐
2

3 ☐
3

4 ☐
4

5 or more ☐
5

6. How many **adults/grown ups** live with you in your home (aged 18 or more)?

(Please **write** the number of people in the box)

7. How many **other children** (not counting you) live with you in your home (under 18)?

(Please **write** the number of other children in the box)



TECHNOLOGY

8. Do you have access to the **internet**?

(Please tick **one** box for each line)

At home

At school

Youth centre

Library

Other (please write in box)

Yes

No

<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

If 'Other', please write where, in this box:

9. When you access the **internet**, are you able to do it **privately** or only in a **public place**?

(Please tick **only one** box)

Only privately

Only in a public place

Sometimes privately, sometimes in a public place

Don't know

<input type="checkbox"/>	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	4

10. Do you have a mobile phone?

(Please tick **only one** box)

Yes, on a contract

Yes, on 'pay as you go'

Yes, don't know whether contract or 'pay as you go'

No, I don't have a mobile phone

<input type="checkbox"/>	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	4

If yes, please continue with Question 11. If no, please go to Question 12.

11. What do you **use** your **mobile phone** for?

(Please tick **one** box for each line)

Texting

Talking

Web browsing

Listening to music/radio

Playing games

Taking pictures

Sending emails

Social networking (e.g. facebook, twitter, BEBO, BBM, etc.)

A lot

Sometimes

Never

<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3

12. Do you have a television in your bedroom?

(Please tick **one** box **only**)

Yes

No

<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
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SPORTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

13. In the **last week**, during or outside school time, how many **hours** did you spend on sports and physical activities in total? As well as sports and physical activities include walking, cycling, gardening, active housework and any activity vigorous enough to make you breathless.

(Please add up the **total number of hours for the week** and write it in the box)



Total hours last week

ALL sports and physical activities



14. Thinking in more detail about physical activity, in an average week, how many days do you spend doing at least 60 minutes of physical activity e.g. fast walking, running, gymnastics etc.?

(Please tick only **one** box)

None	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
1 day	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
2 days	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
3 days	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
4 days	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
5 days	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
6 days	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
7 days	<input type="checkbox"/>	7

15. If you do any activity, when do you do it?

(Please tick as **many as apply**)

PE lessons	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
After school clubs (e.g. football, netball)	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Out of school clubs (e.g. trampolining, swimming)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Play out of school / recreation (e.g. gardening)	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Just for transport (e.g. walking to school)	<input type="checkbox"/>	5

SAFETY

16. How **safe** do you **feel** when **outside** in the area near your home **during the daytime**? (by area we mean within a 15-20 minute walk or a 5-10 minute drive from your home)

(Please tick only **one** box)

Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

17. How **safe** do you **feel** when **outside** in the area near your home **after dark**?

(Please tick only **one** box)

Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

18. How **safe** do you **feel** at school?

(Please tick only **one** box)

Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

19. How **safe** do you **feel** at home?

(Please tick only **one** box)

Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

YOUR FEELINGS

20. How often do you **usually** feel happy?

(Please tick only **one** box)

☺	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	Not much of the time	Rarely or never
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

21. How often do you **usually** feel sad?

(Please tick only **one** box)

☹	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	Not much of the time	Rarely or never
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

SCHOOL

22. How far do you agree with these statements?

(Please tick **one** box for each line)

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree Don't know

My school is a place where...

...adults at school listen to what I say	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
...the things I learn are important to me	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
...I really like to go each day	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
...I like learning	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

23. If you are currently in years 7 to 11, what do you **think you will do** when you have finished **year 11**?

(Please tick only **one** box)

Go to work / get a full time job	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Stay in education at college or 6 th form	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Job training / apprenticeship	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Other (please write in box)	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	5

If 'Other', please write what, in this box:

24. Have you **ever** been **bullied** at school?

(Please tick only **one** box)

Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

If yes, please continue with Question 25. If no, please go to Question 27.

25. Have you been **bullied** in the **last month** at school?

(Please tick only **one** box)

Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

26. **If you have ever been bullied, what was the bullying?**

(Please tick **one** box for each line)

	Yes, a lot	Yes, a bit	No
Called names, teased, etc	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Pushed, hit, kicked, slapped, etc	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Ignored	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Your things or money taken or hidden	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Text messages / email	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Lies or rumours spread about you	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

If there was **something else not on this list**, please write in the box below what it was:

27. Have you **ever** **bullied anyone** at school?

(Please tick only **one** box)

Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

If yes, please continue with Question 28. If no, please go to Question 29.

28. Have you **bullied anyone** in the **last month** at school?

(Please tick only **one** box)

Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

YOUR WORRIES

29. How much have you **worried** about the following in the **last month**?

Please tick **one** box for each line)

	A great deal	Quite a lot	A bit but not much	Very little	Not at all
Homework	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
School tests or exams	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Money	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Your health	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Getting a job	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Boyfriend/girlfriend problems	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Problems with friends	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Being bullied	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Problems at home	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
The way you look	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Smoking	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Drinking alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Illegal drugs being available	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Puberty and growing up	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Losing weight	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

YOUR FAMILY

30. How many of these people **live in your home** with you (the home where you sleep most nights)?

(Please write number in each row and put in 0 for none)

	Number		Number
Mother (or step-mother or carer)	<input type="text"/>	Uncles or aunts	<input type="text"/>
Father (or step-father or carer)	<input type="text"/>	Friends of the family	<input type="text"/>
Mother's boyfriend or partner	<input type="text"/>	Person renting room (lodger)	<input type="text"/>
Father's girlfriend or partner	<input type="text"/>	Other children (not brothers or sisters)	<input type="text"/>
Brothers or sisters (or step brothers or sisters)	<input type="text"/>	Other adults	<input type="text"/>
Grandparent or grandparents	<input type="text"/>	I live in a children's home (tick box)	<input type="text"/>

31. Is your **mother (female carer)**:
(Please tick only **one** box)

Not in paid work at all {	In full-time paid work/self-employed	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	In part-time paid work/self-employed	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Working, but not sure if part or full time	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	At home looking after the family/home	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Unemployed or looking for a job	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Disabled or ill (cannot work)	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	A student	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Don't have one at home	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	9

32. Is your **father (male carer)**:
(Please tick only **one** box)

Not in paid work at all {	In full-time paid work/self-employed	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	In part-time paid work/self-employed	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Working, but not sure if part or full time	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	At home looking after the family/home	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Unemployed or looking for a job	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Disabled or ill (cannot work)	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
	A student	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
	Don't have one at home	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	9

33. Thinking about caring, do you **help look after** any of these people?
(Please tick as **many as apply**)

No, no-one	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disabled or ill mother	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disabled or ill father	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disabled or ill brother or sister	<input type="checkbox"/>
Elderly grandparents	<input type="checkbox"/>
Someone else	<input type="checkbox"/>

ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGE

34. To which of these **ethnic** groups do you belong?
(Please tick only **one** box)

White British or Irish	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Eastern European	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Other White	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Mixed race / Dual Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Asian or Asian British	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Middle Eastern	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
Black or Black British	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
Chinese or Chinese British	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
Other (please write in box)	<input type="checkbox"/>	9

If 'Other', please write which ethnic group you belong to, in this box:

35. At home, is English your first language?

(Please tick only **one** box)

Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

If yes, please go to Question 37. If no, please continue with Question 36.

36. **If no**, what language does your family speak in the home?

(Please write the language in the box below)

YOU AND YOUR HEALTH

37. During the **last year** have you used or visited any of these as a patient?

(Please tick **one** box for each line)

	Yes	No
Family doctor (GP)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
An Accident and Emergency (A&E) Casualty department or Minor Injuries Unit	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
A hospital clinic (out-patient department including orthodontic clinic)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
A hospital as an 'inpatient' (where you stayed overnight)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

38. When did you **last** visit your **dentist**?

(Please tick only **one** box)



During last 6 months	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Between 7 and 12 months ago	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Between 1 and 2 years ago	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
More than 2 years ago	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Never	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

39. The **last time** you visited your **dentist**, why did you go? Was it because:

(Please tick only **one** box)

You went for a check-up	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
You were having trouble with your teeth or gums	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
You had a note from school	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Other reason (please write in box)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
You can't remember	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
You have never been to a dentist	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

If 'Other', please write what other reason, in this box:

40. **In general**, would you say your **health** is:

(Please tick only **one** box)

Excellent

☐ 1

Very good

☐ 2

Good

☐ 3

Fair

☐ 4

Poor

☐ 5

41. Do you have any **illness or disability** which has **lasted** **more than a month?** Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

(Please tick only **one** box)

If yes, please continue with Question 42. If no, please go to Question 43.

42. **If yes**, has this meant you have **not been able to do** **some things** you normally like doing, e.g. your hobbies or activities with your friends? Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

(Please tick only **one** box)

YOUR DIET

43. **Generally speaking**, do you **think** you have a **healthy diet?**

(Please tick only **one** box)



Yes

☐ 1

No

☐ 2

Don't know what a
healthy diet is

☐ 3

Don't know if I
have a healthy diet

☐ 4

44. Do you **help make meals** or cook at **home?**

(Please tick only **one** box)

Yes,
often

☐ 1

Yes,
sometimes

☐ 2

Never or
hardly ever

☐ 3

45. **Will you be or are you** learning **cookery** at school as part of Food Technology or other lessons **during this school year?**

(Please tick only **one** box)

Yes ☐ 1

No ☐ 2

46. Are you **attending** an **after school cookery club?**

(Please tick only **one** box)

Yes ☐ 1

No ☐ 2

YOUR DIET - BREAKFAST

47. How often do you eat the following during a usual school week?

(Please tick one box for each line)

	Every day (5 days)	3 or 4 times a week	1 or 2 times a week	Less than once a week	Never
Breakfast before coming to school	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Breakfast on way to school	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Breakfast at school	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

YOUR DIET - LUNCH AND SNACKS DURING THE DAY

48. How often do you eat the following during a usual school week?

(Please tick one box for each line)

	Every day (5 days)	3 or 4 times a week	1 or 2 times a week	Less than once a week	Never
School dinners	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
A 'packed lunch' from home	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Lunch bought outside school	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Lunch at home (go home for lunch)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

49. Where did you get your lunch and snacks mentioned above from?

(Please tick as many as apply)

I bought it from school	<input type="checkbox"/>
I brought it from home	<input type="checkbox"/>
I bought it outside school	<input type="checkbox"/>
I ate it at home (went home for lunch)	<input type="checkbox"/>

YOUR DIET - FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

50. How many portions or pieces of fruit did you eat yesterday?
(a portion is 1 banana, 1 apple, 1 pear, 2 plums, handful of grapes, etc. Do not include glasses of juice)

(Please write the number in the box)



51. How many portions of vegetables did you eat yesterday (not potatoes)? (a portion is about a handful or three medium-sized spoons of vegetables like peas, carrots or sweetcorn, or a medium-sized tomato)

(Please write the number in the box)



52. How many glasses of real fruit juice (e.g. Tropicana) did you drink yesterday (not squash or juice drinks)?

(Please write the number in the box)

53. Please list all the fruits, vegetables and glasses of fruit juice/smoothie that you had yesterday?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

YOUR DIET - CHANGES TO DIET AND EXERCISE

54. Would you like to...

(Please tick **one** box for each line)

	Yes	No	Don't know
...eat a healthier diet?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
...lose weight?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
...increase your weight?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
...play more sports/take more exercise?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
...be more active?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

ALCOHOL

55. Have you **ever** had a **whole alcoholic drink** (including **alcopops**), i.e. **not** just a sip?

Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

(Please tick only **one** box)

If yes, please continue with Question 56. If no, please go to Question 64.

56. How often do you **normally** have an **alcoholic drink**?

(Please tick only **one** box)

Rarely	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	1-3 days a week	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Less than once a month	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	4-6 days a week	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
1-3 days a month	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Every day	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

57. During the **last 7 days**, on how many **days** did you drink some **alcohol**? (do not include cans of shandy)

(Please tick only **one** box)

0 days	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	4 days	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
1 day	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	5 days	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
2 days	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	6 days	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
3 days	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	7 days	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

If "0 days", please go to Question 60. If you did drink in the last 7 days, please continue with Question 58.

58. If you have had any **alcoholic drinks** in the **last 7 days**, please write how much of these drinks you have had:

Assume that one small can or bottle is half a pint ($\frac{1}{2}$), 1 standard or large can or bottle is 1 pint and one litre is 2 pints.

(Please write in the number you have drunk in each box)

	Write in number	
Shandy (canned)	<input type="text"/>	pints
Shandy (mixed)	<input type="text"/>	pints
Ordinary beer or lager (e.g. John Smiths, Heineken, etc)	<input type="text"/>	pints
Strong beer or lager (e.g. Stella Artois, Tennant's Extra, etc)	<input type="text"/>	pints
Low alcohol beer or lager	<input type="text"/>	pints
Ordinary cider (e.g. Woodpecker, etc)	<input type="text"/>	pints
Strong cider (e.g. White lightning, Diamond White, etc)	<input type="text"/>	pints
Wine (including babycham, lambrini and champagne)	<input type="text"/>	pub glasses
Low alcohol wine	<input type="text"/>	glasses
Sherry, martini, cinzano, port, etc	<input type="text"/>	glasses
Spirits (e.g. gin, whisky, vodka, rum, brandy, Bacardi, etc)	<input type="text"/>	pub measures
Shots (e.g. Aftershock, Sidekick, etc)	<input type="text"/>	measures
Alcopops/pre-mixed spirits (e.g. Bacardi Breezer, Smirnoff Ice, WKD, etc)	<input type="text"/>	small bottles



If there is **any alcoholic drink you have drunk which is not listed above**, please **write it below and the amount drunk**:

59. Did **you drink alcohol** at any of these **places** during the **last 7 days**?

(Please tick one box for each line)

	Yes	No
At home	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
At a friend's	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
At a club, party or disco	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
At a pub or bar	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
At a relation's home	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
In a restaurant	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
In a public place (e.g. street, park)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Somewhere else (write in box)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

If somewhere else, please write in the box where:

60. How often do **you** get drunk?
(Please tick only **one** box)

I have never been drunk	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
I have only been drunk a few times	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Less than once a month	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
About once a month	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
About once every two weeks	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
About once a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
More than once a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	7

61. **Where** do you get your alcohol?
(Please tick as **many** as apply)

I buy it in a supermarket	<input type="checkbox"/>
I buy it in a corner shop	<input type="checkbox"/>
I buy it in a garage shop	<input type="checkbox"/>
I buy it in an off-licence	<input type="checkbox"/>
I buy it from another type of shop	<input type="checkbox"/>
I buy it at a pub or club	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ask family members to buy it for me	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ask friends to buy it for me	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ask strangers to buy it for me	<input type="checkbox"/>

Sold to me by friends	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sold to me by other people or students at school	<input type="checkbox"/>
Given to me by parents or carers	<input type="checkbox"/>
Given to me from brothers or sisters	<input type="checkbox"/>
Given to me from other relatives or family	<input type="checkbox"/>
Given to me from friends	<input type="checkbox"/>
Given to me from other people or students at school	<input type="checkbox"/>
Take from home	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you **get** your alcohol from somewhere else, please **write** it in the box below (please do not give people's names):

62. Have **any** of these happened to you after drinking alcohol?
(Please tick **one** box for **each** line)

	Never	In last 4 weeks	In last year
Got drunk	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Got into an argument	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Got into a fight	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Attended casualty (A&E)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Missed school	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Was sick/vomited	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Had unprotected sex	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Tried smoking for the first time	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Tried illegal drugs	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Had memory loss	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Passed out	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Committed a crime	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Committed an act of vandalism or damaged property	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Arrested	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Caused others to complain to the police	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

63. Do you think that the **amount** of alcohol you usually drink could **damage** your **health**?

(Please tick only **one** box)

No	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Possibly	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Yes, it is likely	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	4

TOBACCO

64. Have you **smoked any cigarettes** during the **last 7 days**?

Yes ☐ No ☐

1 2

(Please tick only **one** box)



If yes, please continue with Question 65. If no, please go to Question 66.

65. **If yes**, how many cigarettes have you smoked during the **last 7 days**?

(Please **write number** of cigarettes smoked in the box)

66. What statement **best describes you**?

(Please tick only **one** box)

I have never smoked at all, not even a drag	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
I have tried smoking once or twice	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
I used to smoke, but I don't now	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
I smoke occasionally	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
I smoke regularly	<input type="checkbox"/>	5

67. What statement **best describes you**?

(Please tick only **one** box)

I don't smoke now and I never will	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
I don't smoke now but I may when I am older	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
I smoke, but would like to give up	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
I smoke and don't want to give up	<input type="checkbox"/>	4

68. If you have ever tried a cigarette, how old were you when you smoked your **first cigarette**?

(Please **write age** you first tried a cigarette in box or **tick the other box** if never smoked)

Write in **your age** when you smoked your **first cigarette**

OR tick if never smoked ☐ 99

69. If you have ever smoked regularly, how old were you when you became a regular smoker?

(Write age when you became a regular smoker in box or tick the other box if never regularly smoked)

Write in your age when you
become a regular smoker

OR tick if never
smoked regularly

☐

99

70. Do any people who live in your house smoke regularly (not you)?

(Please tick only one box)

No, no-one

☐

1

Yes, they smoke but not inside the house

☐

2

Yes, they smoke in the house

☐

3

71. Where do you get your cigarettes?

(Please tick as many as apply)

I do not smoke

☐
☐
☐

I buy them in a supermarket

☐
☐
☐

I buy them in a corner shop

☐
☐
☐

I buy them in a garage shop

☐
☐
☐

I buy them in an off-licence

☐
☐
☐

I buy them from another type of
shop

☐
☐
☐

I buy them from vending machines

☐
☐
☐

Ask family members to buy them for
me

☐
☐
☐

Ask friends to buy them for me

☐
☐
☐

Ask strangers to buy them for me

☐
☐
☐

Sold to me by friends

☐
☐
☐

Sold to me by other people or
students at school

☐
☐
☐

Given to me by parents or carers

☐
☐
☐

Given to me from brothers or sisters

☐
☐
☐

Given to me from other relatives or
family

☐
☐
☐

Given to me from friends

☐
☐
☐

Given to me from other people or
students at school

☐
☐
☐

Take from home

☐
☐
☐

If you get your cigarettes from somewhere else, please write it in the box below (please do not give people's names):

DRUGS

72. Has anyone **offered or encouraged you to try any drugs** Yes ☐ No ☐
in the **last three months?** 1 2

(Please tick only **one** box)

If yes, please continue with Question 73. If no, please go to Question 74.

73. **If yes, what drugs** were you offered or encouraged to use or try?

(Please tick as **many** as apply)



Anabolic steroids - for body building/strength (e.g. Deca)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cannabis (e.g. grass, pot, marijuana, dope, blow, skunk, hash, puff, draw, ganja, spliff, joints, smoke, weed, Leb black, moroccan)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cocaine (e.g. snow, coke, Charlie, C)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecstasy (E, MDMA, XTC, Mitsibishis/Mitzis, Rolexes, Doves, Beans, Rolls, X)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin (e.g. H, junk, smack, skag, gear, Brown)	<input type="checkbox"/>
LSD (e.g. acid, tabs, trips, dots)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Semeron (Sem)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Solvents used as drugs (e.g. glue sniffing, glue, gas refills, cleansing fluid)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Legal highs (mephedrone, MCAT, plant food, Methoxetamine, MEX, Ivory Cove, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other drug not listed above (please write in box)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other legal high not listed above (please write in box)	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you were offered **other drugs not listed above**, please write what it was in the box below:

If you were offered **other legal highs not listed above**, please write what it was in the box below:

74. Have you **ever used or tried any drugs (not** Yes ☐ No ☐
medicines like paracetamol or aspirin)? 1 2

(Please tick only **one** box)

If yes, please continue with Question 75. If no, please go to Question 76.

75. **If yes**, please say **when you have used** any of the **drugs** listed below.

(Please tick **one** box for each line)

	In last 4 weeks		In last year		More than a year ago	
Anabolic steroids - for body building/strength (e.g. Deca)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Cannabis (e.g. grass, pot, marijuana, dope, blow, skunk, hash, puff, draw, ganja, spliff, joints, smoke, weed, Leb black, moroccan)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Cocaine (e.g. snow, coke, Charlie, C)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Ecstasy (E, MDMA, XTC, Mitsibishis/Mitzis, Rolexes, Doves, Beans, Rolls, X)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Heroin (e.g. H, junk, smack, skag, gear, Brown)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
LSD (e.g. acid, tabs, trips, dots)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Semeron (Sem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Solvents used as drugs (e.g. glue sniffing, glue, gas refills, cleansing fluid)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Legal highs (mephedrone, MCAT, plant food, Methoxetamine, MEX, Ivory Cove, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Other drug not listed above (please write in box)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Other legal highs not listed above (please write in box)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3

If you used or tried **other drugs not listed above**, please **write** in the box below **what** it was:

If you used or tried **other legal highs drugs not listed above**, please **write** in the box below **what** it was:

76. **Where** would you go, or **who** would you ask, for help or advice about any **drug** (including alcohol and tobacco)?

(Please tick as **many** as **apply**)

My parents / carers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Internet	<input type="checkbox"/>
School teacher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chat rooms	<input type="checkbox"/>
Friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	Magazines/newspapers	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brothers, sisters, other close relations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Leaflets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family Doctor (GP)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Connexions	<input type="checkbox"/>
School nurse	<input type="checkbox"/>	NHS Direct	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health Trainers	<input type="checkbox"/>	NHS Choices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Refresh	<input type="checkbox"/>	Drinkline	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRANK / talk to Frank Campaign	<input type="checkbox"/>	Childline	<input type="checkbox"/>
Youth worker	<input type="checkbox"/>	r u thinking	<input type="checkbox"/>
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	Warren	<input type="checkbox"/>
TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	Drinkaware	<input type="checkbox"/>
National Treatment Agency	<input type="checkbox"/>	Books	<input type="checkbox"/>
Someone else/ somewhere else	<input type="checkbox"/>	Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>

If there is **someone else** you would ask or **somewhere else** you would look, please **write it** in box (please do not give people's names):

SEXUAL HEALTH

77. If you wanted some **help and advice** about **sexual health** who would you ask or where would you look?

(Please tick **one** box for each line)

	Yes		No		Not sure	
My parents / carers	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
School teacher	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Brothers, sisters, other close relations	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Family Doctor (GP)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
School nurse	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Health Trainers	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Family Planning Clinic / Conifer House	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Youth worker	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Books	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Chat rooms	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Magazines/newspapers	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Leaflets	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Connexions	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
NHS Direct	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
NHS Choices	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Childline	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Sexwise	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
r u thinking	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Warren	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Cornerhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Johnny Woman	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Do not know	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Do not want any advice	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	3

If there is **someone else** you would ask or **somewhere else** you would look, please **write it** in box (please do not give people's names):

78. Have you **ever** heard of any of these **sexually transmitted infections**?

(Please tick **one** box for each line)

	Yes	No	Don't know
Gonorrhoea	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Syphilis	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Chlamydia	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Genital Herpes	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
HIV/AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3

If "yes" to **ANY** of Question 78, please continue with Question 79.

If "no" or "don't know" to **ALL** of Question 78, please go to Question 80.

79. If **yes**, where did you get to hear about them?

(Please tick as **many** as apply)

My parents / carers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chat rooms	<input type="checkbox"/>
School teacher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Magazines/newspapers	<input type="checkbox"/>
Friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	Leaflets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brothers, sisters, other close relations	<input type="checkbox"/>	Connexions	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family Doctor (GP)	<input type="checkbox"/>	NHS Direct	<input type="checkbox"/>
School nurse	<input type="checkbox"/>	NHS Choices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family Planning Clinic / Conifer House	<input type="checkbox"/>	Childline	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health Trainers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sexwise	<input type="checkbox"/>
Youth worker	<input type="checkbox"/>	r u thinking	<input type="checkbox"/>
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	Warren	<input type="checkbox"/>
TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cornerhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>
Books	<input type="checkbox"/>	Johnny Woman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know or remember	<input type="checkbox"/>

If it was from **someone else** or **somewhere else**, please **write it** in box (please do not give people's names):

80. What do you think is the **best way** to get **information** about contraception or sexual health?

(Please tick as **many as apply**)

Written information only (a leaflet or similar)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Written information (website)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Talking to a health professional (school nurse, etc)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Talking to a parent/carers, other relation or close friend	<input type="checkbox"/>
Talking to a teacher or youth worker	<input type="checkbox"/>
Talking to someone and having written information to take away	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>

81. **Where would you go** if you needed **contraception**?

(Please tick as **many as apply**)

Conifer House or Family Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family Doctor (GP)	<input type="checkbox"/>
School nurse	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pharmacy/chemist	<input type="checkbox"/>
Warren	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cornerhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>
Johnny Woman	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vending machines in public toilets	<input type="checkbox"/>
From someone/somewhere else	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>

If from **someone else** or **somewhere else**, please **write it** in box (please do not give people's names):

ANYTHING ELSE?

82. Is there **anything else** you would like to add to your answers you have already given?

(Please write in the box)

**THANK-YOU VERY MUCH FOR FILLING IN
THIS QUESTIONNAIRE**

A small number of questions used in this survey originally came from the School Health Education Unit in Exeter. Permission was kindly given to use these questions in the 1996 local Children's and Young People's survey, and extended to this questionnaire.

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