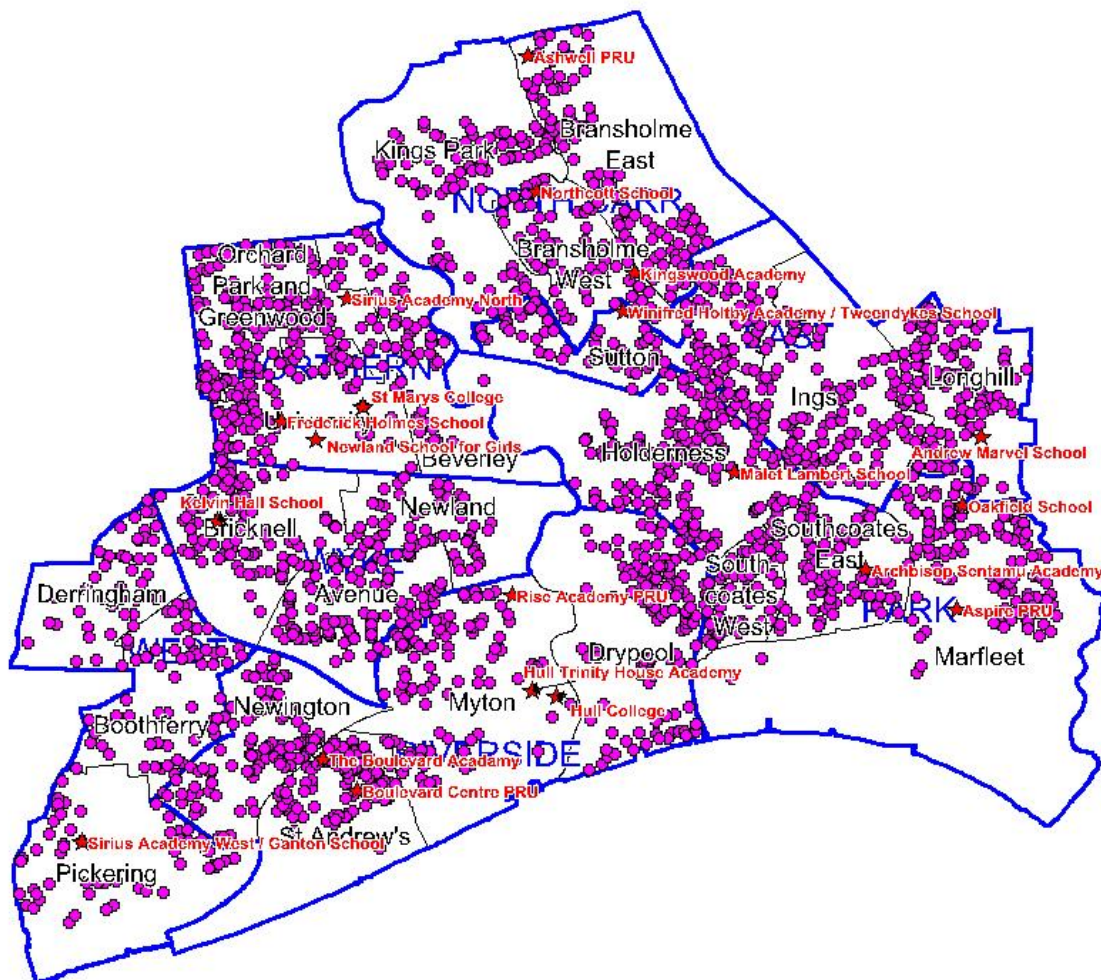


Children and Young People Health and Wellbeing Survey,

Hull 2016



Public Health Intelligence team

September 2016

Key points/headlines

- Almost one in three secondary school pupils in Hull took part in the survey, giving a broadly representative sample of Hull's young people
- Fewer than one in five boys (18%) and one in four girls (24%) had ever smoked, higher than England for girls, although similar for boys
- Among boys and girls, percentages smoking decreased between 2012 and 2016 for each school year
- More girls smoked than boys (three quarters more in year 11)
- Less than half of pupils lived in homes with at least one smoker (57% in most deprived areas, 28% in least deprived areas)
- Almost nine in ten pupils thought it was not OK for young people their age to smoke cigarettes or tobacco
- Almost one quarter of pupils had tried e-cigarettes, similar to England 2014, but of these only one third of boys (8%) and one quarter of girls (6%) still used them, higher than England 2014.
- Three quarters of pupils had never been drunk, while in year 11 one in six boys and one in three girls got drunk at least once a month
- 8% of boys and 5% of girls in year 11 reported drinking more alcohol than the maximum amount recommended for adults (14 units).
- The percentages of year 11 pupils drinking more than 14 units of alcohol were one third lower among boys and two thirds lower among girls compared with 2012 survey
- One in six pupils that drank alcohol bought it from shops, pubs or clubs, while two fifths had been given alcohol by their parents or carers
- Two in three pupils thought it was not OK for young people their age to drink alcohol and four in five thought it was not OK to get drunk
- Few pupils in years 7 and 8 had used or tried drugs, although by year 11 23% of girls and 18% of boys had used or tried drugs
- The most commonly used drug by pupils was cannabis (15% of girls and almost 10% of boys in years 9-11)
- More than 95% of pupils thought it was not OK for young people their age to use drugs or legal highs (New Psychoactive Substances)
- Percentages reporting eating 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables decreased by around half between years 7 and 11
- 56% of boys and 51% of girls reported they ate a healthy diet
- 44% of boys and 34% of girls engaged in at least 1 hour of physical activity per day on average
- 9% of boys and 13% 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
- Eight out of ten boys and 2 out of three girls were happy all of the time or most of the time, while one in ten boys and almost one in five girls were sad all of the time or most of the time
- One in eleven boys and almost one in six girls felt lonely or isolated from others all the time or a great deal of the time
- Half of pupils were aware of five sexually transmitted infections (down from two thirds in 2012), while one in five had heard of none of them

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Key points/headlines..... | 2 |
| Summary | 6 |
| 1 Introduction..... | 14 |
| 2 Methods..... | 15 |
| 2.1 Survey sample..... | 15 |
| 2.2 Survey methodology..... | 15 |
| 2.3 Data considerations..... | 15 |
| 2.3.1 Questionnaire content | 15 |
| 2.3.2 Alcohol..... | 17 |
| 2.3.3 Data assumptions..... | 18 |
| 2.3.4 Geography..... | 18 |
| 2.3.5 Comparisons with the previous local surveys..... | 18 |
| 2.3.6 Comparisons with England..... | 18 |
| 3 Demographics..... | 19 |
| 3.1 3.1 School year, age and gender..... | 19 |
| 3.2 Geographical distribution | 20 |
| 3.3 Ethnicity and spoken languages | 23 |
| 4 Results..... | 25 |
| 4.1 Pupils and their homes | 25 |
| 4.1.1 Household members | 25 |
| 4.1.2 Employment status of parents or carers..... | 26 |
| 4.1.3 Books in the home..... | 28 |
| 4.2 Pupils and their relationships with school | 30 |
| 4.2.1 What kind of a place is your school? | 30 |
| 4.2.2 Improving pupil performance at school..... | 33 |
| 4.2.3 Experience of being bullied | 35 |
| 4.2.4 Worries about bullying | 40 |
| 4.2.5 Pupils as bullies..... | 41 |
| 4.2.6 Homework | 44 |
| 4.2.7 School tests/exams | 45 |
| 4.2.8 Truancy | 47 |
| 4.3 Pupils in their communities | 49 |
| 4.3.1 Feelings of safety | 49 |
| 4.3.2 Attitudes towards their community..... | 52 |
| 4.4 Internet safety..... | 55 |
| 4.4.1 Main risks of using the internet..... | 55 |
| 4.4.2 Learnt about Internet Safety | 56 |
| 4.4.3 Cyber bullying..... | 57 |
| 4.4.4 Staying safe online | 57 |
| 4.5 Health | 59 |
| 4.5.1 General health..... | 59 |
| 4.5.2 Activities limited by illness or disability | 61 |
| 4.5.3 Attitudes towards people with disabilities | 62 |
| 4.5.4 Dental health | 63 |
| 4.6 Feelings and worries | 64 |
| 4.6.1 Feelings..... | 64 |
| 4.6.2 Worries | 67 |

| | | |
|---------|---|-----|
| 4.7 | Diet and physical activities..... | 71 |
| 4.7.1 | Healthy diet eaten..... | 71 |
| 4.7.2 | 5-A-DAY | 72 |
| 4.7.3 | Cookery activities | 78 |
| 4.7.4 | Missed meals on school days..... | 80 |
| 4.7.5 | Free School Meals..... | 82 |
| 4.7.6 | Feeling hungry during school holidays | 84 |
| 4.7.7 | Snacks..... | 85 |
| 4.7.8 | Takeaway foods | 87 |
| 4.7.9 | Time spent on physical activities | 88 |
| 4.7.10 | Changes to lifestyles that pupils aspire to make..... | 91 |
| 4.8 | Smoking..... | 95 |
| 4.8.1 | Smoking prevalence | 95 |
| 4.8.2 | Smoking in the past week..... | 99 |
| 4.8.3 | Number of cigarettes smoked..... | 102 |
| 4.8.4 | Current smoking behaviour | 103 |
| 4.8.5 | Anticipated future smoking behaviour..... | 108 |
| 4.8.6 | Age at which pupils started smoking | 111 |
| 4.8.7 | How pupils sourced their cigarettes..... | 113 |
| 4.8.8 | Smoking in the home..... | 116 |
| 4.8.9 | Attitudes to smoking | 118 |
| 4.9 | E-cigarettes | 120 |
| 4.9.1 | Prevalence of e-cigarette use..... | 120 |
| 4.9.2 | Current and past use of e-cigarettes | 121 |
| 4.9.3 | Use of e-cigarettes in relation to smoking..... | 123 |
| 4.9.4 | Attitudes to e-cigarettes..... | 124 |
| 4.10 | Alcohol..... | 127 |
| 4.10.1 | Ever drunk alcohol..... | 127 |
| 4.10.2 | Amount of alcohol drunk in past week..... | 130 |
| 4.10.3 | Frequency of drinking alcohol..... | 136 |
| 4.10.4 | Frequency of getting drunk..... | 141 |
| 4.10.5 | Ill effects after drinking alcohol | 144 |
| 4.10.6 | How pupils source their alcohol..... | 147 |
| 4.10.7 | Where pupils drink alcohol | 152 |
| 4.10.8 | Perceived effect of alcohol consumption on health | 156 |
| 4.10.9 | Attitudes towards alcohol..... | 159 |
| 4.10.10 | Attitudes towards drunkenness..... | 160 |
| 4.11 | Drugs | 162 |
| 4.11.1 | Ever been offered or encouraged to try drugs? | 162 |
| 4.11.2 | Ever used drugs | 164 |
| 4.11.3 | Comparisons with other surveys | 167 |
| 4.11.4 | Attitudes towards drugs | 171 |
| 4.12 | Smoking, drinking and drugs | 174 |
| 4.12.1 | Ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs | 174 |
| 4.12.2 | Acceptability of smoking, drinking alcohol or taking drugs..... | 178 |
| 4.12.3 | Advice on smoking, alcohol and other drugs | 180 |
| 4.13 | Sexual health..... | 182 |
| 4.13.1 | Sources of help or advice around sexual health..... | 182 |
| 4.13.2 | Accessing contraception..... | 185 |
| 4.13.3 | Awareness of Sexually Transmitted Infections | 187 |

| | | |
|--------|------------------------------------|-----|
| 4.13.4 | PHSE topics taught in school | 189 |
| 5 | Conclusions | 191 |
| 6 | Recommendations..... | 191 |
| 7 | References | 192 |
| 8 | Further Information | 192 |
| 9 | Acknowledgements..... | 193 |
| 10 | Appendix | 194 |
| 10.1 | Survey Methodology | 194 |
| 10.2 | Questionnaire | 195 |
| 10.3 | Underlying data | 213 |
| | Index..... | 269 |

Summary

Survey

The survey was conducted in secondary schools in Hull, primarily in Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE) lessons. All of Hull's 12 secondary schools agreed to participate, as did four pupil referral units, five special schools and Hull College. A full list of participating schools may be found in the **Acknowledgements** section on **page 193**. Questionnaires from 4,055 pupils in years 7 to 11 were included in these analyses, representing almost one third of the secondary school pupils in Hull, giving a reasonably representative sample of Hull's young people

Pupils and their homes

84% of pupils had at least one working parent, a small increase since 2012. Three quarters (76%) of pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull had at least one working parent, increasing as deprivation decreased to 94% of pupils living in the least deprived fifth of areas.

Fewer than half of pupils lived in houses where at least one person was a regular smoker (43% of boys, 47% of girls). In homes where pupils lived with a regular smoker 28% smoked in the home, compared with 40% in 2012.

Differences by deprivation quintile were stark, with twice as many pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull living with at least one smoker (56%) than pupils in the least deprived fifth of areas in the city (28%).

Almost one in ten pupils reported there were no books in the home, with a further one in four pupils living in homes with less than ten books. Only one in six pupils reported that there were enough books in their homes to fill more than one bookcase.

Pupils and school

The majority of pupils (84%) agreed that school was 'a place where the things I learn are important to me', with higher percentages among younger pupils. Smaller percentages (65%) agreed that school was 'a place where I like learning', with the highest percentages in year 7.

While 59% of boys and 53% of girls agreed that school was 'a place where adults listen to what I say' (highest in year 7 pupils), only 40% of pupils agreed that school was 'a place where I really like to go each day', with the lowest percentages in years 9-11.

9% of boys and 13% of girls reported that they had been bullied at school in the last month (small decreases since 2012); 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 among girls, the main decrease was seen for year 11. One in nine pupils had worried about bullying a great deal or quite a lot in the past month.

The most common form of bullying was being called names or teased (83% of boys and 90% of girls that had ever been bullied), followed by having lies and rumours spread (57% of boys, 72% of girls). Around half of boys that had ever been bullied reported they had been pushed, hit, kicked or slapped, had been threatened or had been ignored; around half of girls that had ever been bullied reported they had been ignored or had been threatened.

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. More than one third of boys and half 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 29% of boys and 31% of girls in year 7 to peak in year 11 at 57% among boys and 78% among girls.

Pupils and their communities

91% of boys and 88% of girls felt very safe or fairly safe when outside in the area near their homes during the daytime, decreasing to 55% of boys and 35% of girls after dark, when 14% of boys and 22% of girls felt very unsafe.

47% of boys and 41% of girls felt proud to live in Hull, decreasing from around two thirds of pupils in year 7 to almost one third in year 11.

One third of boys and one quarter of girls felt connected to their local communities, decreasing from almost half of year 7 pupils to one in five boys and one in ten girls in year 11.

More than one third of boys (38%) and girls (35%) felt their local area was a place where people from different age groups get along, decreasing from almost half of pupils in year 7 to just over a quarter in year 11.

Internet safety

The three main risks from using the internet reported by pupils were cyber bullying (85%), the hacking of personal information (79%) and people lying or pretending to be someone else (73%). Only 3% of pupils felt that there were no risks involved in using the internet.

Despite cyber bullying being perceived as the main risk of using the internet, only 6% of pupils worried about this a great deal or quite a lot in the past month, although the percentages doing so were higher in year 7 (8% of boys, 10% of girls) than in year 11 (4% of boys and girls).

The overwhelming majority of pupils had learnt about internet safety at school (93%), with half also learning about internet safety at home (53%), and a quarter from television (26%). Less than 1% of pupils reported that they had not learnt about internet safety. Despite most pupils having learnt about internet safety only one in ten had worried a great deal or quite a lot about staying safe online in the past month, with year 7 pupils three times more likely to have done so (15% of boys, 16% of girls) than year 11 pupils (6% of boys, 4% of girls).

Feelings and worries

80% of boys and 67% of girls reported they were happy all or most of the time, with fewer than 2% of pupils rarely or never happy. Conversely 64% of boys and 38% of girls reported they were sad for not much of the time or rarely or never, while 9% of boys and 18% of girls reported feeling sad all or most of the time. Similarly, 79% of boys and 65% of girls reported they felt lonely or isolated from others for not much of the time or rarely or never, while 9% of boys and 15% of girls reported feeling lonely or isolated from others all or most of the time.

Health

Almost two thirds of boys and half of girls reported having excellent or very good health, similar to 2012, while one in 9 of pupils reported that their activities were limited by long-term illness or disability.

More than one third of pupils, 39% of boys and 38% of girls, thought that disabled people could lead as full a life as non-disabled people all or most of the time.

83% of pupils had been to a dentist within the past 6 months, with small differences by school year or gender, although year 7 pupils were the least likely to have done so (80%).

Diet and physical activities

56% of boys and 51% of girls reported they ate a healthy diet, while 42% 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 Health Survey for England, where pupils were given very detailed guidance and asked about different types of fruits and vegetables.

44% of boys and 42% of girls were involved in school-based cookery related activities, with 42% of pupils learning cookery as part of Food Technology or other lessons and 2% participating in after school cookery clubs.

18% of girls and 11% of boys reported never eating breakfast on a school day, highest in older year groups, while 3% of boys and 2% of girls reported never eating lunch on a school day.

Around one in eight pupils worried a great deal or quite a lot in the past month about feeling hungry during school holidays, with pupils in year 7-8 and year 11 the least likely to worry.

One in three pupils ate takeaway meals at least once a week, 37% of boys and 29% of girls, with 6% of boys and 5% of girls eating them on most days.

44% of boys engaged in at least 1 hour of physical activity per day on average, with only small decreases as school year increased. Percentages of girls doing so were lower at 34%, decreasing with school year from 40% in year 7 to 24% in year 11.

Around three quarters of girls wanted to eat a healthier diet (79%), generally be more active (75%), lose weight (73%) or play more sport/take more exercise (72%). Among boys around half wanted to lose weight (48%), while around two thirds wanted to eat a healthier diet (66%), generally be more active (62%) or play more sport/take more exercise (61%).

Smoking

Although the average age at which boys smoked their first cigarette was younger than for girls, girls smoke 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 three quarters more girls (19%) than boys (11%) reported smoking in the past week.

The percentages of pupils reporting they smoked during the past week decreased among boys and girls in each school year between 2012 and 2016. Across all years combined, 5% of boys and 8% of girls had smoked in the past week, decreasing by one third among boys and more than one third among girls since 2012.

Comparing against England 2014 (pupils aged 11 to 15 years as this was the age range surveyed in the national survey), higher percentages of boys in Hull aged 12-14 years had smoked in past week than in England, with lower percentages aged 11 and 15 years. Among girls, none aged 11 years smoked last week, with percentages lower in Hull than England for girls aged 12 and 14 years, higher for girls aged 13 years and similar for girls aged 15 years.

Smoking prevalence was highest amongst pupils living in the most deprived fifth or areas of Hull, amongst whom 10% were smokers, which was more than twice as high as among pupils living in the least deprived fifth of areas (4%). The relationship between smoking prevalence and deprivation was strongest in girls.

One in six pupils who lived with a regular smoker who smoked inside the home were smokers, compared with one in ten pupils where the regular smoker/s they lived with did not smoke inside the home, and just three in a hundred pupils who they did not live with a regular smoker were smokers.

Among smokers, 35% of boys and 24% of girls bought cigarettes from shops; 22% of boys and 24% of girls got their cigarettes from family members, including 8% of boys and 7% of girls given cigarettes by their parents or carers; one in nine boys and one in five girls took cigarettes from home.

Compared with England, boys aged 11-15 years in Hull were almost one tenth more likely to be given cigarettes by parents or carers, nine tenths more likely to be given them by siblings or other family members, almost half more likely to take them from home, but almost one third 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 sixth more likely to be given them by siblings or other family member and more than three times as likely to take them from home, but half as likely to buy them in shops.

Almost nine in ten pupils thought it was not OK for young people their age to smoke cigarettes or tobacco, although the percentages did decrease with school year from 99% in year 7 to 78% of boys and 63% of girls in year 11.

E-cigarettes

Almost one quarter of pupils reported they had used e-cigarettes at some point (24% of boys, 23% of girls), but only one third as many boys (8%) and one quarter as many girls (6%) still used them, with the highest use of e-cigarettes seen in year 10 (13% of boys, 10% of girls).

The percentages of pupils that had ever used e-cigarettes were similar for young people aged 11-15 years in both Hull 2016 and England 2014, although the percentages still using e-cigarettes were higher in Hull than England.

Pupils currently smoking were the most likely to be using e-cigarettes. Most regular and occasional smokers (92% and 94% respectively) reported having used e-cigarettes at least once, with 17% of regular smokers reporting using e-cigarettes every day and 32% using them but not every day, while half of pupils that smoked occasionally used e-cigarettes but not every day, with a further 6% using them daily. Only 11% of pupils who said that they have never smoked reported ever having used e-cigarettes. This was similar to the pattern seen for England in 2014.

Alcohol

48% of boys and 53% of girls overall had ever had an alcoholic drink, with percentages higher among girls than boys in each of years 9 to 11, and increasing with school year from 18% of boys and 16% of girls in year 7 to 78% of boys and 89% of girls in year 11.

Compared with England 2014 (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 45% of boys and 47% of girls in Hull aged 11-15 years having had an alcoholic drink, compared to 37% of boys and 39% of girls in England.

Age-adjusted percentages reporting they had had an alcoholic drink in Hull decreased among boys and girls since 2012. Decreases were seen among boys in each school year and among girls in years 7 to 10, with no change for girls in year 11.

Percentages of pupils reporting they had ever been drunk increased with year group from 4% of boys and 2% of girls in year 7 to 49% of boys and 73% of girls in year 11. Almost one in six boys and one in three girls in year 11 reported that they got drunk at least once a month.

Recommended guidelines on the maximum amount of alcohol that should be consumed by adults each week (14 units) were exceeded by 3% of boys and 2% of girls overall, in the week before completing the survey. While few in the younger year groups exceeded this amount, by year 11 8% of boys and 5% of girls had done so.

The percentages of year 11 pupils drinking more than 14 units of alcohol were one third lower among boys and two thirds lower among girls compared with the 2012 survey.

Looking at pupils aged 11 to 15 years that had drunk alcohol in the past week, 15% of boys and 13% of girls in Hull in 2016 had consumed 15 or more units of alcohol in the previous week, compared with 26% of boys and 18% of girls in England and 26% of boys and 29% of girls in Hull in 2012.

Around one sixth of pupils reported buying alcohol from shops, pubs or clubs (19% of boys, 15% of girls). 4% of pupils asked strangers to buy alcohol for them. Two fifths of pupils (37% of boys and 41% of girls) had alcohol given to them by their parents or carers.

Pupils most commonly drank alcohol at their home (55% of boys and 60% of girls) or at their friends' homes (32% of boys and 45% of girls), with only around one in eight pupils drinking alcohol in public places (15% of boys and 9% of girls).

Comparing pupils aged 11-15 years with England, Hull pupils were one fifth more likely to drink alcohol at the home of a friend or relative, with girls 50%

less likely to drink alcohol at a pub or bar than in England and 40% less likely to drink alcohol in public places.

Almost two thirds of pupils thought it was not OK for young people their age to drink alcohol, although the percentages did decrease with school year from 95% of boys and 94% of girls in year 7 to 35% of boys and 21% of girls in year 11.

Higher percentages thought it was not OK for young people their age to get drunk, with four out of five pupils overall feeling it was not OK, with the percentages again decreasing with school year from 99% in year 7 to 58% of boys and 39% of girls in year 11.

Drugs

11% of boys and 10% of girls reported being offered or encouraged to try drugs in the past 3 months, with percentages increasing with age from 4% of pupils in year 7 to 17% in year 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 18% 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 7 reporting ever using or trying drugs. The percentages of pupils aged 11-15 years ever using drugs were lower than for England 2014 for each age.

The most commonly used drug was cannabis, with 15% of girls and 10% of boys in years 9-11 reporting having taken cannabis at some point. 3% of girls and 4% of boys in years 9-11 had used or tried legal highs (no longer legal, and now labelled as New Psychoactive Substances). Each other type of drug had been used by fewer than 2% of pupils in years 9 to 11. Cannabis was also the most commonly used drug by pupils aged 11-15 years in England 2014.

96% of pupils thought it was not OK for young people their age to use drugs, although the percentages did decrease with school year from 99% in year 7 to 91% of boys and 88% of girls in year 11.

Similar percentages thought it was not OK for young people their age to use drugs formerly known as legal highs and now labelled as New Psychoactive Substances, felt by 95% of pupils overall, with the percentages again decreasing with school year from 97% of boys and 99% of girls in year 7 to 92% of boys and 93% of girls in year 11.

Sexual health

Survey questions on sexual health were asked only of pupils in years 9-11.

Almost one half of pupils in years 9 to 11 had heard of each of gonorrhoea, syphilis, Chlamydia, genital herpes and HIV/AIDS (percentages having decreased from almost two thirds in 2012), while one in five professed to have heard of none of these.

Ignorance of where to go to seek contraception decreased from around one third of pupils in year 9 to 16% of boys and 8% of girls in year 11. In year 9, 25% of girls and 17% of boys said they would go to Family Planning for contraception whereas by year 11 more than two thirds of girls and four in ten boys said they would do so.

Nine out of ten pupils reported that they had been taught about puberty, while three quarters had been taught about pregnancy, seven out of ten pupils had been taught about relationships and contraception, while two thirds of pupils had been taught about sexually transmitted infections. Just one third had been taught about terminations or being a parent. Overall, one in five pupils reported that they had been taught about each of these topics in school (23% of boys, 19% of girls). No pupils reported that they had not been taught about any of these topics.

1 Introduction

The aim of the 2016 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 mainstream secondary schools the survey covered pupils at four pupil referral units and five special schools. 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 Hull City Council undertook all aspects of the survey with the exception of the fieldwork and data entry, which were completed by Information by Design. For further information on the Public Health Intelligence team see: www.hulljsna.com

2 Methods

2.1 *Survey sample*

Questionnaires were completed by 4,282 young people attending each of Hull's twelve secondary schools, together with four Pupil Referral Units, five special schools and Hull College. Of these questionnaires, postcode was missing or incomplete on 1,292 (30%). Postcodes were randomly assigned to these 1,292 questionnaires based on the school of attendance and school year, using postcodes from the Hull school census of 2016. As Hull College was not included in the Hull school census, postcodes were randomly assigned from all postcodes of students across Hull in the relevant school year. A total of 227 questionnaires had non-Hull postcodes and were excluded from all succeeding analyses. Thus 4,055 surveys were included for analysis.

Using the 2014 mid-year population estimates for Hull produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), there were 12,928 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 4,055 respondents represents a sample of 31.4%, or almost 1 in every 3 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 193***.

2.3 *Data considerations*

2.3.1 *Questionnaire content*

The full questionnaire can be found in the ***Appendix*** on ***page 195***. A reduced version of the questionnaire, without questions on sexual health and drug use,

was available for pupils in years 7 and 8, although some schools requested this version be completed by all their pupils.

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, the number of books in the home and whether anybody living at home smoked.

'Internet' asked about the perceived risks of using the internet as well as where pupils had learnt about internet safety.

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

'Your feelings and worries' sought to gauge emotional well-being, asking about how often respondents were happy or sad, how often they felt lonely or isolated from others, as well as what had been worrying them in the last month, and who they could talk to about their worries or feelings of sadness.

'School' asked a series of questions about their school; about respondents' experiences of bullying, both as a victim and as a perpetrator; whether pupils had played truant in the last year.

'Your family' asked whether their female and male carers were in employment.

'Your community' asked about attitudes towards disabled people; pride in Hull; attitudes about their local community; feelings of safety when outside in the local area, both during the day and after dark.

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

'You and your health' asked about general health; illness or disability that affects normal activities.

'Your diet' asked whether respondents ate a healthy diet; whether they learnt cookery at school or attended an after school cookery club; how often they ate breakfast or lunch on school days; the frequency of eating a range of snacks; frequency of eating takeaway meals; consumption of fruits and vegetables.

'Changes to diet, weight and exercise' asked about changes pupils 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.

‘Smoking 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; where/from whom they get their cigarettes.

‘E-cigarettes / vapes’ asked about the use of e-cigarettes by pupils.

‘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 any drugs (including alcohol and tobacco); whether pupils felt it was OK for people their age to smoke cigarettes/tobacco, smoke e-cigarettes, drink alcohol, get drunk, take legal highs or take drugs.

The term ‘legal highs’ is no longer correct, as these drugs are no longer legal, and are now known as New Psychoactive Substances. However, as this was the term used when the survey was written and completed by pupils, the term legal high will be used in this report when directly reporting on responses to the question that used this terminology, while any broader discussion about this issue will use the term New Psychoactive Substances.

‘Sexual health’ asked about where respondents would seek advice about sexual health and contraception; knowledge of sexually transmitted infections; where to access contraception; PHSE topics they had been taught about in school.

‘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 50 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 postcodes were excluded from analyses. In 1,292 cases no geography could be assigned because there was no postcode given (n=925), or because the postcode given was incomplete or incorrect (n=367). For these records postcodes were randomly assigned based on the school attended and the school year, using the 2016 school survey from Hull City Council.

2.3.5 Comparisons with the previous local surveys

Previous health and wellbeing surveys of children and young people were conducted during 2002, 2008-09, and 2012 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 2014 (Health Survey for England 2015) and the national surveys into smoking drinking and drug use among children and young people in England in 2014 (Fuller 2015) 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 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. 22 respondents did not provide their age and 34 did not provide their gender.

Table 3.1 Age and gender of respondents

| Age (years) | Male | Female | Missing | Total |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | N | N | N | N |
| 11 | 189 | 150 | 3 | 342 |
| 12 | 388 | 399 | 1 | 788 |
| 13 | 437 | 456 | 2 | 895 |
| 14 | 530 | 458 | 4 | 992 |
| 15 | 416 | 323 | 10 | 749 |
| 16 | 142 | 124 | 1 | 267 |
| Missing | 6 | 3 | 13 | 22 |
| Total | 2,108 | 1,913 | 34 | 4,055 |

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**. Where school year was missing but age given, the school year was randomly assigned based on age. For the 22 questionnaires which had both age and year missing, it was not possible to assign a school year.

Table 3.2 School year and gender of respondents

| School Year | Male | Female | Missing | Total |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| | N | N | N | N |
| Year 7 | 406 | 350 | 3 | 759 |
| Year 8 | 415 | 478 | 3 | 896 |
| Year 9 | 506 | 470 | 2 | 978 |
| Year 10 | 518 | 408 | 6 | 932 |
| Year 11 | 257 | 204 | 7 | 468 |
| Missing | 6 | 3 | 13 | 22 |
| Total | 2,108 | 1,913 | 34 | 4,055 |

The population structure of survey respondents is similar to Hull's population, with the main exception of year 11 pupils (**Table 3.3**). In this survey, as with earlier surveys, most participating schools did not survey year 11 pupils, largely due to the full timetables for these groups who are in their final year at secondary school and were preparing for GCSE examinations.

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

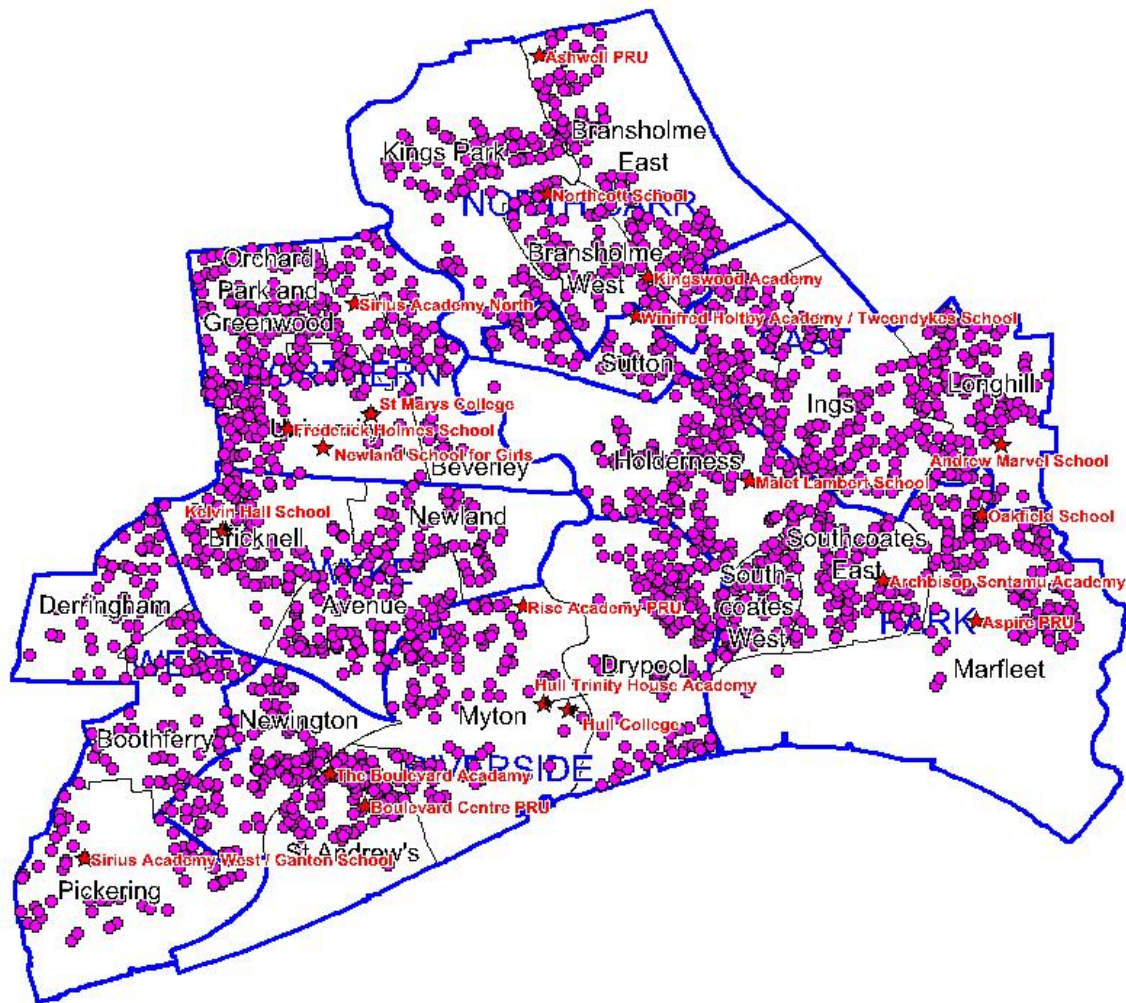
| School year | Percentages in each school year, by gender | | | | | |
|-------------|--|------|---------|------|--------|------|
| | Males | | Females | | Total | |
| | Survey | Hull | Survey | Hull | Survey | Hull |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 7 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 18.3 | 20.0 | 18.7 | 19.6 |
| 8 | 19.7 | 20.1 | 25.0 | 20.1 | 22.1 | 20.1 |
| 9 | 24.0 | 20.0 | 24.6 | 19.7 | 24.1 | 19.8 |
| 10 | 24.6 | 19.3 | 21.3 | 19.4 | 23.0 | 19.4 |
| 11 | 12.2 | 21.3 | 10.7 | 20.9 | 11.5 | 21.1 |
| 7-11 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

*Excluding those with missing age

3.2 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 secondary schools 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 from the 2014 mid-year population estimates for Hull, as shown in **Table 3.4**, we can see that some wards were especially under-represented in the survey with 6 out of 23 wards being under-represented by 20% or more. The under-representation was greatest for Derringham (-63%), Newland (-53%) and Boothferry (-51%) wards. Conversely, 7 out of 23 wards were over-represented in the survey by more than 20%. By far the greatest over-representation was seen for Holderness (118%), Ings (61%), and St Andrews (54%) driven by the fact that two schools, Malet Lambert School and The Boulevard Academy, chose to do a full school survey. One quarter of all surveys were conducted in Malet Lambert School, which is attended by 80% of pupils living in Holderness ward (90% in this survey) as well as 52% of pupils living in Ings (70% in this survey). The Boulevard Academy currently only has pupils in years 7 to 9, but half of the pupils at this school live in St Andrews, with a similar percentage seen from the survey.

Differences between the survey population and the Hull population were generally smaller at area committee area level, although one area, Park (which contains Holderness ward), was over-represented by 47% while West and Wyke were under-represented by 54% and 24% respectively.

Table 3.4: Area committee area and locality of survey respondents* and Hull population aged 11-15 years inclusive (mid-year 2014)

| Ward/area committee area/locality | Number (survey) | Proportion | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Survey | Hull 2014 |
| Bransholme East | 236 | 5.8 | 4.2 |
| Bransholme West | 125 | 3.1 | 3.6 |
| Kings Park | 148 | 3.6 | 4.2 |
| North Carr | 509 | 12.6 | 12.0 |
| Beverley | 76 | 1.9 | 3.6 |
| Orchard Park and Greenwood | 215 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| University | 135 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Northern | 426 | 10.5 | 12.6 |
| North Hull | 935 | 23.1 | 24.6 |
| Ings | 312 | 7.7 | 4.8 |
| Longhill | 173 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| Sutton | 195 | 4.8 | 5.4 |
| East | 680 | 16.8 | 15.0 |
| Holderness | 476 | 11.7 | 5.4 |
| Marfleet | 210 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| Southcoates East | 164 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| Southcoates West | 147 | 3.6 | 3.0 |
| Park | 997 | 24.6 | 16.8 |
| Drypool | 270 | 6.7 | 4.8 |
| East Hull | 1,947 | 48.0 | 36.5 |
| Myton | 184 | 4.5 | 5.4 |
| Newington | 175 | 4.3 | 4.8 |
| St Andrews | 187 | 4.6 | 3.0 |
| Riverside | 816 | 20.1 | 18.0 |
| Boothferry | 96 | 2.4 | 4.8 |
| Derringham | 72 | 1.8 | 4.8 |
| Pickering | 88 | 2.2 | 4.2 |
| West | 256 | 6.3 | 13.8 |
| Avenue | 149 | 3.7 | 4.8 |
| Bricknell | 142 | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| Newland | 80 | 2.0 | 4.2 |
| Wyke | 371 | 9.1 | 12.0 |
| West Hull | 1,173 | 28.9 | 38.9 |
| Hull | 4,055 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

A similar comparison of local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles (**Table 3.5**) shows small differences between survey respondents and the Hull population aged 11-15 years inclusive in 2014. The most deprived quintile was over-represented, by 3 percentage points, while the third and fourth most deprived quintiles were under-represented by 2.8 and 1.6 percentage points respectively. The second most deprived quintile and the least deprived quintile were each slightly over-represented by 0.6 percentage points each.

Table 3.5: IMD 2015 local deprivation quintile of survey respondents* and Hull population aged 11-15 years inclusive (mid-year 2014)

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintile | Number (survey) | Proportion | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|------|
| | | Survey | 2014 |
| Most deprived | 948 | 23.4 | 20.4 |
| 2 | 828 | 20.4 | 19.8 |
| 3 | 691 | 17.0 | 19.8 |
| 4 | 736 | 18.2 | 19.8 |
| Least deprived | 852 | 21.0 | 20.4 |

3.3 Ethnicity and spoken languages

Respondents were asked to record their ethnicity as part of the survey. Responses to this question are shown in **Table 3.6**, for those pupils that recorded their ethnicity (351 pupils, almost 9% of respondents did not answer this question). The majority of respondents defined their ethnicity as White British or Irish (85%), 3.2% of respondents were Asian or Asian British, 3.1% Eastern European, 3.0% Other white, 2.7% Mixed race/dual heritage and 2.1% Black or Black British. The proportions of pupils participating in the survey from each of these ethnic groups were broadly 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 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 | 3,147 | 85.0 | 89.9 |
| Eastern European ³ | 114 | 3.1 | - |
| Other white ³ | 112 | 3.0 | 4.2 |
| Mixed race/dual heritage | 100 | 2.7 | 1.3 |
| Asian or Asian British ⁴ | 119 | 3.2 | 2.1 |
| Black or Black British | 77 | 2.1 | 1.2 |
| Chinese or Chinese British | 19 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Other | 16 | 0.4 | 0.4 |

¹ Excludes 351 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 (4.2%), of which more than half spoke Polish. Where English was not the first language spoken, a total of 55 other languages were spoken at home by respondents and their families.

Table 3.7: Language spoken at home¹

| Language | Number | Percentage ² |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| English | 3,376 | 92.8 |
| East European/Russian | 153 | 4.2 |
| Arabic/Kurdish/Persian/Turkish | 37 | 1.0 |
| Other European | 33 | 0.9 |
| South Asian languages | 31 | 0.9 |
| African languages | 26 | 0.7 |
| Chinese/South East Asian languages | 9 | 0.2 |

¹ Excludes 416 respondents who did not answer this question

² May not sum to 100 as some respondents reported more than one language spoken at home

4 Results

4.1 Pupils and their homes

4.1.1 Household members

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. More than 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 | 17.5 | 39.6 | 36.0 | 7.0 | 756 |
| Year 8 | 22.0 | 40.0 | 30.6 | 7.5 | 883 |
| Year 9 | 25.9 | 39.2 | 29.0 | 5.9 | 960 |
| Year 10 | 28.8 | 38.0 | 27.3 | 5.8 | 912 |
| Year 11 | 37.8 | 37.3 | 21.0 | 3.9 | 458 |
| Years 7-11 | 25.5 | 39.0 | 29.3 | 6.2 | 3,981 |

Almost two thirds of pupils (62%) reported that there were two adults living with them at home (anyone aged 18 years and over), while 18% of 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 | 18.4 | 64.6 | 17.1 | 756 |
| Year 8 | 18.0 | 63.0 | 19.0 | 884 |
| Year 9 | 17.8 | 65.0 | 17.3 | 968 |
| Year 10 | 17.7 | 59.7 | 22.6 | 916 |
| Year 11 | 20.3 | 53.6 | 26.1 | 463 |
| Years 7-11 | 18.2 | 61.9 | 19.9 | 4,001 |

4.1.2 Employment status of parents or carers

The employment status of the parents or carers of respondents are presented in **Table 4.3**. Two thirds of pupils reported that their mothers or female carers were in employment (67%), while 78% 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 (39%) than fathers or male carers (6% and 64% respectively). Around 10% did not know whether their working parents or carers were working part-time or full-time. 6% did not know the employment status of their fathers or male carers, while 5% did not know the employment status of their mothers or female carers. 84% of pupils had at least one working parent or carer.

Table 4.3 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 | 1,426 | 39.1 | 2,178 | 63.6 |
| In part - time paid work/self-employed | 638 | 17.5 | 217 | 6.3 |
| Working, but not sure if part of full time | 368 | 10.1 | 302 | 8.8 |
| At home looking after the family/home | 710 | 19.4 | 149 | 4.3 |
| Unemployed or looking for a job | 141 | 3.9 | 102 | 3.0 |
| Disabled or ill (cannot work) | 115 | 3.1 | 89 | 2.6 |
| A student | 29 | 0.8 | 8 | 0.2 |
| Don't have one at home | 34 | 0.9 | 185 | 5.4 |
| Don't know | 190 | 5.2 | 197 | 5.7 |

Comparisons with 2012 and 2008-09 of the percentage of pupils 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**. The percentage of pupils with at least one working parent or carer increased in 2016 to 84% from 80% in 2012, having changed little between 2008-09 and 2012. The increase was similar when looking at just pupils in years 7 to 10, and was higher than for each of the preceding surveys. The percentages of pupils answering 'Don't know' to the questions about their parents' occupation decreased slightly, but remained similar to those from 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. The underlying data for **Figure 4.1** and **Figure 4.2** given in the **Appendix on page 213**.

Figure 4.1 Age-gender-adjusted percentage of pupils with at least one working parent or carer, comparisons with 2008-09 and 2012

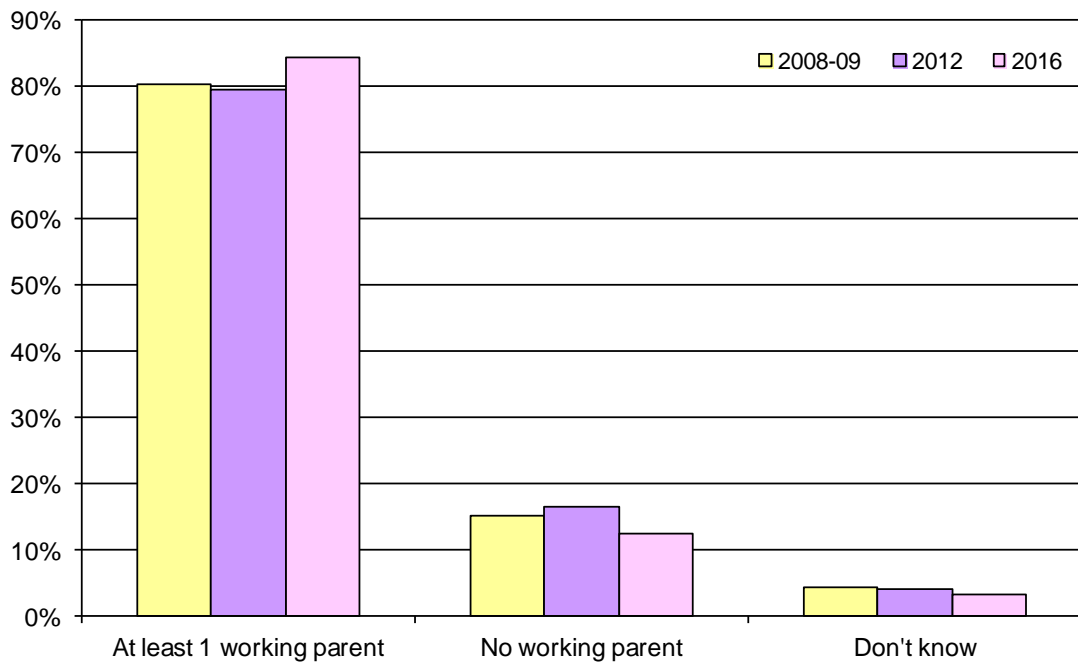
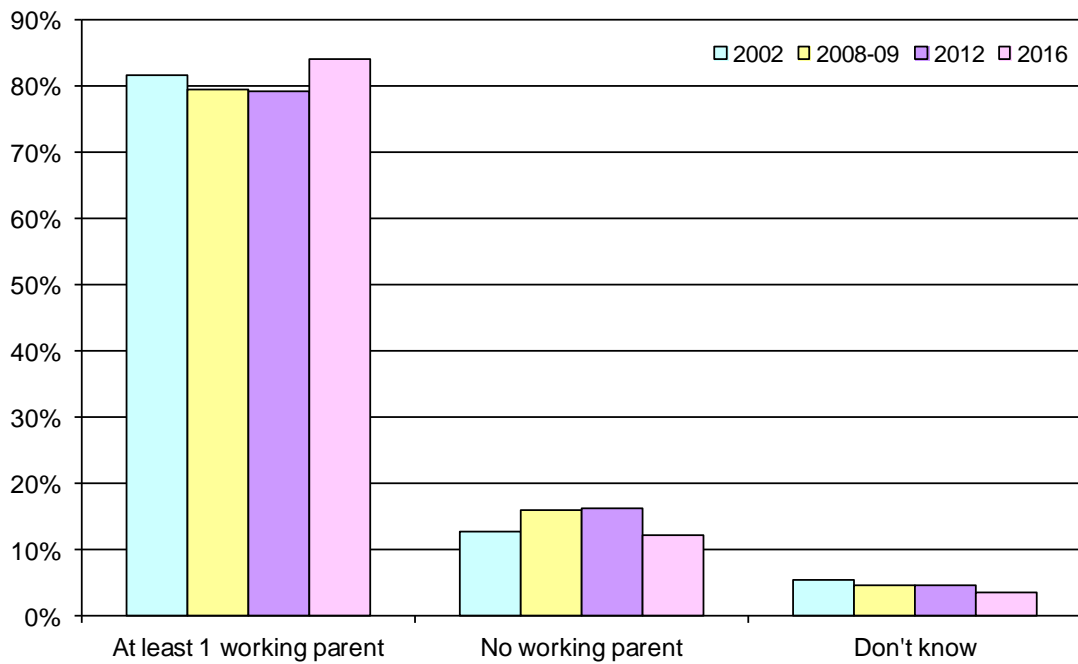
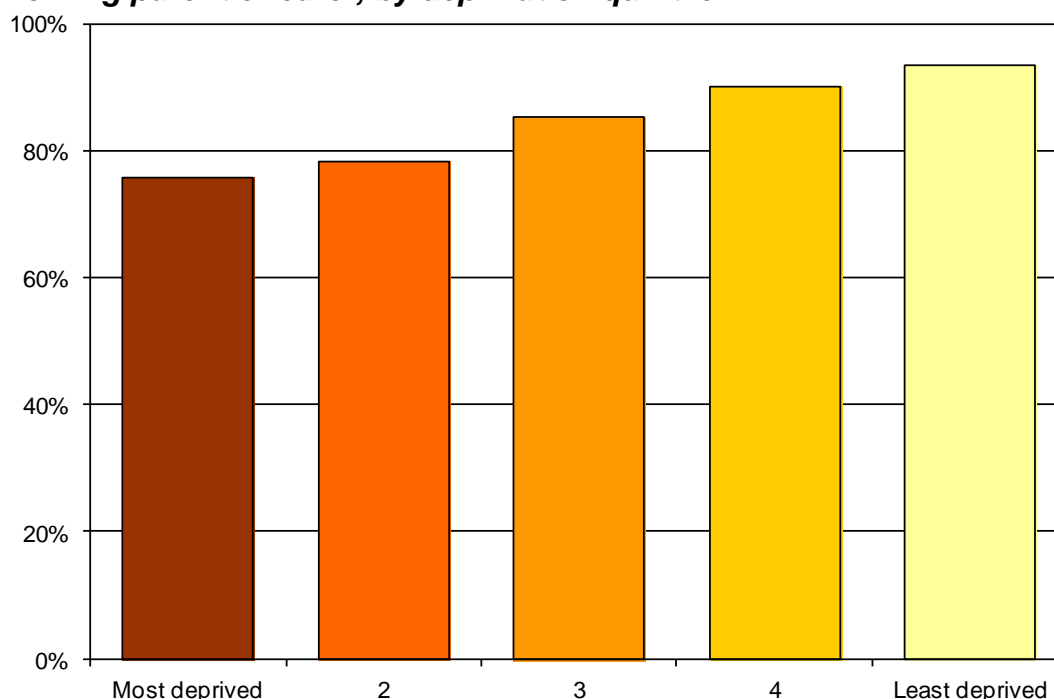


Figure 4.2 Age-gender adjusted percentage of pupils in years 7 to 10 with at least one working parent or carer, comparisons with 2002, 2008-09 and 2012



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 with the percentage of pupils with at least one working parent increasing as the level of deprivation decreased. Three-quarters 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 (76%), rising to 94% 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. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 213**.

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



4.1.3 Books in the home

Pupils were asked about the number of books in the home, excluding Kindles, e-books, newspapers, magazines and school books, with results shown by year in **Table 4.4**. Around one third of pupils had either no books (9%) or very few (less than ten) books in the home (25%). Three in ten pupils reported that there was one shelf of books in their homes, while almost one in five said there were enough books at home to fill one bookcase. Only 17% of pupils, around one in six, reported that there were enough books in their homes to fill more than one bookcase.

There were clear trends with local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles in the numbers of books in the home as reported by pupils. The age-adjusted

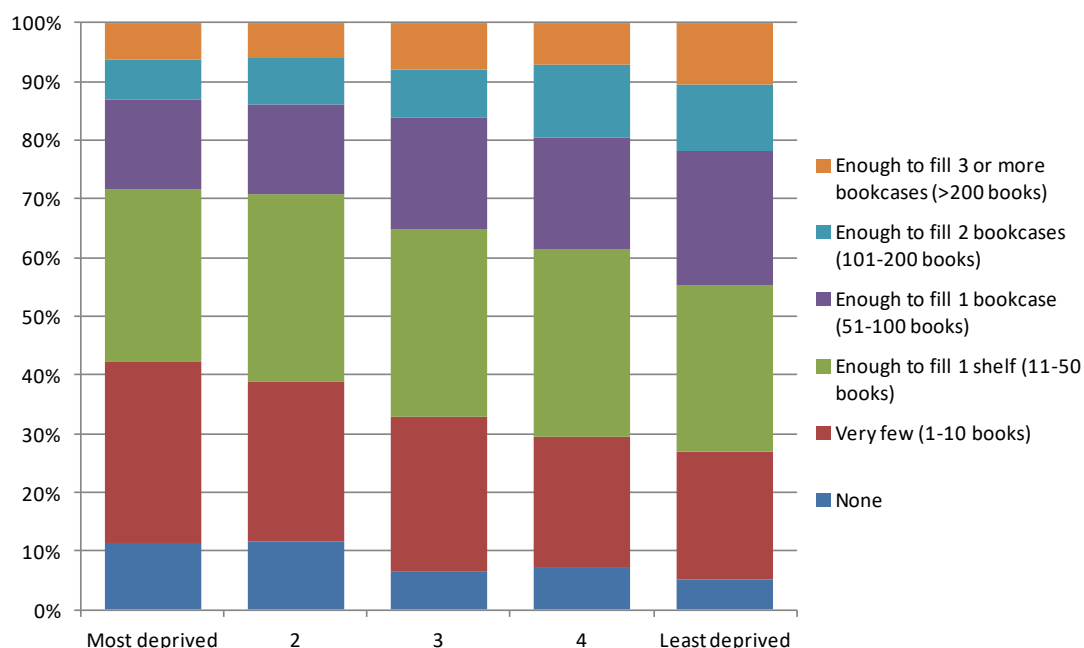
percentages are shown in **Figure 4.4**. 42% of pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull reported having few or no books in the home, compared with 27% of pupils living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city; while 13% of pupils in the most deprived fifth of areas had enough books at home to fill more than one bookcase, rising to 22% amongst pupils in the least deprived fifth of areas. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 214**.

Table 4.4 Number of books in the home, by school year

| Number of books in the home | Percentage by school year | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-----------|
| | Yr 7 | Yr 8 | Yr 9 | Yr 10 | Yr 11 | Yrs 7-11* |
| None | 4.8 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 12.0 | 9.8 | 8.5 |
| Very few (1-10 books) | 19.5 | 23.5 | 26.1 | 25.7 | 34.3 | 25.9 |
| One shelf (11-50 books) | 33.9 | 28.9 | 30.1 | 29.8 | 30.8 | 30.7 |
| One bookcase (51-100 books) | 23.4 | 19.5 | 17.4 | 16.1 | 13.5 | 18.0 |
| Two bookcases (101-200 books) | 9.0 | 12.8 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 5.9 | 9.3 |
| Three or more bookcases (> 200 books) | 9.4 | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 7.6 |
| Total (N) | 753 | 885 | 964 | 913 | 458 | 3,952 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Figure 4.4 Numbers of books in the home, by local (IMD 2015) deprivation quintiles (age-gender-adjusted percentages)



4.2 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, things that might help them perform better or whether they had ever been bullied at school.

4.2.1 What kind of a place is your school?

More than 80% 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 4.5**). Two thirds of pupils agreed that their school was a place where they liked learning, while more than half 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 4.5 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 | 15.5 | 43.5 | 10.8 | 19.3 | 10.9 | 1,989 |
| | Females | 9.9 | 43.1 | 10.8 | 23.3 | 12.9 | 1,860 |
| | All | 12.8 | 43.3 | 10.8 | 21.2 | 11.9 | 3,849 |
| . . . the things I learn are important to me | Males | 34.0 | 50.8 | 4.6 | 8.0 | 2.6 | 1,981 |
| | Females | 29.5 | 53.1 | 6.1 | 8.8 | 2.5 | 1,862 |
| | All | 31.8 | 51.9 | 5.3 | 8.4 | 2.6 | 3,843 |
| . . . I really like to go each day | Males | 10.9 | 32.3 | 12.3 | 28.7 | 15.8 | 1,959 |
| | Females | 7.8 | 28.6 | 12.7 | 30.2 | 20.7 | 1,850 |
| | All | 9.4 | 30.5 | 12.5 | 29.4 | 18.1 | 3,809 |
| . . . I like learning | Males | 16.3 | 49.5 | 11.0 | 15.0 | 8.1 | 1,966 |
| | Females | 14.3 | 49.8 | 10.4 | 17.0 | 8.6 | 1,853 |
| | All | 15.3 | 49.7 | 10.7 | 16.0 | 8.3 | 3,819 |

Younger pupils were the most likely to agree with the statement that 'School is a place where adults listen to what I say', **Figure 4.5**. Among boys 18% of respondents in year 7 disagreed with the statement, rising to 36% in year 10, before decreasing to 33% in year 11. Among girls 17% of year 7 pupils disagreed with the statement, increasing to 35% of year 8 pupils, 44% of pupils in years 9 and 10, decreasing slightly in year 11 to 41% of girls. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 215**.

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 9 girls (**Figure 4.6**). However those in year 7 were the most likely to strongly agree with the statement (48% of boys and 51% of girls). The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 215**.

Figure 4.5 ‘School is a place where adults listen to what I say’, by gender and school year

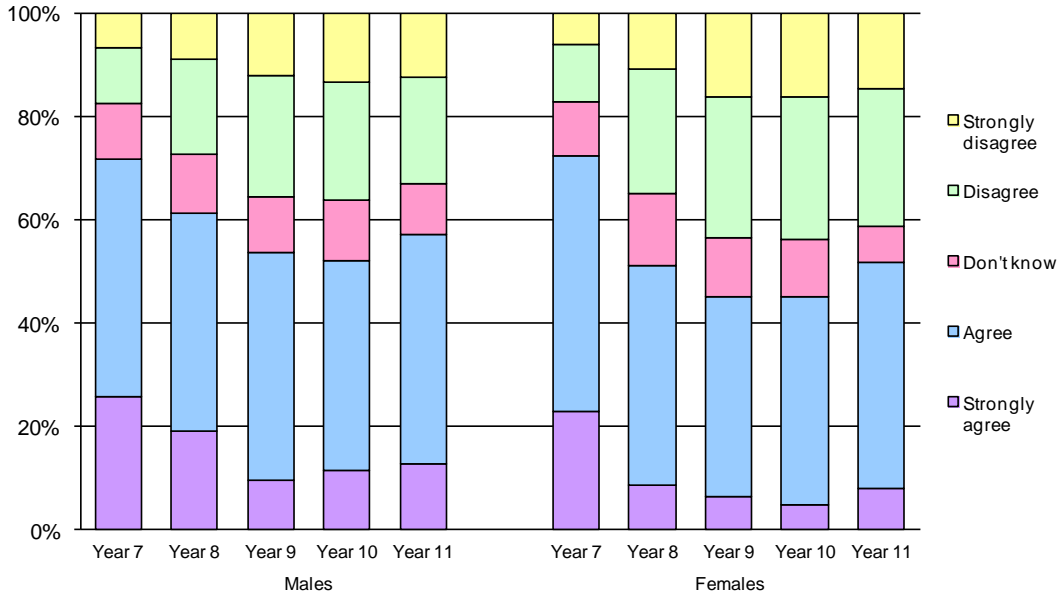
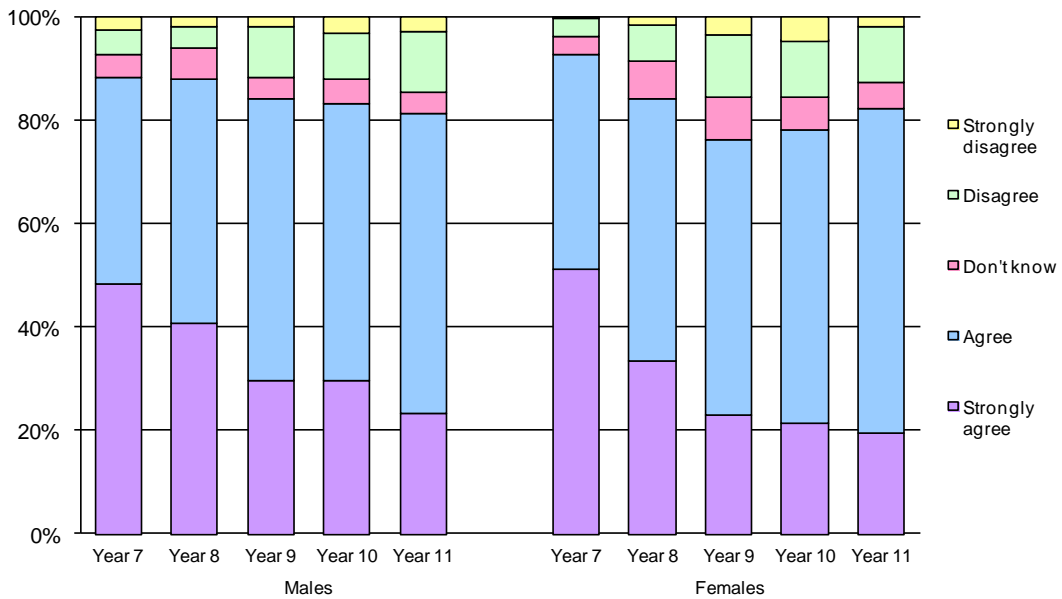
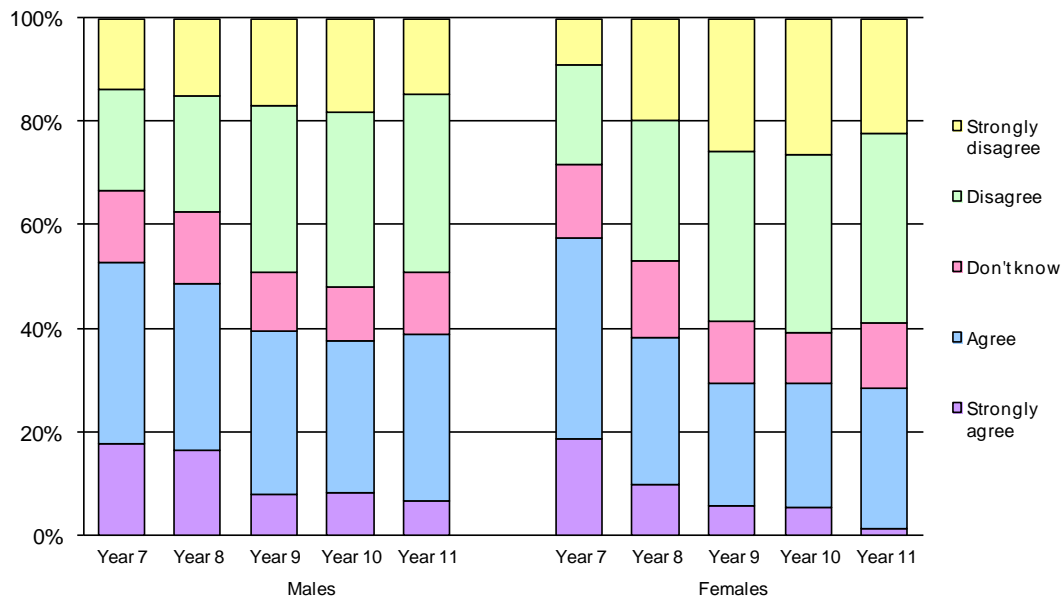


Figure 4.6 ‘School is a place where the things I learn are important to me’, by gender and school year



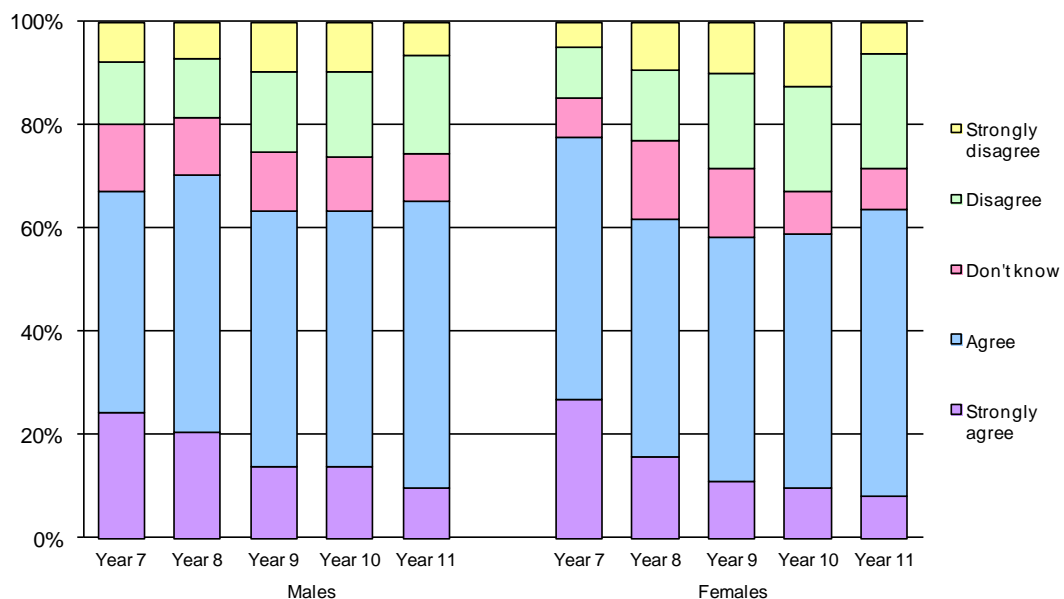
Fewer than half of pupils from most year groups agreed with the statement ‘School is a place where I really like to go each day’, **Figure 4.7**. Percentages decreased as age increased, with the exception of year 11 boys where the percentage increased slightly. Despite this, among boys it was only in year 10 that the percentage of boys disagreeing with the statement exceeded 50%. Amongst girls, though, more than half of pupils in year 9 to 11 disagreed with the statement. Between 10% and 15% of pupils said they did not know whether they agreed or disagreed with the statement. Year 7 boys and girls were the only pupils where the percentage agreeing with the statement reached 50%. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 215**.

Figure 4.7 ‘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 4.8**. The percentages agreeing with the statement were highest among year 8 boys (70%) and year 7 girls (78%). Apart from year 7, more boys than girls agreed with the statement. One in five boys in years 7 and 8 disagreed with the statement, as did around one in four boys in years 9 to 11. Among girls, one in seven in year 7 disagreed, as did between one quarter and one third of girls in years 8 to 11. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 215**.

Figure 4.8 ‘School is a place where I like learning’, by gender and school year



4.2.2 Improving pupil performance at school

Two thirds of pupils felt that if lessons were more fun or interesting this would make a big difference to their performance at school (**Table 4.6**). Around four in ten pupils felt that quieter/better behaved classes, more help from teachers and a smaller class/group would make a big difference to their performance at school. Only one third of pupils felt that having someone to talk to if they had problems/struggled in class would make a big difference to their performance, while only one in six pupils thought that having more help from family and friends would make a big difference. Few pupils felt that any of these factors would make no difference to their performance, although almost half of pupils felt that more help from family or friends would make no difference to their performance.

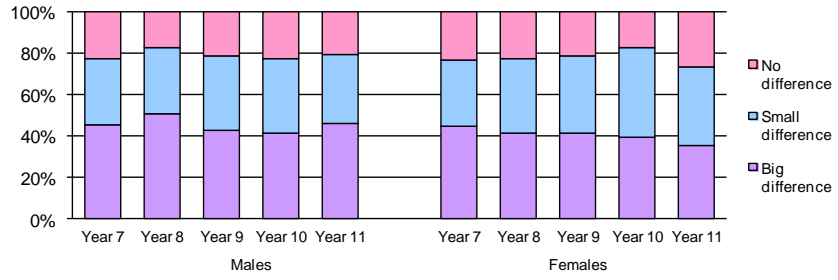
Table 4.6 I would do better at school if . . . , by gender

| I would do better at school if . . . | Gender | Level of difference (age-adjusted %) | | | Total (N) |
|--|---------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|
| | | Big difference | Small difference | No difference | |
| . . . the class was quieter/ better behaved | Males | 44.9 | 33.7 | 21.4 | 1,922 |
| | Females | 40.2 | 37.0 | 22.7 | 1,805 |
| | All | 42.7 | 35.3 | 22.0 | 3,727 |
| . . . lessons were more fun or interesting | Males | 66.5 | 25.9 | 7.5 | 1,943 |
| | Females | 65.0 | 28.7 | 6.3 | 1,834 |
| | All | 65.8 | 27.3 | 6.9 | 3,777 |
| . . . I had more help from family/friends (e.g. homework) | Males | 15.9 | 34.1 | 50.0 | 1,878 |
| | Females | 16.8 | 37.8 | 45.4 | 1,787 |
| | All | 16.3 | 35.9 | 47.8 | 3,665 |
| . . . I had more help from teachers | Males | 38.7 | 43.5 | 17.8 | 1,884 |
| | Females | 42.6 | 41.5 | 15.9 | 1,796 |
| | All | 40.6 | 42.5 | 16.9 | 3,680 |
| . . . the class/ group was smaller | Males | 39.6 | 27.2 | 33.2 | 1,877 |
| | Females | 43.5 | 27.6 | 29.0 | 1,801 |
| | All | 41.5 | 27.4 | 31.1 | 3,678 |
| . . . I had someone to talk to if I had problems/struggle in class | Males | 30.1 | 36.9 | 33.0 | 1,868 |
| | Females | 38.3 | 37.1 | 24.5 | 1,791 |
| | All | 34.1 | 37.0 | 28.9 | 3,659 |

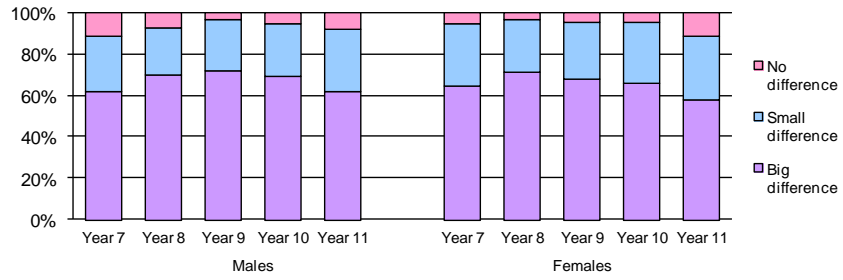
There were few differences by school year in the percentages of pupils feeling that a 'quieter/ better behaved class' would help them do better at school, although among girls the percentages reporting it would make a big difference decreased slightly as school year increased, as shown in **Figure 4.9**. Pupils in years 8 and 9 were more likely than other years to report 'more fun or interesting lessons' would make a big difference; younger pupils were more likely than older pupils to report that 'more help from family or friends (e.g. homework)' would make a big difference, while older pupils were a little more likely to think that 'more help from teachers' would make a big difference, as well as being more likely to report that a 'smaller class or group' would make a big difference. Girls were more likely than boys to report having 'someone to talk to if I have problems or struggle in class' would make a big difference. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 216**.

Figure 4.9: What would help pupils do better at school, by gender and school year?

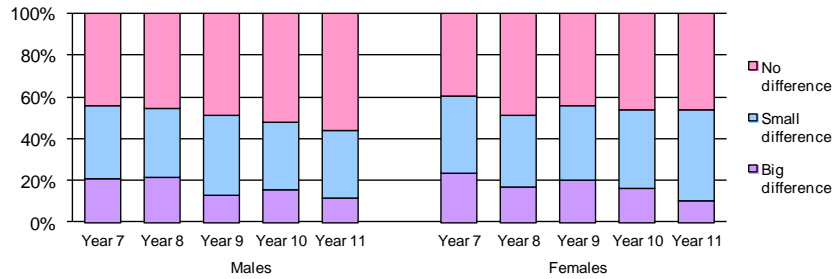
Quieter or better behaved class



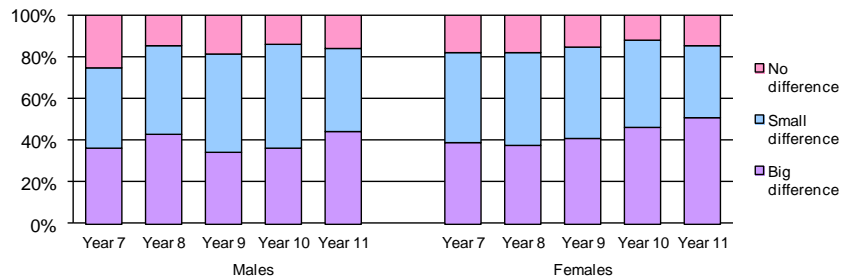
More fun or interesting lessons



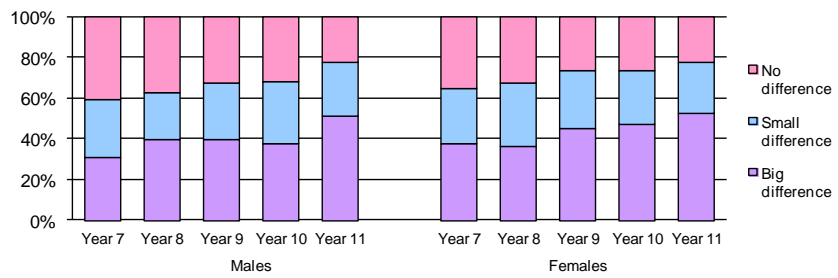
More help from family or friends (e.g. homework)



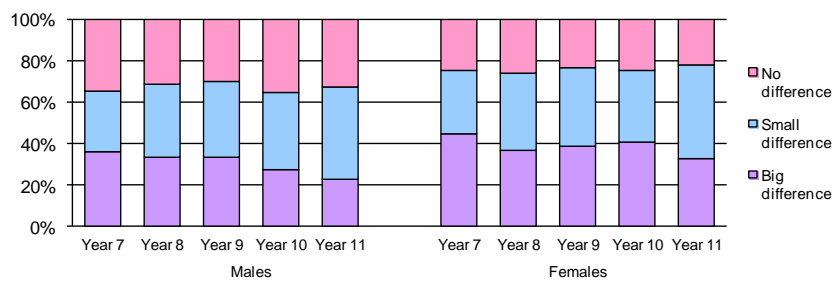
More help from teachers



Smaller class or group



Someone to talk to if I have problems or struggle in class



4.2.3 Experience of being bullied

Pupils were asked about their experiences of being bullied at school, including when the bullying occurred, and the nature of the bullying that they had experienced. Pupils were also asked about who they would tell if they were to be bullied. Pupils were further asked about how much they had worried in the previous month about bullying, both cyber bullying and other forms of bullying, as well as whether they had bullied anyone themselves.

The percentages reporting they had ever been bullied at school, by school year and gender are shown in **Table 4.7**. More girls than boys reported having been bullied at school in each school year than did boys, such that over all years combined, 44% of girls reported having ever been bullied at school compared with 30% of boys. In both cases this was a decrease from the 48% of girls and 42% of boys from the 2012 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 9 where the percentage increased slightly to 35%. Percentages reporting they had ever been bullied were lower among boys in each school year than in 2012. Unlike in boys the peak in girls was in year 8, where 49% of girls reported they had ever been bullied at school, decreasing in year 9, increasing in year 10, thence decreasing substantially in year 11 to 35%. For years 7 to 9 and year 11 the percentage of girls that reported they had ever been bullied was lower in 2016 than in the 2012 survey, while among year 10 girls the percentage increased slightly. 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 4.7: 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 | 133 | 35.5 | 149 | 44.3 | 284 | 39.8 |
| Year 8 | 122 | 32.1 | 221 | 48.6 | 343 | 41.0 |
| Year 9 | 161 | 35.4 | 196 | 43.8 | 357 | 39.5 |
| Year 10 | 132 | 27.8 | 182 | 46.4 | 318 | 36.5 |
| Year 11 | 49 | 21.2 | 67 | 34.7 | 119 | 27.7 |
| Years 7-11* | 597 | 30.3 | 815 | 43.5 | 1,412 | 36.6 |

*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 4.8** and in **Figure 4.10**, far fewer pupils reported being bullied within the last month, although still 9% of boys and 13%

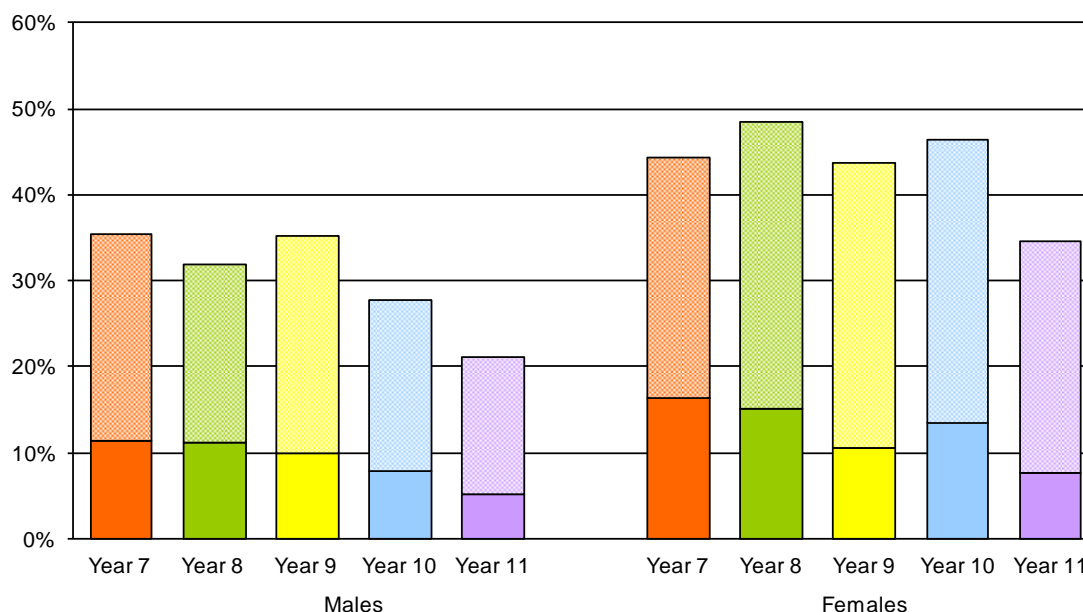
of girls reported they had been bullied at school during that time (in both cases a decrease since 2012). Again more girls than boys in each school year reported that they had been bullied at school within the last month. Again, among boys the percentages that had been bullied within the last month decreased as school year increased from 11% in year 7 to 5% in year 11. Among girls, there was also a decrease in the percentages reporting they had been bullied in the last month as school year increased, from 16% in year 7 to 8% in year 11. The one exception was year 10, where the percentage increased to 14%. Among both boys and girls, the percentage bullied within the past month decreased since 2012 for years 7-9, increasing among both boys and girls in year 10, decreasing in boys in year 11, remaining little changed in girls in year 11.

Table 4.8: 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 | 43 | 11.5 | 55 | 16.4 | 98 | 13.7 |
| Year 8 | 43 | 11.3 | 69 | 15.2 | 112 | 13.4 |
| Year 9 | 46 | 10.1 | 48 | 10.7 | 94 | 10.4 |
| Year 10 | 38 | 8.0 | 53 | 13.5 | 93 | 10.7 |
| Year 11 | 12 | 5.2 | 15 | 7.8 | 28 | 6.5 |
| Years 7-11* | 182 | 9.2 | 240 | 12.7 | 422 | 10.9 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

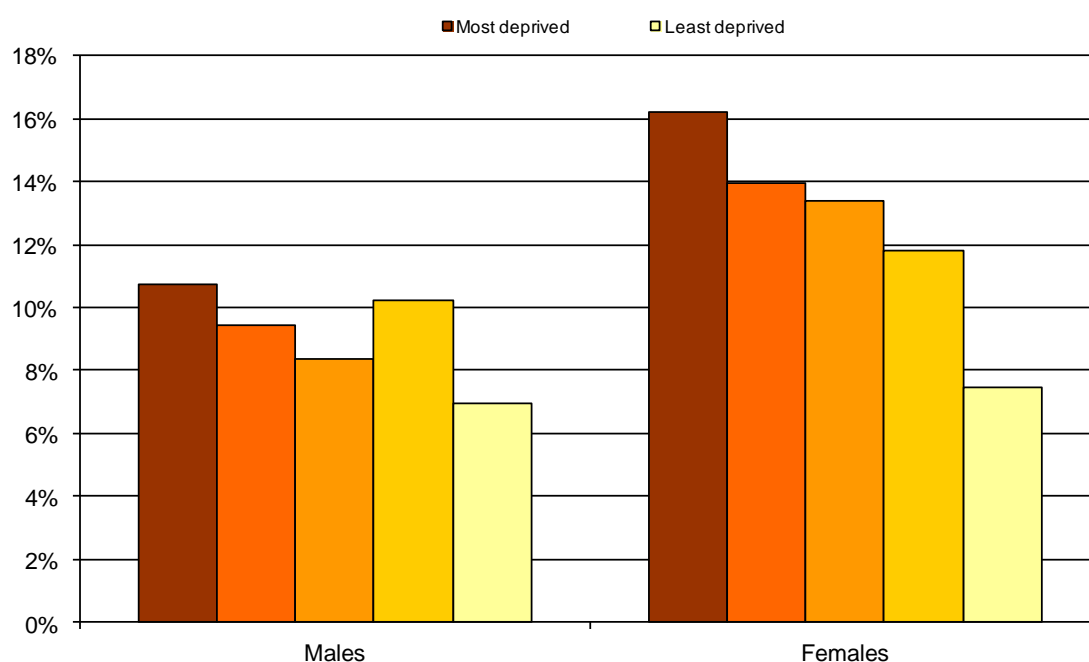
Figure 4.10 Percentage of pupils reporting they had ever been bullied* at school, by school year and gender



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 4.11**. Almost one in nine 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 one in six living in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull had been bullied in the past month, compared with one in fourteen girls living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 217**.

Figure 4.11 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting they had been bullied at school in the last month, by deprivation quintiles

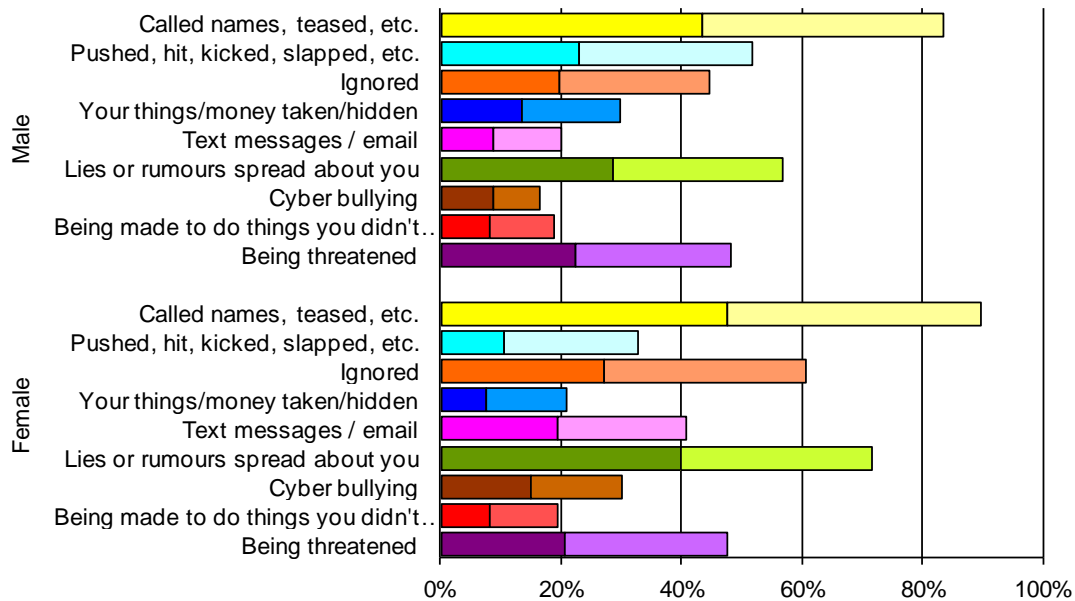


Pupils who reported that they had ever been bullied were also asked what form the bullying they had experienced had taken. This information is presented by gender for all years combined in **Table 4.9** and graphically in **Figure 4.12**. The two most common forms of bullying experienced by pupils were 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 83% of boys and 90% 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 57% of boys and 72% of girls. After these, the most common form of bullying experienced by boys was being pushed, hit, kicked or slapped (52%), while among girls it was being ignored (60%).

Table 4.9 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=679) | | Females (N=849) | |
| | Yes, a lot | Yes, a bit | Yes, a lot | Yes, a bit |
| Called names, teased, etc. | 43.4 | 40.0 | 47.5 | 42.2 |
| Pushed, hit, kicked, slapped, etc. | 22.9 | 28.7 | 10.4 | 22.4 |
| Ignored | 19.6 | 25.0 | 27.1 | 33.3 |
| Your things/money taken/hidden | 13.3 | 16.2 | 7.5 | 13.3 |
| Text messages / email | 8.5 | 11.3 | 19.3 | 21.3 |
| Lies or rumours spread about you | 28.6 | 28.0 | 39.7 | 31.8 |
| Cyber bullying | 8.8 | 7.7 | 14.8 | 15.3 |
| Being made to do things you didn't want to do | 7.9 | 10.9 | 8.1 | 11.2 |
| Being threatened | 22.2 | 26.0 | 20.4 | 27.0 |

Figure 4.12 If ever bullied, what form did the bullying take*, by gender (age-adjusted percentages)



* Darker block="A lot"; lighter block="A bit"

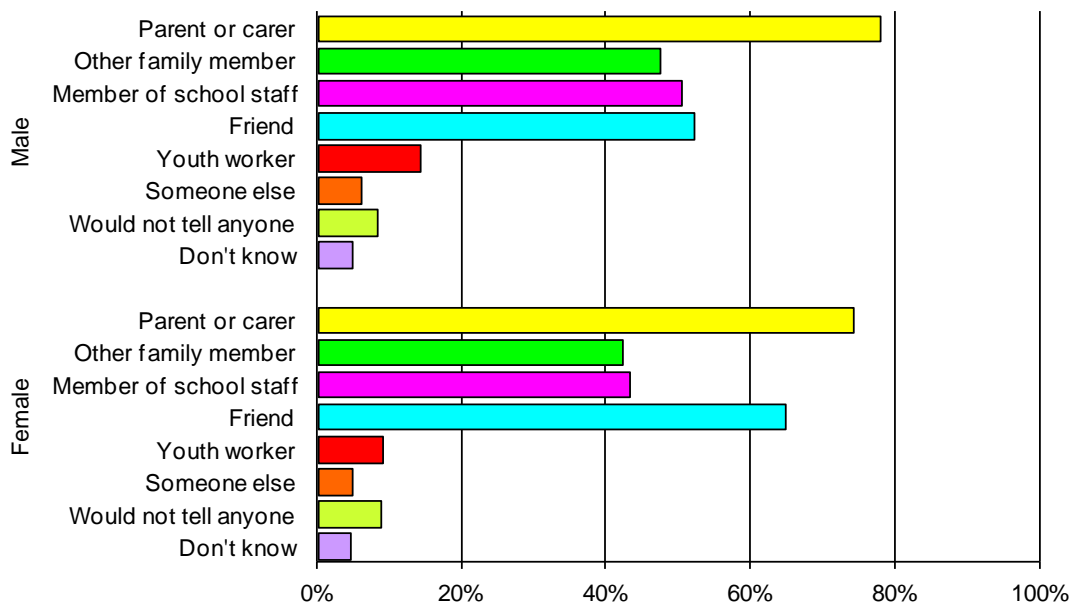
Pupils were also asked who they would tell if they were ever to experience being bullied. This information is presented by gender for all years combined in **Table 4.10** and graphically in **Figure 4.13**. Three quarters of pupils reported that they would tell their parents or carers if they had been bullied (78% of boys, 74% of girls), while around half would tell other family members, friends or a member of the school staff. 8% of boys and 9% of girls

would not tell anybody about being bullied, while fewer than 5% of boys and girls did not know who they would tell.

Table 4.10 If you were to be bullied, who would you tell, by gender?

| Form of bullying | If you were to be bullied, who would you tell (age-adjusted %) | | |
|------------------------|--|----------------------|------------------|
| | Males (N=1,885) | Females (N=1,795) | All (N=3,680) |
| | Yes, a lot | Yes, a bit | Yes, a lot |
| Parent or carer | 77.9 | 74.1 | 76.0 |
| Other family member | 47.5 | 42.3 | 45.0 |
| Member of school staff | 50.4 | 43.2 | 47.0 |
| Friend | 52.0 | 64.7 | 58.2 |
| Youth worker | 14.1 | 9.1 | 11.7 |
| Someone else | 6.1 | 4.7 | 5.4 |
| Would not tell anyone | 8.2 | 8.9 | 8.5 |
| Don't know | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.7 |

Figure 4.13 If you were to be bullied, who would you tell*, by gender



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

4.2.4 Worries about bullying

Few pupils reported worrying a great deal or quite a lot about cyber bullying, as was shown in **Figure 4.24**, with fewer than 10% of boys in years 7-11 and girls in years 8-11 worrying a great deal or quite a lot about cyber bullying, and just over 10% of girls in year 7. Percentages worrying a great deal or quite a lot about other forms of bullying were slightly higher, as shown in **Table 4.11**, but remained relatively low at below 10% for boys in years 8-11 (just over 10% in year 7) and between 9% and 11% for girls in years 8-11 (15% in year 7 girls). Almost 3 out of four boys and 2 out of three girls did not worry at all about these other forms of bullying.

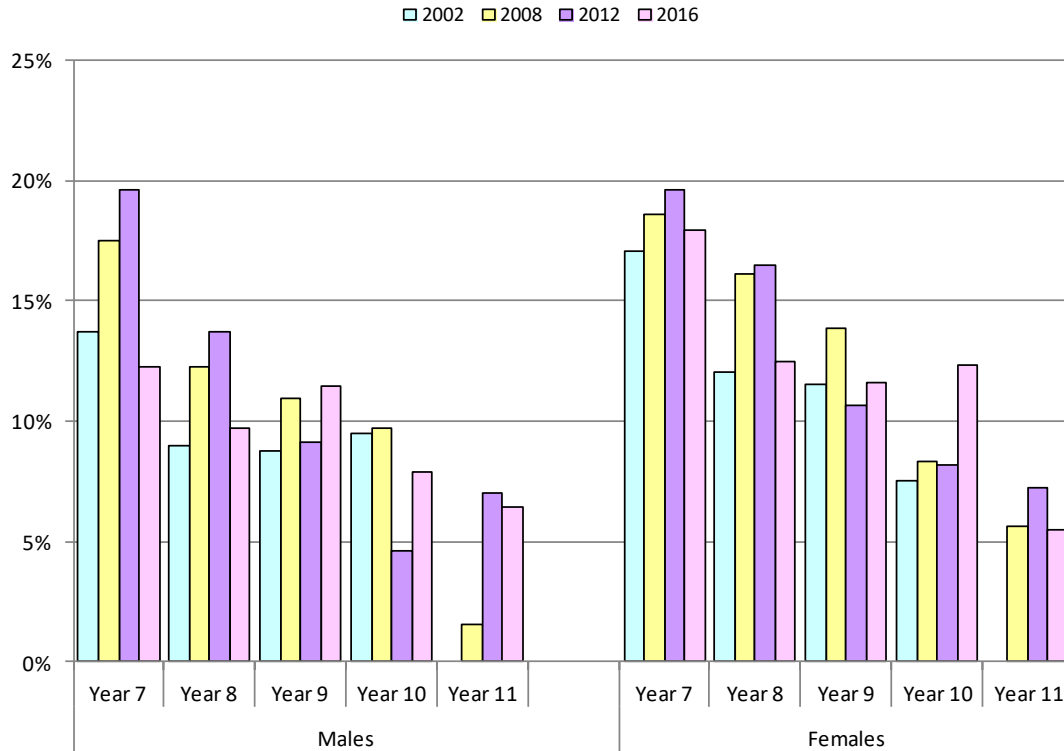
Table 4.11 Percentage of pupils worrying in the last month about other forms of bullying (not cyber bullying) by school year and gender

| Degree of worry | Percentage of pupils that had worried about other forms of bullying (not cyber bullying) in the last month by school year | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|------|------|-------|-------|----------|
| | Yr 7 | Yr 8 | Yr 9 | Yr 10 | Yr 11 | Yrs7-11* |
| Males | | | | | | |
| A great deal | 6.5 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.4 |
| Quite a lot | 4.0 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| A bit, but not much | 6.0 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 3.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Very little | 16.3 | 10.9 | 15.3 | 11.6 | 13.0 | 12.6 |
| Not at all | 67.3 | 74.4 | 68.1 | 78.2 | 73.3 | 74.0 |
| Total (N) | 400 | 403 | 498 | 509 | 250 | 2,060 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| A great deal | 8.1 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| Quite a lot | 7.2 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.5 |
| A bit, but not much | 9.9 | 10.8 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.5 |
| Very little | 18.0 | 18.9 | 19.3 | 17.5 | 18.0 | 17.5 |
| Not at all | 56.8 | 59.5 | 64.2 | 63.2 | 62.7 | 64.0 |
| Total (N) | 345 | 472 | 466 | 405 | 201 | 1,889 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

In previous surveys, pupils were only asked one question about how much they had worried about bullying in the last month, rather than the two questions (one on cyber bullying, one on other forms of bullying) asked in 2016. However, the results from these two questions can be combined. In 2016, 11% of pupils overall (9% of boys and 12% of girls) had worried a great deal or quite a lot about any form of bullying in the last month. These combined results can then be compared with results from previous surveys to look at trends in pupil's worries about bullying, as illustrated in **Figure 4.14**. Younger pupils in years 7 and 8 saw decreases in the percentages worrying a great deal or quite a lot about bullying in 2016, as did pupils in year 11, while the percentage of boys and girls in years 9 and 10 worrying a great deal or quite a lot about bullying in the last month had increased since 2012. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 218**.

Figure 4.14 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



4.2.5 Pupils as bullies

Pupils were also asked about whether they had ever bullied anyone. Responses to this question, by gender and school year, are shown in **Table 4.12**. 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 4.12 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 | 50 | 13.3 | 30 | 9.0 | 81 | 11.4 |
| Year 8 | 48 | 12.6 | 38 | 8.2 | 86 | 10.2 |
| Year 9 | 70 | 14.7 | 52 | 11.4 | 122 | 13.1 |
| Year 10 | 80 | 16.7 | 47 | 11.8 | 128 | 14.5 |
| Year 11 | 36 | 15.4 | 14 | 7.1 | 51 | 11.6 |
| Years 7-11* | 284 | 14.6 | 181 | 9.5 | 465 | 12.1 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

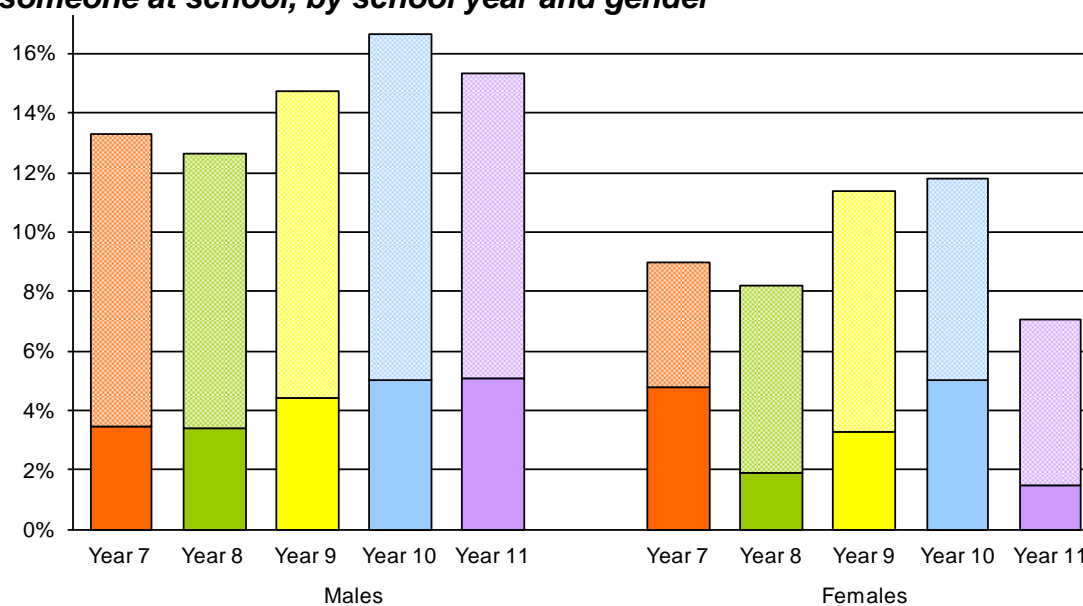
Around one third of boys and one fifth of girls that had ever bullied someone had done so within the past month, 4% and 3% respectively in boys and girls (**Table 4.13**). Percentages of pupils that had bullied someone in the past month did not vary much with school year, although among boys the percentages were higher among older pupils in years 10 and 11. Among girls, those in year 10 and year 7 had the highest percentages at around 5%. Apart from years 7 and 10, boys were more likely than girls to have bullied someone in the past month, with percentages in year 10 the same for boys and girls at 5%. The data for ever having bullied anyone at school and for doing so in the last month are also presented graphically in **Figure 4.15**.

Table 4.13 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 | 3.5 | 16 | 4.8 | 29 | 4.1 |
| Year 8 | 13 | 3.4 | 9 | 1.9 | 22 | 2.6 |
| Year 9 | 21 | 4.4 | 15 | 3.3 | 36 | 3.9 |
| Year 10 | 24 | 5.0 | 20 | 5.0 | 45 | 5.1 |
| Year 11 | 12 | 5.1 | 3 | 1.5 | 16 | 3.7 |
| Years 7-11* | 83 | 4.3 | 63 | 3.3 | 146 | 3.8 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

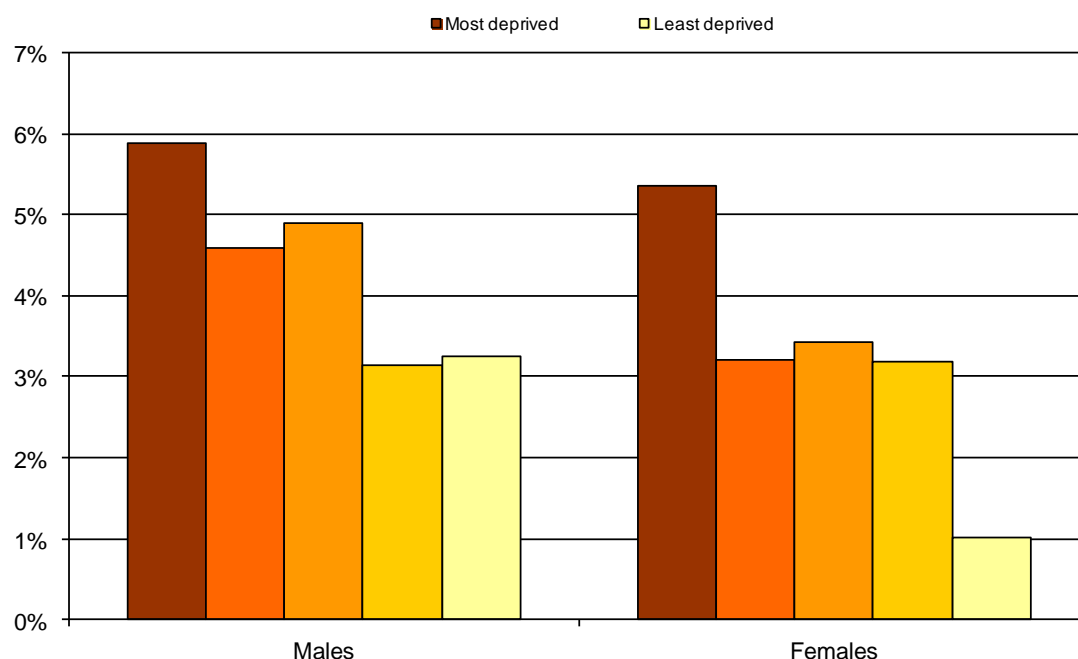
Figure 4.15 Percentage of pupils reporting they had ever bullied someone at school, by school year and gender



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

Age-adjusted percentages that had bullied someone at school in the past month are shown in **Figure 4.16**, by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles. At 6% of boys and more than 5% of girls, pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were far more likely than those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city to have bullied someone at school in the past month (3% of boys, 1% of girls). The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 219**.

Figure 4.16 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 4.14** 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 (30%), while those that had never been bullied were the least likely to have bullied someone else (4%). 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 4.14 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting they had bullied someone, by whether they themselves had been bullied

| Ever been bullied at school | Age-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting bullying someone at school in the last month | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|------|-------|-----------|
| | In last month | > 1 month ago | Ever | Never | Total (N) |
| In last month | 20.7 | 9.5 | 30.3 | 69.7 | 413 |
| > 1 month ago | 1.9 | 20.9 | 22.8 | 77.2 | 970 |
| Ever | 7.3 | 17.8 | 25.1 | 74.9 | 1,383 |
| Never | 1.2 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 95.7 | 2,258 |

4.2.6 Homework

Half of girls, and almost half of boys, worried at least a bit about homework over the past month, as shown in **Table 4.15**. Around one in five boys worried about homework a great deal or quite a lot, slightly higher in years 7 and 9, as did one in four girls, slightly higher in year 10, slightly lower in year 11. The percentage of girls in each year worrying a great deal or quite a lot about homework in the past month was higher than the percentage of boys, while in year 11 20% of boys and girls worried about homework a great deal or quite a lot. One third of boys and one quarter of girls did not worry at all about homework in the past month

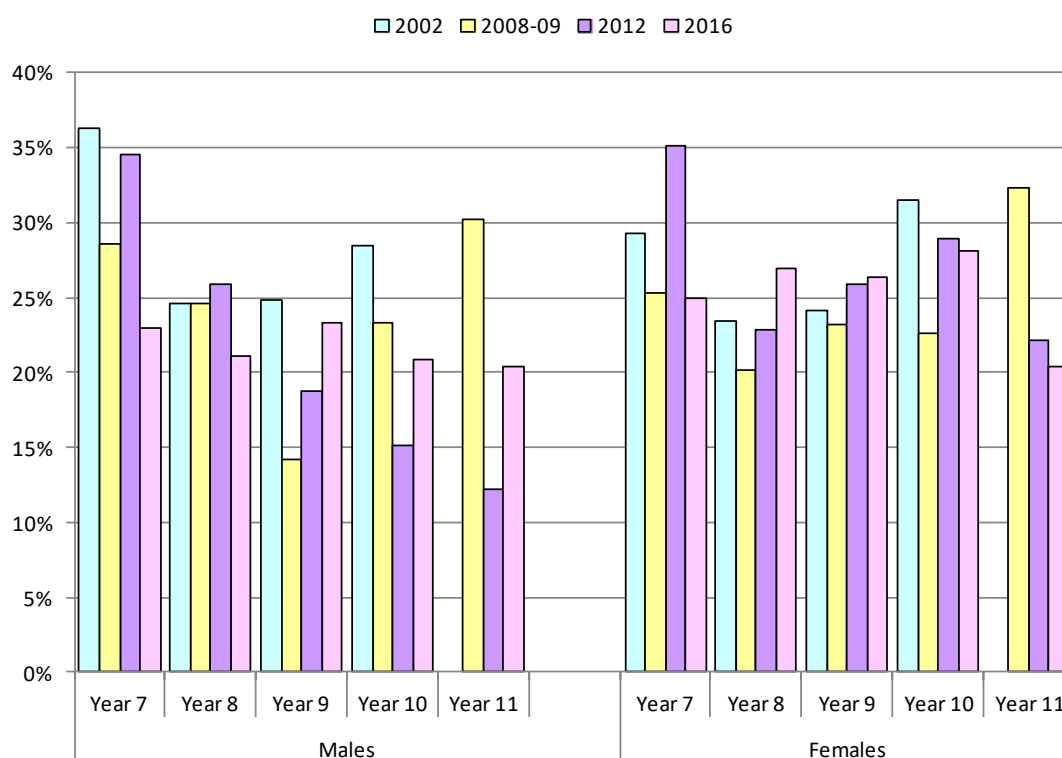
Table 4.15 Percentage of pupils worrying in the last month about homework by school year and gender

| 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 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 7.2 | 9.2 |
| Quite a lot | 12.8 | 11.7 | 13.1 | 11.6 | 13.2 | 12.5 |
| A bit, but not much | 24.0 | 20.8 | 22.9 | 23.4 | 22.4 | 22.7 |
| Very little | 20.8 | 22.3 | 25.1 | 24.0 | 20.8 | 22.6 |
| Not at all | 32.3 | 35.7 | 28.7 | 31.8 | 36.4 | 33.0 |
| Total (N) | 400 | 403 | 498 | 509 | 250 | 2,060 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| A great deal | 9.9 | 8.1 | 11.4 | 9.1 | 5.0 | 8.6 |
| Quite a lot | 15.1 | 18.9 | 15.0 | 19.0 | 15.4 | 16.7 |
| A bit, but not much | 26.1 | 22.5 | 23.6 | 25.9 | 28.4 | 25.3 |
| Very little | 19.1 | 24.8 | 24.5 | 23.7 | 22.9 | 23.0 |
| Not at all | 29.9 | 25.8 | 25.5 | 22.2 | 28.4 | 26.4 |
| Total (N) | 345 | 472 | 466 | 405 | 201 | 1,889 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

When we compare against the results of the 2012 survey, which are presented together by year group and gender in **Figure 4.17**, we see that the percentages of pupils that had worried a great deal or quite a lot in the past month about homework had decreased since 2012 for boys in years 7 and 8, as well as girls in years 7, 10 and 11. The largest differences between 2012 and 2016 were among year 7 and year 11 pupils. Year 7 boys and girls were one third less likely, and year 7 boys two thirds more likely, to worry a great deal or quite a lot in the last month about homework in 2016 than in 2012. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 219**.

Figure 4.17 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, 2008-09 and 2012



4.2.7 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 39% of boys overall and 52% of girls overall, as presented in **Table 4.16**, a substantial decrease in boys since the 42% in 2012 worrying a great deal or quite a lot about school tests or exams, a small decrease among girls from 56% in 2012. In each year group the percentages worrying a great deal or quite a lot in the past month about school tests or

exams increased with school year, from 29% of boys and 31% of girls in year 7 to 57% of boys and 78% of girls in year 11, with percentages higher among girls than boys for each school year. Only 22% of boys overall, and 12% of girls, had not worried at all in the past month about school tests or exams, with percentages decreasing with school year such that in year 11 only 13% of boys and 4% of girls had not worried at all about school tests or exams in the past month. It is unsurprising that the percentages worrying about school test or exams increases with school year, as GCSEs approach.

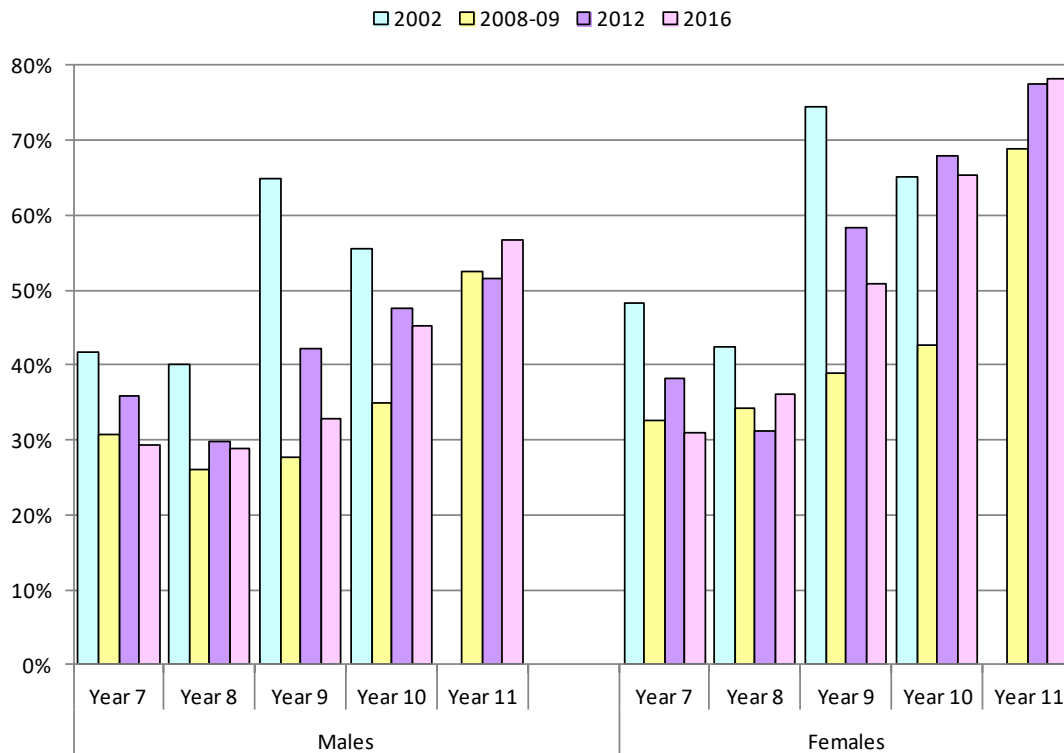
Table 4.16 Percentage of pupils worrying in the last month about school tests/exams by school year and gender

| 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 | 13.5 | 11.7 | 12.7 | 19.6 | 26.0 | 16.8 |
| Quite a lot | 15.8 | 17.1 | 20.1 | 25.5 | 30.8 | 22.0 |
| A bit, but not much | 24.0 | 22.8 | 23.5 | 24.8 | 20.4 | 23.0 |
| Very little | 17.8 | 18.4 | 20.1 | 13.9 | 10.0 | 16.0 |
| Not at all | 29.0 | 30.0 | 23.7 | 16.1 | 12.8 | 22.2 |
| Total (N) | 400 | 403 | 498 | 509 | 250 | 2,060 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| A great deal | 13.6 | 10.6 | 21.5 | 32.6 | 43.8 | 24.5 |
| Quite a lot | 17.4 | 25.6 | 29.4 | 32.8 | 34.3 | 27.9 |
| A bit, but not much | 25.2 | 25.6 | 22.7 | 21.0 | 11.9 | 21.2 |
| Very little | 20.6 | 22.2 | 17.2 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 14.8 |
| Not at all | 23.2 | 15.9 | 9.2 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 11.5 |
| Total (N) | 345 | 472 | 466 | 405 | 201 | 1,889 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

When comparing against the results of the 2012 survey, which are presented together by year group and gender in **Figure 4.18**, 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 decreased since 2012 among boys in years 7 to 9 and year 11, as well as among girls in year 7 and in years 9 and 10. The largest decreases since 2012 of pupils that worried a great deal or quite a lot about school tests and exams were among boys in years 7 and 9 and girls in year 7 (decreasing by around one fifth). Increases of 10% and 16% were seen respectively for year 11 boys and year 8 girls worrying a great deal about school tests or exams in the past month. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 220**.

Figure 4.18 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, 2008-09 and 2012



4.2.8 Truancy

Pupils in the 2016 survey were asked for the first time about how often they had played truant / bunked off school in the past year. More than one in four boys and almost one in three girls had played truant at least once in the last 12 months, as shown in **Table 4.17**. The percentages that had played truant in the past 12 months increased with school year from 20% of boys and 12% of girls in year 7 to 37% of boys and 41% of girls in year 10. In year 11 the percentages that had played truant in the past 12 months decreased to 27% in boys and remained similar among girls at 41%. In year 7, more boys than girls had played truant in the past 12 months, in year 8 roughly similar percentages of boys and girls had done so, thereafter more girls than boys had played truant in the past 12 months. Of those that had played truant over the past 12 months around one fifth of boys and one quarter of girls had done so 5 or more times. The percentages of pupils that had played truant at least 5 times in the past 12 months peaked in year 10, at 10% of boys and 14% of girls. The smaller percentages of pupils in year 11 playing truant as frequently in the past 12 months may be due in part to an increased recognition on the part of the pupils that as GCSE exams approach, it is more important to be in school than not.

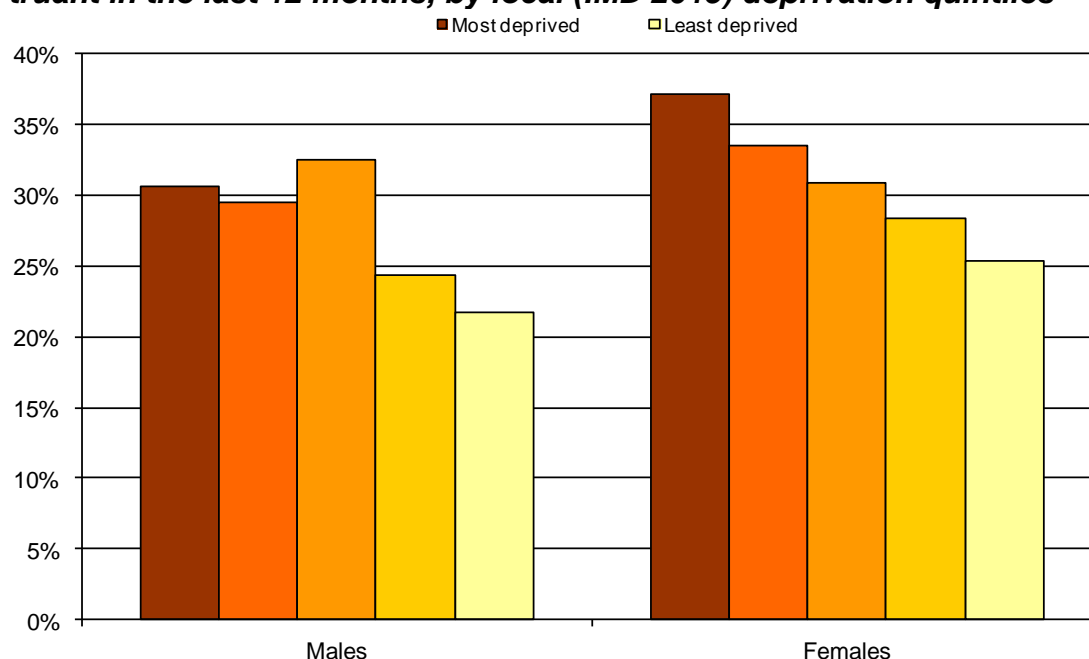
Table 4.17 Percentage of pupils that reported playing truant / bunking off school in the last 12 months, by school year and gender

| Frequency | Percentage of pupils that reported playing truant / bunking off school in the last 12 months | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | School year | | | | | |
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | Yrs 7-11* |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Never | 79.9 | 75.1 | 72.3 | 62.9 | 72.5 | 72.6 |
| Ever | 20.1 | 24.9 | 27.7 | 37.1 | 27.5 | 27.4 |
| Once or twice | 13.8 | 15.0 | 17.2 | 22.6 | 15.5 | 16.8 |
| 3 or 4 times | 3.9 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| 5 or more times | 2.5 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 9.9 | 7.3 | 5.9 |
| Total (N) | 363 | 374 | 459 | 474 | 233 | 1,903 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Never | 88.0 | 75.7 | 62.7 | 58.8 | 59.5 | 68.9 |
| Ever | 12.0 | 24.3 | 37.3 | 41.2 | 40.5 | 31.1 |
| Once or twice | 8.3 | 15.2 | 22.6 | 20.6 | 22.6 | 17.9 |
| 3 or 4 times | 2.2 | 3.8 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 5.0 |
| 5 or more times | 1.5 | 5.4 | 8.2 | 14.4 | 11.6 | 8.2 |
| Total (N) | 325 | 448 | 451 | 388 | 190 | 1,802 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Pupils living in the most deprived areas of Hull were more likely to have played truant in the past 12 months than those in the least deprived areas, with differences most pronounced among girls, as shown in **Figure 4.19**, with girls in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull almost one and a half times more likely to have played truant in the past year than those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 220**.

Figure 4.19 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils that reported playing truant in the last 12 months, by local (IMD 2015) deprivation quintiles



4.3 Pupils in their communities

4.3.1 Feelings of safety

While 91% of boys and 88% of girls reported feeling safe when outside in the area near their home during the daytime (**Table 4.18**), which was little changed since 2012, the percentage feeling very safe was much higher among boys (54%) than girls (40%). While there was little difference between boys and girls feeling very unsafe (2.3% and 2.1% respectively), girls were twice as likely to feel a bit unsafe (7.8%) than boys (3.5%). For both boys and girls the percentages feeling very unsafe had increased since 2012, while the percentages feeling a bit unsafe had decreased, while the overall percentage feeling unsafe had decreased from 8.4% in 2012 to 5.8% in 2016 among boys, and from 12.0 in 2012 to 9.9% in 2016 among girls.

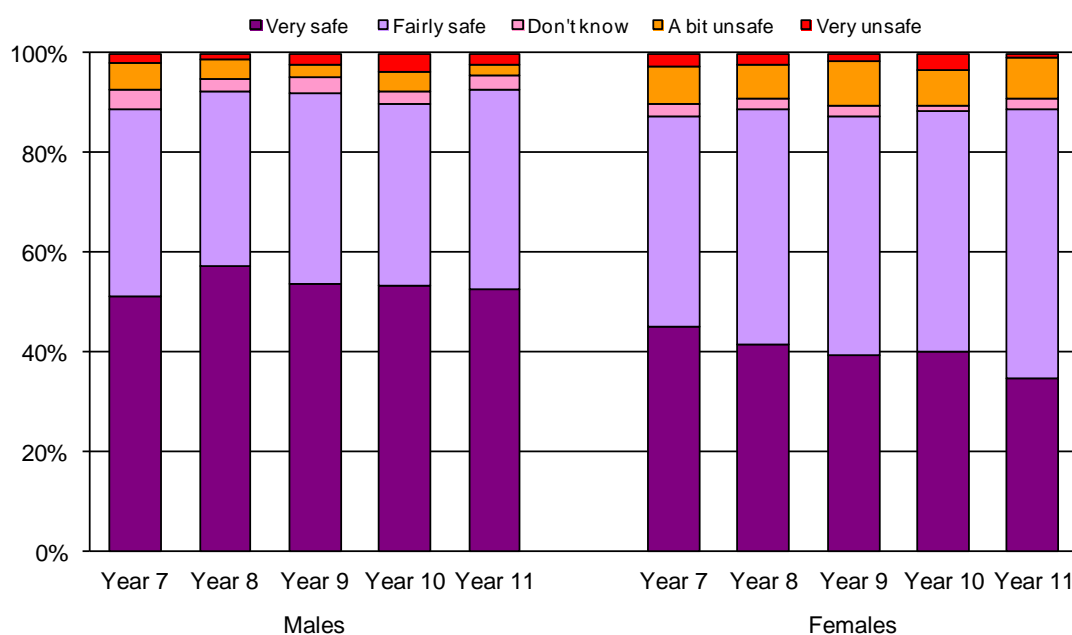
Differences between genders were greater when pupils reported their feelings of safety when outside in the area near their homes after dark. More than twice as many boys (20%) than girls (9%) felt very safe after dark (a small decrease among boys from 21% in 2012, a small increase among girls from 8% in 2012). More than one half of boys felt very or fairly safe after dark when outside in the area near their homes (55%) compared with one third of girls (35%). Girls were more likely to feel either a bit unsafe or very unsafe (61%) than boys (40%). These represent substantial increases from the 48% of girls and 30% of boys reporting in the 2012 survey that they felt a bit unsafe or very unsafe in the area near their homes after dark, with the largest increases seen in the percentages feeling very unsafe, which almost doubled between 2012 and 2016.

Table 4.18 Pupils' feelings of safety when outside in the area near their homes (during the daytime and after dark)

| | Feelings of safety when outside in the area near home during the daytime and after dark (age-adjusted %) | | | | | |
|----------------|--|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Very safe | Fairly safe | Don't know | A bit unsafe | Very unsafe | Total (N) |
| Males | | | | | | |
| During daytime | 53.6 | 37.5 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 1,905 |
| After dark | 19.8 | 35.5 | 4.8 | 25.8 | 14.1 | 1,877 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| During daytime | 40.0 | 48.1 | 2.0 | 7.8 | 2.1 | 1,837 |
| After dark | 8.7 | 26.6 | 3.2 | 39.1 | 22.4 | 1,814 |
| All | | | | | | |
| During daytime | 47.0 | 42.6 | 2.6 | 5.6 | 2.2 | 3,742 |
| After dark | 14.4 | 31.2 | 4.0 | 32.2 | 18.1 | 3,691 |

When looking at pupils' feelings of safety when outside the area near their homes during the daytime by school year, **Figure 4.20**, it can be seen that the percentage of boys that felt very safe was similar for most years at around 53%, but lower in year 7 (51%) and higher in year 8 (57%). Around 90% of boys in most years felt very or fairly safe although lower in year 7. Among girls, the percentages feeling very safe when outside in the area near their homes decreased with age from 45% in year 7 to 35% in year 11. The overall percentages of girls feeling very safe or fairly safe were between 87% and 89% for each year. Amongst boys, those in years 7 and 10 were the most likely to feel a bit unsafe or very unsafe (around 7.5% in each), with the lowest percentage seen in year 11 (4.4%). Among girls there were fewer differences by year in the percentages that felt a bit unsafe or very unsafe after dark, ranging from 9.2% in years 8 and 11 to 10.6% in year 10. Compared with 2012 more boys and girls from each school year felt very or fairly safe in the area near their homes during the daytime, with the exception of year 10 boys which saw a small decrease, while fewer boys and girls in most school year felt a bit or very unsafe, with the exception of boys in year 10 and girls in year 11. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 221**.

Figure 4.20 How safe do you feel when outside in the area near your home during the daytime, by school year and gender?

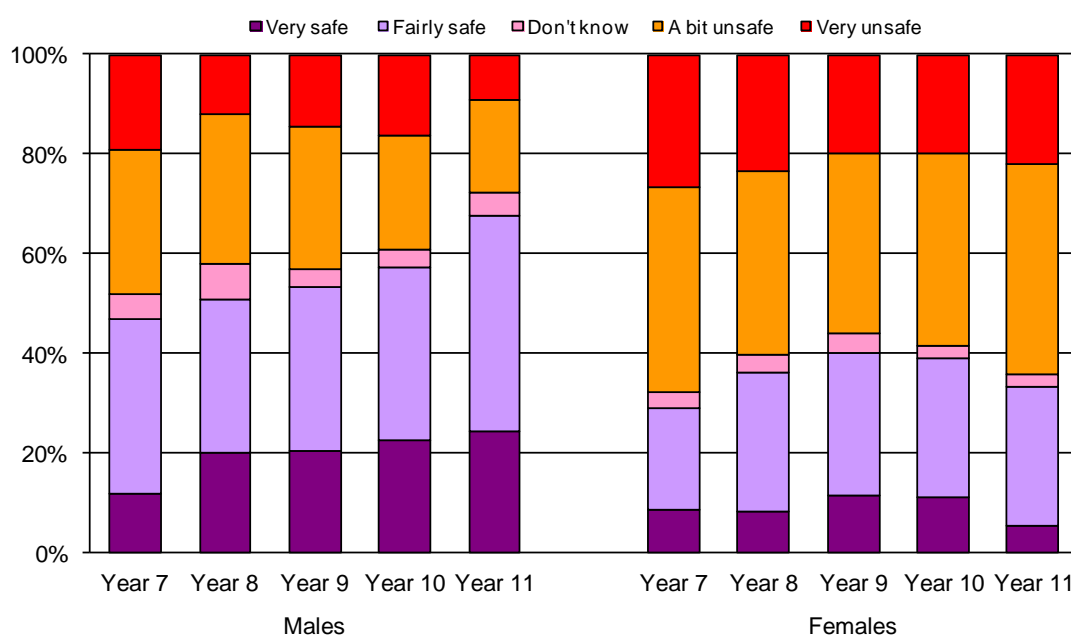


The percentages of pupils feeling very safe when outside in the area near their homes after dark were lower, as presented in **Figure 4.21**. 12% of boys in year 7 felt very safe, increasing with school year to 24% in year 11, with the overall percentages of boys feeling very safe or fairly safe increasing with school year from 47% in year 7 to 67% in year 11. The percentages of boys feeling very or fairly safe had decreased since 2012 for each school year, with the largest (25%) decrease among boys in year 10.

The percentages of girls feeling very safe when outside in the area near their homes after dark were much lower, with around 8% of girls in years 7 and 8 feeling very safe, rising to 11% in years 9 and 10, decreasing to 5% in year 11 girls. Overall 29% of girls in year 7 felt very or fairly safe when outside in the area near their homes after dark, increasing to 36% in year 8, thence around 40% for girls in years 9 and 10, decreasing to 33% in year 11. The percentages of girls feeling very or fairly safe had decreased since 2012 for each school year, with the largest decreases seen for years 7, 8 and 11 (decreasing by around one third for each of these years).

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, almost half in year 7 (48%) felt a bit unsafe or very unsafe when outside in the area near their home, with percentages decreasing as school year increased to 28% in year 11. Among girls, more than two thirds in year 7 (68%) felt a bit or very unsafe, decreasing with increasing year to 56% in year 9, thence increasing with school year to 64% in year 11. The increase among girls in years 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, although this is probably the case for boys too, although percentages feeling a bit or very unsafe continued to decrease among boys in years 10 and 11. Amongst boys and girls, the percentages feeling a bit or very unsafe when outside in the area near their homes after dark increased for each school year in 2016 compared with 2012. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 221**.

Figure 4.21 How safe do you feel when outside in the area near your home after dark, by school year and gender?



4.3.2 Attitudes towards their community

When pupils were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with the statement 'I am proud to live in Hull' almost half of boys (46%) agreed or strongly agreed, as did 41% of girls, amongst whom almost one half of boys and one third of girls agreed strongly, as shown in **Table 4.19**. The percentage of pupils agreeing or strongly agreeing with this statement decreased as school year increased from 60% of boys and 66% of girls in year 7 to 33% of boys and 29% of girls in year 11 (although slightly fewer girls in year 10), with decreases greatest for those that strongly agreed with the statement. Almost one quarter of boys and girls (24%) disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement 'I am proud to live in Hull', of whom almost two thirds of boys and almost half of girls strongly disagreed. The percentages disagreeing or strongly disagreeing with the statement increased with increasing school year, from 19% of boys and 17% of girls in year 7 to 31% of boys and 27% of girls in year 11, although girls in year 11 saw a small decrease.

Table 4.19 Percentages agreeing/disagreeing with the statement 'I am proud to live in Hull', by school year and gender

| Frequency | Percentages agreeing/disagreeing with the statement 'I am proud to live in Hull' | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------------|
| | School year | | | | | Years 7-11* |
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Strongly agree | 32.5 | 25.9 | 20.5 | 15.4 | 12.4 | 21.2 |
| Agree | 28.0 | 28.0 | 25.9 | 23.7 | 21.0 | 25.3 |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 20.2 | 24.5 | 28.9 | 37.4 | 35.6 | 29.4 |
| Disagree | 5.1 | 7.8 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 13.3 | 9.7 |
| Strongly disagree | 14.2 | 13.7 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 17.6 | 14.4 |
| Total (N) | 372 | 371 | 463 | 473 | 233 | 1,912 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Strongly agree | 30.0 | 14.4 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 13.3 |
| Agree | 36.3 | 34.7 | 26.8 | 19.3 | 21.5 | 27.7 |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 16.8 | 31.4 | 39.3 | 42.9 | 44.6 | 35.0 |
| Disagree | 7.5 | 10.5 | 13.6 | 16.5 | 18.5 | 13.3 |
| Strongly disagree | 9.3 | 9.0 | 12.7 | 14.2 | 8.2 | 10.6 |
| Total (N) | 333 | 458 | 456 | 394 | 195 | 1,836 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

When pupils were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with the statement 'I feel connected to my local community' one third of boys (33%) and one quarter of girls (24%) agreed or strongly agreed, amongst whom

almost one third of boys and just over one fifth of girls agreed strongly, as shown in **Table 4.20**. The percentage of boys and girls that agreed or strongly agreed with this statement decreased as school year increased from 47% of boys and 46% of girls in year 7 to 18% of boys and 10% of girls in year 11, with decreases among girls greatest for those that strongly agreed with the statement. One third of boys (33%) disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement 'I feel connected to my local community' as did 41% of girls, of whom almost half of boys and just over one third of girls disagreed strongly. The percentages disagreeing or strongly disagreeing with the statement increased with increasing school year, from 22% of boys and 25% of girls in year 7 to 44% of boys and 53% of girls in year 11.

Table 4.20 Percentages agreeing/disagreeing with the statement 'I feel connected to my local community', by school year and gender

| Frequency | Percentages agreeing/disagreeing with the statement 'I feel connected to my local community' | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|
| | School year | | | | | Years 7-11* |
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Strongly agree | 15.9 | 14.0 | 8.9 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 10.3 |
| Agree | 31.5 | 27.4 | 24.4 | 19.5 | 11.8 | 22.7 |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 30.1 | 27.9 | 34.6 | 37.3 | 38.2 | 33.7 |
| Disagree | 9.9 | 16.2 | 18.8 | 20.4 | 25.0 | 18.2 |
| Strongly disagree | 12.6 | 14.5 | 13.3 | 15.6 | 19.3 | 15.1 |
| Total (N) | 365 | 358 | 451 | 456 | 228 | 1,858 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Strongly agree | 12.5 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 5.1 |
| Agree | 33.5 | 23.8 | 17.3 | 10.6 | 8.4 | 18.7 |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 29.0 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 36.7 | 36.1 | 35.4 |
| Disagree | 14.3 | 22.2 | 28.0 | 32.3 | 38.2 | 27.1 |
| Strongly disagree | 10.7 | 12.1 | 14.7 | 16.0 | 15.2 | 13.7 |
| Total (N) | 328 | 446 | 450 | 387 | 191 | 1,802 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

When pupils were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with the statement 'my local area is a place where people from different age groups get along' more than one third of boys (38%) and girls (35%) agreed or strongly agreed, amongst whom one third of boys and one quarter of girls agreed strongly, as shown in **Table 4.21**. The percentage of boys that agreed or strongly disagreed with this statement decreased as school year increased from 47% of boys in year 7 to 27% of boys in year 11, with decreases greatest for those that strongly agreed with the statement. Among girls, percentages decreased from 48% in year 7 to 29-30% in years 9 to 11. Just over one third of boys (35%) and girls (34%) disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement 'my local area is a place where people from different age groups get along', of whom more than half of boys and less than half of girls

disagreed strongly. The percentages disagreeing with the statement increased with increasing school year, from 28% of boys and 25% of girls in year 7 to 43% of boys and 38% of girls in year 11, although for year 11 girls this was a small decrease from year 10.

Table 4.21 Percentages agreeing/disagreeing with the statement ‘My local area is a place where people from different age groups get along’, by school year and gender

| Frequency | Percentages agreeing/disagreeing with the statement ‘my local area is a place where people from different age groups get along’ | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|
| | School year | | | | | Years 7-11* |
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Strongly agree | 17.2 | 18.1 | 12.3 | 10.1 | 7.8 | 13.0 |
| Agree | 29.4 | 27.3 | 24.2 | 23.3 | 19.6 | 24.7 |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 25.2 | 21.7 | 30.0 | 30.8 | 30.0 | 27.6 |
| Disagree | 12.2 | 15.6 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 20.4 | 16.0 |
| Strongly disagree | 16.1 | 17.3 | 18.4 | 19.6 | 22.2 | 18.8 |
| Total (N) | 361 | 359 | 446 | 454 | 230 | 1,850 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Strongly agree | 16.0 | 9.3 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 2.6 | 8.3 |
| Agree | 31.7 | 31.6 | 24.5 | 20.8 | 26.7 | 27.1 |
| Neither agree nor disagree | 27.7 | 29.1 | 30.3 | 31.1 | 33.0 | 30.3 |
| Disagree | 12.0 | 15.8 | 22.2 | 22.1 | 25.1 | 19.5 |
| Strongly disagree | 12.6 | 14.2 | 17.1 | 18.0 | 12.6 | 14.8 |
| Total (N) | 325 | 450 | 445 | 389 | 191 | 1,800 |

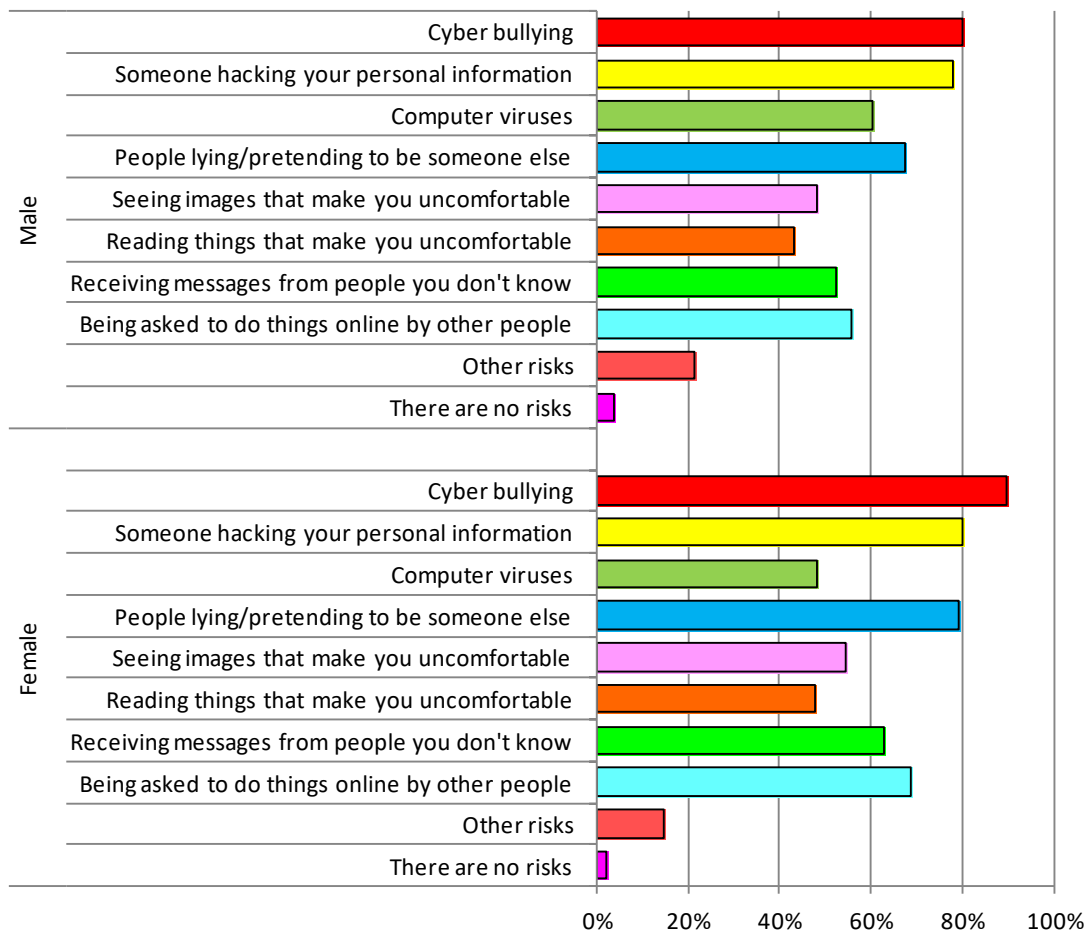
*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

4.4 Internet safety

4.4.1 Main risks of using the internet

Pupils were asked about what they considered the main risks were when using the internet, with the results shown in **Figure 4.22**. The most common risk among boys and girls was given as cyber bullying (80% and 90% respectively), followed by having personal information hacked (78% of boys and 80% of girls) and people lying or pretending to be someone else (67% of boys and 79% of girls). The fourth most common risk given by boys was computer viruses (60%) with more than half of boys also giving being asked to do things online by others (56%) and receiving messages from people you don't know (53%) as main risks. This differed to girls, amongst whom the fourth most common risk was being asked to do things online by others (69%), with more than half of girls also giving receiving messages from people you don't know (63%) and seeing images that make you uncomfortable (54%) as main risks. Only 4% of boys and 2% of girls felt that there were no risks in using the internet. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 222**.

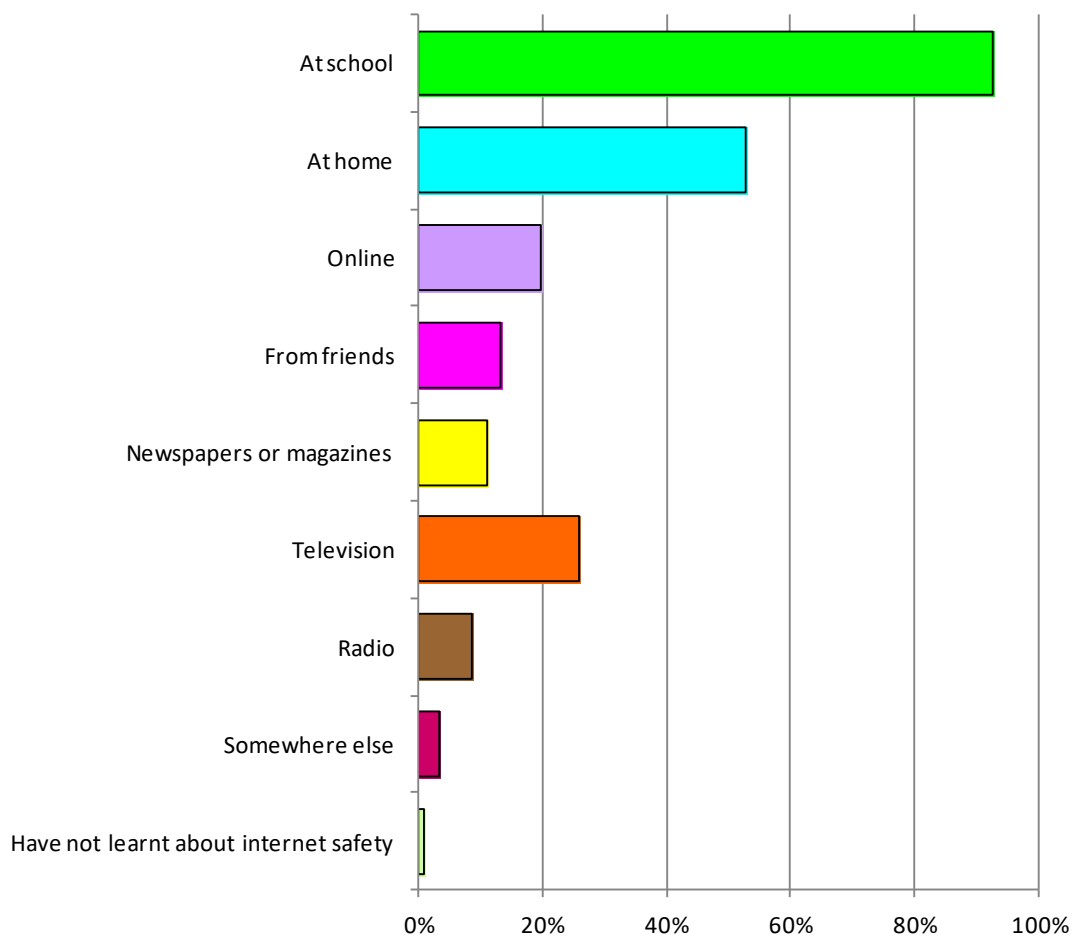
Figure 4.22 Main risks of using the internet, by gender (age-adjusted %)



4.4.2 Learnt about Internet Safety

When asked about where they had learnt about internet safety, there were few differences by gender, so **Figure 4.23** shows the age-adjusted percentages for boys and girls combined. Almost all pupils had learnt about internet safety at school (93%), while more than half (53%) had learnt about internet safety at home. One in four of pupils reported they had learnt about internet safety from television with a further one in five learning about it online. Less than 1% of pupils reported that they had not learnt about internet safety. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 222**.

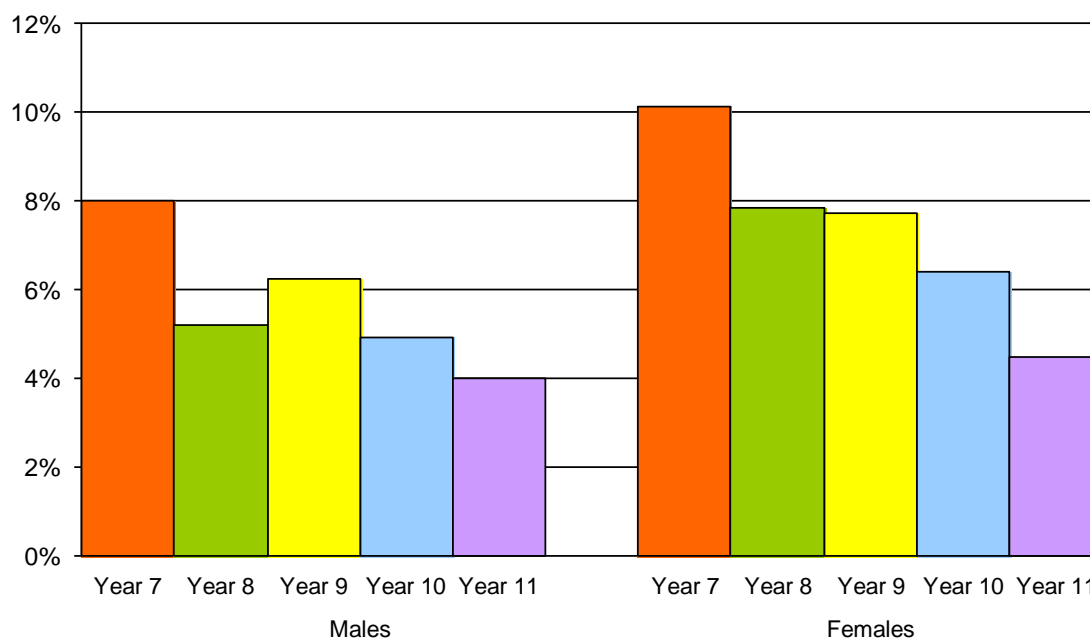
Figure 4.23 Where pupils learnt about internet safety (age-adjusted %)



4.4.3 Cyber bullying

Pupils were asked how much they had worried about cyber bullying in the last month, and **Figure 4.24** shows the percentages that had worried a great deal or quite a lot about cyber bullying by gender and school year. Despite cyber bullying being perceived as the main risk of using the internet, few pupils had worried about cyber bullying, although more girls than boys had done so for each school year. Percentages worrying a great deal or quite a lot about cyber bullying were highest in year 7 (8% of boys and 10% of girls), decreasing with increasing school year (with the exception of year 9 boys) to 4% of boys and 4.5% of girls in year 11. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 223**.

Figure 4.24 Percentage of pupils worrying a great deal or quite a lot about cyber bullying, by gender and school year



4.4.4 Staying safe online

Most pupils did not worry at all about staying safe online over the past month (72% of boys overall and 57% of girls), as shown in **Table 4.22**. The patterns with school year in the percentages of pupils that worried a great deal or quite a lot about staying safe online over the past month were similar for both boys and girls, with the percentages highest among year 7 pupils (17% of boys and 16% of girls), and decreasing as school year increased to 6% of boys and 4% of girls in year 11, as shown in **Figure 4.21**.

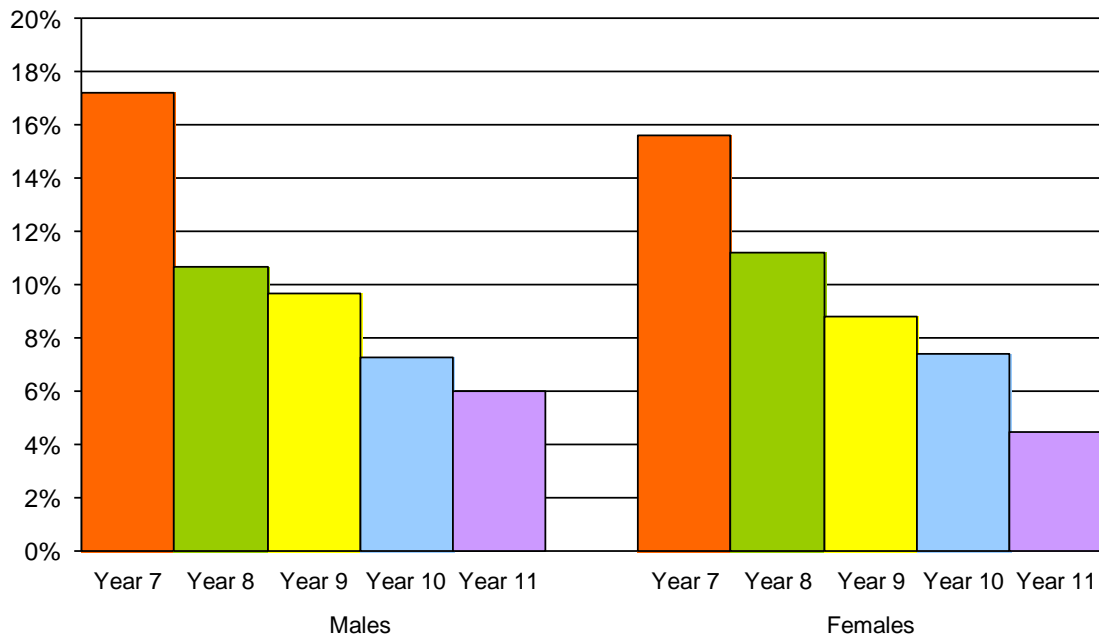
Boys in each school year were far more likely than girls to not worry at all about staying safe online, also increasing with school year from 60% of boys and 46% of girls in year 7 to 84% of boys and 72% of girls in year 11.

Table 4.22 Percentage of pupils worrying in the last month about staying safe online, by gender and school year

| Degree of worry | Percentage of pupils that had worried about staying safe online in the last month | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | School year | | | | | |
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | Yrs 7-11* |
| Males | | | | | | |
| A great deal | 11.3 | 7.7 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 5.8 |
| Quite a lot | 6.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 4.2 |
| A bit, but not much | 8.3 | 7.2 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 3.6 | 6.9 |
| Very little | 14.8 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 6.8 | 11.4 |
| Not at all | 59.8 | 70.7 | 69.5 | 73.5 | 83.6 | 71.6 |
| Total (N) | 400 | 403 | 498 | 509 | 250 | 2,060 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| A great deal | 10.1 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 4.9 |
| Quite a lot | 5.5 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.6 |
| A bit, but not much | 13.9 | 13.3 | 12.9 | 9.1 | 6.0 | 11.0 |
| Very little | 24.6 | 22.0 | 24.7 | 21.7 | 17.4 | 22.1 |
| Not at all | 45.8 | 53.4 | 53.6 | 61.7 | 72.1 | 57.5 |
| Total (N) | 345 | 472 | 466 | 405 | 201 | 1,889 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Figure 4.25 Percentage of pupils worrying a great deal or quite a lot about staying safe online, by gender and school year



4.5 Health

4.5.1 General health

Pupils were asked to rate their general health as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor. The results are presented in **Table 4.23** and in **Figure 4.26**. Almost two thirds of boys reported their health to be excellent or very good, while fewer than half of girls overall reported excellent or very good health (49%) almost one fifth lower than among boys (60%). Percentages reporting excellent or very good health decreased as school year increased from 71% of boys and 65% of girls in year 7 to 53% of boys and 37% of girls in year 11, with the differences between boys and girls increasing with school year, with the exception of year 10. Conversely, fair or poor health was reported by 11% of boys and 15% of girls overall, increasing with school year from 6% of boys and 7% of girls in year 7 to 13% of boys and 23% of girls in year 11, i.e. doubling among boys between year 7 and year 11, but tripling among girls between year 7 and year 11.

Table 4.23 self reported health status by gender and school year

| Gender and school year | Self-reported general health | | | | | Total N |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| | Excellent % | Very good % | Good % | Fair % | Poor % | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 30.1 | 40.9 | 22.8 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 369 |
| Year 8 | 26.2 | 39.1 | 25.4 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 366 |
| Year 9 | 19.2 | 39.0 | 30.2 | 8.4 | 3.2 | 464 |
| Year 10 | 19.0 | 35.5 | 29.3 | 13.0 | 3.2 | 468 |
| Year 11 | 20.8 | 32.0 | 34.2 | 11.3 | 1.7 | 231 |
| Years 7-11* | 23.0 | 37.2 | 28.5 | 9.1 | 2.2 | 1,898 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 22.3 | 42.6 | 28.0 | 5.4 | 1.8 | 336 |
| Year 8 | 18.1 | 36.4 | 32.7 | 11.3 | 1.5 | 453 |
| Year 9 | 10.6 | 35.3 | 38.6 | 13.5 | 2.0 | 453 |
| Year 10 | 8.7 | 35.3 | 38.9 | 14.1 | 3.1 | 391 |
| Year 11 | 7.7 | 29.6 | 39.8 | 16.8 | 6.1 | 196 |
| Years 7-11* | 13.5 | 35.8 | 35.6 | 12.2 | 2.9 | 1,829 |

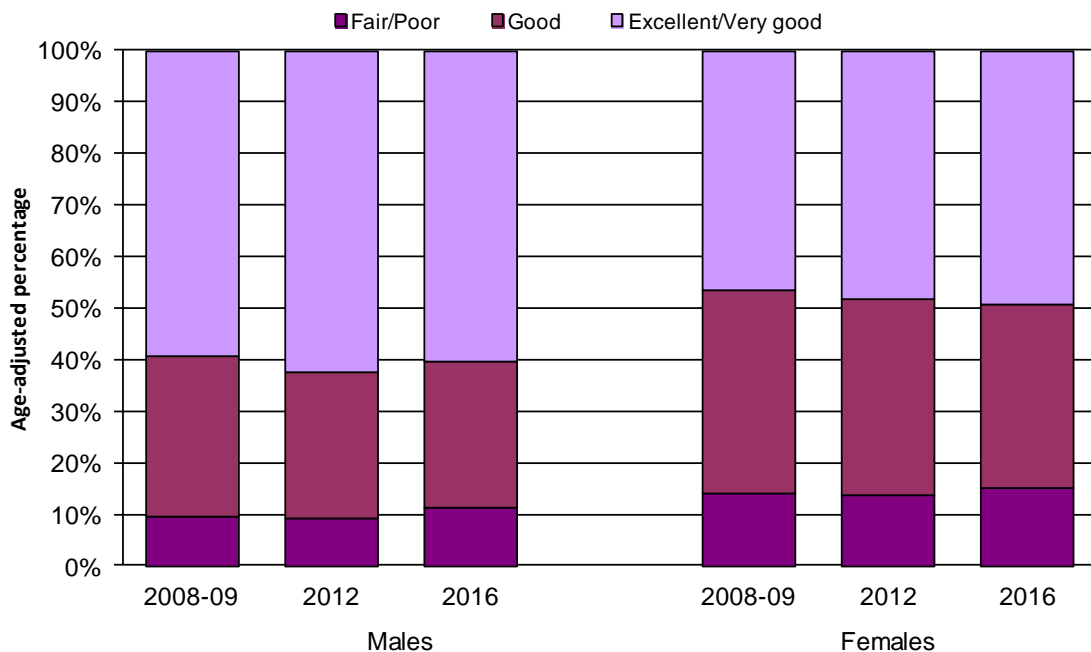
*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Figure 4.26 Self reported general health by gender and school year



Comparisons with 2008-09 and 2012, adjusted for age, are presented in **Figure 4.27**. There were no significant changes between the surveys. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 223**.

Figure 4.27 Self reported general health (age-adjusted percentages) by gender with comparisons to 2008-09 and 2012



4.5.2 Activities limited by illness or disability

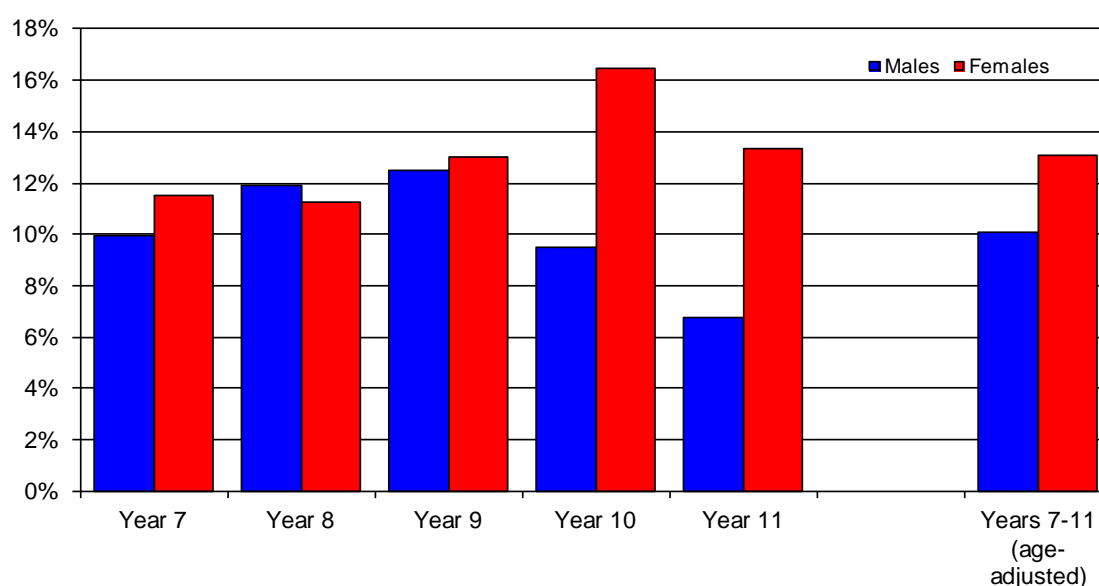
Pupils were asked whether they had any long-term illness or disability that restricted their normal activities, the results of which are presented in **Table 4.24** and in **Figure 4.28**. Overall, slightly fewer boys (10%) than girls (13%) reported a limitation on their activities, with older boys less likely to report their activities limited, while older girls were more likely to report their a limitation on their activities, peaking in year 10 at 16%. With the exception of year 8, within each school year higher percentages of girls than boys reported that their activities were limited by long-term illness or disability, with the differences greatest in years 10 and 11.

Table 4.24 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 | 35 | 10.0 | 37 | 11.5 | 72 | 10.7 |
| Year 8 | 42 | 11.9 | 49 | 11.3 | 93 | 11.8 |
| Year 9 | 55 | 12.5 | 57 | 13.0 | 112 | 12.7 |
| Year 10 | 43 | 9.5 | 62 | 16.4 | 106 | 12.7 |
| Year 11 | 15 | 6.8 | 26 | 13.3 | 42 | 9.9 |
| Years 7-11* | 190 | 10.1 | 231 | 13.1 | 421 | 11.5 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Figure 4.28 Activities limited by long-term illness or disability



4.5.3 Attitudes towards people with disabilities

Pupils were asked how much of the time they felt disabled people could lead as full a life as non-disable people, with the results presented in **Table 4.25** by school year and gender. Overall, 39% of boys and 38% of girls thought that disabled people could lead as full a life as non-disabled people all or most of the time, although the percentages that felt this did decrease with increasing school year, with the exception of year 8 boys which saw an increase. At the other end of the scale, 28% of boys and 21% of girls felt that disabled people could rarely or never lead as full a life as non-disabled people, with percentages feeling this generally increasing with school year.

Table 4.25 How much of the time can disabled people lead as full a life as non-disabled people, by gender and school year?

| Degree of worry | How much of the time can disabled people lead as full a life as non-disabled people (%)? | | | | | |
|------------------|--|--------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | School year | | | | | |
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | Yrs 7-11* |
| Males | | | | | | |
| All of the time | 17.4 | 18.8 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 7.6 | 13.0 |
| Most of the time | 25.1 | 27.2 | 26.4 | 28.2 | 22.2 | 25.7 |
| Some of the time | 31.4 | 31.1 | 34.2 | 31.3 | 36.9 | 33.0 |
| Rarely | 17.9 | 12.6 | 18.1 | 15.6 | 21.8 | 17.3 |
| Never | 8.3 | 10.4 | 10.0 | 14.5 | 11.6 | 11.0 |
| Total (N) | 363 | 357 | 459 | 454 | 225 | 1,858 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| All of the time | 16.1 | 12.4 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 5.9 | 9.9 |
| Most of the time | 33.4 | 27.3 | 30.3 | 26.7 | 21.8 | 27.9 |
| Some of the time | 34.1 | 39.6 | 38.3 | 43.0 | 48.4 | 40.7 |
| Rarely | 13.2 | 15.3 | 17.9 | 18.1 | 16.5 | 16.2 |
| Never | 3.2 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 7.4 | 5.3 |
| Total (N) | 317 | 450 | 436 | 386 | 188 | 1,777 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

4.5.4 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 4.26**). Amongst boys, those in years 8 and 9 were the most likely to have visited a dentist within the past 6 months (84%), with boys in year 11 the least likely (81%). Among girls, those in year 9 were the most likely to have visited a dentist within the past 6 months (87%), with girls in year 7 the least likely (80%). There were few differences by school year in the percentages that had been to the dentist within the past year, 91-93% of boys and 92-95% of girls having done so. 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 year 7 to one in eleven pupils in year 11.

Table 4.26 When did you last visit the dentist, by school year and gender?

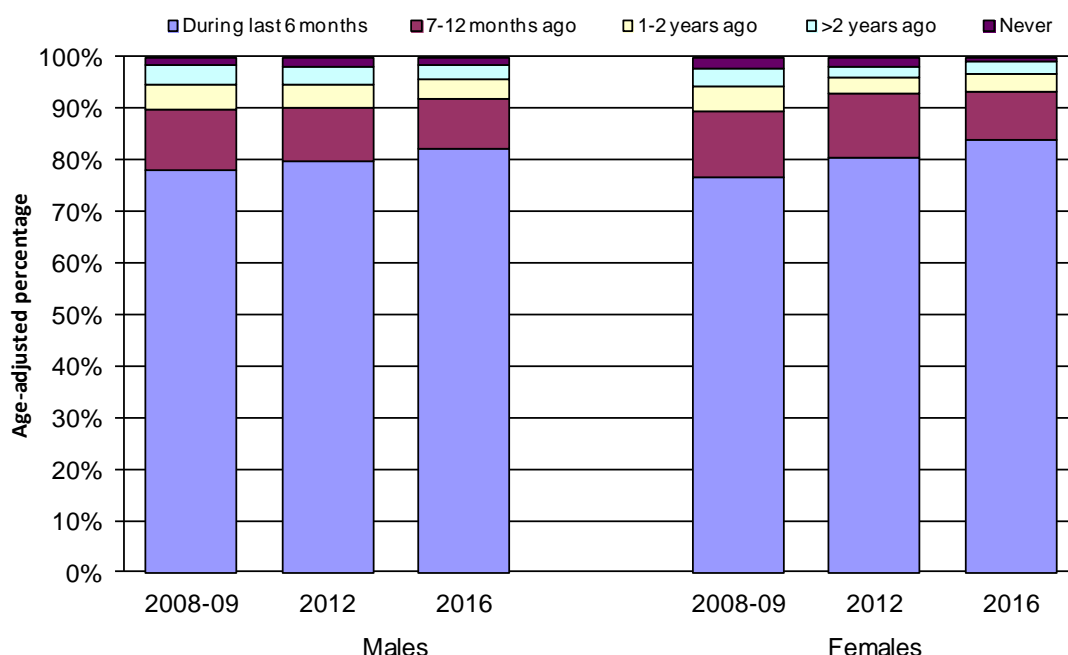
| School year | When did you last visit the dentist? (%) | | | | | Total (N) |
|--------------------|--|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | During last 6 months | 7-12 months ago | 1-2 years ago | >2 years ago | Never | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 79.6 | 11.4 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 299 |
| Year 8 | 83.5 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 310 |
| Year 9 | 84.0 | 7.5 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 412 |
| Year 10 | 82.5 | 10.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 422 |
| Year 11 | 81.2 | 10.1 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 207 |
| Years 7-11* | 82.2 | 9.7 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1,650 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 80.3 | 12.7 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 299 |
| Year 8 | 84.2 | 8.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 392 |
| Year 9 | 87.4 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 412 |
| Year 10 | 83.2 | 11.4 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 368 |
| Year 11 | 85.2 | 6.6 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 183 |
| Years 7-11* | 84.0 | 9.2 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 1,654 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Comparisons to the previous health and wellbeing surveys conducted in 2008-09 and 2012 are shown as age-adjusted percentages by gender in **Figure 4.29**. As before, these percentages were calculated excluding the ‘don’t knows’ from the denominators, with lower percentages of ‘don’t knows’ in 2016 and 2012 (11%) than in 2008-09 (13%). There were further small increases in 2016 relative to 2012 in the percentages that had seen a dentist within the past 6 months amongst both boys (3% increase) and girls (5% increase), following similar small increases in 2012. Boys were almost one

fifth less likely, and girls almost one half less likely, to report never having been to a dentist in 2016 relative to 2012, having increased by one fifth among boys and decreased by one quarter among girls in 2012. There was a one fifth decrease in the percentage of boys that had not seen a dentist in the last 12 months (8% in 2016, 10% in 2012 and 2008-09 surveys). Among girls the decrease in the percentage not having seen dentist within the past 12 months was smaller (6% in 2016, compared with 7% in 2012 and 10% in 2008-09). The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 224**.

Figure 4.29 Last visit to the dentist (age-adjusted percentages) by gender, with comparisons to 2008-09 and 2012



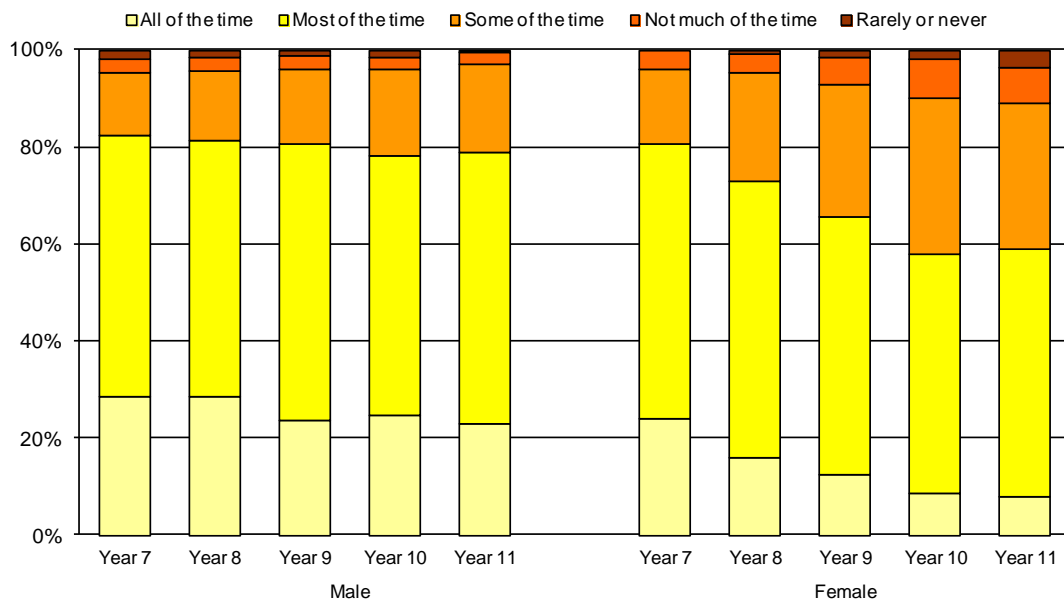
4.6 Feelings and worries

4.6.1 Feelings

Figure 4.30 shows the percentages of pupils reporting how often they feel happy. Across all years combined 80% of boys and 67% 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 decreased slightly as school year increased from 82% in year 7 to 78% in year 10 and 79% in year 11. Differences by school year among girls were greater, with the percentages reporting they were happy all of the time or most of the time decreasing from 81% in year 7 to 58% in year 10 and 59% in year 11. At the other end of the scale, fewer than 2% of pupils reported rarely or never being happy. 4% of boys and 7% of girls said they felt happy not much of the time, rarely or never, with percentages decreasing slightly with increasing school

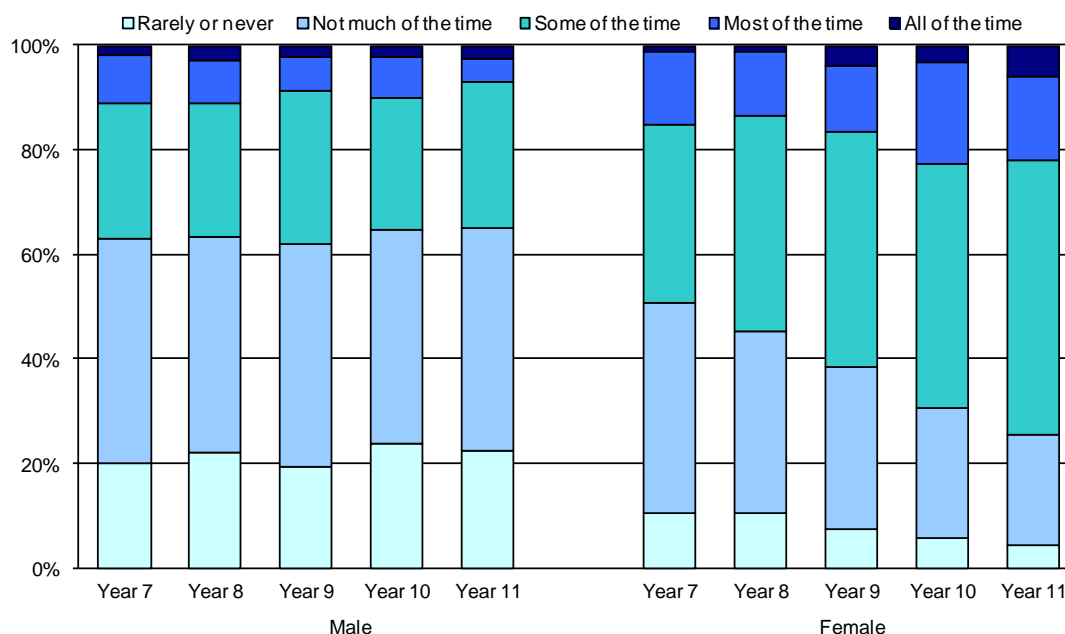
year among boys, from 5% in year 7 to 3% in year 11, while among girls the percentages reporting they felt happy not much of the time, rarely or never increased with increasing school year from 4% in year 7 to 11% in year 11. These differences between boys and girls, which increased as pupils got older, may reflect earlier onset of puberty among girls, as well the different pressures felt by girls in terms of their body image. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 224**.

Figure 4.30 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 4.31** by school year and gender. Large differences were seen between gender and between school years in how often pupils felt sad. 62% of girls felt sad at least some of the time (including 18% feeling sad all or most of the time). This was more than two thirds higher than the 36% of boys feeling sad at least some of the time (including 9% feeling sad all or most of the time). The percentages of girls feeling sad all or most of the time were higher in years 10 and 11 (22-23%) than in years 7 to 9 (14-16%). Amongst boys the percentages feeling sad all or most of the time decreased from 11% in years 7 and 8 to 7% in year 11. Half of girls in year 7 felt sad at least some of the time, increasing steadily with school year to three-quarters of girls in year 11. Percentages of boys feeling sad at least some of the time varied less, ranging from 35% to 38%. These differences between boys and girls, which increased as pupils got older, reflect the differences between boys and girls in how often they were happy. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 225**.

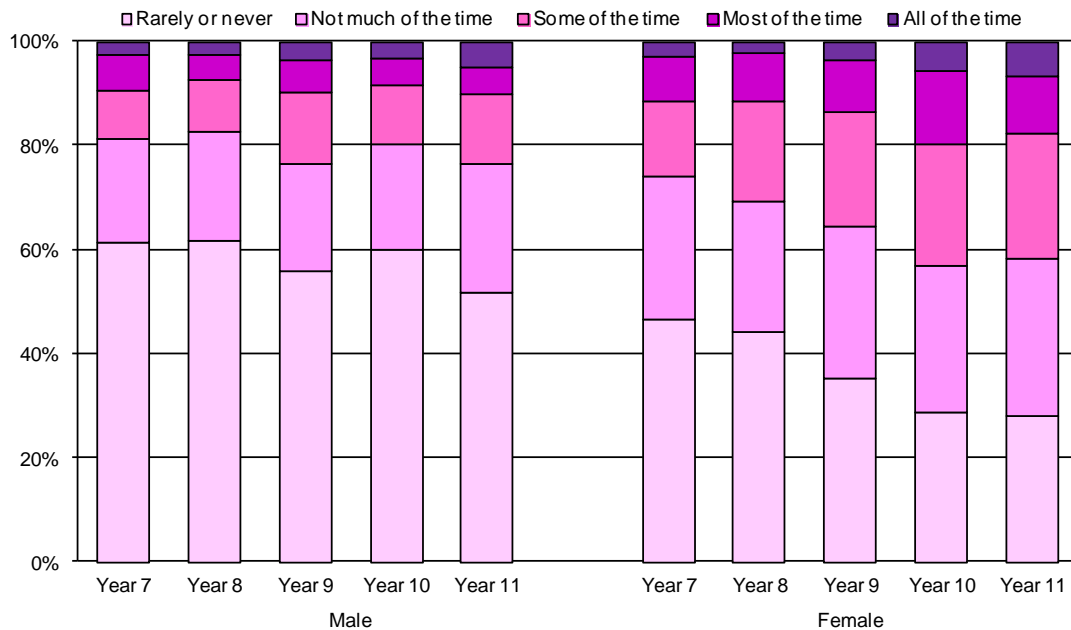
Figure 4.31 How much of the time are you sad, by school year and gender



The amount of the time that pupils felt lonely or isolated from others is shown in **Figure 4.32** by school year and gender. Large differences were seen between gender and between school years in how often pupils felt lonely or isolated from others. 35% of girls felt lonely or isolated from others at least some of the time (including 15% feeling lonely or isolated from others all or most of the time). This was almost three quarters higher than the 21% of boys feeling lonely or isolated from others at least some of the time (including 9% feeling lonely or isolated all or most of the time). The percentages of girls feeling lonely or isolated from others all or most of the time were higher in years 10 and 11 (18-20%) than in years 7 to 9 (11-14%). Amongst boys the percentages feeling lonely or isolated from others all or most of the time varied less, ranging from 8% to 10%.

One quarter of girls in year 7 felt lonely or isolated from others at least some of the time, increasing steadily with school year to 42% of girls in year 11. Percentages of boys feeling sad at least some of the time varied less, ranging from 17-19% in years 7-8 to 24% in year 11 (but not consistent as 24% in year 9 and 20% in year 10). These differences between boys and girls, which increased as pupils got older, reflect the differences between boys and girls in how often they were sad or happy. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 225**.

Figure 4.32 How much of the time do you feel lonely or isolated from others, by school year and gender?



4.6.2 Worries

Pupils were asked how much they worried about a variety of things, with the results presented in **Figure 4.33** for boys and **Figure 4.34** for girls. Girls worried about most of the potential worries listed more than boys. Only 5% of boys and 1% of girls reported that they did not worry at all about any of the 19 potential causes of worries listed in the questionnaire. Conversely 45% of boys and 54% 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, about which 39% of boys and 52% of girls worried either a great deal or quite a lot. Among girls more than one third worried a great deal or quite a lot about the way they look (39%) or losing weight (37%). One quarter or more girls reported worrying a great deal or quite a lot about homework (25%) or their health (30%), with more than one fifth of girls worrying a great deal or quite a lot about money (21%), getting a job (23%), problems with friends (23%) or feeling lonely (20%). Among boys, a quarter worried about their health (27%) or getting a job (26%), one fifth worried a great deal or quite a lot about homework (22%) or money (21%). More than one in ten boys worried a great deal about: school tests or exams (17%), their health (14%), getting a job (13%) or money (11%). Among girls, more than one in ten worried a great deal about: school tests or exams (25%), losing weight (20%) or their health. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 226** (boys) and **page 227** (girls).

Figure 4.33 Causes of worries, males

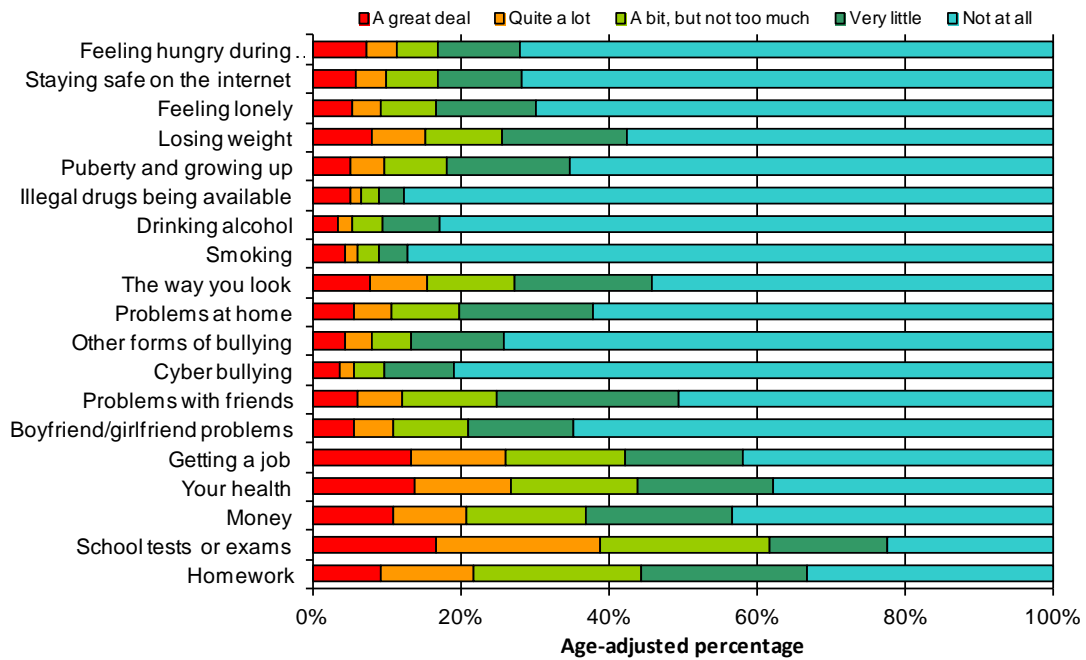
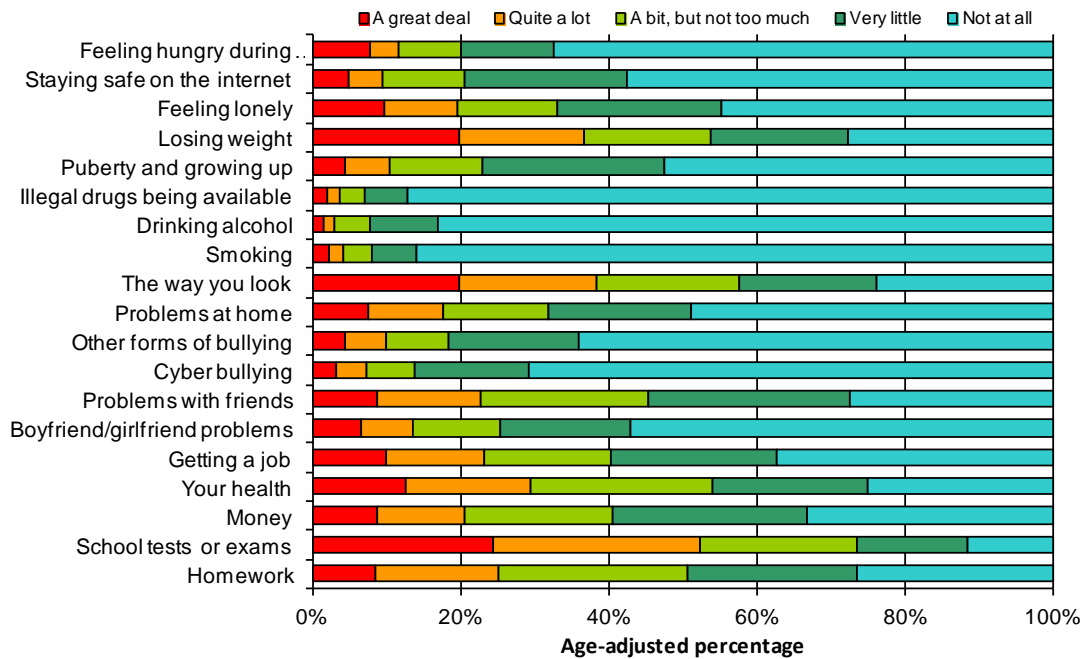


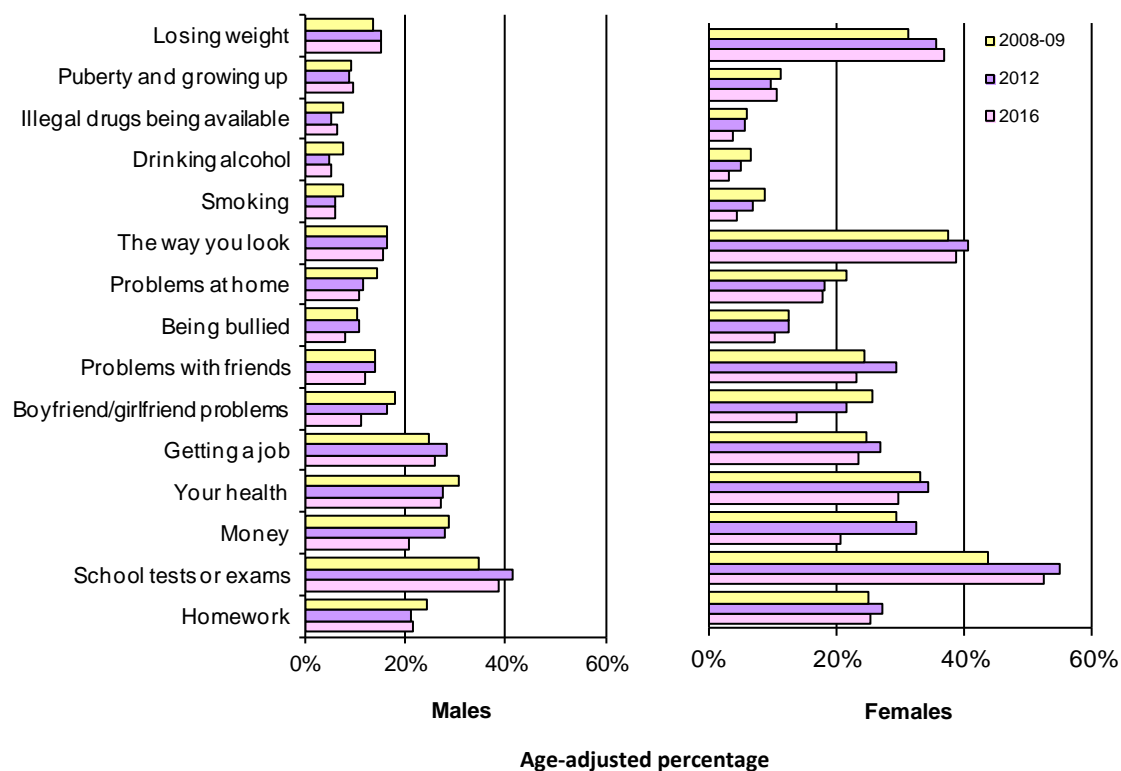
Figure 4.34 Causes of worries, females



15 of the 19 potential causes of worries were asked about in the previous health and wellbeing surveys that were conducted in Hull secondary schools in 2008-09 and 2012. Comparisons between 2016 and the 2012 and 2008-09 surveys of the age-adjusted percentages worrying a great deal or quite a lot about these 15 potential causes of worries are shown in **Figure 4.35**.

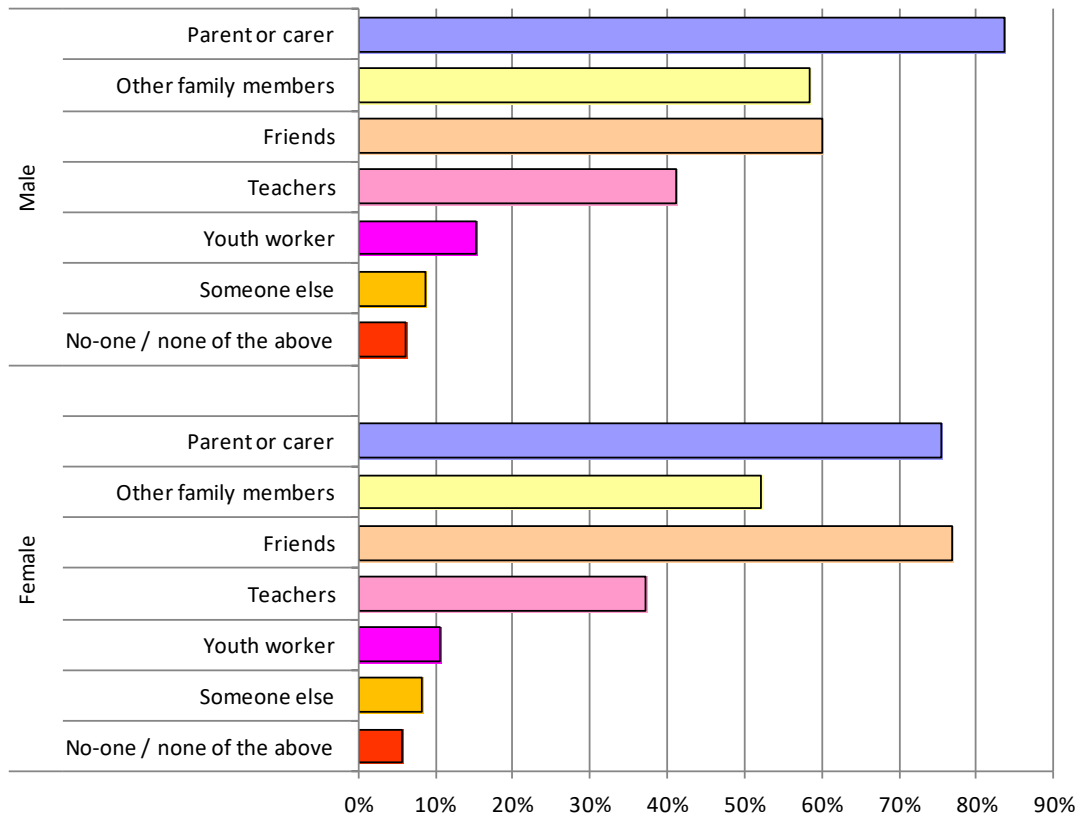
Boys were less likely in 2016 than in 2012 to worry about a great deal or quite a lot about 9 of the listed potential causes of worries, with the main exceptions being illegal drugs being available, drinking alcohol and puberty and growing up, for which percentages in 2016 increased by 24%, 9% and 9% respectively relative to 2012. Among girls, the percentages worrying a great deal or quite a lot decreased in 2016 compared with 2012 for 13 of the 15 potential causes of worries listed. The largest decreases in 2016 relative to 2012 among girls were in worries about: smoking (40%), drinking alcohol (40%), money (37%), boyfriend/girlfriend problems (36%), illegal drugs being available (31%), problems with friends (22%) and being bullied (19%). The only increases among girls were for worries about puberty and growing up (9%) and losing weight (4%). The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 228**.

Figure 4.35 Comparisons with 2008-09 and 2012 in the age-adjusted percentage of pupils who reported worrying a great deal or quite a lot over the last month, by cause of worry and gender



Pupils were also asked who they could talk to if they were feeling sad or worried, with age-adjusted percentages by gender shown in **Figure 4.36**. Boys were most likely to talk to their parents or carers if feeling sad or worried (84%), while 60% said they would talk to friends, 58% would talk to other family members and 41% would talk to their teachers. Girls were most likely to talk to their friends if sad or worried (77%), followed by 76% who would talk to their parents or carers, 52% to other family members and 37% who would talk to their teachers. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 229**.

Figure 4.36 Who pupils could talk to if feeling sad or worried, age-adjusted percentages by gender



4.7 Diet and physical activities

4.7.1 Healthy diet eaten

The percentages of pupils reporting they eat a healthy diet, by school year and gender are presented in **Table 4.27**. Slightly more boys (56%) than girls (51%) reported that they had a healthy diet, both percentages lower than in 2012, while more girls (26%) than boys (22%) reported either not knowing what a healthy diet was or whether their diet was healthy, higher than the percentages reported in 2012. These patterns were true for each year group, with the exception of years 7 and 11, where similar percentages of boys and girls reported not knowing. For both boys and girls the percentages reporting that they ate a healthy diet decreased as school year increased, with 63% of boys and 62% of girls in year 7 reporting they ate a healthy diet, decreasing 51% of boys and 45% of girls in year 11. Percentages not knowing what a healthy diet was, or whether they had one, didn't vary much with age, although lowest among boys in year 8, and girls in years 7 and 11.

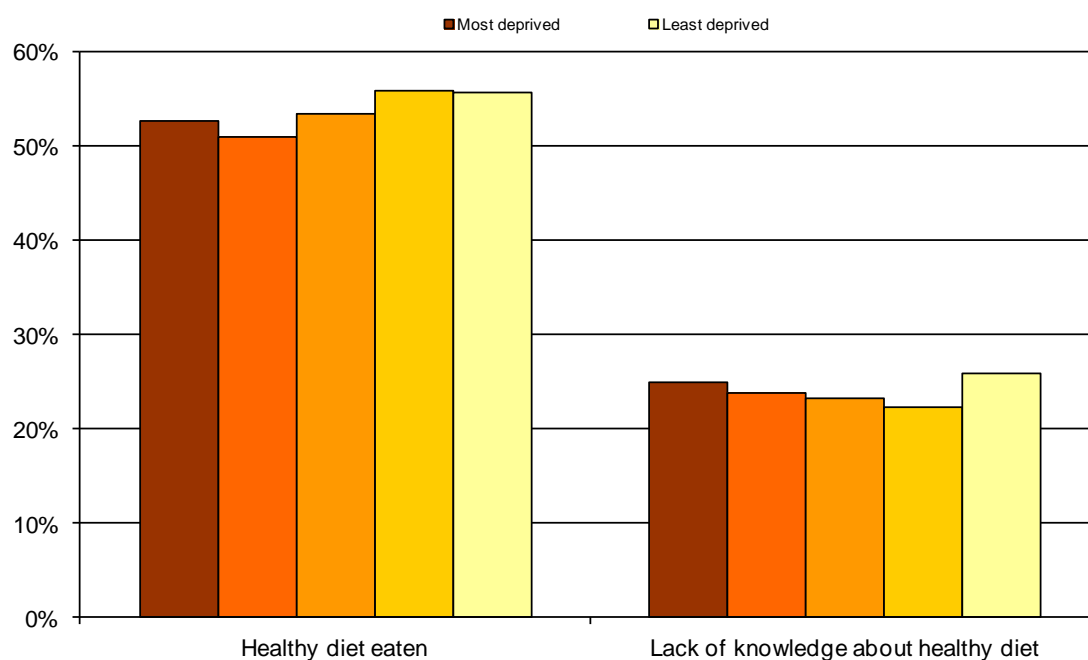
Table 4.27 Generally speaking, do you eat a healthy diet, by school year and gender?

| 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 | 363 | 63.4 | 22.9 | 332 | 62.3 | 22.9 | 697 | 63.0 | 22.8 |
| Year 8 | 361 | 59.0 | 19.9 | 447 | 53.7 | 28.2 | 811 | 56.1 | 24.5 |
| Year 9 | 460 | 54.6 | 22.6 | 452 | 48.2 | 29.0 | 913 | 51.4 | 25.8 |
| Year 10 | 462 | 51.3 | 23.2 | 388 | 47.2 | 27.1 | 856 | 49.4 | 24.8 |
| Year 11 | 229 | 51.1 | 22.7 | 192 | 44.8 | 22.4 | 428 | 48.1 | 22.9 |
| Years 7-11* | 1,875 | 55.8 | 22.3 | 1,811 | 51.2 | 25.9 | 3,686 | 53.6 | 24.0 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Differences by deprivation quintiles in the age-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting eating a healthy diet were small, as shown in **Figure 4.37**. 53% of pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas in Hull reported that they ate a healthy diet, compared with 56% of pupils living in the two least deprived fifths of areas in the city. Interestingly, pupils in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city were also the most likely to report not knowing if they had a healthy diet or not knowing what constituted a healthy diet, at 26%. Apart from this group of pupils, the percentages not knowing whether they had a healthy diet decreased slightly as deprivation decreased, from 25% among those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city to 22% of pupils living in the second least deprived fifth of areas. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 229**.

Figure 4.37 Age-gender-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting they eat a healthy diet, plus the percentages reporting lacking knowledge about healthy diets, by deprivation quintiles



4.7.2 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 Hull during 2014, so are likely to be biased, substantially over-estimating the percentages of Hull pupils eating 5-A-DAY. They are, however, consistent with the estimates published by Public Health England as part of the Public Health Outcomes Framework. Even if the survey results over-estimate the consumption of 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables by young people, the differences in reported 5-A-DAY consumption between subgroups might still be valid, 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 4.28**.

Half of pupils reporting they ate a healthy diet had eaten at least 5 portions of fruits and vegetables on the day before completing the survey (50%), compared with just over one quarter (28%) of those reporting they did not have a healthy diet and one third (32%) of those that did not know. Almost one quarter (24%) 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 almost 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 (47%), including almost one sixth (16%) 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. The results were similar among both boys and girls.

Table 4.28 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 | 953 | 5.1 | 18.8 | 26.7 | 22.0 | 27.4 |
| No | 378 | 18.3 | 29.5 | 21.3 | 14.5 | 16.4 |
| Don't know | 373 | 15.6 | 25.9 | 25.7 | 18.2 | 14.6 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Yes | 886 | 5.2 | 18.6 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 26.7 |
| No | 371 | 13.3 | 33.8 | 27.4 | 15.5 | 9.9 |
| Don't know | 451 | 9.1 | 28.5 | 30.5 | 17.7 | 14.3 |
| All | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1,839 | 5.2 | 18.7 | 25.8 | 23.3 | 27.1 |
| No | 749 | 15.9 | 31.6 | 24.2 | 15.0 | 13.3 |
| Don't know | 824 | 12.4 | 27.2 | 28.0 | 18.0 | 14.4 |

The percentages of pupils reporting they meet the 5-A-DAY target, by school year and gender are presented in **Table 4.29**. Overall, slightly more boys (42%) 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 year 7 and similar in year 8. The percentages reporting they met the 5-A-DAY target generally decreased with increasing school year, with the exception of boys in year 7, amongst whom 50% ate 5-A-DAY, increasing to 53% in year 8, thence decreasing with each school year to 26% in year 11. Amongst girls, percentages eating 5-A-DAY were 59% in year 7, decreasing with each school year to 26% in year 11. Percentages reporting eating 5-A-DAY in year 11 were closer to the percentages eating 5-A-DAY reported in the 2014 adult health and wellbeing survey, although still twice as high as the 12% of 16-24 years olds reporting eating 5-A-DAY in 2014. 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.

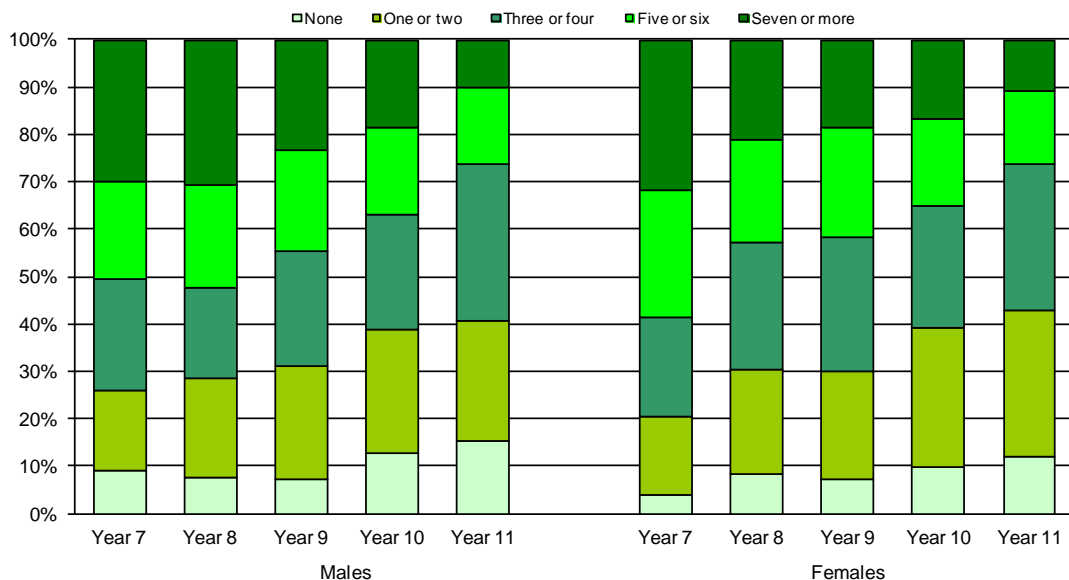
Table 4.29 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables, by school year and gender

| School year | Percentage of pupils eating 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Year 7 | 171 | 50.4 | 185 | 58.5 | 357 | 54.3 |
| Year 8 | 176 | 52.5 | 183 | 42.9 | 360 | 47.1 |
| Year 9 | 183 | 44.6 | 178 | 41.6 | 361 | 43.0 |
| Year 10 | 157 | 37.0 | 129 | 35.1 | 289 | 36.3 |
| Year 11 | 55 | 26.3 | 48 | 26.4 | 106 | 26.7 |
| Years 7-11* | 742 | 42.0 | 723 | 40.8 | 1,465 | 41.4 |

*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 4.38**, again by school year and gender. Around 10% of all pupils reported eating no fruits or vegetables the day prior to completing the survey, with the percentages increasing with school year from 9% of boys and 4% of girls in year 7 to 15% of boys and 12% of girls in year 11. One quarter of boys (26%) and one fifth of girls (20%) in year 7 reported eating fewer than 3 portions of fruits and vegetables the day before completing the survey, increasing with school year to 41% of boys and 43% of girls in year 11. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 230**.

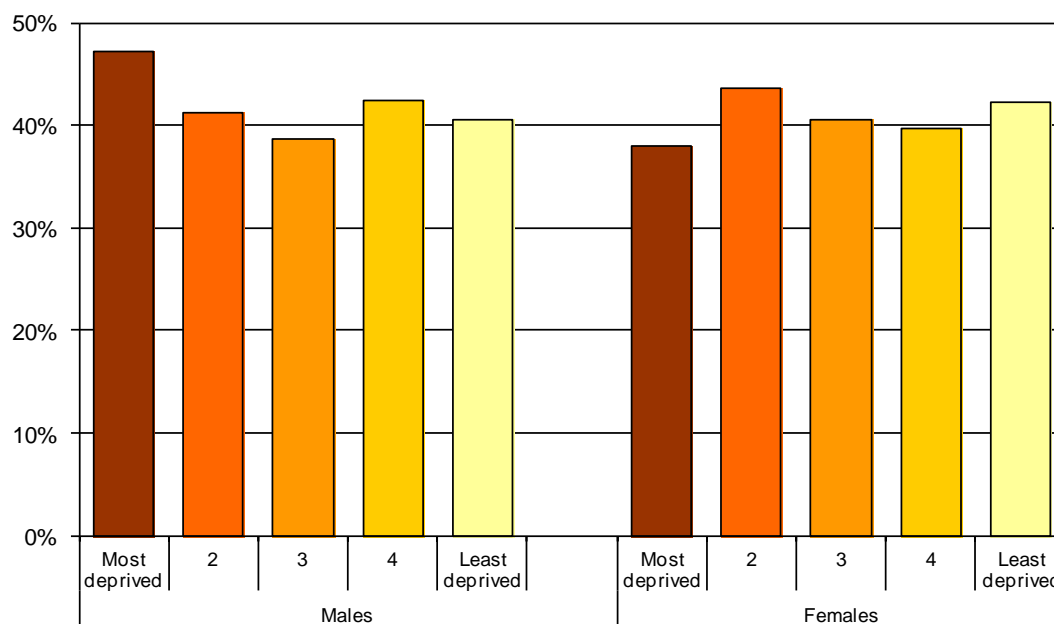
Figure 4.38 Number of portions of fruits and vegetables eaten the day before completing the survey by school year and gender



The age-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting eating 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetable by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintile are presented, by gender, in **Figure 4.39**. As can be seen, differences in the percentages reporting eating 5-A-DAY vary little by deprivation quintile, and not consistently by gender.

Boys living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were 16% more likely to report eating 5-A-DAY than those living in the least deprived fifth of areas, while among girls those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city were 10% less likely to report eating 5-A-DAY than those living in the least deprived fifth of areas. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 230**.

Figure 4.39: Age-adjusted percentage of pupils eating 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables by deprivation quintiles



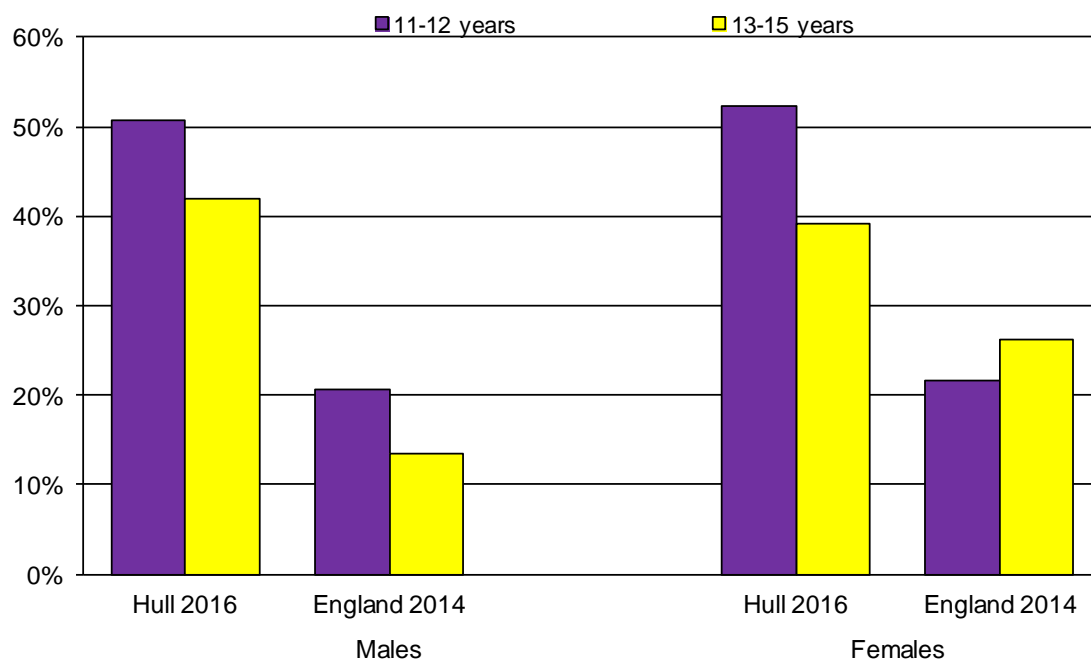
The percentage of Hull pupils reporting eating 5-A-DAY can be compared with those for England 2014 collected for the Health Survey for England. These are shown in **Figure 4.40** and show far higher percentages of pupils in Hull reported eating 5-A-DAY than in England.

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; and the number of portions of pulses they had consumed (again with a brief guidance on how to determine portion size). 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 also varied 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. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 231**.

Figure 4.40 Percentage of pupils eating 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables by age (ages 11-15 years only) and gender, Hull 2016 and England 2014



A different issue complicates the comparison to results from previous surveys conducted in Hull. The 2016 survey was the first local survey to ask about the portions of pulses consumed, which has resulted in an overall percentage eating 5-A-DAY 4 percentage-points higher than would have been seen if pulses were not included in the calculation. A further issue affects comparisons with 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 2016 with comparisons to 2012, 2008-09 and 2002 are presented in **Table 4.30**, by school year and gender.

The percentages reporting eating 5 or more portions of fruits and vegetables in 2016 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 2016 in most cases, the exception being year 10 boys. Boys in years 7 and 8 saw increases in the percentages reporting eating 5-A-DAY in 2016 compared with 2012, although for these year groups the percentages had decreased since 2008-09. Conversely, boys in year 9 and 10 saw decreases in the percentages reporting eating 5-A-DAY in 2016 compared with 2012, but reported higher percentages than in 2008-09, as did girls in year 10. The percentage of boys in year 11 reporting eating 5-A-DAY was one third lower than in either 2008-09 or 2012. Amongst girls in other school years, the trends were a little different. Girls in years 7 and 9 saw the percentage eating 5-A-DAY increase in 2016 compared with both 2012 and 2008-09, while among year 8 and year 11 girls the percentages in 2016 were lower than in either 2012 or 2008-09, almost one third lower for year 11 girls.

Looking only in years 7-10 (to enable comparisons to 2002) slightly more boys and girls in 2016 reported eating 5-A-DAY than in 2012, having decreases in 2012 relative to 2008-09, while between 30% and 53% more boys and between 25% and 47% more girls reported eating 5-A-DAY in 2016 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. However we do know that some of the differences are due to the different calculation in 2016 which included pulses, which has added around 4 percentage points overall. Nor is it clear why some pupils, particularly younger ones, saw decreases in the percentages reporting eating 5-A-DAY compared with 2008-09. 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 4.30 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, 2008-09 and 2012

| Survey | Percentage of pupils eating 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables by school year, gender and survey | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| | School year | | | | | Years 7-10* | Years 7-11* |
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | | |
| Males | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 34.5-40.7 | 30.4-35.6 | 23.0-26.6 | 32.8-39.1 | | 30.1-35.4 | |
| 2008-09 | 55.9 | 46.9 | 42.5 | 40.0 | 39.0 | 46.3 | 44.7 |
| 2012 | 48.3 | 43.4 | 45.5 | 42.4 | 39.6 | 44.9 | 43.8 |
| 2016 | 50.4 | 52.5 | 44.6 | 37.0 | 26.3 | 46.2 | 42.0 |
| Females | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 25.0-31.1 | 37.7-41.1 | 29.6-35.3 | 28.8-34.7 | | 30.3-35.6 | |
| 2008-09 | 54.3 | 48.9 | 37.7 | 41.2 | 32.3 | 45.6 | 42.8 |
| 2012 | 52.5 | 44.9 | 40.1 | 34.3 | 33.5 | 43.0 | 41.0 |
| 2016 | 58.5 | 42.9 | 41.6 | 35.1 | 26.4 | 44.6 | 40.8 |

| Survey | Percentage of pupils eating 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables by school year, gender and survey | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| | School year | | | | | Years 7-10* | Years 7-11* |
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | | |
| All pupils | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 29.9-36.1 | 33.7-38.1 | 26.2-30.7 | 30.7-36.9 | | 30.2-35.5 | |
| 2008-09 | 55.0 | 47.9 | 40.2 | 40.7 | 35.0 | 45.9 | 43.8 |
| 2012 | 50.7 | 44.1 | 42.9 | 38.6 | 36.1 | 44.0 | 42.5 |
| 2016 | 54.3 | 47.1 | 43.0 | 36.3 | 26.7 | 45.4 | 41.4 |

4.7.3 Cookery activities

A large number of pupils were involved in some type of school-based cookery activities, whether through classes or after school clubs, as shown in **Table 4.31**, although more boys (44%) than girls (42%) were involved. The percentages of pupils engaged in any school-based cookery activities decreased as school year increased, from 68% of boys and 71% of girls in year 7 to 16% of boys and 6% of girls in year 11. Differences between the genders were greatest for year 11, with boys two and a half times more likely to have taken part in school-based cookery activities than girls. Given that in other years the percentages of boys and girls taking part in school-based cookery activities, it may be that the year 11 results are influenced by the fact that one half of all year 11 girls taking part in the survey attended just one school, and this school may be different to other schools with respect to school-based cookery activities.

Table 4.31 Involved in any type of cookery activity at school (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 school (during lessons or at after-school clubs) | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Year 7 | 243 | 67.9 | 231 | 70.9 | 476 | 69.4 |
| Year 8 | 260 | 73.0 | 337 | 75.9 | 599 | 74.6 |
| Year 9 | 206 | 46.0 | 181 | 40.6 | 388 | 43.4 |
| Year 10 | 86 | 19.0 | 64 | 16.7 | 151 | 17.9 |
| Year 11 | 36 | 15.7 | 12 | 6.2 | 49 | 11.4 |
| Years 7-11 | 831 | 44.0 | 825 | 41.9 | 1,656 | 43.0 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

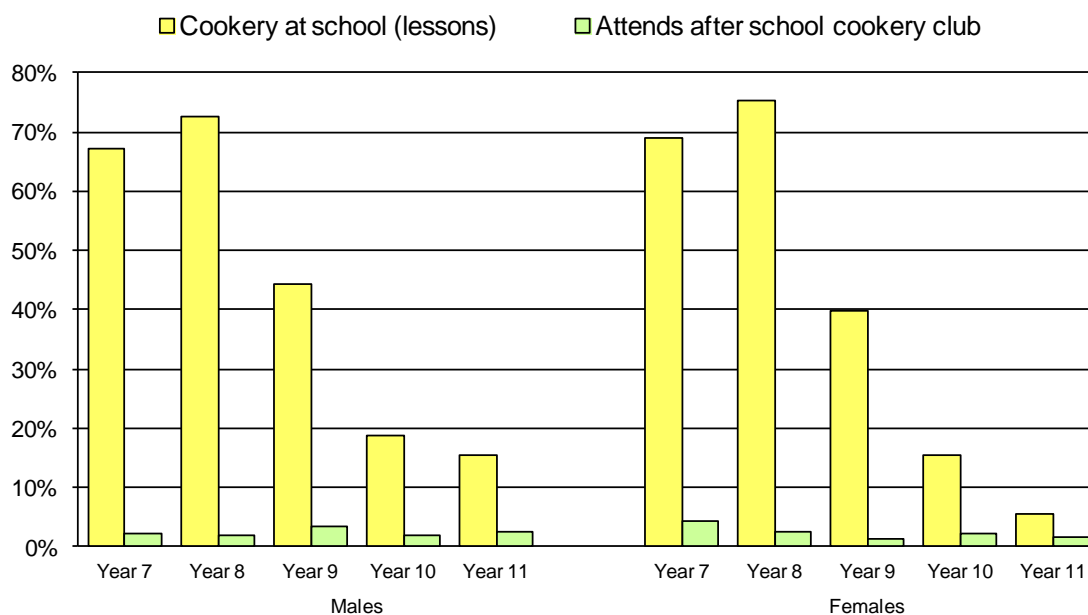
The type of school-based cookery activities with which pupils were engaged are presented overall by gender in **Table 4.32** and by school year and gender in **Figure 4.41**. 43% of boys and 41% of girls reported learning cookery as part of Food Technology or other lessons, an increase among boys since 2012. This was one fifth higher than in boys in the 2012 survey, but 5% lower

among girls. Percentages cooking during school lessons were highest amongst younger pupils, peaking in year 8 at 73% of boys and 75% of girls, rapidly decreasing to 15% of boys and 6% of girls in year 11. Few pupils participated in after school cookery clubs, but among those that did percentages were highest, at 4%, among boys in year 9 and girls in year 7. The underlying data for **Figure 4.41** are given in the **Appendix** on **page 231**.

Table 4.32 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 | | | |
| | During lessons | | After school cookery club | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Males | 43.3 | 1,849 | 2.5 | 1,847 |
| Females | 41.0 | 1,801 | 2.4 | 1,797 |
| All | 42.2 | 3,650 | 2.4 | 3,644 |

Figure 4.41 Involvement in school-based cookery activities, by type of activity, gender and school year



4.7.4 Missed meals on school days

Pupils were asked how often they ate breakfast and lunch in a usual school week. The percentages reporting that they never ate breakfast in a usual school week are presented in **Table 4.33**, by gender and school year. Overall, more girls (18%) than boys (11%) reported never eating breakfast, with the percentages generally increasing as school year increased, from 5% of boys and 6% of girls in year 7 to 15% of boys and 28% 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, with girls in year 11 82% more likely to never eat breakfast on school days than boys, as well as around 75% more likely in year 8 and 9.

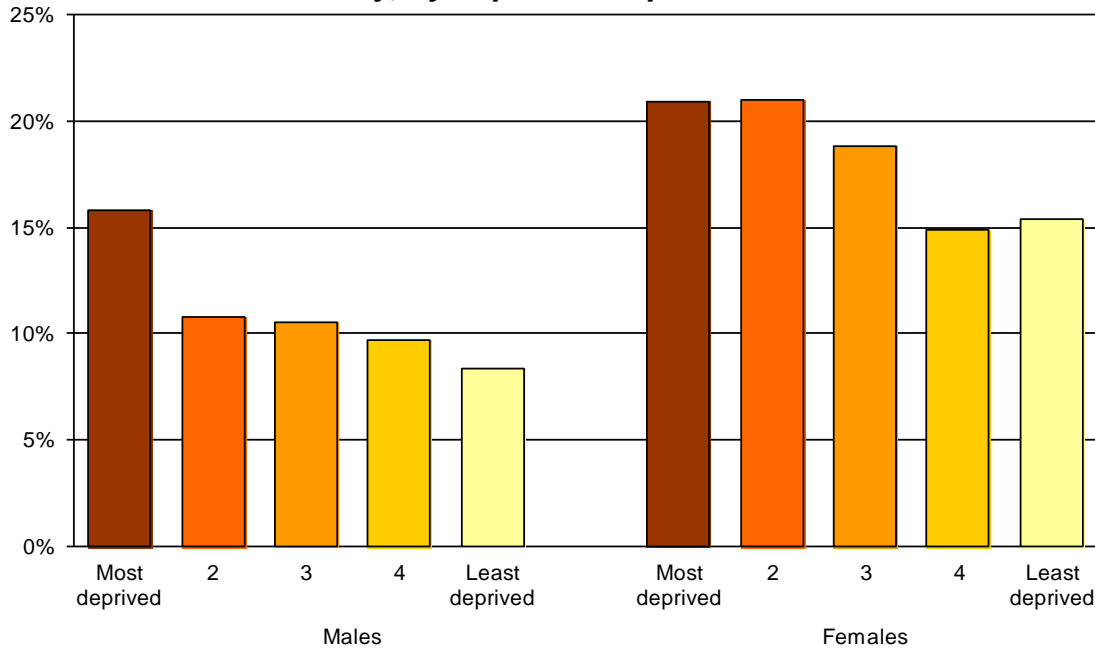
Table 4.33 Percentage of pupils reporting they never eat breakfast on a school day during a typical school week, by gender and school year

| 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 | 18 | 5.0 | 20 | 6.1 | 38 | 5.5 |
| Year 8 | 37 | 10.4 | 81 | 18.1 | 118 | 14.6 |
| Year 9 | 49 | 10.9 | 87 | 19.2 | 136 | 15.1 |
| Year 10 | 60 | 13.0 | 74 | 19.0 | 134 | 15.7 |
| Year 11 | 34 | 15.2 | 54 | 27.7 | 89 | 20.9 |
| Years 7-11* | 198 | 11.0 | 316 | 18.1 | 514 | 14.4 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

The age-adjusted percentages reporting never eating breakfast in a typical school week are presented in **Figure 4.42** by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles, and also show higher percentage of girls in any deprivation quintile than boys in all but the most deprived quintile reporting never eating breakfast on school days. Amongst boys, those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (16%) were almost twice as likely to report never eating breakfast on a school day than those in the least deprived areas of the city (8%), as well as between 46% and 62% more likely to miss breakfast on school days than boys in the rest of Hull. Amongst girls the pattern by deprivation quintile was different. More than one fifth of girls (21%) in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull reported never eating breakfast on a school day, more than one third higher than among girls living in the two least deprived fifths of areas (15%). The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 232**.

Figure 4.42 Age-adjusted percentages 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 4.34**. 3% of boys and 2% of girls reported missing lunch every day, compared to 11% of boys and 18% of girls reporting missing breakfast every day. Fewer than 2% of boys and girls reported missing both meals every day.

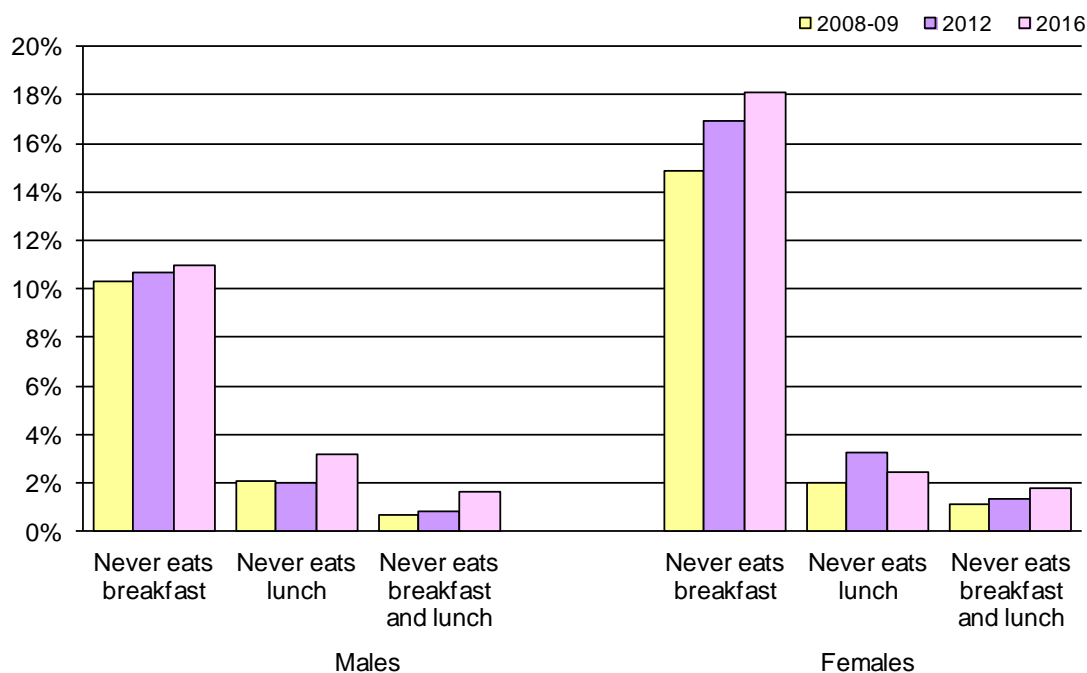
Table 4.34 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting they never eat breakfast or lunch or both on schooldays in a typical school week, by gender

| 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 typical school week (age-adjusted %) | | | | | |
|--|---|------|---------|------|-----|------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Breakfast | 198 | 11.0 | 316 | 18.1 | 514 | 14.4 |
| Lunch | 57 | 3.1 | 43 | 2.4 | 100 | 2.8 |
| Breakfast and lunch | 27 | 1.6 | 30 | 1.8 | 57 | 1.7 |

Comparisons with the 2008-09 and 2012 surveys are shown in **Figure 4.43**. There were increases in 2016 in the percentages of pupils reporting never eating breakfast on a school day (3% increases among boys, 7% among girls since 2012, having also increased in 2012 relative to 2008-09). The percentage of boys reporting never eating lunch on a school day increased by more than half in 2016 relative to 2012, although the numbers of girls doing so

decreased by one quarter since 2012. The percentage of boys and girls reporting never eating both breakfast and lunch on school days remained very low at less than 2%, although increasing in 2016 relative to 2012 by one third among girls as well as doubling among boys. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 232**.

Figure 4.43 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting they never eat breakfast or lunch or both on a school day by gender, with comparisons to 2008-09 and 2012



4.7.5 Free School Meals

When asked whether they received free school meals or vouchers for free school meals, one in five agreed that they did, with 7% not knowing, as shown in **Table 4.35**. Younger pupils were more likely to not know if they received free school meals than older pupils, while girls were more likely than boys to report receiving free school meals. The lower number of girls in year 11 reporting receiving free school meals may be attributed to the fact that almost half the female pupils in year 11 surveyed attended the school with the lowest percentage of pupils receiving free school meals in Hull.

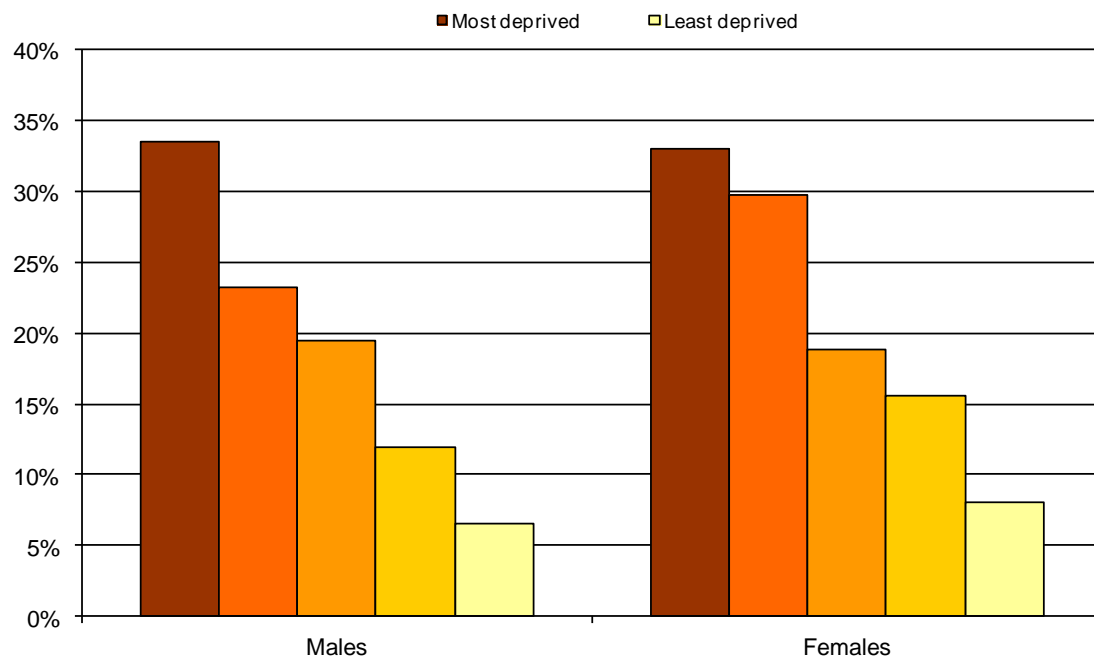
Table 4.35 Percentage of pupils reporting that they receive free school meals, by school year and gender

| School year | Pupils reporting that they receive free school meals (%) | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|------|------------|-----------|---------|------|------------|-----------|
| | Males | | | | Females | | | |
| | Yes | No | Don't know | Total (N) | Yes | No | Don't know | Total (N) |
| Year 7 | 18.0 | 71.7 | 10.2 | 361 | 26.9 | 65.7 | 7.3 | 327 |
| Year 8 | 22.7 | 72.3 | 5.0 | 357 | 22.5 | 67.9 | 9.6 | 448 |
| Year 9 | 15.0 | 76.8 | 8.2 | 452 | 19.3 | 74.0 | 6.7 | 450 |
| Year 10 | 20.1 | 71.8 | 8.1 | 458 | 22.7 | 72.9 | 4.4 | 387 |
| Year 11 | 19.4 | 76.2 | 4.4 | 227 | 15.9 | 75.4 | 8.7 | 195 |
| Yrs 7-11* | 19.0 | 73.8 | 7.1 | 1,855 | 21.4 | 71.2 | 7.4 | 1,807 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Unsurprisingly, the age-adjusted percentages receiving free school meals increased substantially as deprivation increased, as seen in **Figure 4.44**. One in three boys and girls living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull reported receiving free school meals, compared with fewer than one in twelve boys and girls living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 233**.

Figure 4.44 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting that receive free school meals, by local (IMD 2015) deprivation quintiles and gender



4.7.6 Feeling hungry during school holidays

Most pupils did not worry at all about feeling hungry during school holidays over the past month (72% of boys overall and 67% of girls), as shown in **Table 4.36**. Apart from year 7, boys in each school year were more likely than girls to not worry at all about feeling hunger during school holidays.

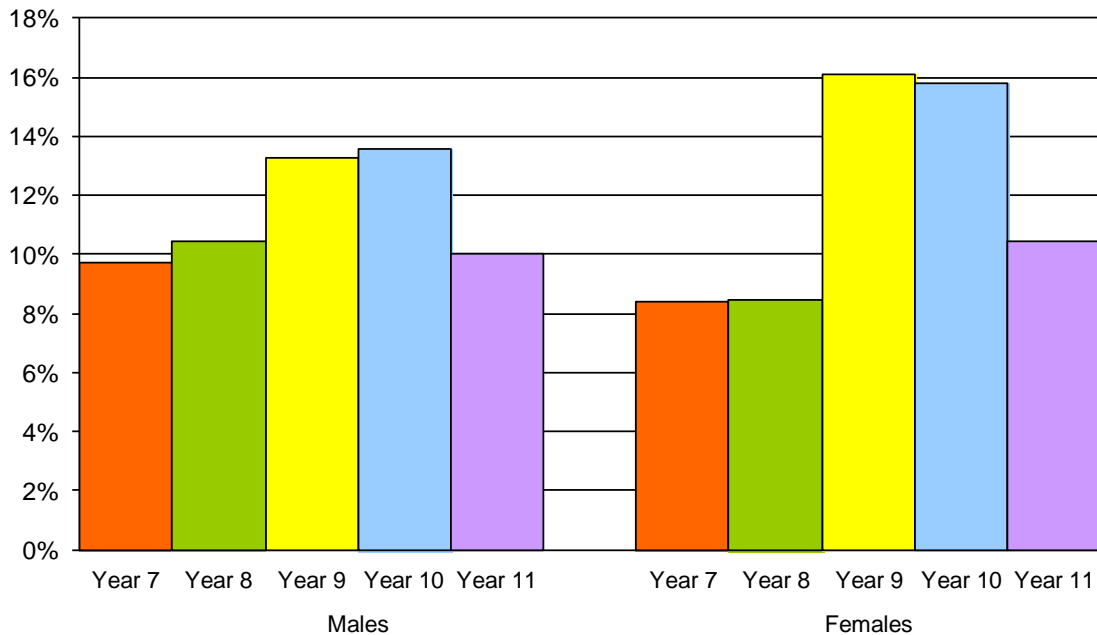
Table 4.36 Percentage of pupils worrying in the last month about feeling hungry during the school holidays, by gender and school year

| Degree of worry | Percentage of pupils that had worried in the last month about feeling hungry during school holidays | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | School year | | | | | |
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | Yrs 7-11* |
| Males | | | | | | |
| A great deal | 5.5 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 9.8 | 6.8 | 7.4 |
| Quite a lot | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.9 |
| A bit, but not much | 4.8 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 4.3 | 5.2 | 5.6 |
| Very little | 13.3 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 11.0 |
| Not at all | 72.3 | 71.0 | 68.1 | 73.5 | 75.2 | 72.0 |
| Total (N) | 400 | 403 | 498 | 509 | 250 | 2,060 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| A great deal | 4.3 | 6.8 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 5.5 | 7.7 |
| Quite a lot | 4.1 | 1.7 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 5.0 | 4.1 |
| A bit, but not much | 7.2 | 5.9 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 8.3 |
| Very little | 13.6 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.6 |
| Not at all | 70.7 | 73.1 | 62.9 | 63.0 | 66.7 | 67.3 |
| Total (N) | 345 | 472 | 466 | 405 | 201 | 1,889 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

For both boys and girls, the highest percentages worrying a great deal or quite a lot in the past month about feeling hungry during school holidays were those in years 9 and 10 (13-14% of boys, 16% of girls), as shown in **Figure 4.45**. Among boys there was little variation across the other school years in the percentages worrying a great deal or quite a lot about feeling hungry during school holidays (10%), with a similar percentage among year 11 girls, whilst among girls in years 7 and 8 just over 8% worried a great deal or quite a lot about feeling hungry during school holidays. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 233**.

Figure 4.45 Percentage of pupils worrying a great deal or quite a lot in the last month about feeling hungry during school holidays, by gender and school year



4.7.7 Snacks

Pupils were asked about their consumption of a range of snacks, together with the frequency with which they were consumed, with the age-adjusted percentages shown by gender in **Figure 4.46**. Most of the snacks listed were consumed at least once a week by most pupils, the exceptions being energy drinks, smoothies and cereal bars, which were consumed by most pupils less than once a week, as well as pastries/sausage rolls (girls). Pastries/sausage rolls were consumed at least once a week by just over half of boys. Chocolate/sweets were the snacks that were eaten by most pupils each week (by 82% of boys, 86% of girls), followed by fruit (82% of boys, 84% of girls), fruit juice (79% of boys, 80% of girls), crisps (76% of boys, 77% of girls) and fizzy drinks (75% of boys, 71% of girls).

The age-adjusted percentages that ate these types of snacks on most days did not vary much by gender, so are presented in **Figure 4.47** for all pupils combined. Fruit juice and fruit were the snacks that pupils most commonly reported drinking/eating on most days, with almost six in ten doing so, followed by chocolate/sweets (45%), crisps (41%) and fizzy drinks (40%). So while chocolate/sweets were the snacks eaten by most pupils each week, they were consumed on fewer days each week than fruit juice and fruit. The underlying data for **Figure 4.46** and **Figure 4.47** are given in the **Appendix** on **page 234**.

Figure 4.46 Frequency of consumption of a range of snacks, age-adjusted percentages by gender

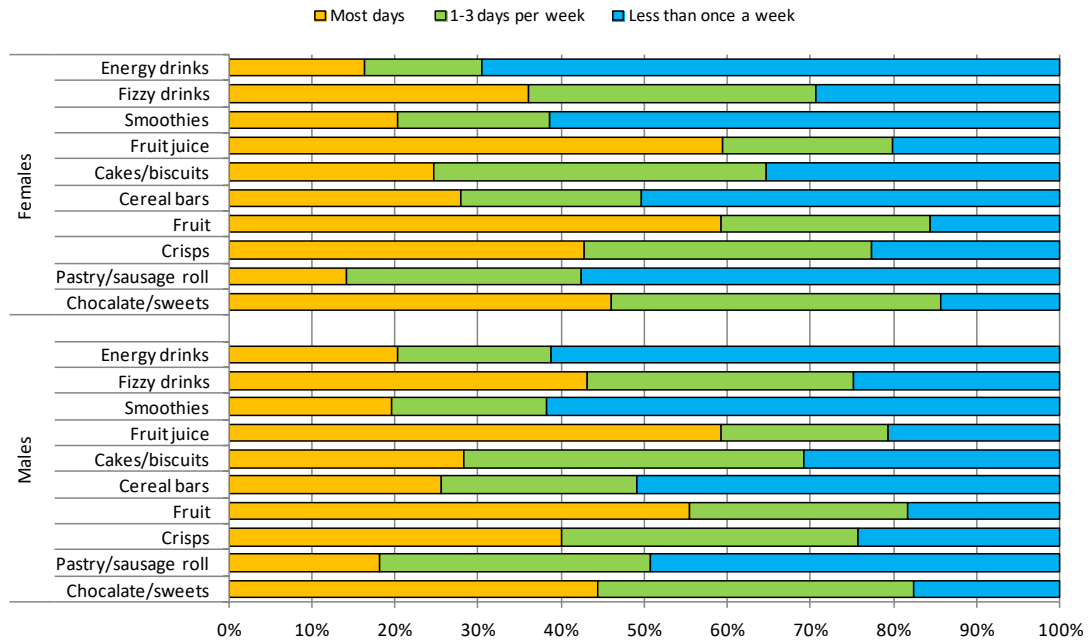
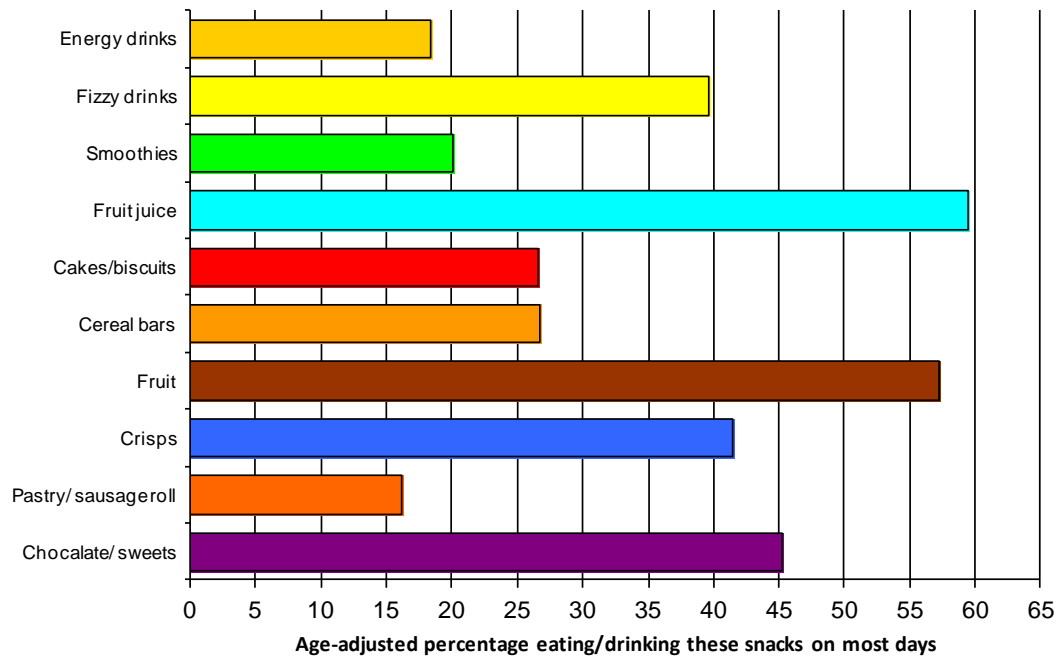


Figure 4.47 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils eating the listed snacks on most days



4.7.8 Takeaway foods

Pupils were asked about how frequently they ate takeaway meals in a usual week, with the results presented in **Table 4.37** by school year and gender. The majority of pupils reported that they ate takeaway meals, but less than once a week (54% of boys and 63% of girls overall), while almost one in three boys (31%) and one in four girls (24%) reported eating takeaway meals on between 1 and 3 days per week. Only 6% of boys and 5% of girls reported eating takeaway meals more frequently than that. 9% of boys and 8% of girls reported that they never usually ate takeaway meals.

Older pupils were more likely to eat takeaway meals 1-3 times a week than younger pupils. Among boys 39% in year 11 ate takeaway meals 1-3 times per week, compared with 26% to 31% of boys in years 7-10. Among girls, 16% in year 7 ate takeaway meals 1-3 times per week, as did 23% to 28% in years 8-10 and 31% in year 11.

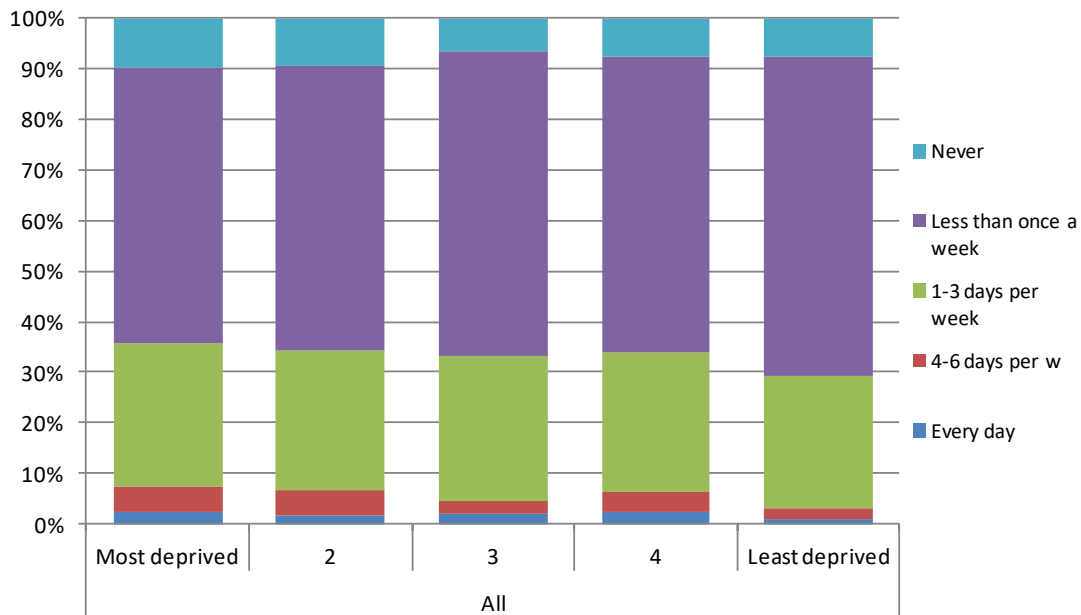
There were only small differences by deprivation quintiles in the frequency of eating takeaway meals, as illustrated for girls and boys combined in **Figure 4.48**. Pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were a little more likely to usually eat takeaway meals at least once a week (36%) than pupils living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (29%), as well as a little more likely to never usually eat takeaway meals (10%) than pupils in the least deprived fifth of areas (8%). The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 235**.

Table 4.37 Frequency of pupils eating takeaway meals (%), by gender and school year

| Frequency of eating takeaway meals | Percentage of pupils eating takeaway meals | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | School year | | | | | |
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | Yrs 7-11* |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Every day | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 2.2 |
| 4-6 days per week | 3.5 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| 1-3 days per week | 27.9 | 25.7 | 31.0 | 31.4 | 38.9 | 31.1 |
| <1 day per week | 58.1 | 57.1 | 56.0 | 55.6 | 44.9 | 54.2 |
| Never | 9.0 | 11.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 9.3 | 8.7 |
| Total (N) | 344 | 343 | 436 | 439 | 216 | 1,778 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Every day | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| 4-6 days per week | 4.0 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 3.7 |
| 1-3 days per week | 15.7 | 27.9 | 22.6 | 23.1 | 31.2 | 24.2 |
| <1 day per week | 71.1 | 60.5 | 62.2 | 63.1 | 57.7 | 62.9 |
| Never | 8.6 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 8.0 |
| Total (N) | 325 | 433 | 447 | 377 | 189 | 1,771 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Figure 4.48 Frequency of pupils eating takeaway meals in a usual week (age-adjusted percentages) by local (IMD 2015) deprivation quintiles



4.7.9 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 4.38**, by school year and gender.

Fewer than half of boys and one just 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 more than 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 between 43% and 45% in years 7, 9 and 10 achieved the target, with percentages highest in year 8 (49%) and lowest in year 11 (40%). Among girls, percentages were highest for year 7 (40%), then generally decreasing as school year increased (apart from year 9) to 24% in year 11.

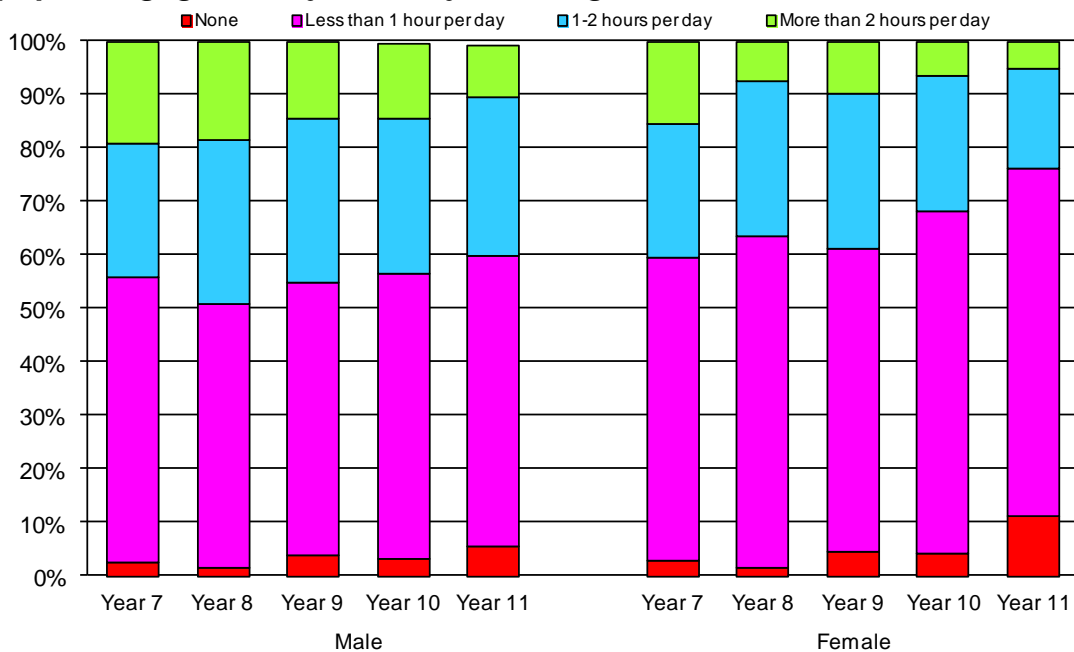
Table 4.38 Percentage of pupils engaged in at least 1 hour of sports and physical activities per day on average, by school year and gender

| 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 | 158 | 44.3 | 126 | 40.3 | 285 | 42.3 |
| Year 8 | 181 | 49.3 | 153 | 36.3 | 337 | 42.6 |
| Year 9 | 204 | 45.1 | 160 | 38.7 | 365 | 42.1 |
| Year 10 | 198 | 43.4 | 119 | 31.8 | 321 | 38.4 |
| Year 11 | 92 | 40.0 | 41 | 23.8 | 135 | 33.0 |
| Years 7-11* | 833 | 44.4 | 599 | 34.1 | 1,432 | 39.4 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

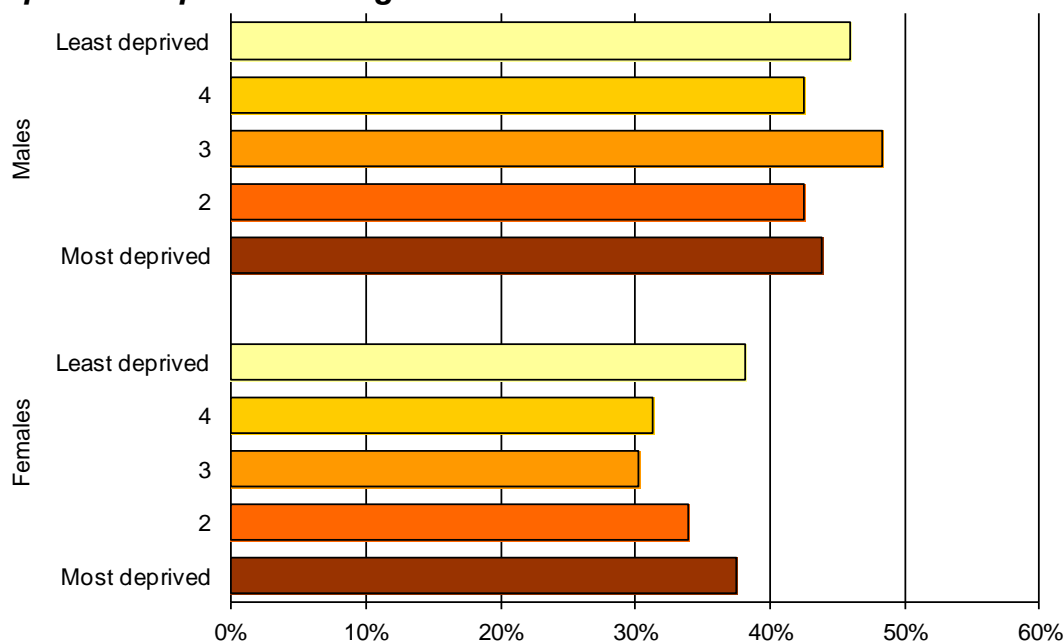
The average daily amount of physical activities and sports that pupils are engaged in are presented in more detail in **Figure 4.49**, again by gender and school year. While few pupils reported doing no sports or physical activities, the percentage did increase with school year from 3% in year 7 to 6% of boys and 11% of girls in year 11. Among boys 19% in year 7 reported getting at least 2 hours of sports and physical activities per day on average, decreasing as school year increased to 10% of boys in year 11, while among girls the percentages doing so decreased from 15% in year 7 to 5% in year 11, although percentages increased slightly in year 9. So, boys were far more likely than girls to be getting two or more hours of physical activity or sport per day on average, a quarter more likely in year 7, half more likely in year 9, almost twice as likely in year 11, more than twice as likely in years 8 and 10. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 235**.

Figure 4.49 Average daily amounts 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 4.50**, by local IMD 2015 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. Amongst boys, pupils living in the third most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to achieve at least 1 hour of sports or physical activities per day (48%), while those in the least and most deprived fifths of areas of Hull were second and third most likely to do (46% and 44% respectively). Amongst girls, around 37% and 38% of pupils living in the most deprived and least deprived fifth of areas of the city respectively achieved at least 1 hour of sports or physical activities per day, between 30% and 34% for the other quintiles.

Figure 4.50 Age-adjusted percentage of pupils engaged in at least 1 hour of sports and physical activities per day on average, by local (IMD 2015) deprivation quintiles and gender



Pupils were also asked for the number days they usually spent at least 60 minutes doing physical activity in a typical week. The results are shown in **Table 4.39** by school year and gender. The majority of pupils managed to get 60 minutes of physical activity on at least one day a week, with only 7% of boys and 6% of girls overall not managing this, although percentages in year 11 were much higher, at 11% of boys and 15% of girls, having increased with school year from 4% of boys in year 7, and 3-5% among girls in years 7-9. One in six boys and one in nine girls reported getting 60 minutes of physical activity on 7 days per week, decreasing as school year increased from 21% of boys and 16% of girls in year 7 to 12% of boys and 6% of girls in year 11. Overall, more than half of boys reported getting 60 minutes of physical activities on 4 or more days per week (55%), compared with 43% of girls.

Percentages again decreased as school year increased, from 58% of boys and 52% of girls in year 7 to 52% of boys and 30% of girls in year 11. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 236**.

Table 4.39 Number of days on which pupils get at least 60 minutes of physical activity in a usual week, by school year and gender

| Number of days | Number of days on which pupils get at least 60 minutes of physical activity (%) | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | School year | | | | | |
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | Yrs 7-11* |
| Males | | | | | | |
| None | 4.2 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 10.8 | 6.8 |
| 1 day per week | 10.7 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 8.2 |
| 2 days per week | 12.0 | 15.3 | 14.1 | 15.8 | 15.8 | 14.6 |
| 3 days per week | 15.4 | 10.9 | 14.9 | 20.3 | 15.8 | 15.4 |
| 4 days per week | 14.1 | 13.2 | 14.9 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 13.2 |
| 5 days per week | 14.9 | 16.4 | 17.5 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 16.7 |
| 6 days per week | 7.9 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 10.8 | 8.0 |
| 7 days per week | 20.7 | 23.6 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 11.6 | 17.0 |
| Total (N) | 382 | 385 | 475 | 487 | 241 | 1,970 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| None | 4.8 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 15.1 | 6.3 |
| 1 day per week | 7.4 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 9.6 |
| 2 days per week | 16.7 | 21.5 | 23.2 | 20.9 | 25.8 | 21.6 |
| 3 days per week | 19.3 | 18.9 | 17.4 | 21.4 | 18.3 | 19.0 |
| 4 days per week | 14.6 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 12.9 |
| 5 days per week | 13.7 | 15.6 | 16.6 | 14.2 | 8.1 | 13.6 |
| 6 days per week | 7.1 | 7.2 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 5.8 |
| 7 days per week | 16.4 | 10.6 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 5.9 | 11.1 |
| Total (N) | 336 | 461 | 465 | 393 | 186 | 1,841 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

4.7.10 Changes to lifestyles that pupils aspire to make

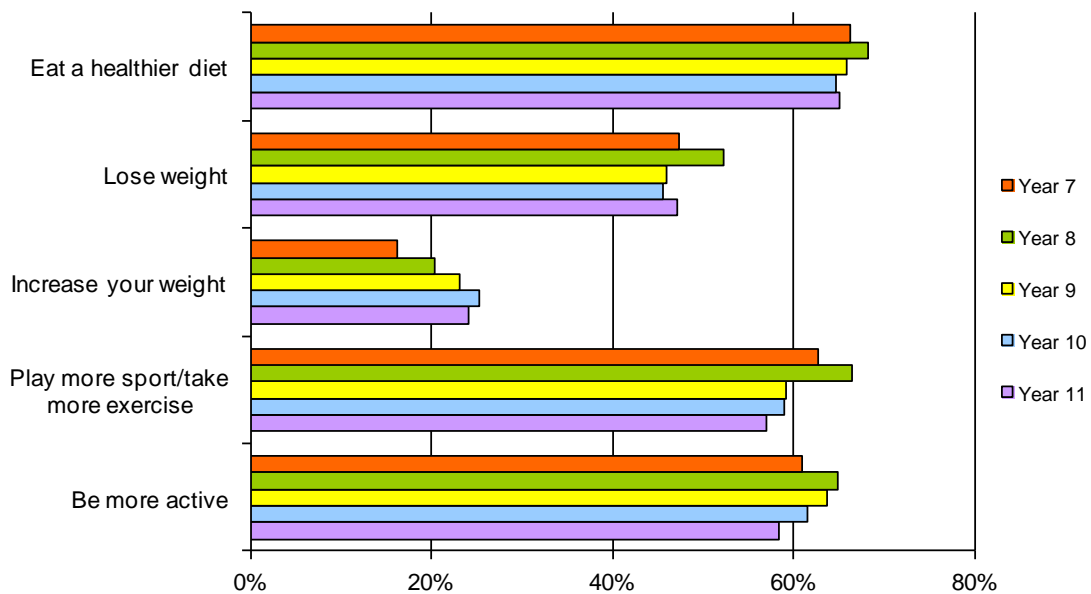
Pupils were asked several questions about changes that they might like to make to their lifestyles. The results from these questions are displayed by gender in **Table 4.40**. Girls were more likely to want to make changes to their lifestyles than boys. More than two thirds of girls reported they would like to do one or more of the following: eat a healthier diet (79%, one fifth higher than boys); be more active (75%, one fifth higher than boys); lose weight (73%, one half higher than boys); play more sport or take more exercise (72%, almost one fifth higher than boys). At 22%, however, boys were more than three quarters more likely than girls to want to increase their weight.

Table 4.40 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=1,738) | Eat a healthier diet | 24.3 | 41.7 | 26.3 | 4.6 |
| | Lose weight | 24.2 | 23.6 | 44.5 | 4.7 |
| | Increase your weight | 7.4 | 14.4 | 67.6 | 6.6 |
| | Play more sport/take more exercise | 25.4 | 35.5 | 31.4 | 4.2 |
| | Be more active | 26.4 | 35.5 | 29.8 | 4.7 |
| Females (N=1,740) | Eat a healthier diet | 37.5 | 41.4 | 16.0 | 3.4 |
| | Lose weight | 47.7 | 24.9 | 23.0 | 3.2 |
| | Increase your weight | 5.1 | 6.8 | 76.3 | 8.2 |
| | Play more sport/take more exercise | 29.8 | 42.1 | 21.8 | 3.8 |
| | Be more active | 33.7 | 40.9 | 19.4 | 3.7 |

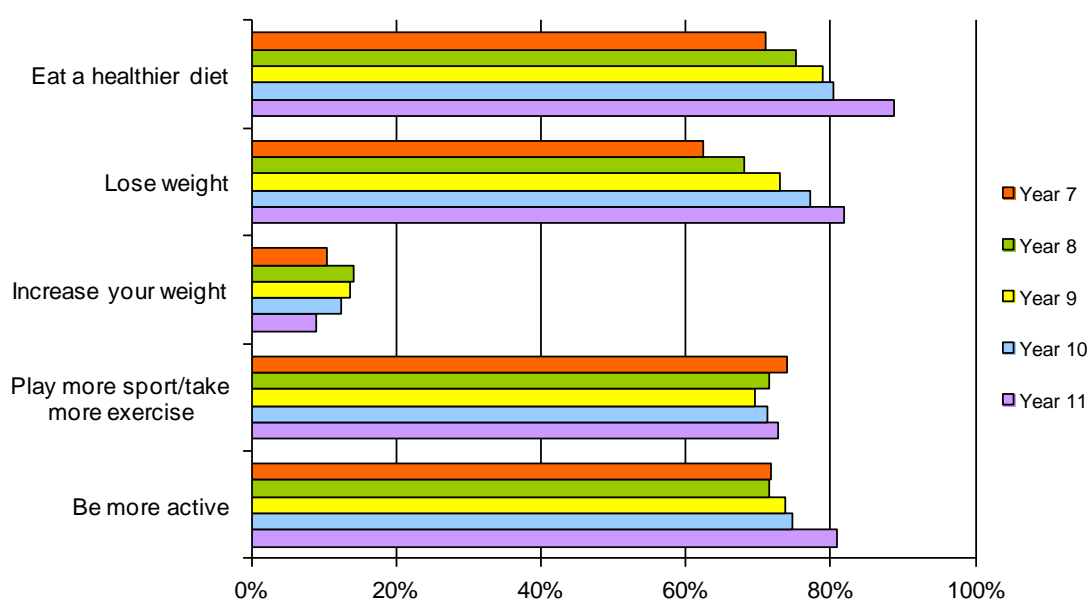
Looking at this data by school year, it can be seen that there were clear trends with age for many of these 'healthy lifestyle' aspirations, although the trends were different for boys and girls. Among boys (**Figure 4.51**), the percentage wanting to increase their weight increased with increasing school year. The percentages wanting to be more active or play more sport/take more exercise generally decreased with increasing school year, although not consistently, while the percentages wanting to lose weight, or to eat a healthier diet did not vary much with school year, with the exception of year 8. In fact, year 8 boys recorded the highest percentage wanting to make any of these changes to their lifestyles, with the exception of increasing their weight, where year 10 had the highest percentage. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 236**.

Figure 4.51 Would you like to . . . , males by school year



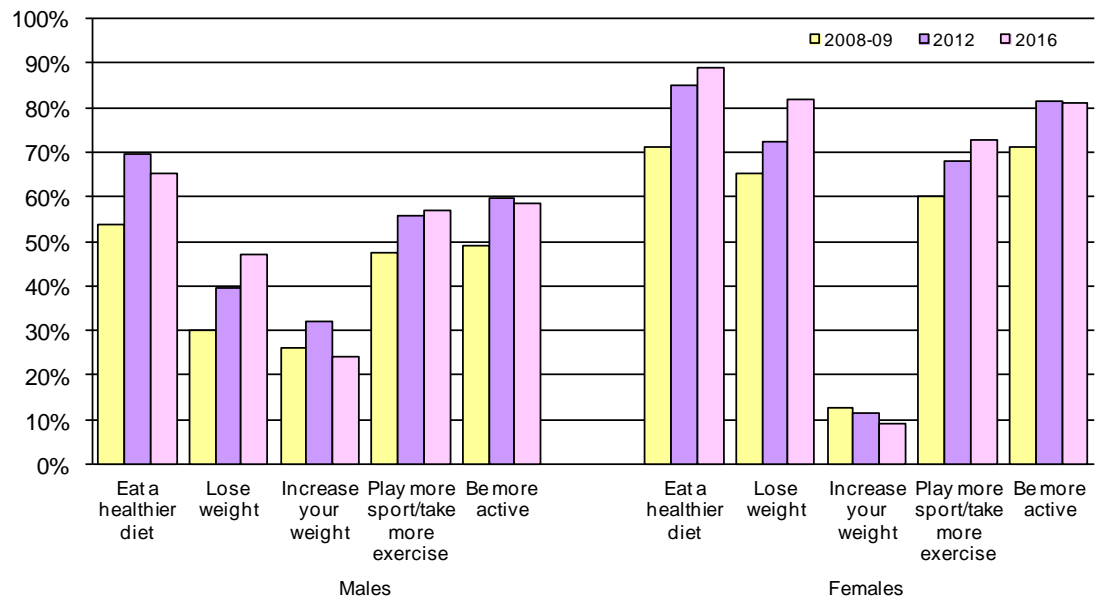
Among girls (**Figure 4.52**) the percentages wanting to eat a healthy diet, lose weight and be more active increased as school year increased, while the percentages wanting to play more sport/take more exercise decreased from year 7 to 9, thence increasing slightly in years 10 and 11. Only for those wanting to increase their weight was there a decreasing trend with school year, although not consistent across all years as lower in year 7 than in year 8. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 236**.

Figure 4.52 *Would you like to . . . , females by school year*



Comparisons to the percentages wanting to make ‘healthy lifestyle’ changes in the 2008-09 and 2012 surveys are presented in **Figure 4.53** by gender. Among boys, the percentages that wanted to lose weight in 2016 had increased by one fifth since 2012, with a very small increase in the percentage of boys wanting to play more sport/take more exercise. The percentage of boys wanting to increase their weight decreased by a quarter since 2012, and was also slightly lower than in 2008-09. There was a small decrease among boys since 2012 that wanted to eat a healthier diet, and a very small decrease wanting to be more active. More girls in 2016 than 2012 wanted to eat a healthier diet, lose weight and play more sport/take more exercise, with a one fifth decrease in the percentages wanting to increase their weight and little change in the percentage wanting to be more active. The percentages in 2016 remained higher than 2008-09 for each of these lifestyle changes with the exception of wanting to increase their weight. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 237**.

Figure 4.53 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils who would like to make 'healthy lifestyle' changes, by gender with comparisons to 2008-09 and 2012



4.8 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.

4.8.1 Smoking prevalence

The prevalence of smoking by school year and gender are displayed in **Table 4.41**. Overall age-adjusted smoking prevalence was almost one half higher among girls (9%) than boys (6%). Few boys and no girls in year 7 reported smoking. In each other school year, percentages were higher among girls than among boys, increasing with school year from 2% of boys and 3% of girls in year 8 to 12% of boys and 21% of girls in year 11.

Table 4.41 Smoking prevalence (%), by school year and gender

| School year | Smoking prevalence (%) | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Year 7 | 4 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.7 |
| Year 8 | 7 | 2.3 | 11 | 2.7 | 18 | 2.5 |
| Year 9 | 20 | 4.9 | 28 | 6.7 | 48 | 5.8 |
| Year 10 | 38 | 9.2 | 52 | 14.6 | 92 | 11.9 |
| Year 11 | 23 | 11.7 | 38 | 21.1 | 61 | 15.9 |
| Years 7-11* | 92 | 5.9 | 129 | 9.1 | 221 | 7.5 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Comparison data was also available from the three previous surveys of pupils in Hull conducted in 2002, 2008-09 and 2012. 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 4.42**.

While the age-adjusted prevalence of smoking amongst boys in years 7-10 decreased by more than 40% between 2002 and 2008-09, it then increased in 2012 by just more than one third to 7.4%, decreasing in 2016 by 40% to 4.4%. Amongst girls in years 7-10 age-adjusted prevalence more than halved between 2002 and 2008-09, decreasing by almost one tenth in 2012, then further decreasing by almost half in 2016 to 6.0%.

Looking overall at pupils in years 7 to 11, age-adjusted smoking prevalence increased between 2008-09 and 2012 among boys by one fifth, thence decreasing by more than one third in 2016 to 5.9%. Among girls, age-adjusted smoking prevalence decreased between 2008-09 and 2012 by almost one sixth, followed by a further decrease of more than one third in 2016 to 9.1%. Amongst both boys and girls, smoking prevalence decreased in 2016 relative to 2012 for pupils in each school year.

Table 4.42 Smoking prevalence (%), by school year and gender, with comparisons to Hull 2002, 2008-09 and 2012

| Survey | Smoking prevalence by school year, gender and survey | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| | School year | | | | | Years 7-10* | Years 7-11* |
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | | |
| Males | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 5.2 | 10.7 | 9.9 | 12.7 | | 9.6 | |
| 2008-09 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 10.3 | 16.8 | 5.4 | 7.8 |
| 2012 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 13.8 | 16.4 | 7.4 | 9.3 |
| 2016 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 4.9 | 9.2 | 11.7 | 4.4 | 5.9 |
| Females | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 7.1 | 16.1 | 30.8 | 47.6 | | 25.2 | |
| 2008-09 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 16.0 | 25.2 | 35.2 | 12.2 | 17.0 |
| 2012 | 1.6 | 6.1 | 15.9 | 21.5 | 26.9 | 11.2 | 14.4 |
| 2016 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 6.7 | 14.6 | 21.1 | 6.0 | 9.1 |
| All | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 6.2 | 13.6 | 20.0 | 30.8 | | 17.2 | |
| 2008-09 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 11.3 | 17.8 | 27.7 | 8.7 | 12.2 |
| 2012 | 2.4 | 5.2 | 11.9 | 17.3 | 22.0 | 9.2 | 11.8 |
| 2016 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 5.8 | 11.9 | 15.9 | 5.2 | 7.5 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Data published on smoking prevalence for England are for regular smokers, defined as those that usually smoked at least one cigarette per week. In the Hull survey we asked pupils to define themselves as regular or occasional smokers, but did not define what was meant by that. Therefore, in order to get a reasonably valid comparison with England, regular smokers for Hull have been redefined for the purpose of this analysis as those that reported that they smoked regularly, plus those that reported they smoked occasionally, but had smoked more than one cigarette in the past week (those that reported smoking occasionally but had only smoked one cigarette in the

past week were left as occasional smokers, as the number of cigarettes smoked in the past week may not be typical).

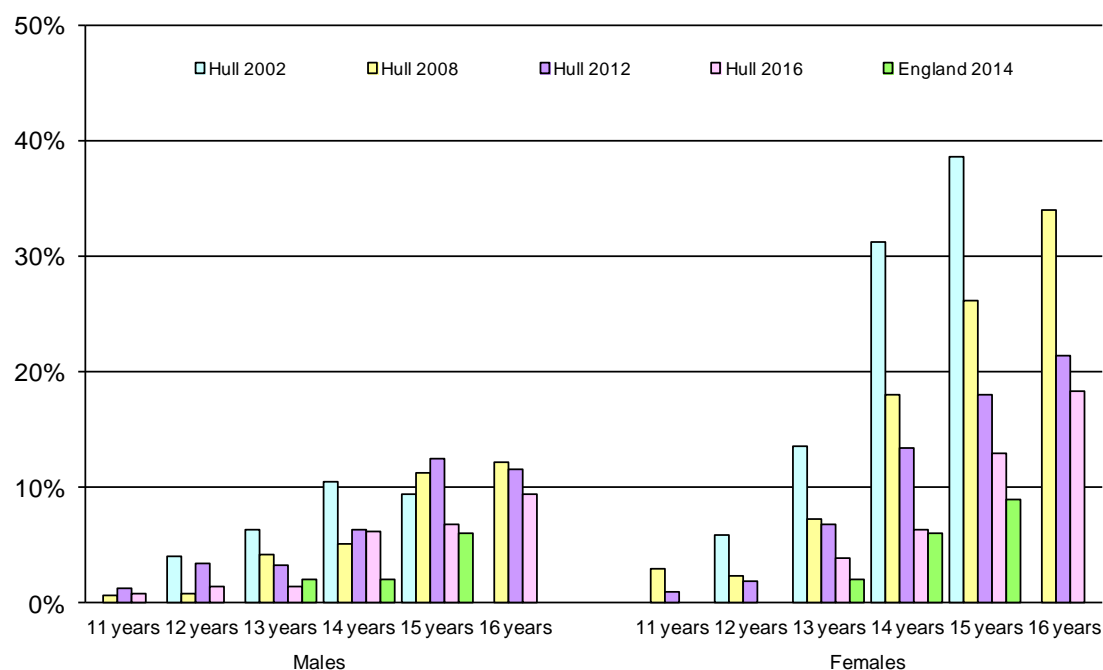
Comparisons of the prevalence of regular smoking between Hull 2016 and England 2014 are shown in **Table 4.43**. Amongst boys aged 11-12 years, the prevalence of smoking was higher in Hull than England, among boys aged 13 years the prevalence was similar, but among boys aged 14 years prevalence in Hull was between 2.5 and 4 times higher in Hull than in England. Amongst boys aged 15 years the prevalence of smoking was between 6% and 24% higher in Hull than in England. Amongst girls, there were no regular smokers in Hull or England aged 11 and 12 years. The prevalence of regular smoking was then higher in Hull for girls aged 13 years (between 58% and 153% higher than in England), similar for girls aged 14 years, but between 37% and 52% higher in Hull than in England for girls aged 15 years. The overall prevalence of regular smoking for boys aged 11-15 years was 3.8% in Hull, between 12% and 52% higher than for England in 2014 (3%). Amongst girls, the overall prevalence of regular smoking for girls aged 11-15 years was 5.0% in Hull, between 14% and 43% higher than the England 2014 average (4%).

Table 4.43 Prevalence of regular (>1 cigarette per week) smoking (%), by age (11-15 only) and gender, with comparisons to England 2014

| Age | Prevalence of regular (>1 cigarette per week) smoking (%) | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | Hull | England | Hull | England | Hull | England |
| 11 years | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 |
| 12 years | 1.4 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 |
| 13 years | 1.5 | 2 | 3.8 | 2 | 2.7 | 2 |
| 14 years | 6.1 | 2 | 6.3 | 6 | 6.2 | 4 |
| 15 years | 6.8 | 6 | 12.9 | 9 | 9.6 | 8 |
| 11-15 years | 3.8 | 3 | 5.0 | 4 | 4.4 | 3 |

The prevalence of regular smoking by age and gender are plotted for Hull 2002, 2008-09, 2012 and 2016, as well as for England 2014, in **Figure 4.54**. Among boys the prevalence of regular smoking was higher in Hull than England for each age except among boys aged 13 years, with no boys aged 11 and 12 years from the England survey smoking regularly, and the largest relative difference among boys aged 14 years, where smoking prevalence in Hull 2016 was between 2.5 and 4 times higher than for England 2014. The prevalence of regular smoking in Hull 2016 among 15 years old boys had almost halved since 2012, having increased steadily with each successive survey until 2012. The prevalence of regular smoking among girls in Hull 2016 was lower than for each of the preceding surveys for girls of each age, but remained higher than for England 2014 for each age except for girls aged 14 years, where the prevalence of regular smoking was similar for Hull and England, between 58% and 153% higher among girls aged 13 years and between 37% and 52% higher among girls aged 15 years. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 237**.

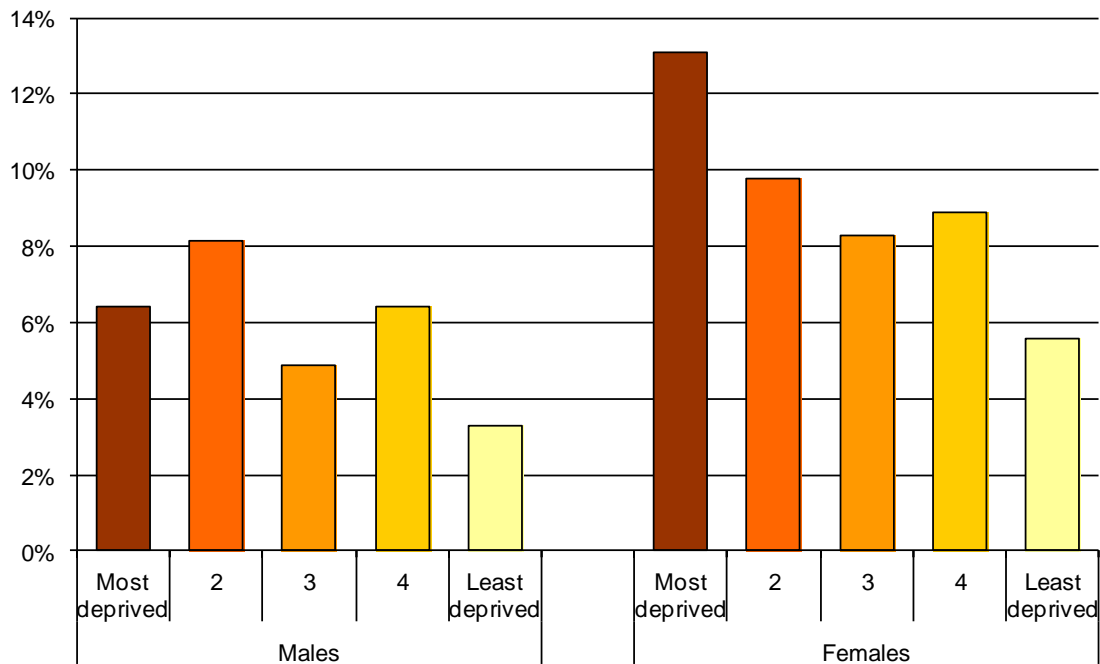
Figure 4.54 Prevalence of regular (>1 cigarette per week) smoking (%), by school year and gender, comparisons with England 2014 and previous Hull surveys



There was an association between smoking prevalence and local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles, with pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull more than twice as likely to be smokers (10%) than pupils living in the least deprived fifth of areas (4%). However, the association was stronger among girls, so age-adjusted smoking prevalence (expressed as a percentage) is presented in **Figure 4.55** by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and gender. Amongst boys, smoking prevalence was highest amongst pupils living in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (8.1%), followed by those living in the most deprived and fourth most deprived fifths of areas of the city (6.4%). In each case prevalence was around twice as high as among those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull (almost 2.5 times higher in pupils living in the second most deprived fifth of areas).

Amongst girls, there was a clearer downward trend in smoking prevalence as deprivation decreased, with age-adjusted smoking prevalence amongst girls living in the most deprived fifth of areas (13.1%) more than twice as high as among girls living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (5.6%). Smoking prevalence was higher among girls from each deprivation quintile excluding the least deprived quintile, than for boys from any deprivation quintile. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 238**.

Figure 4.55 Age-adjusted smoking prevalence, by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles



4.8.2 Smoking in the past week

The percentages of pupils that had smoked in the last week are displayed in **Table 4.44**. Although no girls in year 7 reported smoking, they generally smoked at a younger age than boys, and continued smoking in higher numbers as pupils aged. The percentage of pupils overall that had smoked in the last week was almost 50% higher in girls (7.8%) than boys (5.3%). Few in years 7 and 8 had smoked in the last week, but by year 9 more than 4% of boys and almost 6% of girls had done so. In year 10 one quarter more girls (11.6%) than boys (9.0%) had smoked last week, while in year 11 almost three quarters more girls (19.2%) than boys (11.2%) had smoked last week.

Table 4.44 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 | 2 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Year 8 | 3 | 1.0 | 8 | 2.0 | 11 | 1.5 |
| Year 9 | 18 | 4.4 | 23 | 5.6 | 41 | 5.0 |
| Year 10 | 37 | 9.0 | 41 | 11.6 | 80 | 10.4 |
| Year 11 | 22 | 11.2 | 34 | 19.2 | 56 | 14.7 |
| Years 7-11* | 82 | 5.3 | 106 | 7.8 | 188 | 6.5 |

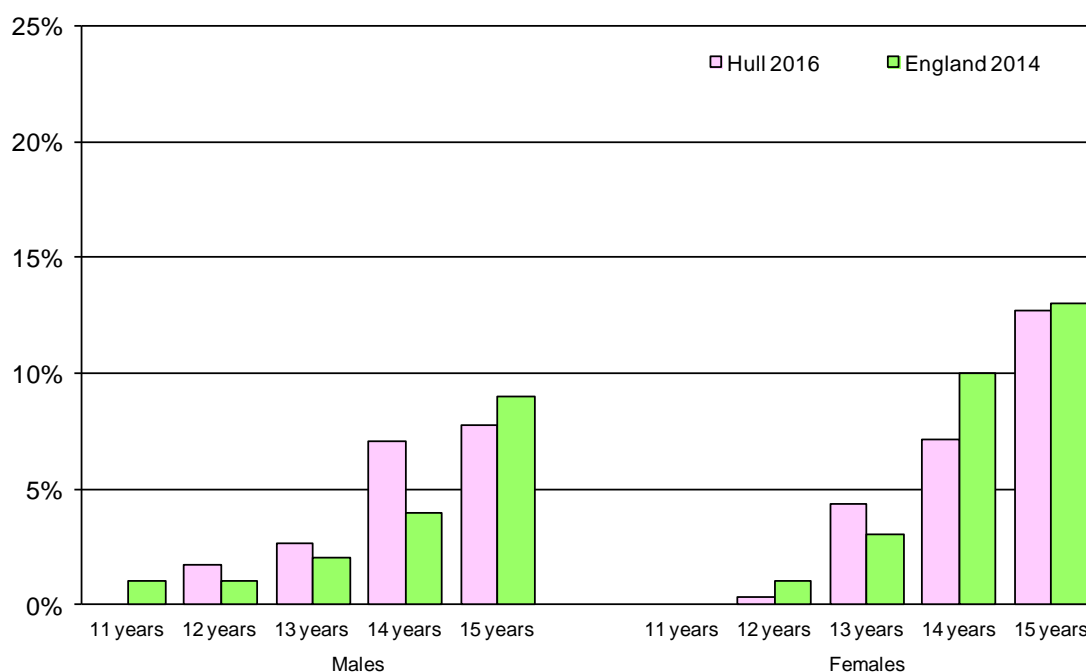
*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Comparison data are available for England 2014, for young people aged 11 to 15 years. This data is presented, with an equivalent analysis from Hull 2016 in **Table 4.45** and is illustrated in **Figure 4.56**. Amongst boys, the percentages in Hull that had smoked in the past week were higher for those aged 12 to 14 years, but lower among those aged 15 years. The overall percentage for boys aged 11-15 years was 4.5% in Hull, between 2% and 29% higher than for England in 2014 (4%). Amongst girls, the percentage smoking in the last week was lower in Hull than for England for girls aged 12 and 14 years, higher among girls aged 13 years but similar for girls aged 15 years, with the overall percentage for Hull girls (5.3%) between 4% and 17% lower than the England 2014 average (6%).

Table 4.45 Percentage of pupils who smoked in the last week, by age (11-15 only) and gender, with comparisons to England 2014

| Age | Percentage of pupils who smoked in the last week | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | Hull | England | Hull | England | Hull | England |
| 11 years | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 12 years | 1.7 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 1.0 | 1 |
| 13 years | 2.6 | 2 | 4.3 | 3 | 3.5 | 3 |
| 14 years | 7.1 | 4 | 7.1 | 10 | 7.2 | 7 |
| 15 years | 7.7 | 9 | 12.7 | 13 | 10.0 | 11 |
| 11-15 years | 4.5 | 4 | 5.3 | 6 | 5.0 | 5 |

Figure 4.56 Percentage of young people aged 11-15 that had smoked in the last week by age and gender, Hull 2016 and England 2014



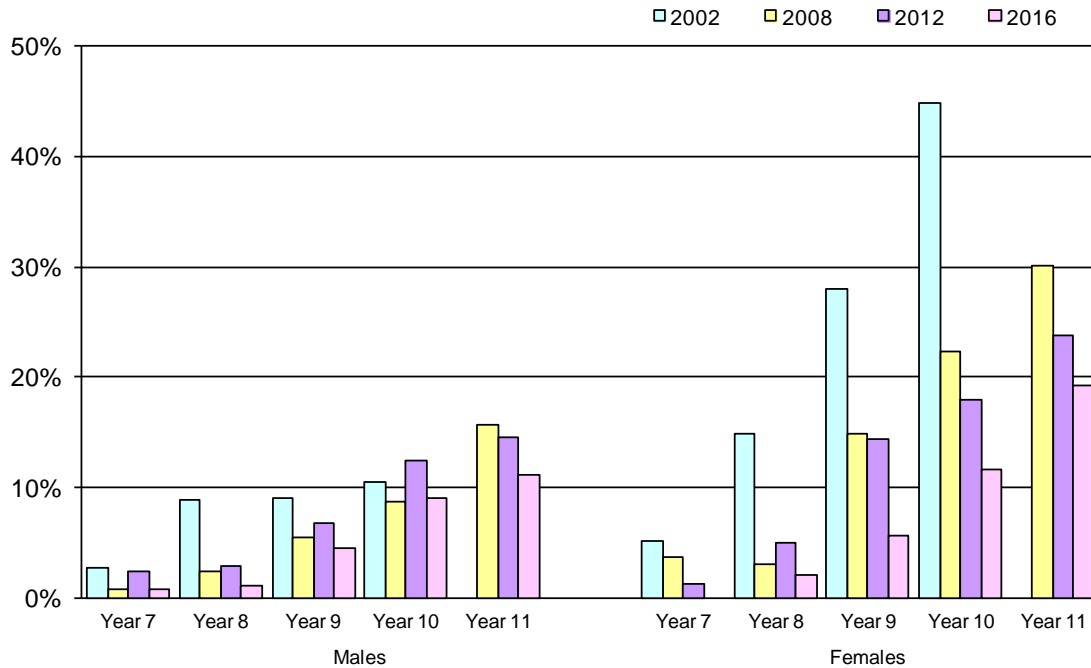
Comparison data was also available from the three previous surveys of pupils in Hull conducted in 2002, 2008-09 and 2012. In the 2002 survey, only pupils in years 7-10 were asked to participate. Data are presented for each year and for years 7-10 combined and years 7-11 combined in **Table 4.46** and illustrated in **Figure 4.57**. Overall, the percentage of boys in year 7-10 that had smoked in the past week almost halved between 2002 and 2008-09 (from 7.8% to 4.3%), increased between 2008-09 and 2012 to 6.1% then decreased by more than one third to 3.7% in 2016, less than half the percentage in 2002. Among girls in years 7-10 the percentage smoking last week more than halved between 2002 and 2008-09 (from 23.0% to 10.8%), decreasing in 2012 to 9.5%, thence halving in 2016 to 4.7%. Having seen decreases for each gender and year group between 2002 and 2008-09, percentages increased for boys in each year in 2012, except year 11, but decreases for each school year in 2016. Among girls, percentages smoking in the past week continued to decrease in 2012 in each school year apart from year 8, decreasing substantially in 2016 in each year. These patterns by gender and year led to an overall decrease of around one third in the percentage of boys in years 7 to 11 smoking last week to 5.3% in 2016, while among girls in years 7 to 11 the percentage smoking on the past week decreased by more than one third to 7.8% in 2016.

Table 4.46 Percentage of pupils who smoked in the last week, by school year (years 7-10 only) and gender, with comparisons to Hull 2002, 2008-09 and 2012

| Survey | Percentage of pupils who reported smoking in the last week, by school year, gender and survey | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| | School year | | | | | Years 7-10* | Years 7-11* |
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | | |
| Males | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 2.6 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 10.5 | | 7.8 | |
| 2008-09 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 5.4 | 8.8 | 15.7 | 4.3 | 6.7 |
| 2012 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 6.8 | 12.4 | 14.5 | 6.1 | 7.9 |
| 2016 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 9.0 | 11.2 | 3.7 | 5.3 |
| Females | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 5.2 | 14.8 | 27.9 | 44.8 | | 23.0 | |
| 2008-09 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 14.8 | 22.3 | 30.0 | 10.8 | 14.8 |
| 2012 | 1.2 | 4.9 | 14.4 | 18.0 | 23.8 | 9.5 | 12.5 |
| 2016 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 11.6 | 19.2 | 4.7 | 7.8 |
| All | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 3.9 | 12.1 | 18.1 | 28.4 | | 15.1 | |
| 2008-09 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 10.0 | 15.6 | 24.2 | 7.5 | 10.7 |
| 2012 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 10.5 | 15.0 | 19.5 | 7.8 | 10.1 |
| 2016 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 10.4 | 14.7 | 4.2 | 6.5 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Figure 4.57 Percentage of young people that had smoked in the last week by age and gender, Hull 2016, 2012, 2008-09 and 2002



4.8.3 Number of cigarettes smoked

Data from England 2014 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 2016, 2012, 2008-09 and 2002 are therefore presented in this fashion with the England data in **Table 4.47**. The differences between Hull 2016 and England 2014 with respect to the numbers of cigarettes smoked were small.

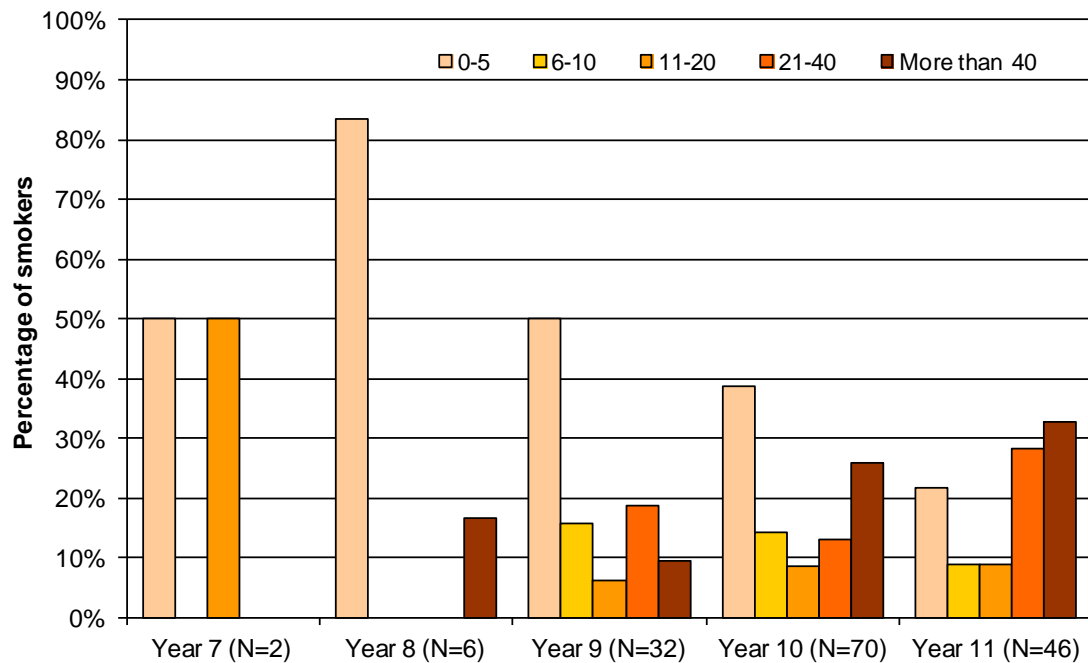
Table 4.47 Number of cigarettes smoked last week by gender in Hull 2016, with comparisons to Hull 2012, 2008-09 and 2002, England 2014 (ages 11-15 years only)

| Survey | Number of cigarettes smoked last week | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------|------------|
| | None | 1 to 6 | 7 to 69 | 70 or more |
| | % | % | % | % |
| Hull 2002 | 86.0 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 2.0 |
| Hull 2008-09 | 91.7 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 0.7 |
| Hull 2012 | 91.1 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 1.6 |
| Hull 2016 | 95.9 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.5 |
| England 2014 | 96 | 1 | 2 | 0 |

The numbers of cigarettes that were smoked last week by school year are presented in **Figure 4.58**. Disregarding year 7 for whom only 2 pupils

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 83% 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 28% of year 9 pupils to 61% of pupils in year 11. One third of smokers in year 11 smoked more than 40 cigarettes in the past week (33%). The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 238**.

Figure 4.58 Number of cigarettes smoked last week by school year (percentage of smokers)



4.8.4 Current smoking behaviour

Data on current smoking habits were collected in the survey and are presented in **Table 4.48** by school year and gender. No girls in year 7 defined themselves as smokers, while fewer than 1% of year 7 boys did so. 6% of boys and almost 3% of girls in year 7 reported they had tried smoking, while fewer than 1% of boys in year 7 reported that they used to smoke. In years 8 and 9 similar percentages of boys and girls reported smoking regularly, while in year 10 one third more girls than boys, and in year 11 twice as many girls than boys, smoked regularly. More girls in each of years 8 to 11 reported smoking occasionally than did boys in those years. The percentages reporting that they currently smoked increased with school year from 2% of boys and girls in year 8 to 10% of boys and more than 19% of girls in year 11. Overall across years 7 to 11, girls were almost 60% more likely to report currently smoking (whether regularly or occasionally) than boys, with the

largest difference in year 11 (where girls were almost twice as likely as boys to report smoking).

In years 7 and 8 more boys than girls reported that they had ever smoked, but in years 9 to 11 the percentages of girls that had ever smoked were more than half as high again as among boys, with almost half of girls in year 11 reporting that they had ever smoked. Overall across years 7 to 11, girls were more than one third more likely than boys to have ever smoked. As with the earlier analysis on smoking in the past week, this suggests that girls may start smoking later than boys, but they continue to smoke in greater numbers than boys.

The percentage of girls in year 11 that reported smoking regularly or occasionally was more than half the percentage of young women aged 16-24 years (36%) who reported that they were current smokers in Hull's Adult Health and Wellbeing Survey 2014, while among boys in year 11 the percentage was less than one third of the percentage of young men aged 16-24 years found in the 2014 adult survey. This suggests that adult behaviours with respect to smoking start earlier in girls than in boys, with girls well on the way to develop adult smoking habits before they finish their secondary education.

Table 4.48 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 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 3.3 |
| Smoke occasionally | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 1.7 |
| Used to smoke | 0.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 2.6 |
| Tried smoking | 5.9 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 12.6 | 14.2 | 10.0 |
| Ever smoked** | 7.5 | 12.0 | 15.0 | 24.1 | 29.4 | 17.8 |
| Never smoked | 92.5 | 88.0 | 85.0 | 75.9 | 70.6 | 82.2 |
| Total (N) | 306 | 308 | 404 | 414 | 197 | 1,629 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Smoke regularly | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 7.3 | 13.3 | 4.9 |
| Smoke occasionally | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 3.0 |
| Used to smoke | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 2.2 |
| Tried smoking | 2.7 | 6.4 | 15.9 | 20.8 | 22.8 | 13.7 |
| Ever smoked** | 2.7 | 10.0 | 22.2 | 36.9 | 47.2 | 23.9 |
| Never smoked | 97.3 | 90.0 | 77.8 | 63.1 | 52.8 | 76.1 |
| Total (N) | 294 | 408 | 415 | 355 | 180 | 1,652 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted.

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

Comparisons with England 2014, by age and gender for young people aged 11-15 years, are presented in **Table 4.49**. Because of the different ways in which the Hull and national surveys define occasional smokers, the percentages for occasional and regular smokers have been combined.

Among boys aged 12 and 14 years Hull had higher percentages than England that reported being a regular or occasional smoker, while boys in Hull aged 11-13 years had higher percentages that had ever smoked. Amongst older boys aged 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 7-29% higher in England 2014 than Hull 2016, while the percentage that reported they had ever smoked was 11-17% higher in England 2014 than in Hull 2016.

Among girls, the percentages that reported being regular or occasional smokers were slightly higher in Hull than in England for girls aged 12 and 13 years, but lower among girls aged 14 and 15 years, although differences between Hull and England were not large in most cases, the main exception being girls aged 14 years, where the England percentage was 48-61% higher than for Hull. Differences between Hull 2016 and England 2014 that had ever smoked were small, as differences for each age were small.

Table 4.49 Smoking behaviour by age and gender in Hull 2016 and England 2014

| Smoking behaviour and gender | Smoking behaviour by age and gender, Hull 2016 and England 2014 (%) | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|
| | Area | Age (years) | | | | | 11-15 years |
| | | 11 yrs | 12 yrs | 13 yrs | 14 yrs | 15 yrs | |
| Males | | | | | | | |
| Regular or occasional | Hull | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 4.2 |
| | England | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 5 |
| Used to smoke | Hull | 1.4 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 2.1 |
| | England | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Tried smoking | Hull | 5.0 | 6.6 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 12.6 | 9.1 |
| | England | 5 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 17 | 11 |
| Ever smoked | Hull* | 7.2 | 9.0 | 15.0 | 18.1 | 22.7 | 15.7 |
| | England | 7 | 8 | 14 | 20 | 32 | 18 |
| Females | | | | | | | |
| Regular or occasional | Hull | 0 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 14.0 | 5.6 |
| | England | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 15 | 7 |
| Used to smoke | Hull | 0 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 1.7 |
| | England | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Tried smoking | Hull | 0.8 | 5.0 | 10.5 | 17.8 | 20.5 | 12.2 |
| | England | 1 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 17 | 10 |
| Ever smoked | Hull* | 0.8 | 5.9 | 16.3 | 27.3 | 37.8 | 19.6 |
| | England | 1 | 5 | 14 | 28 | 37 | 19 |

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

Comparisons with the 2002, 2008-09 and 2012 surveys are presented in **Table 4.50**. 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, thence decreased for each year in 2016, such that the overall percentage of regular smokers in years 7-11 decreased by almost one quarter in 2016 relative to 2012, having increased in 2012 by almost one fifth, remaining 8% lower in 2016 than in 2008-09. 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 and in 2016, again for each year. Overall boys in years 7-11 saw the percentage that had ever smoked decrease in 2016 by one fifth, having already decreased in 2012 by almost one fifth.

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, with further decreases seen for each year in 2016. Regular smokers among girls in year 7-11 combined decreased in 2016 by more than one third relative to 2012, having decreased by one tenth between 2008-09 and 2012. 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, and further decreases in 2016 in years 9-11, with an overall decrease in years 7-11 combined of one quarter in 2016 relative to 2012, following a decrease between 2008-09 and 2012 of one third. 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%), in 2012 it was year 11 (61%) while in 2016 fewer than half of girls of any age had ever smoked. Thus the age at which girls first started smoking has increased since 2002 with each subsequent survey.

Table 4.50 Smoking behaviour by school year and gender in Hull 2016, comparisons with 2012, 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 | 2016 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| | 2012 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 3.4 | 4.2 |
| | 2008 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 8.8 | 2.2 | 3.6 |
| | 2002 | 0.7 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 |
| Smoke occasionally | 2016 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| | 2012 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 3.1 |
| | 2008 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 2.4 |
| | 2002 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.0 |
| Used to | 2016 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 2.6 |

| 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 | | |
| smoke | 2012 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| | 2008 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 8.2 | 4.4 | 5.2 |
| | 2002 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 0.0 |
| Tried smoking | 2016 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 12.6 | 14.2 | 8.9 | 10.0 |
| | 2012 | 5.2 | 10.9 | 12.8 | 14.8 | 21.1 | 10.9 | 13.1 |
| | 2008 | 7.1 | 10.0 | 17.1 | 19.7 | 22.2 | 13.5 | 15.3 |
| | 2002 | 14.7 | 18.7 | 24.6 | 24.1 | 0.0 | 20.5 | 0.0 |
| Ever smoked** | 2016 | 7.5 | 12.0 | 15.0 | 24.1 | 29.4 | 14.6 | 17.8 |
| | 2012 | 8.1 | 12.9 | 22.9 | 28.5 | 37.3 | 18.1 | 22.2 |
| | 2008 | 9.9 | 17.4 | 27.8 | 33.6 | 45.1 | 22.2 | 27.1 |
| | 2002 | 28.6 | 36.5 | 41.8 | 45.5 | 0.0 | 38.1 | 0.0 |
| Females | | | | | | | | |
| Smoke regularly | 2016 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 7.3 | 13.3 | 2.7 | 4.9 |
| | 2012 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 11.3 | 17.7 | 4.9 | 7.6 |
| | 2008-09 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 6.4 | 12.0 | 20.6 | 5.2 | 8.4 |
| | 2002 | 2.6 | 7.9 | 18.3 | 27.8 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 0.0 |
| Smoke occasionally | 2016 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 3.0 |
| | 2012 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 3.1 | 4.0 |
| | 2008-09 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 11.9 | 4.7 | 6.2 |
| | 2002 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 10.7 | 18.8 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 0.0 |
| Used to smoke | 2016 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| | 2012 | 2.8 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| | 2008-09 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 8.5 | 12.0 | 9.5 | 7.8 | 8.1 |
| | 2002 | 6.6 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 0.0 |
| Tried smoking | 2016 | 2.7 | 6.4 | 15.9 | 20.8 | 22.8 | 11.4 | 13.7 |
| | 2012 | 5.5 | 14.0 | 19.4 | 23.1 | 30.8 | 15.4 | 18.6 |
| | 2008-09 | 10.0 | 12.7 | 23.5 | 21.0 | 25.0 | 16.7 | 18.5 |
| | 2002 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 25.9 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 21.0 | 0.0 |
| Ever smoked** | 2016 | 2.7 | 10.0 | 22.2 | 36.9 | 47.2 | 17.8 | 23.9 |
| | 2012 | 8.6 | 22.1 | 37.0 | 46.4 | 61.3 | 28.3 | 35.2 |
| | 2008-09 | 17.3 | 21.7 | 45.4 | 55.2 | 67.2 | 34.7 | 41.5 |
| | 2002 | 32.9 | 45.2 | 65.2 | 77.9 | 0.0 | 55.1 | 0.0 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

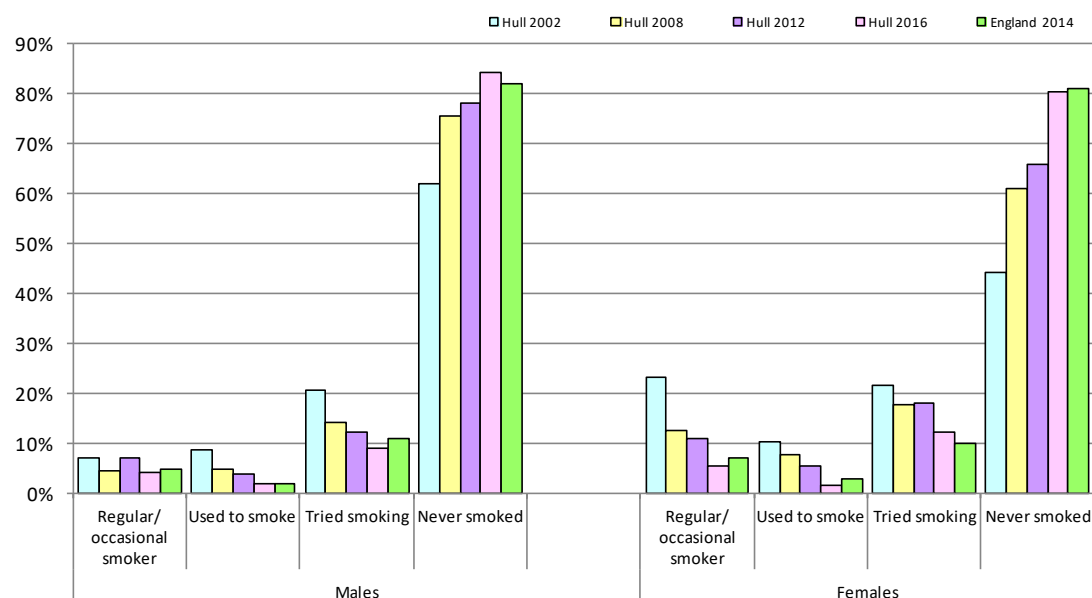
**May not equal sum of above as derived from several questions on smoking.

A graphical comparison of current smoking habits by gender for young people aged 11-15 years is presented in **Figure 4.59** with comparisons to England 2014 and Hull 2002, 2008-09 and 2012. Among boys aged 11-15 years, the percentages defining themselves as regular or occasional smokers in Hull 2016 were slightly lower than for England 2014, and lower than each of the preceding Hull surveys, having decreased by 42% in 2016 relative to 2012. The percentages that used to smoke decreased with each subsequent survey between 2002 and 2016, being 14-21% lower in Hull 2016 than in England 2014. Percentages that had never smoked increased with each successive

survey in Hull, reaching 84% in 2016, slightly (2-3%) higher than the 82% recorded for England.

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 by 14% in 2012 and by half in 2016 to less than 6%, around one fifth (14-25%) lower than for England 2014. The percentages that used to smoke also decreased with each subsequent survey between 2002 and 2016, ending up around four tenths (33-50%) higher than for England 2014. 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 8% in 2012 and more than one fifth in 2016 to reach 80%, similar to the percentage in England 2014 that had never smoked. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 239**.

Figure 4.59 Smoking behaviour among pupils aged 11-15 years by gender, Hull 2016, 2012, 2008-09 and 2002, England 2014



4.8.5 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 4.51**. When asked about future smoking intentions in relation to current smoking habits, more than half of boys and almost two thirds of girls across years 7-11 overall that currently smoke reported that they would like to give up smoking, while more than 90% of boys and girls that currently did not smoke said they intended never to smoke. Among non-smokers, boys from each school year excluding year 9 were more likely than girls to intend never to start smoking, while among smokers there were no consistent differences between boys and girls (year 8

percentages of smokers based on just 5 boys and 5 girls). Among boys that smoked, the percentages that would like to stop increased between year 9 and year 11 with each subsequent school year from 50% in year 9 to 61% in year 11. Among girls that smoked, the percentages that would like to stop ranged from 54% to 64%, with the highest percentage seen for year 10.

Table 4.51 Anticipated future smoking behaviour by school year and gender

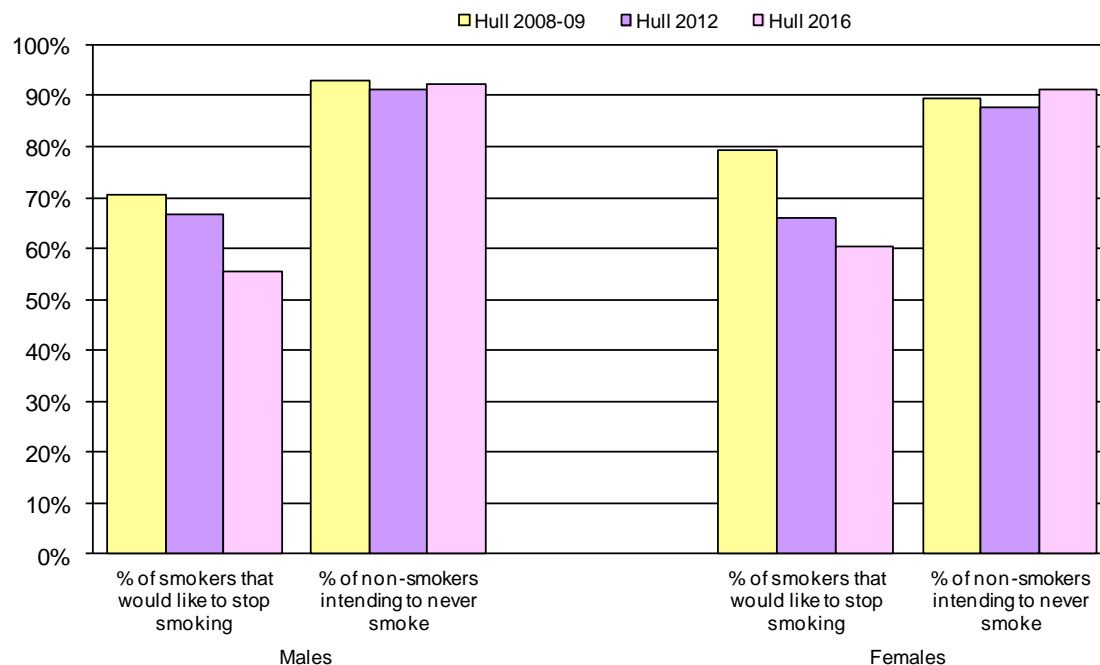
| Anticipated future smoking behaviour and gender | Anticipated future smoking behaviour by school year & gender (%) | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | School year | | | | | Years 7-11* |
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Total (N) | 297 | 296 | 398 | 405 | 192 | 1,588 |
| Smokers (%) | 1.0 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 4.9* |
| Intend to stop (%) | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 2.7* |
| % of smokers that would like to stop smoking | 66.7 | 20.0 | 50.0 | 57.1 | 61.1 | 55.5 |
| Non-smokers (%) | 99.0 | 98.3 | 96.5 | 91.4 | 90.6 | 95.1* |
| Intend to never smoke (%) | 93.9 | 90.9 | 86.4 | 83.2 | 83.9 | 87.6* |
| % of non-smokers intending never to smoke | 94.9 | 92.4 | 89.6 | 91.1 | 92.5 | 92.1 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Total (N) | 285 | 398 | 405 | 344 | 173 | 1,605 |
| Smokers (%) | 0 | 1.3 | 5.4 | 12.2 | 18.5 | 7.5* |
| Intend to stop (%) | 0.0 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 7.8 | 11.0 | 4.5* |
| % of smokers that would like to stop smoking | 0.0 | 60.0 | 54.5 | 64.3 | 59.4 | 60.3 |
| Non-smokers (%) | 100 | 98.7 | 94.6 | 87.8 | 81.5 | 92.5* |
| Intend to never smoke (%) | 94.7 | 90.5 | 87.4 | 77.0 | 72.8 | 84.4* |
| % of non-smokers intending never to smoke | 94.7 | 91.6 | 92.4 | 87.7 | 89.4 | 91.3 |

*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 4.60** for all years combined. Fewer boys and girls that smoked in 2016 relative to boys and girls that smoked in 2012 said they would like to stop smoking, decreasing by 17% among boys and 9% among girls, having previously decreased by 6% in boys and 17% in girls in 2012 relative to 2008-09. Changes over time in the percentages of boys and

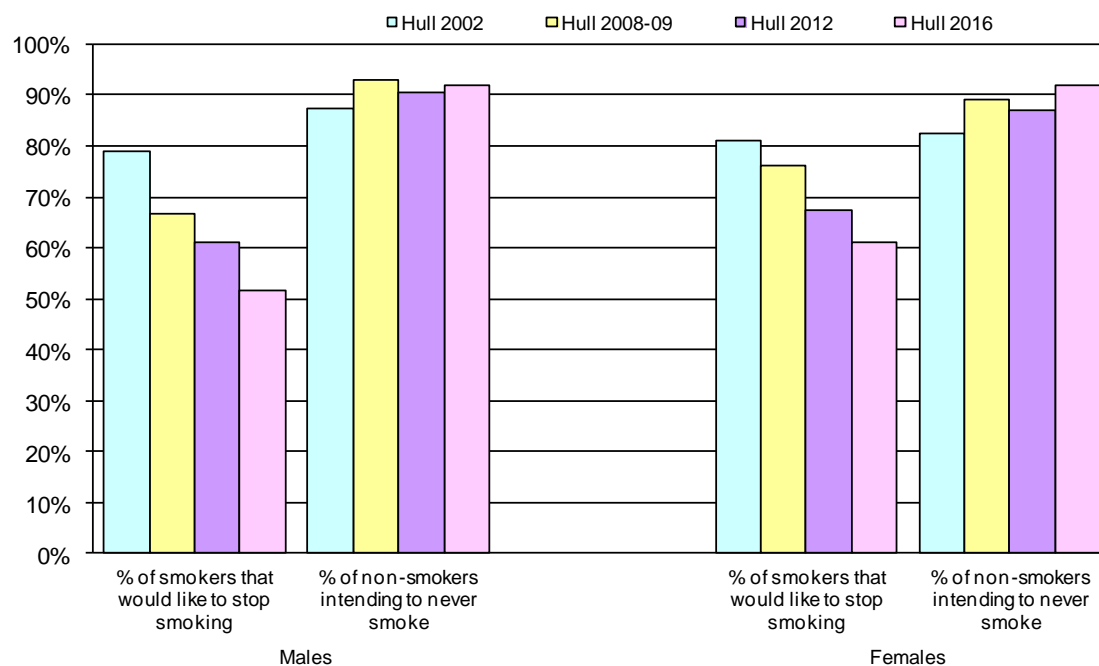
girls that did not currently smoke and expressed the intention never to start smoking were small.

Figure 4.60 Anticipated future smoking behaviour by gender, all years combined, Hull 2016, 2012 and 2008-09 (age-adjusted percentages)



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 4.61** 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 52% of boys and 61% of girls in 2016, decreases of more than one third in boys and by one quarter in girls between 2002 and 2016. The percentages of non-smokers that intended never to start smoking increased between 2002 and 2016 among both girls and boys, although increases were small, and not consistent with each survey, having decreased in 2012. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 239**.

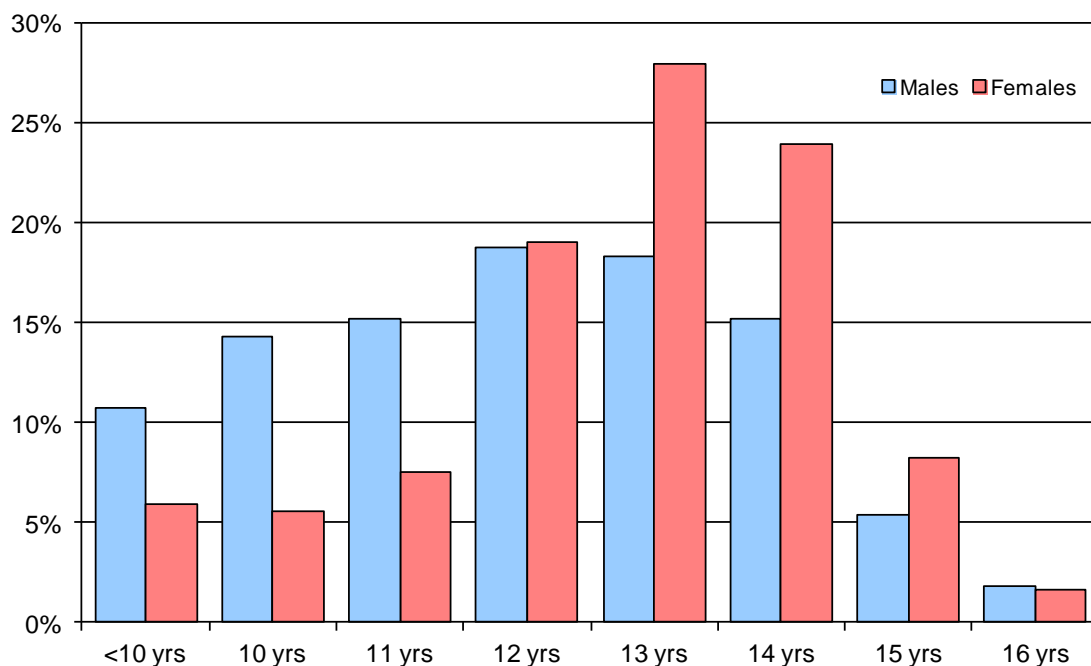
Figure 4.61 Anticipated future smoking behaviour by gender, years 7-10 combined, Hull 2016, 2012, 2008-09 and 2002 (age-adjusted percentages)



4.8.6 Age at which pupils started smoking

Although boys were less likely than girls to become smokers while at school, they were more likely to smoke their first cigarette at an earlier age as shown in **Figure 4.62**. One in ten boys that have smoked reported starting smoking before the age of 11 years, compared with fewer than one in sixteen girls. More than half of boys that have smoked reported they started doing so before their thirteenth birthday (59%) compared with 38% of girls. Three quarters of boys (77%) and two thirds of girls (66%) that had smoked started smoking before they were 14 years old. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 240**.

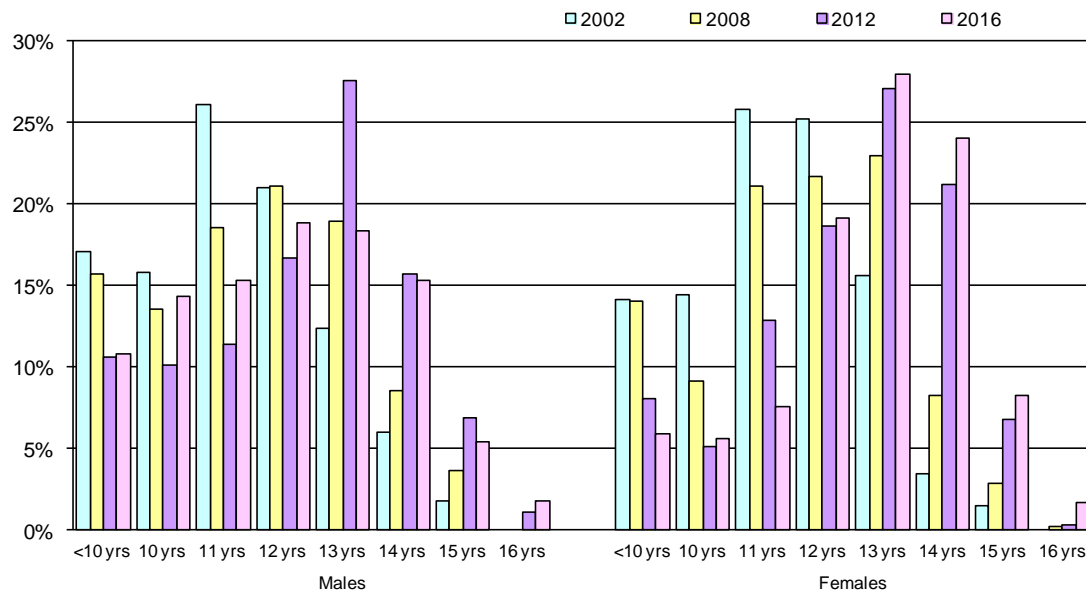
Figure 4.62 Age at which pupils reported smoking their first cigarette by gender



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 4.63**. Compared with 2012 between one fifth more boys in 2016 had smoked their first cigarette whilst they were less than 13 years old, having previously decreased in 2008-09 and 2012. The peak age for starting smoking among boys in 2002 was 11 years (26%), increasing to 12 years in 2008-09 (21%), thence to 13 years in 2012 (28%), decreasing slightly to 12 years in 2016 (19%), closely followed by 13 years (18%). In 2002, 59% of boys that smoked had started smoking before they were 12 years old, decreasing in 2008-09 and 2012 to 48% and 32% respectively, increasing to 40% in 2016. In 2016 59% of boys that had smoked had smoked their first cigarette before they were 13 years old, and increase of one fifth since 2012, but lower than both 2002 and 2008-09.

Among girls around one seventh fewer girls in 2016 relative to 2012 started smoking before they were 13 years old, with percentages having previously decrease in 2012 and 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), remaining at 13 years in 2012 (27%) and 2016 (28%). 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 and 2016 half of all girls that smoked had started smoking before they were 14 years old. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 240**.

Figure 4.63 Age at which pupils reported smoking their first cigarette by gender, with comparisons to previous Hull surveys



4.8.7 How pupils sourced their cigarettes

The ways in which those that smoke source their cigarettes are presented for boys in **Figure 4.64** and for girls in **Figure 4.65**. Despite being illegal to sell cigarettes to anyone under the age of 18 years, 35% of boys and 24% of girls bought cigarettes from shops, with corner shops by far the most common type of shop where cigarettes were bought (19% of boys and 11% of girls bought cigarettes from corner shops).

Girls were more likely to get cigarettes from family members (24%) than boys (22%), with 7% of girls and 8% of boys being given cigarettes by their parents or carers. Girls were also more likely to get cigarettes from friends (75%) than boys (56%). Around 1 in 5 girls and 1 in 9 boys that smoked took cigarettes from their home. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 241**.

Figure 4.64 Where do smokers get their cigarettes (age-adjusted percentages), males (N=147)?

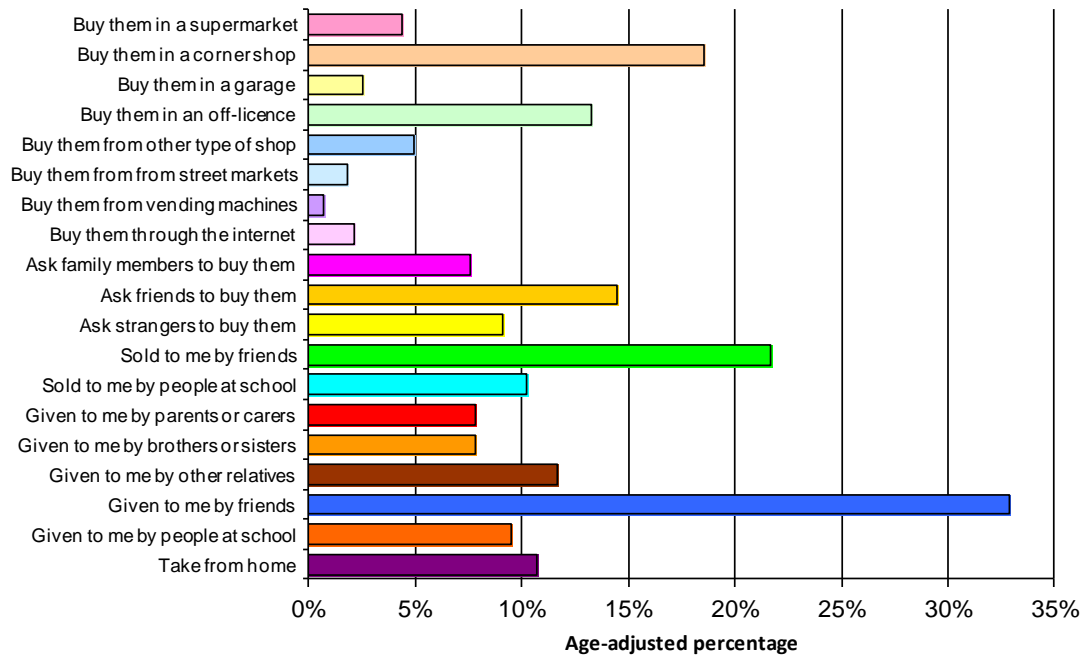
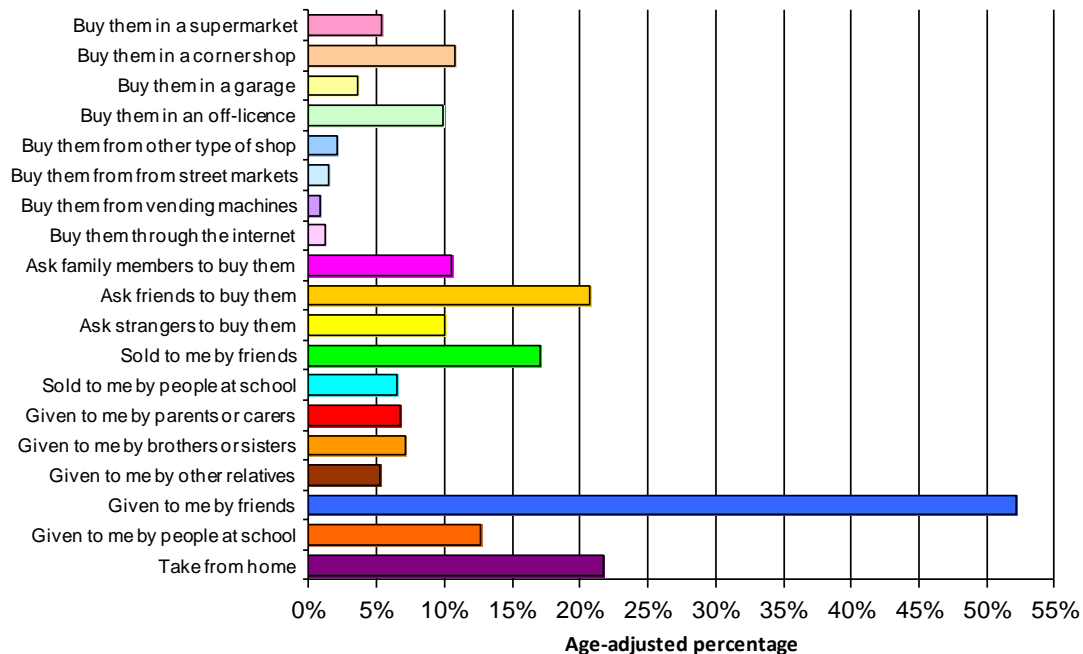


Figure 4.65 Where do smokers get their cigarettes (age-adjusted percentages), females (N=208)?



Comparisons with England 2014 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 4.52**.

Fewer pupils in Hull aged 11 to 15 years reported buying cigarettes from any shop (girls 56% lower than England; boys 30% lower). Few pupils in Hull bought cigarettes from vending machines, while 5% of boys and 1% of girls in England did so. Boys and girls in Hull were one fifth and one quarter respectively less likely to buy cigarettes from other people. Two thirds of girls and six in ten boys in England had cigarettes given to them compared to six in ten girls and just over four in ten boys in Hull.

Percentages of pupils given cigarettes by their parents or carers were 9% higher among boys in Hull than England, and 73% higher among girls. Hull pupils were less likely to be given cigarettes by their friends than in England generally (boys two 31% lower than England; girls 6% lower). Girls in Hull aged 11 to 15 years were three and a half times more likely to take cigarettes from home as girls in England generally, while boys in Hull were 43% more likely to take them from home than boys in England as a whole.

Table 4.52 How pupils aged 11 to 15 years sourced their cigarettes by gender, with comparisons to England 2014

| Source of cigarettes | Percentages by gender | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | Hull | England | Hull | England |
| Bought from supermarket | 6.3 | 9 | 5.8 | 7 |
| Bought from garage shop | 4.8 | 7 | 4.0 | 5 |
| Bought from any shop | 33.1 | 47 | 19.7 | 45 |
| Bought from friends or relatives ¹ | 23.8 | 20 | 24.9 | 26 |
| Bought from someone else ² | 11.9 | 26 | 10.4 | 15 |
| Bought from anyone³ | 29.1 | 37 | 26.6 | 35 |
| Given by friends | 31.7 | 46 | 52.6 | 56 |
| Given by brothers or sisters | 9.5 | 5 | 10.4 | 9 |
| Given by parents or carers | 8.7 | 8 | 6.9 | 4 |
| Given by someone else | 3.9 | 19 | 6.8 | 19 |
| Given by someone | 43.3 | 59 | 61.8 | 67 |
| Bought from a street market | 3.2 | 9 | 2.9 | 4 |
| Bought from a vending machine | 0.8 | 5 | 1.2 | 1 |
| Bought through the internet | 3.2 | 2 | 1.7 | 0 |
| Found or taken ⁴ | 14.3 | 10 | 18.5 | 5 |

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'

4.8.8 Smoking in the home

43% of boys and 47% of girls reported that someone living in their house smoked regularly (**Table 4.53**) 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 ranged between 44% and 50% (lowest in year 7, highest in year 11). The percentage of girls living with a smoker that smoked in the house was between 12% and 13% for years 7-9, was highest for year 10 and lowest for year 11.

Among boys the percentages that lived with a smoker varied little for years 7-9 at around 43%, being highest in year 10 and lowest in year 11. The percentages of boys that lived with a smoker who smoked in the house increased with school year (excluding year 10) from 10% in year 7 to 15% in year 11. For each year group the percentage of girls reporting that they lived with a smoker, was higher among girls than boys, while the percentage that reported that someone living in their house smoked regularly and smoked in the house, was higher among girls than boys for years 7-10. The difference for year 11 girl may be influenced by the fact that half of surveys completed by girls were by pupils of one school. It is not clear why there should be these differences between genders, 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 4.53 Does anyone who lives in your house smoke regularly, by gender and school year

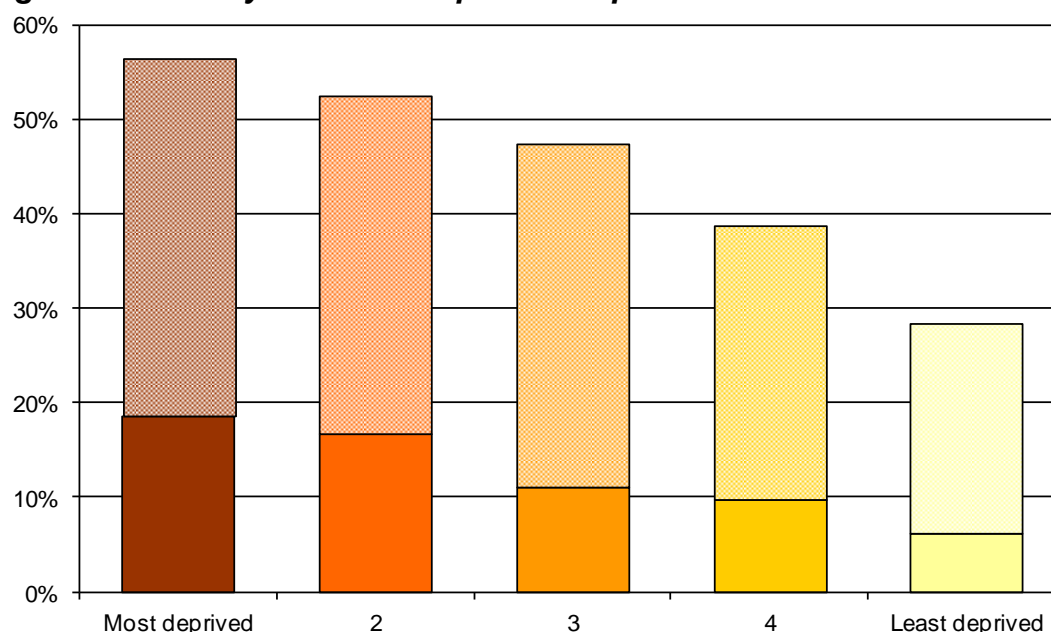
| School year | Percentage of pupils who live with a regular smoker | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | Males | | | Females | | |
| | Smoke, not in house | Smoke in the house | Total | Smoke, not in house | Smoke in the house | Total |
| | % | % | N | % | % | N |
| Year 7 | 32.8 | 10.2 | 402 | 30.9 | 12.7 | 346 |
| Year 8 | 30.6 | 12.3 | 408 | 36.5 | 12.4 | 474 |
| Year 9 | 31.2 | 12.3 | 497 | 35.6 | 12.7 | 463 |
| Year 10 | 34.1 | 11.8 | 507 | 29.5 | 16.7 | 407 |
| Year 11 | 22.7 | 15.3 | 255 | 38.1 | 11.4 | 202 |
| Years 7-11* | 30.2 | 12.4 | 2,069 | 34.2 | 13.2 | 1,892 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

There were clear differences by deprivation quintile in the age-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting that they lived with a regular smoker, as shown in **Figure 4.66**. More than half of pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas in Hull reported that someone living in their home was a regular smoker (56%), decreasing as deprivation decreased to just over one quarter of those living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull (28%). 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 19% of pupils in the most deprived fifth of areas in Hull to 6% 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 38% of those living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 22% of those living in the least deprived fifth of areas. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 241**.

Figure 4.66 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting they live with a regular smoker by IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles



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

Smoking among pupils is associated with the smoking status of the people they live with, as shown in **Table 4.54**. 3% of pupils that don't live with a regular smoker smoke, rising to 10% if someone they live with smokes regularly but not in the home, increasing again to 16% of pupils who live with a regular smoker that smokes in the home.

Table 4.54 Smoking status of pupils by whether or not they live with someone who smokes regularly, and whether the smoker they live with smokes inside the home

| Pupil lives with a regular smoker | Smoking status (age-adjusted %) | | Total (N) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | Smoker | Non-smoker | |
| No | 3.3 | 96.7 | 1,803 |
| Yes, but not inside the home | 10.4 | 89.6 | 1,033 |
| Yes, they smoke in the house | 16.3 | 83.7 | 419 |
| Yes, all | 12.3 | 87.7 | 1,452 |

4.8.9 Attitudes to smoking

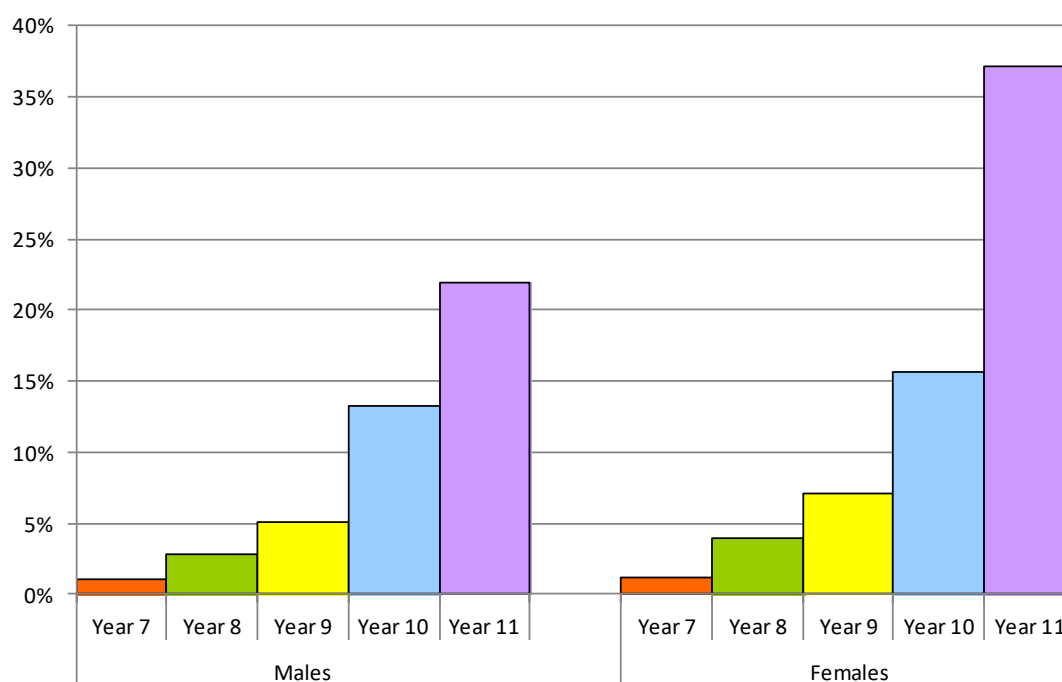
When asked whether it was OK for young people of their age to smoke cigarettes or tobacco, more girls (13%) than boys (9%) agreed that it was, with more girls than boys agreeing in each school year, with the exception of year 7 when just 1% of boys and girls agreed, as shown in **Table 4.55** and **Figure 4.67**. Percentages agreeing with the statement increased with school year from 3% of boys and 4% of girls in year 8 to 22% of boys and 37% of girls in year 11. The wide gap between boys and girls in year 11 reflects the gap in smoking prevalence between boys and girls from this year group, as shown in **Table 4.41** in **Section 4.8.1**.

Table 4.55 Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to smoke cigarettes/tobacco, by gender and school year

| School year | Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to smoke cigarettes/tobacco | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Year 7 | 3 | 1.1 | 3 | 1.1 | 6 | 1.1 |
| Year 8 | 8 | 2.8 | 15 | 3.9 | 23 | 3.5 |
| Year 9 | 18 | 5.1 | 27 | 7.1 | 45 | 6.1 |
| Year 10 | 49 | 13.3 | 51 | 15.6 | 100 | 14.2 |
| Year 11 | 39 | 21.9 | 61 | 37.2 | 100 | 28.8 |
| Years 7-11* | 117 | 9.0 | 157 | 13.2 | 274 | 11.0 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

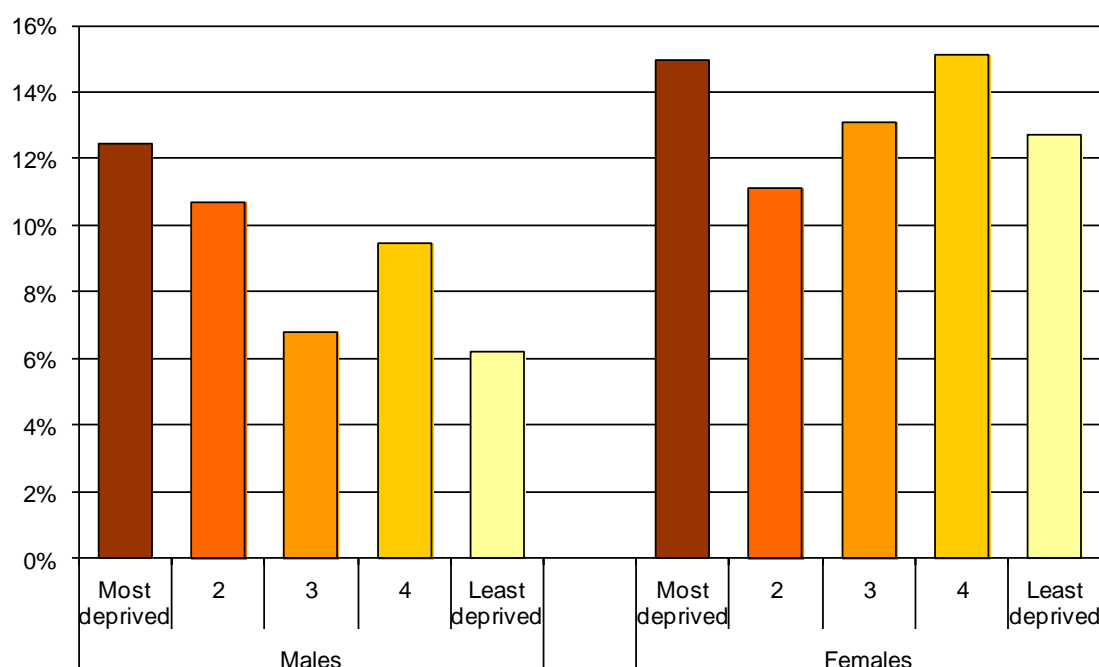
Figure 4.67 Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to smoke cigarettes/tobacco, by gender and school year



There were also differences between deprivation quintiles in the age-adjusted percentages agreeing that it was OK for young people of their age to smoke cigarettes or tobacco, as shown in **Figure 4.68**, although the trends by deprivation quintiles were not consistent. Amongst boys, 12% of pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull agreed it was OK for young people their age to smoke cigarettes or tobacco, almost twice as high as for pupils living in the third most deprived and the least deprived fifths of areas of the city (7% and 6% respectively), although the percentage of pupils living in the second most deprived fifth of areas agreeing with the statement was higher than both these at 9%.

There was even less consistency among girls, with the joint highest percentage agreeing it was OK for young people their age to smoke found among girls living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull (15%), and the second lowest percentage found among girls living in the least deprived fifth of areas (13%), but among the other quintiles percentages increased as deprivation decreased, from 11% of pupils living in the second most deprived fifth of areas to 15% living in the fourth most deprived fifth of areas. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 242**.

Figure 4.68 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to smoke cigarettes/tobacco, by gender and local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles



4.9 E-cigarettes

Pupils for the first time in a local survey were asked about their use of e-cigarettes, as well as their attitudes towards whether it was OK for young people their age to use e-cigarettes.

4.9.1 Prevalence of e-cigarette use

The prevalence of e-cigarette use (whether used daily or not daily) is shown in **Table 4.56** by gender and school year. Boys were more one third more likely overall than girls to report using e-cigarettes, with percentages of pupils using e-cigarettes higher among boys than girls for each school year. The prevalence of e-cigarette use increased with school year among boys and girls from 2% of boys and 1% of girls in year 7 to 13% of boys and 10% of girls in year 10, before decreasing among boys and girls in year 11 to 12% and 9% respectively.

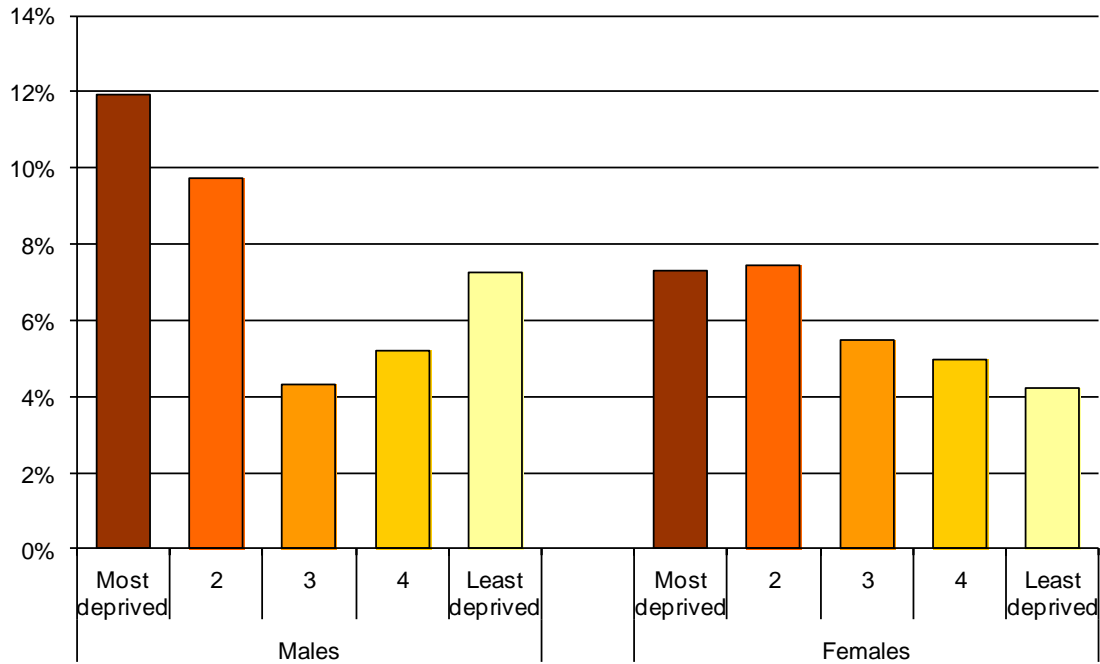
Table 4.56 E-cigarette prevalence (%), by school year and gender

| School year | E-cigarette prevalence (%) | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Year 7 | 5 | 1.7 | 3 | 1.1 | 8 | 1.4 |
| Year 8 | 13 | 4.4 | 14 | 3.5 | 27 | 3.9 |
| Year 9 | 32 | 8.2 | 24 | 6.1 | 57 | 7.3 |
| Year 10 | 52 | 13.1 | 35 | 10.3 | 89 | 11.9 |
| Year 11 | 23 | 11.8 | 15 | 8.6 | 38 | 10.1 |
| Years 7-11* | 125 | 7.9 | 91 | 5.9 | 216 | 6.9 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

The age-adjusted prevalence of e-cigarette use is shown in **Figure 4.69** by gender and local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles. Amongst boys, the prevalence of e-cigarette use was almost two thirds higher among boys living in the most deprived fifth of areas of the city (12%) than among boys living in the least deprived fifth of areas (7%). Although prevalence decreased as deprivation decreased, it was lowest amongst boys living in the third most deprived and fourth most deprived fifths of areas of the city (4% and 5% respectively). Amongst girls the trends with deprivation were more consistent; the prevalence of e-cigarette use was three-quarters higher among girls living in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull (7%) than for girls living in the least deprived fifth of areas (4%), with prevalence decreasing as deprivation decreased. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 242**.

Figure 4.69 Age-adjusted e-cigarette prevalence, by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles



Comparisons between Hull 2016 and England 2014 can be made with respect to the prevalence of e-cigarette use. **Table 4.57** shows the prevalence of e-cigarette use in Hull 2016 and England 2014, by age and gender, restricted to pupils aged 11-15 years. The prevalence of e-cigarette use was similar in Hull 2016 and England 2014 for boys aged 11-12, but higher in Hull for older boys, as well as being higher in Hull for girls of each age.

Table 4.57 E-cigarette prevalence (%), comparisons with England 2014 by age and gender

| Age | E-cigarette prevalence (%) | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | Hull | England | Hull | England | Hull | England |
| 11 years | 1.6 | 2 | 0.9 | 0 | 1.2 | 1 |
| 12 years | 2.9 | 3 | 1.5 | 1 | 2.2 | 2 |
| 13 years | 5.8 | 4 | 4.8 | 2 | 5.3 | 3 |
| 14 years | 11.0 | 6 | 7.9 | 6 | 9.6 | 6 |
| 15 years | 11.4 | 7 | 9.7 | 7 | 10.8 | 7 |
| 11-15 years | 7.5 | 5 | 5.5 | 3 | 6.6 | 4 |

4.9.2 Current and past use of e-cigarettes

The current and past use of e-cigarettes as reported by pupils is shown in **Table 4.58** by gender and school year. Almost one quarter of boys and more than one fifth of girls overall reported having used e-cigarettes at some time,

although more than two thirds of boys that had used e-cigarettes no longer did so, while three-quarters of girls that had used e-cigarettes no longer using them. Of those that still used e-cigarettes two thirds of boys and more than eight out of ten girls did not use them each day. More than three-quarters of boys and girls had never used e-cigarettes.

The majority of boys in years 8 to 10, and girls in years 8 to 11, that currently used e-cigarettes did not use them every day. The percentages of boys that used e-cigarettes daily, as well as the percentage that used them but not every day, was higher for each school year than among girls, with the exception of year 7 where no boys reported using e-cigarettes daily. The percentages that had ever used e-cigarettes increased with school year, and were higher among boys than girls for years 7 to 10, but in year 11 more girls than boys had ever used them.

Table 4.58 E-cigarette use by school year and gender

| Use of e-cigarettes and gender | E-cigarette use by school year & gender (%) | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|
| | School year | | | | | Years 7-11* |
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Use them daily | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 7.2 | 2.6 |
| Use them, not daily | 1.7 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 10.6 | 4.6 | 5.3 |
| No longer use them | 6.6 | 9.9 | 17.0 | 23.4 | 25.1 | 16.5 |
| Ever used them | 8.3 | 14.3 | 25.2 | 36.4 | 36.9 | 24.4 |
| Never used them | 91.7 | 85.7 | 74.8 | 63.6 | 63.1 | 75.6 |
| Total (N) | 288 | 293 | 389 | 398 | 195 | 1,563 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Use them daily | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Use them, not daily | 0.4 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 5.0 |
| No longer use them | 4.4 | 9.5 | 17.7 | 22.0 | 29.9 | 16.8 |
| Ever used them | 5.5 | 13.1 | 23.7 | 32.3 | 38.5 | 22.7 |
| Never used them | 94.5 | 86.9 | 76.3 | 67.7 | 61.5 | 77.3 |
| Total (N) | 274 | 398 | 396 | 341 | 174 | 1,583 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted.

Table 4.59 shows the use of e-cigarettes by age and gender for Hull 2016 and England 2016. The percentages that have ever used e-cigarettes were similar for Hull 2016 and England 2014, with 23% of boys and 20% of girls aged 11-15 years having used them at some point in both Hull and England. Boys and girls across England were more likely to have discontinued their use than boys and girls in Hull, meaning that continued use of e-cigarettes is more prevalent in Hull both among girls of each age as well as among boys aged 13-15 years.

Table 4.59 E-cigarette use by age and gender, comparisons with England 2014

| Use of e-cigarettes and gender | Survey | E-cigarette use in Hull 2016 and England 2014 by age and gender (%) | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---|------|------|------|------|-------------|
| | | Age (years) | | | | | 11-15 years |
| | | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | |
| Males | | | | | | | |
| Uses e-cigarettes | Hull 2016 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 5.8 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 7.5 |
| | England 2014 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| No longer use them | Hull 2016 | 6.3 | 7.2 | 14.8 | 20.0 | 21.8 | 15.6 |
| | England 2014 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 23 | 29 | 18 |
| Ever used them | Hull 2016 | 7.8 | 10.1 | 20.6 | 31.0 | 33.1 | 23.1 |
| | England 2014 | 7 | 14 | 22 | 29 | 36 | 23 |
| Never used them | Hull 2016 | 92.2 | 89.9 | 79.4 | 69.0 | 66.9 | 76.9 |
| | England 2014 | 93 | 86 | 78 | 71 | 64 | 77 |
| Females | | | | | | | |
| Uses e-cigarettes | Hull 2016 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 7.9 | 9.7 | 5.5 |
| | England 2014 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 3 |
| No longer use them | Hull 2016 | 2.7 | 6.8 | 13.2 | 18.6 | 25.7 | 14.7 |
| | England 2014 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 25 | 27 | 17 |
| Ever used them | Hull 2016 | 3.5 | 8.3 | 18.0 | 26.5 | 35.3 | 20.2 |
| | England 2014 | 3 | 10 | 17 | 31 | 33 | 20 |
| Never used them | Hull 2016 | 96.5 | 91.7 | 82.0 | 73.5 | 64.7 | 79.8 |
| | England 2014 | 97 | 90 | 83 | 69 | 67 | 80 |

4.9.3 Use of e-cigarettes in relation to smoking

The use of e-cigarettes in relation to the smoking of cigarettes or tobacco is presented in **Table 4.60**. E-cigarette use was strongly associated with smoking status. Most regular and occasional smokers (92% and 94% respectively) reported having used e-cigarettes at least once, with 17% of regular smokers reporting using e-cigarettes every day and 32% using them but not every day, while half of pupils that smoked occasionally used e-cigarettes but not every day, with a further 6% using them daily. Only 11% of pupils who said that they have never smoked reported ever having used e-cigarettes. This association between smoking and use of e-cigarettes is similar to that seen in England in 2014.

Table 4.60 E-cigarette use by cigarette smoking behaviour

| Use of e-cigarettes | E-cigarette use in Hull 2016 by smoking status (%) | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Smoking status | | | | |
| | Never smoked | Tried smoking once or twice | Used to smoke, not now | Occasional smoker | Regular smoker |
| Total (N) | 2,538 | 362 | 72 | 65 | 112 |
| Use e-cigarettes daily | 0.4 | 2.5 | 8.3 | 6.2 | 17.0 |
| Use e-cigarettes but not every day | 1.4 | 12.7 | 22.2 | 50.8 | 32.1 |
| Tried e-cigarettes but no longer use them | 9.1 | 46.7 | 45.8 | 36.9 | 42.9 |
| Ever used e-cigarettes | 10.9 | 61.9 | 76.4 | 93.9 | 92.0 |
| Never used e-cigarettes | 89.1 | 38.1 | 23.6 | 6.2 | 8.0 |

4.9.4 Attitudes to e-cigarettes

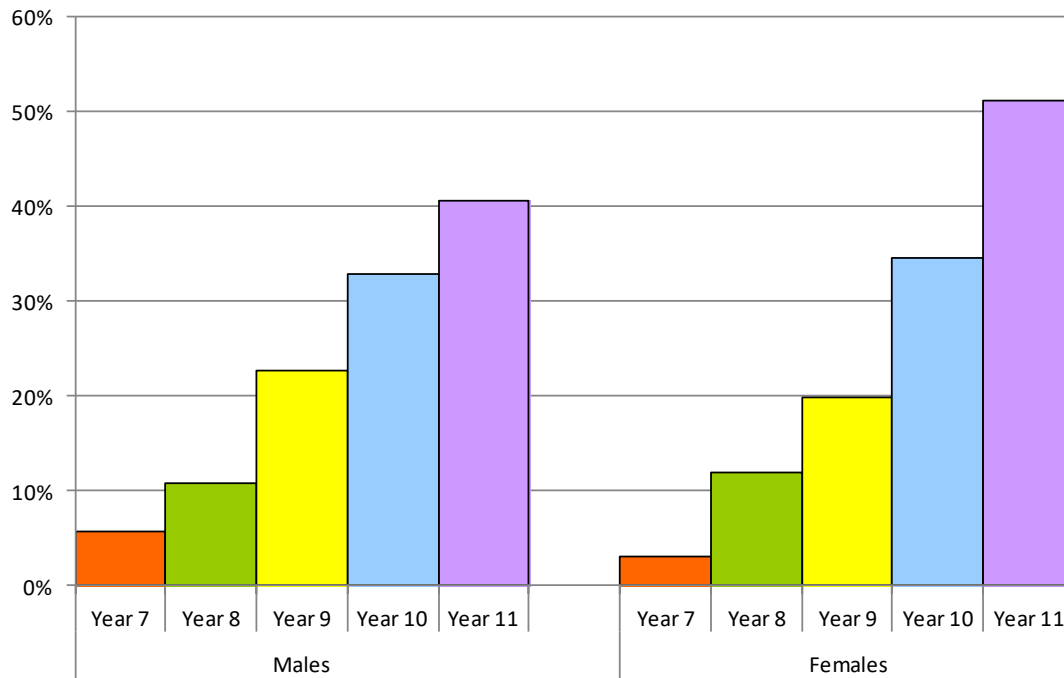
When asked whether it was OK for young people of their age to use e-cigarettes, slightly more girls (24%) than boys (23%) agreed that it was, with more boys than girls agreeing in years 7 to 9, but more girls than boys agreeing in years 10 and 11, as shown in **Table 4.61** and **Figure 4.70**. Percentages agreeing with the statement increased with each school year from 6% of boys and 3% of girls in year 7 to 41% of boys and 51% of girls in year 11. Differences between boys and girls were relatively small for most years, but widened markedly in year 11, similar to the differences seen when asked about attitudes to young people smoking cigarettes or tobacco, as shown in **Table 4.55** in **Section 4.8.9**.

Table 4.61 Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to use e-cigarettes, by gender and school year

| School year | Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to use e-cigarettes | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Year 7 | 16 | 5.8 | 8 | 3.0 | 24 | 4.4 |
| Year 8 | 30 | 10.8 | 45 | 11.9 | 75 | 11.4 |
| Year 9 | 80 | 22.8 | 76 | 19.9 | 156 | 21.3 |
| Year 10 | 122 | 32.9 | 112 | 34.7 | 235 | 33.6 |
| Year 11 | 71 | 40.6 | 83 | 51.2 | 154 | 45.0 |
| Years 7-11* | 319 | 22.8 | 324 | 24.3 | 643 | 23.6 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

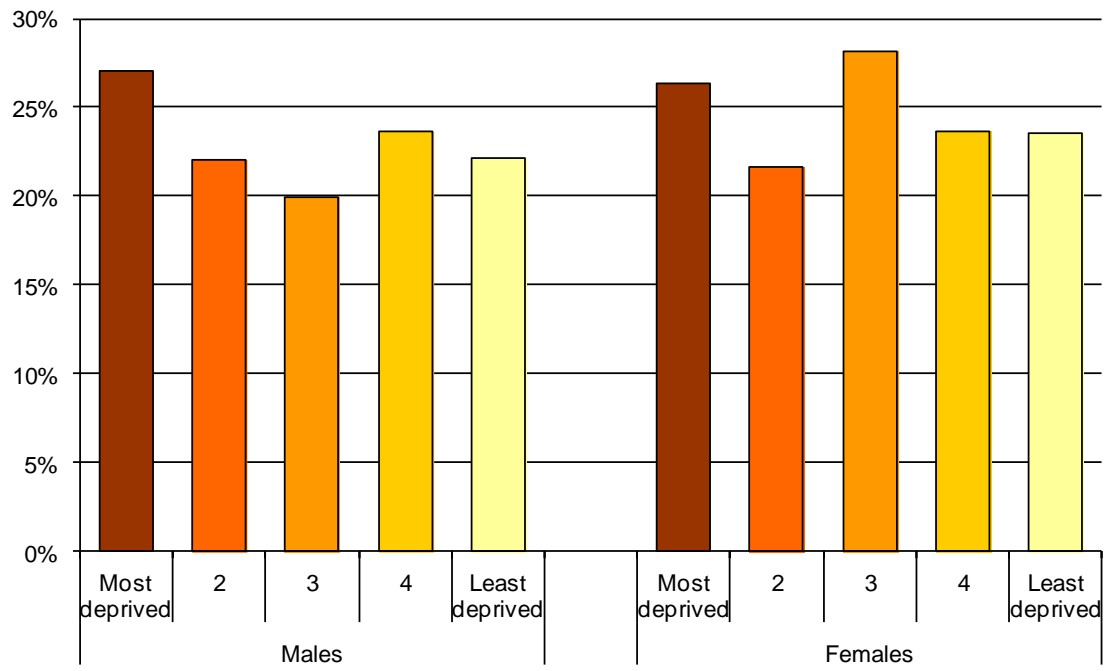
Figure 4.70 Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to use e-cigarettes, by gender and school year



There were relatively small differences between deprivation quintiles in the age-adjusted percentages agreeing that it was OK for young people of their age to use e-cigarettes, as shown in **Figure 4.71**, although the trends by deprivation quintiles were not consistent. Amongst boys, 27% of pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull agreed it was OK for young people their age to use e-cigarettes, higher than for each other quintile, where percentages ranged from 20% for pupils living in the third most deprived fifth of areas to 24% for pupils living in the fourth most deprived fifth of areas.

Among girls the highest percentage agreeing that it was OK for young people their age to smoke was found among pupils living in the third most deprived fifth of areas of the city (28%), followed by those in the most deprived fifth of areas (26%). Percentages for other quintiles ranged from 22% of girls living in the second most deprived fifth of areas to 24% of girls living in the two least deprived fifths of areas of Hull. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 243**.

Figure 4.71 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils agreeing it is OK for young people of their age to use e-cigarettes, by gender and local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles



4.10 Alcohol

4.10.1 Ever drunk alcohol

The percentages of pupils that had ever drunk a whole alcoholic drink, by school year and gender, are presented in **Table 4.62**. The percentage of pupils that had ever drunk alcohol was lowest in year 7 (17% overall) rising year on year to 83% of all year 11 pupils. More year 7 and 8 boys (18% and 34% respectively) than girls (16% and 32% respectively) had drunk alcohol, although for each succeeding year more girls than boys had drunk alcohol. Among year 11 pupils, 78% 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 one twelfth more likely than boys to have ever drunk alcohol.

Table 4.62 Ever had an alcoholic drink by gender and school year

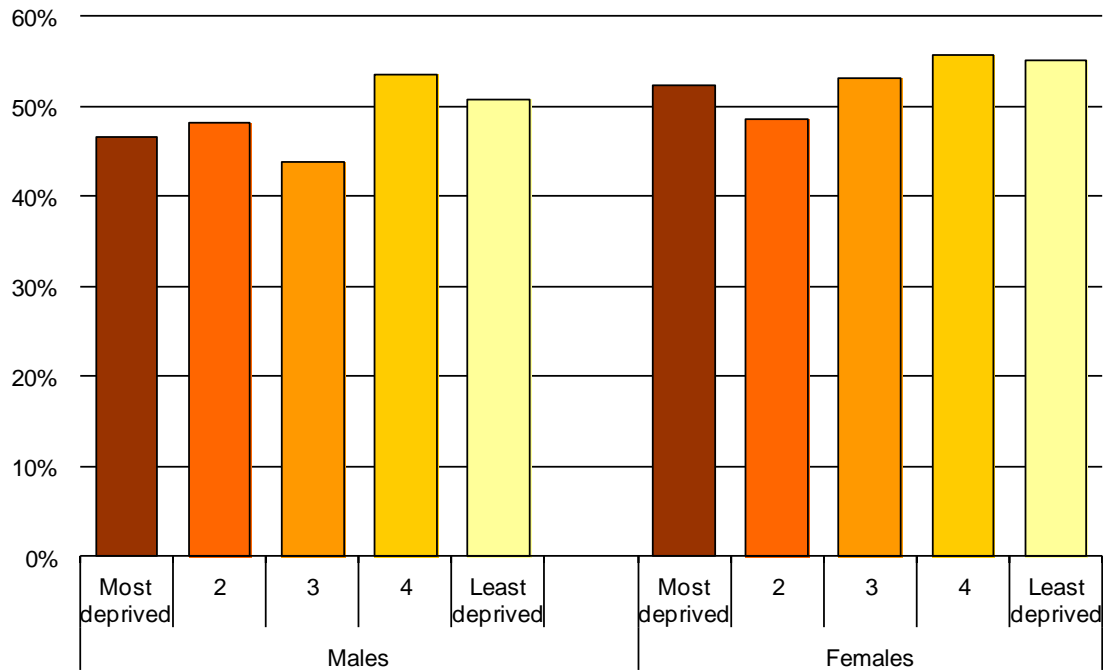
| School year | Ever had an alcoholic drink | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Year 7 | 61 | 18.4 | 50 | 15.8 | 112 | 17.2 |
| Year 8 | 113 | 33.5 | 137 | 31.9 | 251 | 32.6 |
| Year 9 | 188 | 44.7 | 238 | 54.5 | 427 | 49.7 |
| Year 10 | 293 | 66.4 | 268 | 72.0 | 566 | 69.1 |
| Year 11 | 168 | 78.1 | 169 | 88.9 | 342 | 83.2 |
| Years 7-11* | 823 | 48.7 | 862 | 52.8 | 1,685 | 50.7 |

*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 4.72**. There was no consistent gradient by deprivation quintile in the percentages of pupils that had ever had a whole alcoholic drink. However, pupils living in the two least deprived fifths of areas of Hull were more likely to have ever drunk alcohol than pupils living in the two most deprived fifths of areas.

Among boys, the highest and lowest percentages were among those living in the fourth most deprived fifth of areas (54%) and those living in the third most deprived fifth of areas (44%). Among girls, those living in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the least likely to have ever drunk alcohol (49%), while those in the two least deprived fifths of areas were the most likely to have ever drunk alcohol (55-56%). The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 243**.

Figure 4.72 Age-adjusted percentage of pupils that have ever had a whole alcoholic drink, by IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles



The percentages that had ever drunk alcohol can be compared with national figures for 2014. The national data is presented by age rather than year, and only for those aged 11-15 years so the equivalent data for Hull 2016 are presented alongside the data for England in **Table 4.63** and **Figure 4.73**.

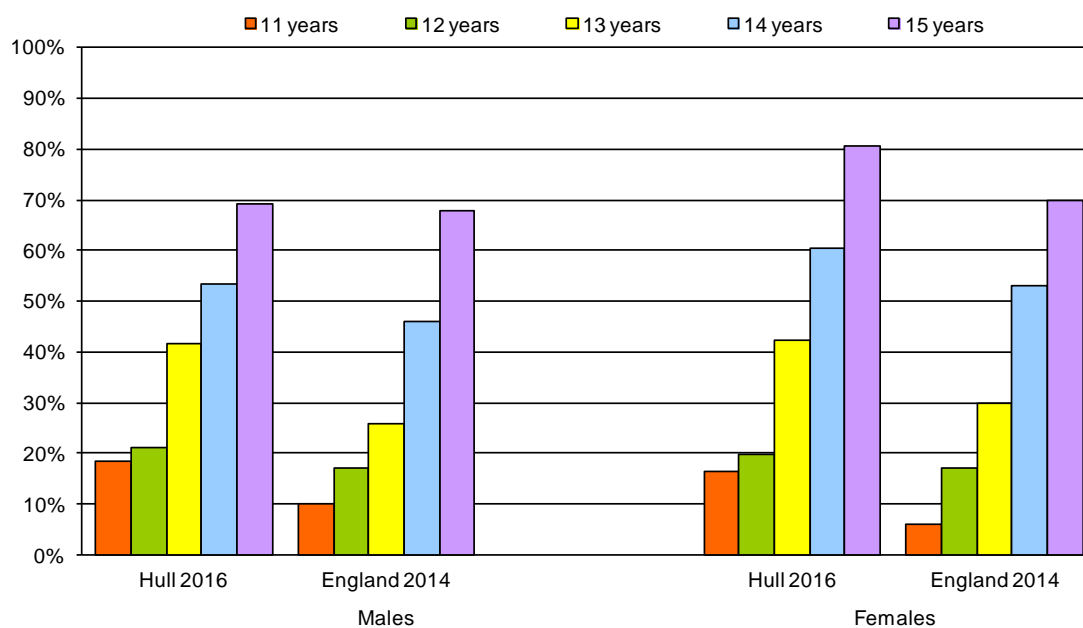
Table 4.63 Ever had an alcoholic drink by age (11-15 years only) and gender, comparisons with England 2014

| Age | Ever had an alcoholic drink (%) | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | Hull | England | Hull | England | Hull | England |
| 11 years | 18.3 | 10 | 16.4 | 6 | 17.6 | 8 |
| 12 years | 21.2 | 17 | 19.9 | 17 | 20.6 | 17 |
| 13 years | 41.6 | 26 | 42.4 | 30 | 41.9 | 28 |
| 14 years | 53.3 | 46 | 60.4 | 53 | 56.9 | 50 |
| 15 years | 69.2 | 68 | 80.5 | 70 | 74.4 | 69 |
| 11-15 years | 44.6 | 37 | 47.0 | 39 | 45.9 | 38 |

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 for pupils aged 11 and 15 years. 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 7-9% higher than for England, when it had been more than double among those aged 11 years.

Figure 4.73 Ever had an alcoholic drink by age and gender, Hull 2016 and England 2014



Hull pupils were previously surveyed in 2002, 2008-09 and 2012. **Table 4.64** presents results from these surveys against a similar analysis from the 2016 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 each subsequent survey, 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, 2012 and 2016 surveys were substantially lower than in the 2002 survey, for each school year and gender. 2002 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.

The overall age-adjusted percentage of boys in years 7-11 that reported ever drinking alcohol decreased in 2016 relative to 2012 by 21%, while among girls a 13% decrease was seen. Among boys, comparing with 2012, it can be seen that the percentages that had ever drunk alcohol decreased in year groups in 2016, with decreases largest in year 7 (-40%) then getting smaller as school year increased to -5% in year 11. Among girls, one fifth fewer pupils in year 7 in 2016 reported they had ever drunk alcohol relative to 2012,

as did two fifths fewer pupils in year 8. Thereafter, the percentages decreased with increasing school year, with no change in year 11. The percentages that had ever drunk alcohol remained lower than 2008-09 and 2002 for each school year and gender.

Table 4.64 Ever had an alcoholic drink by gender and school year, comparisons with the 2002 and 2008-09 surveys

| Survey | Ever had an alcoholic drink (%) | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| | School year | | | | | Years 7-10* | Years 7-11* |
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | | |
| Males | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 82.2 | 92.0 | 89.8 | 93.2 | | 89.3 | |
| 2008-09 | 42.7 | 45.8 | 67.2 | 75.5 | 85.8 | 57.8 | 63.4 |
| 2012 | 30.4 | 52.9 | 61.6 | 76.9 | 82.3 | 55.5 | 60.8 |
| 2016 | 18.4 | 33.5 | 44.7 | 66.4 | 78.1 | 40.8 | 48.2 |
| Females | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 77.4 | 89.2 | 94.9 | 97.9 | | 89.9 | |
| 2008-09 | 28.1 | 52.2 | 71.7 | 82.1 | 90.6 | 58.5 | 64.9 |
| 2012 | 19.8 | 49.1 | 69.3 | 77.0 | 88.9 | 53.8 | 60.8 |
| 2016 | 15.8 | 31.9 | 54.5 | 72.0 | 88.9 | 43.6 | 52.6 |
| All | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 79.8 | 90.7 | 92.3 | 95.7 | | 89.6 | |
| 2008-09 | 35.2 | 49.1 | 69.3 | 78.7 | 88.7 | 58.1 | 64.2 |
| 2012 | 24.6 | 51.4 | 65.5 | 76.9 | 85.9 | 54.6 | 60.8 |
| 2016 | 17.2 | 32.6 | 49.7 | 69.1 | 83.2 | 42.2 | 50.4 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

4.10.2 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 4.65** and in **Figure 4.74**. The recommended adult maximum alcohol consumption is 14 units per week for both men and women, having been revised in January 2016 (before which the maximum recommended for men had been 21 units per week). 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 adults in the previous week (2.9%) was around one third higher than the age-adjusted percentage of girls had exceeded the recommended maximum amounts for adults in the past week (2.1%).

The numbers exceeding the adult recommended limits were small in years 7 to 9, but by year 10 more than 4% of boys and almost 4% of girls had exceeded these adult limits, increasing to almost 8% of boys and more than 5% of girls in year 11 who had exceeded the recommended maximum amounts for adults.

The 7.7% of year 11 boys exceeding the recommended maximum amounts for adults was 40% lower than the percentage of young men drinking excessively as reported in Hull’s Adult Health and Wellbeing Survey 2014 in which 12.9% of young men aged 16-24 years reported they had drunk more than 14 units of alcohol in the week before completing the survey. Among girls, however, the 5% of year 11 girls exceeding the recommended maximum amounts for adult women was 51% lower than the percentage of young women drinking excessively as reported in the 2014 adult survey in which 10.3% of young women aged 16-24 years drank more than 14 units in the week prior to taking part in the survey. This is a large reduction in excessive alcohol consumption for year 11 girls, from 14% in 2012. This reduction may be due to improved health education, but may also be a bias due, at least in part, to the fact that half of all year 11 girls taking part in the survey came from one school.

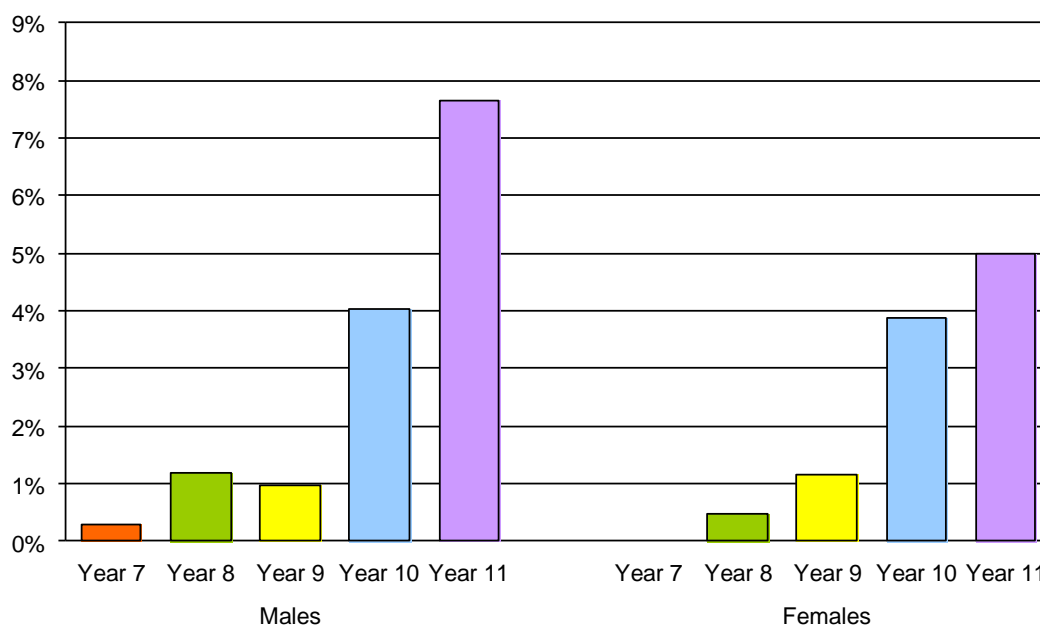
Table 4.65 Percentage of pupils drinking more alcohol over the past week than the recommended guideline amounts for adults (more than 14 units) by gender and school year

| School year | Drank more than recommended adult guideline amount in past week | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Year 7 | 1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Year 8 | 4 | 1.2 | 2 | 0.5 | 6 | 0.8 |
| Year 9 | 4 | 1.0 | 5 | 1.2 | 9 | 1.1 |
| Year 10 | 17 | 4.0 | 14 | 3.9 | 32 | 4.1 |
| Year 11 | 16 | 7.7 | 9 | 5.0 | 25 | 6.4 |
| Years 7-11* | 42 | 2.9 | 30 | 2.1 | 72 | 2.5 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

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 18% of boys and 14% of girls in year 11 that had drunk alcohol in the past week had drunk more than 14 units of alcohol.

Figure 4.74 Percentage of pupils drinking more alcohol over the past week than the recommended guideline amounts for adults (more than 14 units) by gender and school year

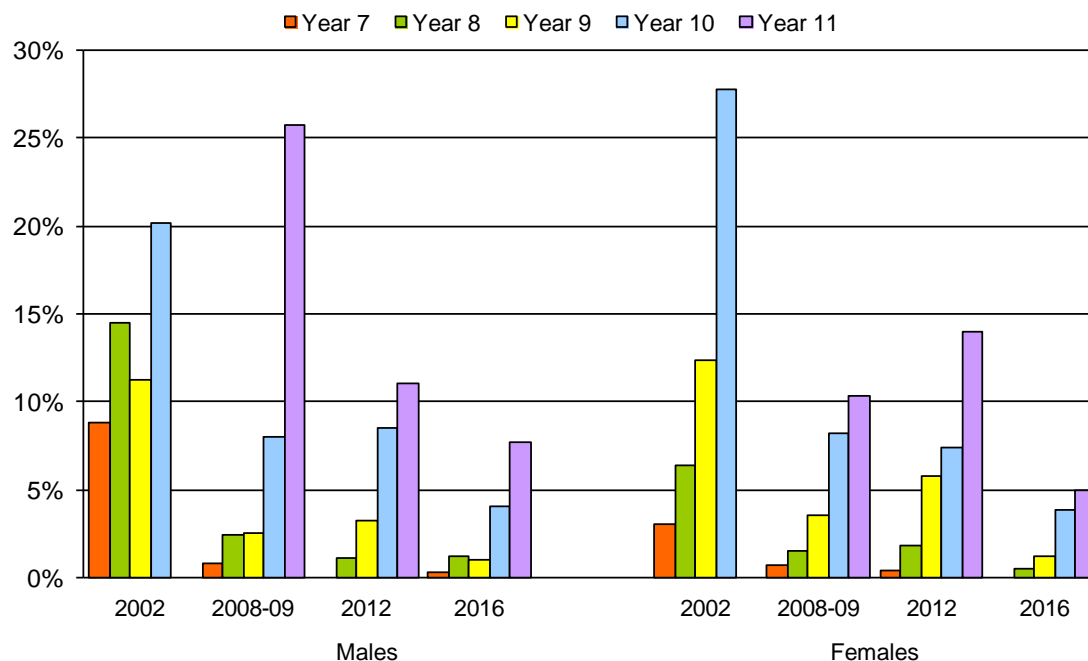


Comparisons can be made with previous Hull surveys in respect of the percentage of pupils drinking more alcohol than the recommended guideline amounts for adults, and these are presented in **Figure 4.75**. The percentages of pupils in 2002 exceeding the adult guideline amounts were far higher than in each of the subsequent three surveys, for each year group and gender. 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 2012 it can be seen that, despite very small increases for years 7 and 8, there were substantial decreases in 2016 in the percentages of boys that exceeded the maximum amount of alcohol recommended for adults for years 9 to 11, decreasing by two thirds in year 9, by half in year 10 and almost one third in year 11. Among girls the percentage of girls that had exceeded the recommended maximum amounts of alcohol for adults decreased in each school year in 2016 relative to 2012, with no girls in year 7 doing so in 2016, with the percentages decreasing by around three quarters among girls in years 8 and 9, by half among year 10 girls and by two thirds

among girls in year 11. For both boys and girls in each year group, the percentages exceeding the maximum amount of alcohol recommended for adults in 2016 were lower than for both 2008-09 and 2002. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 244**.

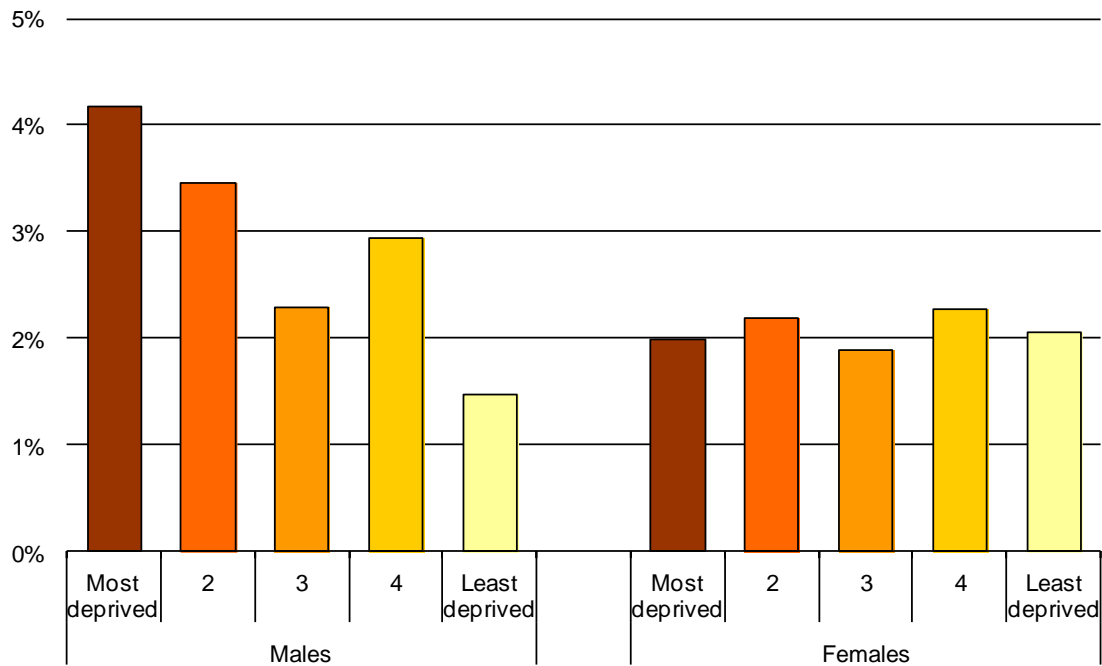
Figure 4.75 Percentage of pupils drinking more alcohol over the past week than the recommended guideline amounts for adults (more than 14 units) by gender and school year with comparisons to 2002, 2008-09 and 2012



Age-adjusted percentages of pupils exceeding the weekly recommended maximum number of units of alcohol for adults are presented by deprivation quintiles in **Figure 4.76**. The percentages exceeding these adult guideline limits (14 units) 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 most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were more likely to exceed the recommended maximum amounts of alcohol for adults than boys living in the rest of the city, almost three times higher than for boys living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the Hull. There were few differences between deprivation quintiles among girls, with the age-adjusted percentages exceeding the recommended maximum amount of alcohol for adults between 1.9% and 2.3% for girls in each quintile. It was only among pupils living in the least deprived fifth of areas of Hull that the percentage of girls exceeding the recommended maximum amount of alcohol for adults was greater than the percentage of boys. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 245**.

Figure 4.76 Age-adjusted percentage of pupils drinking more alcohol over the past week than the recommended guideline amounts for adults (more than 14 units) by deprivation quintiles



National comparisons from 2014 in the numbers of units of alcohol consumed in the previous week are presented in **Table 4.66**, alongside comparisons from the three 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, 2012 or 2016 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 increased by almost half from 26% in 2012 to 37% in 2016, similar to the level in 2002 and higher than in 2008-09, and 8-10% lower than the 41% of boys in England as a whole. Among girls, the percentage drinking less than 4 units in the week before completing the survey also increased by more than 40% from 29% in 2012 to 41% in 2016, similar to the levels seen in 2002 and 2008-09 and 20-24% higher lower than the 34% among girls in England as a whole.

Percentages of boys in Hull 2016 drinking 4-6 units were twice as high as for England, while similar percentages drank 6-10 or 10-15 units. However, the percentages of boys aged 11-15 drinking 15 units of alcohol or more were 40-42% lower in Hull (15%) than England (26%), as well as being 40% lower than in Hull in 2008-09 and 2012, and 30% lower than in 2002.

Among girls, the percentages drinking 4-6 or 6-10 units were similar in Hull 2016 and England 2014, while the percentage drinking 10-15 units was around one fifth lower in Hull than in England, with the percentage drinking 15 units or more of alcohol in the past week was 29-32% lower among girls in Hull (13%) than girls in England as a whole (18%). The percentage of girls drinking 15 units or more in Hull in 2016 was less than half the percentage in 2012, and lower than in both 2002 and 2008-09.

Thus, although higher percentages of pupils aged 11-15 years had ever drunk alcohol in Hull 2016 than for England as a whole in 2014, as seen in **Table 4.63** in **section 4.10.1**, pupils in Hull tended to drink lower amounts of alcohol than their counterparts across England, with almost one third fewer girls and more than one third fewer boys in Hull drinking 15 or more units in the last week than the England average for boys and girls.

Table 4.66 Number of units of alcohol consumed in the last 7 days by pupils that drank alcohol in the in the last 7 days by gender, comparisons with the 2002, 2008-09 and 2012 Hull surveys and England 2014

| Number of alcohol units consumed in last 7 days | Units of alcohol consumed in the last seven days by pupils aged 11-15 years (%) | | | | |
|---|---|---------|------|------|--------------|
| | Hull | | | | England 2014 |
| | 2002 | 2008-09 | 2012 | 2016 | |
| Males | | | | | |
| Less than 4 units | 38.4 | 32.8 | 25.9 | 37.3 | 41 |
| 4 units, less than 6 units | 11.3 | 11.7 | 14.9 | 22.1 | 11 |
| 6 units, less than 10 units | 14.8 | 17.0 | 20.4 | 16.7 | 16 |
| 10 units, less than 15 units | 13.6 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 8.8 | 7 |
| 15 units or more | 21.9 | 25.5 | 25.5 | 15.2 | 26 |
| Total (N) | 398 | 247 | 255 | 204 | 202 |
| Females | | | | | |
| Less than 4 units | 39.0 | 38.6 | 29.2 | 41.5 | 34 |
| 4 units, less than 6 units | 11.0 | 11.6 | 13.5 | 17.0 | 16 |
| 6 units, less than 10 units | 17.1 | 22.9 | 16.7 | 18.8 | 19 |
| 10 units, less than 15 units | 12.0 | 9.9 | 11.8 | 10.2 | 13 |
| 15 units or more | 20.9 | 17.1 | 28.8 | 12.5 | 18 |
| Total (N) | 374 | 293 | 288 | 176 | 201 |
| All | | | | | |
| Less than 4 units | 38.7 | 35.9 | 27.6 | 38.8 | 38 |
| 4 units, less than 6 units | 11.1 | 11.7 | 14.2 | 19.8 | 14 |
| 6 units, less than 10 units | 15.9 | 20.2 | 18.4 | 17.7 | 17 |
| 10 units, less than 15 units | 12.8 | 11.3 | 12.5 | 9.6 | 10 |
| 15 units or more | 21.4 | 20.9 | 27.3 | 14.1 | 22 |
| Total (N) | 772 | 540 | 543 | 384 | 403 |

4.10.3 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 4.67**. Overall, 5% of boys and 3% of girls reported drinking alcohol every week. The percentages increased with increasing age, from around 2% of boys and around 1% of girls in years 7 and 8, rising to 11% of year 11 boys and 9% of year 11 girls. Boys in each school year were more likely than girls to drink alcohol every week.

Table 4.67 Drinks alcohol every week by gender and school year

| School year | Drinks alcohol every week | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Year 7 | 7 | 2.1 | 3 | 1.0 | 10 | 1.6 |
| Year 8 | 6 | 1.8 | 2 | 0.5 | 8 | 1.0 |
| Year 9 | 13 | 3.1 | 12 | 2.8 | 25 | 2.9 |
| Year 10 | 33 | 7.6 | 16 | 4.3 | 49 | 6.1 |
| Year 11 | 24 | 11.2 | 16 | 8.5 | 40 | 9.8 |
| Years 7-11* | 83 | 5.3 | 49 | 3.4 | 132 | 4.4 |

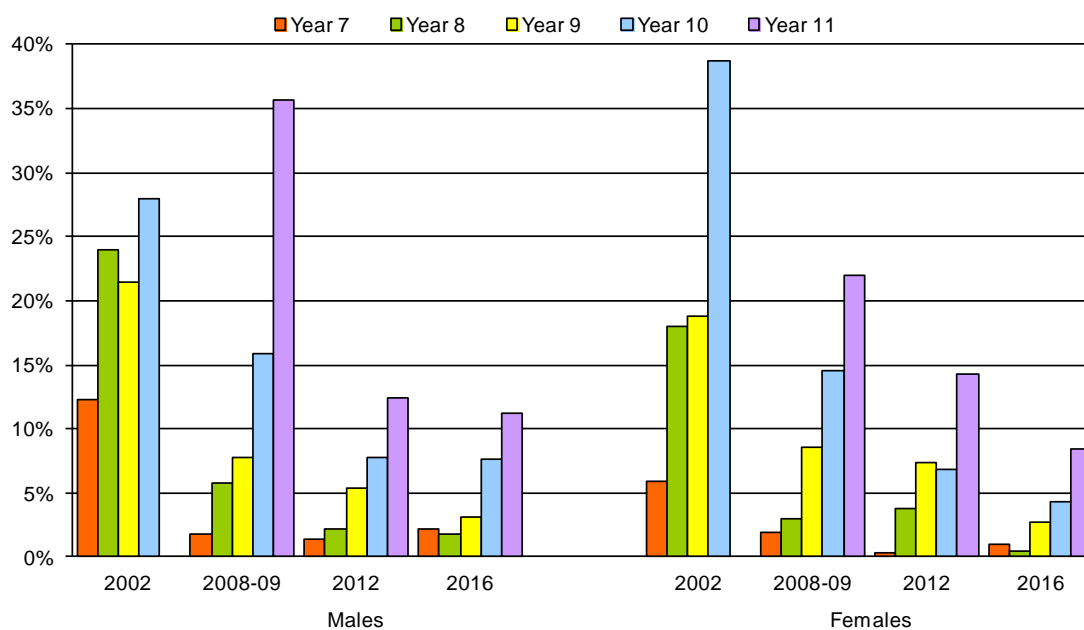
*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Comparisons to previous surveys of the percentage of pupils drinking alcohol every week are presented in **Figure 4.77**. Percentages of pupils reporting in 2002 that they drank alcohol every week were far higher than for either 2008-09, 2012 or 2016. 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 first at boys, it can be seen that, with the exception of year 7 where the percentages drinking alcohol each week increased in 2016 to 2%, fewer boys in each other year group in 2016 drank alcohol each week than did boys in 2012, with the largest, 42%, decrease seen in year 9. Decreases were much smaller in years 10 and 11, at 2% and 9% respectively. With the exception of year 7, the percentage of boys drinking alcohol weekly in 2016 was also lower than in 2008-09, by between half and two thirds.

A similar pattern was seen for girls, with the percentage of year 7 girls drinking each week doubling between 2012 and 2016, although remaining at below 1%, while decreases were seen for each other year group, with the largest, 88%, decrease seen in year 8 with decreases getting smaller with increasing age, but still 36% and 41% lower in year 10 and 11 girls respectively in 2016 compared with 2012. Unlike for boys the percentages drinking alcohol each week in 2016 were lower than in 2008-09 for each school year including year 7. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 245**.

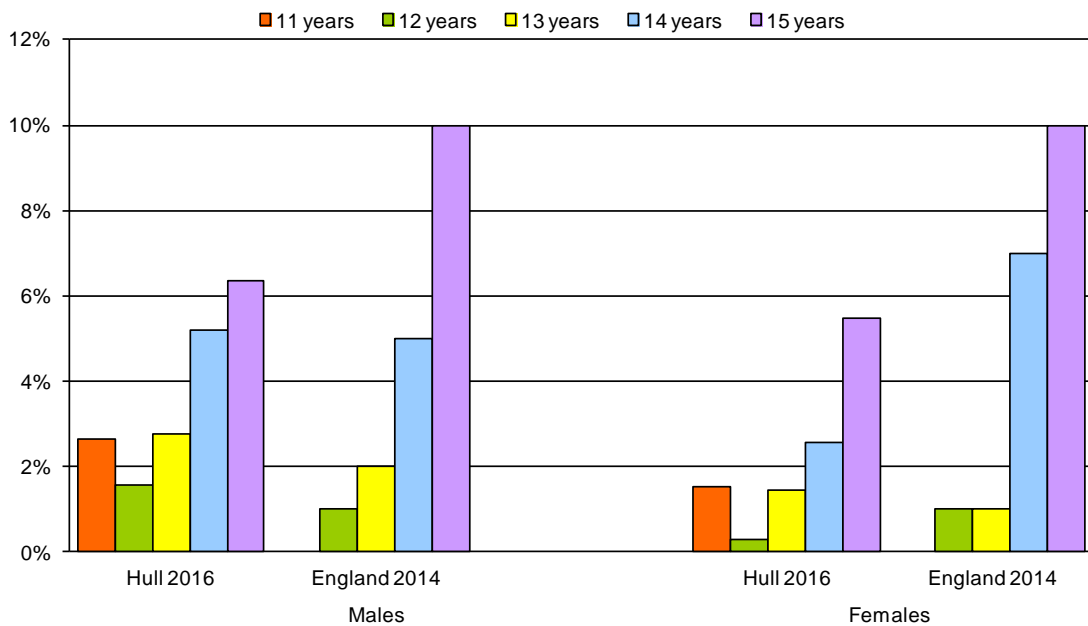
Figure 4.77 Percentage of pupils reporting they drink alcohol at least once a week by school year and gender, with comparisons to 2002, 2008-09 and 2012



National comparison data from 2014 were also available by age (ages 11 to 15 years only). These data are presented in **Figure 4.78**. Percentages of boys reporting drinking alcohol at least once a week were higher in Hull than for England 2014 for boys aged 11-13 years, similar for boys aged 14 years, but around one third lower among boys aged 15 years than was found for England 2014.

Among girls, only among those aged 11 and 13 years did the percentage drinking alcohol each week exceed that for England, while girls aged 12 and 14 years were one third less likely to do so. The percentage of girls in Hull aged 15 years drinking alcohol each week was less than half that for their counterparts across England. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 246**.

Figure 4.78 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 2014



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 4.68** by gender. The majority of pupils that drank alcohol last week only did so on one day (57% of boys, 61% of girls) or on two days (19% of boys; 22% of girls). However 12% of boys and 6% of girls reported drinking alcohol on 5 or more days in the past week, with most of these reporting drinking alcohol on all 7 days.

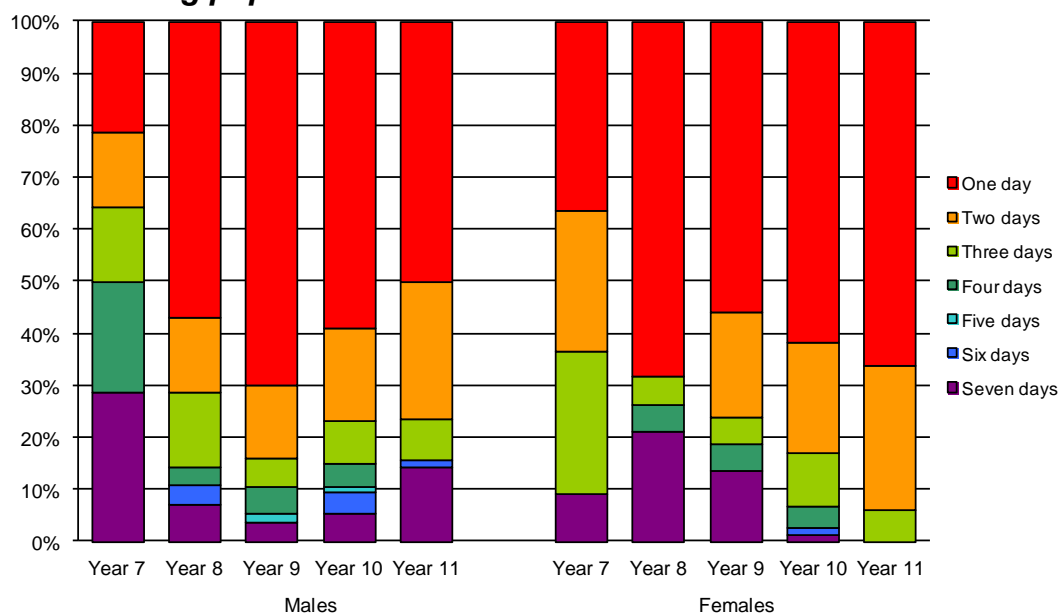
Table 4.68 Number of drinking days in the last week by gender among pupils who drank alcohol in the last week

| Number of drinking days in last week | Gender | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|------|---------|------|-----|------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | n | % | N | % | n | % |
| One day | 147 | 57.0 | 142 | 60.9 | 295 | 59.1 |
| Two days | 48 | 18.6 | 50 | 21.5 | 99 | 19.8 |
| Three days | 22 | 8.5 | 19 | 8.2 | 42 | 8.4 |
| Four days | 11 | 4.3 | 7 | 3.0 | 18 | 3.6 |
| Five days | 2 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Six days | 6 | 2.3 | 1 | 0.4 | 7 | 1.4 |
| Seven days | 22 | 8.5 | 14 | 6.0 | 36 | 7.2 |

These data by gender are broken down further by school year in **Figure 4.79**. 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

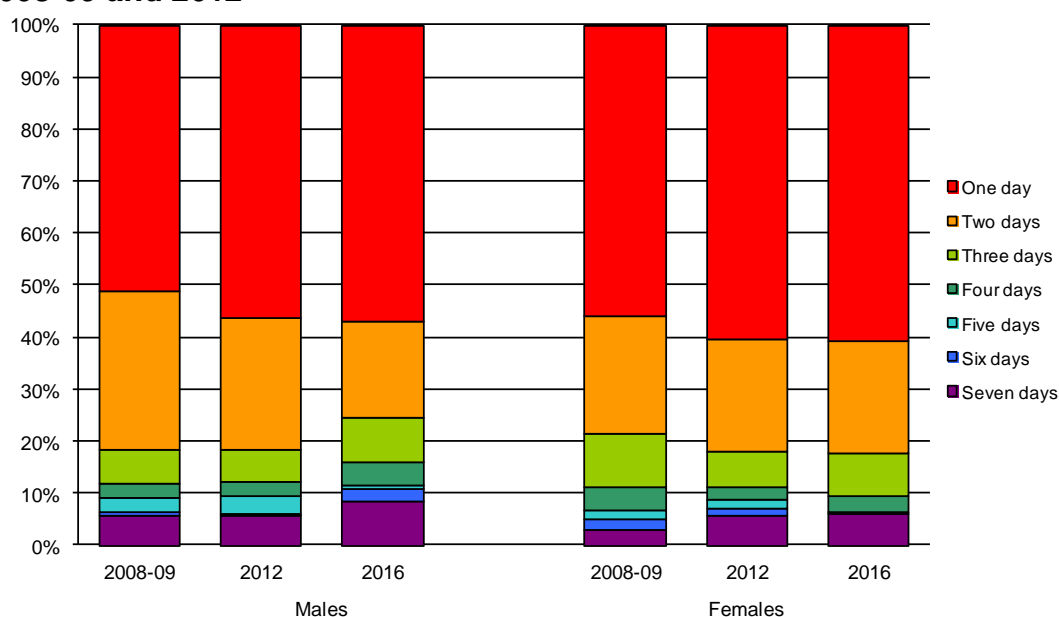
school year increased, but increasing among boys in years 10 and 11. The percentages of pupils reporting they had drunk alcohol on more than 2 days in the past week peaked in year 7, reported by 64% of boys and 36% of girls in year 7. In general, and excluding year 8 girls, the percentages of pupils reporting they had drunk alcohol in the past week, but had done so on just one or two days increased as school year increased, although percentages among boys in years 10 and 11 were a little lower than in year 9. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 246**.

Figure 4.79 Number of drinking days in the last week by school year and gender among pupils who drank alcohol in the last week



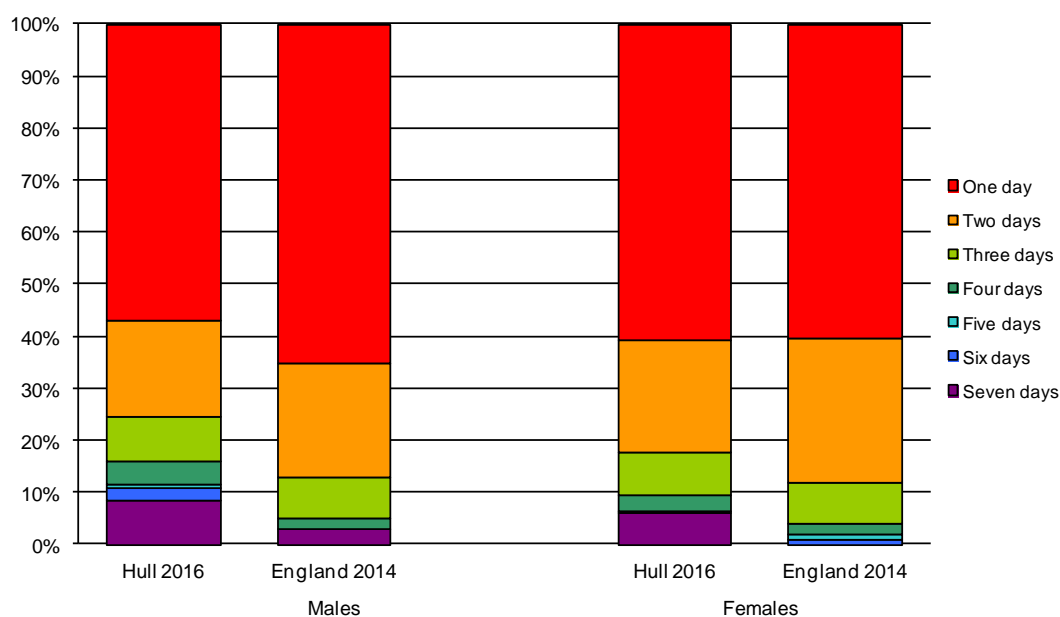
We can compare the number of reported drinking days in the last week in the 2016 survey with those derived from the 2008-09 and 2012 surveys, and these comparisons are displayed in **Figure 4.80**. There was little change between 2012 and 2016 among boys and girls in the percentages of pupils that drank alcohol in the past week and did so on only one day (although higher in both 2012 and 2016 than in 2008-09). There was a small, 8%, decrease among boys, and a smaller increase, 6%, increase among girls in 2016 relative to 2012 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 or six days in the previous week in 2016 increased by more than three quarters in boys, but decreased by 6% in girls, relative to 2012. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 247**.

Figure 4.80 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 and 2012



Comparisons may also be made to England 2014, and these are presented, for pupils aged 11 to 15 years only, in **Figure 4.81**. 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 almost twice as likely to report having done so on at least 3 days in the past week (24%) than boys in England 2014 (13%), and four times as likely to have drunk alcohol on at least 5 days in the past week (12% Hull, 3% England). Girls aged 11-15 years in Hull that had drunk alcohol in the past week were around one half more likely to have done so on at least three days in the past week (18%) as girls in England 2014 (12%), and three times more likely to have drunk alcohol on at least five days in the past week (6%) than girls in England 2014 (2%). The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 247**.

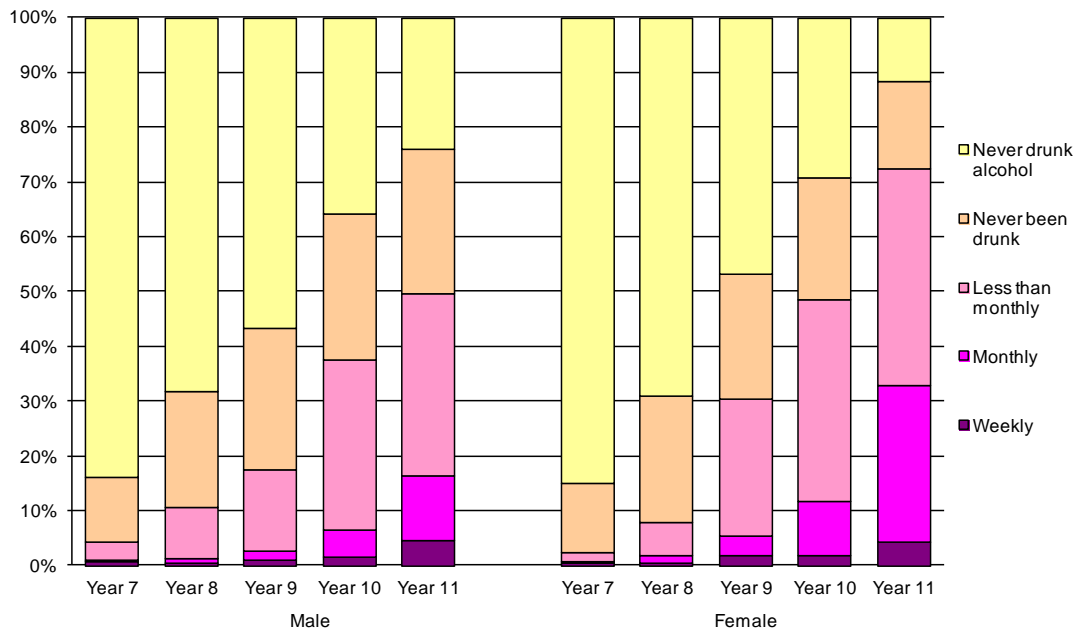
Figure 4.81 Number of drinking days in the last week among pupils in aged 11 to 15 who drank alcohol in the last week, by gender and with comparisons to England 2014



4.10.4 Frequency of getting drunk

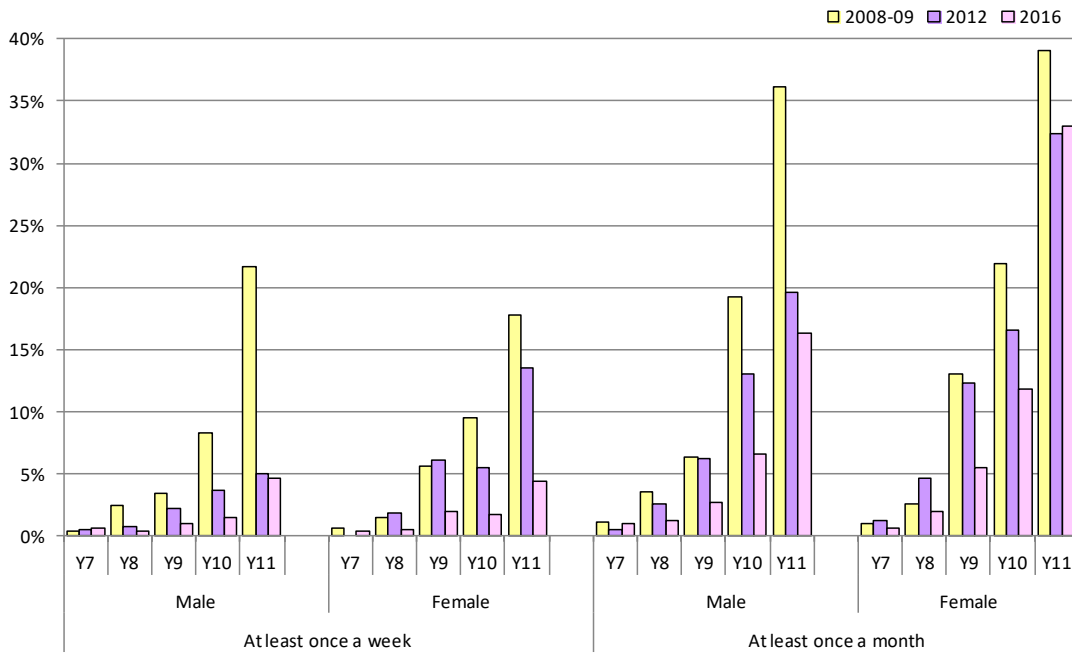
Pupils were also asked about the frequency of getting drunk with the results, by gender and school year, presented in **Figure 4.82**. The percentages that reported they had ever been drunk increased rapidly with age, from 4% of boys and 2% of girls in year 7 to 49% of boys and 73% of girls in year 11. As age increased the proportion of those that got drunk regularly increased, such that by year 11 one in six boys and one in three girls got drunk at least once a month. While among year 7 pupils boys were almost twice as likely as girls to have ever been drunk and year 8 boys one third more likely, for each other year girls were more likely than boys to have ever been drunk. Girls from each school year, apart from year 7, were more likely than boys to report getting drunk at least once a month. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 248**.

Figure 4.82 Frequency of getting drunk, by gender and school year



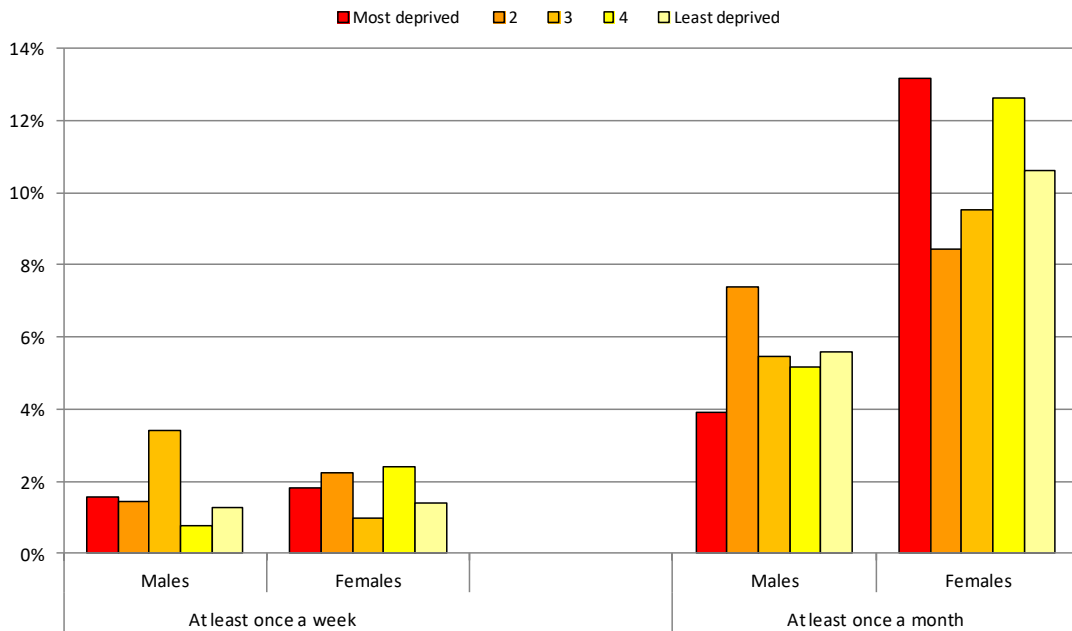
The percentages of pupils reporting that they get drunk at least once a week, or at least once a month, are shown by year and gender in **Figure 4.83** with comparisons to the earlier health and wellbeing surveys conducted in 2008-09 and 2012. The percentage of boys that reported getting drunk each week decreased in 2016 for pupils in years 8 to 11 relative to 2012, by around one half for years 8 and 9, by almost two thirds in year 10, by around one tenth in year 11. Only year 7 boys saw an increase in 2016, although the percentage getting drunk each week remained below 1%. A similar pattern was seen for the percentage of boys getting drunk at least once a month, with decreases in 2016 relative to 2012 of around one half for boys in years 8 to 10, by one sixth for year 11 boys, with the only increase seen in year 7 boys, but a doubling among year 7 boys, although the percentage getting drunk at least once a month remained below 1%. A similar pattern was seen for girls, with the percentages of girls in year 8 to 11 getting drunk at least once a week decreasing in 2016 relative to 2012 by around two thirds, with year 7 girls the only ones to see an increase in 2016, although the percentage getting drunk each week remained below 1%. Decreases of around one half were seen in 2016 relative to 2012 in the percentages of girls in year 7 to 9 that reported getting drunk at least once a month, with a one third decreases among girls in year 10. Only for year 11 did the percentage getting drunk at least once a month decrease in 2016, although only by 2%. These changes in 2016 relative to 2012 followed on from decreases for boys and girls in each year group in 2012 relative to 2008-09 in the percentages getting drunk at least once a week (excluding year 7 boys), or getting drunk at least once a month. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 249**.

Figure 4.83 Frequency of getting drunk, by gender and school year, comparisons with 2008-09 and 2012 surveys



The age-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting that they get drunk at least once a week, or at least once a month, are shown by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and gender in **Figure 4.84**. There were no clear trends with deprivation. Amongst boys, those living in the third most deprived fifth of areas were the most likely to get drunk at least once a week (3.4%) with percentages two to four times higher than in other quintiles (range 0.8% to 1.6%). Boys living in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were the most likely to get drunk at least once a month (7.4%), while those living in the most deprived fifth of areas were the least likely (3.9%), with percentages amongst the remaining quintiles between 5.1% and 5.6%. As with boys, there were no clear trends with deprivation among girls, with the percentages getting drunk every week ranging from 1.0% among girls living in the third most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 2.4% of girls living in the fourth most deprived fifth of areas. The age-adjusted percentages of girls getting drunk at least once a month were higher for each quintile than boys in any quintile. Girls living in the most deprived and fourth most deprived fifths of areas of Hull were the most likely to get drunk at least once a month (12.6-13.2%), with the lowest percentage among girls living in the second most deprived fifth of areas (8.4%). The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 249**.

Figure 4.84 Frequency of getting drunk, age-adjusted percentages by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and gender



4.10.5 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 4.85** and for girls in **Figure 4.86**.

More girls than boys reported getting drunk (49% and 42% respectively); got into an argument (36% and 29% respectively); were sick or vomited (32% and 27% respectively); tried smoking (15% and 11% respectively); had memory loss (13% and 11% respectively) or had passed out (12% and 10% respectively). More boys than girls had got into a fight (22% and 17% respectively); attended casualty (16% and 14% respectively); missed school (18% and 17% respectively); tried illegal drugs (8% and 7% respectively); had committed a crime (12% and 7% respectively); had vandalised or damaged property (10% and 5% respectively); had been arrested (7% and 4% respectively) or had caused others to complain to the police (12% and 8% respectively). The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 250**.

Figure 4.85 age-adjusted percentages of males that had ever drunk alcohol who had suffered ill effects after drinking alcohol in the past year

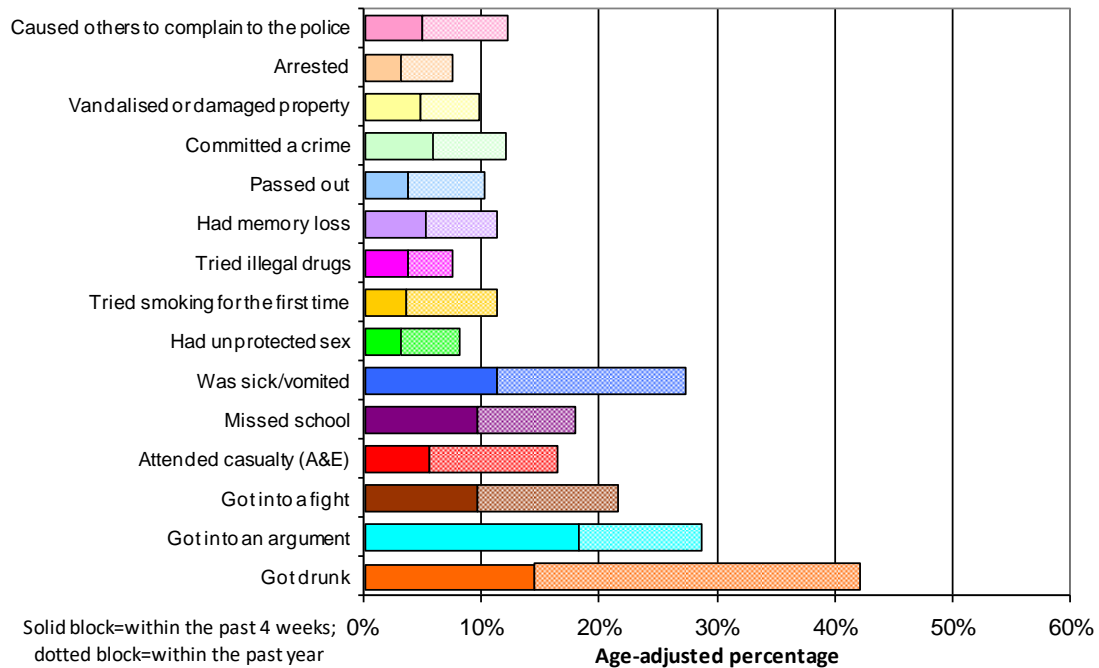
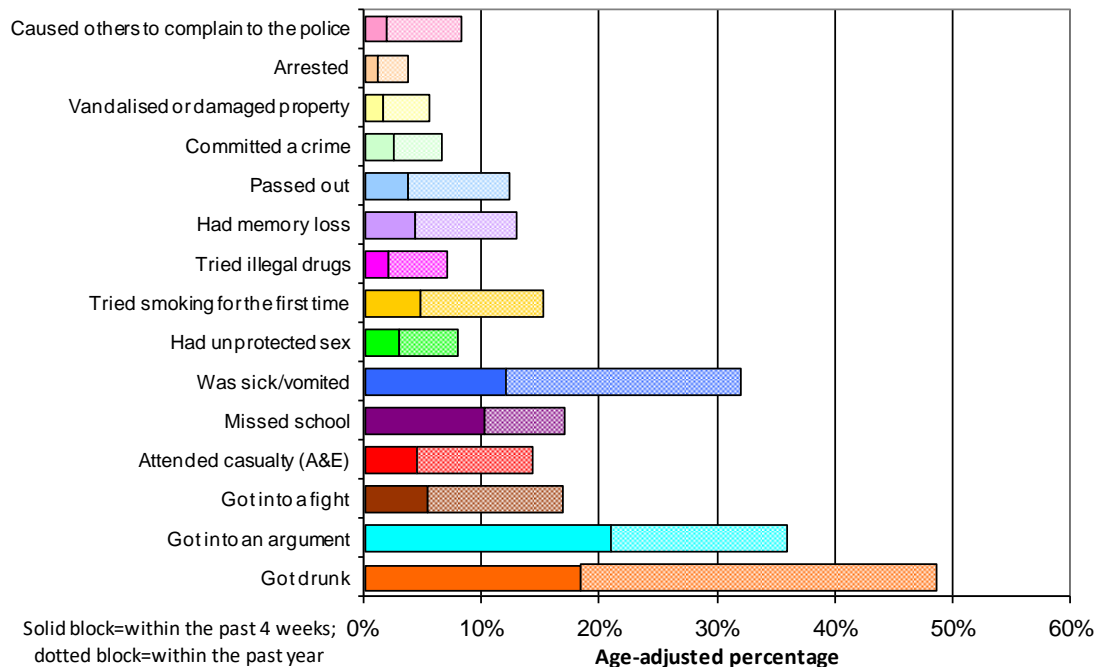


Figure 4.86 Age-adjusted percentages of females that had ever drunk alcohol who had suffered ill effects after drinking alcohol in the past year



Around six out of ten pupils overall that had ever drunk alcohol had experienced at least one of these ill-effects after drinking alcohol, as shown in

Table 4.69. Among year 7 and 8 pupils, boys were more than one third more likely than girls that had ever drunk alcohol to have 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 in these older pupils. Percentages experiencing ill effects from drinking alcohol increased with school year among both boys and girls, from 52% of boys and 36% of girls in year 7 to 72% of boys and 87% of girls in year 11.

Table 4.69 Percentage of pupils that had ever drunk alcohol and had experienced any ill effects from that consumption, by gender and school year

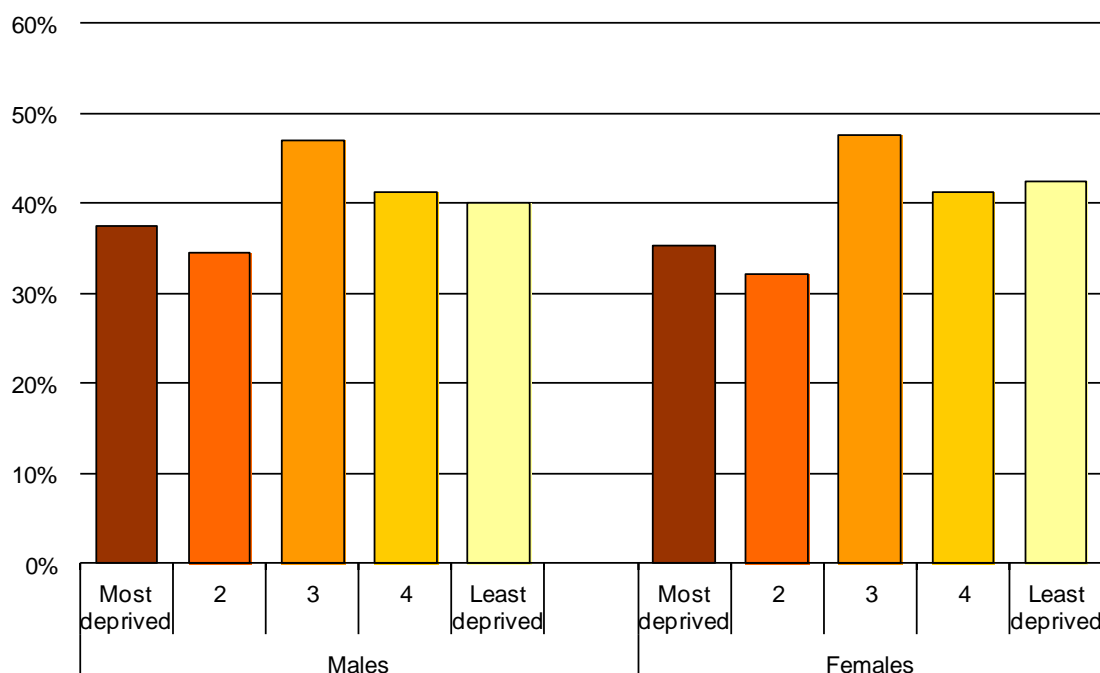
| School year | Percentage of pupils that had ever drunk alcohol and had experienced any ill effects from that consumption | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Year 7 | 25 | 52.1 | 16 | 36.4 | 41 | 44.1 |
| Year 8 | 51 | 56.0 | 47 | 39.2 | 99 | 46.7 |
| Year 9 | 62 | 50.8 | 111 | 62.0 | 174 | 57.6 |
| Year 10 | 144 | 72.0 | 153 | 76.1 | 301 | 74.3 |
| Year 11 | 100 | 71.9 | 135 | 86.5 | 238 | 79.3 |
| Years 7-11* | 382 | 60.7 | 462 | 60.1 | 844 | 60.4 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

There were no consistent trends by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles in the percentages of pupils that had ever drunk alcohol and experienced any of the ill effects shown above, as illustrated by **Figure 4.87**. Amongst boys that had ever drunk alcohol, those pupils living in the most deprived and least deprived fifths of areas of Hull had similar percentages that had experienced any of the listed ill effects after drinking alcohol (38% and 40% respectively), with the lowest percentages found amongst boys living in the second most deprived fifth of areas of the city (35%) and the highest percentage in boys living in the third most deprived fifth of areas (47%).

Amongst girls that had ever drunk alcohol, pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull were one sixth less likely to have experienced any of the listed ill-effects after drinking alcohol (35%) than girls living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (43%). However, as with boys, the lowest and highest percentages were found amongst girls living in the second most deprived and third most deprived fifths of areas of the city (32% and 48% respectively). The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 250**.

Figure 4.87 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils that had ever drunk alcohol and had experienced any ill effects from that consumption, by gender and local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles



4.10.6 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 4.88** (boys) and **Figure 4.89** (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 five boys (19%) and more than one in seven girls (15%) completing the survey reported that they buy alcohol in shops or pubs or clubs. More girls (38%) than boys (24%) asked someone else to buy alcohol for them: 4% of girls and boys asked a stranger to buy alcohol for them; 18% of boys and 30% of girls asked a family member to buy alcohol for them; 8% of boys and 16% of girls asked friends to buy them alcohol. More than half of boys (58%) and two thirds of girls (66%) had alcohol given to them: 37% of boys and 41% of girls were given alcohol by their parents or carers; 7% of boys and 12% of girls were given alcohol by their siblings; 23% of boys and 26% of girls were given alcohol by other family members; 14% of boys and 21% of girls were given alcohol by their friends. Around one in eight boys and girls took alcohol from their homes. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 251**.

Figure 4.88 How pupils source their alcohol, males

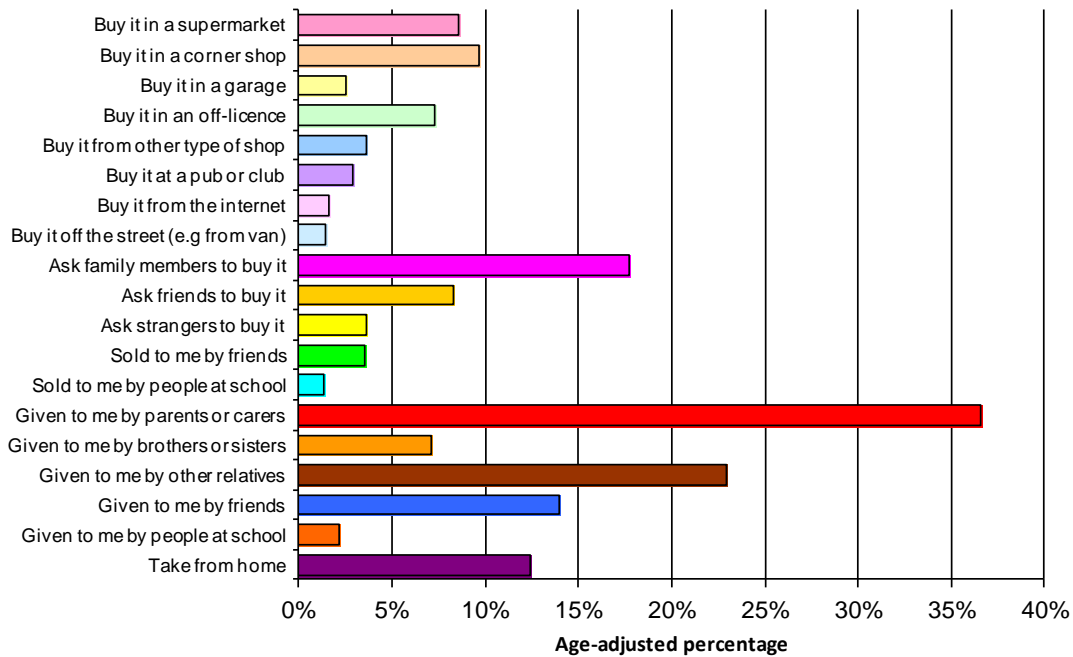


Figure 4.89 How pupils source their alcohol, females

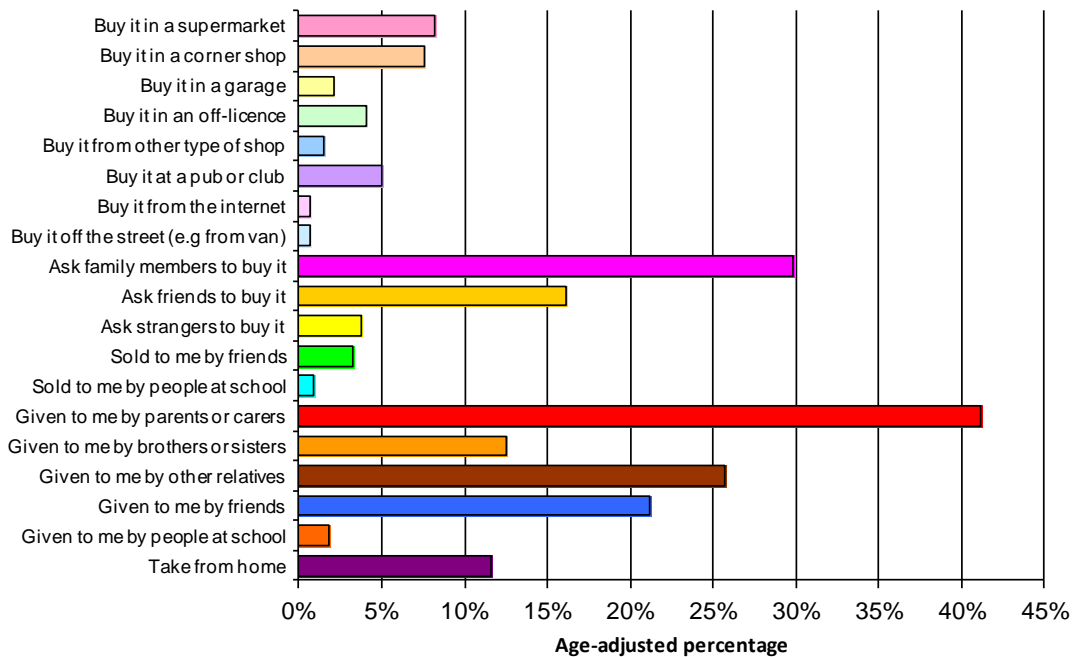
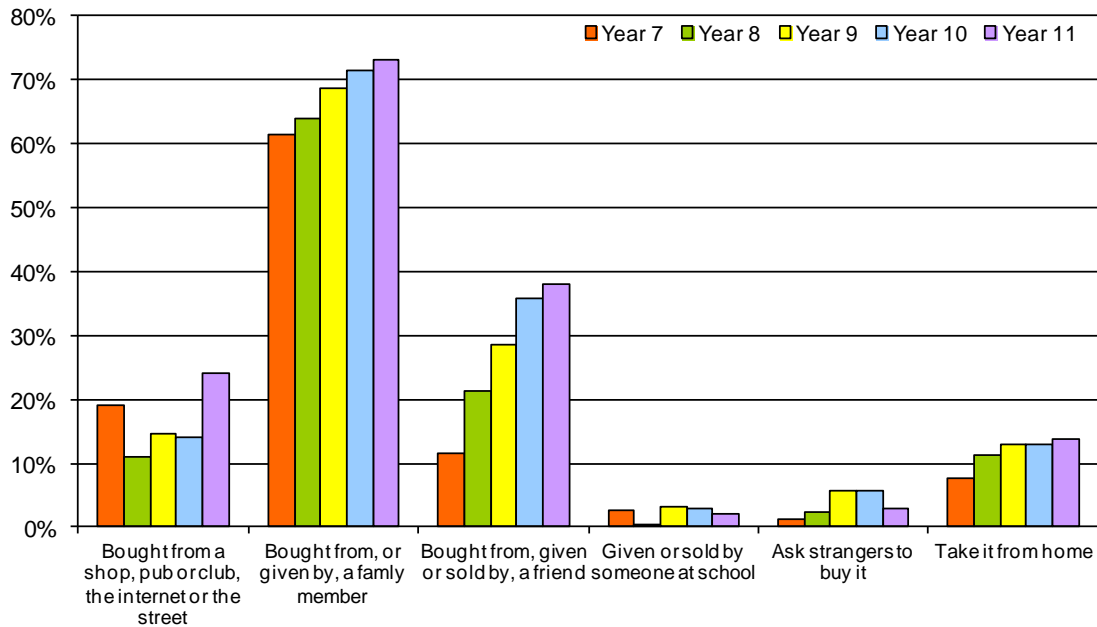


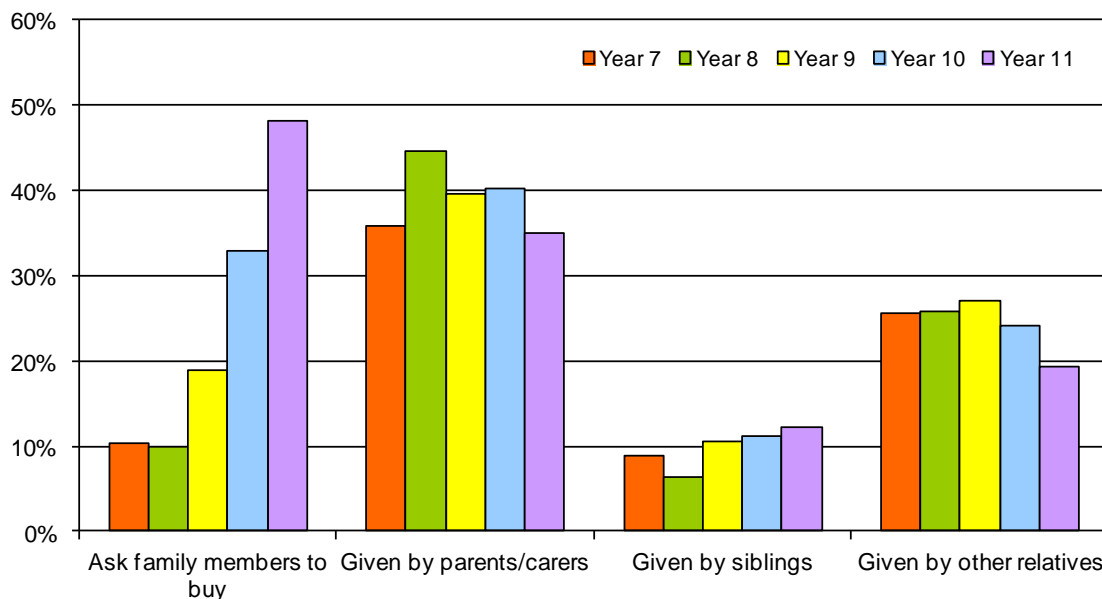
Figure 4.90 shows how pupils sourced their alcohol (in broad categories), by school year. For most categories, the percentages increased with increasing school year. This is to be expected, as older children are more likely to be able to pass as 18 or older, and so be able to buy alcohol in shops or pubs or clubs. As they age, so will their friends, so the increase in those getting alcohol from their friends is also unsurprising. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 251**.

Figure 4.90 How pupils source their alcohol from (broad categories), by school year



Looking in more detail at those receiving alcohol from family members, it can be seen from **Figure 4.91** that year 8 pupils were the most likely to report being given alcohol by parents or carers, while the lowest percentage was in year 11 pupils. Pupils were more likely to be given alcohol by their siblings as they got older, but were less likely to be given alcohol by other family members. As they grew older, pupils were much more likely to ask family members to buy alcohol for them, rising from 5-6% in years 7 and 8 to 40% in year 11. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 252**.

Figure 4.91 Source of alcohol, where supplied by family member, by 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 needing to 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.

As this data were also collected in the 2008-09 and 2012 surveys, it is possible to look at comparisons with these previous surveys, with the age-adjusted percentages presented in **Figure 4.92** by gender. Small changes were seen among boys between 2012 and 2016 in the age-adjusted percentages buying alcohol from shops, pubs or clubs, getting alcohol from family members or via someone at school. The percentages of boys getting alcohol from friends, by asking strangers to buy it or taking alcohol from home decreased in 2016 relative to 2012 by one quarter, one half and one third respectively. In each case the percentages in 2016 were lower than in 2008-09.

Amongst girls, decreases between 2012 and 2016 in the age-adjusted percentages buying alcohol from shops, pubs or clubs, or getting alcohol from someone at school were relatively small. Larger decreases were seen in the percentages getting alcohol from friends (one sixth lower), asking strangers to buy it (two thirds lower) or taking alcohol from home (one third lower). Only the percentage of girls getting alcohol from a family member increased in 2016 to 73%, up from 65% in 2012. Apart from the age-adjusted percentage of girls getting alcohol from family members, which was one sixth higher in 2016 than in 2008-09, the percentages getting alcohol from each of these methods was lower than in 2008-09. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 252**.

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 4.93** 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 two fifths among boys and one third among girls in 2016 relative to 2012, having decreases overall since 2002 by more than one half in boys and almost one half in girls. The age-adjusted percentages of pupils in years 7 to 10 that had asked someone to buy them alcohol also decreased between 2012 and 2016, by one fifth in boys and very slightly in girls, having decreased overall between 2002 and 2016 by almost one third in boys and one seventh in girls. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 253**.

Figure 4.92 Where pupils source their alcohol by gender, comparisons with 2008-09 and 2012, age-adjusted percentages

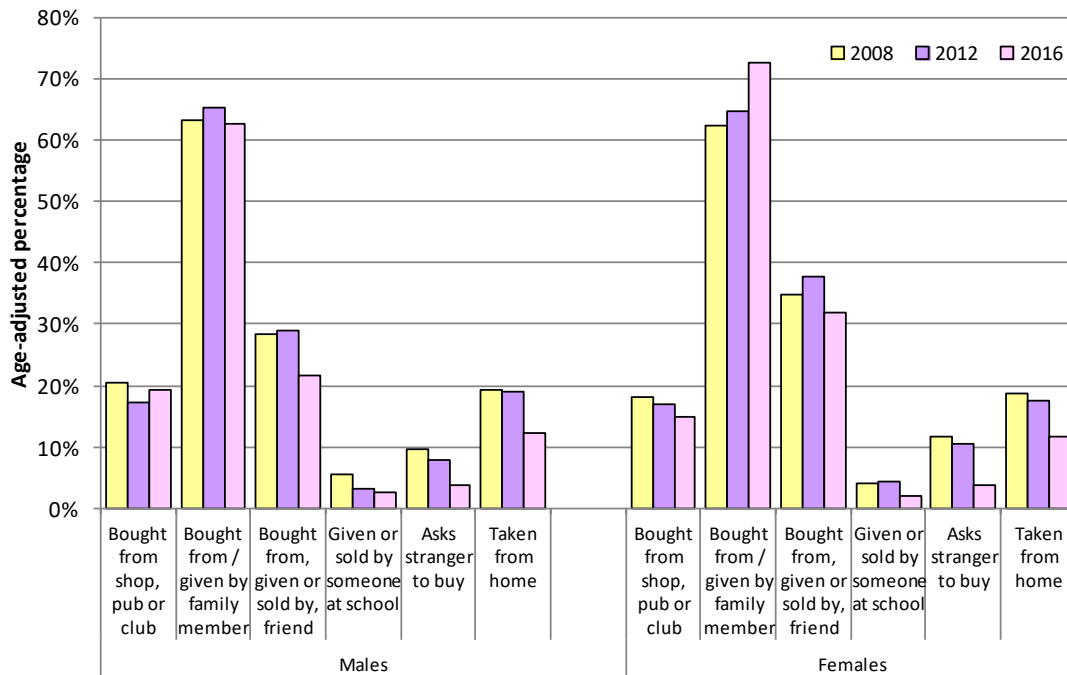
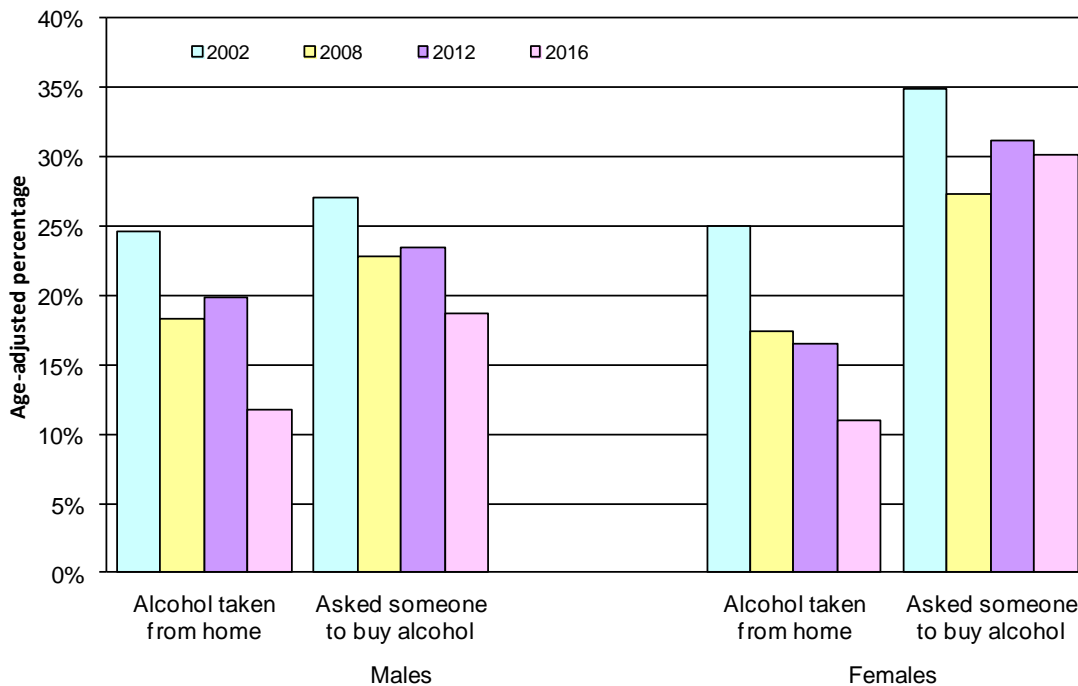


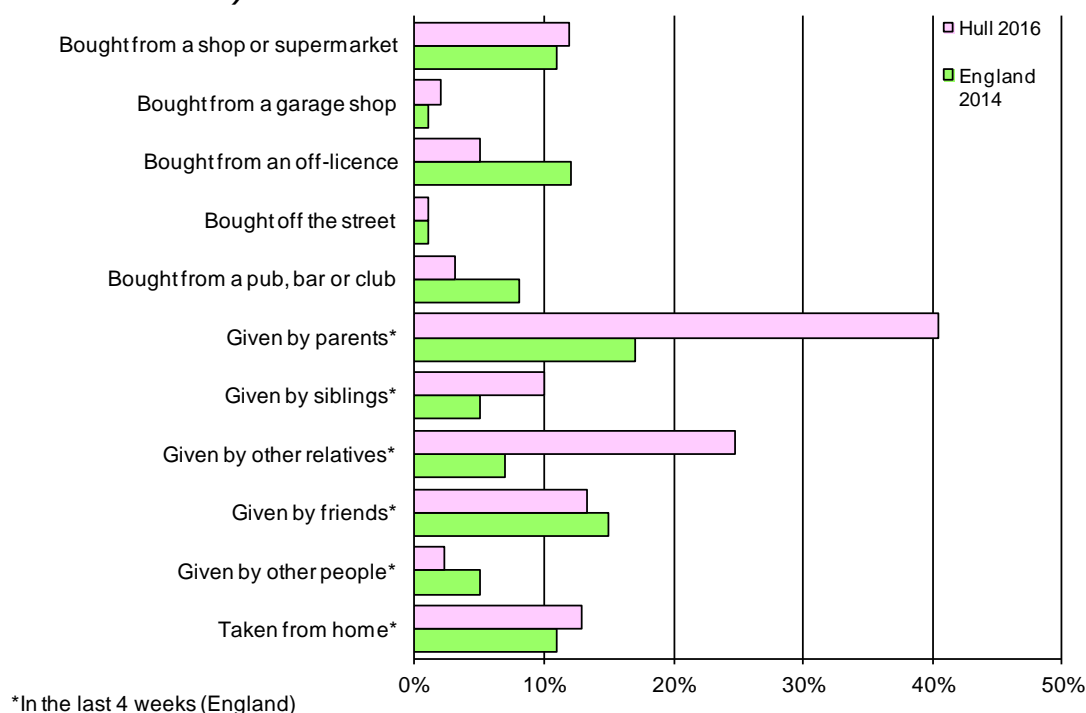
Figure 4.93 Age adjusted percentages of pupils that had ever asked someone else to buy them alcohol, or had taken alcohol from home without permission by gender, restricted to pupils in years 7 to 10, comparisons with 2002, 2008-09 and 2012



Comparisons of where pupils get their alcohol may also be made to England 2014. These are presented here, restricted to young people aged 11 to 15 years, in **Figure 4.94**. 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 6 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 third more likely to be given alcohol by their parents, twice as likely to be given alcohol by their siblings, and two and a half times more likely to be given alcohol by other family members, than their counterparts in England, as well as almost one fifth more likely to take alcohol from their homes. Pupils in Hull, however, were less than half as likely as their counterparts in England to buy alcohol from off-licences, from pubs, bars or clubs or to be given alcohol by someone who was not a family member or a friend. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 253**.

Figure 4.94 Where young people aged 11 to 15 years get their alcohol, Hull 2016 and England 2014 (obtained in the last 4 weeks where marked with an asterisk)

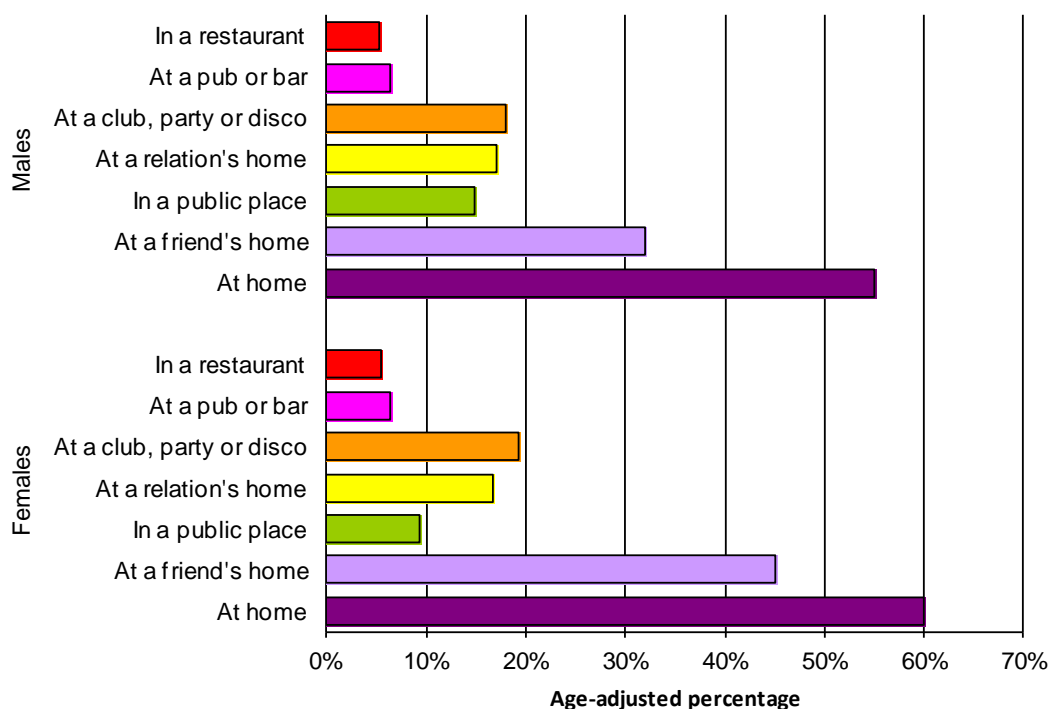


4.10.7 Where pupils drink alcohol

The places where pupils reported drinking alcohol are presented (as age-adjusted percentages) in **Figure 4.95**. 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 (60% of girls and 55% of boys) or at their friends' homes (45% of girls and 32% of boys). Despite the widespread perception that young people spend their leisure time drinking alcohol in parks and on street corners, only around an eighth of pupils reported drinking alcohol in public places, 15% of boys and 9% of girls. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 254**.

Figure 4.95 Where pupils drank alcohol in the last 7 days by gender



Comparisons between 2016 and the surveys conducted in 2008-09 and 2012 of the places where young people drink their alcohol are presented as age-gender-adjusted percentages in **Figure 4.96**. Lower percentages of pupils in 2016 relative to 2012 reported drinking alcohol in six of the seven types of places listed in the questionnaire, having previously increased between 2008-09 and 2012 for each of these except drinking in a public place. The exception was those drinking in a restaurant, where the percentage doing so hardly changed in 2016, having decreased between 2008-09 and 2012. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 254**.

Comparisons in the places 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 4.97**. Higher percentages of pupils in years 7-10 in 2016 reported drinking alcohol at home or at the houses of friends as well as at pubs, bars, clubs, parties or discos than reported doing so in 2002. The age-adjusted percentages that reported drinking alcohol in a pub or bar has decreased by more than one third between 2002 and 2016, while over the same period there was a

reduction of more than one quarter drinking alcohol in public places and a 9% reduction in the percentages drinking alcohol in restaurants. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 254**.

Figure 4.96 Places where pupils report drinking alcohol, age-gender-adjusted percentages, comparisons with 2008-09 and 2012

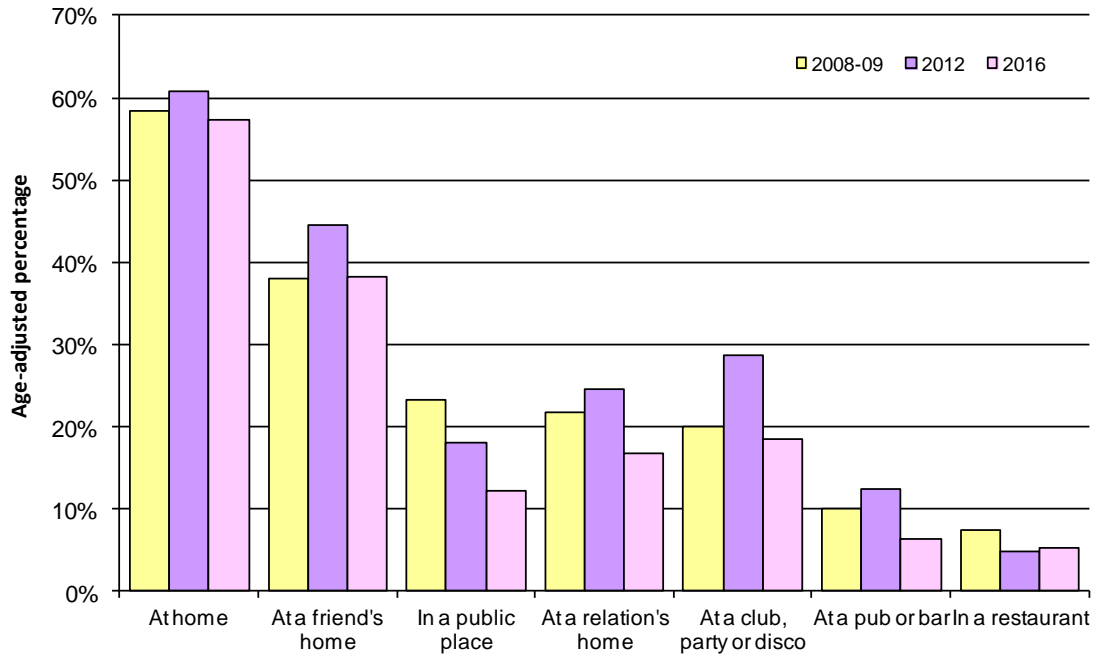
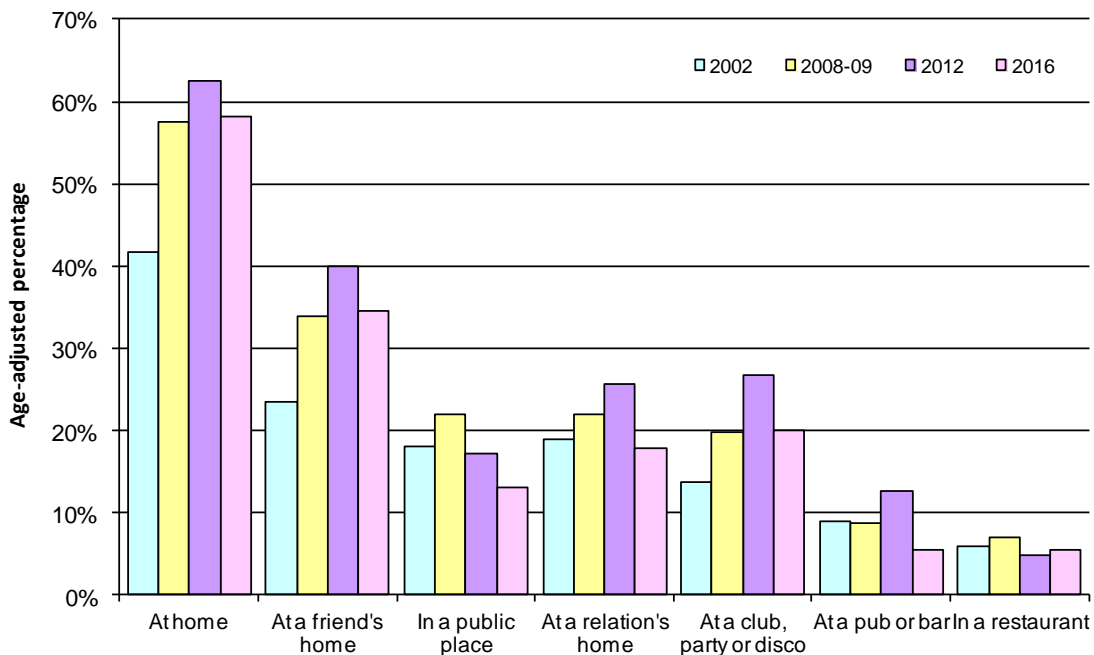


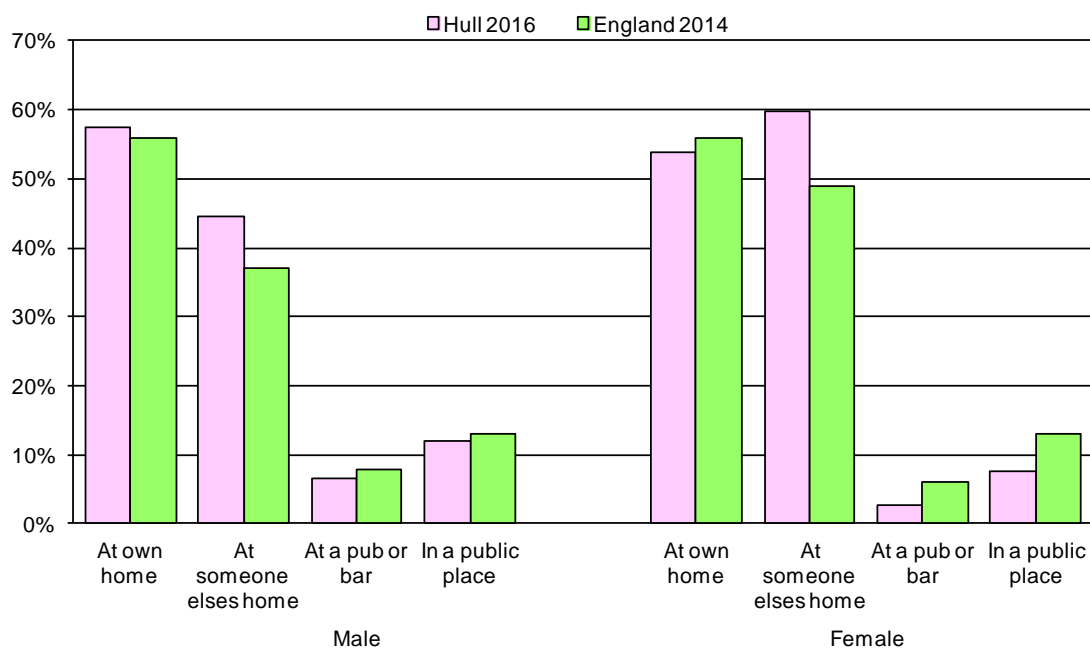
Figure 4.97 Places where pupils in years 7-10 report drinking alcohol, age-gender-adjusted percentages, comparisons with 2002, 2008-09 and 2012



Some comparisons in the places where young people aged 11 to 15 years drank alcohol can be made with England 2014. 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 4.98** 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.

The main difference between Hull and England among boys was the percentage that drank alcohol at homes other than the own, with percentages among boys in Hull one fifth higher than for England. Boys in Hull were slightly less likely than in England to drink alcohol in a pub or bar, or in a public place. Among girls, the main difference with England was again the percentage that drank alcohol at homes other than the own, with percentages among girls in Hull more than one fifth higher than for England. Girls in Hull were more than 50% less likely to drink alcohol in a pub or bar as girls in England, as well as more than 40% less likely to drink alcohol in a public place. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 255**.

Figure 4.98 Percentage of respondents aged 11 to 15 years reporting that they had drunk alcohol at their own or someone else's home, at a pub or bar or in a public place by gender, Hull 2016 (where they had drunk alcohol in the last 7 days) and England 2014 (where they usually drank alcohol)

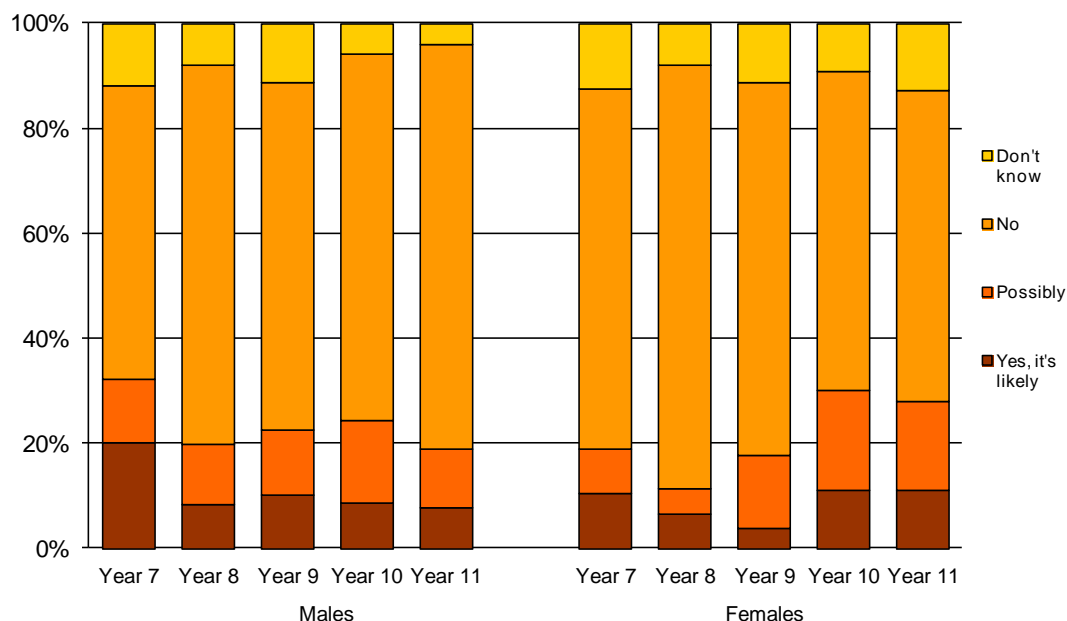


4.10.8 Perceived effect of alcohol consumption on health

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 4.99**, which shows the percentages for each category of response, by gender and school year.

Few pupils reported not knowing, around 9% overall. Patterns reporting that their level of alcohol consumption was likely to be harmful to their health differed by gender. Boys in year 7 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 20% in year 7 to 8% in year 11. Among girls, 10% in year 7 said the level of alcohol consumption was likely to be harmful to their health, similar to years 10 and 11 (11%), with percentages lowest in year 9 girls (4%). The percentages of girls saying “Yes, it’s likely” or “Possibly” was lower among younger pupils (19% in year 7, 11% in year 8), peaking and higher among older pupils (30% in year 10 and 28% in year 11). Among boys, the percentage saying “Yes, it’s likely” or “Possibly” was highest in year 7 (32%), with percentages ranging between 19% (year 11) and 24% (year 10). The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 255**.

Figure 4.99 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 4.70**. 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 among pupils

that drank more than 14 units of alcohol in the previous week, although a little lower among those that drank more than 21 units than among those that drank 14-21 units. This perception was most prevalent in girls, amongst whom 85% of those that drank 14-21 units and 75% 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 57% and 52% respectively. 15% 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 4.70 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

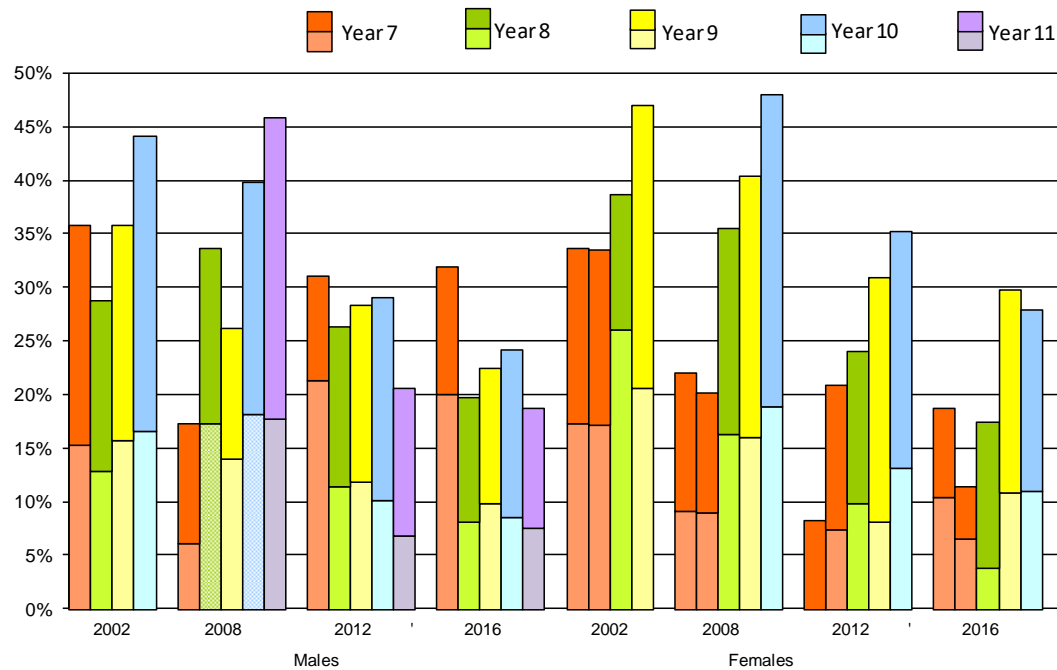
| Gender and units of alcohol drunk last week | Is the amount of alcohol you drink harmful, by units drunk last week? (%) | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|----------|------|------------|
| | Total (N) | Yes, it's likely | Possibly | No | Don't know |
| Males | | | | | |
| None | 441 | 7.5 | 7.7 | 78.0 | 6.8 |
| 7 units or less | 125 | 8.8 | 22.4 | 60.0 | 8.8 |
| >7 to 14 units | 37 | 5.4 | 32.4 | 51.4 | 10.8 |
| >14 to 21 units | 14 | 14.3 | 42.9 | 35.7 | 7.1 |
| > 21 units | 21 | 28.6 | 23.8 | 38.1 | 9.5 |
| Females | | | | | |
| None | 538 | 6.1 | 11.5 | 71.9 | 10.4 |
| 7 units or less | 132 | 9.1 | 16.7 | 68.2 | 6.1 |
| >7 to 14 units | 45 | 15.6 | 17.8 | 48.9 | 17.8 |
| >14 to 21 units | 13 | 46.2 | 38.5 | 0.0 | 15.4 |
| > 21 units | 12 | 8.3 | 66.7 | 16.7 | 8.3 |
| All | | | | | |
| None | 986 | 6.8 | 9.7 | 74.6 | 8.8 |
| 7 units or less | 258 | 8.9 | 19.8 | 64.0 | 7.4 |
| >7 to 14 units | 84 | 10.7 | 25.0 | 50.0 | 14.3 |
| >14 to 21 units | 27 | 29.6 | 40.7 | 18.5 | 11.1 |
| > 21 units | 34 | 23.5 | 38.2 | 29.4 | 8.8 |

Comparisons with 2002, 2008-09 and 2012 in the percentages 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 4.100**. Among boys the percentages believing that the amount of alcohol they usually consumed would or might damage their health increased slightly between 2012 and 2016 in year 7, but decreased for each other year, with

decreases smaller as school year increased, from 25% decreases in year 8 boys to a 9% decrease in year 11 boys. Overall between 2002 and 2016, the percentages of boys that believed that the amount of alcohol they usually consumed would or might damage their health decreased for each year group, with decreases increasing as year group increased, from an 11% decrease in year 11 to a 45% decrease in year 10.

Among girls the percentage believing that the amount of alcohol they usually consumed would or might damage their health doubled among year 7 girls between 2012 and 2016, decreasing for each other year group, with decreases getting smaller as school year increased, from a 46% decrease in year 8 girls to a 3% decrease in year 10 girls, before increasing in year 11 girls by 21%. Overall between 2002 and 2016, the percentages of girls that believed that the amount of alcohol they usually consumed would or might damage their health decreased for each year group, with decreases over this period of one third in year 7, two thirds in year 8, more than half in year 9 and just over one third in year 10 girls. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 256.**

Figure 4.100 Percentage of pupils reporting believing the amount of alcohol they usually drink could be harmful* by gender and school year, comparisons with 2002, 2008-09 and 2012



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

4.10.9 Attitudes towards alcohol

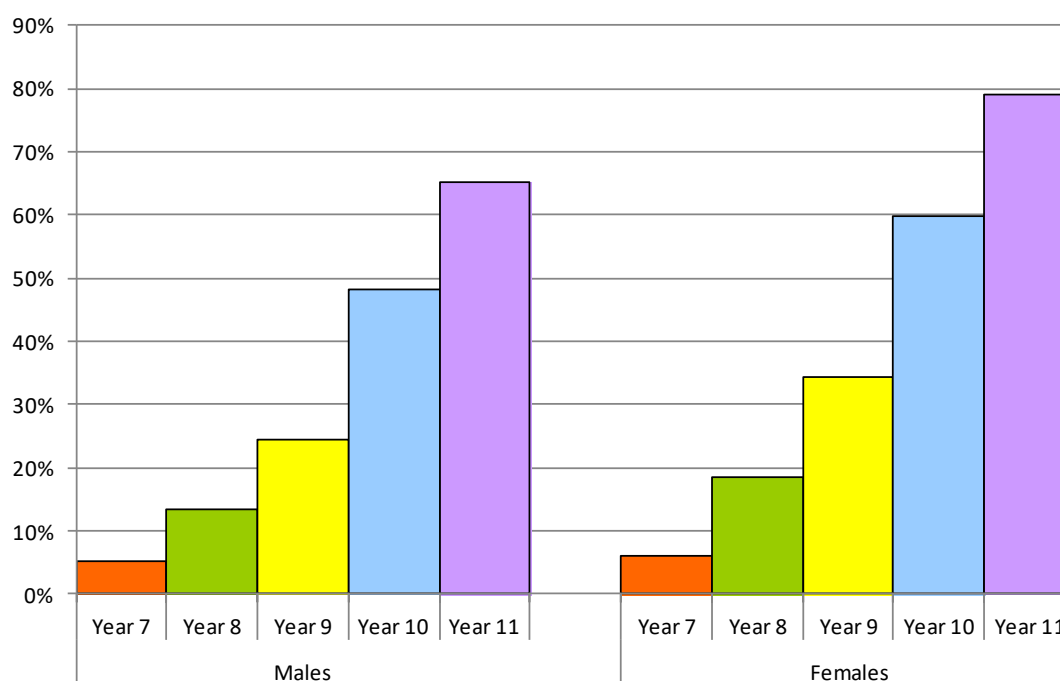
When asked whether it was OK for young people of their age to drink alcohol, more girls (40%) than boys (32%) agreed that it was, with more girls than boys agreeing in each school year, as shown in **Table 4.71** and **Figure 4.101**. Percentages agreeing with the statement increased with school year from 5% of boys and 6% of girls in year 7 to 65% of boys and 79% of girls in year 11.

Table 4.71 Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to drink alcohol, by gender and school year

| School year | Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to drink alcohol | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Year 7 | 14 | 5.1 | 16 | 6.1 | 30 | 5.5 |
| Year 8 | 37 | 13.3 | 71 | 18.5 | 109 | 16.4 |
| Year 9 | 86 | 24.4 | 131 | 34.5 | 217 | 29.6 |
| Year 10 | 179 | 48.2 | 193 | 59.8 | 374 | 53.4 |
| Year 11 | 113 | 65.3 | 129 | 79.1 | 246 | 72.1 |
| Years 7-11* | 429 | 31.8 | 540 | 39.8 | 969 | 35.7 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

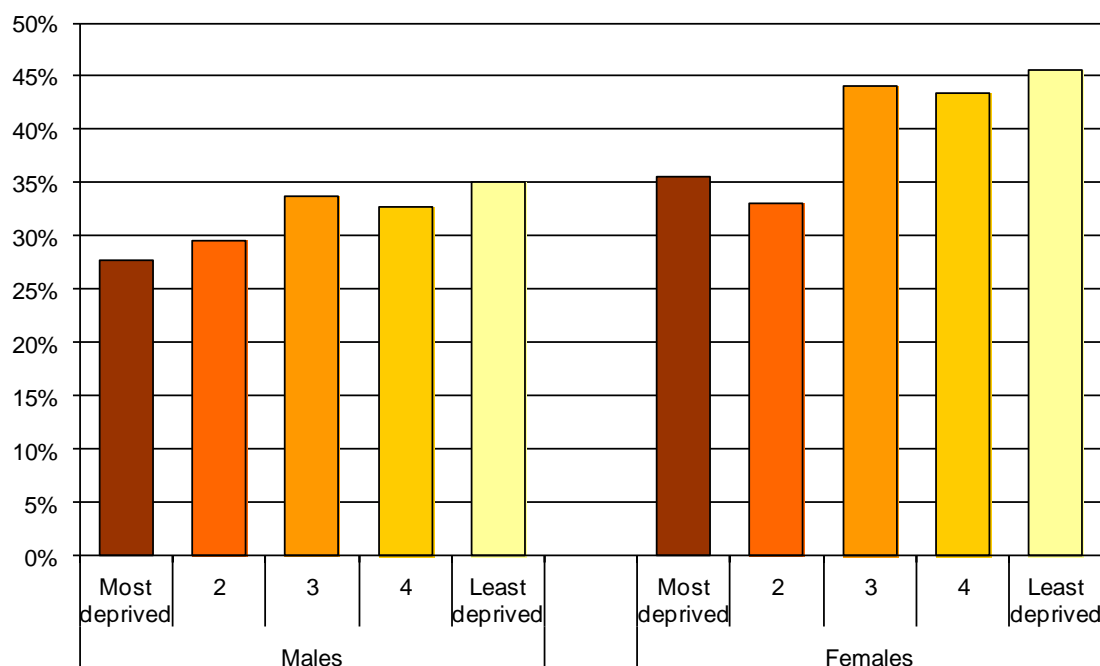
Figure 4.101 Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to drink alcohol, by gender and school year



There were also differences between deprivation quintiles in the age-adjusted percentages agreeing that it was OK for young people of their age to drink alcohol, with the percentages agreeing increasing as deprivation decreased, as shown in **Figure 4.102**, although the trends by deprivation quintiles were not consistent for each quintile. Amongst boys, 28% of pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull agreed it was OK for young people their age to drink alcohol, with the percentages agreeing increasing as deprivation decreased, to 35% of boys living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city.

Amongst girls, 33-36% living in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull agreed that it was OK for young people of their age to drink alcohol, rising to 43-46% of girls living in the three least deprived fifths of areas of the city. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 257**.

Figure 4.102 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to drink alcohol, by gender and local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles



4.10.10 Attitudes towards drunkenness

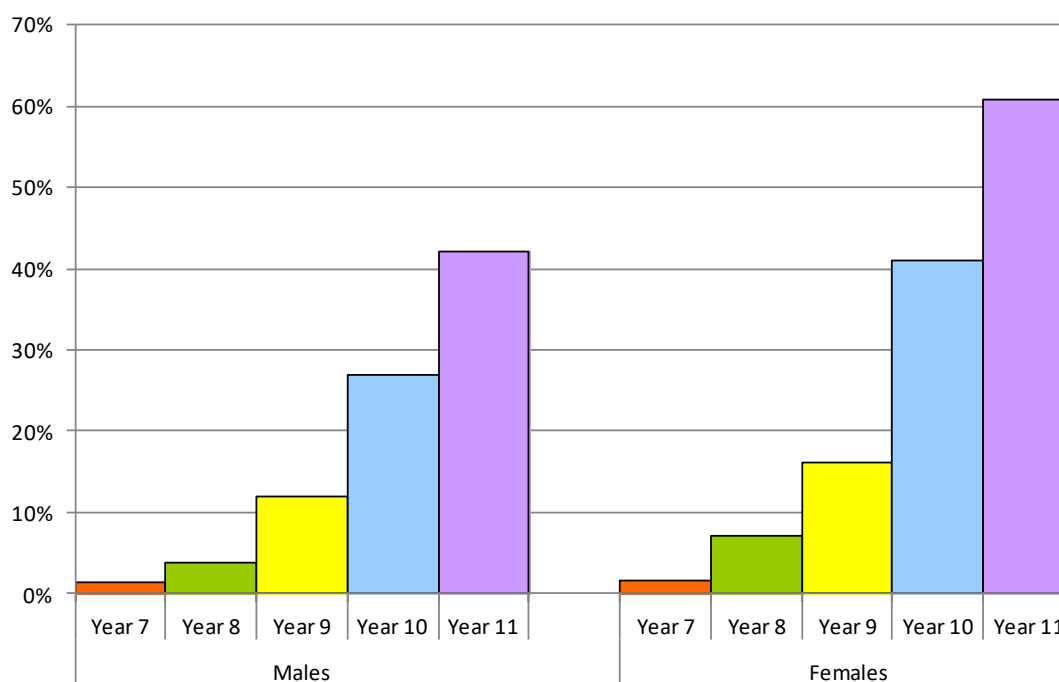
When asked whether it was OK for young people of their age to get drunk, more girls (26%) than boys (18%) agreed that it was, with more girls than boys agreeing in each school year, with the exception of year 7 when just 1.5% of boys and girls agreed, as shown in **Table 4.72** and **Figure 4.103**. Percentages agreeing with the statement increased with school year from 4% of boys and 7% of girls in year 8 to 42% of boys and 61% of girls in year 11.

Table 4.72 Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to get drunk, by gender and school year

| School year | Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to get drunk | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Year 7 | 4 | 1.5 | 4 | 1.5 | 8 | 1.5 |
| Year 8 | 11 | 3.9 | 27 | 7.1 | 39 | 5.9 |
| Year 9 | 42 | 12.0 | 61 | 16.1 | 103 | 14.1 |
| Year 10 | 99 | 26.9 | 132 | 41.1 | 233 | 33.5 |
| Year 11 | 73 | 42.2 | 99 | 60.7 | 174 | 51.0 |
| Years 7-11* | 229 | 17.7 | 323 | 25.5 | 552 | 21.5 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Figure 4.103 Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to get drunk, by gender and school year

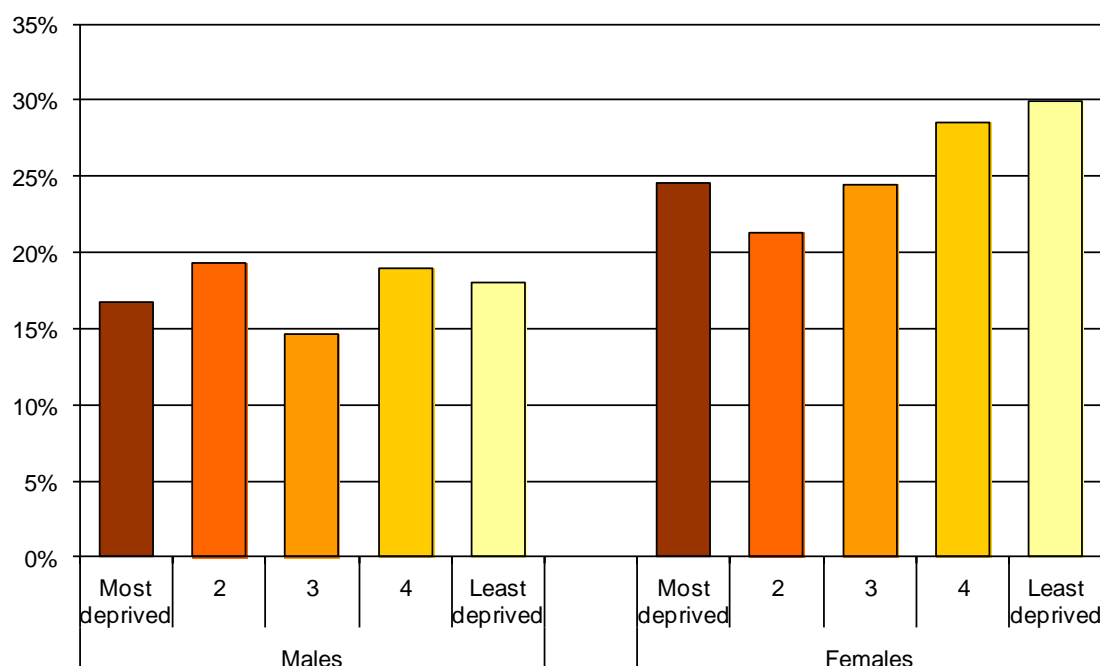


There were also differences between deprivation quintiles in the age-adjusted percentages agreeing that it was OK for young people of their age to get drunk, as shown in **Figure 4.104**, although the trends by deprivation quintiles were not consistent. Amongst boys, the percentages agreeing it was OK for young people to get drunk ranged between 15% of pupils living in the third most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 19% living in the second most deprived fifth of areas, with no clear trend with deprivation.

Amongst girls, there was more of a trend with deprivation, if those living in the most deprived fifth of areas were excluded, as the percentage agreeing it was

OK for young people their age to get drunk increased steadily from 21% of girls living in the second most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 30% of girls living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city. One quarter of girls living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull agreed it was OK for young people their age to get drunk, the same as for girls living in the third most deprived fifth of areas. More girls from each deprivation quintile thought it was OK for young people their age to get drunk than did boys from any deprivation quintile. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 257**.

Figure 4.104 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to get drunk, by gender and local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles



4.11 Drugs

4.11.1 Ever been offered or encouraged to try drugs?

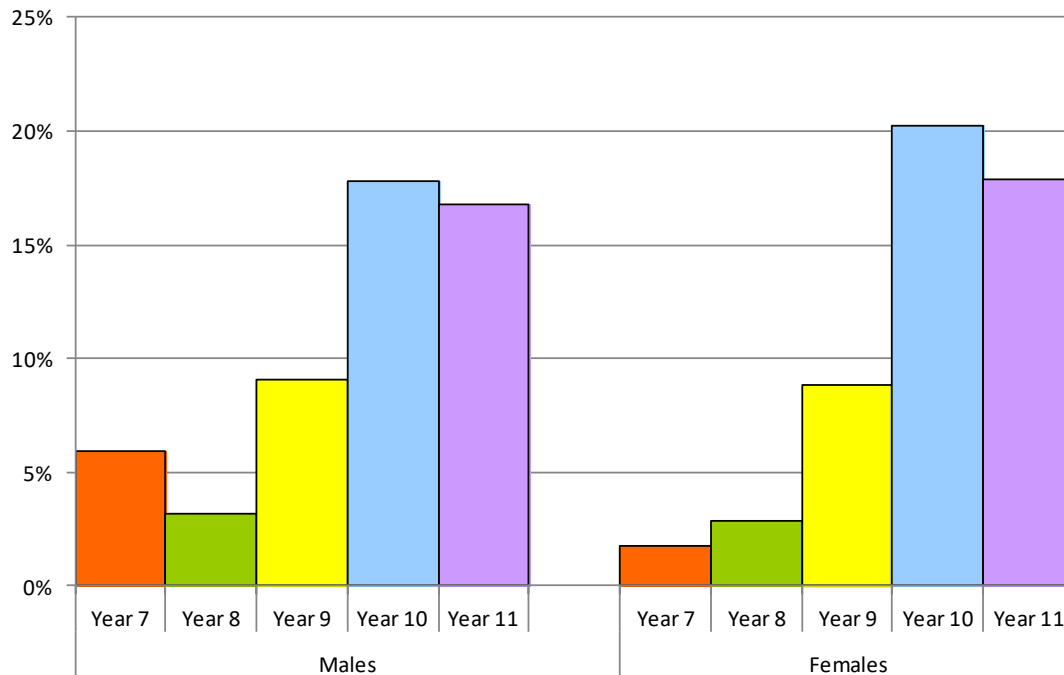
Around 1 in 10 pupils reported they had been offered or encouraged to try drugs in the last three months as shown in **Table 4.73** and **Figure 4.105**. Although slightly higher in year 7 boys than in year 8 boys, percentages generally increased with school year, peaking in year 10 at 18% of boys and 20% of girls reporting they had been offered or encouraged to try any drugs in the past 3 months, before decreasing slightly in year 11 to 17% of boys and 18% of girls reporting they had been offered or encouraged to try drugs in the preceding three months. In years 7 to 9 larger percentages of boys reported being offered or encouraged to use drugs, while in years 10 to 11, the percentages were higher among girls.

Table 4.73 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 | 17 | 5.9 | 5 | 1.8 | 22 | 3.9 |
| Year 8 | 9 | 3.1 | 11 | 2.8 | 20 | 3.0 |
| Year 9 | 34 | 9.1 | 35 | 8.9 | 69 | 9.0 |
| Year 10 | 69 | 17.8 | 68 | 20.2 | 140 | 19.2 |
| Year 11 | 31 | 16.8 | 30 | 17.9 | 62 | 17.3 |
| Years 7-11* | 160 | 10.6 | 149 | 10.3 | 309 | 10.5 |

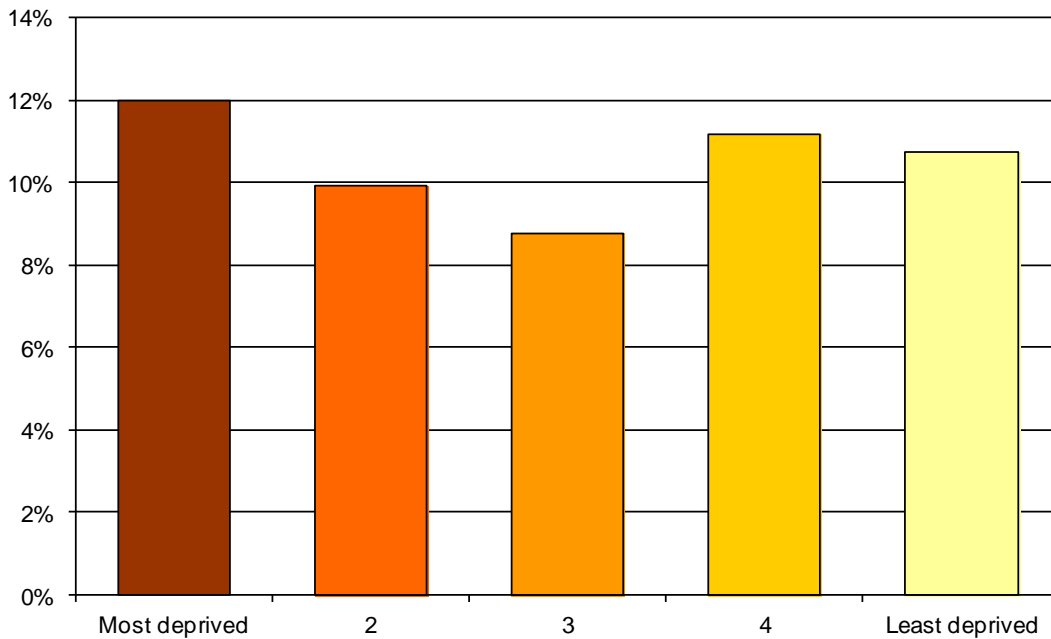
*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Figure 4.105 Percentages that had been offered or encouraged to try any drugs in the past three months, by school year and gender



The age-adjusted percentages of pupils reporting that they had ever been offered or encouraged to try drugs are presented in **Figure 4.106** by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles. There was no consistent gradient with deprivation quintile in the percentage of pupils that had ever been offered or encouraged to try any drugs. The percentages reporting they had ever been offered or encouraged to try any drugs decreased as deprivation decreased from 12% of pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 9% of pupils living in the third most deprived fifths of areas of the city. 11% of pupils living in the two least deprived fifths of areas of Hull had ever been offered or encouraged to try any drugs. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 258**.

Figure 4.106 Age-adjusted percentage of pupils reporting they had ever been offered or encouraged to try drugs, by deprivation quintiles



4.11.2 Ever used drugs

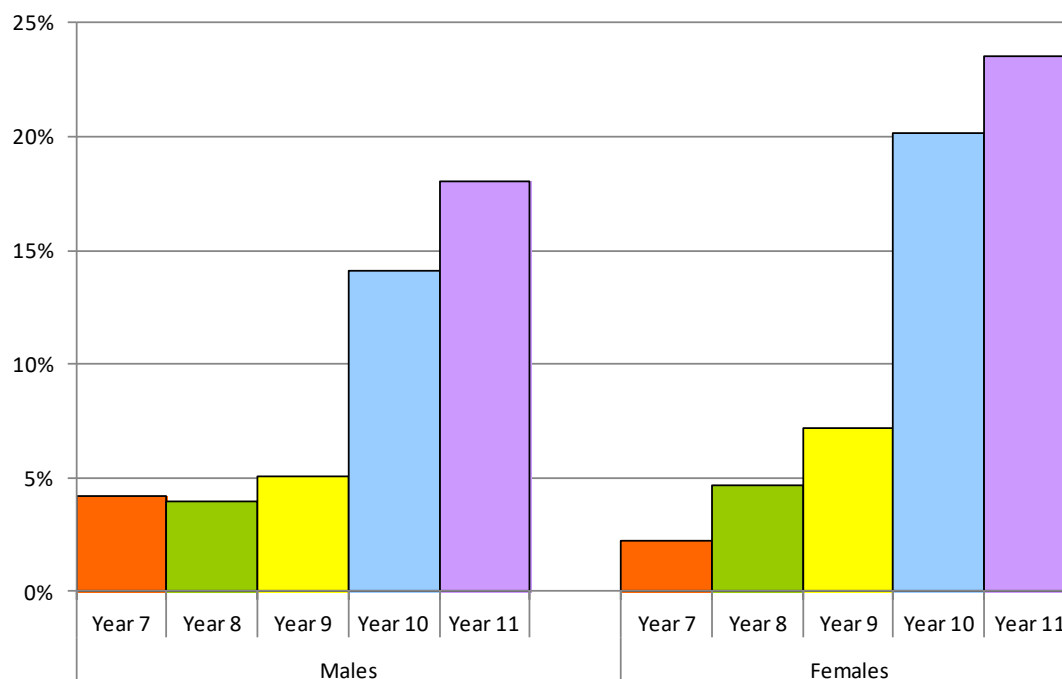
Pupils were also asked if they had ever used or tried drugs, as well as the type of drug they had used or tried, and when they had last used or tried them. The percentages that had ever used drugs, by school year and gender are presented in **Table 4.74** and in **Figure 4.107**. Percentages were higher among girls than boys for each year, with the exception of year 7, where twice as many boys as girls had ever used any drugs. The percentages that had ever used any drugs increased as school year increased, from 4% of boys and 2% of girls in year 7 to 18% of boys and 23% of girls in year 11.

Table 4.74 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 | 12 | 4.2 | 6 | 2.2 | 18 | 3.2 |
| Year 8 | 11 | 3.9 | 18 | 4.7 | 29 | 4.4 |
| Year 9 | 15 | 5.1 | 23 | 7.2 | 38 | 6.2 |
| Year 10 | 43 | 14.1 | 55 | 20.1 | 100 | 17.2 |
| Year 11 | 33 | 18.0 | 39 | 23.5 | 74 | 20.8 |
| Years 7-11* | 114 | 9.2 | 141 | 11.6 | 255 | 10.4 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Figure 4.107 Percentages that had ever used any drugs, by school year and gender



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 4.108**. Cannabis was by far the most common drug that pupils reported using or trying, with 15% of girls and 10% of boys reporting they had used or tried cannabis at some point, with 6% of girls and 5% of boys saying that they had done so in the past 4 weeks. The most commonly used drugs after cannabis were legal highs¹, used by 3% of girls and almost 4% of boys. A further 1% or more of pupils also reported using solvents (boys and girls), LSD (boys), speed and other amphetamines (boys), ecstasy (boys), cocaine (boys and girls) and anabolic steroids (boys). Fewer than 1% of boys or girls reported they had ever used or tried any of the other listed drugs. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 259**.

The age-adjusted percentages of pupils, restricted to pupils in years 9 to 11, reporting that they had ever used drugs are presented in **Figure 4.109** by deprivation quintiles. There was a clear gradient with deprivation quintile in the percentage of pupils that had ever used any drugs. The percentages reporting they had ever used or tried drugs decreased as deprivation decreased from 19% of pupils living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 12% of pupils living in the two least deprived fifths of areas of the city. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 260**.

¹ While the term used in the survey was legal highs, these substances are no longer legal and are correctly termed as New Psychoactive Substances.

Figure 4.108 Which drugs have you used, by gender (years 9 to 11 only)

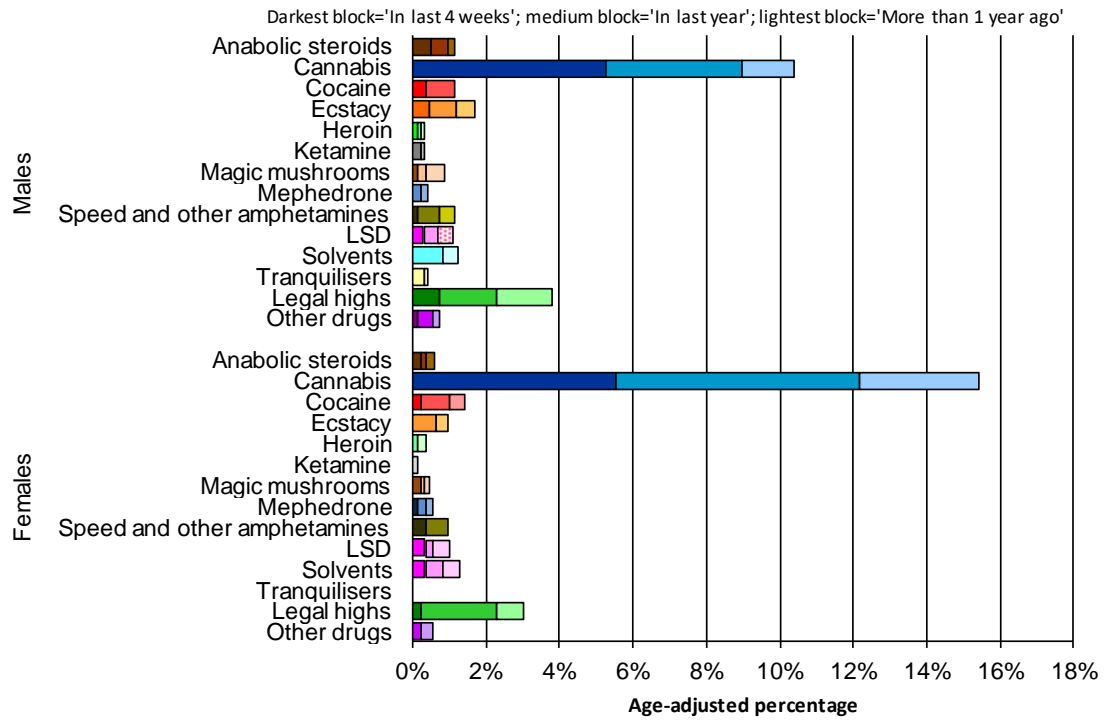
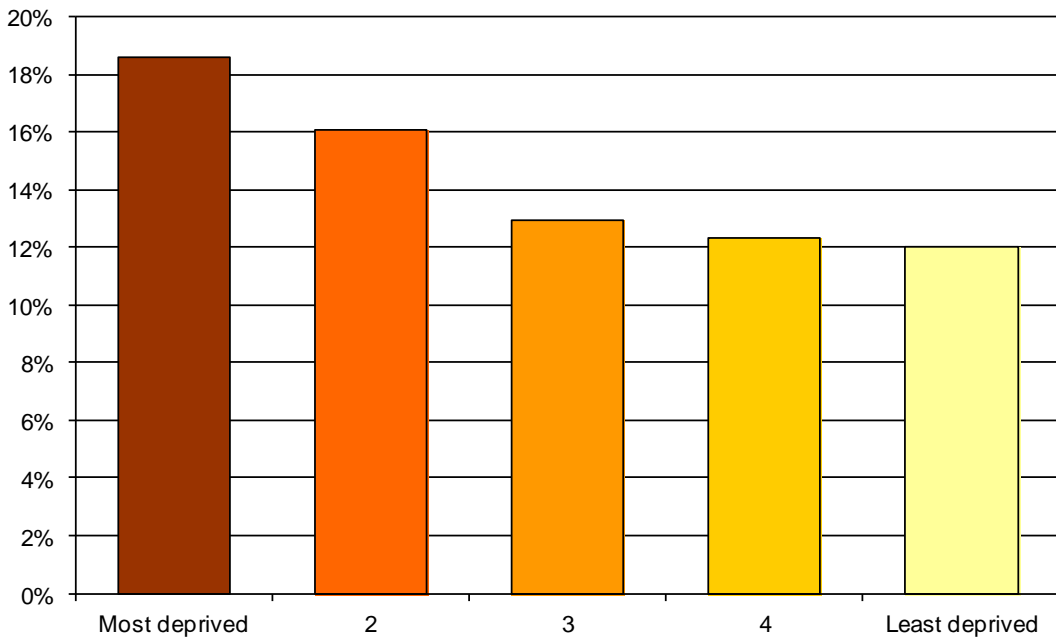


Figure 4.109 Age-adjusted percentage of pupils in years 9 to 11 reporting they had ever used or tried drugs, by deprivation quintiles



4.11.3 Comparisons with other surveys

The questions on drugs asked in the 2016 survey have changed since the last survey. In the 2016 survey pupils were asked whether they had been offered or encouraged to try any drugs in the previous three months, instead of being asked about specific types of drugs they had been offered. In 2016, pupils were then asked about the types of drugs that they had ever used, and asked to indicate whether they had used them in the last 4 weeks, in the last year or more than a year ago, for a list of 15 different types of drugs. This represents a change from 2008-09 and 2012 when 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, so the 2016 survey question on drugs used was similar to the question asked in the 2002 survey.

A comparison of the four surveys in **Table 4.75** shows a steep fall between 2002 and each of the subsequent surveys in 2008-09, 2012 and 2016 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 in 2008-09, 2012 and 2016 about one third the percentage in 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, 2012 and 2016 under-estimate the amount of drugs offered to pupils in Hull, or whether the previous format of the questions asked in 2002 over-estimated the amount of drugs offered to pupils.

With regards to the comparisons between 2012 and 2016, it is clear that there was an overall small increase in the percentage of boys being offered or encouraged to try drugs, although there were not consistent increases in each school year. Among boys, the percentage offered or encouraged to try drugs in the last 4 weeks increased in 2016 relative to 2012 only for years 7, 9 and 10, while decreasing by one fifth among boys in year 11. Among girls, there was a small decrease overall in the percentage offered or encouraged to try drugs in the last 4 weeks in 2016 relative to 2012, with increases in the percentage of girls offered or encouraged to try drugs in the last 4 weeks only seen for girls in years 7 and 10 (the latter by more than one quarter), while year 11 girls saw a decrease in 2016 relative to 2012 of one quarter.

Table 4.75 Has anyone offered or encouraged you to try any drugs in the last three months by gender and school year, with comparisons to Hull 2002, 2008-09 and 2012

| Survey | Ever been offered or encouraged to try any drugs in the last three months (%) | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| | School year | | | | | Years 7-10* | Years 7-11* |
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | | |
| Males | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 12.2 | 16.7 | 23.1 | 45.1 | | 24.2 | |
| 2008-09 | 6.0 | 3.9 | 8.4 | 11.2 | 18.5 | 7.4 | 9.7 |
| 2012 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 14.1 | 21.1 | 7.5 | 10.4 |
| 2016 | 5.9 | 3.1 | 9.1 | 17.8 | 16.8 | 8.9 | 10.6 |
| Females | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 10.9 | 14.7 | 29.7 | 50.0 | | 26.1 | |
| 2008-09 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 13.0 | 14.3 | 19.9 | 8.9 | 11.2 |
| 2012 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 12.0 | 15.7 | 23.4 | 7.8 | 11.1 |
| 2016 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 8.9 | 20.2 | 17.9 | 8.3 | 10.3 |
| All | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 11.6 | 15.7 | 26.3 | 47.7 | | 25.1 | |
| 2008-09 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 10.7 | 12.8 | 19.4 | 8.1 | 10.4 |
| 2012 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 9.3 | 14.8 | 22.3 | 7.6 | 10.7 |
| 2016 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 9.0 | 19.2 | 17.3 | 8.7 | 10.5 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Similar large decreases between 2002 and the subsequent surveys conducted in 2008-09, 2012 and 2016 were seen in the percentages of year 7 to 10 pupils reporting they had ever used drugs (**Table 4.76**), where the percentages had more than halved since 2002. Again, these decreases are so great, that it seems likely that the change in the format of the drugs questions had a large impact on the results, although as mentioned above, it is not clear whether the results from 2008-09, 2012 or 2016 under-estimate the level of drug use among hull pupils, or whether the results from 2002 over-estimate the level of drug use. It is also not clear why there was only a small increase in 2016 relative to 2008-09 or 2012, despite the removal of the filter question in 2016, making this question very similar to the question asked in 2002.

Looking at all pupils in years 7-11, with regards to the comparisons with the previous survey conducted in 2012, we can see that the overall percentage ever using or trying drugs increased in 2016 relative to 2012, in boys by one seventh in boys to 9.2%, and by one quarter in girls to 11.6% in 2016. The percentages of boys ever using or trying drugs increased in 2016 relative to 2012 only for younger boys (in years 7 and 8) and for boys in year 10, while among girls there were large increases for girls in years 7, 8 and 10, a small increase for year 11, and a decrease of one quarter among girls in year 9.

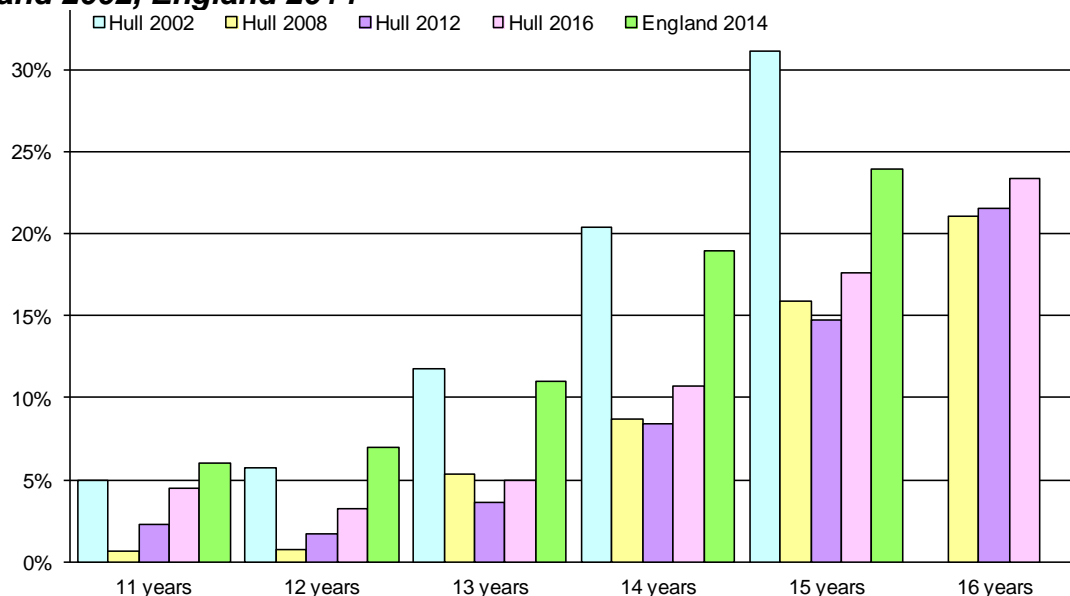
Table 4.76 Have you ever used or tried any drugs by gender and school year, with comparisons to Hull 2002, 2008-09 and 2012

| Survey | Ever used or tried any drugs (%) | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| | School year | | | | | Years 7-10* | Years 7-11* |
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | | |
| Males | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 6.3 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 28.7 | | 13.9 | |
| 2008-09 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 5.0 | 7.2 | 18.4 | 3.5 | 6.7 |
| 2012 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 11.0 | 19.6 | 5.0 | 8.1 |
| 2016 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 14.1 | 18.0 | 6.8 | 9.2 |
| Females | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 4.1 | 9.9 | 21.2 | 34.1 | | 17.2 | |
| 2008-09 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 9.7 | 12.3 | 21.9 | 6.0 | 9.3 |
| 2012 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 22.8 | 5.9 | 9.4 |
| 2016 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 7.2 | 20.1 | 23.5 | 8.5 | 11.6 |
| All | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 5.2 | 10.1 | 15.8 | 31.5 | | 15.4 | |
| 2008-09 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 7.3 | 9.9 | 20.5 | 4.7 | 7.9 |
| 2012 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 7.8 | 10.8 | 21.4 | 5.4 | 8.7 |
| 2016 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 17.2 | 20.8 | 7.6 | 10.4 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Comparisons against England 2014 as well as the previous Hull surveys are presented in **Figure 4.110**. As can be seen, drug use in England 2014 for each age was similar to that reported for Hull 2016 for pupils one year older, which suggests that pupils in Hull start using drugs on average 1 year later than their counterparts across England. Whether this is the case, or whether the Hull survey under-estimates drug use due to using a different methodology to the England survey (where respondents were asked in detail about each type of drug) is not known. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 261**.

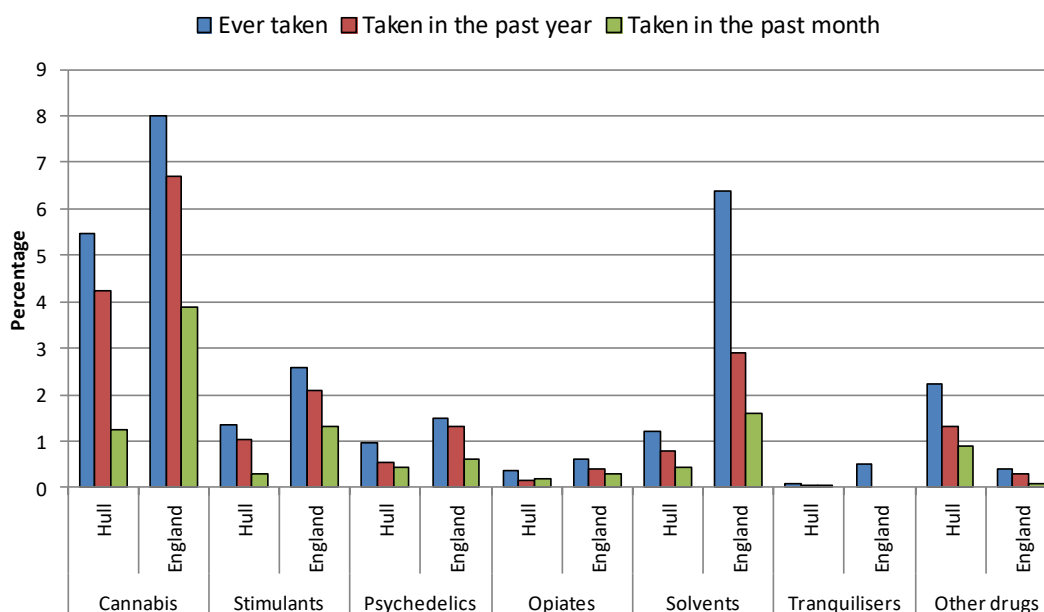
Figure 4.110 Have you ever used drugs by age, Hull 2016, 2012, 2008-09 and 2002, England 2014



The types of drugs taken are also available for England 2014, and are presented in **Figure 4.111** for all pupils aged 11-15 years, males and females combined. Because all pupils aged 11-15 years are included in this analysis, to match the age range from the England survey, the percentages shown here will differ from those presented above in **Figure 4.108**, where the analysis was restricted to pupils in years 9-11 only. As was seen above with the percentages of pupils aged 11-15 years in England ever using drugs higher than in Hull, for each type of drug, the percentages that had taken them, either in the past month, the past year or ever, were higher for England in 2014 than for Hull in 2016, with the exception of other types of drugs, with cannabis the most used drug in both Hull and England. The higher percentages in England may in part be due to the different time periods over which the surveys were conducted, as nationally, as well as in Hull, the percentages of young people reporting taking drugs has been decreasing over time. There may also be some effect due to the different forms of the questions asked, with the England survey asking in detail about each type of drug individually, rather than as one question with different parts. The stimulants group of drugs included cocaine, crack ecstasy, amphetamines, poppers and mephedrone in the England survey, but in Hull the survey did not mention poppers, so this might explain some of the difference for stimulants. The opiates group of drugs included heroin and methadone in the England survey, but only heroin in the Hull survey, so again this might explain some of the differences seen for opiates. The solvents group included glue, gas, aerosols or solvents in the England survey, but in the Hull survey aerosols were not mentioned so this might explain some of the differences seen for solvents. In the Hull survey, we asked about the use of anabolic steroids, which were combined with legal highs² and other drugs to make the other drugs category, whereas in the England survey anabolic steroids were not asked about specifically, which might partly explain why the percentage for other drugs was higher in Hull than for England.

² While the term used in the survey was legal highs, these substances are no longer legal and are correctly termed as New Psychoactive Substances.

Figure 4.111 Which drugs have you used, by type of drugs (ages 11-15 years only), with comparisons to England 2014



4.11.4 Attitudes towards drugs

When asked whether it was OK for young people of their age to take drugs, around 4% of girls and boys agreed that it was, with more boys than girls agreeing in years 9 and 10, while more girls in year 7 and year 11 agreed than did boys, as shown in **Table 4.77** and **Figure 4.112**. Percentages agreeing with the statement increased with school year from around 1% of boys and girls in year 7 to 9% of boys and 12% of girls in year 11.

Table 4.77 Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to take drugs, by gender and school year

| School year | Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to take drugs | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Year 7 | 2 | 0.7 | 3 | 1.1 | 5 | 0.9 |
| Year 8 | 6 | 2.2 | 8 | 2.1 | 14 | 2.1 |
| Year 9 | 9 | 2.6 | 7 | 1.8 | 17 | 2.3 |
| Year 10 | 24 | 6.6 | 15 | 4.7 | 39 | 5.6 |
| Year 11 | 16 | 9.2 | 19 | 11.6 | 35 | 10.2 |
| Years 7-11* | 57 | 4.3 | 52 | 4.3 | 109 | 4.3 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Pupils were also asked whether it was OK for young people of their age to use legal highs³, with results shown in **Table 4.78** and **Figure 4.112**. Slightly

³ While the term used in the survey was legal highs, these substances are no longer legal and are correctly termed as New Psychoactive Substances.

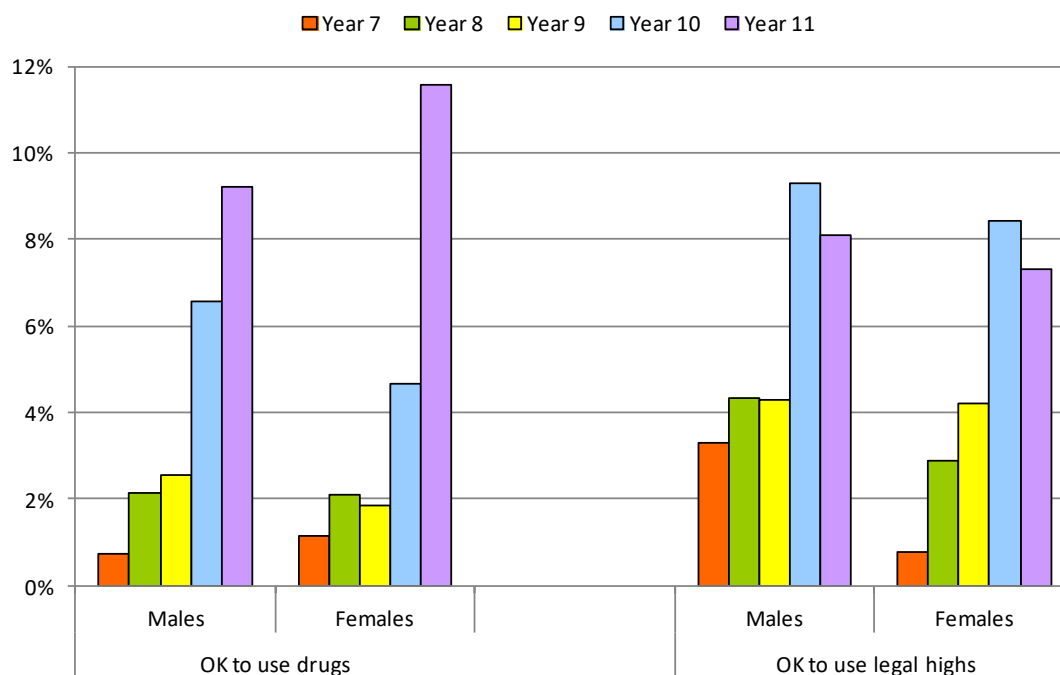
higher percentages thought it was OK, 6% of boys and 5% of girls overall, with percentages increasing from 3% of boys and 1% of girls in year 7 to 9% of boys and 8% of girls in year 10, before decreasing slightly in year 11. Among boys in years 7 to 10 higher percentages thought it was OK to use legal highs⁴ than other drugs, while among girls the percentages were higher for years 7, 8 and 10.

Table 4.78 Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to use legal highs (New Psychoactive Substances), by gender and school year

| School year | Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to use legal highs (New Psychoactive Substances) | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Year 7 | 9 | 3.3 | 2 | 0.8 | 11 | 2.0 |
| Year 8 | 12 | 4.3 | 11 | 2.9 | 23 | 3.5 |
| Year 9 | 15 | 4.3 | 16 | 4.2 | 31 | 4.2 |
| Year 10 | 34 | 9.3 | 27 | 8.4 | 61 | 8.8 |
| Year 11 | 14 | 8.1 | 12 | 7.3 | 27 | 7.9 |
| Years 7-11* | 84 | 5.9 | 68 | 4.7 | 152 | 5.3 |

*Overall percentages are age-adjusted

Figure 4.112 Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to use drugs or legal highs (New Psychoactive Substances), by gender and school year



⁴ While the term used in the survey was legal highs, these substances are no longer legal and are correctly termed as New Psychoactive Substances.

There were differences between deprivation quintiles in the age-adjusted percentages agreeing that it was OK for young people of their age to use drugs or legal highs⁵, as shown in **Figure 4.68**, although the trends by deprivation quintiles were not consistent, and differed by gender. Amongst boys, 6% of pupils living in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull agreed it was OK for young people their age to use drugs, around 50% higher than high for pupils living in the two least deprived fifths of areas of the city (3.7-3.8%), although the percentage of pupils living in the third most deprived fifth of areas agreeing with the statement was the lowest, at just 2.9%.

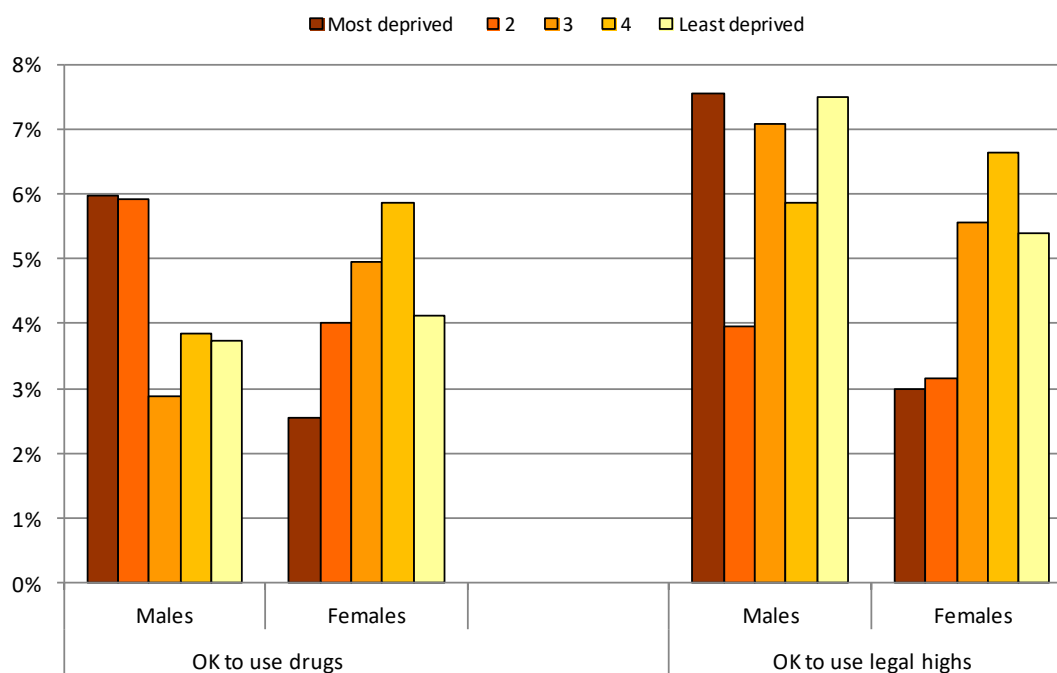
There was no pattern with deprivation in the percentages of boys that agreed that it was OK for young people of their age to use legal highs⁵. Between 7% and 8% of pupils living in the most deprived, the third most deprived and the least deprived fifths of areas of Hull agreed that it was OK for young people their age to use legal highs⁵, with the lowest percentage among pupils living in the second most deprived fifth of areas (4%).

Among girls there was a more consistent trend with deprivation in the age-adjusted percentages that thought it was OK for young people of their age to use drugs. The percentages agreeing with this statement increased as deprivation decreased, from 2.5% of girls living in the most deprived fifth of areas of Hull to 5.9% of girls living in the fourth most deprived fifth of areas, although the percentage was lower among girls living in the least deprived fifth of areas of the city (4.1%), but still almost two third higher than for girls living in the most deprived areas.

Girls living in the two most deprived fifths of areas of Hull were also the least likely to agree that it was OK for young people of their age to use legal highs, with 3% agreeing with the statement. This was less than half the percentage of girls in the fourth most deprived fifth of areas (6.7%), and more than 40% lower than the percentages of girls living in the third most deprived and the least deprived fifths of areas of the city who agreed it was OK for young people of their age to use legal highs⁵ (5.4-5.5%). The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 262**.

⁵ While the term used in the survey was legal highs, these substances are no longer legal and are correctly termed as New Psychoactive Substances.

Figure 4.113 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils agreeing it is OK for people of their age to take drugs or legal highs (New Psychoactive Substances), by gender and local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles



4.12 Smoking, drinking and drugs

4.12.1 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 4.79** by gender and school year. More girls than boys in school years 9 to 11 reported that they had ever smoked, with around 50% more girls than boys in years 9 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, but for years 9 and 11 girls were more likely. Girls in years 8 to 11 were more likely than boys to report they had ever taken drugs (around one third more likely in years 9 to 11). 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 86% of boys and 88% of girls had ever drunk alcohol. In year 7 more than three quarters of boys (79%) and girls (83%) reported they had never smoked, drunk alcohol nor taken drugs. After differential decreases in boys and girls, by year 11 only one in five boys and one in eleven girls reported that they had never smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs.

Table 4.79 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 | 7.5 | 12.0 | 15.0 | 24.1 | 29.4 | 17.8 |
| Drunk alcohol | 18.4 | 33.5 | 44.7 | 66.4 | 78.1 | 48.7 |
| Taken drugs | 4.2 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 14.1 | 18.0 | 9.2 |
| Each of these | 1.4 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 11.0 | 14.3 | 6.2 |
| Any of these ¹ | 24.7 | 42.1 | 55.0 | 77.3 | 82.5 | 56.7 |
| None of these ¹ | 78.8 | 64.9 | 57.4 | 29.9 | 21.1 | 50.0 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Smoked cigarettes | 2.7 | 10.0 | 22.2 | 36.9 | 47.2 | 23.9 |
| Drunk alcohol | 15.8 | 31.9 | 54.5 | 72.0 | 88.9 | 52.8 |
| Taken drugs | 2.2 | 4.7 | 7.2 | 20.1 | 23.5 | 11.6 |
| Each of these | 0.4 | 2.1 | 6.3 | 18.4 | 22.9 | 10.1 |
| Any of these ¹ | 21.4 | 39.2 | 65.8 | 81.9 | 92.0 | 60.2 |
| None of these ¹ | 82.5 | 64.0 | 41.0 | 22.8 | 9.0 | 43.7 |
| All | | | | | | |
| Smoked cigarettes | 5.1 | 10.8 | 18.6 | 30.3 | 38.4 | 20.8 |
| Drunk alcohol | 17.2 | 32.6 | 49.7 | 69.1 | 83.2 | 50.7 |
| Taken drugs | 3.2 | 4.4 | 6.2 | 17.2 | 20.8 | 10.4 |
| Each of these | 0.9 | 1.7 | 4.6 | 14.7 | 18.7 | 8.1 |
| Any of these ¹ | 23.2 | 40.5 | 60.5 | 79.6 | 86.9 | 58.4 |
| None of these ¹ | 80.7 | 64.3 | 48.8 | 26.3 | 15.3 | 47.0 |

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

Comparisons with 2002, 2008-09 and 2012 of the percentages of pupils in each school year that reported ever smoking, drinking alcohol or using drugs are presented for boys in **Table 4.80** and for girls in **Table 4.81**. Percentages reporting ever smoking, drinking alcohol or taking drugs were substantially higher for boys and girls in each school year in 2002 than in 2008-09, 2012 or 2016, 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 2012, the percentage of boys that had ever smoked decreased in 2016 for each school year, with the overall age-adjusted percentage of boys ever smoking one fifth lower in 2016 compared with 2012, having previously decreased by almost one fifth between 2008-09 and 2012. The percentage of boys reporting they had ever drunk alcohol decreased for each school year, with the overall age-adjusted percentage of boys that reported they had ever drunk alcohol one fifth lower in 2016 relative to 2012, having previously decreased by 4% between 2008-09 and 2012. There were increases for years 7, 8 and 10 in the percentage of boys reporting they had ever taken drugs. The overall age-adjusted percentage of boys that reported they had ever taken drugs increased by 14% in 2016 compared with 2012, having previously increased by more than one fifth between 2008-09 and 2012. The percentage of boys that had ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs decreased for each school year, with decreases smaller as school year

increased. The overall age-adjusted percentage of boys that reported they had ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs was one sixth lower in 2016 compared with 2012, having changed little between 2008-09 and 2012. Half of boys in 2016 had neither smoked nor drunk alcohol nor used drugs, around 40% higher than in 2012, having changed little between 2008-09 and 2012.

Table 4.80 Percentages of boys reporting they had ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs by school year, comparisons to 2002, 2008-09 and 2012

| 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 | 28.6 | 36.5 | 41.8 | 45.5 | | 38.1 | |
| Hull 2008-09 | 9.9 | 17.4 | 27.8 | 33.6 | 45.1 | 22.2 | 27.1 |
| Hull 2012 | 8.1 | 12.9 | 22.9 | 28.5 | 37.3 | 18.1 | 22.2 |
| Hull 2016 | 7.5 | 12.0 | 15.0 | 24.1 | 29.4 | 14.6 | 17.8 |
| Drunk alcohol | | | | | | | |
| Hull 2002 | 82.2 | 92.0 | 89.8 | 93.2 | | 89.3 | |
| Hull 2008-09 | 42.7 | 45.8 | 67.2 | 75.5 | 85.8 | 57.8 | 63.7 |
| Hull 2012 | 30.4 | 52.9 | 61.6 | 76.9 | 82.3 | 55.5 | 61.2 |
| Hull 2016 | 18.4 | 33.5 | 44.7 | 66.4 | 78.1 | 40.7 | 48.7 |
| Taken drugs | | | | | | | |
| Hull 2002 | 6.3 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 28.7 | | 13.9 | |
| Hull 2008-09 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 5.0 | 7.2 | 18.4 | 3.5 | 6.7 |
| Hull 2012 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 11.0 | 19.6 | 5.0 | 8.1 |
| Hull 2016 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 14.1 | 18.0 | 6.8 | 9.2 |
| Each of these | | | | | | | |
| Hull 2002 | 6.4 | 8.9 | 10.2 | 23.0 | | 12.0 | |
| Hull 2008-09 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 6.2 | 16.5 | 2.4 | 5.4 |
| Hull 2012 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 8.9 | 16.5 | 3.8 | 6.5 |
| Hull 2016 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 11.0 | 14.3 | 4.0 | 6.2 |
| Any of these¹ | | | | | | | |
| Hull 2002 | 82.7 | 93.0 | 90.6 | 94.7 | | 90.3 | |
| Hull 2008-09 | 46.4 | 53.0 | 70.9 | 81.6 | 88.4 | 62.9 | 68.4 |
| Hull 2012 | 36.0 | 58.2 | 72.6 | 85.4 | 85.9 | 63.1 | 68.0 |
| Hull 2016 | 24.7 | 42.1 | 55.0 | 77.3 | 82.5 | 49.8 | 56.7 |
| None of these¹ | | | | | | | |
| Hull 2002 | 19.9 | 8.1 | 10.2 | 5.7 | | 10.9 | |
| Hull 2008-09 | 56.3 | 51.7 | 33.0 | 20.3 | 12.7 | 40.4 | 34.5 |
| Hull 2012 | 65.7 | 44.9 | 34.8 | 19.0 | 15.0 | 41.0 | 35.5 |
| Hull 2016 | 78.8 | 64.9 | 57.4 | 29.9 | 21.1 | 57.8 | 50.0 |

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

Compared with 2012, the percentage of girls that had ever smoked decreased in 2016 for each school year, with decreases largest for younger pupils (**Table 4.81**). The overall age-adjusted percentage of girls ever smoking was almost one third lower in 2016 compared with 2012, having previously decreased by 15% between 2008-09 and 2012. The percentage of girls reporting they had ever drunk alcohol decreased for school years 7 to 10, remaining unchanged for year 11, while the overall age-adjusted percentage of girls that reported they had ever drunk alcohol was one eighth lower in 2016 relative to 2012,

having previously decreased by 8% between 2008-09 and 2012. There were increases for most school years in the percentage of girls reporting they had ever taken drugs, with the only decrease seen for year 9. This led to the overall age-adjusted percentage of girls that reported they had ever taken drugs increasing by almost one quarter in 2016 compared with 2012, having changed little between 2008-09 and 2012. The percentage of girls that had ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs decreased for each school year, with the largest decrease seen for year 9, with decreases generally smaller as school year increased. The overall age-adjusted percentage of girls that reported they had ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs was more than one tenth lower in 2016 compared with 2012, having decreased by 4% between 2008-09 and 2012. 44% of girls in 2016 had neither smoked nor drunk alcohol nor used any drugs, an increase of one quarter since 2012, having increased by one eighth between 2008-09 and 2012.

Table 4.81 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 | 32.9 | 45.2 | 65.2 | 77.9 | | 55.1 | |
| Hull 2008-09 | 17.3 | 21.7 | 45.4 | 55.2 | 67.2 | 34.7 | 41.5 |
| Hull 2012 | 8.6 | 22.1 | 37.0 | 46.4 | 61.3 | 28.3 | 35.2 |
| Hull 2016 | 2.7 | 10.0 | 22.2 | 36.9 | 47.2 | 17.8 | 23.9 |
| Drunk alcohol | | | | | | | |
| Hull 2002 | 77.4 | 89.2 | 94.9 | 97.9 | | 89.8 | |
| Hull 2008-09 | 28.1 | 52.2 | 71.7 | 82.1 | 90.6 | 58.3 | 65.0 |
| Hull 2012 | 19.8 | 49.1 | 69.3 | 77.0 | 88.9 | 53.6 | 60.9 |
| Hull 2016 | 15.8 | 31.9 | 54.5 | 72.0 | 88.9 | 43.3 | 52.8 |
| Taken drugs | | | | | | | |
| Hull 2002 | 4.1 | 9.9 | 21.2 | 34.1 | | 17.2 | |
| Hull 2008-09 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 9.7 | 12.3 | 21.9 | 6.0 | 9.3 |
| Hull 2012 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 22.8 | 5.9 | 9.4 |
| Hull 2016 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 7.2 | 20.1 | 23.5 | 8.5 | 11.6 |
| Each of these | | | | | | | |
| Hull 2002 | 2.8 | 9.2 | 20.6 | 34.1 | | 16.5 | |
| Hull 2008-09 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 9.4 | 11.7 | 22.0 | 5.6 | 9.0 |
| Hull 2012 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 20.6 | 5.3 | 8.5 |
| Hull 2016 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 6.3 | 18.4 | 22.9 | 6.7 | 10.1 |
| Any of these¹ | | | | | | | |
| Hull 2002 | 80.9 | 89.7 | 93.9 | 98.6 | | 90.7 | |
| Hull 2008-09 | 35.8 | 59.4 | 77.9 | 86.7 | 93.4 | 64.7 | 70.7 |
| Hull 2012 | 25.8 | 55.1 | 79.4 | 85.4 | 93.1 | 61.2 | 67.8 |
| Hull 2016 | 21.4 | 39.2 | 65.8 | 81.9 | 92.0 | 51.8 | 60.2 |
| None of these¹ | | | | | | | |
| Hull 2002 | 20.7 | 11.3 | 6.3 | 1.5 | | 10.0 | |
| Hull 2008-09 | 66.7 | 42.8 | 23.2 | 14.1 | 6.8 | 36.9 | 30.6 |
| Hull 2012 | 75.1 | 48.2 | 25.6 | 18.2 | 7.3 | 42.0 | 34.8 |
| Hull 2016 | 82.5 | 64.0 | 41.0 | 22.8 | 9.0 | 52.9 | 43.7 |

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

Comparisons can also be made between Hull and England 2014 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 4.82**.

Hull pupils in 2014 aged 12 to 13 years were more likely to have ever smoked than pupils of that age in England 2012 as a whole, whereas older pupils in Hull (aged 14 and 15 years) were less likely to have ever smoked than those in England 2014, with the overall percentage of Hull pupils aged 11 to 15 years that had ever smoked similar to their counterparts across England in 2014. The percentages of pupils that reported they had ever drunk alcohol were higher in Hull 2016 than England 2014 for each age, with the overall percentage of pupils aged 11 to 15 years that reported ever having drunk alcohol one fifth higher in Hull 2016 than in England 2014. The percentages of pupils in Hull that reported ever taking drugs were far lower in Hull 2016 than for England 2014 for each age with the overall percentage in pupils aged 11 to 15 years 43-47% lower in Hull 2016 than in England 2014 (see the comment in **section 4.11.3** on **page 167**). Pupils of each age in Hull 2016 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 2016 aged 11 to 15 years around one fifth higher than for England 2014.

Table 4.82 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 2014

| 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 2016 | 4.2 | 7.3 | 15.7 | 22.6 | 30.2 | 17.7 |
| England 2014 | 4 | 6 | 14 | 24 | 35 | 18 |
| Drunk alcohol | | | | | | |
| Hull 2016 | 17.6 | 20.6 | 41.9 | 56.9 | 74.4 | 45.9 |
| England 2014 | 8 | 17 | 28 | 50 | 69 | 38 |
| Taken any drugs | | | | | | |
| Hull 2016 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 10.7 | 17.7 | 8.2 |
| England 2014 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 19 | 24 | 15 |
| Any of these | | | | | | |
| Hull 2016 ¹ | 24.0 | 27.3 | 49.9 | 68.6 | 83.3 | 54.8 |
| England 2014 | 15 | 25 | 37 | 58 | 75 | 46 |
| None of these | | | | | | |
| Hull 2016 ¹ | 79.6 | 76.6 | 56.4 | 39.3 | 21.8 | 52.7 |
| England 2014 | 85 | 75 | 63 | 42 | 25 | 54 |

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

4.12.2 Acceptability of smoking, drinking alcohol or taking drugs

Pupils were asked about whether they thought it was OK for young people of their age to smoke cigarettes or tobacco, drink alcohol or to use drugs or legal highs (New Psychoactive Substances). The results by school year and gender are presented in **Table 4.83**, together with the percentages that

thought it was OK for young people their age to do all of these, to do any of these or to do none of these.

Looking first at boys, 3.4% overall thought it was OK for young people do smoke and drink alcohol and use drugs or legal highs⁶, while one third thought it was alright do at least one of these (35%). Two thirds of boys (66%) thought it was not OK for young people their age to smoke or drink alcohol or use drugs or legal highs⁶, with percentages decreasing as pupils were older, from 92% in year 7 to 30% in year 11. A slightly higher percentage of girls overall thought it was OK for young people to smoke and drink alcohol and use drugs or legal highs⁶ (4.4%), with 42% agreeing it was alright do at least one of these. Almost six in ten girls thought it was not OK for young people their age to smoke or drink alcohol or use drugs or legal highs⁶, with percentages decreasing as pupils were older, from 94% in year 7 to 18% in year 11. So while girls in year 7 were a little less likely than boys to think it was not OK for young people their age to neither smoke nor drink alcohol nor use drugs or legal highs⁶, for each other year fewer girls than boys thought it was not OK, with differences between boys and girls increasing with age.

Table 4.83 Percentages of pupils agreeing it is OK for young people their age to smoke cigarettes/tobacco, drink alcohol or use drugs (including legal highs (New Psychoactive Substances)) by school year and gender

| Ok for young people to ... | Percentage by school year | | | | | Years 7-11 (age-adjusted %) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|
| | Year 7 | Year 8 | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| ... smoke | 1.1 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 13.3 | 21.9 | 9.0 |
| ... drink alcohol | 5.1 | 13.3 | 24.4 | 48.2 | 65.3 | 31.8 |
| ... take drugs ¹ | 3.6 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 11.5 | 13.2 | 7.6 |
| ... do all of these | 0.4 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 3.4 |
| ... do any of these ² | 8.7 | 15.8 | 25.9 | 51.2 | 70.1 | 34.9 |
| ... do none of these ² | 91.6 | 84.5 | 74.6 | 50.3 | 30.4 | 65.7 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| ... smoke | 1.1 | 3.9 | 7.1 | 15.6 | 37.2 | 13.2 |
| ... drink alcohol | 6.1 | 18.5 | 34.5 | 59.8 | 79.1 | 39.8 |
| ... take drugs ¹ | 1.5 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 9.6 | 12.8 | 6.4 |
| ... do all of these | 0.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 6.0 | 11.1 | 4.4 |
| ... do any of these ² | 6.5 | 20.6 | 35.5 | 62.0 | 82.2 | 41.6 |
| ... do none of these ² | 93.8 | 79.6 | 64.6 | 38.2 | 17.9 | 58.6 |
| All | | | | | | |
| ... smoke | 1.1 | 3.5 | 6.1 | 14.2 | 28.8 | 11.0 |
| ... drink alcohol | 5.5 | 16.4 | 29.6 | 53.4 | 72.1 | 35.7 |
| ... take drugs ¹ | 2.6 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 10.5 | 13.1 | 7.0 |
| ... do all of these | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 3.9 |
| ... do any of these ² | 7.6 | 18.6 | 31.0 | 56.0 | 76.0 | 38.1 |
| ... do none of these ² | 92.7 | 81.6 | 69.4 | 44.8 | 24.3 | 62.3 |

¹ Drugs or legal highs (New Psychoactive Substances)

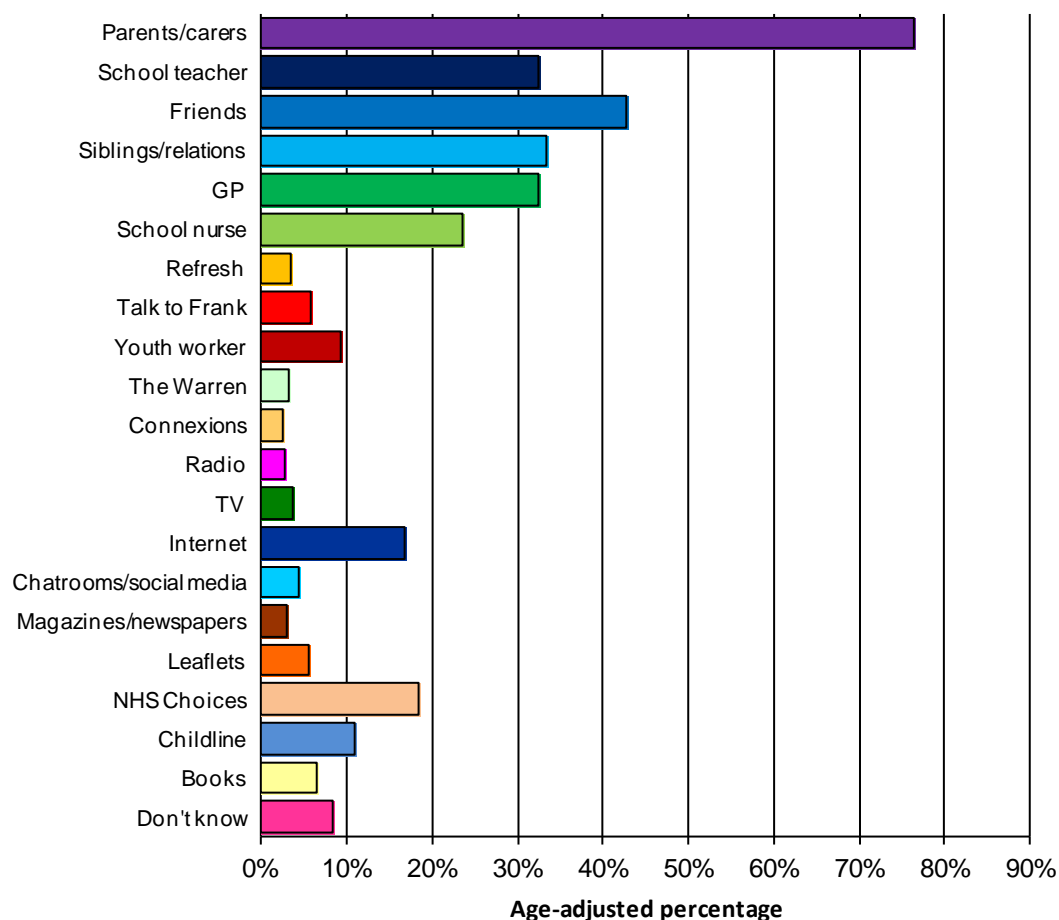
² Percentages for any and none may not add to 100 as the denominators are different

⁶ While the term used in the survey was legal highs, these substances are no longer legal and are correctly termed as New Psychoactive Substances.

4.12.3 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 4.114**. More than three-quarters of pupils said that they would seek help or advice from their parents or carers (80% of boys, 73% of girls); with 49% of girls and 37% of boys reporting that they would seek help and advice from their friends. One third of pupils reported that they would seek help or advice from their school teacher (36% of boys, 29% of girls), siblings or other relations (33% of boys and girls) or their GP (35% of boys and 29% of girls). Other main sources of help and advice included school nurses (24% of boys, 23% of girls); NHS Choices (20% of boys and 17% of girls) and the internet (17% of boys and girls). 8% of boys and 9% of girls did not know where they would go to seek help and advice on drugs, including alcohol and tobacco. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 263**.

Figure 4.114 Where pupils reported they would go to for advice on issues around drugs, including alcohol and tobacco



Comparisons with England 2014 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 4.84**. 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 and alcohol separately, but were not asked about drugs, 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, school nurses or youth workers 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 slightly more likely to seek help or advice from friends. Fewer than 10% of Hull pupils cited TV, radio, newspapers and magazines or social media 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, more than one third from social media and more than one quarter from the radio. Only one sixth of Hull pupils cited the internet as a source of help or advice, whereas more than 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 some of the difference. Pupils in Hull were also half as likely as pupils in England to use the Talk to FRANK campaign.

Table 4.84 Sources of help or advice / helpful information on drugs including tobacco and alcohol, pupils aged 11 to 15 years only, with comparisons to England 2014

| Source of help or advice ¹ / helpful information ² | Percentages | | |
|--|-------------|---------|-------------------|
| | England | | Hull ¹ |
| | Smoking | Alcohol | |
| Parents/carers | 74 | 75 | 76.8 |
| Friends | 37 | 36 | 42.1 |
| GP | 33 | 32 | 33.7 |
| Teachers | 70 | 65 | 33.4 |
| School nurse ³ | 37 | 35 | 25.1 |
| Youth workers | 25 | 25 | 10.1 |
| TV | 68 | 64 | 4.1 |
| Radio | 28 | 30 | 3.0 |
| Newspaper/magazines | 45 | 44 | 3.4 |
| Internet | 60 | 57 | 15.8 |
| Social media | 40 | 38 | 4.6 |
| FRANK | 13 | 12 | 5.9 |

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

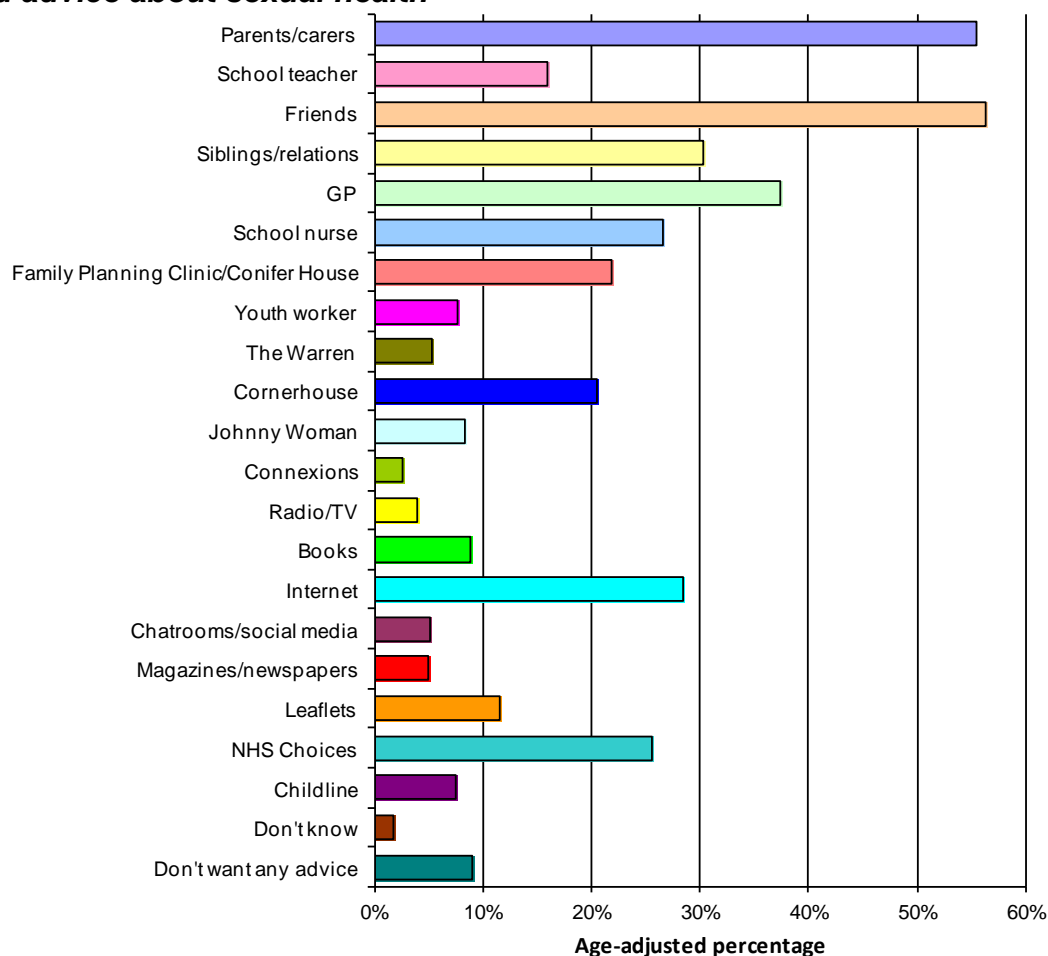
4.13 Sexual health

Two versions of the 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. Therefore, this section contains responses only from pupils in years 9 to 11.

4.13.1 Sources of help or advice around sexual health

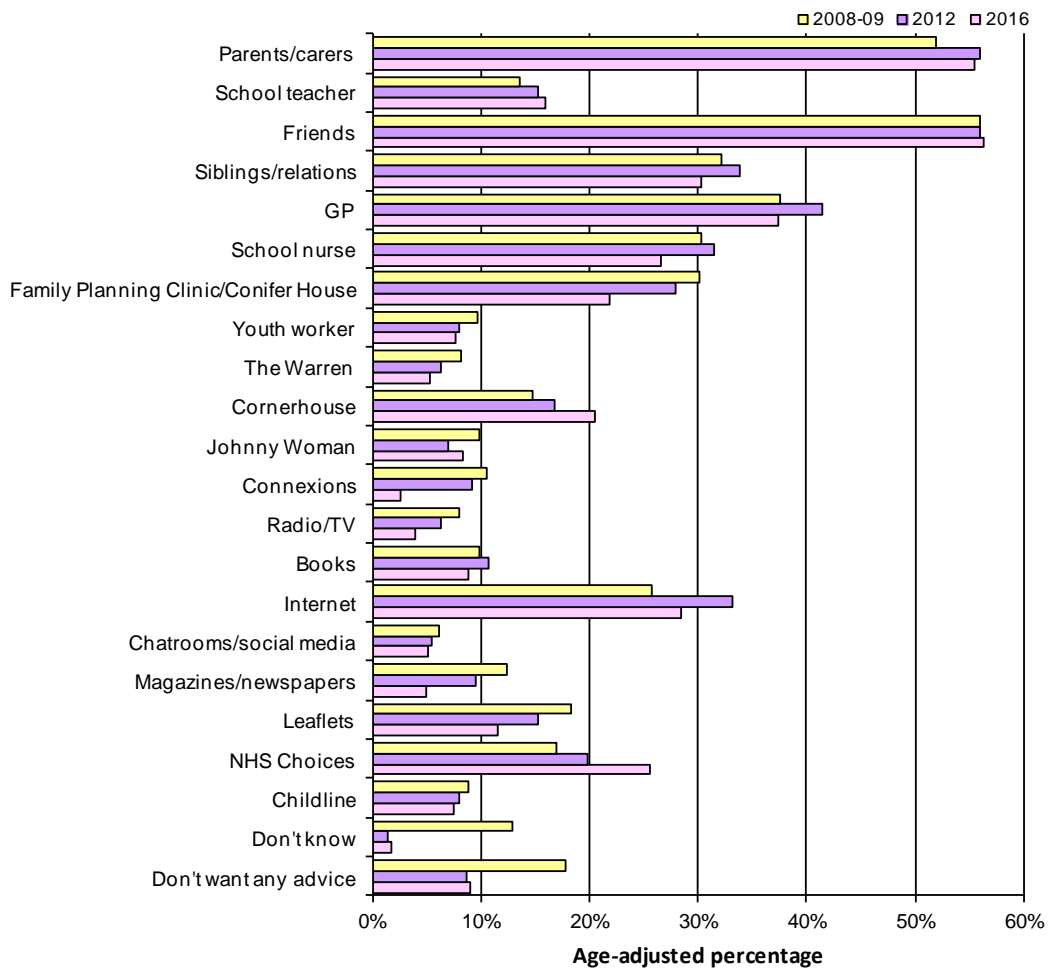
The age-adjusted percentages of pupils in years 9 to 11 reporting that they would use the listed sources of help or advice on sexual health are presented in **Figure 4.115** with males and females combined. More than half of pupils would go to their parents or carers (55%) or their friends (56%), while around one third would go to their GP (37%) or their siblings or other relations (30%) if they needed help or advice about sexual health. Around one quarter of pupils said they would go to the internet (28%), their school nurses (26%) or NHS Choices (25%). Around one in five would go to a family planning clinic (22%) or to Cornerhouse (20%) while just one in six would go to their school teacher (16%). 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. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 264**.

Figure 4.115 Who or where pupils in years 9 to 11 would go to for help and advice about sexual health



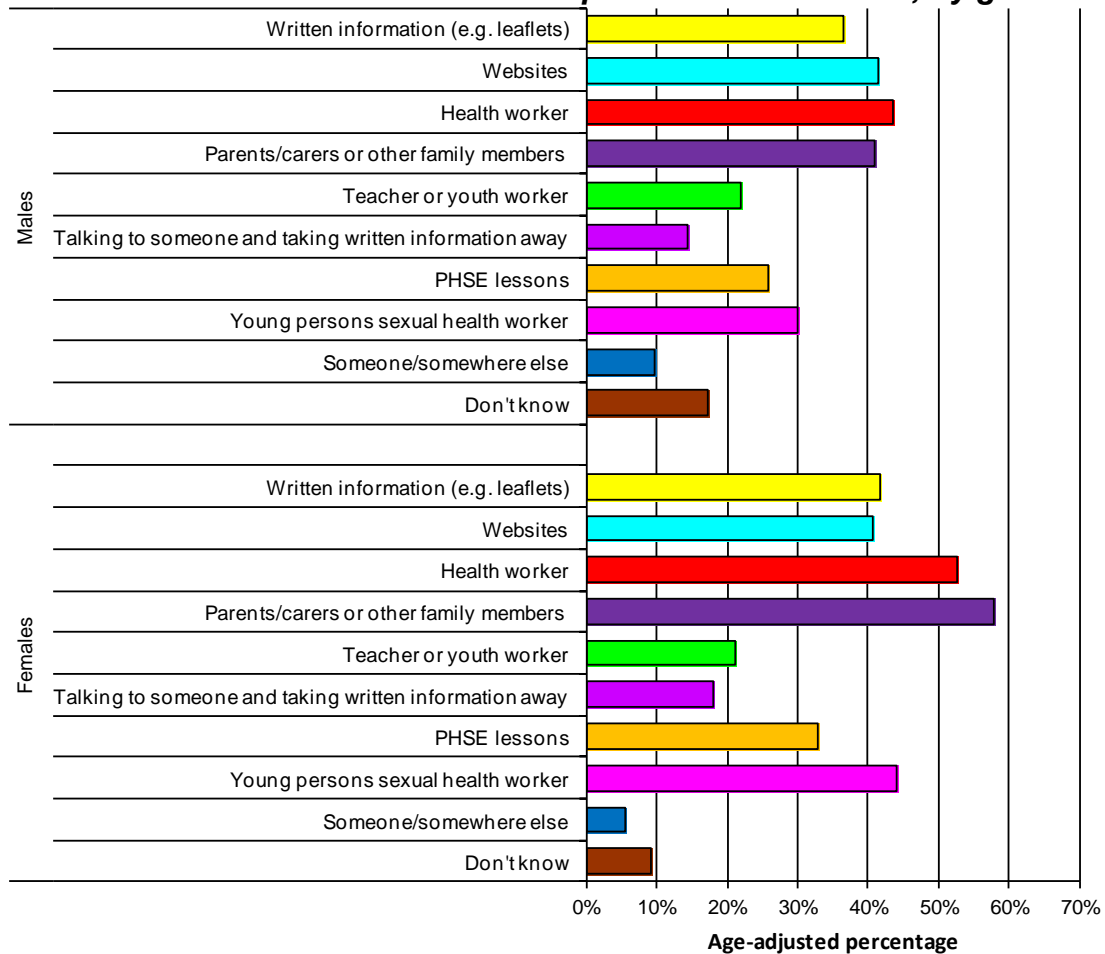
These responses may be compared to those given during the last survey conducted among school children in Hull in 2008-09 and 2012. These comparisons, again with responses from males and females combined, are presented in **Figure 4.116**. The main changes in 2016 relative to 2012 are decreases in the percentages of pupils that would go to siblings or other relatives, their GP, family planning clinics, the internet and written material for help and advice about sexual health. Pupils in 2016 were more likely than in 2012 to go to their school teachers, Cornerhouse and NHS Choices for help and advice. Similar percentages in 2016 and 2012 did not know where they would go, or did not want any advice, although the percentages not knowing in both 2012 and 2016 were almost 90% lower than in 2008-09, and the percentages not wanting any advice in both 2012 and 2016 were half those from the 2008-09 survey. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 265**.

Figure 4.116 Who or where would go to for help and advice about sexual health with comparisons to 2008-09 and 2012, males and females combined



Pupils in years 9 to 11 were also asked about what they thought were the best ways to get information about contraception or sexual health, with the age-adjusted percentages choosing each method shown, by gender, in **Figure 4.117**. Almost half of pupils thought it best to get information about contraception or sexual health directly by talking to their parents or carers (58% of girls, 41% of boys) or to a health worker, including school nurses (53% of girls, 44% of boys). The next most popular methods for getting information about contraception or sexual health were accessing websites (41% of girls, boys), getting written information (42% of girls, 37% of boys), or talking to a young person’s sexual health worker (44% of girls, 30% of boys). Around three in ten pupils thought this information was best given through PHSE lessons (33% of girls, 26% of boys), while one in five pupils thought the best source of information about contraception or sexual health was a teacher or youth worker (21% of girls, 22% of boys). Around one in twelve pupils did not know what would be the best method of getting information about contraception or sexual health (9% of girls, 17% of boys). The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 266**.

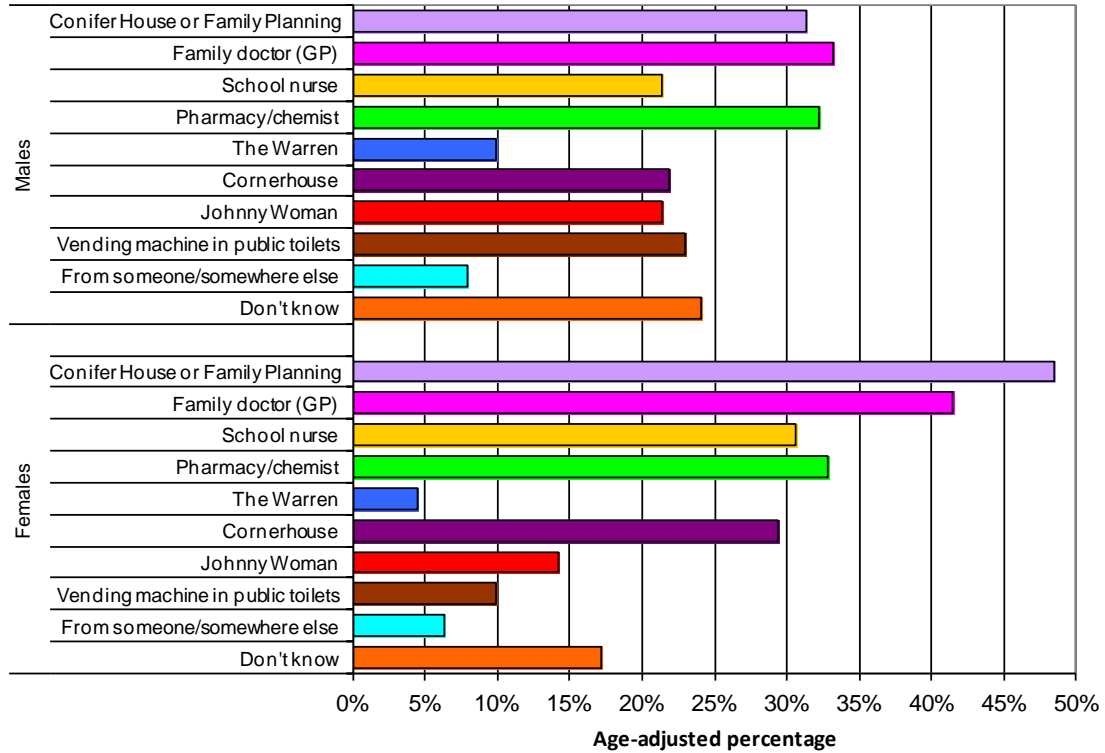
Figure 4.117 The methods by which pupils in years 9 to 11 would prefer to receive information about contraception or sexual health, by gender



4.13.2 Accessing contraception

Pupils were asked where they would go if they needed contraception. The results, by gender, are presented in **Figure 4.118**, for pupils in years 9 to 11. More than one third of pupils reported that they would go to Conifer House or to family planning clinics (48% of girls, 31% of boys). The next most popular choices were GPs (41% of girls and 33% of boys), pharmacies (33% of girls and 32% of boys), school nurses (31% of girls and 21% of boys) and Cornerhouse (29% of girls and 22% of boys). Around one in six pupils would use vending machines in public toilets, more than twice as high among boys (23%) than among girls (10%), or would use the Johnny Woman (21% of boys, 14% of girls). Around one in five pupils said they did not know where they would go if they needed contraception (24% of boys and 17% of girls). The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 266**.

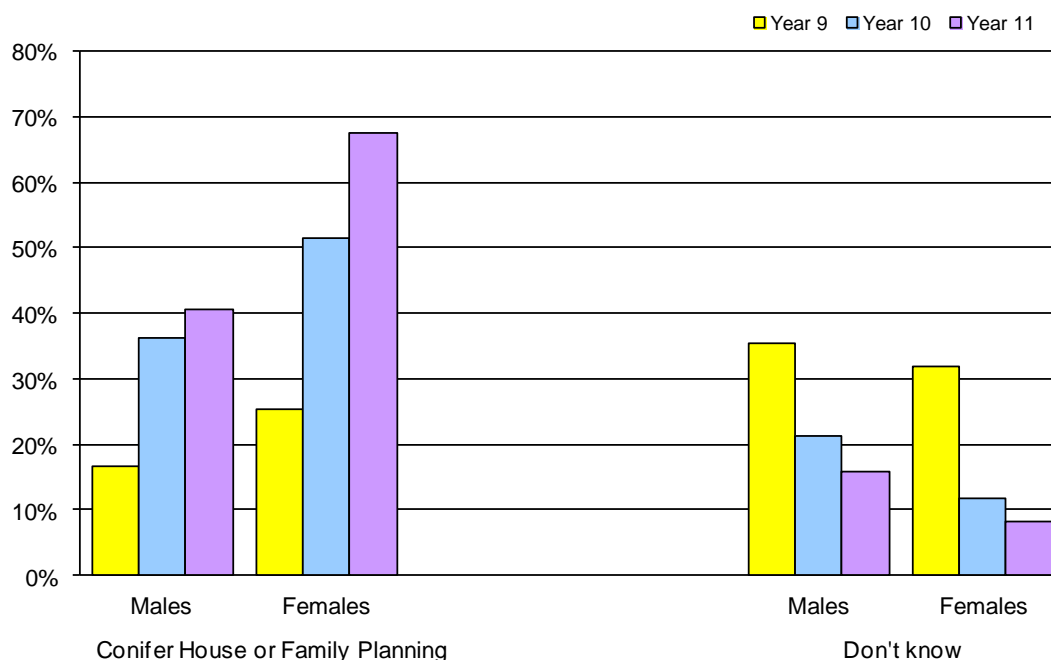
Figure 4.118 Where pupils would go if they needed contraception (years 9-11 only) by gender



The percentages of pupils in years 9 to 11 that would not know where to go if they needed contraception are presented in **Figure 4.119**. Around one third of pupils in year 9 did not know where they would go for contraception (35% of boys, 32% of girls), decreasing with increasing school year to one in six boys and one in twelve girls in year 11. Ignorance of where to seek contraception was between 11% and 89% higher among boys than girls for each school year, with the differences larger for older pupils.

As an illustration of the increasing levels of knowledge around sources of contraception as school year increases, **Figure 4.119** also shows the percentages that would go to Conifer House or Family Planning if they needed contraception. In year 9, 25% of girls and 17% of boys said they would go this route, with percentages increasing with school year to 68% of girls and 41% of boys in year 11. Percentages among girls were higher for each school year than among boys, two thirds higher in year 11. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix** on **page 267**.

Figure 4.119 Where pupils would go if they needed contraception, by gender and school year



4.13.3 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 4.85**. More than three out of four pupils had heard of HIV/AIDS, two thirds had heard of Chlamydia and genital herpes, six out of ten had heard of gonorrhoea, while half had heard of syphilis. While the percentage of girls in years 9 to 11 that had heard of Chlamydia, genital herpes and HIV/AIDS was higher than the percentage of boys, for gonorrhoea and syphilis percentages were higher among boys than girls. Differences between boys and girls were not large for most of the STIs asked about, with the exception of syphilis about which a quarter more boys than girls had heard. Just under half of pupils in years 9 to 11 had heard of each of the listed STIs (one fifth higher in boys than girls), lower than the two thirds that had heard of each of the listed STIs in the 2012 survey, while one in five had not heard of any of them, or were not sure if they had heard of them, higher than the one in seven in 2012 that had heard of none of the listed STIs.

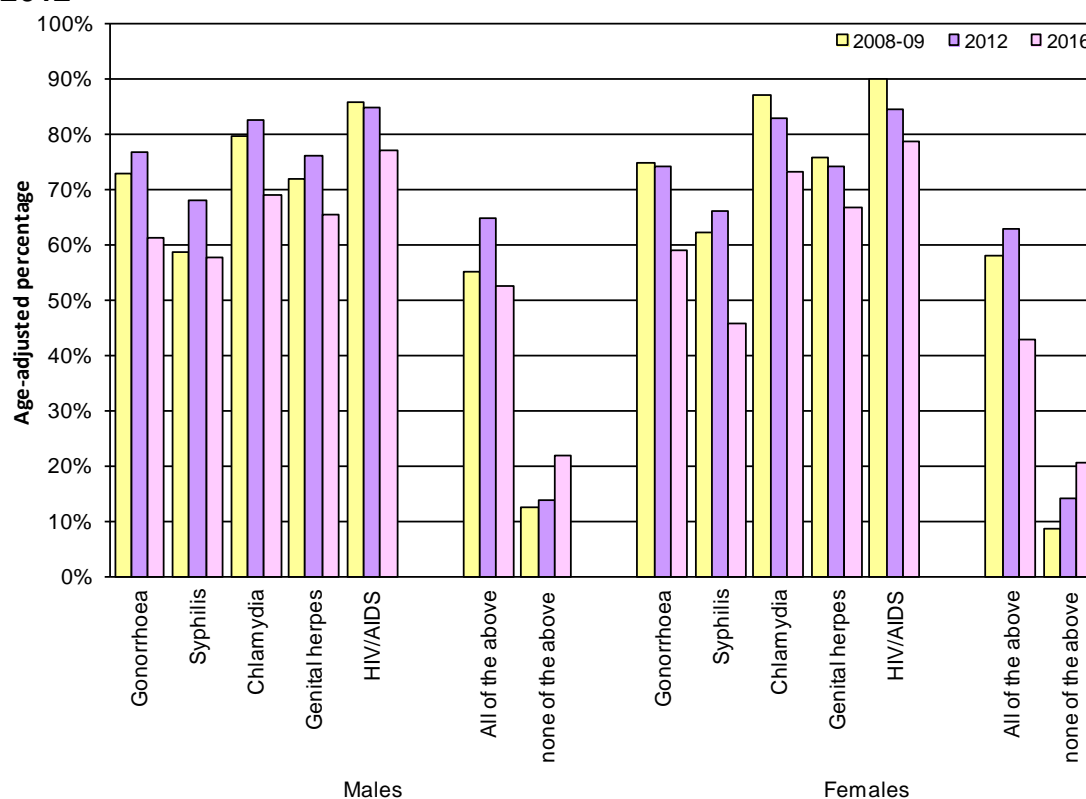
Table 4.85 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils in years 9 to 11 that reported they had heard about a range of STIs

| School year | Age-adjusted percentages of pupils in years 9 to 11 that had heard of the listed STIs | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|------|---------|------|-----|------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Gonorrhoea | 341 | 61.2 | 311 | 58.9 | 652 | 60.1 |
| Syphilis | 322 | 57.8 | 241 | 45.8 | 563 | 52.1 |
| Chlamydia | 389 | 69.2 | 392 | 73.3 | 781 | 71.1 |
| Genital herpes | 367 | 65.6 | 355 | 66.9 | 722 | 66.2 |
| HIV/AIDS | 438 | 77.2 | 428 | 78.6 | 866 | 77.9 |
| | | | | | | |
| All of the above | 291 | 52.4 | 224 | 43.0 | 515 | 47.9 |
| None of the above* | 123 | 21.8 | 115 | 20.7 | 238 | 21.3 |

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

Comparisons with 2008-09 and 2012 of the percentage of pupils that had heard of a range of sexually transmitted infections are shown in **Figure 4.120**, by gender, for pupils in years 9 to 11. There were decreases in the percentages of boys that had heard of any of the listed STIs in 2016 relative to 2012, with decreases of between 9% (HIV/AIDS) and 20% (gonorrhoea). The percentage of boys that had heard of each of the listed STIs decreased by almost one fifth in 2016, having increased by one sixth in 2012 relative to 2008-09. The percentage of boys that had heard of none of the listed STIs, or were not sure if they had heard of them, increased by more than half (57%) in 2016, having previously increased by one tenth in 2012. As for boys, among girls in years 9 to 11 decreases in 2016 relative to 2012 were seen for each of the listed STIs, with decreases of between 7% (HIV/AIDS) and 31% (syphilis). The percentage of girls that had heard of each of the listed STIs decreased by almost one third in 2016, having increased by almost one tenth in 2012 relative to 2008-09. The percentage of girls that had not heard of any of the listed STIs, or were not sure if they had heard of them, increased by almost one half (46%) in 2016, having previously increased by almost two thirds in 2012. There remains a relatively small but stubbornly increasing pool of ignorance around sexually transmitted infections among pupils in years 9 to 11. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 267**.

Figure 4.120 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 and 2012



4.13.4 PHSE topics taught in school

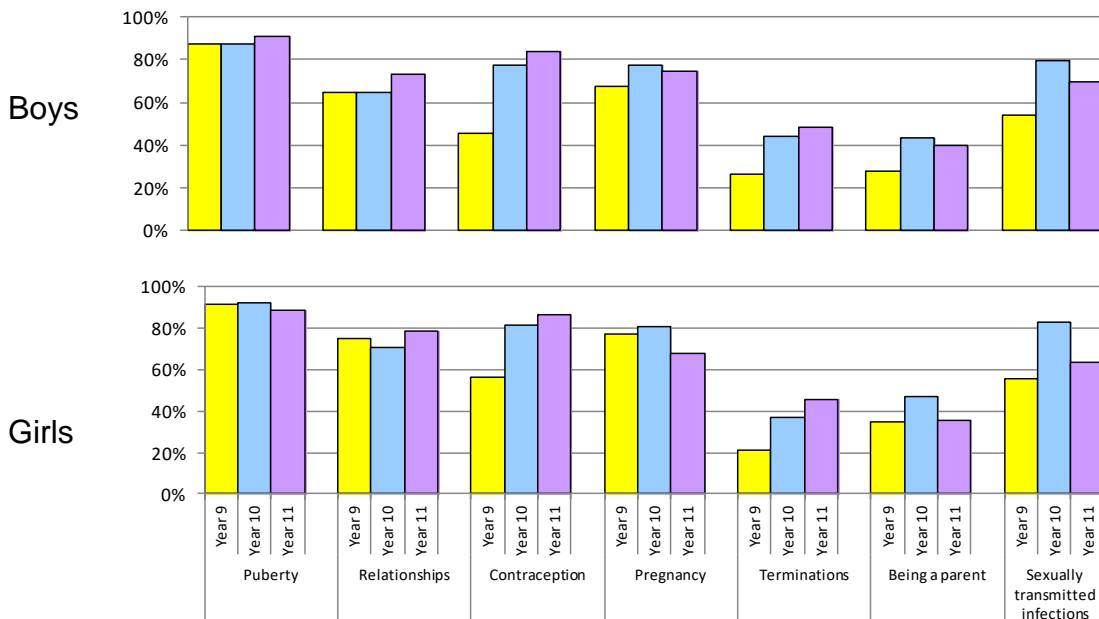
Pupils in years 9 to 11 were asked whether they had been taught about a range of PHSE topics related to sexual health, puberty, pregnancy and relationships. The age-adjusted percentages of pupils that had been taught about each topic are presented in **Table 4.86** by gender. Almost nine out of ten pupils reported that they had been taught about puberty (89% of boys, 91% of girls), while three quarters reported being taught about pregnancy (73% of boys, 75% of girls). More than seven out of ten pupils reported that they had been taught about relationships (68% of boys, 75% of girls) and contraception (69% of boys, 75% of girls). More than two thirds of pupils had been taught about sexually transmitted infections (68% of boys, 67% of girls) while more than one third reported being taught about terminations (40% of boys, 35% of girls) and being a parent (37% of boys, 39% of girls). Overall, one in five pupils reported that they had been taught about each of these topics in school, with more boys (23%) than girls (19%) having been taught about each of these topics, despite more girls than boys reporting having been taught about 5 out of the seven topics listed. No pupils reported that they had not been taught about any of these topics.

Table 4.86 Age-adjusted percentages of pupils in years 9 to 11 that reported they had been taught about a range of PHSE topics in school

| PHSE topics | Age-adjusted percentages of pupils in years 9 to 11 taught about a range of PHSE topics in school | | | | | |
|--|---|------|---------|------|-----|------|
| | Males | | Females | | All | |
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Puberty | 473 | 88.6 | 481 | 90.7 | 954 | 89.6 |
| Relationships | 359 | 67.9 | 391 | 74.7 | 750 | 71.2 |
| Contraception | 362 | 69.1 | 382 | 74.9 | 744 | 71.8 |
| Pregnancy | 392 | 73.0 | 404 | 75.1 | 796 | 74.0 |
| Terminations | 208 | 39.7 | 170 | 34.5 | 378 | 37.2 |
| Being a parent | 197 | 36.7 | 208 | 38.9 | 405 | 37.8 |
| Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) | 366 | 67.8 | 357 | 67.2 | 723 | 67.5 |
| All of these | 121 | 22.8 | 95 | 19.3 | 216 | 21.1 |

Differences by school year in the percentages of pupils that were taught about these seven PHSE topics are shown in **Figure 4.121**. Differences between genders were small, with most pupils in years 9 to 11 having been taught about puberty, while the percentages that had been taught about contraception and terminations increasing with school year. While the percentages being taught about being pregnancy, being a parent and sexually transmitted infection did increase between year 9 and year 10, for each of these there were lower percentages in year 11 that reported they had been taught about these topics. As six out of ten year 11 pupils answering these questions attended the same school, this may be related to a change in the way PHSE is taught at that school rather than an all-Hull issue. The underlying data are given in the **Appendix on page 268**.

Figure 4.121 Percentage of pupils in years 9 to 11 that reported they had been taught about a range of PHSE topics 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 surveys 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 more than one fifth of girls were smokers, which although a further decrease since 2012 was still almost twice as high as for boys in year 11, as well as two thirds of the smoking rate among young 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, although decreased since 2012, reached almost 8% among boys and 5% among girls in year 11.

Despite decreases in smoking and excessive alcohol consumption since previous surveys, these worrying lifestyle behaviours are unlikely to be further significantly reduced without also reducing the easy access to alcohol and cigarettes that young people in Hull appear to have. More than one third of girls and one quarter of boys were still able to buy cigarettes from shops, while one fifth of boys and around one in seven girls 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; almost twice as likely to live with somebody who smoked in the home; almost three times more likely to drink more than 14 units of alcohol in the last week (boys); one and a half times as likely to have used drugs; one and a half times as likely to never eat breakfast on a school day. They were also one fifth less likely to have any working parent; almost twice as likely to have been bullied at school in the last month; almost one and a half times as likely to have truanted from school in the last year.

6 Recommendations

Given the early adoption by some 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 with respect of smoking and alcohol consumption, with prevalence amongst older secondary school children already well on the way to approaching adult levels.

7 References

Fuller, E. (2015). Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2014. London, Health and Social Care Information Centre. (<http://www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/sdd14>).

Health Survey for England (2015). Health Survey for England 2014 Trends Tables (www.hscic.gov.uk). Health Survey for England. Leeds, Health and Social Care Information Centre.

Documents from earlier surveys are on our website.

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 Hull City Council, 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 College
- Archbishop Sentamu Academy
- Ashwell Pupil Referral Unit
- Aspire Pupil Referral Unit
- Boulevard Academy
- Boulevard Centre Pupil Referral Unit
- Frederick Holmes Special School
- Ganton Special School
- Hull College
- Hull Trinity House Academy
- Kelvin Hall School
- Kingswood Academy
- Malet Lambert School
- Newland School for Girls
- Northcott Special School
- Oakfield Special School
- Rise Academy Pupil Referral Unit
- St. Marys College
- Sirius Academy North
- Sirius Academy West
- Tweendykes Special School
- Winifred Holtby Academy

10 Appendix

10.1 Survey Methodology

The consultation was undertaken using a questionnaire that was designed by the Public Health Intelligence team at Hull City Council, with support and advice from colleagues from Hull City Council's Children and Young Peoples department. 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 future questionnaires.

Hull City Council, after a tendering process, appointed Information By Design (IByD) 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, where possible. IByD approached the head teachers and PHSE co-ordinators at each school, with a letter signed by Julia Weldon, the Director of Public Health, and Mil Vasic, the Director of Children and Family Services, inviting them to take part. Follow-up contacts were made both by IByD, and by colleagues in the Children and Young Peoples department.

All secondary schools in Hull were invited to participate in the survey plus four main pupil referral units and five special schools. Also invited to take part was Hull College, which has a number of students in years 10 and 11. Each agreed to participate in the survey.

IByD negotiated with the PHSE co-ordinators at each school / pupil referral unit the number of pupils to take part, and provided them 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 the first few weeks of the summer term.

10.2 Questionnaire

HEALTH & LIFESTYLE SURVEY OF YOUNG PEOPLE 2016



YOUR NAME **WILL NOT** BE RECORDED ON THIS FORM

SCHOOL REFERENCE

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 anonymous 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.



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 12 13 14 15 16

1 2 3 4 5 6

3. What **school year** are you in? (Please tick only **one** box)



Year 7 Year 8 Year 9 Year 10 Year 11

1 2 3 4 5



4. What is the **postcode** of your **home** (where you sleep most nights)? (Please **write it** in the boxes)

H U

5. How many **adults/grown ups** live with you in your home (aged 18 or more)? (Please **write the number** of people in the box)

6. 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)

7. How many **books** are there in your **home**? (Do not count Kindle/i-books/e-books, newspapers, magazines or school books)? (Please tick only **one** box)

None 1

Very few (1-10 books) 2

Enough to fill one shelf (11-50 books) 3

Enough to fill one bookcase (51-100 books) 4

Enough to fill two bookcases (101-200 books) 5

Enough to fill three or more bookcases (more than 200 books) 6



8. Do any people who **live in your house** smoke (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



Your name will not be recorded on this form. No-one will know the answers you give. 1

INTERNET



9. What are the **main risks** of using the internet? (Please tick **as many as apply**)

- Cyber bullying 1
- Someone hacking your personal information 2
- Computer viruses 3
- People lying about who they are/pretending to be someone else 4
- Seeing images that make you uncomfortable 5
- Reading things that make you uncomfortable 6
- Receiving messages from people you don't know 7
- Being asked to do things online by other people 8
- Other risks 9
- There are no risks 10

If 'Other risks', please write what they are, in this box:

10. Where did you learn about internet safety? (Please tick **as many as apply**)

- At school 1
- At home 2
- Online 3
- From friends 4
- Newspapers/magazines 5
- Television 6
- Radio 7
- Have not learned about internet safety 8
- Other, please specify 9



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

SPORTS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES



11. 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)

ALL sports and physical activities

Total hours last week



12. 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 0
- 1 day 1
- 2 days 2
- 3 days 3
- 4 days 4
- 5 days 5
- 6 days 6
- 7 days 7



2

Your name will not be recorded on this form. No-one will know the answers you give.

YOUR FEELINGS AND WORRIES



13. How often do you **usually** feel? (Please tick **one** box on each line)

| | All of the time | Most of the time | Some of the time | Not much of the time | Rarely or never |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Happy 😊 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Sad 😞 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Lonely/isolated from others 😞 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |

14. How much have you **worried** about the following in the **last month**? (Please tick **one** box on 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 |
| Cyber bullying | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Other forms of bullying | <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 |
| Your weight | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Feeling lonely | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Staying safe on the internet | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Feeling hungry during school holidays | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |

15. If you are feeling sad or worried, who can you talk to about this? (Please tick **as many as apply**)

- Parents/carers 1
- Other family members 2
- Friends 3
- Teachers 4
- Youth worker 5
- Someone else 6
- None of the above 7



If 'Someone else', please write who they are, in this box (please do not give people's names):

Your name will not be recorded on this form. No-one will know the answers you give.

3

SCHOOL



16. How far do you agree with these statements? (Please tick **one** box for each line)

| My school is a place where... | Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Don't Know |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ...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 |

17. What would help you to do better at school? (Please tick **one** box on each line)

| | Big difference | Small difference | No difference |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Quieter / better behaved class | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| More fun or interesting lessons | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| More help from family/friends (e.g. homework) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| More help from teachers | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| Smaller class / group | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| Someone to talk to if I have problems/struggle in class | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |

18. Have you **ever** been bullied at school? Yes, in the last month 1 Yes, more than 1 month ago 2 No 3
(Please tick **only one** box)

If **yes** please continue with **Question 19** If **no** please go to **Question 21**

19. 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 |
| Cyber bullying | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| Made to do things you didn't want to do | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| Being threatened | <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:

20. If you **were** to be bullied, who would you tell? (Please tick **as many as apply**)

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Parent / carer | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Youth Worker | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Other family member | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Someone else | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
| Member of school staff | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Would not tell anyone | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| Friend | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |



If you **would tell someone else**, please **write who** in this box (please do not give people's names):

21. Have you **ever** bullied anyone at school? Yes, in the last month 1 Yes, more than 1 month ago 2 No 3
(Please tick only one box)

22. How often have you **played truant (bunked off)** in the last 12 months? *(Please tick only one box)*
 Never 1 Once or twice 2 3 or 4 times 3 5 or more times 4

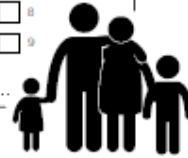
YOUR FAMILY



23. Is your **mother/father (female/male carer)**:
(Please tick one box in each column)

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

Not in paid work at all



YOUR COMMUNITY



24. Thinking about **disabled people**, how much of the time do you think they can lead a life as full as non-disabled people? *(Please tick only one box)*

All of the time 1 Most of the time 2 Some of the time 3 Rarely 4 Never 5

25. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
(Please tick one box on each line)

| | Strongly disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly agree |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| I am proud to live in Hull | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| I feel connected to my local community..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| My local area is a place where people from different age groups get along | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |

Your name will not be recorded on this form. No-one will know the answers you give.

5

YOUR COMMUNITY (CONTINUED)



26. How **safe** do you feel when **outside** in the area near your home **during the daytime or after dark?**
 (by area we mean within a 15-20 minute walk or a 5-10 minute drive from your home)
 (Please tick **one** box on **each** line)

| | Very safe | Fairly safe | A bit unsafe | Very unsafe | Don't know |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| During the daytime | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| After dark | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |

27. How **safe** do you feel using the internet?
 (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 |

ETHNICITY AND LANGUAGE



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

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

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

29. At home, is **English** your **first language**? (Please tick **only one** box) Yes 1 No 2

If **yes**, please go to **Question 31** If **no**, please continue with **Question 30**

30. If **no**, what language does your family speak in the home? (Please **write the language** in the box below)

YOU AND YOUR HEALTH



31. 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 |



6 Your name will not be recorded on this form. No-one will know the answers you give.

32. In general, would you say your health is: *(Please tick only one box)*

Excellent 1 Very good 2 Good 3 Fair 4 Poor 5

33. Do you have any illness or disability which has lasted more than a month? *(Please tick only one box)* Yes 1 No 2

If yes please continue with Question 34. If no go to Question 35

34. *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? *(Please tick only one box)* Yes 1 No 2



YOUR DIET

35. 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

36. Will you be or are you learning cooking at school as part of Food Technology or other lessons during this school year? *(Please tick only one box)* Yes 1 No 2

37. Are you attending an after school cooking club? *(Please tick only one box)* Yes 1 No 2

38. Do you get free school meals or vouchers for free school meals? *(Please tick only one box)* Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 3

YOUR DIET - BREAKFAST AND LUNCH

39. How often do you eat breakfast and lunch during a usual school week? *(Please tick one box on 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 |
| 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 |



Your name will not be recorded on this form. No-one will know the answers you give.

YOUR DIET - SNACKS DURING THE DAY



40. How often do you have the following snacks and drinks? (Please tick **one** box on each line)

| | Every day | 4-6 days per week | 1-3 days per week | Less than once a week |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Chocolate/sweets | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Pastry/sausage roll | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Crisps | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Fruit | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Cereal bars | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Cakes/biscuits | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Fruit Juice | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Smoothies | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Fizzy drinks..... | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Energy drinks (e.g. Red Bull, Relentless, Monster, Burn, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |

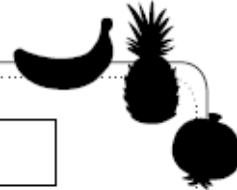
YOUR DIET - TAKEAWAYS



41. How often do you eat takeaway meals during a usual week? (Please tick **one** box only)

| Every day | 4-6 days per week | 1-3 days per week | Less than once a week | Never |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |

YOUR DIET - FRUIT AND VEGETABLES



42. How many glasses or small cartons of **real** fruit juice did you drink **yesterday**? (not squash or juice drinks)? (Please **write the number** in the box)

43. 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)

44. How many portions of beans, lentils or chickpeas did you eat **yesterday**? (a portion is about three heaped tablespoons of baked beans, kidney beans, haricot beans, cannellini beans, butter beans, lentils or chickpeas) (Please **write the number** in the box)

45. How many portions of vegetables did you eat **yesterday** (not potatoes)? (a portion is about a handful or three heaped tablespoons of vegetables like peas, carrots or sweetcorn, or a medium-sized tomato) (Please **write the number** in the box)

8

Your name will not be recorded on this form. No-one will know the answers you give.

CHANGES TO DIET, WEIGHT AND EXERCISE



46. Would you like to...
(Please tick **one** box for each line.)
- | | Very much | A bit | Not really | Don't know |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ...eat a healthier diet? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| ...lose weight? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| ...increase your weight? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| ...play more sports/take more exercise? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| ...be more active? | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |

ALCOHOL



47. Have you **ever** had a whole alcoholic drink (including alcopops), i.e. **not** just a sip?
(Please tick **only one** box.)

Yes 1 No 2

If **yes** please continue with **Question 48** If **no** please go to **Question 56**

48. How often do you **normally** have an alcoholic drink? (Please tick **only one** box)

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| I never drink alcohol now | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | 1-3 days a week | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Rarely | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | 4-6 days a week | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
| Less than once a month | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Every day | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| 1-3 days a month | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | | |

49. 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 |
| 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 |

If **0 days** please go to **Question 52**
If you did drink in the last 7 days, please continue with **Question 50**



Your name will not be recorded on this form. No-one will know the answers you give.

9

ALCOHOL (CONTINUED)



50. 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)

| | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------|
| 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, lambriani 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:

51. Did you drink alcohol at any of these places during the **last 7 days**? (Please tick as many as apply)

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|---|
| At home | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | At a relation's home | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 |
| At a friend's | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | In a restaurant | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 |
| At a club, party or disco | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | In a public place (e.g. street, park) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 |
| At a pub or bar | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Somewhere else (write in box) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 |

If somewhere else, please write in the box where:

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

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

10

Your name will not be recorded on this form. No-one will know the answers you give.



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

- | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|----|--|--------------------------|----|
| I buy it in a supermarket | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Ask strangers to buy it for me | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 |
| I buy it in a corner shop | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Sold to me by friends | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 |
| I buy it in a garage shop | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Sold to me by other people | <input type="checkbox"/> | 13 |
| I buy it in an off-licence | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | or students at school | | |
| I buy it from another type of shop | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | Given to me by parents or carers | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14 |
| I buy it at a pub or club | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | Given to me from brothers or sisters | <input type="checkbox"/> | 15 |
| I buy it from the internet | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | Given to me from other relatives | <input type="checkbox"/> | 16 |
| I buy it off the street (e.g. from | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | or family | | |
| a van or someone's garage) | | | Given to me from friends | <input type="checkbox"/> | 17 |
| Ask family members to buy | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 | Given to me from other people | <input type="checkbox"/> | 18 |
| it for me | | | or students at school | | |
| Ask friends to buy it for me | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 | Take from home | <input type="checkbox"/> | 19 |
| | | | Somewhere else | <input type="checkbox"/> | 20 |

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

54 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 |

55 Do you think that the amount of alcohol you usually drink could damage your health?

(Please tick only one box)

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

Your name will not be recorded on this form. No-one will know the answers you give.

SMOKING TOBACCO (NOT E-CIGARETTES)



56. What statement **best** describes you in relation to tobacco/cigarettes (not e-cigarettes)?
(Please tick only **one** box)

- I have never smoked at all, not even a drag 1
 I have tried smoking once or twice 2
 I used to smoke, but I don't now 3
 I smoke occasionally 4
 I smoke regularly 5

57. What statement **best** describes you in relation to tobacco/cigarettes (not e-cigarettes)?
(Please tick only **one** box)

- I don't smoke now and I never will 1
 I don't smoke now but I may when I am older 2
 I smoke, but would like to give up 3
 I smoke and don't want to give up 4

58. Have you smoked any cigarettes during the **last 7 days**? (Please tick only **one** box) Yes 1 No 2

59. If **yes**, how many cigarettes have you smoked during the **last 7 days**?
(Please **write the number** of cigarettes smoked in the box)

60. 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

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

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| I do not smoke | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Sold to me by friends | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 |
| I buy them in a supermarket | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Sold to me by other people | <input type="checkbox"/> 14 |
| I buy them in a corner shop | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | or students at school | |
| I buy them in a garage shop | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | Given to me by parents or carers | <input type="checkbox"/> 15 |
| I buy them in an off-licence | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | Given to me from brothers or sisters | <input type="checkbox"/> 16 |
| I buy them from another type of shop | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | Given to me from other relatives | <input type="checkbox"/> 17 |
| I buy them from street markets | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 | or family | |
| I buy them from vending machines | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | Given to me from friends | <input type="checkbox"/> 18 |
| I buy them through the internet | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 | Given to me from other people | <input type="checkbox"/> 19 |
| Ask family members to buy them for me | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 | or students at school | |
| Ask friends to buy them for me | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 | Take from home | <input type="checkbox"/> 20 |
| Ask strangers to buy them for me | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 | Somewhere else | <input type="checkbox"/> 21 |

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

12

Your name will not be recorded on this form. No-one will know the answers you give.

E-CIGARETTES / VAPES



62. Which statement suits you best in relation to e-cigarettes / vaping? (Tick **one** box only)

I use e-cigarettes daily
 1

I use e-cigarettes but not every day
 2

I have tried e-cigarettes but I no longer use them at all
 3

I have never used e-cigarettes
 4

DRUGS



63. Has anyone offered or encouraged you to try any drugs in the last 3 months? (Please tick **one** box only) Yes 1 No 2

64. Have you **ever** used or tried 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 | Never |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Anabolic steroids – for body building/strength (e.g. Deca) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Cannabis (grass, pot, marijuana, dope, blow, skunk, hash, puff, green, draw, ganja, spliff, joints, smoke, weed, Leb black, moroccan) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Cocaine / Crack (snow, coke, Charlie, C) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Ecstasy (E, MDMA, XTC, Mitsibishis/Mitris, Rolexes, Doves, Beans, Rolls, X) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Heroin (e.g. H, junk, smack, skag, gear, Brown) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Ketamine (e.g. K) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Magic mushrooms | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Mephedrone (e.g. M-Cat, Meow Meow, Bubble, Drone, Meph, 4MMC) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Methamphetamine, Speed and other Amphetamines (e.g. Crystal Meth, Whizz) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| LSD (e.g. acid, tabs, trips, dots) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Semeron (Sem) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| 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 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Tranquilisers (e.g. Temazepam, Valium, Jellies, Roofies) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Legal highs (salvia, research powders, pills and pellets, herbal incense, c-liquids, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Other drug or legal high not listed above (please write in box) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |

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

Your name will not be recorded on this form. No-one will know the answers you give.

13

65. 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"/> | 1 | Radio | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 |
| School teacher | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | TV | <input type="checkbox"/> | 13 |
| Friends | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14 |
| Brothers, sisters, other family | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Chat rooms/social media | <input type="checkbox"/> | 15 |
| Family Doctor (GP) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | Magazines/newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> | 16 |
| School nurse | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | Leaflets | <input type="checkbox"/> | 17 |
| Refresh | <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | NHS Choices | <input type="checkbox"/> | 18 |
| FRANK / talk to Frank Campaign | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | Childline | <input type="checkbox"/> | 19 |
| Youth worker | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 | Books | <input type="checkbox"/> | 20 |
| Warren | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 | Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> | 21 |
| Connexions | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 | Someone else / somewhere else | <input type="checkbox"/> | 22 |

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):

66. Do you think it is OK for young people of your age to: (Please tick one box on each line)

- | | Yes | No | | Yes | No |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Smoke cigarettes/tobacco | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Get drunk | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Smoke e-cigarettes/vape | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Take legal highs | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Drink alcohol | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Take drugs | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

SEXUAL HEALTH



67. 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 | | Yes | No | Not sure |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| My parents / carers | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Connexions | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| School teacher | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Radio /TV | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Friends | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Books | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Brothers, sisters, other family | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Family Doctor (GP) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Chat rooms/social media | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| School nurse | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Magazines/newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Family Planning Clinic / Conifer House | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Leaflets | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Youth worker | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | NHS Choices | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Warren | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Childline | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cornerhouse | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Johnny Woman | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Do not want any advice | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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

14

Your name will not be recorded on this form. No-one will know the answers you give.

SEXUAL HEALTH (CONTINUED)



68. 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 |



69. 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"/> 1 |
| Written information (website) | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| Talking to a health worker (school nurse, etc) | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| Talking to a parent/carer, other relation or close friend | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Talking to a teacher or youth worker | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Talking to someone and having written information to take away | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
| In PHSE classes at school | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| Talk to young person sexual health worker (e.g. at Cornerhouse) | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| From someone/somewhere else | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 |



If from someone else or somewhere else, please write it in box (please do not give people's names):

70. Where would you go if you needed contraception? (Please tick **as many as apply**)

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Conifer House or Family Planning | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| Family Doctor (GP) | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| School nurse | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| Pharmacy/chemist | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Warren | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Cornerhouse | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
| Johnny Woman | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| Vending machines in public toilets | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |
| From someone/somewhere else | <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 |



If from someone else or somewhere else, please write it in box (please do not give people's names):

71. Which of these topics have you been taught about in school? (Please tick **as many as apply**)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Puberty | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Terminations | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Relationships | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Being a parent | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
| Contraception | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| Pregnancy | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | None of the above | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |

Your name will not be recorded on this form. No-one will know the answers you give.

15

ANYTHING ELSE?



72

Is there **anything else you would like to add** to your answers you have already given?
(Please write in the space below)



**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.

16

Your name will not be recorded on this form. No-one will know the answers you give.

**HEALTH &
LIFESTYLE**
SURVEY OF
YOUNG PEOPLE
2016



10.3 Underlying data

Trends in the age-adjusted percentage of pupils with at least one working parent

The underlying data for **Figure 4.1** and **Figure 4.2** are given in the table below.

| School years included | Survey | Trends in age-adjusted percentage of pupils with working parents | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--|------|------------|-----------|
| | | Number of working parents | | | Total (N) |
| | | At least one | None | Don't know | |
| Years 7-11 | 2008 | 80.5 | 15.3 | 4.3 | 2,767 |
| | 2012 | 79.5 | 16.4 | 4.1 | 3,607 |
| | 2016 | 84.4 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3,722 |
| Years 7-10 | 2002 | 81.8 | 12.7 | 5.4 | 1,357 |
| | 2008 | 79.5 | 15.8 | 4.6 | 2,320 |
| | 2012 | 79.3 | 16.2 | 4.5 | 3,126 |
| | 2016 | 84.0 | 12.3 | 3.7 | 3,300 |

Age-adjusted percentage of pupils with at least one working parent by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles

The underlying data for **Figure 4.3** are given in the table below.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Age-adjusted percentage of pupils with at least 1 working parent | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | % | Total (N) |
| Most deprived fifth | 75.8 | 864 |
| 2 | 78.2 | 761 |
| 3 | 85.2 | 626 |
| 4 | 89.9 | 673 |
| Least deprived fifth | 93.6 | 798 |

Number of books in the home by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles (age-adjusted percentages)

The underlying data for **Figure 4.4** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles, as well as for Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Number of books in the home (age-adjusted percentages) | | | | | | Total (N) |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| | None | Very few (1-10 books) | Enough books to fill . . . | | | | |
| | | | 1 shelf (11-50 books) | 1 bookcase (51-100 books) | 2 bookcases (101-200 books) | 3 or more bookcases (>200 books) | |
| Most deprived | 11.5 | 30.7 | 29.4 | 15.2 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 926 |
| 2 | 11.6 | 27.2 | 31.9 | 15.3 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 806 |
| 3 | 6.7 | 26.2 | 31.9 | 18.9 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 672 |
| 4 | 7.2 | 22.2 | 32.0 | 18.8 | 12.6 | 7.1 | 709 |
| Least deprived | 5.2 | 21.9 | 28.3 | 22.9 | 11.3 | 10.5 | 839 |
| Hull | 8.5 | 25.9 | 30.7 | 18.0 | 9.3 | 7.6 | 3,952 |

Pupil's attitude towards their school, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.5**, **Figure 4.6**, **Figure 4.7** and **Figure 4.8** are given in the table below by gender and school year.

| Gender | School year | Agreement (%) with statement: School is a place where . . . | | | | | Total (N) |
|---|-------------|---|-------|------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| | | Strongly agree | Agree | Don't know | Disagree | Strongly disagree | |
| . . . adults listen to what I say | | | | | | | |
| Males | Year 7 | 25.7 | 46.0 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 6.9 | 389 |
| | Year 8 | 19.0 | 42.2 | 11.2 | 18.5 | 9.1 | 384 |
| | Year 9 | 9.3 | 44.2 | 10.7 | 23.6 | 12.2 | 484 |
| | Year 10 | 11.4 | 40.6 | 11.8 | 22.7 | 13.6 | 493 |
| | Year 11 | 12.6 | 44.4 | 10.0 | 20.5 | 12.6 | 239 |
| Females | Year 7 | 22.6 | 49.6 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 6.2 | 341 |
| | Year 8 | 8.5 | 42.6 | 13.9 | 24.1 | 10.9 | 460 |
| | Year 9 | 6.3 | 38.6 | 11.5 | 27.1 | 16.5 | 461 |
| | Year 10 | 4.5 | 40.5 | 10.9 | 27.6 | 16.4 | 402 |
| | Year 11 | 7.7 | 43.9 | 7.1 | 26.5 | 14.8 | 196 |
| . . . the things I learn are important to me | | | | | | | |
| Males | Year 7 | 48.2 | 39.9 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 386 |
| | Year 8 | 40.6 | 47.1 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 382 |
| | Year 9 | 29.5 | 54.6 | 3.9 | 9.9 | 2.1 | 485 |
| | Year 10 | 29.5 | 53.6 | 4.7 | 8.8 | 3.5 | 491 |
| | Year 11 | 23.2 | 57.8 | 4.2 | 11.8 | 3.0 | 237 |
| Females | Year 7 | 50.9 | 41.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 340 |
| | Year 8 | 33.2 | 50.6 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 1.7 | 464 |
| | Year 9 | 22.8 | 53.4 | 8.2 | 11.9 | 3.7 | 461 |
| | Year 10 | 21.2 | 56.9 | 6.2 | 11.0 | 4.7 | 401 |
| | Year 11 | 19.4 | 62.8 | 5.1 | 10.7 | 2.0 | 196 |
| . . . I really like to go each day | | | | | | | |
| Males | Year 7 | 17.3 | 35.3 | 13.9 | 19.6 | 13.9 | 382 |
| | Year 8 | 16.0 | 32.5 | 13.9 | 22.6 | 15.0 | 381 |
| | Year 9 | 7.6 | 31.8 | 11.4 | 32.4 | 16.8 | 475 |
| | Year 10 | 7.8 | 29.4 | 10.5 | 34.0 | 18.3 | 486 |
| | Year 11 | 6.4 | 32.3 | 11.9 | 34.5 | 14.9 | 235 |
| Females | Year 7 | 18.5 | 39.0 | 14.1 | 19.4 | 9.1 | 341 |
| | Year 8 | 9.4 | 28.5 | 15.0 | 27.2 | 19.8 | 459 |
| | Year 9 | 5.3 | 23.8 | 11.9 | 33.1 | 25.8 | 453 |
| | Year 10 | 5.0 | 24.2 | 9.7 | 34.7 | 26.4 | 401 |
| | Year 11 | 1.0 | 27.0 | 12.8 | 36.7 | 22.4 | 196 |
| . . . I like learning | | | | | | | |
| Males | Year 7 | 24.2 | 42.9 | 12.9 | 12.1 | 7.9 | 380 |
| | Year 8 | 20.5 | 49.9 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 7.3 | 385 |
| | Year 9 | 13.8 | 49.5 | 11.5 | 15.7 | 9.6 | 479 |
| | Year 10 | 14.0 | 49.3 | 10.7 | 16.4 | 9.7 | 487 |
| | Year 11 | 9.8 | 55.3 | 9.4 | 19.1 | 6.4 | 235 |
| Females | Year 7 | 26.8 | 50.9 | 7.6 | 9.7 | 5.0 | 340 |
| | Year 8 | 15.8 | 45.9 | 15.2 | 13.9 | 9.3 | 462 |
| | Year 9 | 11.0 | 47.2 | 13.2 | 18.5 | 9.9 | 453 |
| | Year 10 | 9.7 | 49.3 | 8.2 | 20.1 | 12.7 | 402 |
| | Year 11 | 8.2 | 55.6 | 7.7 | 22.4 | 6.1 | 196 |

What would help pupils do better at school, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.9** are given in the table below by gender and school year.

| I would do better at school if . . . | Gender | School year | How much difference would the following factors make to how you perform at school? | | | |
|--|---|---|--|------------------|---------------|-----------|
| | | | Level of difference (%) | | | Total (N) |
| | | | Big difference | Small difference | No difference | |
| . . . the class was quieter/ better behaved | Males | Year 7 | 45.3 | 31.4 | 23.3 | 373 |
| | | Year 8 | 50.3 | 31.8 | 17.9 | 374 |
| | | Year 9 | 42.2 | 36.2 | 21.5 | 469 |
| | | Year 10 | 40.8 | 35.9 | 23.3 | 473 |
| | | Year 11 | 45.9 | 33.0 | 21.0 | 233 |
| | Females | Year 7 | 44.6 | 31.6 | 23.8 | 332 |
| | | Year 8 | 41.3 | 35.4 | 23.3 | 455 |
| | | Year 9 | 41.3 | 36.8 | 22.0 | 446 |
| | | Year 10 | 39.0 | 43.6 | 17.4 | 385 |
| | | Year 11 | 35.3 | 38.0 | 26.7 | 187 |
| | | . . . lessons were more fun or interesting | Males | Year 7 | 61.2 | 27.0 |
| Year 8 | 69.8 | | | 22.6 | 7.5 | 371 |
| Year 9 | 71.7 | | | 24.3 | 4.0 | 473 |
| Year 10 | 69.0 | | | 25.2 | 5.8 | 480 |
| Year 11 | 61.3 | | | 30.3 | 8.4 | 238 |
| Females | Year 7 | | 64.2 | 29.9 | 6.0 | 335 |
| | Year 8 | | 70.8 | 25.3 | 3.9 | 462 |
| | Year 9 | | 67.6 | 27.5 | 4.8 | 454 |
| | Year 10 | | 65.4 | 29.7 | 4.9 | 390 |
| | Year 11 | | 57.5 | 31.1 | 11.4 | 193 |
| | . . . I had more help from family/friends (e.g. homework) | | Males | Year 7 | 20.7 | 34.6 |
| Year 8 | | 20.9 | | 32.9 | 46.2 | 359 |
| Year 9 | | 12.6 | | 38.1 | 49.3 | 454 |
| Year 10 | | 15.1 | | 32.2 | 52.7 | 469 |
| Year 11 | | 10.9 | | 32.8 | 56.3 | 229 |
| Females | | Year 7 | 22.7 | 37.0 | 40.3 | 330 |
| | | Year 8 | 16.4 | 34.2 | 49.3 | 450 |
| | | Year 9 | 19.5 | 36.2 | 44.4 | 437 |
| | | Year 10 | 15.4 | 37.7 | 46.9 | 382 |
| | | Year 11 | 10.1 | 43.6 | 46.3 | 188 |
| | | . . . I had more help from teachers | Males | Year 7 | 35.8 | 38.8 |
| Year 8 | 42.8 | | | 42.0 | 15.2 | 362 |
| Year 9 | 34.2 | | | 46.9 | 18.9 | 456 |
| Year 10 | 35.8 | | | 50.2 | 14.0 | 472 |
| Year 11 | 44.2 | | | 39.8 | 16.0 | 231 |
| Females | Year 7 | | 38.6 | 42.9 | 18.5 | 329 |
| | Year 8 | | 36.9 | 44.7 | 18.4 | 452 |
| | Year 9 | | 40.7 | 43.9 | 15.4 | 442 |
| | Year 10 | | 46.0 | 42.0 | 12.0 | 383 |

| I would do better at school if . . . | Gender | School year | How much difference would the following factors make to how you perform at school? | | | |
|--|---------|-------------|--|------------------|---------------|-----------|
| | | | Level of difference (%) | | | Total (N) |
| | | | Big difference | Small difference | No difference | |
| | | Year 11 | 50.5 | 34.2 | 15.3 | 190 |
| . . . the class/ group was smaller | Males | Year 7 | 30.8 | 28.3 | 40.9 | 364 |
| | | Year 8 | 39.1 | 23.3 | 37.7 | 361 |
| | | Year 9 | 39.0 | 28.4 | 32.6 | 454 |
| | | Year 10 | 37.4 | 30.1 | 32.5 | 468 |
| | | Year 11 | 50.9 | 26.1 | 23.0 | 230 |
| | Females | Year 7 | 37.2 | 26.9 | 35.9 | 323 |
| | | Year 8 | 35.8 | 31.0 | 33.2 | 455 |
| | | Year 9 | 44.7 | 28.5 | 26.7 | 445 |
| | | Year 10 | 47.0 | 26.4 | 26.6 | 387 |
| | | Year 11 | 52.4 | 25.1 | 22.5 | 191 |
| . . . I had someone to talk to if I had problems/ struggle in class | Males | Year 7 | 35.6 | 29.6 | 34.8 | 362 |
| | | Year 8 | 33.2 | 34.9 | 31.9 | 364 |
| | | Year 9 | 32.9 | 37.1 | 30.0 | 450 |
| | | Year 10 | 26.8 | 37.8 | 35.4 | 466 |
| | | Year 11 | 22.6 | 44.2 | 33.2 | 226 |
| | Females | Year 7 | 44.6 | 30.7 | 24.8 | 323 |
| | | Year 8 | 36.4 | 37.5 | 26.2 | 451 |
| | | Year 9 | 38.3 | 37.8 | 23.9 | 439 |
| | | Year 10 | 40.2 | 34.5 | 25.3 | 388 |
| | | Year 11 | 32.6 | 44.7 | 22.6 | 190 |

The percentage of pupils being bullied at school, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.10** are given in **Table 4.7** on **page 35** (ever bullied) and **Table 4.8** on **page 36** (bullied in the last month).

Age-adjusted percentage of pupils that had been bullied at school in the last 12 months by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.11** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles, as well as for Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Bullied at school in the last month (age-adjusted percentages) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------|---------|------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | n |
| Most deprived fifth | 10.7 | 454 | 16.2 | 420 |
| 2 | 9.5 | 392 | 14.0 | 369 |
| 3 | 8.4 | 309 | 13.4 | 321 |
| 4 | 10.2 | 323 | 11.8 | 349 |
| Least deprived fifth | 7.0 | 437 | 7.4 | 365 |
| Hull | 9.2 | 1915 | 12.7 | 1824 |

Type of bullying experienced by pupils, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.12** are given in **Table 4.9** on **page 38**.

The percentage of pupils being bullied at school, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.13** are given in **Table 4.10** on **page 39**.

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

The underlying data for **Figure 4.14** are given in the table below.

| Gender and school year | Trends in the percentage of pupils worrying a great deal or quite a lot in the last month about bullying | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| | 2002 | | 2008 | | 2012 | | 2016 | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Males | | | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 13.7 | 168 | 17.5 | 308 | 19.7 | 229 | 12.3 | 400 |
| Year 8 | 9.0 | 167 | 12.3 | 293 | 13.7 | 313 | 9.7 | 403 |
| Year 9 | 8.8 | 217 | 10.9 | 274 | 9.1 | 582 | 11.4 | 498 |
| Year 10 | 9.5 | 137 | 9.7 | 330 | 4.6 | 517 | 7.9 | 509 |
| Year 11 | | | 1.6 | 192 | 7.0 | 229 | 6.4 | 250 |
| Females | | | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 17.1 | 164 | 18.6 | 312 | 19.6 | 270 | 18.0 | 345 |
| Year 8 | 12.0 | 158 | 16.1 | 292 | 16.5 | 310 | 12.5 | 472 |
| Year 9 | 11.6 | 199 | 13.9 | 259 | 10.7 | 563 | 11.6 | 466 |
| Year 10 | 7.5 | 146 | 8.3 | 336 | 8.2 | 453 | 12.3 | 405 |
| Year 11 | | | 5.6 | 266 | 7.3 | 262 | 5.5 | 201 |

The percentage of pupils that had ever bullied anyone at school, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.15** are given in **Table 4.12** on **page 41** (ever bullied anyone) and **Table 4.13** on **page 42** (bullied anyone in the last month).

Age-adjusted percentage of pupils that had bullied anyone at school in the last month by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.16** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles, as well as for Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Bullied anyone at school in the last month (age-adjusted percentages) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Most deprived fifth | 5.9 | 455 | 5.4 | 421 |
| 2 | 4.6 | 404 | 3.2 | 375 |
| 3 | 4.9 | 320 | 3.4 | 324 |
| 4 | 3.1 | 329 | 3.2 | 354 |
| Least deprived fifth | 3.3 | 436 | 1.0 | 371 |
| Hull | 4.3 | 1,944 | 3.3 | 1,845 |

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

The underlying data for **Figure 4.17** are given in the table below.

| Gender and school year | Trends in the percentage of pupils worrying a great deal or quite a lot in the last month about homework | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| | 2002 | | 2008 | | 2012 | | 2016 | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Males | | | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 36.3 | 168 | 28.6 | 308 | 34.5 | 229 | 23.0 | 400 |
| Year 8 | 24.6 | 167 | 24.6 | 293 | 25.9 | 313 | 21.1 | 403 |
| Year 9 | 24.9 | 217 | 14.2 | 274 | 18.7 | 582 | 23.3 | 498 |
| Year 10 | 28.5 | 137 | 23.3 | 330 | 15.1 | 517 | 20.8 | 509 |
| Year 11 | | | 30.2 | 192 | 12.2 | 229 | 20.4 | 250 |
| Females | | | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 29.3 | 164 | 25.3 | 312 | 35.2 | 270 | 24.9 | 345 |
| Year 8 | 23.4 | 158 | 20.2 | 292 | 22.9 | 310 | 26.9 | 472 |
| Year 9 | 24.1 | 199 | 23.2 | 259 | 25.9 | 563 | 26.4 | 466 |
| Year 10 | 31.5 | 146 | 22.6 | 336 | 28.9 | 453 | 28.1 | 405 |
| Year 11 | | | 32.3 | 266 | 22.1 | 262 | 20.4 | 201 |

Trends in the percentage of pupils worrying a great deal or quite a lot in the last month about school tests or exams, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.18** are given in the table below.

| Gender and school year | Trends in the percentage of pupils worrying a great deal or quite a lot in the last month about school tests or exams | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| | 2002 | | 2008 | | 2012 | | 2016 | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Males | | | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 41.7 | 168 | 30.8 | 308 | 35.8 | 229 | 29.2 | 400 |
| Year 8 | 40.1 | 167 | 25.9 | 293 | 29.7 | 313 | 28.8 | 403 |
| Year 9 | 65.0 | 217 | 27.7 | 274 | 42.3 | 582 | 32.7 | 498 |
| Year 10 | 55.5 | 137 | 34.8 | 330 | 47.6 | 517 | 45.2 | 509 |
| Year 11 | | | 52.6 | 192 | 51.5 | 229 | 56.8 | 250 |
| Females | | | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 48.2 | 164 | 32.7 | 312 | 38.1 | 270 | 31.0 | 345 |
| Year 8 | 42.4 | 158 | 34.2 | 292 | 31.3 | 310 | 36.2 | 472 |
| Year 9 | 74.4 | 199 | 39.0 | 259 | 58.4 | 563 | 50.9 | 466 |
| Year 10 | 65.1 | 146 | 42.6 | 336 | 68.0 | 453 | 65.4 | 405 |
| Year 11 | | | 68.8 | 266 | 77.5 | 262 | 78.1 | 201 |

Age-adjusted percentage of pupils that reported playing truant in the last 12 months by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.19** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles, as well as for Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Played truant in the last 12 months (age-adjusted percentages) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Most deprived fifth | 30.6 | 435 | 37.1 | 416 |
| 2 | 29.5 | 390 | 33.5 | 366 |
| 3 | 32.5 | 313 | 30.9 | 311 |
| 4 | 24.4 | 336 | 28.4 | 346 |
| Least deprived fifth | 21.7 | 429 | 25.3 | 363 |
| Hull | 27.4 | 1,903 | 31.1 | 1,802 |

Pupil's feelings of safety when outside in their local area during the daytime, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.20** are given in the table below.

| Gender and school year | Pupil's feelings of safety when outside in their local area during the daytime (%) | | | | | Total (N) |
|------------------------|--|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| | Very safe | Fairly safe | A bit unsafe | Fairly unsafe | Vey unsafe | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 51.1 | 37.7 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 366 |
| Year 8 | 57.3 | 34.8 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 368 |
| Year 9 | 53.4 | 38.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 466 |
| Year 10 | 53.2 | 36.5 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 477 |
| Year 11 | 52.6 | 39.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 228 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 44.9 | 42.3 | 7.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 336 |
| Year 8 | 41.5 | 47.4 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 458 |
| Year 9 | 39.2 | 47.9 | 8.9 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 459 |
| Year 10 | 39.9 | 48.5 | 7.2 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 388 |
| Year 11 | 34.7 | 54.1 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 196 |

Pupil's feelings of safety when outside in their local area after dark, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.21** are given in the table below.

| Gender and school year | Pupil's feelings of safety when outside in their local area after dark (%) | | | | | Total (N) |
|------------------------|--|-------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| | Very safe | Fairly safe | A bit unsafe | Fairly unsafe | Vey unsafe | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 11.8 | 35.1 | 28.9 | 19.1 | 5.1 | 356 |
| Year 8 | 19.7 | 31.0 | 30.1 | 12.1 | 7.1 | 365 |
| Year 9 | 20.3 | 32.8 | 28.8 | 14.4 | 3.7 | 458 |
| Year 10 | 22.3 | 35.0 | 22.9 | 16.3 | 3.4 | 471 |
| Year 11 | 24.2 | 43.2 | 18.5 | 9.3 | 4.8 | 227 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 8.5 | 20.3 | 41.2 | 26.7 | 3.3 | 330 |
| Year 8 | 8.1 | 28.0 | 36.8 | 23.6 | 3.5 | 454 |
| Year 9 | 11.4 | 28.5 | 36.1 | 20.0 | 4.0 | 449 |
| Year 10 | 10.9 | 28.1 | 38.7 | 19.7 | 2.6 | 385 |
| Year 11 | 5.1 | 28.1 | 42.3 | 21.9 | 2.6 | 196 |

Main risks of using the internet, age-adjusted percentages by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.22** are given in the table below.

| Type of risk | Main risks of using the internet (age-adjusted percentages) | | |
|---|--|----------------------|------------------|
| | Males (N=2,062) | Females (N=1,889) | All (N=3,951) |
| Cyber bullying | 80.1 | 89.8 | 84.8 |
| Someone hacking your personal information | 78.0 | 79.9 | 78.9 |
| Computer viruses | 60.4 | 48.2 | 54.5 |
| People lying/pretending to be someone else | 67.3 | 79.4 | 73.1 |
| Seeing images that make you uncomfortable | 48.0 | 54.5 | 51.1 |
| Reading things that make you uncomfortable | 43.0 | 47.9 | 45.3 |
| Receiving messages from people you don't know | 52.6 | 62.8 | 57.5 |
| Being asked to do things online by other people | 55.7 | 68.7 | 62.0 |
| Other risks | 21.4 | 14.6 | 18.2 |
| There are no risks | 3.8 | 1.9 | 2.9 |

Where pupils had learnt about internet safety, age-adjusted percentages by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.23** are given in the table below.

| Where pupils had learnt about internet safety | Where pupils had learnt about internet safety (age-adjusted percentages) | | |
|---|---|----------------------|------------------|
| | Males (N=2,050) | Females (N=1,888) | All (N=3,938) |
| At school | 90.0 | 95.4 | 92.6 |
| At home | 48.3 | 57.4 | 52.7 |
| Online | 19.6 | 19.9 | 19.7 |
| From friends | 12.3 | 14.5 | 13.3 |
| Newspapers or magazines | 9.8 | 12.6 | 11.2 |
| Television | 24.6 | 27.5 | 26.0 |
| Radio | 8.6 | 8.2 | 8.4 |
| Somewhere else | 3.9 | 2.4 | 3.2 |
| Have not learnt about internet safety | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 |

Percentage of pupils worrying a great deal or quite a lot in the last month about cyber bullying, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.24** are given in the table below.

| School year | Percentage of pupils worrying a great deal or quite a lot in the last month about cyber bullying | | | |
|-------------|--|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Year 7 | 8.0 | 400 | 10.1 | 345 |
| Year 8 | 5.2 | 403 | 7.8 | 472 |
| Year 9 | 6.2 | 498 | 7.7 | 466 |
| Year 10 | 4.9 | 509 | 6.4 | 405 |
| Year 11 | 4.0 | 250 | 4.5 | 201 |

Percentage of pupils worrying a great deal or quite a lot in the last month about staying safe online, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.25** are given in **Table 4.22** on **page 58**.

Self reported general health, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.26** are given in **Table 4.23** on **page 59**.

Trends in self reported general health, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.27** are given in the table below.

| Gender | Survey | Self-reported general health (age-adjusted %) | | | |
|---------|---------|---|------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Excellent/ very good | Good | Fair/Poor | Total (N) |
| Males | 2008-09 | 59.3 | 31.3 | 9.4 | 1,339 |
| | 2012 | 62.6 | 28.4 | 9.0 | 1,833 |
| | 2016 | 60.2 | 28.5 | 11.3 | 1,898 |
| Females | 2008-09 | 46.6 | 39.4 | 14.0 | 1,438 |
| | 2012 | 48.1 | 38.4 | 13.5 | 1,836 |
| | 2016 | 49.3 | 35.6 | 15.2 | 1,829 |

Percentage of pupils with activities limited by long term illness or disability, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.28** are given in **Table 4.24** on **page 61**.

Trends in time since last dental visit, age-adjusted percentages, by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.29** are given in the table below.

| Gender | When pupils last visited a dentist (age-adjusted %) | | | | | Total (N) |
|----------------|---|-------------|-----------|-------------------|-------|-----------|
| | Under 6 months | 7-12 months | 1-2 years | More than 2 years | Never | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 78.0 | 11.8 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 1,157 |
| 2012 | 79.8 | 10.3 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 1,604 |
| 2016 | 82.2 | 9.7 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1,650 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 76.7 | 12.8 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 1,239 |
| 2012 | 80.3 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1,603 |
| 2016 | 84.1 | 9.2 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 1,654 |

How often pupils feel happy, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.30** are given in the table below.

| Gender | How often pupils feel happy (%) | | | | | Total (N) |
|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | All of the time | Most of the time | Some of the time | Not much of the time | Rarely or never | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 28.5 | 53.7 | 12.9 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 389 |
| Year 8 | 28.4 | 53.0 | 14.2 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 402 |
| Year 9 | 23.5 | 57.1 | 15.3 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 485 |
| Year 10 | 24.7 | 53.4 | 18.0 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 494 |
| Year 11 | 23.0 | 55.7 | 18.4 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 244 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 24.0 | 56.7 | 15.4 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 337 |
| Year 8 | 16.0 | 56.9 | 22.3 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 462 |
| Year 9 | 12.6 | 52.9 | 27.5 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 454 |
| Year 10 | 8.7 | 49.1 | 32.1 | 8.0 | 2.1 | 389 |
| Year 11 | 7.8 | 51.3 | 30.1 | 7.3 | 3.6 | 193 |

How often pupils feel sad, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.31** are given in the table below.

| Gender | How often pupils feel sad (%) | | | | | Total (N) |
|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | All of the time | Most of the time | Some of the time | Not much of the time | Rarely or never | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 1.9 | 9.1 | 26.1 | 42.8 | 20.1 | 318 |
| Year 8 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 25.7 | 41.3 | 22.0 | 327 |
| Year 9 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 29.5 | 42.7 | 19.2 | 396 |
| Year 10 | 2.2 | 7.7 | 25.4 | 41.0 | 23.6 | 402 |
| Year 11 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 27.9 | 42.6 | 22.3 | 197 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 1.3 | 14.0 | 33.9 | 40.4 | 10.4 | 307 |
| Year 8 | 1.2 | 12.4 | 41.1 | 34.7 | 10.5 | 418 |
| Year 9 | 4.0 | 12.5 | 45.2 | 31.1 | 7.3 | 425 |
| Year 10 | 3.3 | 19.2 | 47.0 | 24.7 | 5.8 | 364 |
| Year 11 | 6.0 | 15.9 | 52.7 | 20.9 | 4.4 | 182 |

How often pupils feel lonely or isolated from others, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.32** are given in the table below.

| Gender | How often pupils feel lonely/isolated from others (%) | | | | | Total (N) |
|----------------|---|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| | All of the time | Most of the time | Some of the time | Not much of the time | Rarely or never | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 2.6 | 6.8 | 9.4 | 19.7 | 61.5 | 309 |
| Year 8 | 2.5 | 5.0 | 9.7 | 21.0 | 61.8 | 319 |
| Year 9 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 13.8 | 20.6 | 55.9 | 399 |
| Year 10 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 11.4 | 20.3 | 60.0 | 395 |
| Year 11 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 13.3 | 24.6 | 51.8 | 195 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 3.0 | 8.6 | 14.5 | 27.4 | 46.5 | 303 |
| Year 8 | 2.2 | 9.2 | 19.2 | 25.3 | 44.0 | 411 |
| Year 9 | 3.6 | 10.1 | 21.8 | 29.3 | 35.3 | 417 |
| Year 10 | 5.6 | 14.0 | 23.5 | 28.3 | 28.6 | 357 |
| Year 11 | 6.7 | 11.2 | 24.0 | 30.2 | 27.9 | 179 |

Causes of worries in boys (age-adjusted percentages)

The underlying data for **Figure 4.33** are given in the table below.

| Causes of worries | How much boys had worried about listed causes of worries (age-adjusted %, N=2,060) | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | A great deal | Quite a lot | A bit, but not too much | Very little | Not at all |
| Homework | 9.2 | 12.5 | 22.7 | 22.6 | 33.0 |
| School tests or exams | 16.8 | 22.0 | 23.0 | 16.0 | 22.2 |
| Money | 11.0 | 9.7 | 16.2 | 19.9 | 43.2 |
| Your health | 13.9 | 13.0 | 17.0 | 18.3 | 37.8 |
| Getting a job | 13.4 | 12.7 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 41.8 |
| Boyfriend/girlfriend problems | 5.7 | 5.4 | 10.0 | 14.3 | 64.6 |
| Problems with friends | 6.1 | 6.0 | 12.7 | 24.6 | 50.6 |
| Cyber bullying | 3.7 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 9.2 | 81.0 |
| Other forms of bullying | 4.4 | 3.6 | 5.4 | 12.6 | 74.0 |
| Problems at home | 5.5 | 5.2 | 9.2 | 18.0 | 62.1 |
| The way you look | 7.8 | 7.8 | 11.8 | 18.6 | 54.1 |
| Smoking | 4.4 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 87.2 |
| Drinking alcohol | 3.5 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 7.6 | 82.9 |
| Illegal drugs being available | 5.2 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 87.5 |
| Puberty and growing up | 5.2 | 4.5 | 8.5 | 16.6 | 65.3 |
| Losing weight | 8.2 | 7.0 | 10.5 | 16.9 | 57.4 |
| Feeling lonely | 5.4 | 3.8 | 7.4 | 13.5 | 69.9 |
| Staying safe on the internet | 5.8 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 11.4 | 71.6 |
| Feeling hungry during school holidays | 7.4 | 3.9 | 5.6 | 11.0 | 72.0 |

Causes of worries in girls (age-adjusted percentages)

The underlying data for **Figure 4.34** are given in the table below.

| Causes of worries | How much girls had worried about listed causes of worries (age-adjusted %, N=1,889) | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | A great deal | Quite a lot | A bit, but not too much | Very little | Not at all |
| Homework | 8.6 | 16.7 | 25.3 | 23.0 | 26.4 |
| School tests or exams | 24.5 | 27.9 | 21.2 | 14.8 | 11.5 |
| Money | 8.7 | 11.9 | 20.1 | 26.2 | 33.1 |
| Your health | 12.8 | 16.9 | 24.5 | 20.9 | 25.0 |
| Getting a job | 9.9 | 13.4 | 17.1 | 22.3 | 37.3 |
| Boyfriend/girlfriend problems | 6.7 | 6.9 | 11.9 | 17.5 | 57.0 |
| Problems with friends | 8.8 | 14.1 | 22.6 | 27.2 | 27.3 |
| Cyber bullying | 3.4 | 3.9 | 6.7 | 15.2 | 70.8 |
| Other forms of bullying | 4.5 | 5.5 | 8.5 | 17.5 | 64.0 |
| Problems at home | 7.6 | 10.1 | 14.4 | 19.2 | 48.7 |
| The way you look | 19.8 | 18.7 | 19.3 | 18.5 | 23.7 |
| Smoking | 2.4 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 85.9 |
| Drinking alcohol | 1.5 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 9.1 | 83.0 |
| Illegal drugs being available | 2.1 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 5.9 | 87.1 |
| Puberty and growing up | 4.4 | 6.1 | 12.7 | 24.5 | 52.4 |
| Losing weight | 19.8 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 18.6 | 27.6 |
| Feeling lonely | 9.7 | 9.9 | 13.4 | 22.2 | 44.8 |
| Staying safe on the internet | 4.9 | 4.6 | 11.0 | 22.1 | 57.5 |
| Feeling hungry during school holidays | 7.7 | 4.1 | 8.3 | 12.6 | 67.3 |

Trends in age-adjusted percentages of pupils worrying a great deal or quite a lot about, by cause of worries and gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.35** are given in the table below.

| Causes of worries | Worrying a great deal or quite a lot (age-adjusted percentages) | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Males | | | Females | | |
| | 2008-09 (N=1,397) | 2012 (N=1,870) | 2016 (N=2,060) | 2008-09 (N=1,465) | 2012 (N=1,858) | 2016 (N=1,889) |
| Homework | 24.2 | 21.1 | 21.7 | 24.8 | 27.0 | 25.3 |
| School tests or exams | 34.7 | 41.5 | 38.8 | 43.7 | 54.8 | 52.5 |
| Money | 28.5 | 27.7 | 20.7 | 29.3 | 32.5 | 20.6 |
| Your health | 30.5 | 27.4 | 26.9 | 33.0 | 34.4 | 29.6 |
| Getting a job | 24.7 | 28.3 | 26.1 | 24.4 | 26.8 | 23.3 |
| Boyfriend/girlfriend problems | 18.1 | 16.5 | 11.1 | 25.4 | 21.4 | 13.6 |
| Problems with friends | 13.9 | 14.0 | 12.2 | 24.2 | 29.2 | 22.9 |
| Being bullied | 10.2 | 10.8 | 8.0 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 10.1 |
| Problems at home | 14.5 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 21.6 | 18.0 | 17.6 |
| The way you look | 16.3 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 37.3 | 40.6 | 38.5 |
| Smoking | 7.6 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 8.7 | 6.9 | 4.1 |
| Drinking alcohol | 7.6 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 2.9 |
| Illegal drugs being available | 7.6 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 3.7 |
| Puberty and growing up | 9.2 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 9.6 | 10.4 |
| Losing weight | 13.6 | 15.1 | 15.2 | 31.2 | 35.5 | 36.8 |

Who pupils could talk to if feeling sad or worried, age-adjusted percentages by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.36** are given in the table below.

| If sad or worried, who can you talk to about this? | Who could you talk to if sad or worried (age-adjusted percentages) | |
|--|--|-------------------|
| | Males (N=2,000) | Females (N=1,871) |
| Parent or carer | 83.6 | 75.6 |
| Other family members | 58.4 | 52.0 |
| Friends | 60.1 | 77.0 |
| Teachers | 41.1 | 37.2 |
| Youth worker | 15.1 | 10.6 |
| Someone else | 8.7 | 8.2 |
| No-one / none of the above | 6.2 | 5.6 |

Healthy diet eaten, age-adjusted percentages by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles

The underlying data for **Figure 4.37** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and for Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Healthy diet eaten (age-adjusted %) | | Total (N) |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | Healthy diet eaten | Lack of knowledge about healthy diet | |
| Most deprived fifth | 52.5 | 24.9 | 662 |
| 2 | 50.8 | 23.8 | 575 |
| 3 | 53.4 | 23.1 | 475 |
| 4 | 55.7 | 22.2 | 526 |
| Least deprived fifth | 55.7 | 25.9 | 643 |
| Hull | 53.6 | 24.0 | 3,686 |

Portions of fruits and vegetables eaten, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.38** are given in the table below.

| Gender and school year | Portions of fruits and vegetables eaten the day before taking the survey | | | | | Total (N) |
|------------------------|--|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| | None | One or two | Three or four | Five or six | Seven or more | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 9.1 | 16.8 | 23.6 | 20.6 | 29.8 | 339 |
| Year 8 | 7.5 | 20.9 | 19.1 | 21.8 | 30.7 | 335 |
| Year 9 | 7.1 | 24.1 | 24.1 | 21.2 | 23.4 | 410 |
| Year 10 | 12.7 | 25.9 | 24.3 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 424 |
| Year 11 | 15.3 | 25.4 | 33.0 | 16.3 | 10.0 | 209 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 3.8 | 16.5 | 21.2 | 26.9 | 31.6 | 316 |
| Year 8 | 8.4 | 21.8 | 26.9 | 21.5 | 21.3 | 427 |
| Year 9 | 7.0 | 23.1 | 28.3 | 23.1 | 18.5 | 428 |
| Year 10 | 9.8 | 29.4 | 25.6 | 18.3 | 16.9 | 367 |
| Year 11 | 12.1 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 15.4 | 11.0 | 182 |

5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables eaten, age-adjusted percentages by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles

The underlying data for **Figure 4.39** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and for Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetable eaten the day before taking part in the survey (age-adjusted %) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Most deprived fifth | 392 | 47.2 | 397 | 37.9 |
| 2 | 364 | 41.2 | 347 | 43.6 |
| 3 | 277 | 38.7 | 297 | 40.6 |
| 4 | 298 | 42.3 | 328 | 39.6 |
| Least deprived fifth | 386 | 40.5 | 351 | 42.3 |
| Hull | 1,717 | 42.0 | 1,720 | 40.8 |

5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables eaten by pupils aged 11-15 years, Hull 2016 and England 2014, by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.40** are given in the table below.

| Gender | Age (years) | 5-A-DAY fruits and vegetables eaten, ages 11-15 only | | | |
|---------|-------------|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | | Hull 2016 | | England 2014 | |
| | | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Males | 11-12 | 50.6 | 474 | 20.6 | 114 |
| | 13-15 | 42.0 | 1,129 | 13.5 | 178 |
| Females | 11-12 | 52.3 | 493 | 21.5 | 120 |
| | 13-15 | 39.1 | 1,118 | 26.2 | 157 |

Involvement in school-based cookery activities by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.41** are given in the table below.

| Gender | School year | Involvement in school-based cookery activities | | | |
|---------|-------------|--|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | | During lessons | | After school clubs | |
| | | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Males | Year 7 | 67.1 | 359 | 2.2 | 359 |
| | Year 8 | 72.8 | 356 | 2.0 | 358 |
| | Year 9 | 44.3 | 451 | 3.6 | 448 |
| | Year 10 | 18.7 | 455 | 2.0 | 454 |
| | Year 11 | 15.4 | 228 | 2.6 | 228 |
| Females | Year 7 | 69.1 | 327 | 4.3 | 327 |
| | Year 8 | 75.5 | 444 | 2.5 | 445 |
| | Year 9 | 39.9 | 449 | 1.3 | 447 |
| | Year 10 | 15.5 | 386 | 2.3 | 385 |
| | Year 11 | 5.6 | 195 | 1.6 | 193 |

Pupils never eating breakfast on school days, age-adjusted percentages by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles

The underlying data for **Figure 4.42** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and for Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Never eats breakfast on a school day (age-adjusted percentages) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Most deprived fifth | 15.8 | 429 | 20.9 | 416 |
| 2 | 10.8 | 389 | 21.1 | 366 |
| 3 | 10.5 | 297 | 18.8 | 319 |
| 4 | 9.7 | 321 | 14.9 | 346 |
| Least deprived fifth | 8.4 | 416 | 15.4 | 367 |
| Hull | 11.0 | 1,852 | 18.1 | 1,814 |

Trends in age-adjusted percentages of pupils missing meals on school days, by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.43** are given in the table below.

| Gender | Survey | Never eating breakfast, lunch or both on schooldays (age-adjusted %) | | | |
|---------|---------|--|-------|---------------------|-----------|
| | | Breakfast | Lunch | Breakfast and lunch | Total (N) |
| Males | 2008-09 | 10.3 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1,327 |
| | 2012 | 10.7 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 1,817 |
| | 2016 | 11.0 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 1,852 |
| Females | 2008-09 | 14.8 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1,429 |
| | 2012 | 16.9 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 1,828 |
| | 2016 | 18.1 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1,814 |

Pupils receiving free school meals, age-adjusted percentages by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles

The underlying data for **Figure 4.44** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and for Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Pupils receiving free school meals (age-adjusted percentages) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Most deprived fifth | 33.5 | 425 | 33.0 | 415 |
| 2 | 23.2 | 393 | 29.8 | 367 |
| 3 | 19.5 | 298 | 18.8 | 315 |
| 4 | 12.0 | 325 | 15.6 | 347 |
| Least deprived fifth | 6.5 | 414 | 8.0 | 363 |
| Hull | 19.0 | 1,855 | 21.4 | 1,807 |

Pupils worrying a great deal or quite a lot in the past month about feeling hungry during school holidays, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.45** are given in **Table 4.36** on **page 84**.

| School year | Pupils worrying a great deal or quite a lot in the past month about feeling hungry during the school holidays | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Year 7 | 9.7 | 400 | 8.4 | 345 |
| Year 8 | 10.4 | 403 | 8.5 | 472 |
| Year 9 | 13.3 | 498 | 16.1 | 466 |
| Year 10 | 13.6 | 509 | 15.8 | 405 |
| Year 11 | 10.0 | 250 | 10.4 | 201 |

Frequency of eating snacks, age-adjusted percentages by Healthy diet eaten, age-adjusted percentages by gender and types of snacks eaten

The underlying data for **Figure 4.46** and **Figure 4.47** are given in the table below.

| Types of snacks | Frequency of eating snacks (age-adjusted %) | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | Most days | 1-3 days per week | Less than once a week |
| Males (N=1,823) | | | |
| Chocolate/sweets | 44.4 | 38.0 | 17.6 |
| Pastry/sausage roll | 18.0 | 32.6 | 49.3 |
| Crisps | 40.1 | 35.7 | 24.2 |
| Fruit | 55.5 | 26.2 | 18.3 |
| Cereal bars | 25.6 | 23.5 | 50.9 |
| Cakes/biscuits | 28.4 | 40.8 | 30.8 |
| Fruit juice | 59.3 | 20.1 | 20.6 |
| Smoothies | 19.7 | 18.6 | 61.7 |
| Fizzy drinks | 43.1 | 32.0 | 24.9 |
| Energy drinks | 20.3 | 18.5 | 61.2 |
| Females (N=1,794) | | | |
| Chocolate/sweets | 46.0 | 39.6 | 14.3 |
| Pastry/sausage roll | 14.2 | 28.2 | 57.5 |
| Crisps | 42.8 | 34.6 | 22.6 |
| Fruit | 59.2 | 25.3 | 15.5 |
| Cereal bars | 27.9 | 21.7 | 50.3 |
| Cakes/biscuits | 24.6 | 40.1 | 35.2 |
| Fruit juice | 59.5 | 20.4 | 20.1 |
| Smoothies | 20.4 | 18.3 | 61.3 |
| Fizzy drinks | 36.0 | 34.7 | 29.3 |
| Energy drinks | 16.3 | 14.1 | 69.6 |
| All (N=3,617) | | | |
| Chocolate/ sweets | 45.2 | 38.8 | 16.0 |
| Pastry/sausage roll | 16.2 | 30.5 | 53.3 |
| Crisps | 41.4 | 35.1 | 23.4 |
| Fruit | 57.3 | 25.8 | 17.0 |
| Cereal bars | 26.7 | 22.6 | 50.7 |
| Cakes/biscuits | 26.6 | 40.5 | 33.0 |
| Fruit juice | 59.4 | 20.2 | 20.4 |
| Smoothies | 20.0 | 18.5 | 61.5 |
| Fizzy drinks | 39.7 | 33.3 | 27.0 |
| Energy drinks | 18.3 | 16.4 | 65.3 |

Frequency of eating takeaway meals, age-adjusted percentages by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles

The underlying data for **Figure 4.48** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and for Hull overall.

| Gender and school year | Frequency of eating takeaway meals (age-adjusted %) | | | | | Total (N) |
|------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------|
| | Every day | 4-6 days per week | 1-3 days per week | Less than once a week | Never | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Most deprived | 4.2 | 5.6 | 30.9 | 49.5 | 9.7 | 406 |
| 2 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 29.7 | 52.1 | 11.9 | 375 |
| 3 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 32.1 | 56.2 | 6.0 | 284 |
| 4 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 29.0 | 55.6 | 8.9 | 311 |
| Least deprived | 1.2 | 2.0 | 32.3 | 58.4 | 6.1 | 402 |
| Hull | 2.2 | 3.8 | 31.1 | 54.2 | 8.7 | 1,778 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Most deprived | 0.2 | 4.9 | 25.6 | 59.3 | 10.0 | 409 |
| 2 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 25.8 | 60.8 | 6.7 | 360 |
| 3 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 24.7 | 64.5 | 7.3 | 307 |
| 4 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 25.7 | 61.7 | 6.2 | 337 |
| Least deprived | 0.6 | 2.2 | 19.7 | 68.2 | 9.2 | 358 |
| Hull | 1.2 | 3.7 | 24.2 | 62.9 | 8.0 | 1,771 |

Average daily amount of sport and physical activities undertaken by pupils, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.49** are given in the table below.

| Gender and school year | Average daily amount of physical activities | | | | Total (N) |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | None | Less than 1 hour per day | 1-2 hours per day | More than 2 hours per day | |
| Males | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 2.5 | 53.2 | 25.2 | 19.0 | 357 |
| Year 8 | 1.6 | 49.0 | 30.8 | 18.5 | 367 |
| Year 9 | 3.8 | 51.1 | 30.8 | 14.2 | 452 |
| Year 10 | 3.3 | 53.1 | 29.2 | 14.0 | 456 |
| Year 11 | 5.7 | 54.3 | 29.6 | 9.6 | 230 |
| Females | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 2.9 | 56.5 | 25.2 | 15.0 | 313 |
| Year 8 | 1.7 | 62.0 | 28.7 | 7.6 | 421 |
| Year 9 | 4.4 | 56.9 | 28.8 | 9.7 | 413 |
| Year 10 | 4.3 | 63.9 | 25.4 | 6.1 | 374 |
| Year 11 | 11.0 | 65.1 | 18.6 | 5.2 | 172 |

Age-adjusted percentages of pupils engaged in at least 1 hour of physical activity, by gender local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles

The underlying data for **Figure 4.50** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Age-adjusted pupils engaged in at least 1 hour per day of physical activities | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------|-----------|-------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | Total (N) | % | Total (N) | % |
| Most deprived fifth | 43.9 | 429 | 37.5 | 385 |
| 2 | 42.5 | 373 | 33.8 | 340 |
| 3 | 48.3 | 305 | 30.2 | 302 |
| 4 | 42.5 | 335 | 31.2 | 321 |
| Least deprived fifth | 46.0 | 420 | 38.1 | 345 |
| Hull | 44.4 | 1,862 | 34.1 | 1,693 |

Changes to lifestyles that pupils would like to make, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.51** and **Figure 4.52** are given in the table below.

| Gender and school year | Lifestyle changes that pupils would like to make | | | | | Total (N) |
|------------------------|--|-------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Eat a healthier diet | Lose weight | Increase weight | Play more sport/take more exercise | Be more active | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 66.4 | 47.4 | 16.2 | 62.8 | 61.0 | 333 |
| Year 8 | 68.3 | 52.4 | 20.4 | 66.5 | 65.0 | 334 |
| Year 9 | 65.9 | 46.1 | 23.2 | 59.2 | 63.7 | 419 |
| Year 10 | 64.8 | 45.7 | 25.2 | 59.1 | 61.6 | 440 |
| Year 11 | 65.1 | 47.2 | 24.1 | 57.1 | 58.5 | 212 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 71.1 | 62.5 | 10.5 | 74.0 | 71.7 | 315 |
| Year 8 | 75.2 | 68.2 | 14.3 | 71.5 | 71.5 | 428 |
| Year 9 | 78.9 | 73.0 | 13.7 | 69.6 | 73.7 | 437 |
| Year 10 | 80.4 | 77.2 | 12.4 | 71.2 | 74.7 | 372 |
| Year 11 | 88.8 | 81.9 | 9.0 | 72.9 | 80.9 | 188 |

Trends in age-adjusted percentages of pupils that would like to make lifestyle changes, by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.53** are given in the table below.

| Gender survey | Lifestyle changes that pupils would like to make | | | | | Total (N) |
|----------------|--|-------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | Eat a healthier diet | Lose weight | Increase weight | Play more sport/take more exercise | Be more active | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 53.7 | 29.9 | 26.0 | 47.5 | 49.2 | 1,291 |
| 2012 | 69.4 | 39.4 | 31.9 | 55.6 | 59.7 | 1,757 |
| 2016 | 65.1 | 47.2 | 24.1 | 57.1 | 58.5 | 1,738 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 71.0 | 65.1 | 12.5 | 60.0 | 71.0 | 1,401 |
| 2012 | 85.1 | 72.5 | 11.5 | 67.9 | 81.3 | 1,790 |
| 2016 | 88.8 | 81.9 | 9.0 | 72.9 | 80.9 | 1,740 |

Trends in the prevalence of regular (<1 cigarette per week) smoking in Hull, plus 2014 prevalence of regular smoking in England, by age and gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.54** are given in the table below.

| Gender and age | Trends in prevalence of regular (<1 cigarette per week) smoking in Hull, with England 2014, by gender and age | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|--------------|-----|
| | Hull 2002 | | Hull 2008 | | Hull 2012 | | Hull 2016 | | England 2014 | |
| | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 years | 0.0 | 40 | 0.6 | 179 | 1.3 | 76 | 0.7 | 139 | 0 | 491 |
| 12 years | 4.0 | 149 | 0.7 | 267 | 3.4 | 236 | 1.4 | 289 | 0 | 604 |
| 13 years | 6.3 | 191 | 4.2 | 262 | 3.3 | 363 | 1.5 | 343 | 2 | 639 |
| 14 years | 10.5 | 162 | 5.1 | 275 | 6.4 | 500 | 6.1 | 426 | 2 | 604 |
| 15 years | 9.4 | 106 | 11.3 | 213 | 12.5 | 424 | 6.8 | 325 | 6 | 763 |
| 16 years | | | 12.1 | 66 | 11.5 | 139 | 9.3 | 107 | | |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 years | 0.0 | 43 | 3.0 | 166 | 1.0 | 105 | 0.0 | 123 | 0 | 485 |
| 12 years | 5.9 | 152 | 2.3 | 298 | 1.9 | 268 | 0.0 | 340 | 0 | 583 |
| 13 years | 13.6 | 177 | 7.3 | 262 | 6.7 | 342 | 3.8 | 391 | 2 | 657 |
| 14 years | 31.2 | 173 | 18.1 | 277 | 13.3 | 458 | 6.3 | 411 | 6 | 579 |
| 15 years | 38.7 | 106 | 26.1 | 276 | 18.0 | 422 | 12.9 | 278 | 9 | 679 |
| 16 years | | | 34.1 | 91 | 21.3 | 150 | 18.3 | 109 | | |

Age-adjusted smoking prevalence by gender and local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles

The underlying data for **Figure 4.55** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Smoking prevalence (age-adjusted %) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Most deprived fifth | 6.4 | 383 | 13.1 | 381 |
| 2 | 8.1 | 354 | 9.8 | 343 |
| 3 | 4.9 | 250 | 8.3 | 280 |
| 4 | 6.4 | 284 | 8.9 | 317 |
| Least deprived fifth | 3.3 | 363 | 5.6 | 332 |
| Hull | 5.9 | 1,634 | 9.1 | 1,653 |

Percentage of pupils that had smoked in the last week, Hull 2016 and England 2014, by gender and age

The underlying data for **Figure 4.56** are given in **Table 4.45** on **page 100**.

Trends in the percentage of pupils that had smoked in the last week, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.57** are given in **Table 4.46** on **page 101**.

Number of cigarettes smoked in the past week by school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.58** are given in the table below.

| School year | Number of cigarettes smoked in the past week (%) | | | | | Total (N) |
|-------------|--|------|-------|-------|--------------|-----------|
| | 0-5 | 6-10 | 11-20 | 21-40 | More than 40 | |
| Year 7 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2 |
| Year 8 | 83.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 6 |
| Year 9 | 50.0 | 15.6 | 6.3 | 18.8 | 9.4 | 32 |
| Year 10 | 38.6 | 14.3 | 8.6 | 12.9 | 25.7 | 70 |
| Year 11 | 21.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 28.3 | 32.6 | 46 |

Trends in smoking behaviour in Hull, as well as England 2014, among pupils aged 11-15 years, by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.59** are given in the table below.

| Gender and survey | Smoking behaviour (age-adjusted percentages) | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | Current or former smokers | | | | Never smoked | |
| | Age-adjusted percentages | | | Total (N) | Age-adjusted % | Total (N) |
| | Regular/occasional smoker | Used to smoke | Tried smoking | | | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Hull 2002 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 20.7 | 648 | 61.9 | 664 |
| Hull 2008 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 14.2 | 1,196 | 75.5 | 1,206 |
| Hull 2012 | 7.1 | 4.0 | 12.4 | 1,599 | 78.3 | 1,615 |
| Hull 2016 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 9.1 | 1,522 | 84.3 | 1,527 |
| England 2014 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 3,085 | 82 | 3,085 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Hull 2002 | 23.2 | 10.3 | 21.7 | 651 | 44.3 | 659 |
| Hull 2008 | 12.7 | 7.9 | 17.8 | 1,279 | 61.2 | 1,285 |
| Hull 2012 | 10.9 | 5.6 | 18.0 | 1,595 | 65.8 | 1,622 |
| Hull 2016 | 5.6 | 1.7 | 12.2 | 1,543 | 80.4 | 1,544 |
| England 2014 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 3,000 | 81 | 3,000 |

Trends in anticipated future smoking behaviour, age-adjusted percentages by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.60** are given in the table below.

| Current smoking status and future smoking intentions (age-adjusted percentages) | Trends in anticipated future smoking behaviour | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Males | | | Females | | |
| | 2008-09 | 2012 | 2016 | 2008-09 | 2012 | 2016 |
| Total (N) | 1,186 | 1,665 | 1,588 | 1,311 | 1,701 | 1,605 |
| Smokers (%) | 5.8 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 14.0 | 11.1 | 7.5 |
| Intend to stop (%) | 4.1 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 11.1 | 7.3 | 4.5 |
| % of smokers that would like to stop smoking | 70.5 | 66.6 | 55.5 | 79.4 | 66.1 | 60.3 |
| Non-smoker (%) | 94.2 | 92.8 | 95.1 | 86.0 | 88.9 | 92.5 |
| Intend to never smoke (%) | 87.6 | 84.8 | 87.6 | 76.9 | 78.0 | 84.4 |
| % of non-smokers intending never to smoke | 93.0 | 91.3 | 92.1 | 89.4 | 87.7 | 91.3 |

Trends in anticipated future smoking behaviour among pupils in years 7-10, age-adjusted percentages by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.61** are given in the table below.

| Current smoking status and future smoking intentions (age-adjusted percentages) | Trends in anticipated future smoking behaviour | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------|-------|-------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| | Males | | | | Females | | | |
| | 2002 | 2008/09 | 2012 | 2016 | 2002 | 2008/09 | 2012 | 2016 |
| Total (N) | 633 | 1,025 | 1,452 | 1,396 | 622 | 1,065 | 1,451 | 1,432 |
| Smokers (%) | 8.4 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 21.0 | 9.9 | 8.1 | 4.7 |
| Intend to stop (%) | 6.6 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 17.0 | 7.5 | 5.4 | 2.9 |
| % of smokers that would like to stop smoking | 79.1 | 66.8 | 61.2 | 51.7 | 81.2 | 76.2 | 67.4 | 61.2 |
| Non-smoker (%) | 91.6 | 96.0 | 94.4 | 96.3 | 79.0 | 90.1 | 91.9 | 95.3 |
| Intend to never smoke (%) | 79.9 | 89.4 | 85.3 | 88.6 | 65.1 | 80.4 | 80.1 | 87.5 |
| % of non-smokers intending never to smoke | 87.2 | 93.1 | 90.4 | 92.0 | 82.3 | 89.3 | 87.1 | 91.8 |

Trends in age at which pupils reported first smoking, by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.62** and **Figure 4.63** are given in the table below.

| Gender | Age at which pupils smoked their first cigarette (%) | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----------|
| | Age (years) | | | | | | | | Total (N) |
| | <10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 17.1 | 15.8 | 26.1 | 20.9 | 12.4 | 6.0 | 1.7 | | 234 |
| 2008-09 | 15.7 | 13.6 | 18.6 | 21.1 | 18.9 | 8.6 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 280 |
| 2012 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 11.4 | 16.7 | 27.6 | 15.6 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 377 |
| 2016 | 10.8 | 14.3 | 15.2 | 18.8 | 18.4 | 15.2 | 5.4 | 1.8 | 223 |
| Females | | | | | | | | | |
| 2002 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 25.8 | 25.2 | 15.6 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 353 |
| 2008-09 | 14.0 | 9.1 | 21.1 | 21.6 | 22.9 | 8.2 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 536 |
| 2012 | 8.1 | 5.1 | 12.8 | 18.7 | 27.1 | 21.2 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 632 |
| 2016 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 7.6 | 19.1 | 28.0 | 24.0 | 8.2 | 1.6 | 304 |

Where pupils who smoke get their cigarettes, age-adjusted percentages by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.64** and **Figure 4.65** are given in the table below.

| Where pupils get their cigarettes | Age-adjusted percentages | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Males (N=146) | Females (N=207) |
| Buy them in a supermarket | 4.4 | 5.3 |
| Buy them in a corner shop | 18.6 | 10.8 |
| Buy them in a garage | 2.5 | 3.6 |
| Buy them in an off-licence | 13.2 | 9.9 |
| Buy them from other type of shop | 4.9 | 2.0 |
| Buy them from street markets | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Buy them from vending machines | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Buy them through the internet | 2.1 | 1.2 |
| Ask family members to buy them | 7.6 | 10.5 |
| Ask friends to buy them | 14.5 | 20.7 |
| Ask strangers to buy them | 9.1 | 10.0 |
| Sold to me by friends | 21.7 | 17.0 |
| Sold to me by people at school | 10.2 | 6.4 |
| Given to me by parents or carers | 7.8 | 6.8 |
| Given to me by brothers or sisters | 7.8 | 7.1 |
| Given to me by other relatives | 11.6 | 5.3 |
| Given to me by friends | 32.9 | 52.1 |
| Given to me by people at school | 9.5 | 12.7 |
| Take from home | 10.7 | 21.7 |

Age-adjusted percentages of pupils that live with a regular smoker, by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles

The underlying data for **Figure 4.66** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Pupils living with smokers, by whether the smoker smokes inside the home | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--------|--|-----------|
| | Age-adjusted percentages | | | % of pupils in homes with smoker where smoker smokes in the home (D=100*B/A) | Total (N) |
| | Lives with a smoker (A=B+C) | Does the smoker smoke in the home? | | | |
| | | Yes (B) | No (C) | | |
| Most deprived | 56.5 | 18.6 | 37.9 | 32.9 | 922 |
| 2 | 52.5 | 16.7 | 35.7 | 31.9 | 811 |
| 3 | 47.4 | 11.2 | 36.2 | 23.6 | 675 |
| 4 | 38.8 | 9.9 | 28.9 | 25.5 | 714 |
| Least deprived | 28.5 | 6.3 | 22.2 | 22.0 | 839 |
| Hull | 44.9 | 12.8 | 32.1 | 28.5 | 3,961 |

Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for young people their age to smoke cigarettes or tobacco, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.67** are given in **Table 4.55** on **page 118**.

Age-adjusted percentage of pupils agreeing in is OK for young people their age to smoke cigarettes or tobacco, by gender local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles

The underlying data for **Figure 4.68** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Age-adjusted percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for young people their age to smoke cigarettes or tobacco | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Most deprived fifth | 12.5 | 348 | 15.0 | 346 |
| 2 | 10.7 | 317 | 11.1 | 326 |
| 3 | 6.8 | 222 | 13.1 | 251 |
| 4 | 9.5 | 251 | 15.1 | 291 |
| Least deprived fifth | 6.2 | 320 | 12.7 | 303 |
| Hull | 9.0 | 1,458 | 13.2 | 1,517 |

Age adjusted prevalence of using e-cigarettes, by gender and local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles

The underlying data for **Figure 4.69** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Age-adjusted prevalence of using e-cigarettes | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Most deprived fifth | 11.9 | 369 | 7.3 | 363 |
| 2 | 9.7 | 337 | 7.4 | 331 |
| 3 | 4.3 | 247 | 5.5 | 267 |
| 4 | 5.2 | 269 | 5.0 | 301 |
| Least deprived fifth | 7.3 | 341 | 4.2 | 321 |
| Hull | 7.9 | 1,563 | 5.9 | 1,583 |

Percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for young people their age to use e-cigarettes, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.70** are given in **Table 4.56** on **page 120**.

Age-adjusted percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for young people their age to use e-cigarettes, by gender and local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles

The underlying data for **Figure 4.71** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Age-adjusted percentage of pupils agreeing it is OK for young people their age to use e-cigarettes | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Most deprived fifth | 27.0 | 349 | 26.4 | 346 |
| 2 | 22.1 | 316 | 21.6 | 322 |
| 3 | 20.0 | 222 | 28.2 | 251 |
| 4 | 23.7 | 250 | 23.6 | 290 |
| Least deprived fifth | 22.1 | 316 | 23.5 | 299 |
| Hull | 22.8 | 1,453 | 24.3 | 1,508 |

Ever had a whole alcoholic drink, age-adjusted percentages by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.72** are given in the table below for deprivation quintiles and Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Ever had a whole alcoholic drink (age-adjusted percentages) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Most deprived fifth | 42.8 | 400 | 52.3 | 407 |
| 2 | 47.2 | 373 | 48.6 | 356 |
| 3 | 41.4 | 278 | 53.2 | 296 |
| 4 | 52.9 | 309 | 55.7 | 331 |
| Least deprived fifth | 50.8 | 386 | 55.2 | 354 |
| Hull | 48.7 | 1,746 | 52.8 | 1,744 |

Ever had a whole alcoholic drink, Hull 2016 and England 2014, by age and gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.73** are given in **Table 4.63** on **page 128**.

| Age | Ever had a whole alcoholic drink, pupils aged 11-15 years, by age and gender | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | Males | | | | Females | | | |
| | Hull 2016 | | England 2014 | | Hull 2016 | | England 2014 | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| 11 years | 18.3 | 153 | 10 | 454 | 16.4 | 134 | 6 | 461 |
| 12 years | 21.2 | 316 | 17 | 574 | 19.9 | 357 | 17 | 562 |
| 13 years | 41.6 | 365 | 26 | 652 | 42.4 | 413 | 30 | 624 |
| 14 years | 53.3 | 445 | 46 | 622 | 60.4 | 432 | 53 | 581 |
| 15 years | 69.2 | 351 | 68 | 778 | 80.5 | 293 | 70 | 779 |

Percentages of pupils exceeding adult maximum guideline amount of alcohol in the past week, by gender and school year.

The underlying data for **Figure 4.74** are given in **Table 4.65** on **page 131**.

Trends in the percentages of pupils exceeding adult maximum guideline amount of alcohol in the past week, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.75** are given in the table below.

| Gender and school year | Pupils that drank alcohol in last 7 days (N) exceeding adult maximum guideline amount of alcohol (%) | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|-----------|---------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| | 2002 | | 2008-09 | | 2012 | | 2016 | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Males | | | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 8.8 | 170 | 0.7 | 267 | 0.0 | 213 | 0.3 | 329 |
| Year 8 | 14.5 | 166 | 2.4 | 245 | 1.1 | 269 | 1.2 | 335 |
| Year 9 | 11.2 | 214 | 2.6 | 234 | 3.2 | 528 | 1.0 | 411 |
| Year 10 | 20.1 | 134 | 8.0 | 289 | 8.5 | 473 | 4.0 | 420 |
| Year 11 | | | 25.8 | 163 | 11.0 | 209 | 7.7 | 209 |
| Females | | | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 3.1 | 163 | 0.7 | 292 | 0.4 | 251 | 0.0 | 315 |
| Year 8 | 6.4 | 157 | 1.5 | 268 | 1.8 | 278 | 0.5 | 426 |
| Year 9 | 12.4 | 214 | 3.5 | 234 | 5.8 | 528 | 1.2 | 411 |
| Year 10 | 27.8 | 134 | 8.2 | 289 | 7.4 | 473 | 3.9 | 420 |
| Year 11 | | | 10.3 | 163 | 14.0 | 209 | 5.0 | 209 |

Age-adjusted percentages of pupils exceeding adult maximum guideline amounts of alcohol in the past week, by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.76** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and gender.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Drank more than 14 units of alcohol in the past week (age-adjusted percentages) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Most deprived fifth | 4.2 | 393 | 1.5 | 399 |
| 2 | 3.5 | 366 | 1.7 | 351 |
| 3 | 2.3 | 271 | 1.7 | 291 |
| 4 | 2.9 | 295 | 1.5 | 323 |
| Least deprived fifth | 1.5 | 379 | 2.3 | 345 |
| Hull | 2.9 | 1,704 | 2.1 | 1,709 |

Trends in percentages of pupils drinking alcohol at least once a week, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.77** are given in the table below.

| Gender and school year | Percentage of pupils drinking alcohol at least once a week (%) with denominators (N) | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|-----------|---------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|
| | 2002 | | 2008-09 | | 2012 | | 2016 | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Males | | | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 12.3 | 162 | 1.8 | 285 | 1.4 | 213 | 2.1 | 329 |
| Year 8 | 24.1 | 158 | 5.7 | 261 | 2.1 | 281 | 1.8 | 336 |
| Year 9 | 21.5 | 214 | 7.7 | 246 | 5.4 | 539 | 3.1 | 416 |
| Year 10 | 28.0 | 132 | 15.8 | 303 | 7.7 | 492 | 7.6 | 435 |
| Year 11 | | | 35.6 | 174 | 12.4 | 218 | 11.2 | 214 |
| Females | | | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 6.0 | 151 | 2.0 | 302 | 0.4 | 256 | 1.0 | 313 |
| Year 8 | 17.9 | 156 | 2.9 | 273 | 3.8 | 287 | 0.5 | 428 |
| Year 9 | 18.8 | 197 | 8.6 | 233 | 7.4 | 541 | 2.8 | 435 |
| Year 10 | 38.7 | 142 | 14.6 | 315 | 6.8 | 442 | 4.3 | 368 |
| Year 11 | | | 22.0 | 255 | 14.3 | 259 | 8.5 | 189 |

Percentages of pupils drinking alcohol at least once a week, Hull 2016 and England 2014, by gender and age

The underlying data for **Figure 4.78** are given in the table below.

| Age | Percentage of pupils drinking alcohol at least once a week (%) with denominators (N) | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| | Males | | | | Females | | | |
| | Hull 2016 | | England 2014 | | Hull 2016 | | England 2014 | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| 11 years | 2.6 | 151 | 0 | 485 | 1.5 | 132 | 0 | 482 |
| 12 years | 1.6 | 314 | 1 | 586 | 0.3 | 356 | 1 | 572 |
| 13 years | 2.8 | 362 | 2 | 626 | 1.5 | 411 | 1 | 641 |
| 14 years | 5.2 | 441 | 5 | 573 | 2.6 | 429 | 7 | 559 |
| 15 years | 6.4 | 346 | 10 | 741 | 5.5 | 291 | 10 | 665 |

Number of days on which pupils drank alcohol in the past week, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.79** are given in the table below.

| Gender and school year | Number of days on which pupils drank alcohol in the past week (%) | | | | | | | Total (N) |
|------------------------|---|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| | One day | Two days | Three days | Four days | Five days | Six days | Seven days | |
| Males | | | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 21.4 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 21.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 14 |
| Year 8 | 57.1 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 28 |
| Year 9 | 70.2 | 14.0 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 57 |
| Year 10 | 58.9 | 17.9 | 8.4 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 95 |
| Year 11 | 50.0 | 26.6 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 14.1 | 64 |
| Females | | | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 36.4 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 11 |
| Year 8 | 68.4 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.1 | 19 |
| Year 9 | 55.9 | 20.3 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 59 |
| Year 10 | 61.8 | 21.1 | 10.5 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 76 |
| Year 11 | 66.2 | 27.9 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 68 |

Trends in the number of days on which pupils drank alcohol in the past week, age-adjusted percentages by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.80** are given in the table below.

| Gender and survey | Number of days on which pupils drank alcohol in the past week (%) | | | | | | | Total (N) |
|-------------------|---|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| | One day | Two days | Three days | Four days | Five days | Six days | Seven days | |
| Males | | | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 51.3 | 30.3 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 5.8 | 347 |
| 2012 | 56.3 | 25.4 | 6.3 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 5.7 | 350 |
| 2016 | 57.0 | 18.6 | 8.5 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 8.5 | 258 |
| Females | | | | | | | | |
| 2008-09 | 56.1 | 22.6 | 10.2 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 394 |
| 2012 | 60.3 | 21.6 | 7.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 5.6 | 408 |
| 2016 | 60.9 | 21.5 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 233 |

Number of drinking days in the past week among pupils aged 11-15 years, Hull 2016 and England 2014 age-adjusted percentages by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.81** are given in the table below.

| Gender and survey | Number of days on which pupils drank alcohol in the past week (%) | | | | | | | Total (N) |
|-------------------|---|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| | One day | Two days | Three days | Four days | Five days | Six days | Seven days | |
| Males | | | | | | | | |
| Hull 2016 | 57.0 | 18.6 | 8.5 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 8.5 | 258 |
| England 2014 | 66.0 | 22.0 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 234 |
| Females | | | | | | | | |
| Hull 2016 | 60.9 | 21.5 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 6.0 | 233 |
| England 2014 | 61.0 | 28.0 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 236 |

Frequency of getting drunk, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.82** are given in the table below.

| Gender and school year | Frequency of getting drunk (%) | | | | | Total (N) |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| | Weekly | Monthly | Less than monthly | Never been drunk | Never drunk alcohol | |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 11.8 | 83.9 | 322 |
| Year 8 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 9.5 | 21.0 | 68.3 | 328 |
| Year 9 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 14.6 | 25.9 | 56.8 | 410 |
| Year 10 | 1.5 | 5.1 | 30.8 | 26.7 | 35.9 | 412 |
| Year 11 | 4.6 | 11.7 | 33.2 | 26.5 | 24.0 | 196 |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 12.8 | 85.0 | 313 |
| Year 8 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 5.9 | 23.2 | 69.0 | 423 |
| Year 9 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 25.0 | 22.6 | 46.9 | 424 |
| Year 10 | 1.7 | 10.1 | 36.7 | 22.4 | 29.1 | 357 |
| Year 11 | 4.4 | 28.6 | 39.6 | 15.9 | 11.5 | 182 |

Trends in the frequency of getting drunk, age-adjusted percentages by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.83** are given in the table below.

| Survey and school year | Frequency of getting drunk (%) | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | Males | | | Females | | |
| | Gets drunk at least ... | | Total (N) | Gets drunk at least ... | | Total (N) |
| | ... once a week | ... once a month | | ... once a week | ... once a month | |
| 2008-09 | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 279 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 301 |
| Year 8 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 251 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 270 |
| Year 9 | 3.4 | 6.4 | 235 | 5.6 | 13.0 | 231 |
| Year 10 | 8.3 | 19.2 | 302 | 9.5 | 22.0 | 305 |
| Year 11 | 21.7 | 36.1 | 166 | 17.8 | 39.1 | 253 |
| 2012 | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 214 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 257 |
| Year 8 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 279 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 282 |
| Year 9 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 543 | 6.0 | 12.3 | 529 |
| Year 10 | 3.7 | 13.0 | 486 | 5.5 | 16.5 | 436 |
| Year 11 | 5.0 | 19.6 | 219 | 13.5 | 32.4 | 259 |
| 2016 | | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 322 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 313 |
| Year 8 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 328 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 423 |
| Year 9 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 410 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 424 |
| Year 10 | 1.5 | 6.6 | 412 | 1.7 | 11.8 | 357 |
| Year 11 | 4.6 | 16.3 | 196 | 4.4 | 33.0 | 182 |

Frequency of getting drunk, age-adjusted percentages by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.84** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and Hull overall.

| Local IMD deprivation quintile | Frequency of getting drunk (%) | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | Males | | | Females | | |
| | Gets drunk at least ... | | Total (N) | Gets drunk at least ... | | Total (N) |
| | ... once a week | ... once a month | | ... once a week | ... once a month | |
| Most deprived | 1.6 | 3.9 | 395 | 1.8 | 13.2 | 396 |
| 2 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 357 | 2.2 | 8.4 | 344 |
| 3 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 264 | 1.0 | 9.5 | 288 |
| 4 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 285 | 2.4 | 12.6 | 325 |
| Least deprived | 1.3 | 5.6 | 367 | 1.4 | 10.6 | 346 |
| Hull | 1.6 | 5.7 | 1,668 | 1.8 | 10.7 | 1,699 |

Ill effects after drinking alcohol among pupils that had ever drunk alcohol, age-adjusted percentages by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.85** and **Figure 4.86** are given in the table below.

| Ill effect after drinking alcohol | Any ill effects from drinking alcohol (age-adjusted percentages) | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | Ill effects from drinking alcohol occurred . . . | | | |
| | Males (N=600) | | Females (N=700) | |
| | . . . in last 4 weeks | . . . in last year | . . . in last 4 weeks | . . . in last year |
| Got drunk | 14.4 | 27.7 | 18.4 | 30.2 |
| Got into an argument | 18.1 | 10.5 | 20.8 | 15.0 |
| Got into a fight | 9.6 | 11.9 | 5.3 | 11.5 |
| Attended casualty (A&E) | 5.5 | 10.9 | 4.5 | 9.8 |
| Missed school | 9.5 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 6.8 |
| Was sick/vomited | 11.3 | 15.9 | 12.0 | 19.9 |
| Had unprotected sex | 3.1 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 5.0 |
| Tried smoking for the first time | 3.5 | 7.7 | 4.8 | 10.3 |
| Tried illegal drugs | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 4.9 |
| Had memory loss | 5.2 | 6.0 | 4.2 | 8.6 |
| Passed out | 3.6 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 8.7 |
| Committed a crime | 5.8 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 4.2 |
| Vandalised or damaged property | 4.7 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 3.8 |
| Arrested | 3.1 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 2.5 |
| Caused others to complain to the police | 4.8 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 6.2 |

Any ill effect after drinking alcohol among pupils that had ever drunk alcohol, age-adjusted percentages by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.87** are given in the table below.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Any ill effects from drinking alcohol among those that had ever drunk alcohol (age-adjusted percentages) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Most deprived fifth | 37.6 | 141 | 35.4 | 145 |
| 2 | 34.6 | 140 | 32.2 | 142 |
| 3 | 46.9 | 72 | 47.6 | 115 |
| 4 | 41.2 | 102 | 41.3 | 143 |
| Least deprived fifth | 40.0 | 145 | 42.5 | 155 |
| Hull | 60.7 | 600 | 60.1 | 700 |

How pupils source their alcohol, age-adjusted percentages by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.88** and **Figure 4.89** are given in the table below.

| Source of alcohol | Where pupils source their alcohol (age-adjusted %) | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Males (N=624) | Females (N=745) |
| Buy it in a supermarket | 8.5 | 8.2 |
| Buy it in a corner shop | 9.7 | 7.6 |
| Buy it in a garage | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| Buy it in an off-licence | 7.3 | 4.1 |
| Buy it from other type of shop | 3.6 | 1.5 |
| Buy it at a pub or club | 2.9 | 5.0 |
| Buy it from the internet | 1.6 | 0.6 |
| Buy it off the street (e.g. from van) | 1.4 | 0.7 |
| Ask family members to buy it | 17.7 | 29.8 |
| Ask friends to buy it | 8.3 | 16.1 |
| Ask strangers to buy it | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Sold to me by friends | 3.6 | 3.3 |
| Sold to me by people at school | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Given to me by parents or carers | 36.6 | 41.2 |
| Given to me by brothers or sisters | 7.1 | 12.5 |
| Given to me by other relatives | 22.9 | 25.7 |
| Given to me by friends | 14.0 | 21.2 |
| Given to me by people at school | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Take from home | 12.4 | 11.6 |

How pupils source their alcohol, broad categories by school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.90** are given in the table below.

| Source of alcohol (broad categories) | Where pupils source their alcohol (broad categories, %) | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Year 7 (N=78) | Year 8 (N=202) | Year 9 (N=339) | Year 10 (N=467) | Year 11 (N=295) |
| Bought from a shop, pub or club, the internet or the street | 19.2 | 10.9 | 14.7 | 14.1 | 24.1 |
| Bought from, or given by, a family member | 61.5 | 63.9 | 68.7 | 71.5 | 73.2 |
| Bought from, given or sold by, a friend | 11.5 | 21.3 | 28.6 | 35.8 | 38.0 |
| Given or sold by someone at school | 2.6 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.0 |
| Ask strangers to buy it | 1.3 | 2.5 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 3.1 |
| Take it from home | 7.7 | 11.4 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 13.9 |

Source of alcohol where supplied by a family member, by school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.91** are given in the table below.

| Source of alcohol | Source of alcohol where supplied by a family member (%) | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Year 7 (N=78) | Year 8 (N=202) | Year 9 (N=339) | Year 10 (N=467) | Year 11 (N=295) |
| Ask family members to buy | 10.3 | 9.9 | 18.9 | 33.0 | 48.1 |
| Given by parents/carers | 35.9 | 44.6 | 39.5 | 40.3 | 34.9 |
| Given by siblings | 9.0 | 6.4 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 12.2 |
| Given by other relatives | 25.6 | 25.7 | 27.1 | 24.2 | 19.3 |

Trends in where pupils source their alcohol, age-adjusted percentages by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.92** are given in the table below.

| Source of alcohol | Trends in where pupils sourced their alcohol (age-adjusted percentages) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Males | | | Females | | |
| | 2008-09 (N=602) | 2012 (N=954) | 2016 (N=624) | 2008-09 (N=741) | 2012 (N=1,039) | 2016 (N=741) |
| Bought from shop, pub or club | 20.6 | 17.3 | 19.3 | 18.2 | 16.8 | 14.9 |
| Bought from / given by family member | 63.3 | 65.3 | 62.5 | 62.4 | 64.8 | 72.6 |
| Bought from, given or sold by, friend | 28.3 | 28.9 | 21.6 | 34.8 | 37.8 | 31.8 |
| Given or sold by someone at school | 5.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 2.0 |
| Asks stranger to buy | 9.6 | 8.0 | 3.6 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 3.7 |
| Taken from home | 19.3 | 18.9 | 12.4 | 18.6 | 17.4 | 11.6 |

Trends in age-adjusted percentages of pupils in years 7-10 that had ever asked someone to buy alcohol for them, or had taken it from home without permission, by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.93** are given in the table below.

| Gender | Survey | Asked someone to buy them alcohol or took alcohol from home, trends in years 7 to 10 | | |
|---------|---------|--|------------------------------|-----------|
| | | Age-adjusted percentages | | Total (N) |
| | | Alcohol taken from home | Asked someone to buy alcohol | |
| Males | 2002 | 662 | 24.6 | 27.1 |
| | 2008-09 | 463 | 18.3 | 22.8 |
| | 2012 | 786 | 19.8 | 23.5 |
| | 2016 | 487 | 11.8 | 18.7 |
| Females | 2002 | 652 | 25.0 | 34.9 |
| | 2008-08 | 515 | 17.5 | 27.3 |
| | 2012 | 821 | 16.5 | 31.2 |
| | 2016 | 591 | 11.0 | 30.1 |

Where young people source their alcohol, Hull 2016 and England 2014, by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.94** are given in the table below.

| Source of alcohol | Where pupils aged 11-15 years source their alcohol in Hull and England (%) | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------|
| | Hull 2016 (N=1,214) | England 2014 | |
| | | Usually (N=1,886) | In last 4 weeks (N=5,802) |
| Bought from a shop or supermarket | 11.9 | 11 | |
| Bought from a garage shop | 2.0 | 1 | |
| Bought from an off-licence | 5.0 | 12 | |
| Bought off the street | 1.1 | 1 | |
| Bought from a pub, bar or club | 3.1 | 8 | |
| Given by parents* | 40.4 | | 17 |
| Given by siblings* | 10.0 | | 5 |
| Given by other relatives* | 24.8 | | 7 |
| Given by friends* | 13.3 | | 15 |
| Given by other people* | 2.2 | | 5 |
| Taken from home* | 12.9 | | 11 |

Where pupils drank alcohol in the past 7 days, age-adjusted percentages

The underlying data for **Figure 4.95** are given in the table below.

| Places where pupils drank alcohol | Where pupils drank alcohol in the last seven days (age-adjusted %) | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Males (N=250) | Females (N=229) |
| In a restaurant | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| At a pub or bar | 6.4 | 6.3 |
| At a club, party or disco | 18.0 | 19.3 |
| At a relation's home | 17.1 | 16.6 |
| In a public place | 14.9 | 9.3 |
| At a friend's home | 32.0 | 45.1 |
| At home | 54.9 | 60.0 |

Trends in where pupils drank alcohol in the past 7 days, age-adjusted %

The underlying data for **Figure 4.96** are given in the table below.

| Places where pupils drank alcohol | Trends in where pupils drank alcohol in the last seven days (age-adjusted percentages) | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| | 2008-09 (N=709) | 2012 (N=726) | 2016 (N=479) |
| In a restaurant | 7.4 | 4.8 | 5.3 |
| At a pub or bar | 10.0 | 12.4 | 6.3 |
| At a club, party or disco | 19.9 | 28.8 | 18.6 |
| At a relation's home | 21.7 | 24.7 | 16.8 |
| In a public place | 23.4 | 18.1 | 12.2 |
| At a friend's home | 38.1 | 44.6 | 38.3 |
| At home | 58.5 | 60.8 | 57.3 |

Trends in where pupils in years 7-10 drank alcohol in the past 7 days, age-adjusted percentages

The underlying data for **Figure 4.97** are given in the table below.

| Places where pupils drank alcohol | Trends in where year 7-10 pupils drank alcohol in the last seven days (age-adjusted percentages) | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2002 (N=1,177) | 2008-09 (N=488) | 2012 (N=563) | 2016 (N=349) |
| In a restaurant | 6.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| At a pub or bar | 9.0 | 8.7 | 12.7 | 5.6 |
| At a club, party or disco | 13.7 | 19.7 | 26.7 | 20.0 |
| At a relation's home | 18.9 | 21.9 | 25.7 | 17.8 |
| In a public place | 18.1 | 22.0 | 17.2 | 13.1 |
| At a friend's home | 23.4 | 33.8 | 40.0 | 34.5 |
| At home | 41.8 | 57.5 | 62.6 | 58.1 |

Pupils aged 11-15 years drinking alcohol at home or someone else's home, in a pub or bar or in a public place in the past 7 days, Hull 2016 and England 2014, by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.98** are given in the table below.

| Places where pupils drank alcohol | Where pupils aged 11-15 years drank alcohol in the last seven days (%) | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | Hull 2016 (N=216) | England 2014 (N=934) | Hull 2016 (N=186) | England 2014 (N=962) |
| In a public place | 12.0 | 13.0 | 7.5 | 13.0 |
| At a pub or bar | 6.5 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 6.0 |
| At someone else's home | 44.4 | 37.0 | 59.7 | 49.0 |
| At own home | 57.4 | 56.0 | 53.8 | 56.0 |

Could the amount of alcohol you drink be harmful to your health, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.99** are given in the table below.

| Gender and school year | Could the amount of alcohol you drink be harmful to your health? (%) | | | | Total (N) |
|------------------------|--|----------|------------------|------------|-----------|
| | No | Possibly | Yes, it's likely | Don't know | |
| Males | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 56.0 | 12.0 | 20.0 | 12.0 | 50 |
| Year 8 | 72.1 | 11.6 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 86 |
| Year 9 | 66.2 | 12.6 | 9.9 | 11.3 | 151 |
| Year 10 | 69.8 | 15.7 | 8.5 | 6.0 | 235 |
| Year 11 | 77.1 | 11.1 | 7.6 | 4.2 | 144 |
| Females | | | | | |
| Year 7 | 68.8 | 8.3 | 10.4 | 12.5 | 48 |
| Year 8 | 80.5 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 8.1 | 123 |
| Year 9 | 71.1 | 13.7 | 3.8 | 11.4 | 211 |
| Year 10 | 61.0 | 19.0 | 10.8 | 9.1 | 231 |
| Year 11 | 59.1 | 16.9 | 11.0 | 13.0 | 154 |

Trends in pupils believing their current alcohol consumption could be harmful to their health, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.100** are given in the table below.

| Survey and school year | Could the amount of alcohol you drink be harmful to your health? (%) | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------|-----------|----------|------------------|-----------|
| | Males | | | Females | | |
| | Possibly | Yes, it's likely | Total (N) | Possibly | Yes, it's likely | Total (N) |
| 2002 | | | | | | |
| Year7 | 20.5 | 15.4 | 117 | 16.4 | 17.3 | 110 |
| Year8 | 15.9 | 12.9 | 132 | 16.4 | 17.2 | 128 |
| Year9 | 20.1 | 15.8 | 184 | 12.7 | 26.0 | 173 |
| Year10 | 27.5 | 16.7 | 120 | 26.5 | 20.6 | 136 |
| 2008-09 | | | | | | |
| Year7 | 11.3 | 6.1 | 115 | 13.0 | 9.1 | 77 |
| Year8 | 16.3 | 17.3 | 104 | 11.2 | 9.0 | 134 |
| Year9 | 12.1 | 14.1 | 149 | 19.3 | 16.3 | 166 |
| Year10 | 21.7 | 18.1 | 226 | 24.4 | 16.0 | 250 |
| Year11 | 28.1 | 17.8 | 146 | 29.1 | 18.9 | 227 |
| 2012 | | | | | | |
| Year7 | 9.8 | 21.3 | 61 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 48 |
| Year8 | 15.0 | 11.4 | 140 | 13.4 | 7.5 | 134 |
| Year9 | 16.5 | 11.8 | 321 | 14.1 | 9.9 | 354 |
| Year10 | 19.0 | 10.2 | 364 | 22.8 | 8.1 | 333 |
| Year11 | 13.8 | 6.9 | 174 | 22.0 | 13.2 | 227 |
| 2016 | | | | | | |
| Year7 | 12.0 | 20.0 | 50 | 8.3 | 10.4 | 48 |
| Year8 | 11.6 | 8.1 | 86 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 123 |
| Year9 | 12.6 | 9.9 | 151 | 13.7 | 3.8 | 211 |
| Year10 | 15.7 | 8.5 | 235 | 19.0 | 10.8 | 231 |
| Year11 | 11.1 | 7.6 | 144 | 16.9 | 11.0 | 154 |

Percentages of pupils agreeing it is OK for young people their age to drink alcohol, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.101** are given in **Table 4.71** on **page 159**.

Percentages of pupils agreeing it is OK for young people their age to drink alcohol, age-adjusted percentages by gender and local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles

The underlying data for **Figure 4.102** are given in the table below.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Pupils agreeing it is OK for young people their age to drink alcohol (age-adjusted %) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Most deprived fifth | 27.7 | 346 | 35.6 | 345 |
| 2 | 29.6 | 314 | 33.1 | 325 |
| 3 | 33.8 | 222 | 44.0 | 250 |
| 4 | 32.7 | 252 | 43.4 | 291 |
| Least deprived fifth | 35.1 | 317 | 45.5 | 300 |
| Hull | 31.8 | 1,451 | 39.8 | 1,511 |

Percentages of pupils agreeing it is OK for young people their age to get drunk, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.103** are given in **Table 4.72** on **page 161**.

Pupils agreeing it is OK for young people their age to get drunk, by gender and local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles

The underlying data for **Figure 4.104** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Pupils agreeing it is OK for young people their age to get drunk (age-adjusted %) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Males | | Females | |
| | % | Total (N) | % | Total (N) |
| Most deprived fifth | 16.7 | 344 | 24.5 | 346 |
| 2 | 19.3 | 314 | 21.2 | 323 |
| 3 | 14.7 | 221 | 24.4 | 250 |
| 4 | 18.9 | 250 | 28.5 | 288 |
| Least deprived fifth | 18.0 | 316 | 29.9 | 300 |
| Hull | 17.7 | 1,445 | 25.5 | 1,507 |

Ever been offered or encouraged to try drugs, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.105** are given in **Table 4.73** on **page 163**.

Ever been offered or encouraged to try drugs, age-adjusted percentages by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles

The underlying data for **Figure 4.106** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and for Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Ever been offered or encouraged to try drugs (age-adjusted percentages) | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| | % | Total (N) |
| Most deprived fifth | 18.1 | 369 |
| 2 | 14.2 | 383 |
| 3 | 12.4 | 307 |
| 4 | 16.0 | 347 |
| Least deprived fifth | 14.8 | 439 |
| Hull | 15.1 | 1,845 |

Ever used drugs, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.107** are given in **Table 4.74** on **page 164**.

Drugs used by pupils in years 9 to 11, age-adjusted percentages by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.108** are given in the table below.

| Type of drug used | Drugs used by pupils in years 9 to 11 (age-adjusted percentages) | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------|------|
| | In last 4 weeks | In last year | More than 1 year ago | Ever |
| Males (N=784) | | | | |
| Anabolic steroids | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| Cannabis | 5.2 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 10.4 |
| Cocaine | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Ecstasy | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.7 |
| Heroin | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Ketamine | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Magic mushrooms | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Mephedrone | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Speed and other amphetamines | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| LSD | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| Solvents | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Tranquilisers | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Legal highs* | 0.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 3.8 |
| Other drugs | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Females (N=759) | | | | |
| Anabolic steroids | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Cannabis | 5.5 | 6.6 | 3.2 | 15.4 |
| Cocaine | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.4 |
| Ecstasy | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| Heroin | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Ketamine | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Magic mushrooms | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Mephedrone | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Speed and other amphetamines | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| LSD | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| Solvents | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.2 |
| Tranquilisers | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Legal highs* | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 3.0 |
| Other drugs | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |

* While the term used in the survey was legal highs, these substances are no longer legal and are correctly termed as New Psychoactive Substances.

Ever used drugs, age-adjusted percentages by local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles

The underlying data for **Figure 4.109** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and for Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Ever used drugs (age-adjusted percentages) | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| | % | Total (N) |
| Most deprived fifth | 18.6 | 661 |
| 2 | 16.1 | 603 |
| 3 | 12.9 | 421 |
| 4 | 12.3 | 507 |
| Least deprived fifth | 12.0 | 571 |
| Hull | 14.7 | 2,763 |

Ever used drugs by year of age, trends in Hull plus England 2014

The underlying data for **Figure 4.110** are given in the table below.

| Survey | Pupils aged 11-16 years that reported ever using drugs (%) | | Total (N) |
|--------------|--|------|-----------|
| | Age | % | |
| Hull 2002 | 11 years | 4.9 | 81 |
| | 12 years | 5.7 | 281 |
| | 13 years | 11.8 | 339 |
| | 14 years | 20.4 | 318 |
| | 15 years | 31.1 | 196 |
| Hull 2008-09 | 11 years | 0.6 | 322 |
| | 12 years | 0.7 | 536 |
| | 13 years | 5.3 | 489 |
| | 14 years | 8.7 | 525 |
| | 15 years | 15.9 | 473 |
| | 16 years | 21.1 | 147 |
| Hull 2012 | 11 years | 2.3 | 177 |
| | 12 years | 1.7 | 477 |
| | 13 years | 3.7 | 627 |
| | 14 years | 8.5 | 708 |
| | 15 years | 14.8 | 675 |
| | 16 years | 21.6 | 278 |
| Hull 2016 | 11 years | 4.5 | 241 |
| | 12 years | 3.2 | 590 |
| | 13 years | 5.0 | 644 |
| | 14 years | 10.7 | 626 |
| | 15 years | 17.7 | 462 |
| | 16 years | 23.4 | 200 |
| England 2014 | 11 years | 6.0 | 888 |
| | 12 years | 7.0 | 1,097 |
| | 13 years | 11.0 | 1,210 |
| | 14 years | 19.0 | 1,103 |
| | 15 years | 24.0 | 1,393 |

Percentages of pupils agreeing it is OK for young people their age to take drugs or to use legal highs, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.112** are given in **Table 4.77** on **page 171** (drugs) and in **Table 4.78** on **page 172** (legal highs).

Percentages of pupils agreeing it is OK for young people their age to take drugs or use legal highs, age-adjusted percentages by gender and local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles

The underlying data for **Figure 4.113** are given in the table below for local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles and for Hull overall.

| Local IMD 2015 deprivation quintiles | Pupils agreeing it is OK for young people their age to take drugs or use legal highs* (%) | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Males | | | Females | | |
| | OK to take or use . . . | | Total (N) | OK to take or use . . . | | Total (N) |
| | Drugs | Legal highs* | | Drugs | Legal highs* | |
| Most deprived fifth | 6.0 | 7.6 | 342 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 346 |
| 2 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 315 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 323 |
| 3 | 2.7 | 7.1 | 223 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 250 |
| 4 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 249 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 289 |
| Least deprived fifth | 3.8 | 7.5 | 315 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 301 |
| Hull | 4.3 | 5.9 | 1,444 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 1,509 |

*While the term used in the survey was legal highs, these substances are no longer legal and are correctly termed as New Psychoactive Substances.

Where pupils would go for advice on issues around drugs, including alcohol and tobacco, age-adjusted percentages

The underlying data for **Figure 4.114** are given in the table below.

| Where pupils would go for advice | Where pupils would go for advice on issues around drugs, including alcohol and tobacco (age-adjusted percentages) | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------|
| | Males (N=1,411) | Females (N=1,501) | All (N=2,912) |
| Parents/carers | 79.9 | 72.8 | 76.5 |
| School teacher | 35.9 | 28.6 | 32.4 |
| Friends | 37.3 | 48.8 | 42.8 |
| Siblings/relations | 33.2 | 33.4 | 33.3 |
| GP | 35.3 | 29.4 | 32.4 |
| School nurse | 23.7 | 23.2 | 23.5 |
| Refresh | 4.7 | 2.0 | 3.4 |
| Talk to Frank | 7.3 | 4.0 | 5.7 |
| Youth worker | 10.9 | 7.8 | 9.4 |
| The Warren | 4.6 | 1.7 | 3.2 |
| Connexions | 3.4 | 1.2 | 2.4 |
| Radio | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.7 |
| TV | 4.3 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| Internet | 16.8 | 16.6 | 16.7 |
| Chatrooms/social media | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| Magazines/newspapers | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| Leaflets | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.6 |
| NHS Choices | 19.8 | 17.1 | 18.5 |
| Childline | 12.1 | 9.7 | 10.9 |
| Books | 7.5 | 5.5 | 6.6 |
| Don't know | 8.2 | 8.6 | 8.4 |

Where pupils in years 9 to 11 would go for help and advice around sexual health, age-adjusted percentages

The underlying data for **Figure 4.115** are given in the table below.

| Where pupils would go for help and advice around sexual health | Where pupils in years 9-11 would go for help and advice around sexual health (age-adjusted %) | | |
|--|---|-----------------|---------------|
| | Males (N=546) | Females (N=547) | All (N=1,093) |
| Parents/carers | 54.5 | 56.5 | 55.5 |
| School teacher | 15.9 | 15.9 | 15.9 |
| Friends | 43.3 | 70.3 | 56.3 |
| Siblings/relations | 24.4 | 36.7 | 30.3 |
| GP | 38.0 | 36.7 | 37.4 |
| School nurse | 21.5 | 31.9 | 26.5 |
| Family Planning Clinic/Conifer House | 17.7 | 26.5 | 21.9 |
| Youth worker | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.7 |
| The Warren | 6.2 | 4.4 | 5.4 |
| Cornerhouse | 18.1 | 23.0 | 20.5 |
| Johnny Woman | 9.4 | 7.2 | 8.4 |
| Connexions | 3.3 | 1.9 | 2.6 |
| Radio/TV | 3.3 | 4.6 | 3.9 |
| Books | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| Internet | 23.6 | 33.7 | 28.4 |
| Chatrooms/social media | 4.1 | 6.3 | 5.2 |
| Magazines/newspapers | 3.8 | 6.4 | 5.0 |
| Leaflets | 7.2 | 16.3 | 11.6 |
| NHS Choices | 20.6 | 30.9 | 25.5 |
| Childline | 5.9 | 9.2 | 7.5 |
| Don't know | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| Don't want any advice | 10.3 | 7.6 | 9.0 |

Trends in where pupils in years 9 to 11 would go for help and advice around sexual health, age-adjusted percentages

The underlying data for **Figure 4.116** are given in the table below.

| Where pupils would go for help and advice around sexual health | Where pupils in years 9-11 would go for help and advice around sexual health (age-adjusted %) | | |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2008-09 (N=1,239) | 2012 (N=2,008) | 2016 (N=1,093) |
| Parents/carers | 51.9 | 56.0 | 55.5 |
| School teacher | 13.5 | 15.2 | 15.9 |
| Friends | 55.9 | 55.9 | 56.3 |
| Siblings/relations | 32.2 | 33.8 | 30.3 |
| GP | 37.6 | 41.4 | 37.4 |
| School nurse | 30.4 | 31.5 | 26.5 |
| Family Planning Clinic/Conifer House | 30.1 | 27.9 | 21.9 |
| Youth worker | 9.7 | 7.9 | 7.7 |
| The Warren | 8.2 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| Cornerhouse | 14.7 | 16.7 | 20.5 |
| Johnny Woman | 9.9 | 7.0 | 8.4 |
| Connexions | 10.5 | 9.2 | 2.6 |
| Radio/TV | 8.0 | 6.3 | 3.9 |
| Books | 9.8 | 10.7 | 8.8 |
| Internet | 25.8 | 33.2 | 28.4 |
| Chatrooms/social media | 6.1 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| Magazines/newspapers | 12.3 | 9.5 | 5.0 |
| Leaflets | 18.4 | 15.3 | 11.6 |
| NHS Choices | 17.0 | 19.8 | 25.5 |
| Childline | 8.9 | 7.9 | 7.5 |
| Don't know | 12.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Don't want any advice | 17.8 | 8.7 | 9.0 |

The methods by which pupils in years 9 to 11 would prefer to receive information about contraception and sexual health, age-adjusted percentages by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.117** are given in the table below.

| Methods to receive information about contraception and sexual health | Year 9-11 pupil's preferred methods to receive information about contraception and sexual health (age-adjusted %) | | |
|--|---|-----------------|---------------|
| | Males (N=523) | Females (N=532) | All (N=1,055) |
| Written information (e.g. leaflets) | 36.6 | 41.8 | 39.1 |
| Websites | 41.3 | 40.7 | 41.0 |
| Health worker | 43.6 | 52.7 | 48.0 |
| Parents/carers or other family members | 40.8 | 57.8 | 49.0 |
| Teacher or youth worker | 21.9 | 21.1 | 21.5 |
| Talking to someone and taking written information away | 14.4 | 18.0 | 16.1 |
| PHSE lessons | 25.8 | 32.9 | 29.2 |
| Young person's sexual health worker | 30.0 | 44.0 | 36.7 |
| Someone/somewhere else | 9.7 | 5.6 | 7.7 |
| Don't know | 17.2 | 9.1 | 13.3 |

Where pupils in years 9 to 11 would go if they needed contraception, age-adjusted percentages by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.118** are given in the table below.

| Sources of contraception | Where pupils in years 9-11 would go if they needed contraception (age-adjusted percentages) | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------|
| | Males (N=515) | Females (N=519) | All (N=1,034) |
| Conifer House or Family Planning | 31.3 | 48.5 | 39.5 |
| Family doctor (GP) | 33.2 | 41.5 | 37.2 |
| School nurse | 21.3 | 30.6 | 25.8 |
| Pharmacy/chemist | 32.2 | 32.8 | 32.5 |
| The Warren | 9.9 | 4.5 | 7.3 |
| Cornerhouse | 21.8 | 29.3 | 25.4 |
| Johnny Woman | 21.4 | 14.2 | 18.0 |
| Vending machine in public toilets | 22.9 | 10.0 | 16.7 |
| From someone/somewhere else | 8.0 | 6.3 | 7.2 |
| Don't know | 24.0 | 17.1 | 20.7 |

Where pupils in years 9 to 11 would go if they needed contraception, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.119** are given in the table below.

| | Where pupils in years 9-11 would go if they needed contraception (%) | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Males | | | Females | | |
| | Year 9 (N=175) | Year 10 (N=207) | Year 11 (N=133) | Year 9 (N=201) | Year 10 (N=198) | Year 11 (N=120) |
| Conifer House/ Family Planning | 16.6 | 36.2 | 40.6 | 25.4 | 51.5 | 67.5 |
| Don't know | 35.4 | 21.3 | 15.8 | 31.8 | 11.6 | 8.3 |

Trends in the awareness of sexually transmitted infections among pupils in years 9 to 11, age-adjusted percentages by gender

The underlying data for **Figure 4.120** are given in the table below.

| | Trends in the awareness of sexually transmitted infections among pupils in years 9-11 (age-adjusted %) | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Males | | | Females | | |
| | 2008-09 (N=561) | 2012 (N=974) | 2016 (N=567) | 2008-09 (N=675) | 2012 (N=1,005) | 2016 (N=546) |
| Gonorrhoea | 72.8 | 76.8 | 61.2 | 74.9 | 74.2 | 58.9 |
| Syphilis | 58.7 | 68.2 | 57.8 | 62.4 | 66.3 | 45.8 |
| Chlamydia | 79.8 | 82.6 | 69.2 | 87.1 | 83.0 | 73.3 |
| Genital herpes | 72.1 | 76.1 | 65.6 | 76.0 | 74.3 | 66.9 |
| HIV/AIDS | 85.9 | 85.0 | 77.2 | 90.2 | 84.5 | 78.6 |
| All of the above | 55.1 | 64.7 | 52.4 | 58.0 | 62.9 | 43.0 |
| None of the above | 12.6 | 13.9 | 21.8 | 8.7 | 14.2 | 20.7 |

PHSE topics that pupils in years 9 to 11 had been taught about in school, by gender and school year

The underlying data for **Figure 4.121** are given in the table below.

| Gender | PHSE topics | PHSE topics pupils in years 9-11 had been taught in school (%) | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|--|------------|------------|
| | | Year 9 | Year 10 | Year 11 |
| Males | Puberty | 87.4 | 87.4 | 90.9 |
| | Relationships | 64.7 | 65.0 | 73.5 |
| | Contraception | 45.3 | 77.1 | 84.1 |
| | Pregnancy | 67.4 | 77.6 | 74.2 |
| | Terminations | 26.3 | 43.9 | 48.5 |
| | Being a parent | 27.9 | 43.0 | 39.4 |
| | Sexually transmitted infections | 54.2 | 79.9 | 69.7 |
| | All of these | 14.7 | 27.1 | 26.5 |
| | Total (N) | 190 | 214 | 132 |
| Females | Puberty | 91.1 | 92.5 | 88.7 |
| | Relationships | 75.2 | 70.4 | 78.3 |
| | Contraception | 56.5 | 81.4 | 86.1 |
| | Pregnancy | 77.1 | 80.9 | 67.8 |
| | Terminations | 21.0 | 36.7 | 45.2 |
| | Being a parent | 34.6 | 46.7 | 35.7 |
| | Sexually transmitted infections | 55.6 | 82.9 | 63.5 |
| | All of these | 10.7 | 21.6 | 25.2 |
| | Total (N) | 214 | 199 | 115 |

Index

- 5-A-DAY.....8, 72
 - comparisons with England75
 - deprivation.....74
 - healthy diet.....72
 - target met73
 - trends76
- Activities limited by illness/
disability61
- Advice
 - Smoking, alcohol and drugs
 - source of advice.....180
- Alcohol..... 11, 16, 17, 127, 174
 - attitudes
 - drunkenness160
 - deprivation.....161
 - attitudes towards 159, 178
 - deprivation160
 - calculating units consumed17
 - drinks alcohol every week136
 - comparisons with England 137,
138
 - trends.....136
 - drunkenness
 - attitudes towards.....160
 - deprivation.....161
 - ever drunk alcohol127
 - comparisons with England 128,
178
 - deprivation127
 - trends.....129, 175
 - frequency of drinking alcohol.136
 - frequency of getting drunk.....141
 - deprivation143
 - trends.....142
 - how pupils get their alcohol ...147
 - ask strangers to buy147
 - asked someone to buy
 - trends.....150
 - bought from shops..... 147, 148
 - bought in pubs/clubs.. 147, 148
 - comparisons with England.152
 - friend's homes
 - trends153
 - from friends.....148
 - given by parents/ carers147
 - home
 - trends153
 - public places
 - trends153
 - taken from home.....147
 - trends.....150
 - ill effects experienced.....144
 - number of drinking days last
week138
 - comparisons with England.140
 - trends.....139
 - source of advice about180
 - comparisons with England.181
 - units consumed last week130
 - above recommended
guidelines for adults131
 - deprivation133
 - trends132
 - adult survey
 - young men131
 - young women.....131
 - trends.....134
 - usual consumption harmful to
health156
 - usual consumption harmful to
health.....156
 - trends.....157
 - units consumed last week..156
 - where pupils drink alcohol152
 - comparisons with England.155
 - friend's homes153
 - home.....153
 - comparisons with England
.....155
 - public places.....153
 - comparisons with England
.....155
 - trends.....153
- Aspirations91
 - eat healthier diet.....91
 - gain weight91
 - lose weight91
 - play more sport91
 - take more exercise91
 - trends93
- Attitudes
 - alcohol..... 159, 178
 - deprivation160
 - drugs 171, 178

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| deprivation | 173 | Conifer House..... | 185, 186 |
| drunkenness..... | 160 | don't know | 186 |
| deprivation | 161 | Family Planning | 186 |
| e-cigarettes | 124 | GPs..... | 185 |
| deprivation | 125 | pharmacies | 185 |
| legal highs | 171, 178 | school nurses | 185 |
| deprivation | 173 | Cookery | 8, 16, 78 |
| New Psychoactive Substances | | after-school clubs | 16, 79 |
| | 171, 178 | lessons..... | 16, 78 |
| deprivation | 173 | Cyber bullying | |
| smoking..... | 118, 178 | worried about | 57 |
| deprivation | 119 | Dental health..... | 8, 63 |
| Books in the home | 28 | last visit to dentist..... | 63 |
| deprivation..... | 28 | trends..... | 63 |
| Breakfast | | Dentist | <i>see dental health</i> |
| never eaten on school days ... | 80, | Deprivation..... | 23 |
| 81 | | 5-A-DAY | 74 |
| deprivation | 80 | alcohol | |
| trends..... | 81 | attitudes towards | 160 |
| Bullying | 16 | ever drunk alcohol | 127 |
| been bullied | | exceeding maximum units | |
| deprivation | 37 | recommended for adults | 133 |
| ever..... | 35 | frequency of getting drunk . | 143 |
| trends | 35 | attitudes | |
| vs ever been a bully | 43 | alcohol | 160 |
| form of bullying experienced | 37 | drugs..... | 173 |
| last month | | drunkenness | 161 |
| trends | 36 | e-cigarettes..... | 125 |
| bullied anyone | | legal highs | 173 |
| ever..... | 41 | New Psychoactive Substances | |
| vs ever been bullied | 43 | | 173 |
| in last month | 42 | smoking | 119 |
| deprivation..... | 43 | books in the home..... | 28 |
| if bullied, who would you tell | 38 | breakfast | |
| worried about..... | 40 | never eaten on school days . | 80 |
| trends..... | 40 | bullying | |
| Bullying been bullied | | been bullied | |
| last month..... | 35 | in last month..... | 37 |
| Cannabis | | bullied anyone | |
| ever used | 165 | in last month..... | 43 |
| Chlamydia | 187 | diet | |
| Cigarettes | 17 | 5-A-DAY | 74 |
| Community..... | 7, 16, 49 | breakfast | |
| all ages get along | 53 | never eaten on school days | |
| connected..... | 52 | | 80 |
| pride | 52 | missed meals | |
| safety..... | <i>see Safety</i> | breakfast | |
| Conifer House | 13, 185 | never eaten on school | |
| Contraception | 185 | days | 80 |
| where to get..... | 185 | takeaway meals..... | 87 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| drugs | |
| attitudes towards..... | 173 |
| ever used..... | 165 |
| offered/ encouraged to try.. | 163 |
| drunkenness | |
| attitudes towards..... | 161 |
| frequency of getting drunk . | 143 |
| e-cigarettes | |
| attitudes towards..... | 125 |
| prevalence | 120 |
| free school meals | 83 |
| healthy diet..... | 71 |
| legal highs | |
| attitudes towards..... | 173 |
| missed meals | |
| breakfast | |
| never eaten on school days | |
| | 80 |
| New Psychoactive Substances | |
| attitudes towards..... | 173 |
| physical activities and sport | |
| at least 1 hr per day | 90 |
| smoking | |
| attitudes towards..... | 119 |
| live with regular smoker | 116 |
| prevalence | 98 |
| takeaway meals..... | 87 |
| truancy | 48 |
| working parents/carers | 28 |
| Diet | 8, 16 |
| 5-A-DAY | 72 |
| comparisons with England... | 75 |
| deprivation | 74 |
| healthy diet | 72 |
| target met..... | 73 |
| trends..... | 76 |
| aspire to gain weight | 91 |
| aspire to lose weight..... | 91 |
| breakfast | 80, 81 |
| never eaten on school days | 80, |
| 81 | |
| deprivation..... | 80 |
| trends | 81 |
| eat healthier..... | 91 |
| fruit and vegetables | |
| portions eaten..... | 74 |
| healthy diet | 71 |
| 5-A-DAY | 72 |
| deprivation | 71 |
| lunch..... | 81 |
| never eaten on school days. | 81 |
| trends..... | 81 |
| missed meals | 80 |
| breakfast..... | 80, 81 |
| never eaten on school days | |
| deprivation..... | 80 |
| lunch..... | 81 |
| trends..... | 81 |
| snacks | 85 |
| consumed most days..... | 85 |
| type consumed | 85 |
| takeaway meals | 87 |
| deprivation | 87 |
| Disabilities | |
| attitudes towards | 62 |
| Drugs12, 17, 162, 174, 194, 195, | 213 |
| attitudes towards | 171, 178 |
| deprivation | 173 |
| cannabis | |
| ever used..... | 165 |
| ecstasy | |
| ever used..... | 165 |
| ever used | 164 |
| comparisons with England | 169, |
| 178 | |
| deprivation | 165 |
| trends..... | 168, 175 |
| type of drugs..... | 165 |
| comparisons with England | |
| | 170 |
| help and advice | 17 |
| legal highs | |
| ever used..... | 165 |
| New Psychoactive Substances | |
| ever used..... | 165 |
| offered/ encouraged to try | 162 |
| trends..... | 167 |
| offered/encouraged to try | |
| deprivation | 163 |
| solvents | |
| ever used..... | 165 |
| source of advice about | 180 |
| comparisons with England. | 181 |
| Drunkenness | |
| attitudes towards | 160 |
| deprivation | 161 |
| frequency of getting drunk..... | 141 |
| deprivation | 143 |
| trends..... | 142 |

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| E-cigarettes..... | 10, 17, 120 |
| association with smoking..... | 123 |
| attitudes towards | 124 |
| deprivation | 125 |
| current and past use..... | 121 |
| comparisons with England. | 122 |
| prevalence..... | 120 |
| deprivation | 120 |
| Ecstasy | |
| ever used | 165 |
| England..... | 18 |
| 5-A-DAY | 75 |
| alcohol | |
| drinks alcohol every week. | 137, 138 |
| ever drunk alcohol | 128, 178 |
| how pupils get their alcohol | 152 |
| number of drinking days last week..... | 140 |
| source of advice about..... | 181 |
| where pupils drink alcohol.. | 155 |
| home | 155 |
| public places | 155 |
| drugs | |
| ever used..... | 169, 178 |
| source of advice about..... | 181 |
| smoking | |
| current habits | 104, 107 |
| ever smoked | 178 |
| how pupils get their cigarettes | 114 |
| number of cigarettes smoked | 102 |
| prevalence | |
| comparisons with England | 97 |
| smoked last week | 100 |
| source of advice about..... | 181 |
| Ethnicity | 16, 23, 24 |
| Exams..... | <i>see School tests/exams</i> |
| Exercise | 16, 88 |
| aspire to take more..... | 91 |
| Family | 16 |
| Family Planning .. | 13, 182, 185, 186 |
| Feelings | 8, 16, 64 |
| how often happy | 64 |
| how often sad | 65 |
| Free school meals | |
| deprivation..... | 83 |
| Free school meals..... | 82 |
| Fruit and vegetables | |
| portions eaten | 74 |
| Fruits and vegetables | 16, 72, |
| <i>see also 5-A-DAY</i> | |
| General health | 59 |
| trends | 60 |
| Genital herpes | 187 |
| Geography | 18 |
| geographical distribution | 20 |
| Gonorrhoea..... | 187 |
| Happy | 64 |
| Health | 8, 16, 59 |
| activities limited by illness/ | |
| disability | 61 |
| dental | 63 |
| dental health | |
| last visit to dentist | 63 |
| general | 59 |
| Trends | 60 |
| mental | |
| feelings | 64 |
| how often happy..... | 64 |
| how often sad..... | 65 |
| Healthy diet..... | 71 |
| 5-A-DAY | 72 |
| aspire to eat healthier..... | 91 |
| deprivation..... | 71 |
| HIV/AIDS | 187 |
| Home | 6, 25 |
| books | 28 |
| number of adults | 25 |
| number of children | 25, 29 |
| Homework | |
| worries about..... | 44 |
| trends..... | 45 |
| Hungry during school holidays | |
| worried about | 84 |
| Internet | <i>see Internet safety</i> |
| internet safety | 55 |
| risks of using internet | 55 |
| Internet safety | 7, 16 |
| cyber bullying | |
| worried about..... | 57 |
| learnt about | 56 |
| staying safe online | |
| worried about..... | 57 |
| Language..... | 24 |
| Legal highs | |
| attitudes towards | 171, 178 |
| deprivation | 173 |
| ever used | 165 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Lunch | | Questionnaire | 15 |
| never eaten on school days | 81 | Sad | 65 |
| trends..... | 81 | Safety | 49 |
| Mental health | 8 | after dark | |
| feelings..... | 64 | gender | 49 |
| how often happy | 64 | trends..... | 49 |
| how often sad | 65 | school year | 50 |
| Missed meals..... | 8, 80 | trends..... | 50 |
| breakfast | 80, 81 | after dark..... | 49 |
| never eaten on school days | | daytime | |
| deprivation..... | 80 | gender | 49 |
| lunch..... | 81 | trends..... | 49 |
| trends | 81 | school year | 50 |
| New Psychoactive Substances | | trends..... | 50 |
| attitudes towards | 178 | Sample size | 15 |
| ever used | 165 | School..... | 6, 16, 30 |
| New Psychoactive Substances | | bullying | |
| attitudes towards | 171 | been bullied | |
| New Psychoactive Substances | | deprivation | 37 |
| attitudes towards | | ever | 35 |
| deprivation | 173 | vs ever been a bully..... | 43 |
| Parents/carers..... | 26 | last month | 35 |
| at least one working | 27 | bullied anyone | |
| trends..... | 26 | ever | 41 |
| employment status | 26 | vs ever been bullied..... | 43 |
| working | | in last month..... | 42 |
| deprivation | 28 | deprivation..... | 43 |
| PHSE | 17 | homework | |
| PHSE topics..... | 189 | worries about..... | 44 |
| Physical activities..... | 8, 16, 88 | Pupil performance | 33 |
| aspire to take more exercise ... | 91 | pupil's experiences..... | 30 |
| at least 1 hr per day | | school tests/exams | |
| deprivation | 90 | worries about..... | 45 |
| at least 1 hr per day..... | 88 | trends..... | 46 |
| average daily amount | 89 | School tests/exams | |
| deprivation..... | 90 | worries about..... | 45 |
| time spent being active..... | 88 | trends..... | 46 |
| Physical activities and sports | 88 | Sexual health | 12, 17, 182 |
| at least 1 hr per day | | advice..... | 17 |
| deprivation | 90 | awareness of sexually | |
| at least 1 hr per day..... | 88 | transmitted infections..... | 187 |
| average daily amount | 89 | Chlamydia..... | 187 |
| deprivation..... | 90 | genital herpes | 187 |
| time spent being active..... | 88 | gonorrhoea | 187 |
| Population..... | 19 | HIV/AIDS | 187 |
| by deprivation quintile..... | 23 | syphilis..... | 187 |
| by ward, area committee area | | trends..... | 188 |
| and locality..... | 22, 23 | Chlamydia | 187 |
| gender-age distribution..... | 19 | contraception..... | 17, 185 |
| Pupil performance at school | 33 | where to get..... | 185 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| Conifer House | 185, 186 | taken from home..... | 113 |
| don't know | 186 | vending machines..... | 115 |
| Family Planning..... | 186 | live with regular smoker..... | 116 |
| GPs | 185 | association with smoking in | |
| pharmacies..... | 185 | young people | 117 |
| school nurses | 185 | deprivation | 116 |
| genital herpes..... | 187 | smokes in the home | 116 |
| gonorrhoea | 187 | number of cigarettes smoked | 102 |
| HIV/AIDS..... | 187 | comparisons with England. | 102 |
| PHSE topics | 189 | trends..... | 102 |
| PHSE topics | 17 | prevalence..... | 95 |
| sources of help/ advice..... | 182 | comparisons with England... | 97 |
| family planning clinic..... | 182 | deprivation | 98 |
| friends..... | 182 | trends..... | 95 |
| GP | 182 | smoked last week..... | 99 |
| none wanted | 182 | comparisons with England. | 100 |
| parents/ carers..... | 182 | trends..... | 101 |
| school nurses..... | 182 | smoking in the home | 116 |
| siblings/other family members | | association with smoking in | |
| | 182 | young people | 117 |
| trends..... | 183 | source of advice about | 180 |
| STIs..... | 17 | comparisons with England. | 181 |
| syphilis | 187 | Snacks | 85 |
| Smoking..... | 9, 17, 95, 174 | consumed most days | 85 |
| age first smoked..... | 111 | type consumed..... | 85 |
| trends..... | 112 | Solvents | |
| anticipated future smoking | 108 | ever used | 165 |
| trends..... | 109 | Sport | |
| association with use of e- | | aspire to play more..... | 91 |
| cigarettes | 123 | Sports | 88 |
| attitudes towards | 118, 178 | at least 1 hr per day | |
| deprivation | 119 | deprivation | 90 |
| comparisons with England | 100 | at least 1 hr per day | 88 |
| current habits..... | 103 | average daily amount..... | 89 |
| comparisons with England | 104, | deprivation..... | 90 |
| 107 | | time spent being active | 88 |
| trends..... | 106, 107 | Staying safe online | |
| currently habits | | worried about | 57 |
| adult survey | | Syphilis | 187 |
| young women..... | 104 | Takeaway meals..... | 8, 87 |
| ever smoked | | deprivation..... | 87 |
| comparisons with England. | 178 | Tobacco..... | 17 |
| trends..... | 175 | Trends | 18 |
| how pupils get their cigarettes | | 5-A-DAY | 76 |
| | 113 | alcohol | |
| bought from shops..... | 113, 115 | drinks alcohol every week.. | 136 |
| comparisons with England. | 114 | ever drunk alcohol | 129, 175 |
| from family members | 113 | exceeding maximum units | |
| given by parents/ carers ... | 113, | recommended for adults | 132 |
| 115 | | frequency of getting drunk . | 142 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|--|-------------------------------|
| how pupils get their alcohol | 150 | gender | 49 |
| asked someone to buy ... | 150 | daytime | |
| friend's homes | 153 | gender | 49 |
| home | 153 | school year | 50 |
| public places | 153 | school tests/ exams | |
| number of drinking days last week | 139 | worried about | 46 |
| units consumed last week | 134 | sexual health | |
| usual consumption harmful to health | 157 | awareness of sexually transmitted infections | 188 |
| where pupils drink alcohol | 153 | sources of help/ advice | 183 |
| aspirations | 93 | smoking | |
| breakfast | | age first smoked | 112 |
| never eaten on school days | 81 | anticipated future smoking | 109 |
| bullying | | current habits | 106, 107 |
| been bullied | | ever smoked | 175 |
| ever | 35 | number of cigarettes smoked | 102 |
| last month | 36 | prevalence | 95 |
| worried about | 40 | smoked last week | 101 |
| dental health | | working parents/ carers | 26 |
| last visit to dentist | 63 | worries | |
| diet | | about homework | 45 |
| 5-A-DAY | 76 | about school tests/ exams | 46 |
| breakfast | | bullying | 40 |
| never eaten on school days | 81 | causes of worries | 68 |
| healthy diet | 71 | Truancy | 47 |
| lunch | | deprivation | 48 |
| never eaten on school days | 81 | Website | 192 |
| missed meals | 81 | Working parents/carers | |
| drugs | | deprivation | 28 |
| ever used | 168, 175 | Worries | 8, 16, 44, 45, 57, 64, 67, 84 |
| offered/encouraged to try | 167 | about homework | 44 |
| drunkenness | | trends | 45 |
| frequency of getting drunk | 142 | about school tests/exams | 45 |
| general health | 60 | trends | 46 |
| healthy diet | 71 | bullying | 40 |
| homework | | trends | 40 |
| worries about | 45 | causes of worries | 67 |
| lunch | | trends | 68 |
| never eaten on school days | 81 | cyber bullying | 57 |
| missed meals | 81 | feeling hungry during school holidays | 84 |
| safety | | staying safe online | 57 |
| after dark | | who pupils could talk to | 69 |