

# Kirklees Young People's Survey

2023

Top-level findings  
Data & Insight Service



# Overview of 2023

**2,255** Year 9s from **29** schools and academies took part in the 2023 survey,  
with 17 schools providing at least 30 student responses.

This is a higher number than 2022, where around 1,000 students took part in the survey, with 11 schools providing at least 30 student responses



The 2023 survey sample was checked against various population demographics, and found to be sufficiently representative that re-weighting was not required

Who you are

How you feel

What you do

Your personal safety

What you want/need



# Who you are

Who you are

How you feel

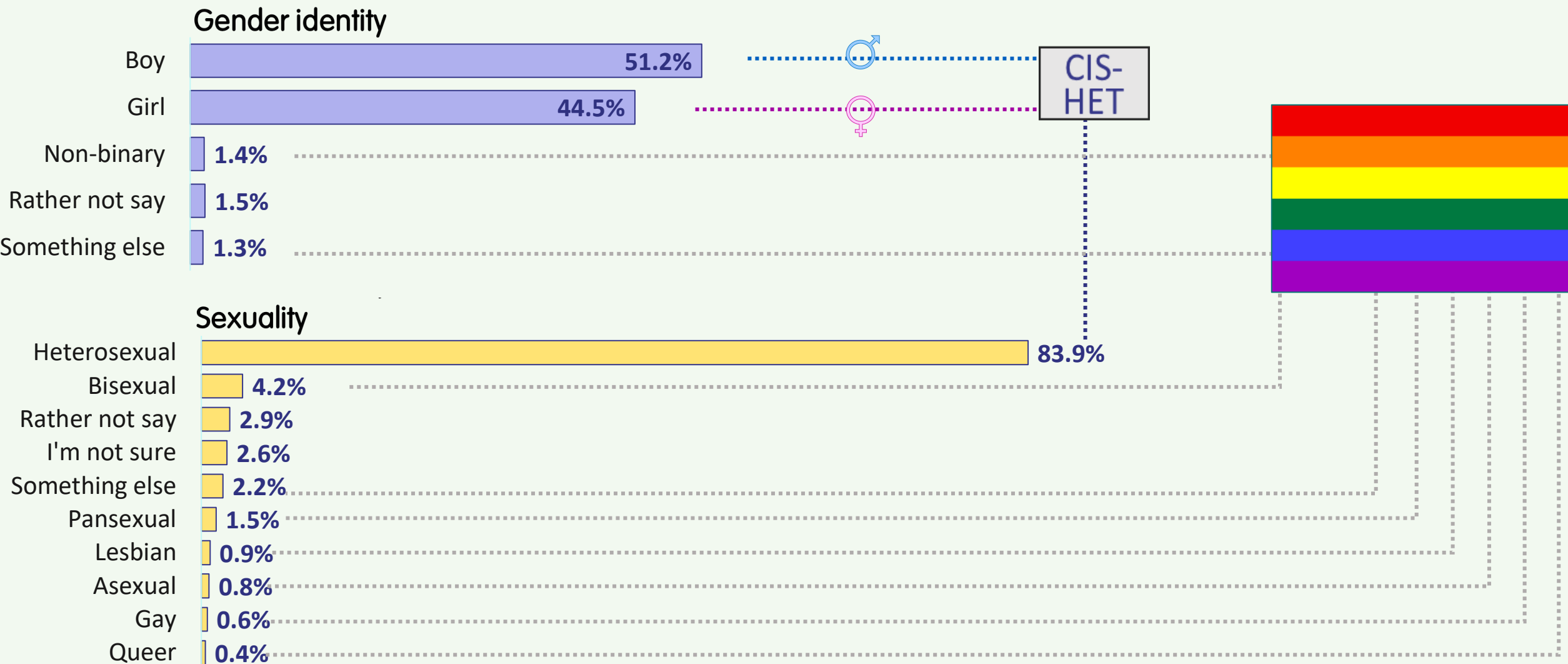
What you do

Your personal safety

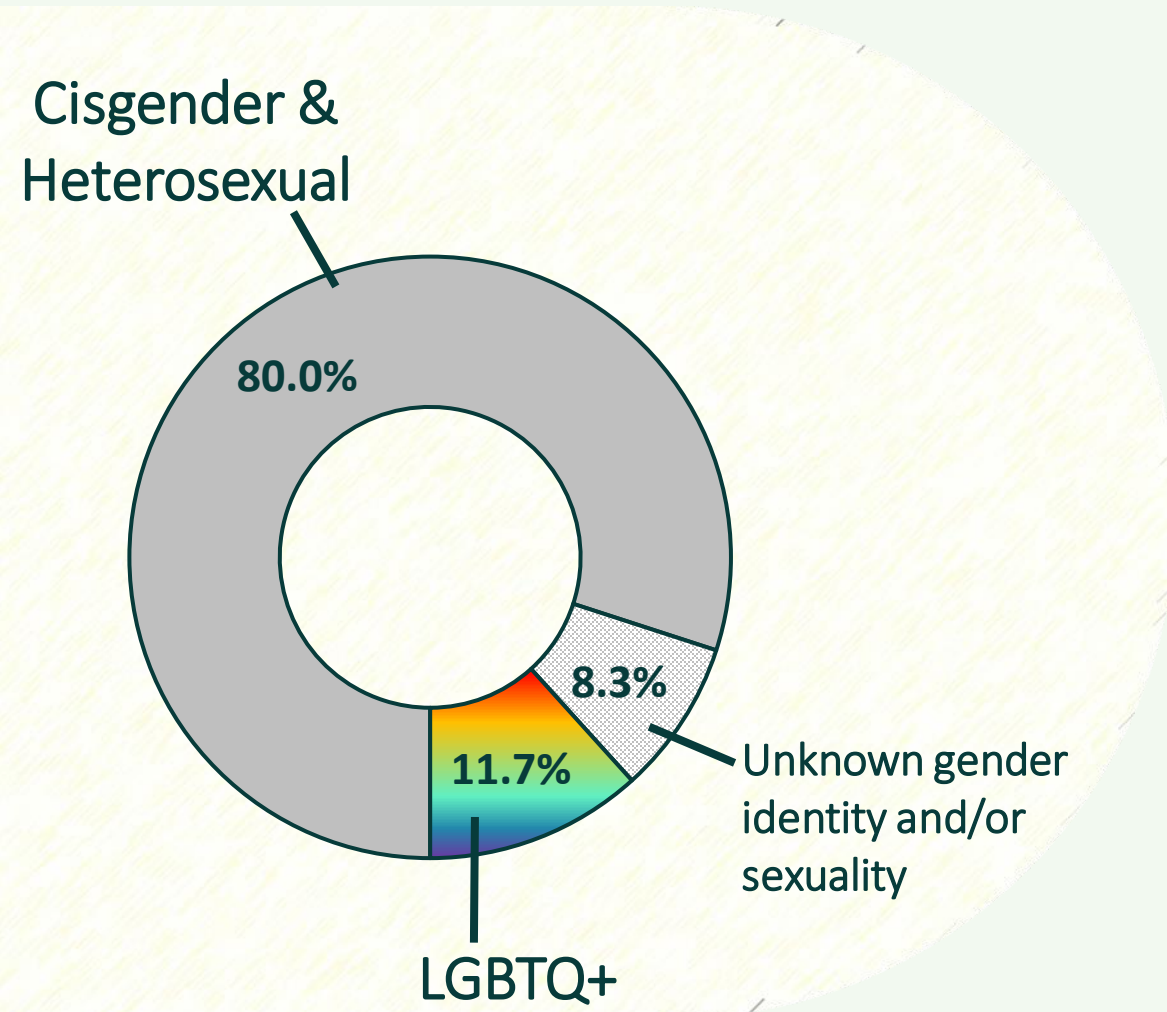
What you want/need

# Gender Identity & Sexuality

In addition to asking about gender identity, we also asked young people about their sexuality. This enables analysis of potential inequalities relating to these protected characteristics. From this data, we were also able to distinguish a group of LGBTQ+ respondents in order to gain insight into this demographic group.



# Cisgender/Heterosexual and LGBTQ+



**5.5%** of respondents said they worry about their gender/gender identity at least weekly

This increases to **50%** of those who identified as Trans

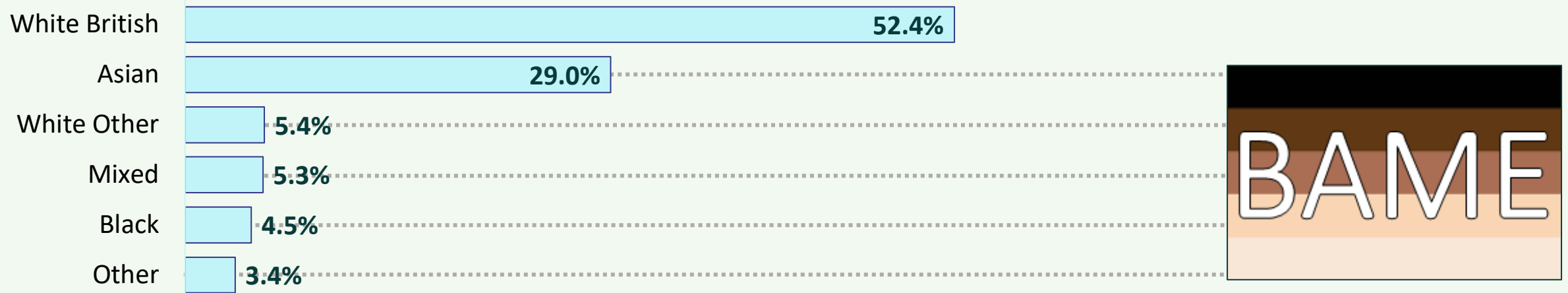
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**6.8%** of respondents said they worry about their sexuality at least weekly

This increases to **33%** of those who identified as LGBTQ+

# Ethnicity

We continue to ask about respondents' ethnicity in order to explore related inequalities. Around 3% of those surveyed opted out of this question.



## Asian ethnicity breakdown:

- Pakistani: 19.2%
- Indian: 7.3%

## Black ethnicity breakdown:

- Black – African: 2.7%
- Black – Caribbean: 1.5%



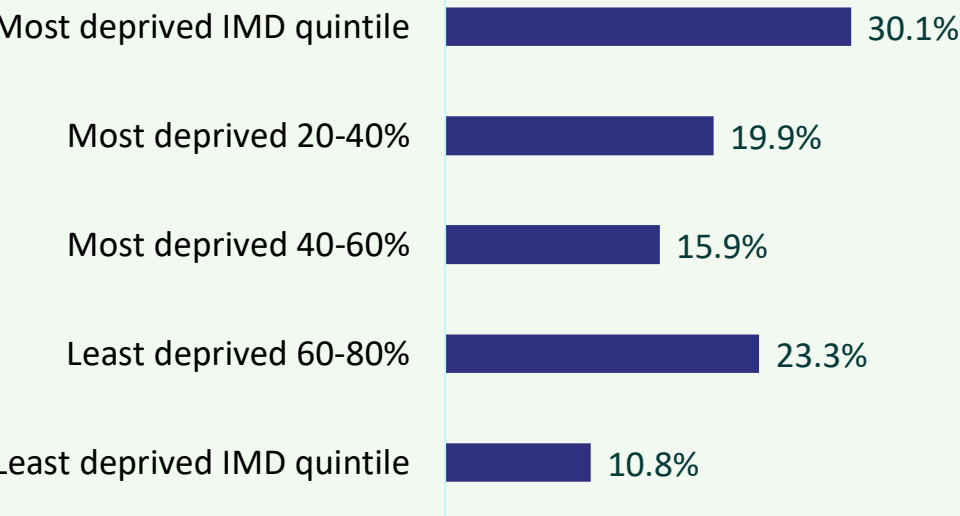
**9.6%** of respondents said they worry about being subject to **racist behaviour** at least weekly

This figure is higher for respondents from BAME ethnic groups: **16.9%**

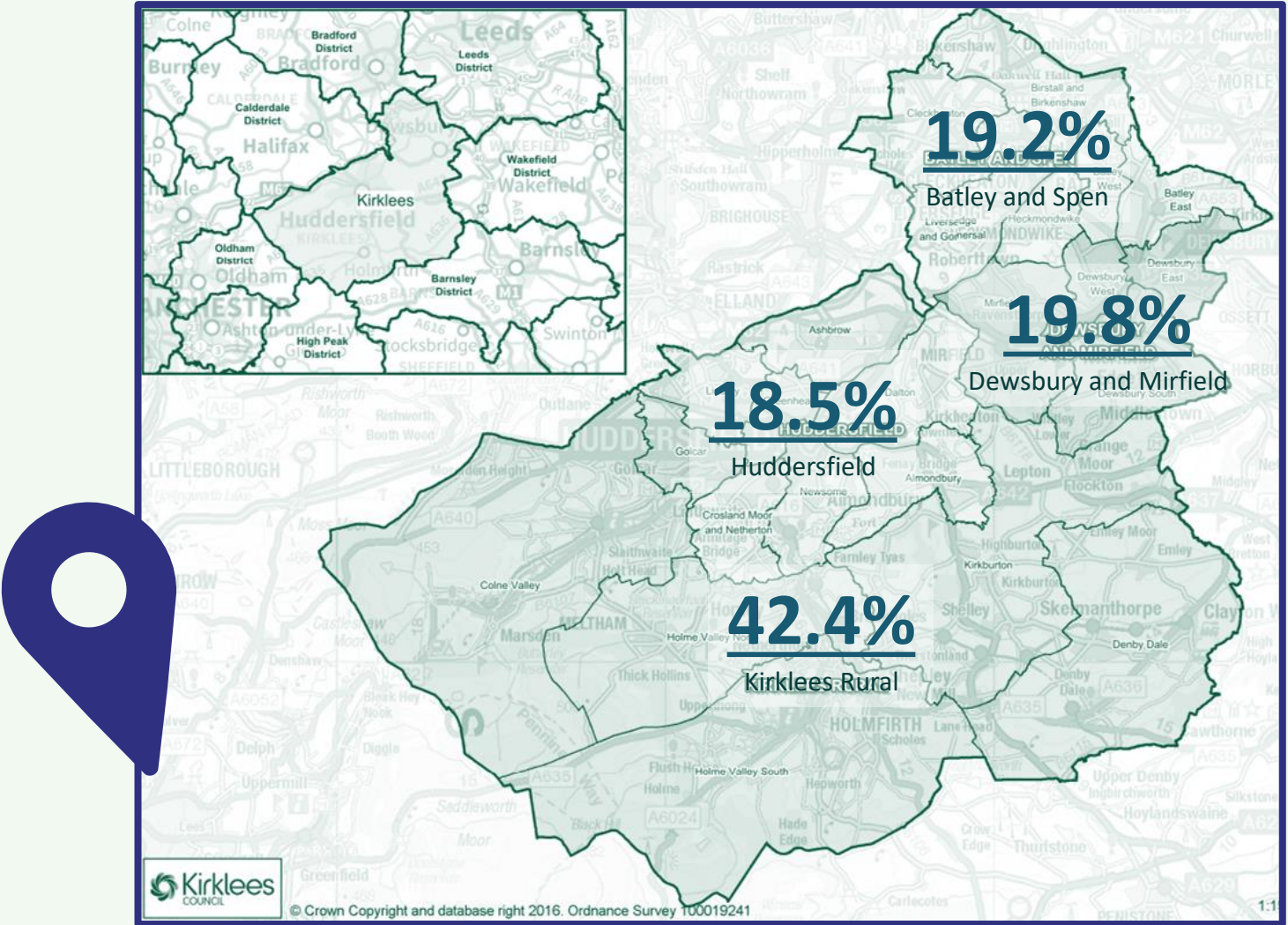


# Locality and IMD

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is used to measure the level of deprivation within small geographies.

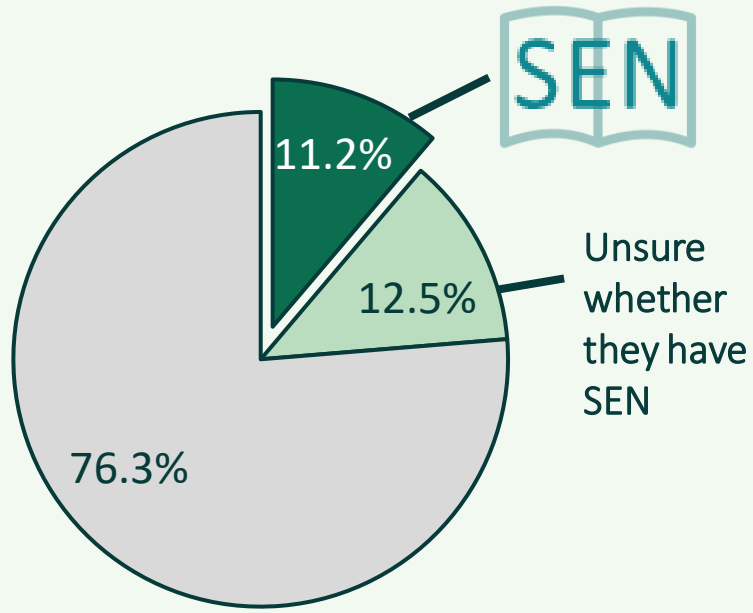


School locality

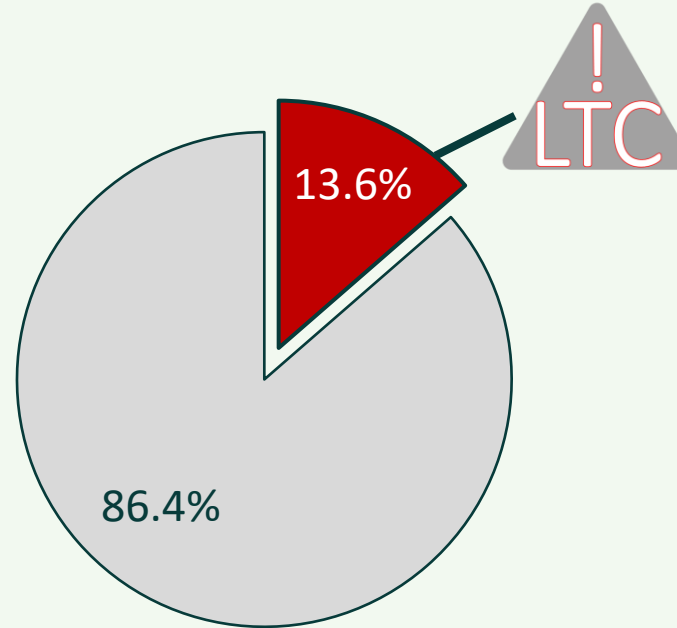


# Other Characteristics

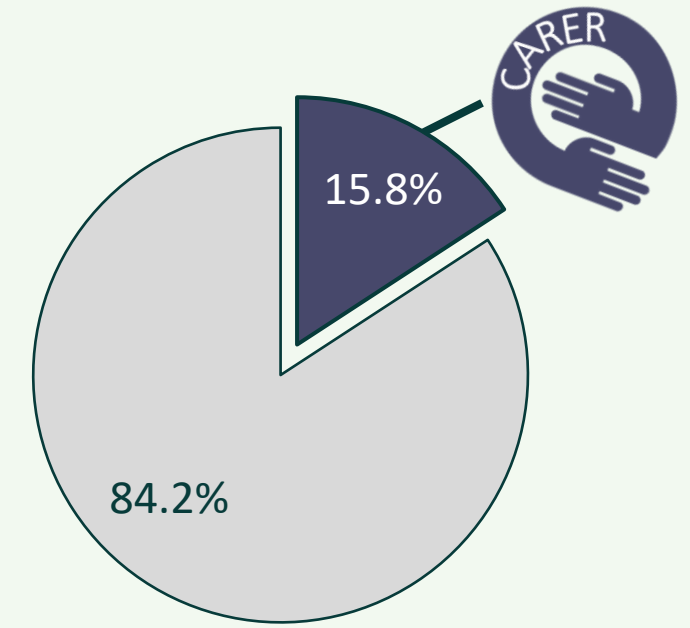
## Special Educational Needs



## Long-Term Condition



## Young Carer



43.2% of carers said they care for a parent & 39.1% said they care for a sibling.

Around 1 in 6 young carers said they care for more than one person.

Around 1 in 2 young carers said they spend at least an hour a day caring for somebody.





# How you feel

Who you are

How you feel

What you do

Your personal safety

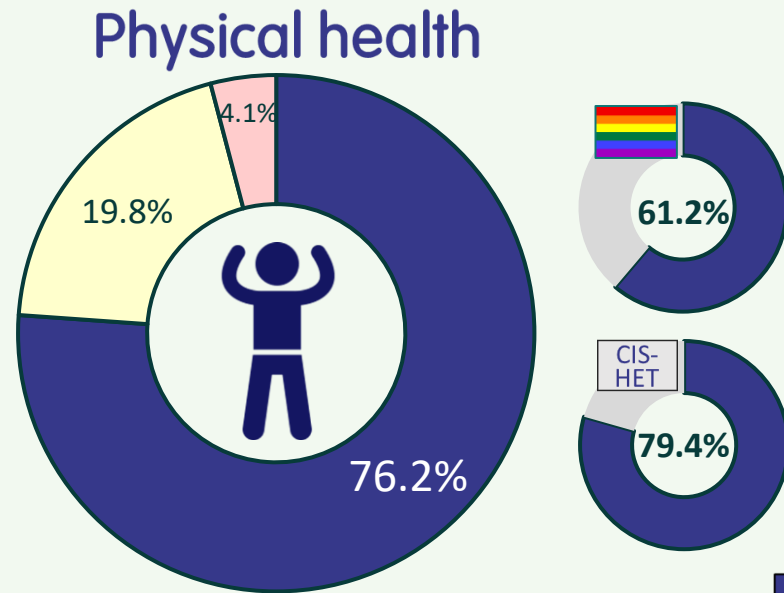
What you want/need

# Subjective Health

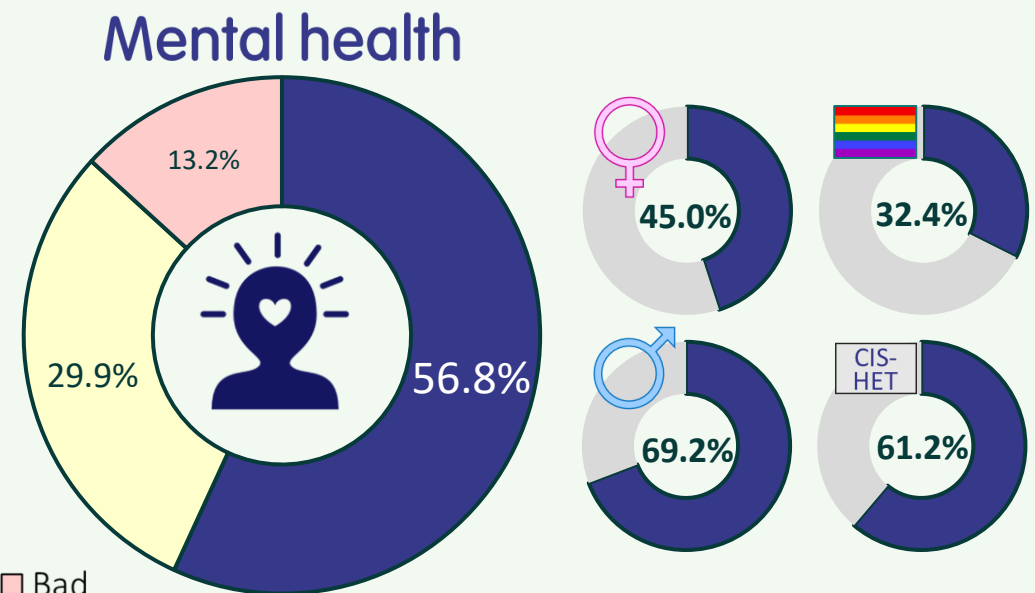
Subjective health was measured using two separate questions; “How would you rate your physical health now?” and “How would you rate your mental health now?” There were five response options: Very good, good, fair/OK, bad, very bad.

- Very good
- Good
- Fair/OK
- Bad
- Very bad

76.2% of young people said their physical health was good (i.e. responding *Good* or *Very good*) whilst 56.8% said their mental health was good. There were some significant differences between boys and girls, as well as between those who identify as cisgender heterosexual and those who identify as being LGBTQ+.



Good physical health:  
CIS-HET = 79.4%; LGBTQ+ = 61.2%  
Male = 80.5%; Female = 72.2%  
SEN = 67.1%; LTC = 60.5%; Carer = 64.6%



Good mental health:  
CIS-HET = 61.2%; LGBTQ+ = 32.4%  
Male = 69.2%; Female = 45.0%  
SEN = 37.9%; LTC = 37.3%; Carer = 42.9%

# Health-Related Help

- Do you know where to go if you are struggling with your physical health?

70.1% Yes | 14.1% No | 15.8% Not sure

- Do you know where to go if you are struggling with your mental health?

67.9% Yes | 15.5% No | 16.6% Not sure

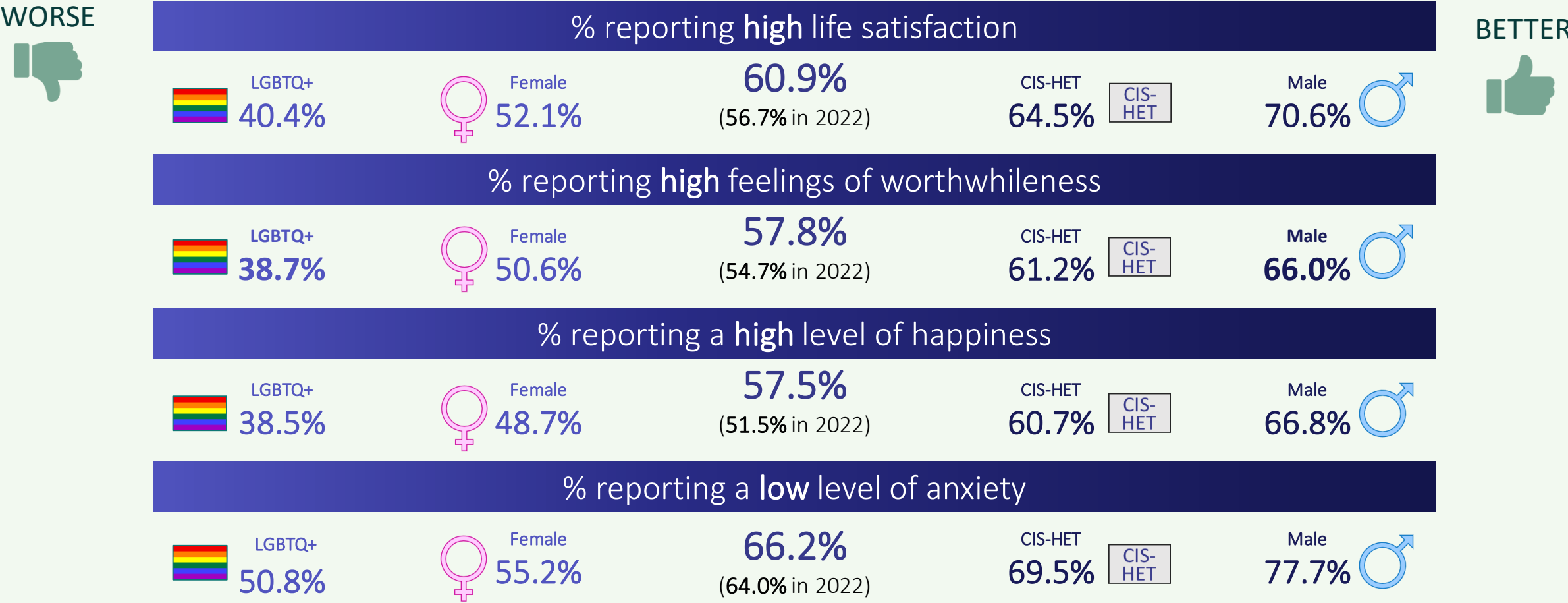
- Young people were less likely to know where to go for help with their physical or mental health if they were a carer, had a long-term health condition, SEN, female, or LGBTQ+

# ONS Wellbeing Questions

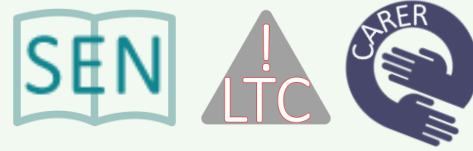
As in previous surveys, we used the three positive ONS personal wellbeing measures. Respondents were asked to rate indicators of wellbeing from 0 ('not at all') to 10 ('completely'). For the purposes of analysis, a “high” rating was classed as any response between 7 and 10. Again, there are significant demographic differences.



In 2022, we added the negative ONS wellbeing measure ('anxiety') which is scored from 0 ('completely') to 10 ('not at all') with responses between 0 and 4 representing a “low” rating.



# Further Wellbeing Breakdowns



## % reporting **high** life satisfaction

SEN: 42.3% | LTC: 43.1% | Carer: 44.6% (Overall: 60.9%)

## % reporting **high** feelings of worthwhileness

LTC: 41.8% | Carer: 48.1% | SEN: 48.9% (Overall: 57.8%)

## % reporting a **high** level of happiness

LTC: 41.4% | SEN: 43.8% | Carer: 46.3% (Overall: 57.5%)

## % reporting a **low** level of anxiety

SEN: 54.2% | LTC: 54.9% | Carer: 56.9% (Overall: 66.2%)

Combined BAME ethnic groups scored consistently higher than White British

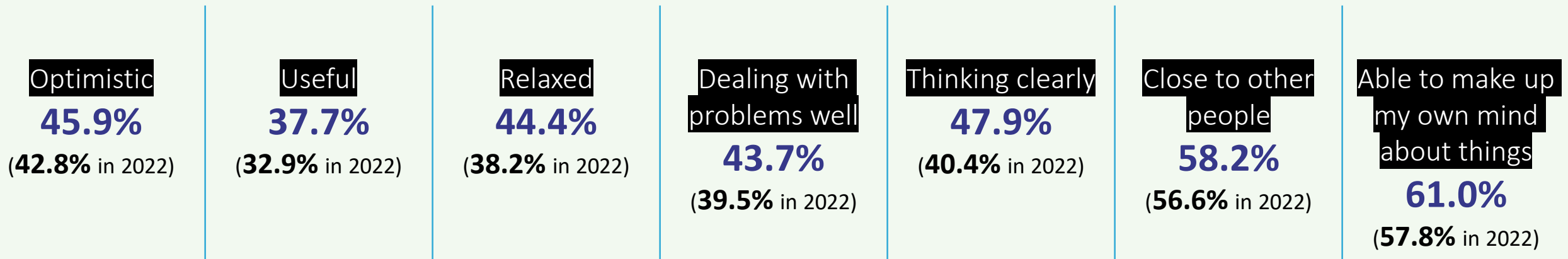
BAME

WHITE  
BRITISH

# SWEMWBS (Mental Wellbeing Questions)

This year, we continued to monitor wellbeing trends over time using the Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (SWEMWBS). This consists of seven questions linked to wellbeing which can be analysed individually or combined to give an overall validated score. We asked young people how frequently they had been experiencing key positive feelings during the past two weeks, from ‘None of the time’ to ‘All of the time’.

The proportion of those who reported experiencing these positive feelings ‘Often’ or ‘All of the time’ has increased since our previous survey, conducted in 2022.



The overall score is measured by applying a value of 1 to ‘None of the time’ responses through to 5 to ‘All of the time’ responses. Across the seven questions, the lowest possible score is therefore 5, with the highest being 35.





# Loneliness

The majority of respondents said that they experience loneliness to some degree. However, some groups experience these feelings more frequently than others.

“Feeling lonely isn't in itself a mental health problem, but the two are strongly linked.” - *mind*



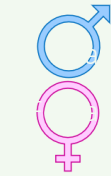
**2.0%** of those who rated their mental health as *Good* said that they often or always feel lonely...

...compared with...



**27.0%** of those who rated their mental health as *Bad*.

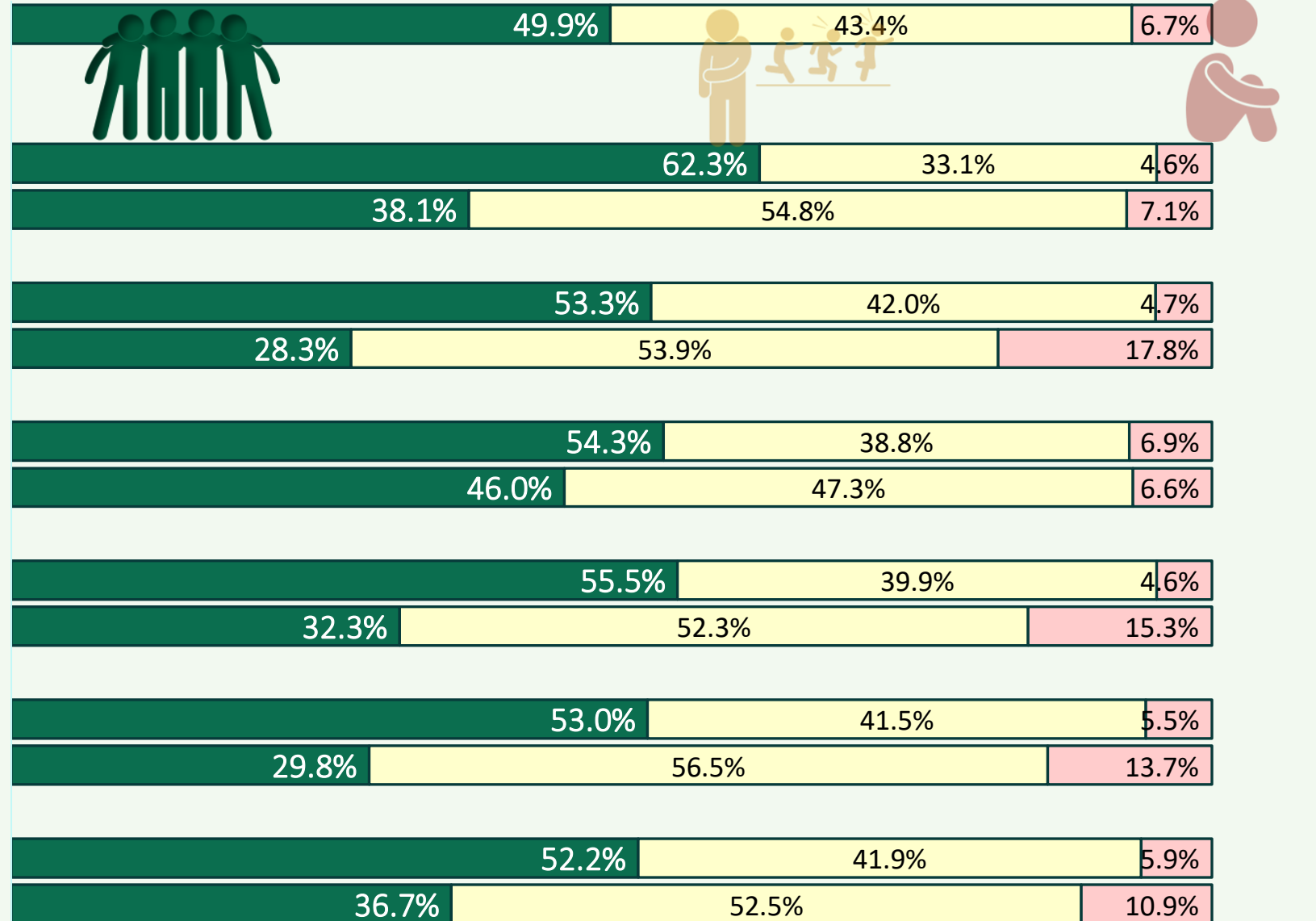
Overall



Hardly ever/Never feel lonely

Sometimes feel lonely

Often/Always feel lonely



# Personal Worries

Most respondents said they do worry about things. Around 15% said they don't have any worries. The infographic below indicates the proportion of young people who worry about these issues **at least weekly**.

Young people are more likely to regularly worry about most of these things if they are female, LGBTQ+, have a special educational need (SEN), have a long-term health condition (LTC), or are a young carer

**57.4%** - My **future** (highest value: LGBTQ+, 68.3%)

**54.1%** - My **appearance** (highest value: females, 72.7%)

**40.8%** - **Somebody else's** wellbeing (highest value: LTC, 55.7%)

**40.3%** - My **mental health** problems (highest value: LGBTQ+, 63.8%)

**35.8%** - My **education** (highest value: LTC, 45.7%)

**33.4%** - My **physical health** problems (highest value: LTC , 52.1%)

**15.7%** - **Puberty** (highest value: LGBTQ+, 27.8%)

# Relationship and Safety Worries

The infographic indicates the proportion of young people who worry about these issues **at least weekly**.

Young people are more likely to regularly worry about most of these things if they are female, LGBTQ+, have a special educational need (SEN), have a long-term health condition (LTC), or are a young carer

**38.7%** - Relationships with people **at school** (highest value: LGBTQ+, 57.5%)

**30.5%** - Relationships with people **outside of school** (highest value: LTC, 47.6%)

**22.1%** - My **safety outside of school** (highest value: LGBTQ+, 37.6%)

**18.2%** - My **safety at school** (highest value: Carer, 31.4%)

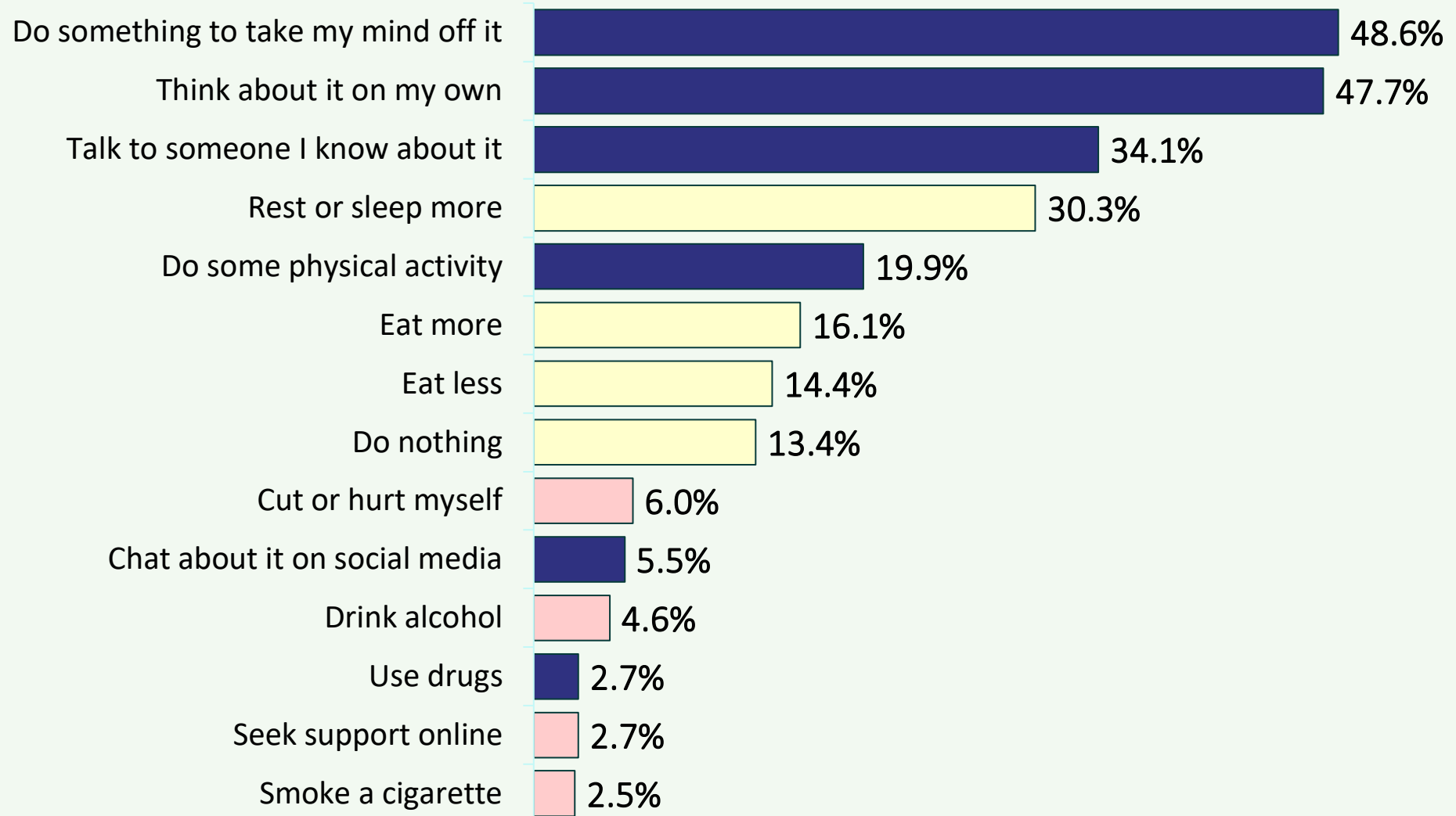
**18.0%** - Things that happen **online** (highest value: LGBTQ+, 29.5%)

**15.7%** - Being **bullied** (highest value: LGBTQ+, 37.7%)

**9.3%** - Being the **victim of a crime** (highest value: SEN, 21.0%)

# Dealing with Worries

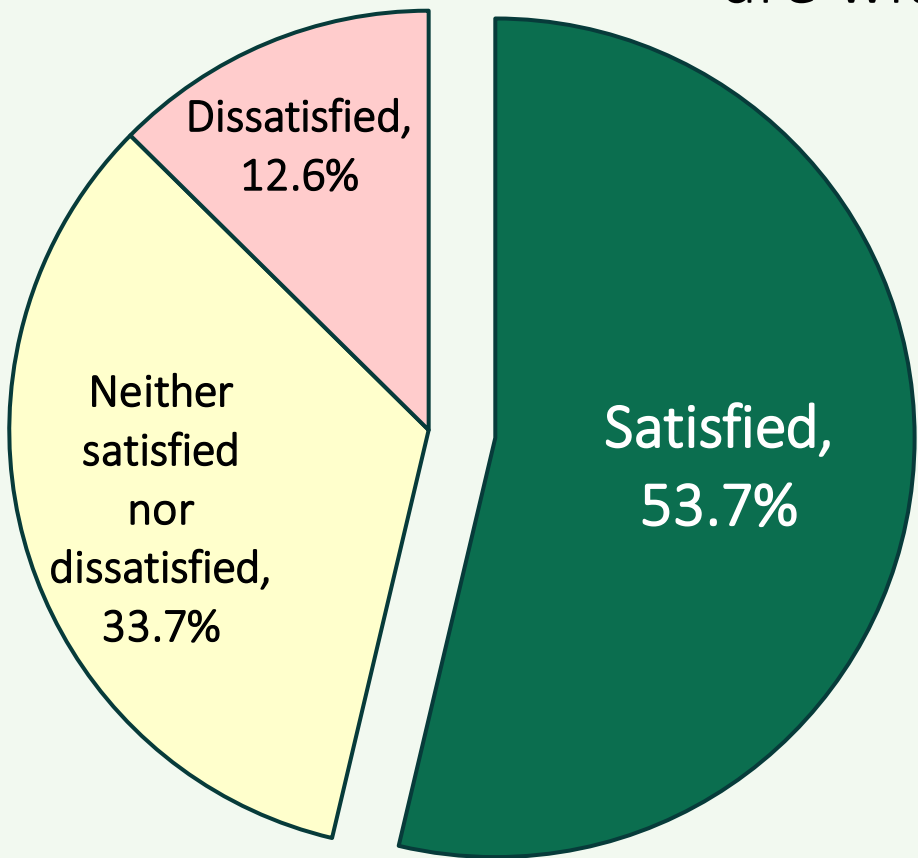
What young people do to deal/cope with their worries:



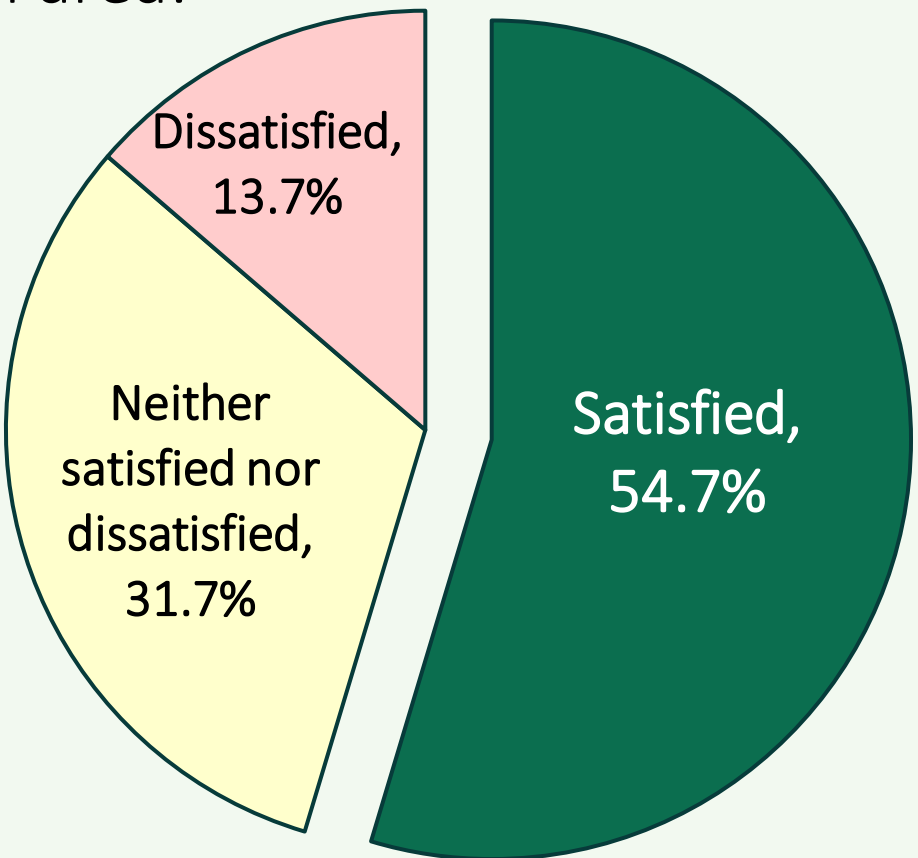
# Satisfaction with local area

How satisfied young people  
are with their local area:

**2022**



**2023**





# What you do

Who you are

How you feel

What you do

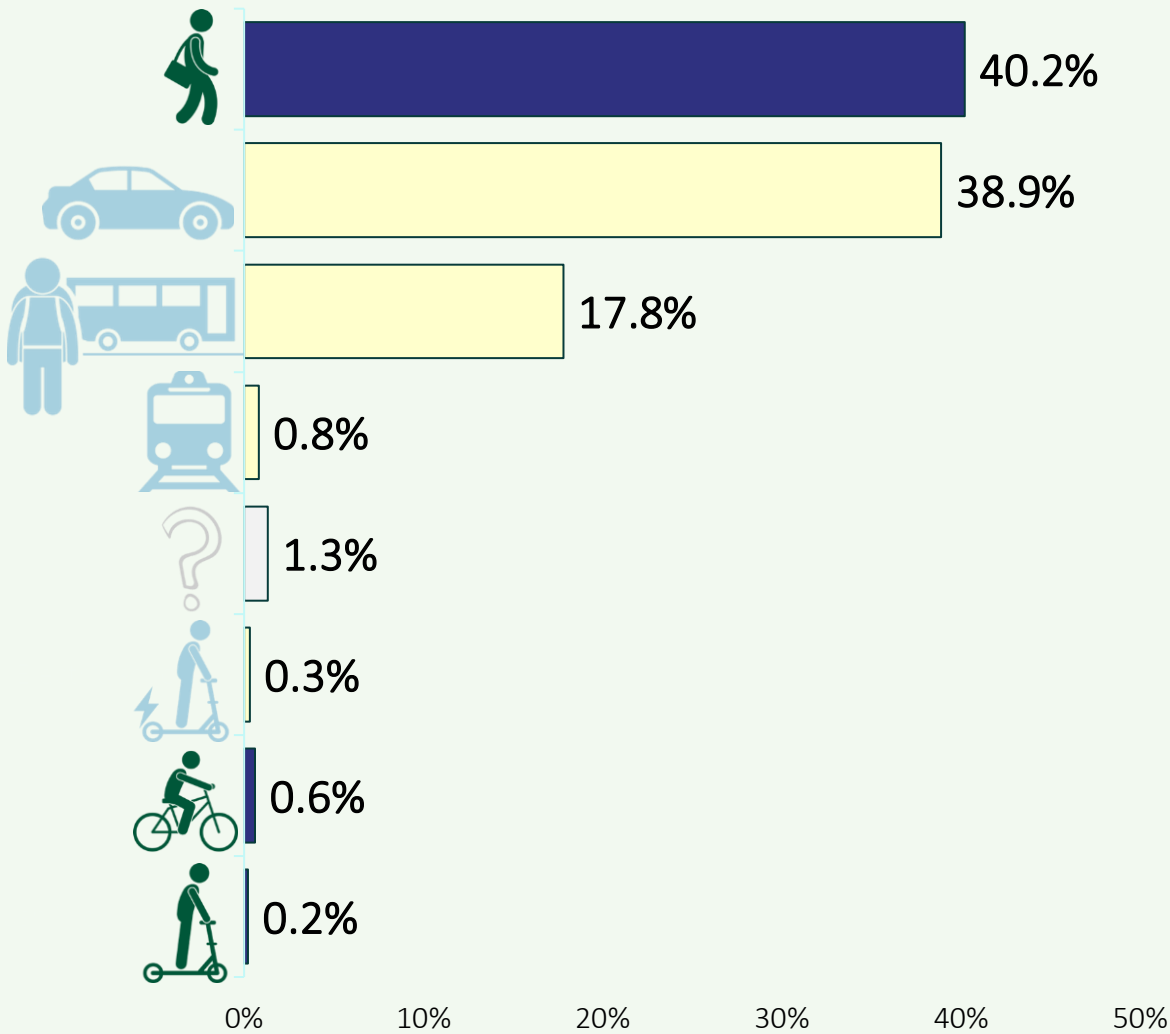
Your personal safety

What you want/need



# Active Travel

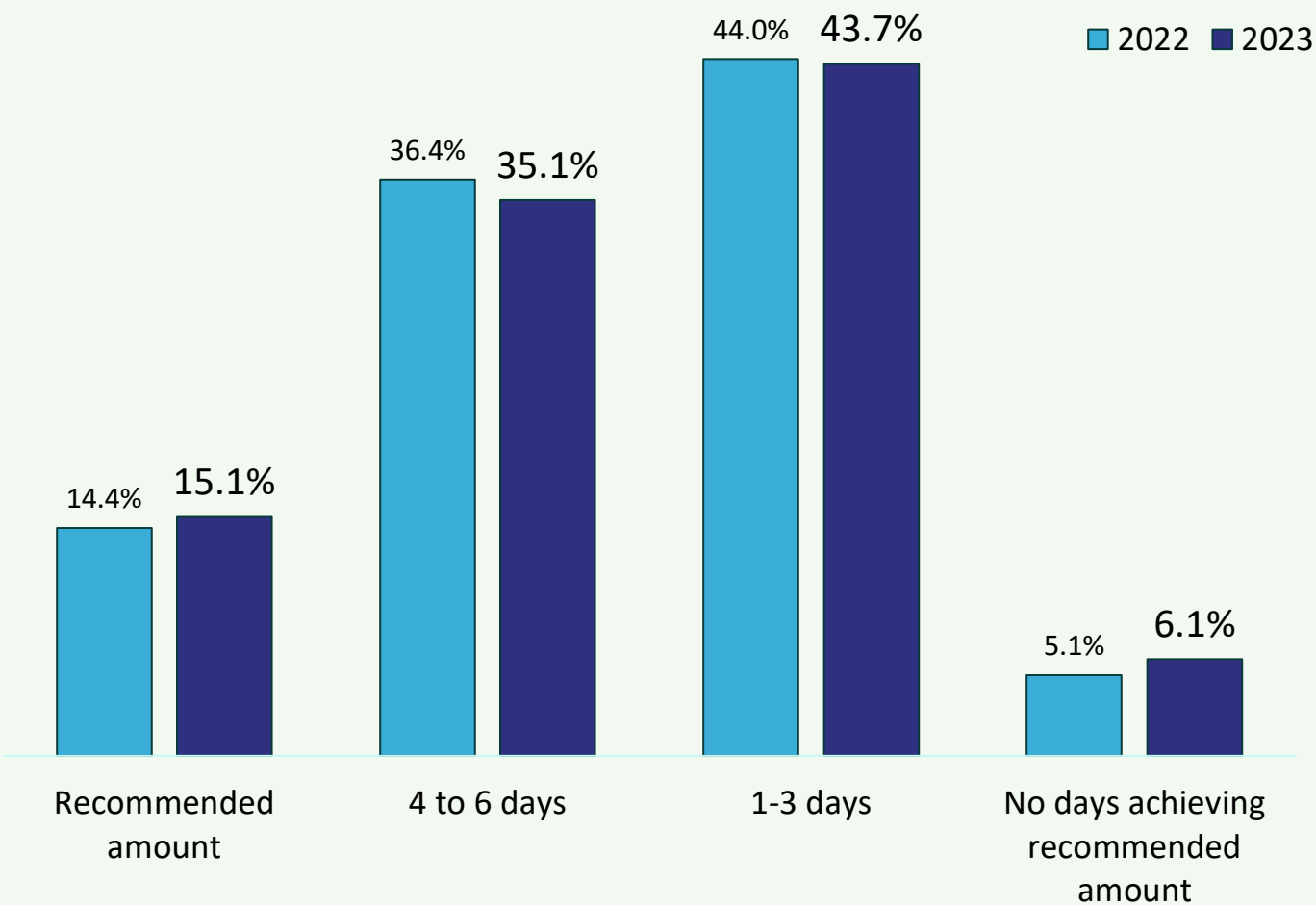
Method of travel to school



**40.9%** said they participate in active travel  
(38.4% in 2022)

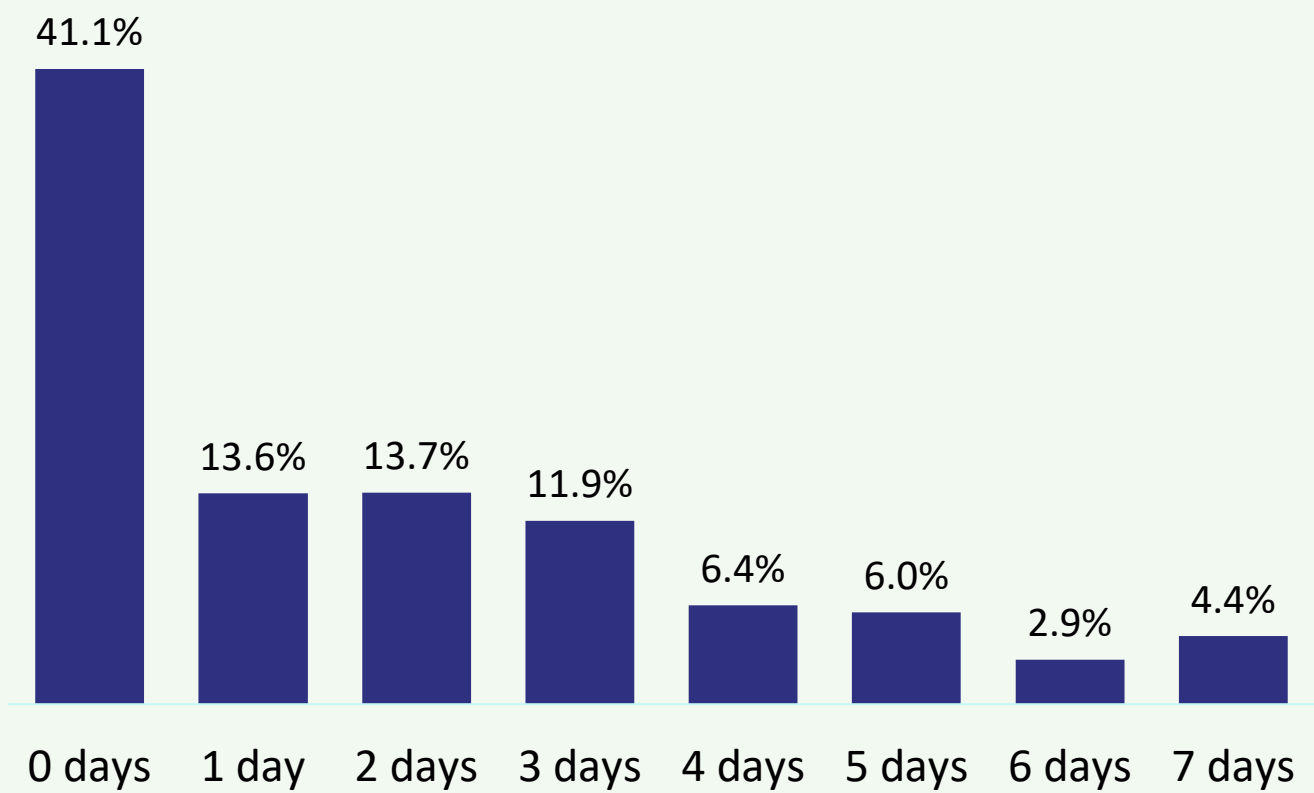
# Physical Activity

Number of days per week achieving the recommended amount of physical activity (60 mins per day)



# Leisure Activities

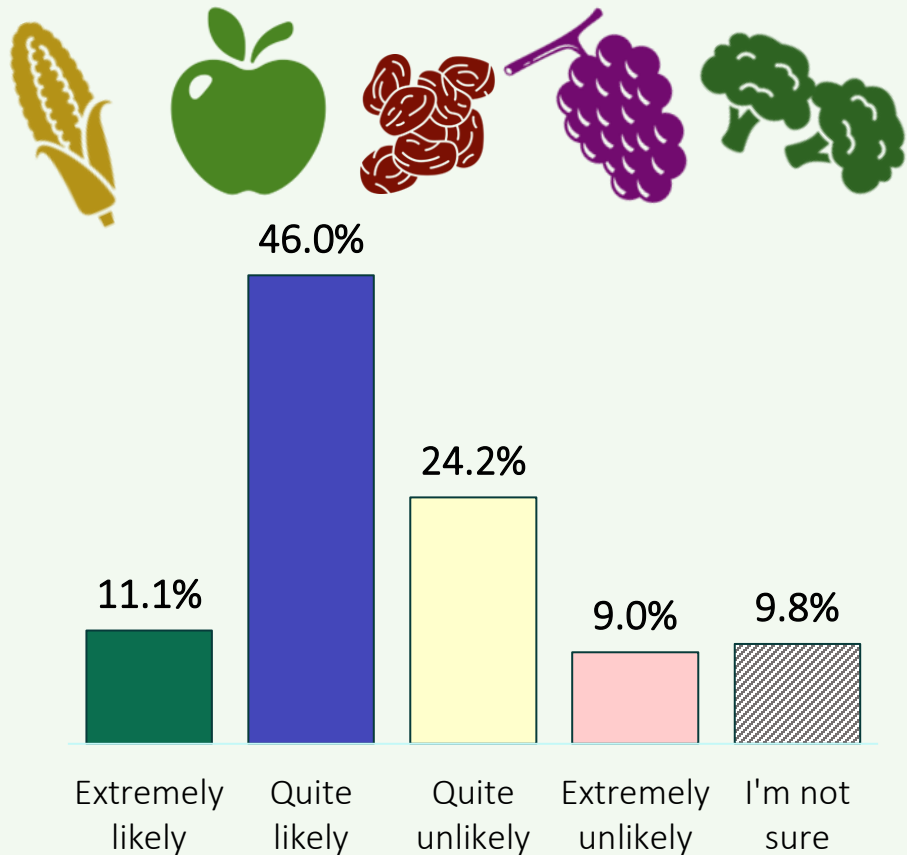
Number of days attending leisure activity outside of school



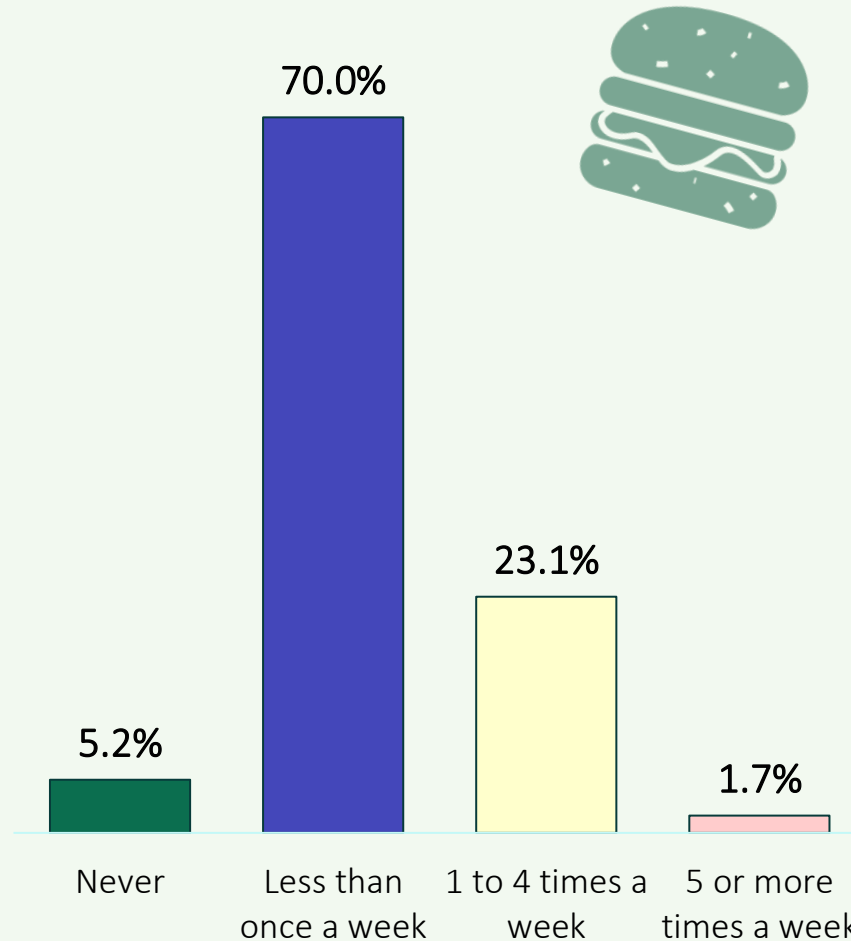
Activity	%
Sports team	21.5%
Gym	13.3%
Sports club or lesson	10.8%
Uniformed organisation	7.2%
Music lesson	6.0%
Performing Art groups	5.2%
Martial Arts club	5.1%
Boxing club	4.9%
Faith-based youth group	4.8%
After School club	4.7%
Youth club/youth group in local community	3.1%
Music group	2.8%
Parkrun/Junior Parkrun	1.7%
Creative Arts club	1.7%
Something else	13.0%

# Diet

## Likelihood of eating 5 portions of fruit and veg per day



## Frequency of eating fast food

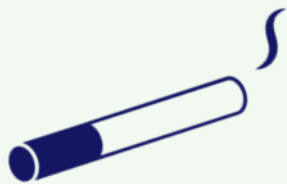


**42.9%** of respondents said they worry about their weight at least weekly

Female: **59.7%**

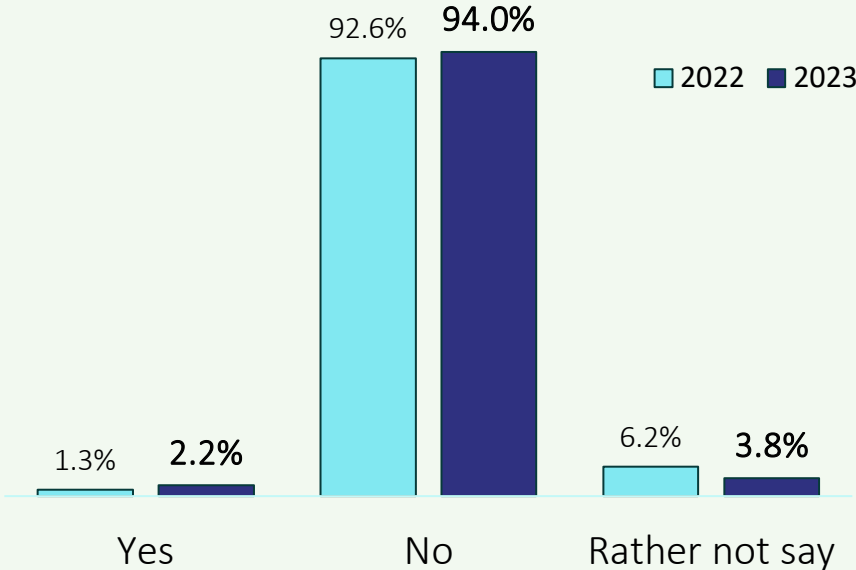
Male: 27.8%

# Smoking and Vaping



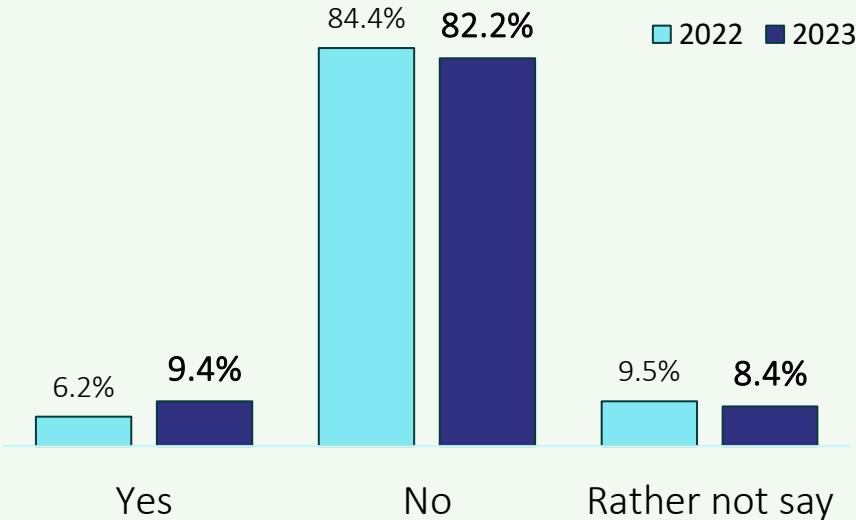
**6.9%** said they  
had tried a cigarette (6.0% in 2022)

## Current Smoker



**23.3%** said they  
had tried vaping (20.9% in 2022)

## Current Vaper

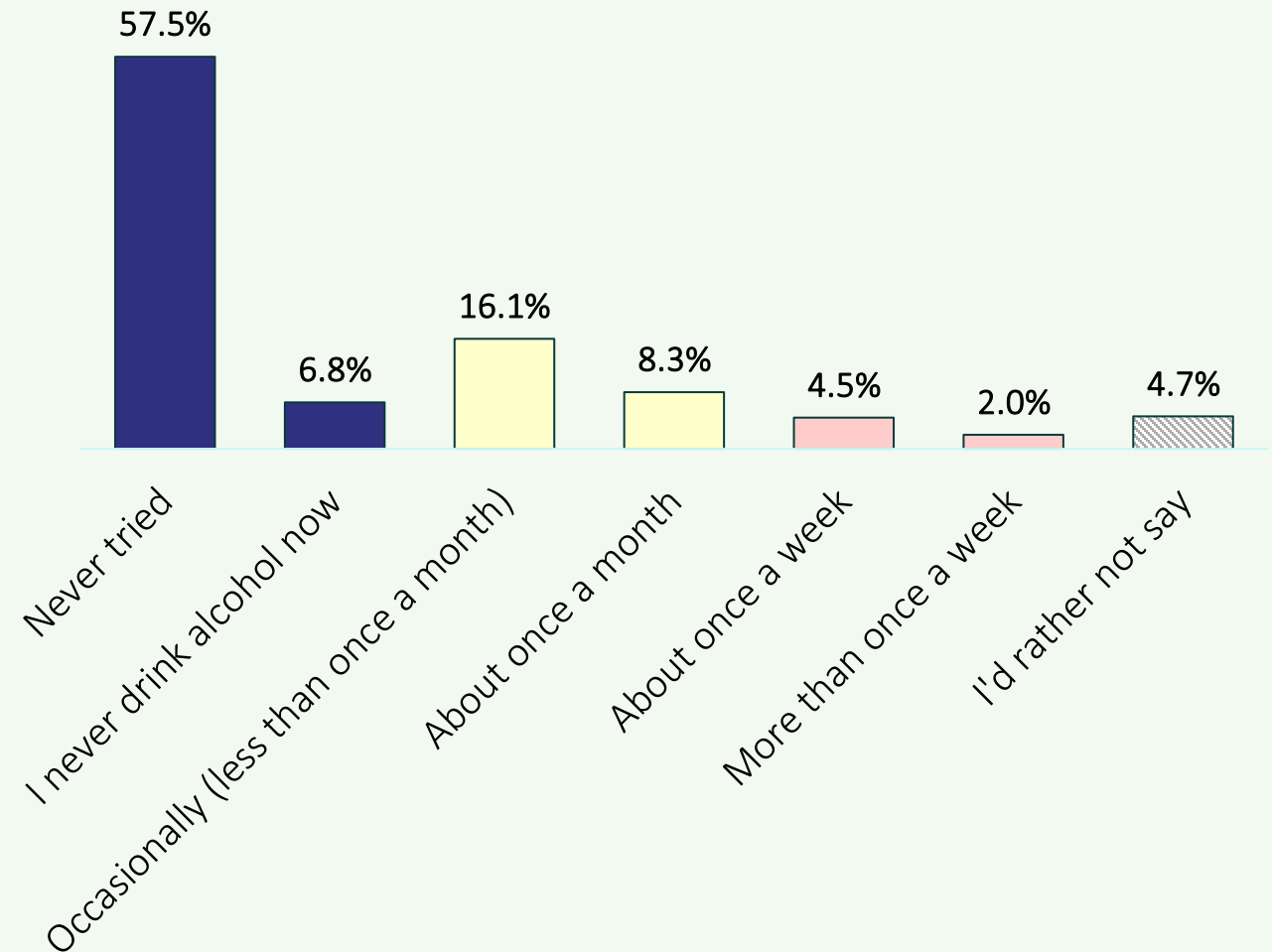


# Drinking Alcohol and Online Gambling



**38.0%** said they  
had tried an alcoholic drink  
(39.9% in 2022)

Frequency of drinking

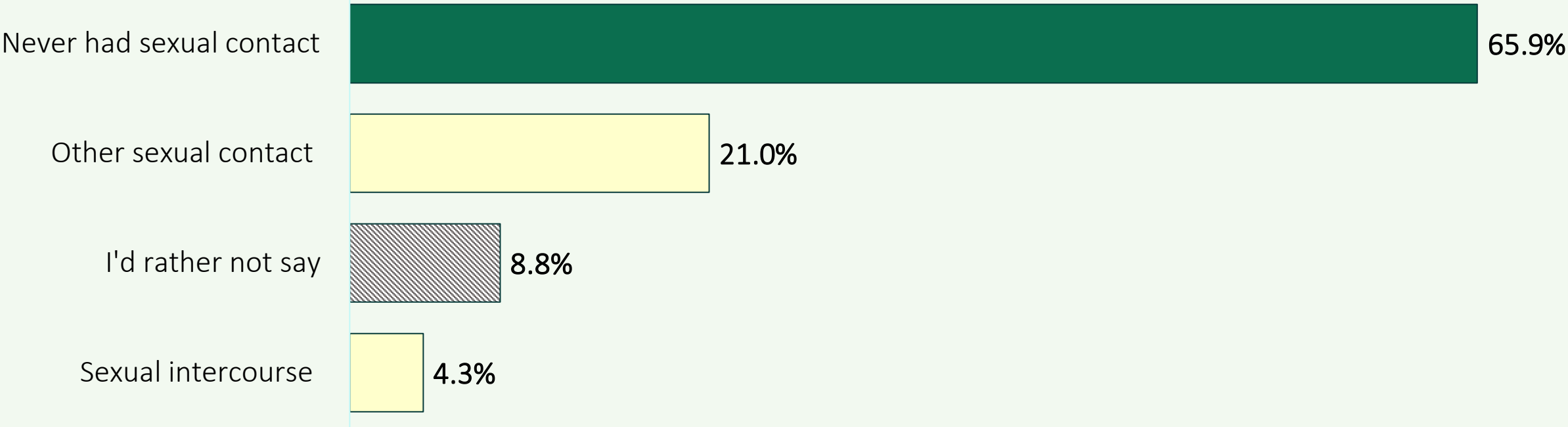


**11.0%** said they  
had gambled online  
(5.1% in 2022)

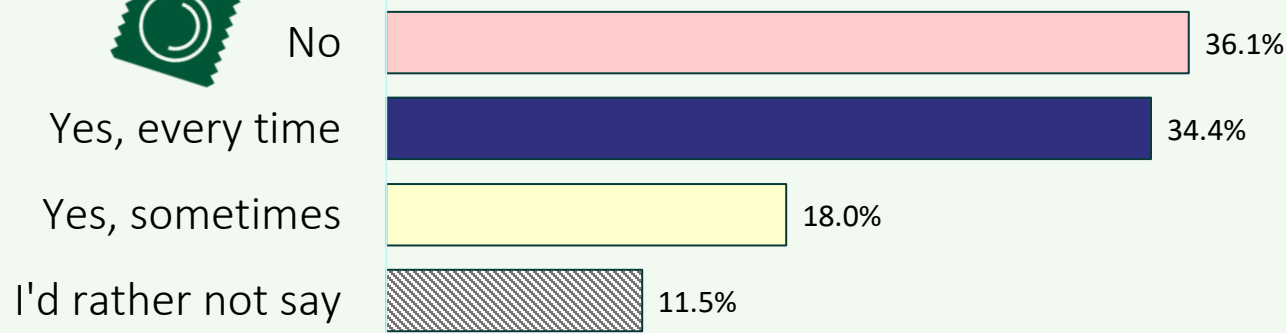


# Sexual Health

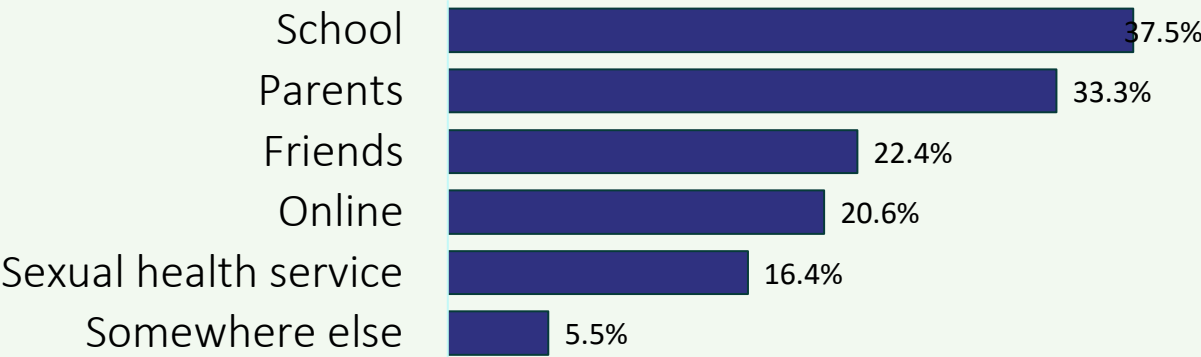
Type of sexual contact



## Condom use (sexual intercourse only)



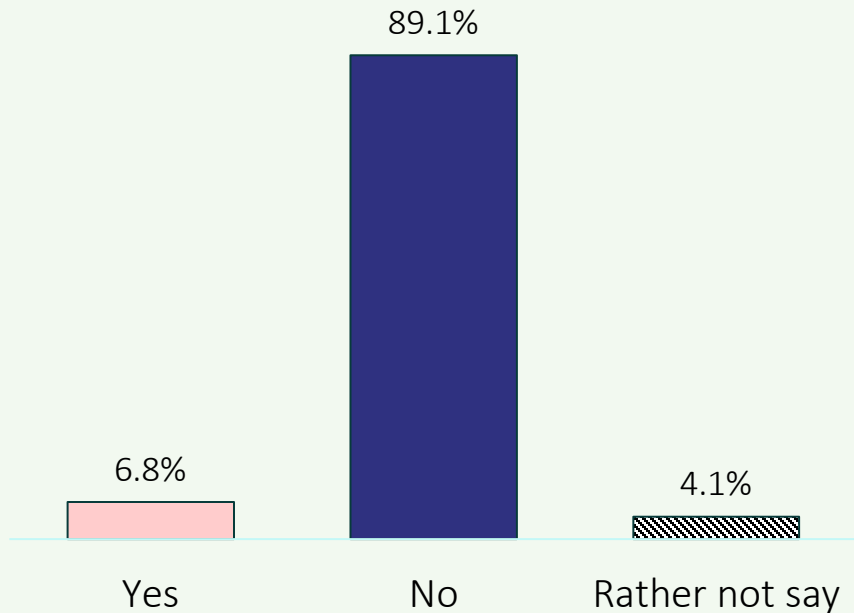
## Where respondents would prefer to access information about sexual health



# Drug use

**6.8%** said they  
had ever used drugs  
(excluding prescribed medication)

## Used drugs



The most commonly used drugs were:

- Cannabis (5.2% of all students)
- Solvents (1.6%)
- Nitrous oxide (1.6%)
- Magic mushrooms (1.6%)



# Your personal safety

Who you are

How you feel

What you do

Your personal safety

What you want/need



**76.4%** said they feel safe outside in their local area during the day

- Least likely to feel safe during the day: Those with a long-term health condition (61.2%), Carer (65.8%), LGBTQ+ (66.5%), SEN (66.7%)

**40.5%** said they feel safe outside in their local area after dark

- Least likely to feel safe after dark: Females (26.8%), LGBTQ+ (28.2%), those with a long-term health condition (29.8%), Carer (31.1%), SEN (35.1%)

# Why does the local area feel unsafe?

What young people feel makes their local area feel unsafe:

	2023	2022	
<b>Gangs</b>	30.3%	24.5%	↑ Up
<b>People carrying knives or sharp objects</b>	27.8%	26.7%	↑ Up
<b>Crime in general</b>	26.4%	24.6%	↑ Up
People who hang about	26.0%	28.9%	↓ Down
Drug dealing	23.5%	25.4%	↓ Down
Fighting	16.4%	16.4%	↓ Down
<b>Lack of streetlights after dark</b>	16.3%	12.9%	↑ Up
Cat-calling	14.6%	19.9%	↓ Down
Road traffic	13.7%	15.9%	↓ Down
<b>Guns</b>	13.6%	12.8%	↑ Up
Bullies	12.6%	14.2%	↓ Down
The way the local area looks	12.0%	13.0%	↓ Down
<b>Racial tension</b>	10.0%	8.9%	↑ Up
<b>Extremist views</b>	7.6%	7.4%	↑ Up
Something else	4.7%	6.3%	↓ Down

# Physical Bullying

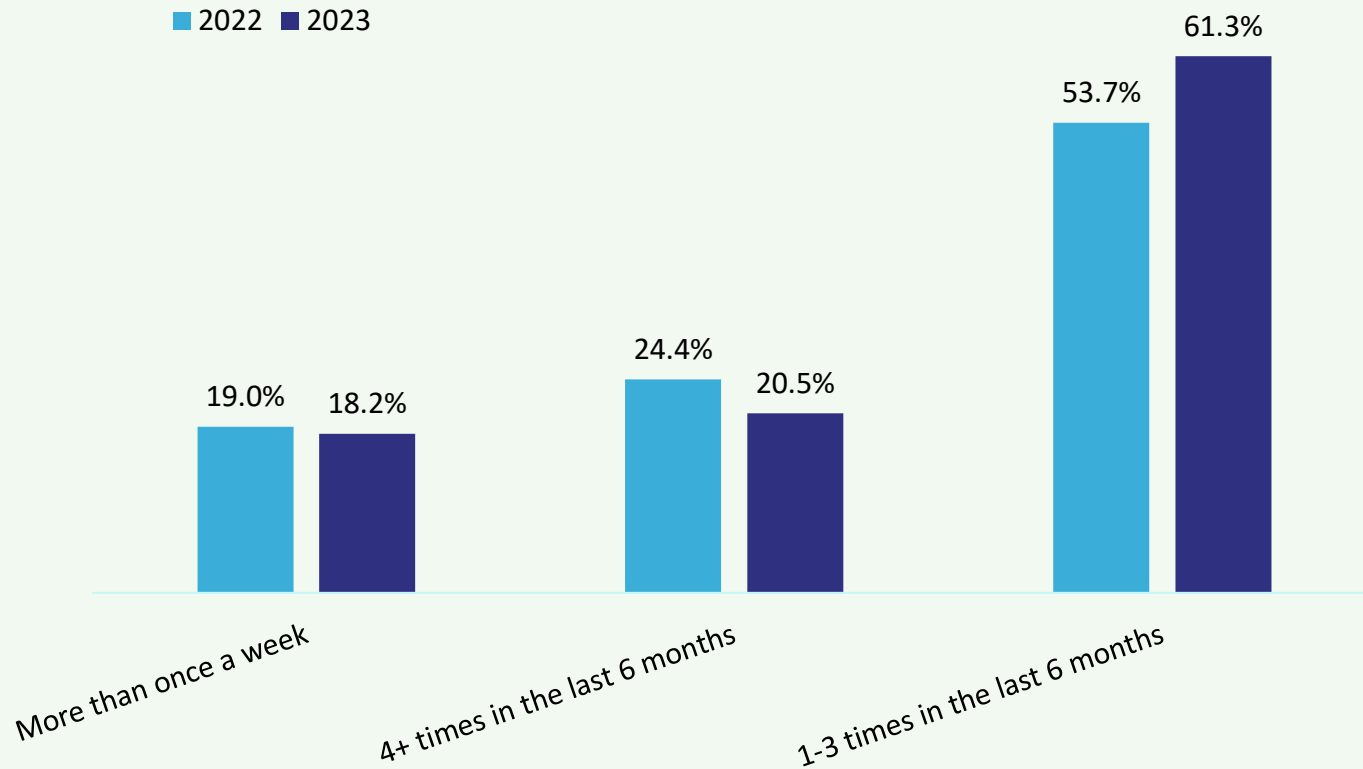
In 2023, we retained questions relating to bullying.

**19.1%** said that in the last six months they had been **physically hurt or intimidated** by someone (for example, getting hit, pushed around, or threatened, or having belongings stolen)



(23.7% in 2022)

■ 2022 ■ 2023



**65.3%** of those who had been physically bullied said that it had happened within school



**57.1%** said that it had happened outside of school



# Emotional Bullying

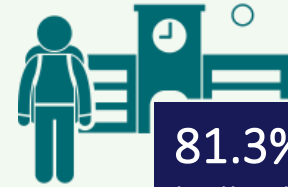
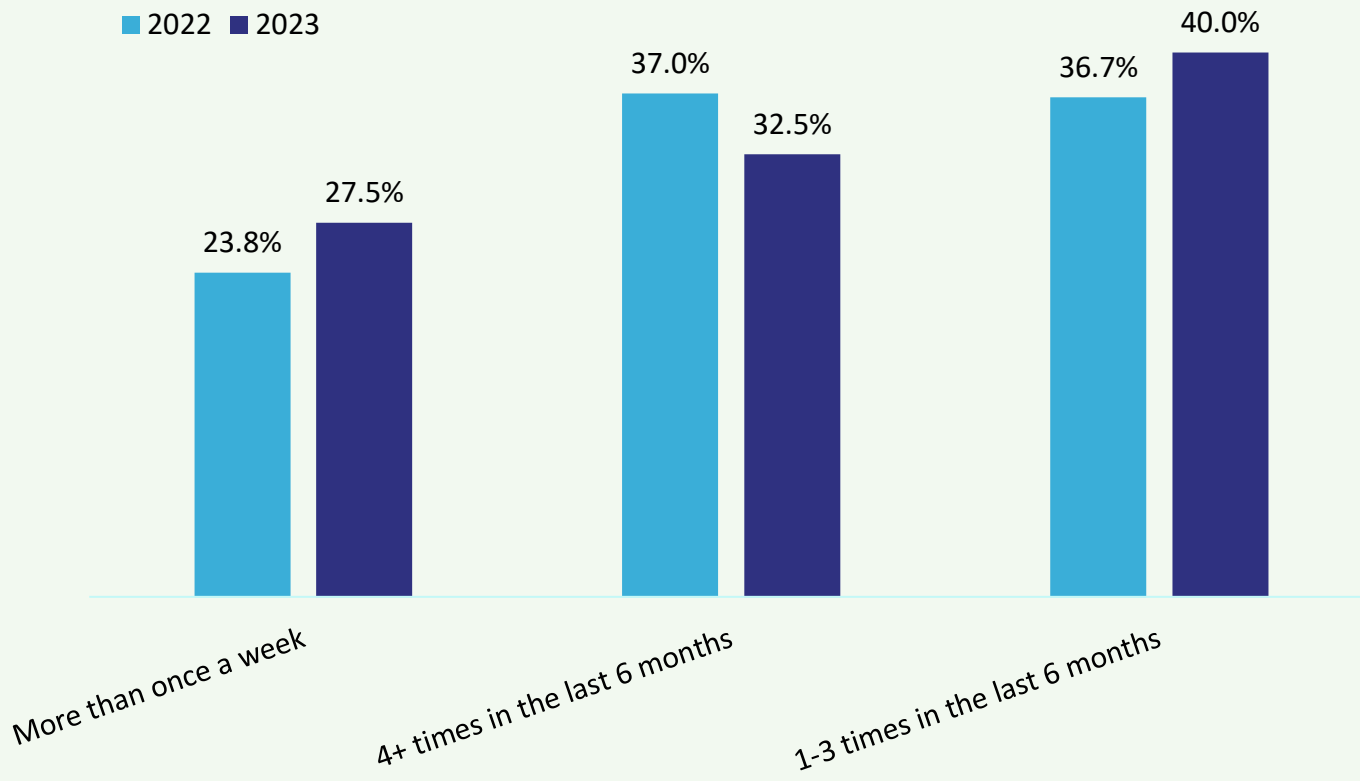
**30.2%** said that in the last six months they'd had their **feelings hurt on purpose** by someone

(such as being called names, being deliberately left out of group activities, or having nasty stories spread about them)

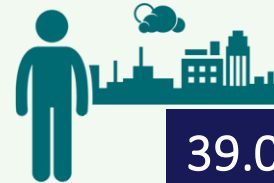


(37.3% in 2022)

■ 2022 ■ 2023



**81.3%** of those who had been emotionally bullied said that it had happened within school



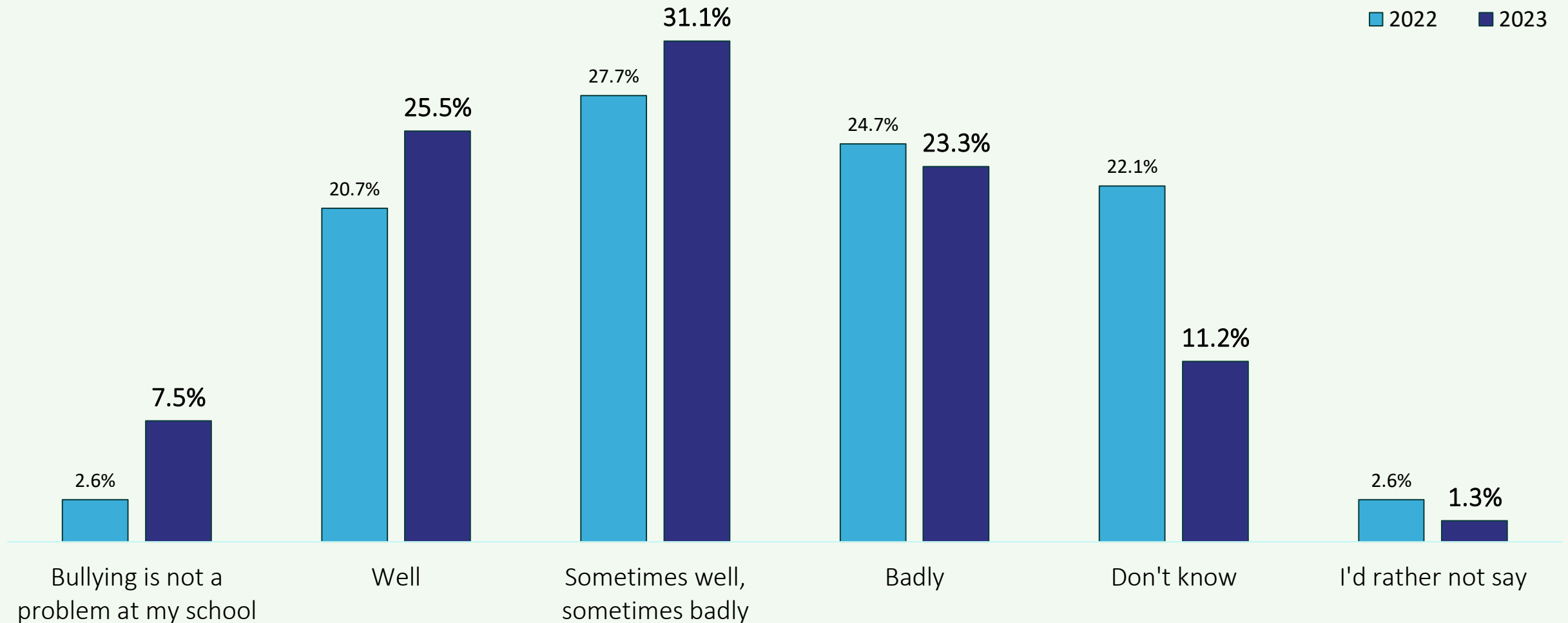
**39.0%** said that it had happened outside of school



**26.7%** said that it had happened online

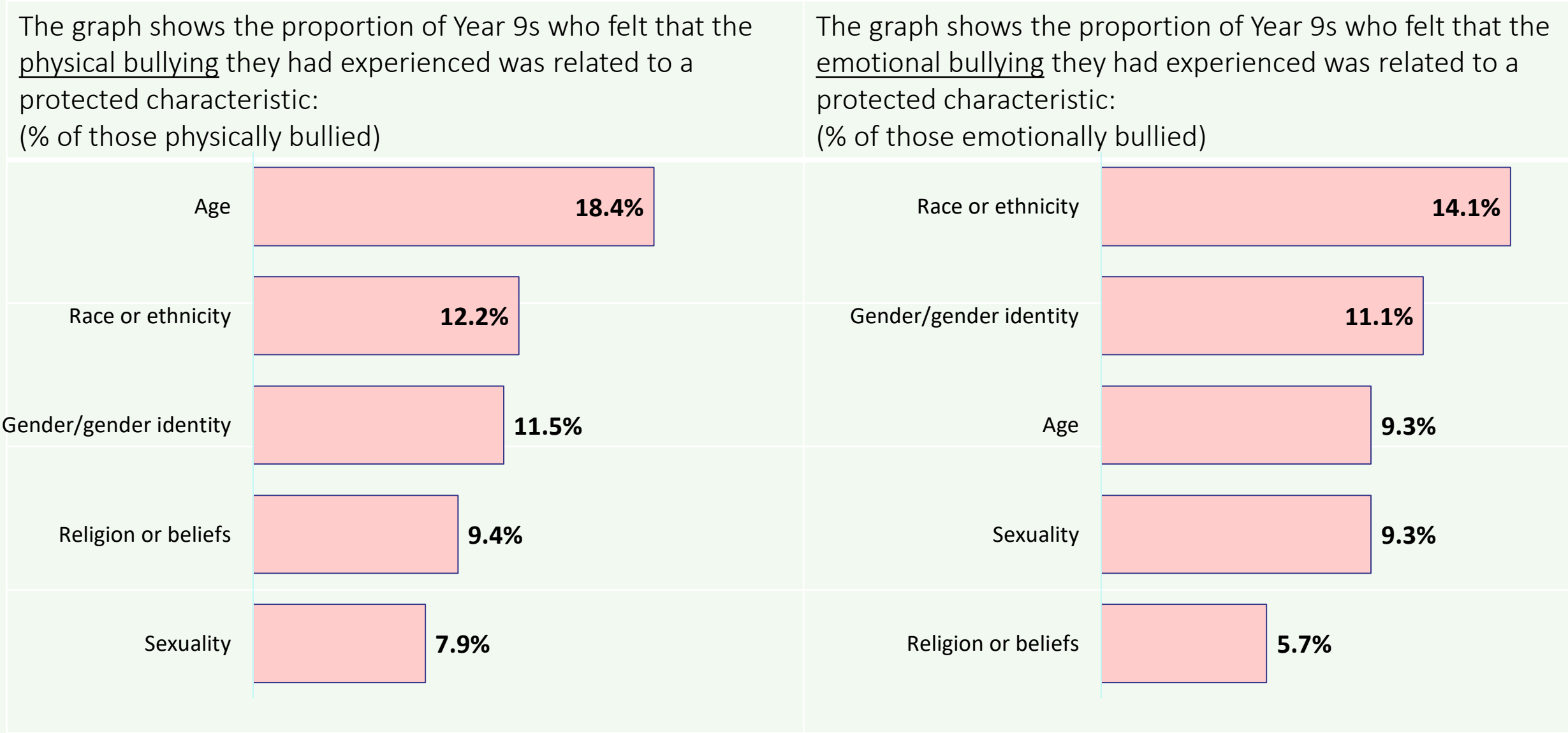
# Dealing with Bullying

How well does your school deal with bullying?



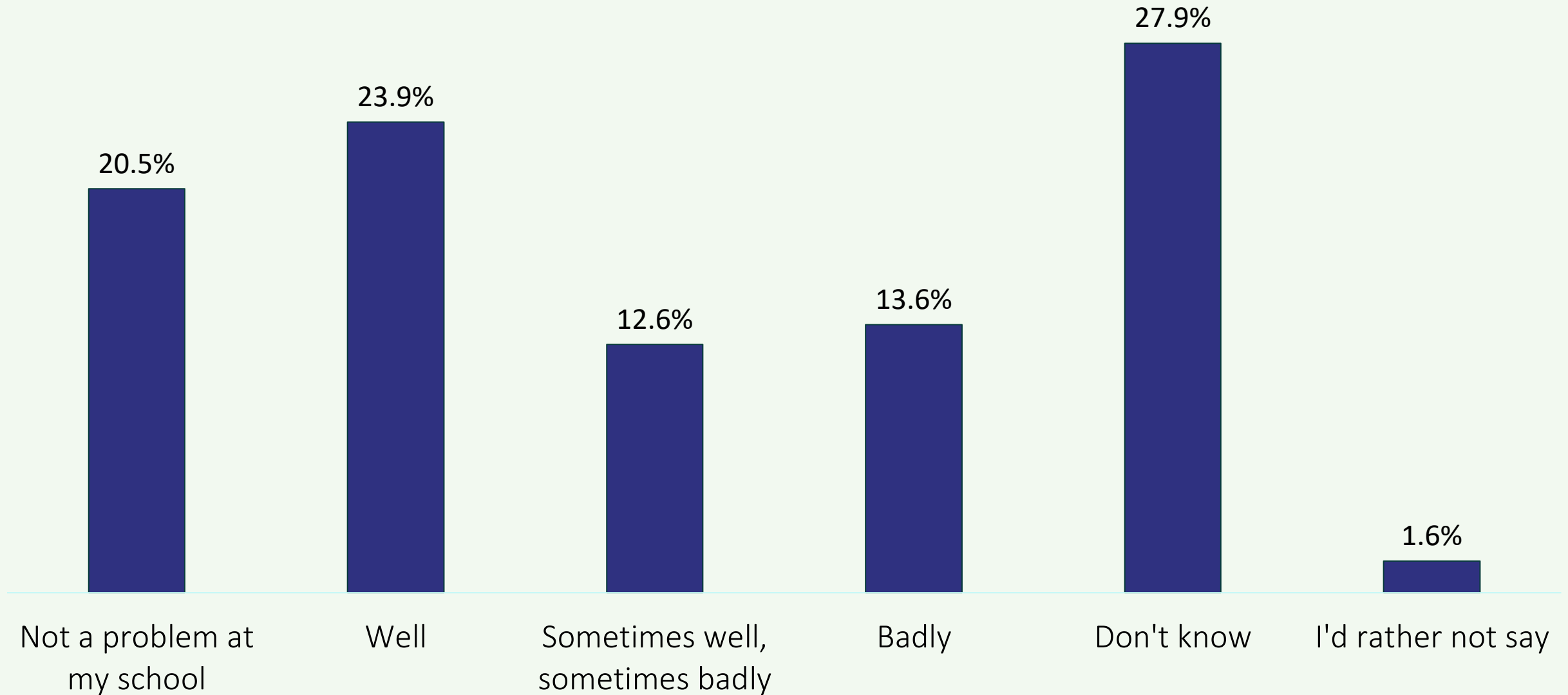
# Protected Characteristics

Participants were asked whether they felt that any incidences of bullying were related to a protected characteristic.



# Dealing with sexual harassment

How well does your school deal with sexual harassment?





# What you want and need

Who you are

How you feel

What you do

Your personal safety

What you want/need

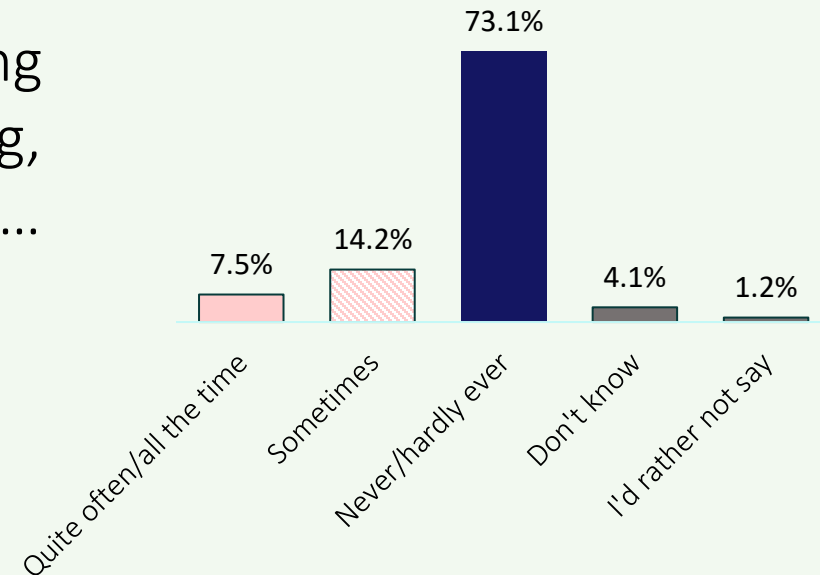
# Financial Worries

**23.2%** of young people worry about money at least weekly

Young people are more likely to regularly worry about money if they are:

- LGBTQ+ (41.6%), young carer (34.6%), have a long-term health condition (35.2%), SEN (33.6%), or female (27.0% vs male 18.1%)

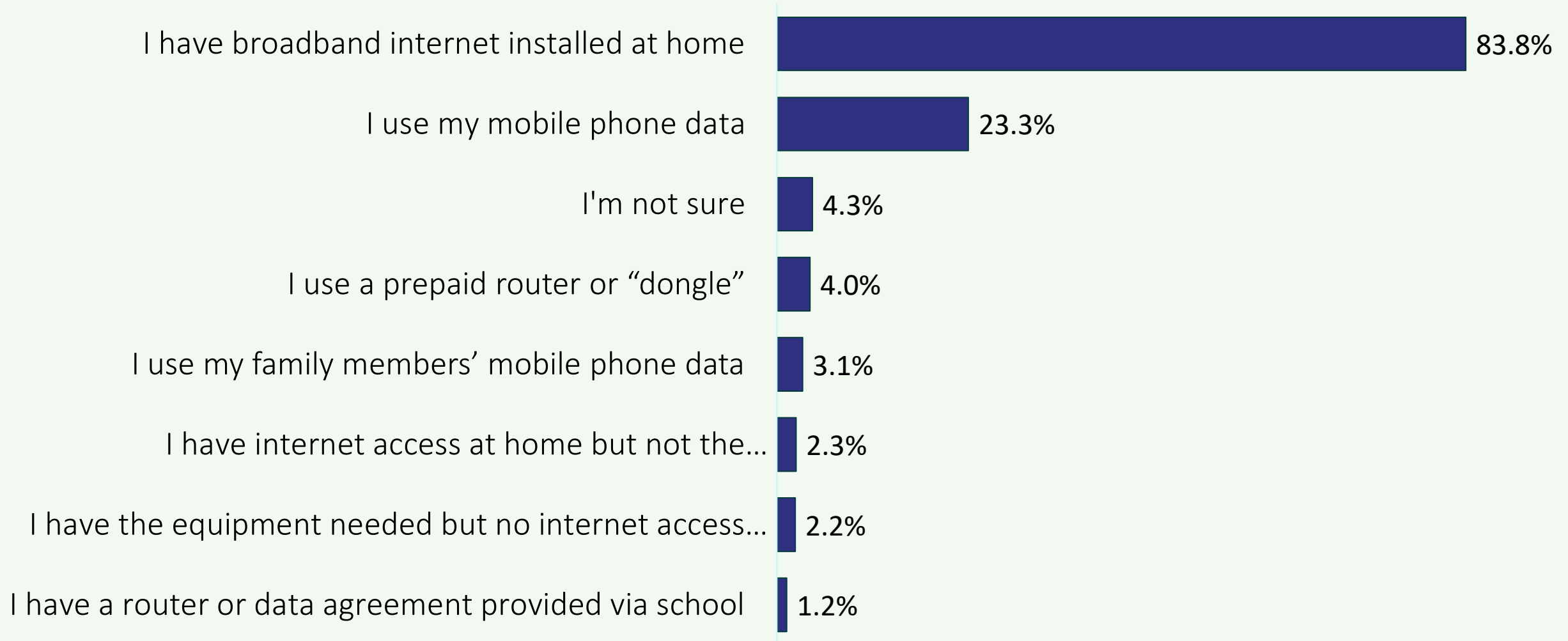
Frequency of families worrying about having enough money for essential shoes/clothing, food or heating your home...



# Accessing the internet

How do you access the internet from your home?

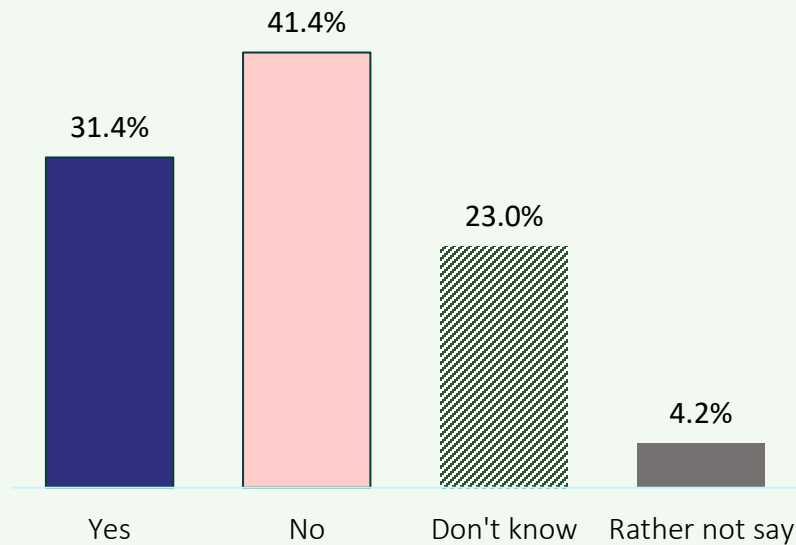
Multiple options possible



# Additional support

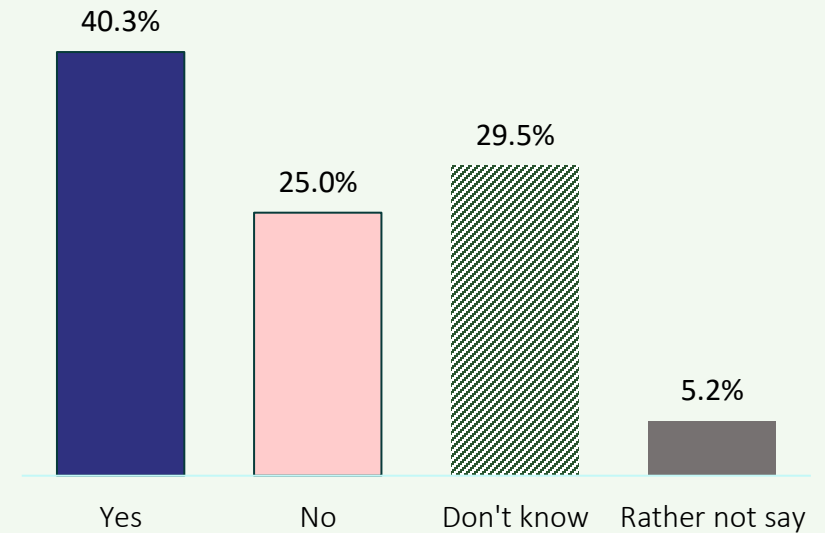
## Special Educational Need (SEN):

“Do you feel like you get enough support at school with this?”



## Long-term health condition or disability:

“Do you feel like you get enough support from health services with this?”





# Aspirations

What young people feel will enable them to have a good future:

