

# **Children and Young People's Voice Survey Results 2011**

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# 1. Summary of Results

## Introduction

- During May to July 2011 Buckinghamshire County Council carried out an online survey among children and young people (CYP) aged 9 to 19 in the county. In total 2,129 CYP responded from 63 different schools.
- The survey was shaped in partnership with representatives from the Children and Young People's Trust Participation Group. It took around 20 minutes to complete and they were asked their views on their lives, school and local area.
- All respondents were given the option to enter a prize draw for the chance to win one of twenty £10 vouchers and schools/colleges/ youth clubs were also given the opportunity of winning a £100 voucher.
- Results were analysed by three age groups, Local Community Areas and the three CYP's Local Trust Boards.

## Priorities

- Clean streets are relatively one of the most important issues for 9 to 15 year olds which are also in most need of improvement (similar to the 2010 CYP survey results).
- A range of services (e.g. sports centres, playgrounds, traffic issues, regular buses and trains, crime, safety and how people get on well with each other) are seen as more important and in need of improvement than some other services like youth clubs and libraries.
- Good shops and regular buses and trains were significantly more important and in need of improvement for 12 to 15 year olds.

## Services

- Over three quarters (76%) of 9-15 year olds use parks and playgrounds followed by after school clubs (54%) and leisure centres (48%).
- Youth Clubs were used by less than a quarter of respondents (23%).
- High levels of satisfaction with all services.
- Low levels of dissatisfaction with services but 9-15 year olds were most dissatisfied with Youth Clubs and School and Public Buses (16%). Dissatisfaction falls to 6% however among actual users of Youth Clubs.
- High dissatisfaction for users of school and public buses with over a fifth being dissatisfied with school buses.

- High levels of satisfaction with three quarters of 9-15 year olds being happy at school. Half of respondents however said that pupils often disrupt their lessons; around two fifths said that teachers did not make their lessons fun and interesting and another two fifths saying that they did not get enough help with making choices about their school work.

### **Activities (How CYP spend their time)**

- Three quarters of 9-15 year olds use parks and playgrounds; two thirds go to other activities that are not part of a club e.g. swimming, walking and around three fifths (62%) go to a sports club e.g. football, gymnastics, swimming . Less than a quarter surveyed (23%) had been to a youth club in the previous month.
- 37% of 9-15 year olds say that nothing stops them from doing activities they would like to do. Over a third (35%) however, said that the main reason for preventing them doing what they would like to do was that it was not available in their area with another fifth (22%) saying they were unable to get there. Around a third (32%) said that it cost too much.
- High levels of activity among CYP with the majority (84%) of 9-15 year olds doing more than an hour activity on a weekday and (90%) on a weekend. There is a small group of respondents who are doing less than an hour or no activity on a weekday (16%) and (10%) on a weekend.

### **Perceptions of how people get on with each other (Crime, ASB and Bullying)**

- CYP aged 9-15 feel very safe or safe in their local area (84%), travelling to school (87%) and in school (88%). This changes however when 12-15 year olds were asked how safe they feel after 6.00pm with only 51% feeling very safe or safe in the town centre and 65% in their local area in the evening.
- Around a third of 12-15 year olds (32%) have felt uncomfortable in the last month because of other people behaving badly.
- 17% of 12-15 year olds have been asked to leave an area when hanging around with their friends.
- 57% of 12-15 year olds said the main reason for being asked to leave an area when hanging around with their friends was making too much noise, followed by 42% saying they didn't want a group hanging around and another 42% saying they were fighting or messing about.
- Nearly half (45%) of 9-15 year olds have been bullied (42% said No and 13% were unsure) and this was reflected in all the age groups. It is worth noting that although children were reassured that their answers to the survey were completely private half of the children did not respond.
- The majority of bullying happens in school/college buildings (63%) and also outside but still on school property (44%). A further 17% said bullying happened travelling to or from school.
- More than two fifths (42%) of 9-15 year olds say that bullying is happening every week or more.

- Three quarters of bullying of 9-15 year olds was verbal; a third was indirect and 31% was physical.
- Two thirds of children think their school deals well with bullying however more than a fifth (21%) thinks their school deals badly or not very well with bullying.
- Bullying is more likely to affect CYP from deprived backgrounds.

### **Life, Health, Drug and Alcohol Use**

- Overall CYP were positive about their life and health, however they were least happy with their appearance with 12% saying they disagreed or strongly disagreed they were happy with the way they looked. A small group of children 8% did not feel they had enough choice in their life; 7% said they were unhappy at school and 5% said they were unhappy with their relationship with their family.
- The questions relating to sex, drugs and alcohol were only answered by around 20% of respondents.
- Nearly half (47%) of CYP aged 12-15 have drunk alcohol with another 7% responding they did not want to say.
- 43% of CYP aged 12-15 have felt the effects of alcohol once or more, however nearly half (47%) said they had never felt drunk in the last month.
- Nearly four fifths (78%) of CYP aged 12-15 have never smoked but 6% say they smoke weekly.
- Around one in ten (11%) of CYP aged 12-15 have taken drugs with another 4% responding they did not want to say.
- 15% of CYP aged 12-15 have had sexual intercourse with another 8% responding they did not want to say.

### **Their Future**

- More than two fifths (41%) said that having places to go with their friends; around a third (34%) having more interesting school lessons and 27% having more organised activities to do would make their life better.
- A quarter said that less bullying and nearly a fifth (18%) said having someone to talk to would make their life better. Also around a quarter said that they wanted more help to do better at school (24%) and more help to plan for their future (22%).
- Nearly three fifths (59%) of 12-15 year olds want to go to college or sixth form (there was a higher preference for college among CYP from deprived areas) and more than three quarters (78%) think they will go on to further education in the future.

- The majority (84%) of 12-15 year olds have had a lot or a little help in planning for their future from their family. More than half of children said they had help from teachers (57%); internet (55%); someone telling them about their job (55%) and their friends (51%). Around a quarter of 12 to 15 year olds said they had received help from Connexions (23%) and 10% of 16 to 19 year olds had received support from Job Centre Plus.
- More than half (57%) of children aged 12-15 feel they have had enough information and support to help plan for their future, a fifth (21%) however responded they did not have enough support and another fifth (21%) said they were unsure.
- The majority of children aged 9-11 were happy about moving from primary school to secondary school with only 11% saying they were unhappy or very unhappy about the transition.

## Communication

- The main source of information is via schools (56%), parents (45%) and friends (45%). Social networking e.g. Facebook, Twitter is a relatively new channel and a fifth (21%) said this would be one of the main channels they would use.
- The preferred source of getting local information is via schools (52%) and the internet (50%). A fifth of children (21%) said they would prefer to use Social networking rising to 40% for 12 to 15 year olds.
- The majority (68%) of CYP like telling us their views via the online survey.
- Around a third (31%) find it quite difficult or very difficult to talk about their ideas for what their school should be like.
- 16% felt their ideas were never listened to at school and a fifth (20%) felt their ideas were never acted on by their school. Two fifths (40%) would like to have more of a say and another two fifths (38%) said that it depended on the issue. Only one in ten children said they would not like to have more of a say.
- Nearly all children accessed the internet via their home (96%) or their school (82%). A fifth (18%) said they used it at the library and only 3% said they did not use the internet.

## 2. Introduction and Aims

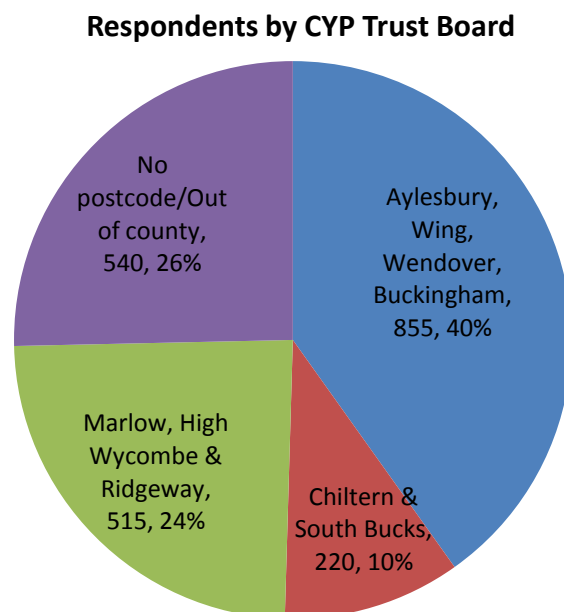
- During May to July 2011 Buckinghamshire County Council carried out an online survey among children and young people aged 9 to 19 in the county. In total 2,129 children and young people responded from 63 different schools.
- The survey was shaped with partnership from the Children and Young People's Participation Group. The survey took around 20 minutes to complete and they were asked their views on their lives, school and local area.
- All respondents were given the option to enter a prize draw for the chance to win one of twenty £10 vouchers and schools and youth clubs were also given the opportunity of winning £100 voucher.
- All CYP were assured their answers were completely confidential.
- Advice was taken concerning the wording and age appropriateness of the questions from BMG research and guidelines were followed from the MRS Code of Conduct. For children aged 9-16 the survey was only conducted in schools as teachers can provide consent as a responsible adult for the pupil to complete the survey.
- The survey was piloted at schools and colleges and this feedback was used to design the final survey.
- Posters, fliers and bulletins were used to promote the survey in schools, colleges and youth clubs and contacts with schools were used to encouraged participation in lessons.
- Aims:
  - Monitor changes in children and young people's behaviour, health and attitudes over several years, to track any changes and look for causal links to issues.
  - Inform the Buckinghamshire Children and Young People's Plan, Child Poverty Strategy and Early Intervention and Prevention Strategy.
  - Understand children and young people's quality-of-life issues and the services that are most important to them, as well as if they are able to access services that are available to them should they need them e.g. youth clubs, the bus network, libraries.
  - Demographic groups - To ensure representation from vulnerable and minority groups (SEN, BME, rural areas,), as well as postcodes for ACORN groups.
  - Pilot questionnaire with a representative group of children and young people. Allow suggestions for amendments and improvements.
  - Survey completion - Publicise the survey using schools, youth clubs, social network sites and other appropriate media.
  - Focus Groups - To deliver focus groups for children and young people who need support to participate, where qualitative expansion is required, or where the subject nature is sensitive. Ensure vulnerable groups are represented.

### 3. Methodology

- Generally between 600 and 1,500 CYP responded to individual questions, confidence intervals for responses of around 1,500 CYP would be +/- 2.5%.
- Results that are based on over 600 children are shown in the report without confidence interval 'error' bars, but please note that the results based on 600 children would have a confidence interval of +/- 4%.
- Confidence Interval 'Error Bars' are shown on graphs for questions with a response of less than 600, and all exceptions to the average results by age, board or local area are only presented where results are statistically significant i.e. fall outside of their relevant confidence interval.
- In the main report, the responses were weighted by age group to reflect the Mid Year Estimates 2010 of the county. Responses from 9 to 11 year olds were weighted up to 1.44 and responses from 12 to 15 were weighted down to 0.71. Responses from 16 to 19 year olds were not weighted as the sample was too small and would have to be weighted to 5.1.
- The main analysis is based on 9-15 year olds (weighted) and differences are shown by the three age groups and ten community areas. Results are also shown by the three CYP 's Local Trust Boards and includes 9-19 year olds.

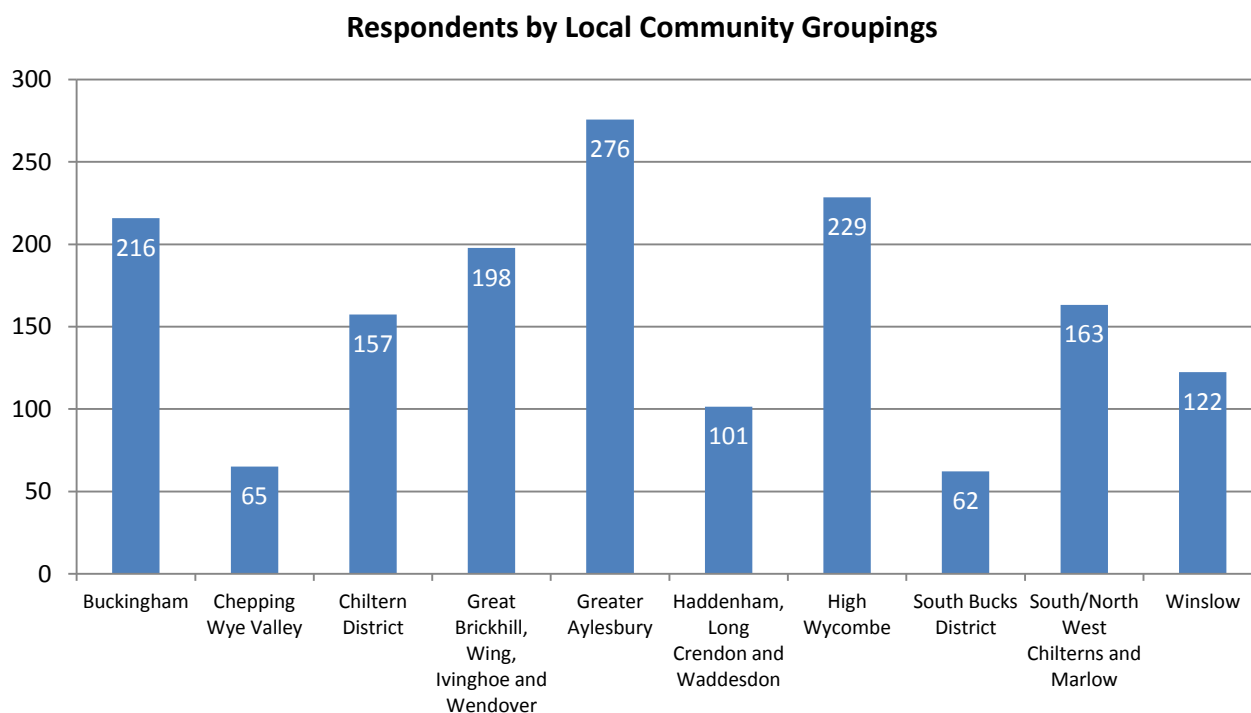
## 4. Who responded (un-weighted)

Following promotion through the School Bulletins, Governor Times, posters and contacts via the CYP's Trust 2,129 children and young people responded to the survey.



Unweighted Base: 2,129 respondents

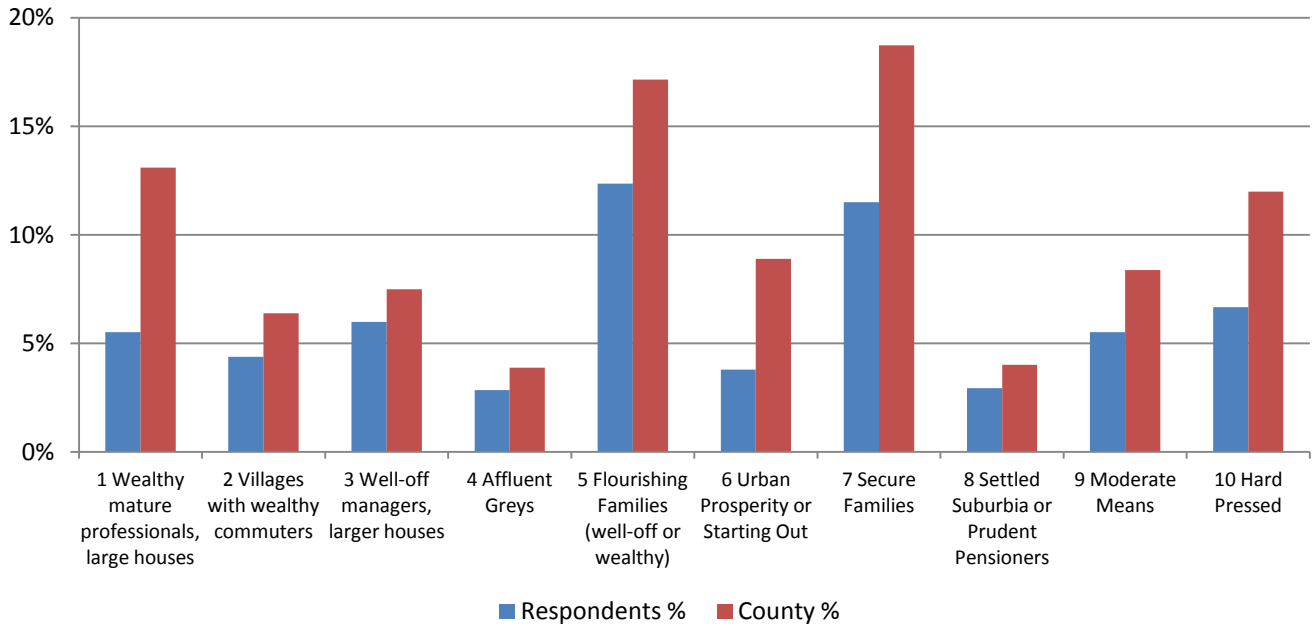
The chart above shows that the majority (40%) were from Aylesbury, Wing, Wendover and Buckingham CYP Local Trust Board; nearly a quarter (24%) was from Marlow, High Wycombe and Ridgeway Board and 10% were from Chiltern and South Bucks Board. Around a quarter (26%) of respondents did not provide a postcode or lived outside Buckinghamshire.



Unweighted Base: 1,589 respondents

In order to aid analysis, responses were further broken down by Local Communities combining the 19 communities into 10 groupings as shown in the previous graph. As mentioned before, around a quarter of respondents did not provide a postcode or lived outside of the county so could not be included in this breakdown. There was also a low response from those living in Chepping Wye Valley and South Bucks District, although they had 65 and 62 responses respectively, they often had less than 50 respondents to individual questions.

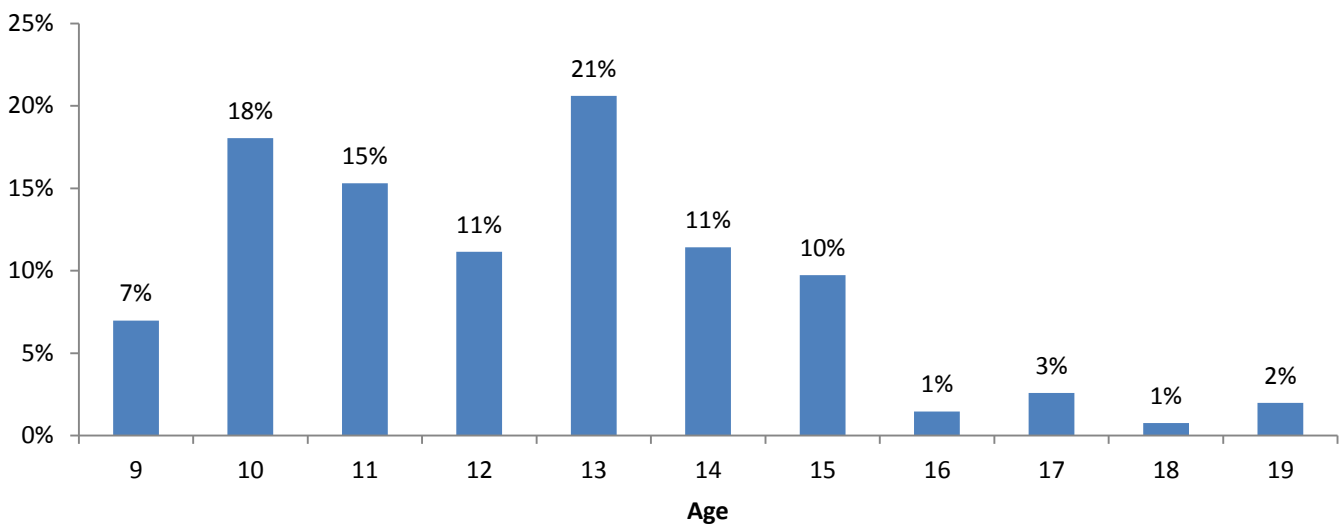
**Respondents by Bucks ACORN**



Unweighted Base: 1,310 respondents

The above graph shows that three quarters of respondents provided a Buckinghamshire postcode so the results could be broken down by Bucks ACORN group. As the graph shows we had a good spread from all the groups and is a reasonable reflection of the county as a whole.

**Respondents by Age**

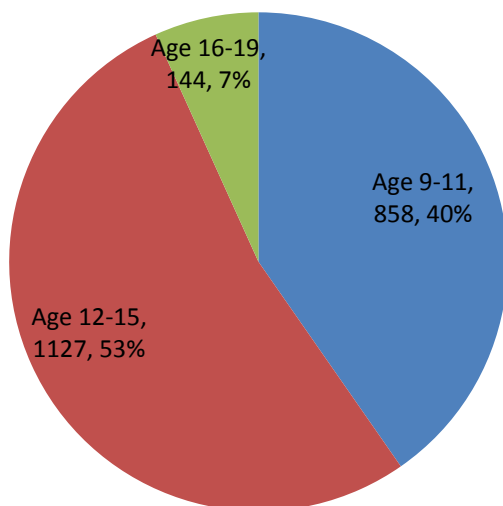


Unweighted Base: 2,129 respondents

All respondents had to fill in their age in order to access the age appropriate questions in the survey. The previous graph shows that over a fifth of respondents were aged 13 and 18% were aged 10. Only 7% were aged 16 to 19.

In the main report, the responses were weighted to reflect the Mid Year Estimates 2010 of the county. Responses from 9 to 11 year olds were weighted up to 1.44 and responses from 12 to 15 were weighted down to 0.71. Responses from 16 to 19 year olds were not weighted as the sample was too small and would have to be weighted to 5.1.

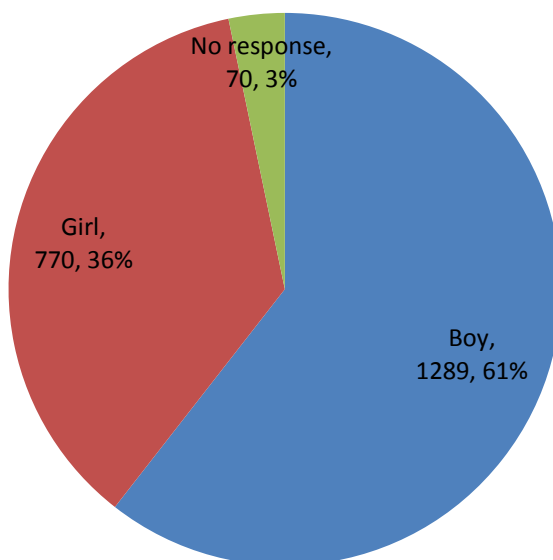
### Respondents by Age Group



Unweighted Base: 2,129 respondents

In the main analysis, responses were broken down into 3 age groups: 9-11 (40%); 12-15 (53%) and 16-19 (7%) as shown in the chart above. The results in this report focus on the weighted data of 9 to 15 year olds but any significant differences in the older age group are noted.

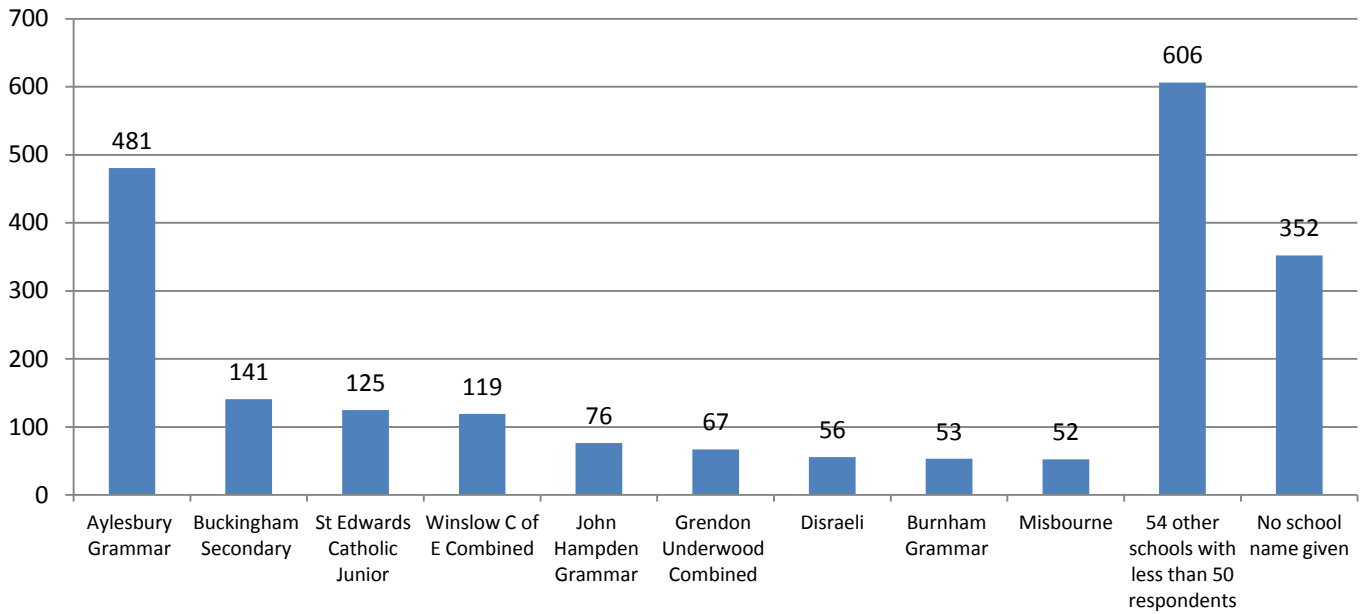
### Respondents by Gender



Unweighted Base: 2,129 respondents

The chart above shows that more than three fifths of respondents were boys. This was due to the fact of a high response rate from the boys Aylesbury Grammar School. (School Census 2010 M/F 51% / 49%).

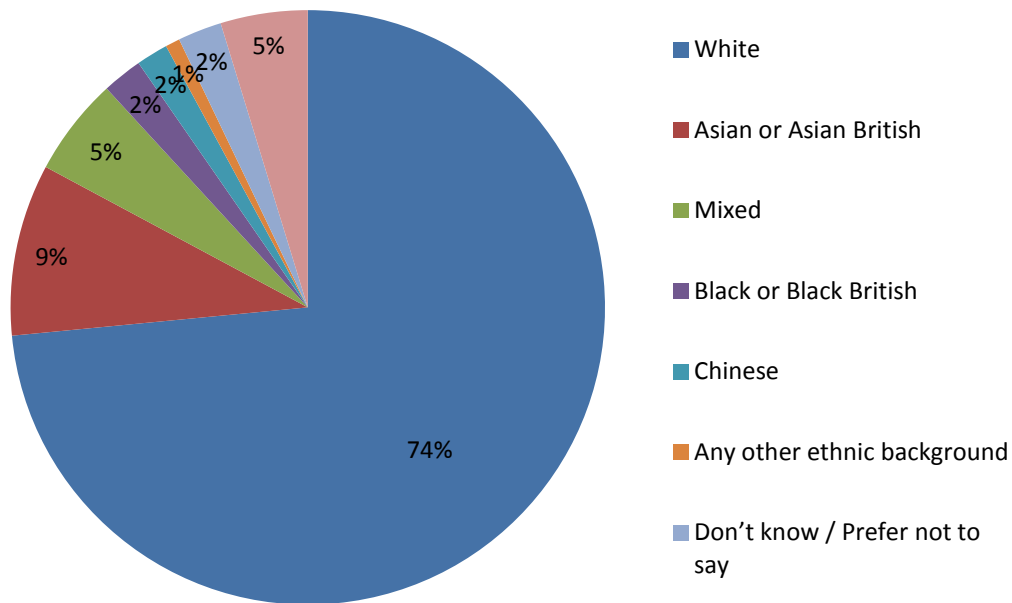
### Respondents by School



Unweighted Base: 2,129 respondents

63 different schools responded to the survey but over a fifth (23%) of respondents were from Aylesbury Grammar School as shown in the graph above.

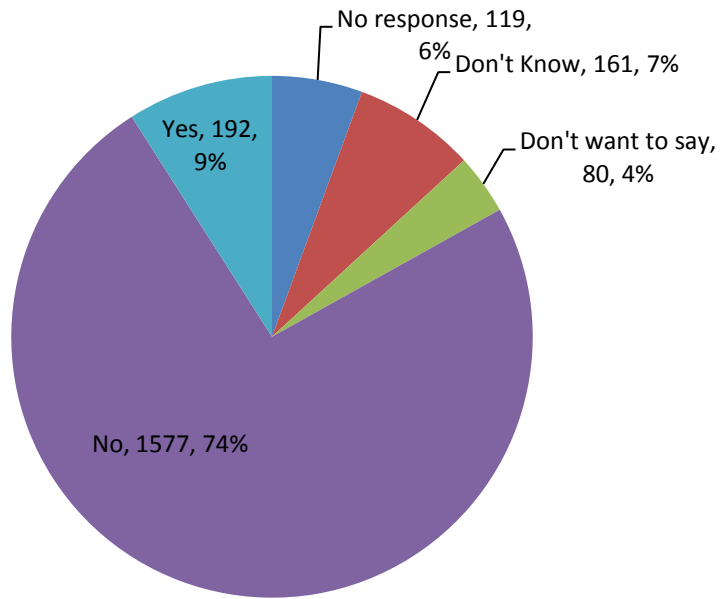
### Respondents by Ethnicity



Unweighted Base: 2,129 respondents

The above chart shows a good spread of ethnic groups responded (26% BME) and is reflective of the county as a whole (School Census 2010 20% BME).

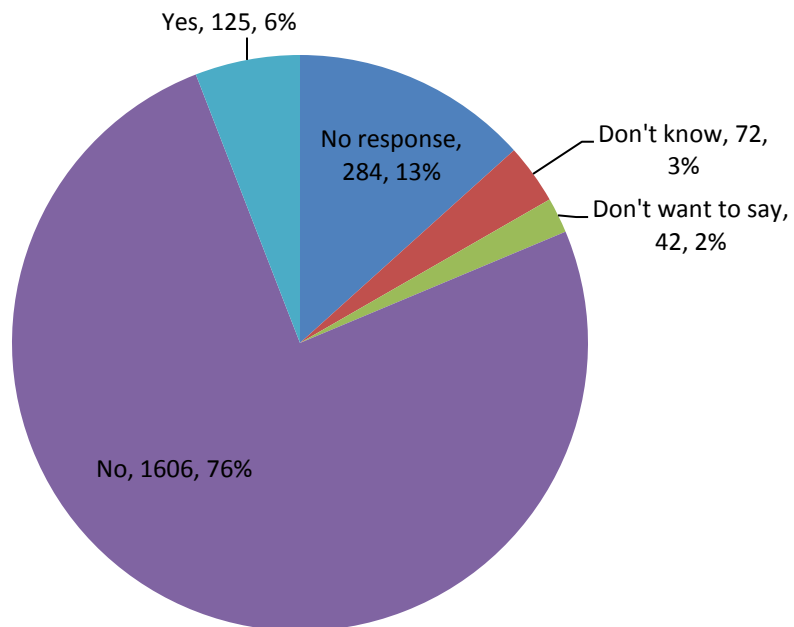
### Do you have a Disability?



Unweighted Base: 2,129 respondents

Children were asked if they have a disability and the chart above shows that 9% responded yes. (Census 2001 8-15 Long-term limiting illness 4%).

### Do you have Free School Meals?

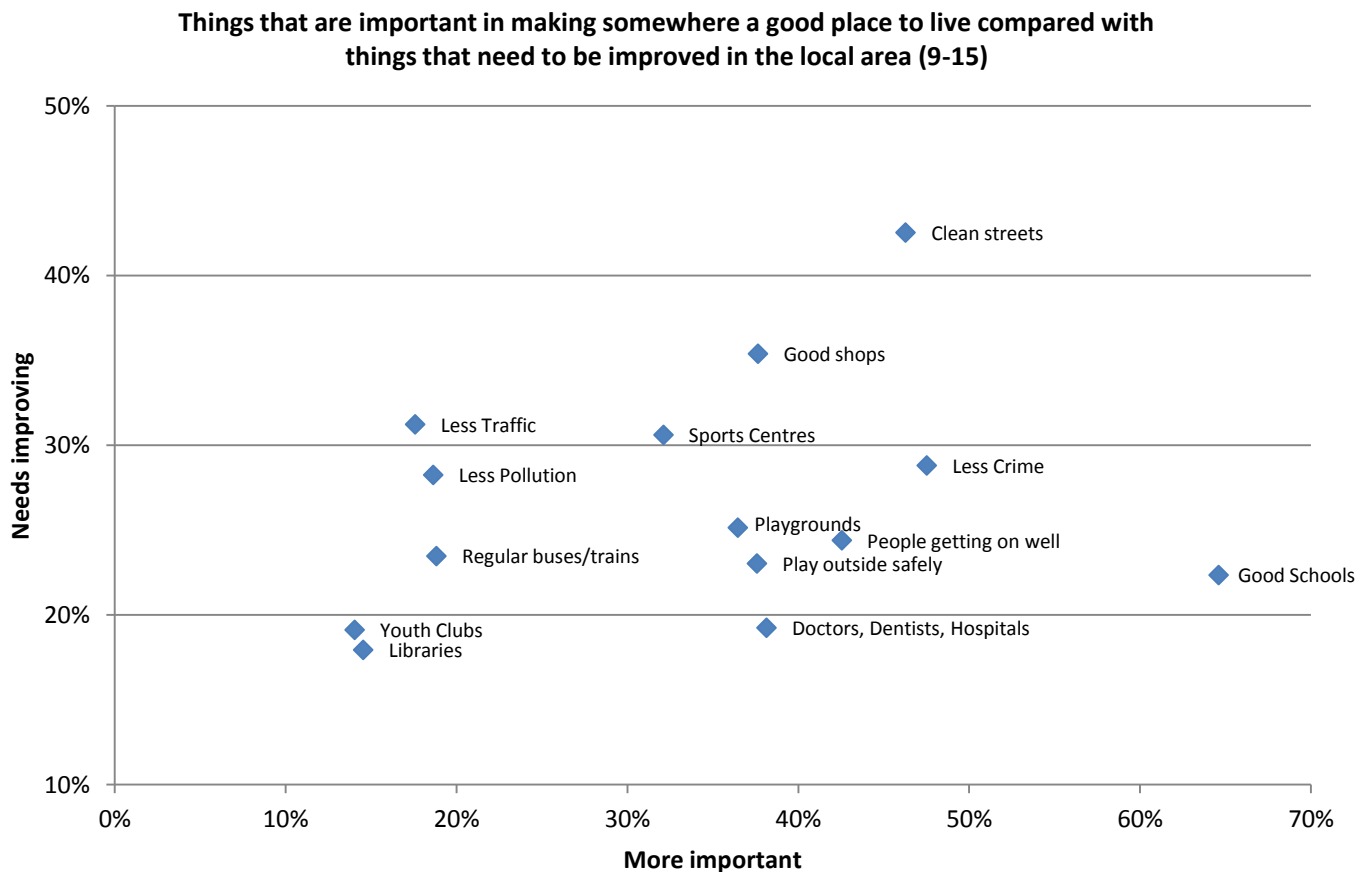


Unweighted Base: 2,129 respondents

Children were also asked if they received free school meals and the chart above shows 5.9% said they did (School Census 2010 5.8% FSM).

## 5. Priorities

Children and young people were asked which things are most important in making somewhere a good place to live, and which things they thought were in most need of improvement. Each respondent could tick up to 5 answers. The results from both of these questions have been plotted on the graph below to show the relative position of the issue in relation to each other for 9 to 15 year olds.



Weighted Base: 1,610 respondents

The graph above shows that 9-15 year olds say that clean streets are relatively one of the most important issues for them which are also in most need of improvement (similar to the 2010 CYP survey results).

A range of services fall into the middle of the graph (e.g. sports centres, playgrounds, traffic issues, regular buses and trains, crime, safety and how well people get on with each other) which show that respondents think they are relatively more important / in need of improvement than some other services like youth clubs and libraries.

Results in the following sections of this report provide more detail that will aid understanding of some of the issues highlighted by this graph, for example issues around how well children get on with each other and how safe they feel, or issues around getting around to access activities and perceived barriers that prevent this.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, the three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

## Age

- **9-11 year olds** - thought that the following services were less important than the older age group: good shops (23% compared with average of 38%) and regular buses and trains (8% compared with average of 19%). They were also seen as not needing as much improvement: shops (25% compared to average of 35%) and regular buses and trains (13% compared to average of 23%).
- **12-15 year olds** - Good shops (54% compared with average of 38%), regular buses and trains (31% compared with average of 19%) crime levels (58% compared with average of 48%) were all significantly more important to this age group.

This age group in particular also felt the following services needed improving: shops (47% compared to average of 35%), regular buses and trains (35% compared to average of 23%).

- **Results for 16-19 year olds** - were similar to those for younger children shown in the above graph (9-15), but the main differences were that for 16-19 year olds regular buses and trains were significantly more important to this age group (40% compared with average of 19%).

Clean streets (30% compared to average of 46%), playgrounds (23% compared to average of 36%), being able to play outside (27% compared to average of 38%), pollution levels (6% compared to average of 19%) were less of a priority for improvement for this older age group. The base for 16-19 year olds was 102 respondents.

## Community Areas

The data has been analysed by the ten community areas for children and young people aged 9-15. The points below show where the results for an area are very different from the community area average.

- **Buckingham** – Playgrounds, parks and countryside are considered more important (47% compared to 34% average). Shops are seen as needing more improvement (48% compared to 34% average) as are regular buses and trains (33% compared to 22% average).
- **Chepping Wye Valley** – The following are seen as less important: clean streets (24% compared to 44% average); playgrounds, parks and countryside (16% compared to 34% average). Less pollution is not seen as needing much improvement (14% compared to 27% average).
- **Chiltern District** –Traffic levels are not seen as important (8% compared to 16% average). Shops are not seen as needing as much improvement (21% compared to 34% average).
- **Great Brickhill, Wing, Ivinghoe and Wendover** - Playgrounds, parks and countryside are considered more important (52% compared to 34% average). The following are seen as needing more improvement: shops (45% compared to 34% average); regular buses and trains (38% compared to 22% average); sports centres and swimming pools (41% compared to 29% average). People getting on well is not seen as a priority for improvement (14% compared to 24% average) as were crime levels (18% compared to average 27%).
- **Greater Aylesbury** - Playgrounds, parks and countryside are considered less important (28% compared to 34% average). People getting on well with each other (34% compared to 24% average) and crime levels (41% compared to 27% average) are all seen as needing more improvement. Regular buses and trains are not seen as needing as much improvement (12% compared to 22% average).

- **Haddenham, Long Crendon and Waddesdon** – The following are seen as more important: regular buses and trains (33% compared to 17% average); people getting on well with each other (53% compared to 40% average); playgrounds, parks and countryside (53% compared to 34% average). The following are seen as needing more improvement: shops (47% compared to 34% average); libraries (29% compared to 17% average); sports centres and swimming pools (45% compared to 29% average). Lower crime levels are not seen as needing as much improvement (16% compared to 27% average).
- **High Wycombe** – The following are seen as less important: good shops (20% compared to 35% average); regular buses and trains (9% compared to 17% average); playgrounds, parks and countryside (18% compared to 34% average); and not too much crime (36% compared to 44% average). Cleaner streets (48% compared to 41% average) and lower crime levels (36% compared to 27% average) are seen as needing more improvement. The following are seen as not needing as much improvement: shops (23% compared to 34% average); regular buses and trains (13% compared to 22% average); sports centres and swimming pools (20% compared to 29% average).
- **South Bucks District** – The following are seen as more important: clean streets (64% compared to 44% average); regular buses and trains (36% compared to 17% average); not too much crime (62% compared to 44% average). Being able to play outside safely however is not seen as important (22% compared to 35% average). The following are seen as needing more improvement: sports centres and swimming pools (44% compared to 29% average); playgrounds, parks and countryside (40% compared to 24% average); and traffic levels (44% compared to 29% average).
- **South West and North West Chilterns and Marlow** – Not too much crime (55% compared to 44% average) and not too much traffic (26% compared to 16% average) are seen as more important in making somewhere a good place to live. Clean streets are not seen as needing as much improvement (33% compared to 41% average).
- **Winslow** – Not too much crime (35% compared to 44% average) and good doctors, dentists and hospitals (26% compared to 35% average) are seen as less important in making somewhere a good place to live. Sports centres and swimming pools are seen as needing more improvement (38% compared to 29% average) whereas lower crime levels are not considered as needing as much improvement (17% compared to 27% average).

### Children and Young People’s Local Trust boards

The data has been analysed by the 3 CYP ‘s Local Trust Boards for children and young people aged 9-19. The points below show where the results for a Board are very different from the Board average.

- **Aylesbury, Wing, Wendover and Buckingham** – Parks and playgrounds were considered more important (41% compared to 35% average). Shops were also seen as needing more improvement (41% compared to 36% average).
- **Chiltern and South Bucks** – Not too much crime seen as important (54% compared to 46% average). Shops were seen as needing less improvement (28% compared to 36% average).
- **Marlow, High Wycombe and Ridgeway** - Parks and playgrounds considered less important (27% compared to 35% average) and having good doctors, dentists and hospitals seen as important (41%

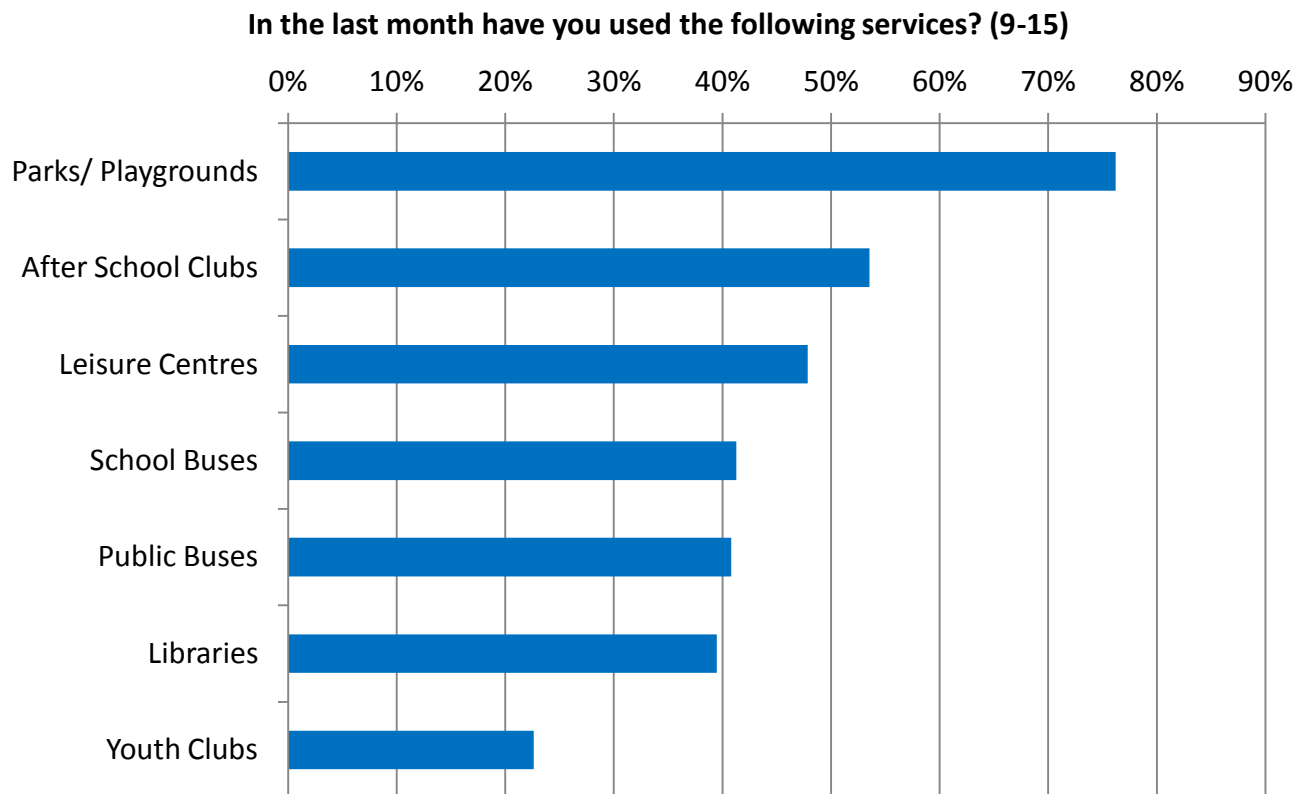
compared to 36% average) and were also seen as needing improving (24% compared to 19% average). Shops were seen as needing less improvement (30% compared to 36% average).

### **Priorities - Key Points**

- **Clean streets are relatively one of the most important issues for 9 to 15 year olds which are also in most need of improvement (similar to the 2010 CYP survey results).**
- **Good schools are seen as very important to CYP.**
- **Good shops and low crime levels are also seen as important in making somewhere a good place to live and are also seen as needing improving.**
- **A range of services (e.g. sports centres, playgrounds, traffic issues, regular buses and trains, crime, safety and how people get on well with each other) are seen as more important and in need of improvement than some other services like youth clubs and libraries.**
- **Good shops and regular buses and trains were significantly more important and in need of improvement for 12 to 15 year olds.**

## 6. Services

Children and young people were asked if they had used the following services in the last month. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.



Weighted Base: average 1,459 respondents

The graph above shows that 9-15 year olds use parks and playgrounds the most with over three quarters (76%) using them in the last month followed by after school clubs (54%) and leisure centres (48%).

Youth Clubs were used by less than a quarter of respondents (23%).

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, the three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

### Age

- **9-11 year olds** - were less likely to use school buses (19% compared to the average of 41%) and public buses (26% compared to the average of 41%). They were more likely however to use libraries (45% compared to the average of 39%), youth clubs (29% compared to the average of 23%) and after school clubs (65% compared to the average of 54%).
- **12-15 year olds** - were less likely to use after school clubs (45% compared to the average of 54%) but were more likely to use school buses (58% compared to the average of 41%) and public buses (51% compared to the average of 41%).
- **Results for 16-19 year olds** - were similar to those for younger children shown in the above graph (9-15s), but the main differences were that for 16-19 year olds they were less likely to use parks and playgrounds (51% compared to the 76% average); school buses (30% compared to the 41% average),

and libraries (31% compared to the 39% average). They were also more likely to use public buses (71% compared to the average of 41%). The base for 16-19 year olds was 90 respondents.

## Community Areas

The data has been analysed by the ten community areas for children and young people aged 9-15. The points below show where the results for an area are very different from the community area average.

- **Buckingham** – School buses used more (49% compared to average 41%) but after school clubs were used less (45% compared to average 54%).
- **Chiltern District** – School buses used less (18% compared to average 41%) but youth clubs used more (35% compared to average 24%).
- **Great Brickhill, Wing, Ivinghoe and Wendover** – School buses used more (67% compared to average 41%) but libraries used less (27% compared to average 39%).
- **Greater Aylesbury** - School buses used less (25% compared to average 41%).
- **Haddenham, Long Crendon and Waddesdon** – School buses used more (68% compared to average 41%) but leisure centres (33% compared to average 47%), youth clubs (11% compared to average 24%) and libraries (28% compared to average 39%) were all used less.
- **High Wycombe** - Parks and playgrounds were used more (86% compared to average 78%) and libraries were also used more (55% compared to average 39%). School buses however were used less (17% compared to average 41%).
- **South West and North West Chilterns and Marlow** – School buses (60% compared to average 41%) and Public buses (54% compared to average 39%) were both used more in these areas.
- **Winslow** – Public buses were used less (15% compared to average 41%).

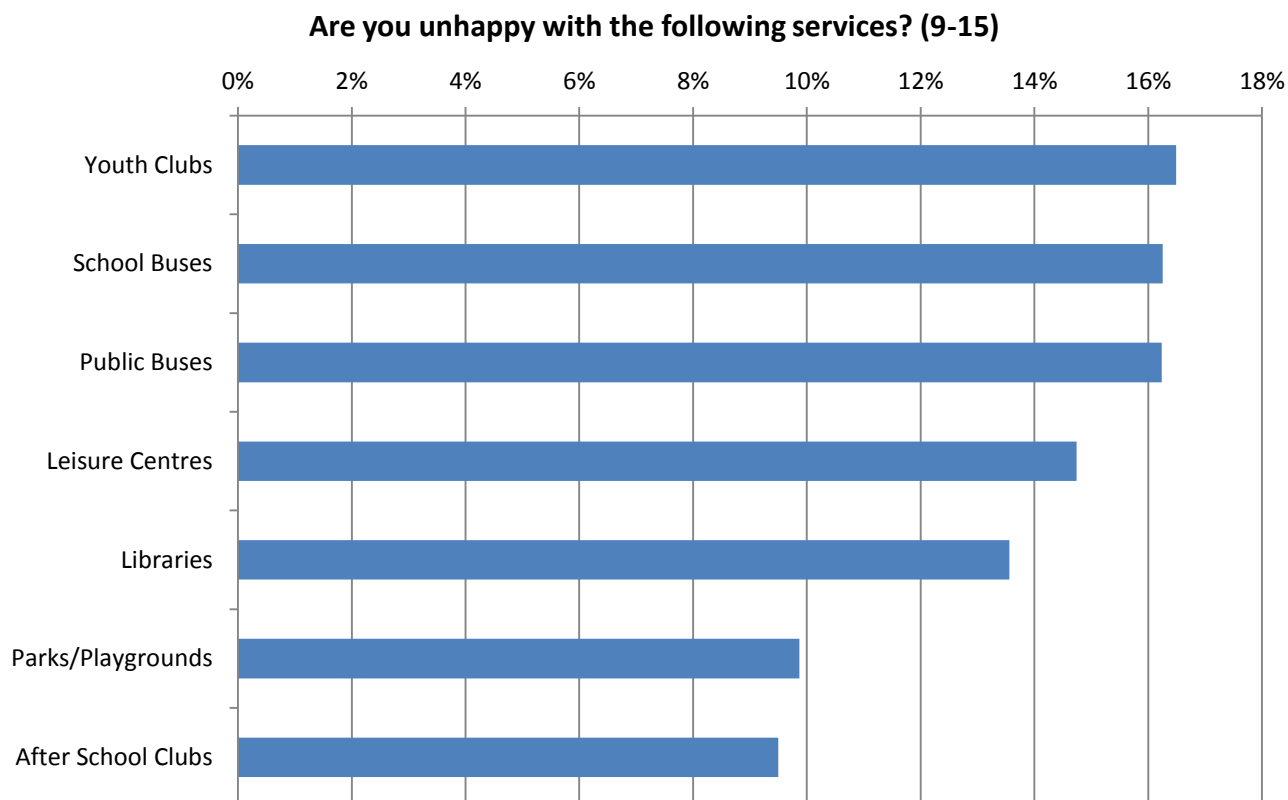
## Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards

The data has been analysed by the 3 CYP 's Local Trust Boards for children and young people aged 9-19. The points below show where the results for a Board are very different from the Board average.

- **Aylesbury, Wing, Wendover and Buckingham** – lower usage of libraries (34% compared to 39% average).
- **Chiltern and South Bucks** – higher usage of youth clubs (32% compared to 23% average) and libraries (45% compared to 39% average). A lower use however of school buses (22% compared to 40% average).
- **Marlow, High Wycombe and Ridgeway** – higher usage of public buses (47% compared to 41% average).

## Services

Children and young people were asked if they were happy or unhappy with the following services in their local area. The results for dissatisfaction with services are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.



Weighted Base: average 1,326 respondents

The graph above shows that there are low levels of dissatisfaction with services but 9-15 year olds are most dissatisfied with Youth Clubs and School / Public Buses (16%).

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

### Age

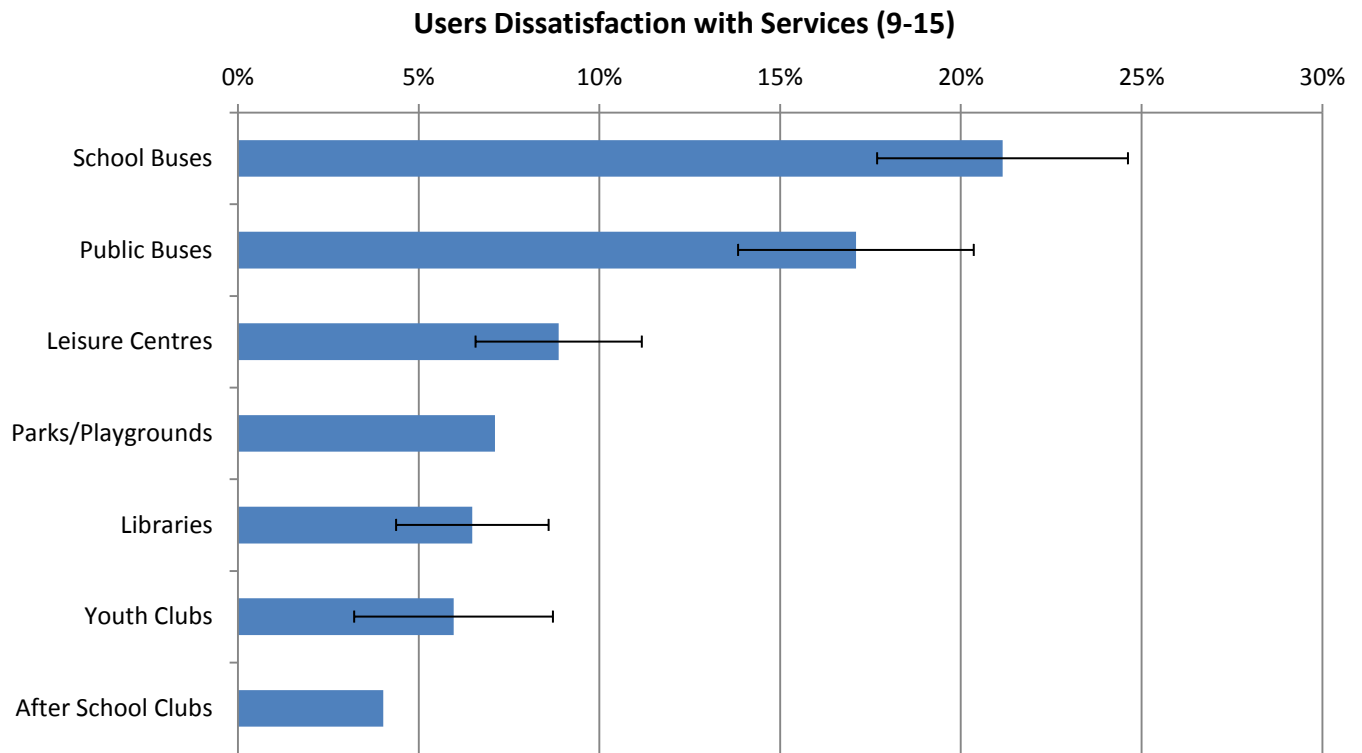
- **Results for 16-19 year olds** - were similar to those for younger children shown in the above graph (9-15s), but the main differences were that 16-19 year olds were more dissatisfied with public buses (31% compared with average of 16%) and leisure centres (27% compared with average of 15%). The base for 16-19 year olds was average 90 respondents.

### Community Areas

The data has been analysed by the ten community areas for children and young people aged 9-15. The points below show where the results for an area are very different from the community area average.

- **High Wycombe** - respondents are more satisfied with leisure centres with only 7% unhappy with them compared to 14% average).

The graph below shows the cross break of users of a service with their satisfaction of that service.



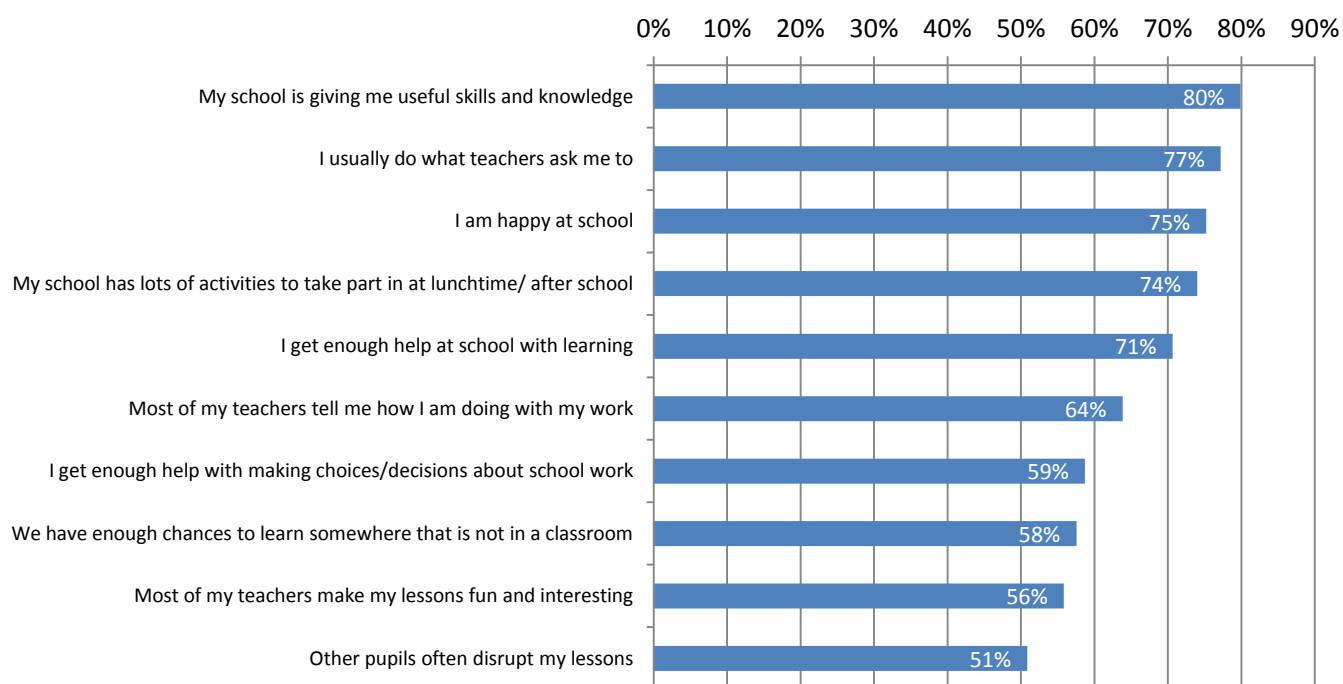
Weighted Base: 998 respondents for Parks and Playgrounds; 671 respondents for After School Clubs;  
285 respondents for Youth Clubs and average of 522 for other services

The chart shows high dissatisfaction for users of school and public buses with over a fifth being dissatisfied with school buses. There was higher satisfaction of users however of Youth Clubs with only 6% being dissatisfied with the service.

## Services

Children and young people aged 9-15 were asked if they agree with various statements about their school. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.

### Do you agree with these statements about your school? (9-15)



Weighted Base: average 1,076 respondents

The graph above shows that there are high levels of satisfaction with three quarters of 9-15 year olds being happy at school. Half of respondents however said that pupils often disrupt their lessons; around two fifths said that teachers did not make their lessons fun and interesting and another two fifths said that they did not get enough help with making choices about their school work.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

## Age

- The main difference was that 69% of 9-11 year olds thought that most of their teachers make their lessons fun and interesting whereas only 41% of 12-15 year olds thought this compared with the 56% average.

## Community Areas

The data has been analysed by the ten community areas for children and young people aged 9-15. The points below show where the results for an area are very different from the community area average.

- **Buckingham** – Fewer pupils thought their teachers made their lessons fun and interesting (45% compared to 58% average); fewer children also thought they had enough chances to learn somewhere that is not in a classroom (38% compared to 58% average). More children said that pupils often disrupt their lessons (60% compared to 51% average).

- **Chiltern District** – Fewer pupils said they are happy at school (65% compared to 76% average).
- **Great Brickhill, Wing, Ivinghoe and Wendover** – Fewer pupils thought their teachers made their lessons fun and interesting (49% compared to 58% average).
- **Greater Aylesbury** - More children said that pupils often disrupt their lessons (60% compared to 51% average). More said that they had enough chances to learn somewhere that is not in a classroom (68% compared to 58% average).
- **High Wycombe** - More pupils said their school has lots of activities to take part in at lunchtime and after school (83% compared to 75% average) and more children thought their teachers made their lessons fun and interesting (72% compared to 58% average).
- **South West and North West Chilterns and Marlow** – More children thought their teachers made their lessons fun and interesting (77% compared to 58% average); more pupils said their teachers tell them how they are doing with their work (77% compared to 65% average) and more also agreed they get enough help from school with learning (83% compared to 72% average).
- **Winslow** – Fewer children said that pupils often disrupt their lessons (32% compared to 51% average).

### **Children and Young People’s Local Trust Boards**

The data has been analysed by the 3 CYP ‘s Local Trust Boards for children and young people aged 9-19. The points below show where the results for a Board are very different from the Board average.

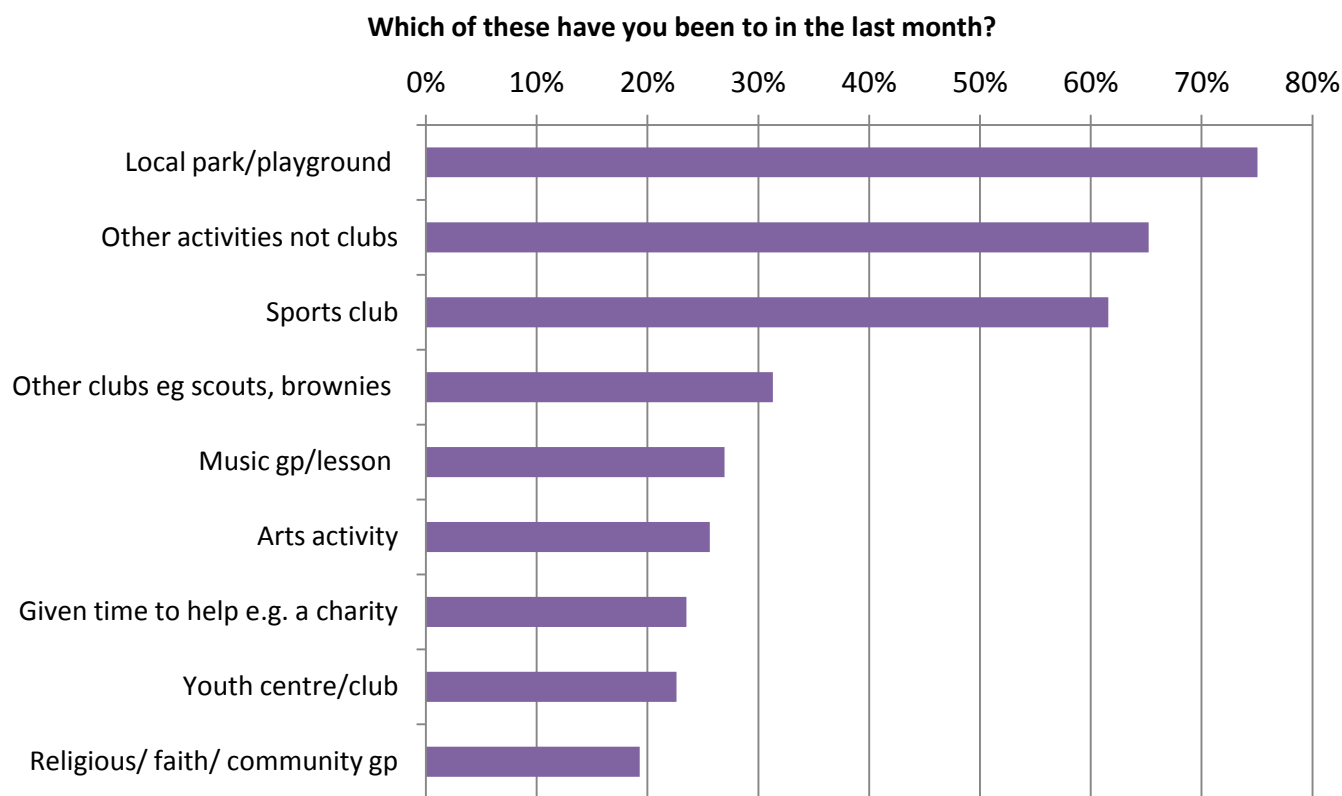
- **Aylesbury, Wing, Wendover and Buckingham** – fewer said their teachers made their lessons fun and interesting (53% compared to 58% average).
- **Chiltern and South Bucks** – fewer said they were happy at school (67% compared to 76% average).
- **Marlow, High Wycombe and Ridgeway** - more said their teachers made their lessons fun and interesting (67% compared to 58% average).

## **Services - Key Points**

- **CYP value schools, but 1 in 5 think they need improving.**
- **There are social cohesion issues around crime and it is clear that how well people get on with each other are important and need improvement to CYP.**
- **There is a high priority on 'Clean streets' but this may be just a visibility issue.**
- **Low levels of dissatisfaction across services, but...**
  - **Low usage of libraries and youth clubs – also seen as less important or not needing improvement.**
  - **¼ are unhappy at school.**
  - **½ say that pupils often disrupt their lessons.**
  - **Nearly ½ say teachers don't make lessons fun or interesting.**

## 7. Activities (how CYP spend their time)

Children and young people were asked which of the following activities they had been to in their free time after school and at weekends in the last month. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.



Weighted Base: average 1,234 respondents

The graph above shows that three quarters of 9-15 year olds use parks and playgrounds; two thirds go to other activities that are not part of a club e.g. swimming, walking and around three fifths (62%) go to a sports club e.g. football, gymnastics, swimming . Less than a quarter surveyed (23%) had been to a youth club in the previous month.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

### Age

- **9-11 year olds** - were more likely to do arts activities (38% compared with 26% average).
- **12-15 year olds** - were less likely to do arts activities (15% compared with 26% average).
- **Overall 16-19 year olds** - were less likely to do all these activities however they are more likely to give their time to help a charity or a local voluntary group (33% compared with 23% average). The base for 16-19 year olds was average 77 respondents.

## Community Areas

The data has been analysed by the ten community areas for children and young people aged 9-15. The points below show where the results for an area are very different from the community area average.

- **Buckingham** – Fewer children go to religious, faith or community groups (8% compared to 19% average); music groups (17% compared to 27% average) and other clubs e.g. scouts, brownies (24% compared to 32% average).
- **Chiltern District** – More children go to youth clubs (33% compared to 24% average).
- **Great Brickhill, Wing, Ivinghoe and Wendover** – More children go to sports centres (73% compared to 63% average); music groups (45% compared to 27% average); and other clubs e.g. scouts, brownies (45% compared to 32% average).
- **Greater Aylesbury** – Fewer children went to parks and playgrounds (70% compared to 77% average).
- **Haddenham, Long Crendon and Waddesdon** – Fewer children go to youth clubs (7% compared to 24% average) and arts activities (14% compared to 26% average).
- **High Wycombe** - Less children go to sports clubs (50% compared to 63% average) but more go to religious, faith or community groups (37% compared to 19% average) and do arts activities (36% compared to 26% average).
- **South West and North West Chilterns and Marlow** – More children go to other activities e.g. swimming (79% compared to 67% average).
- **Winslow** – More children go to sports clubs (75% compared to 63% average) and other clubs e.g. scouts, brownies (46% compared to 32% average).

## Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards

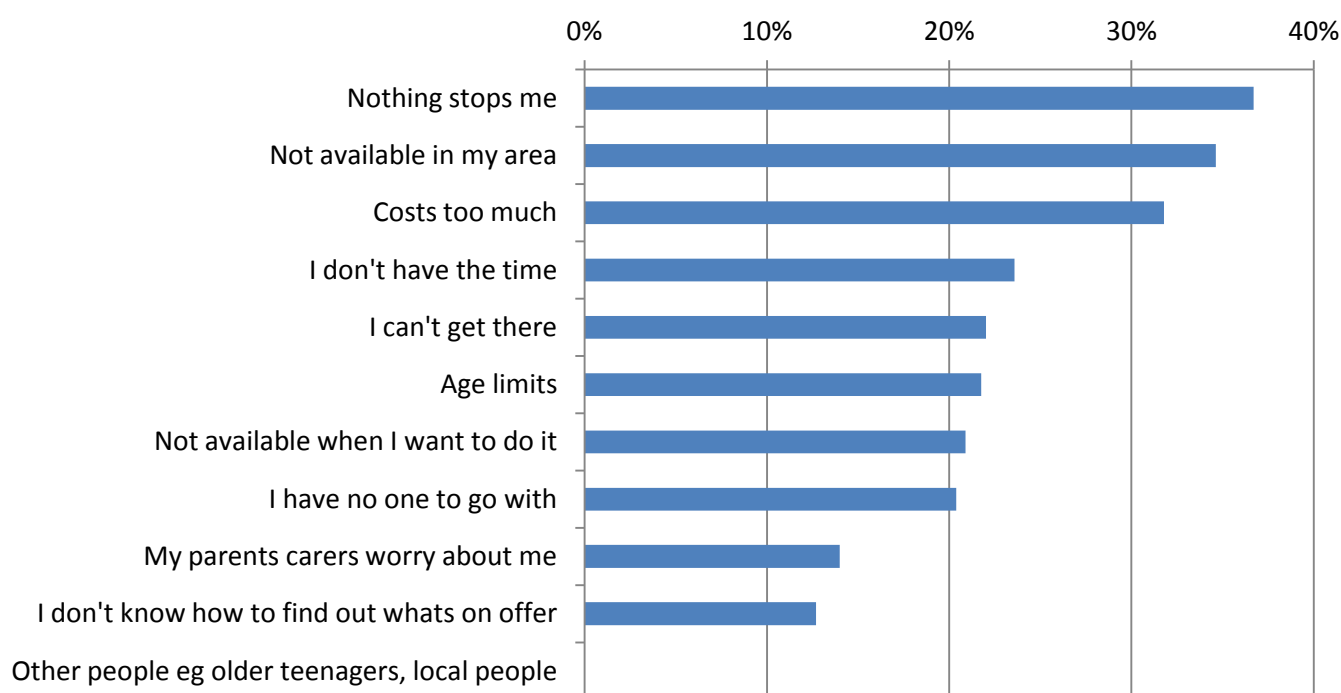
The data has been analysed by the 3 CYP 's Local Trust Boards for children and young people aged 9-19. The points below show where the results for a Board are very different from the Board average.

- **Chiltern and South Bucks** – more go to youth clubs (33% compared to 23% average).
- **Marlow, High Wycombe and Ridgeway** – more go to religious/faith/community groups (25% compared to 19% average).

## Activities (how CYP spend their time)

Children and young people were asked what sort of things stop them from doing any activities they would like to do in their free time. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.

### What stops you from doing activities you would like to do? (9-15)



Weighted Base: average 1,158 respondents

The graph above shows that 37% of 9-15 year olds say that nothing stops them from doing activities they would like to do. Over a third (35%) however said that the main reason was that it was not available in their area with another fifth (22%) saying they were unable to get there. Around a third (32%) said that it cost too much.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

### Age

- **9-11 year olds** - Not being available in their area was not such an issue for this age group (25% compared with 35% average).
- **12-15 year olds** - Not being available in their area was more of an issue for this age group (46% compared with 35% average)
- **Results for 16-19 year olds** - were similar to those for younger children shown in the above graph (9-15s), but the main differences were that the following were more of an issue for 16-19 year olds: not being available in their area (44% compared to 35% average); costing too much (44% compared to 32% average); not being able to get there (32% compared to 22% average) and other people e.g. older teenagers, local people (19% compared with 0%). The base for 16-19 year olds was 81 respondents.

## Community Areas

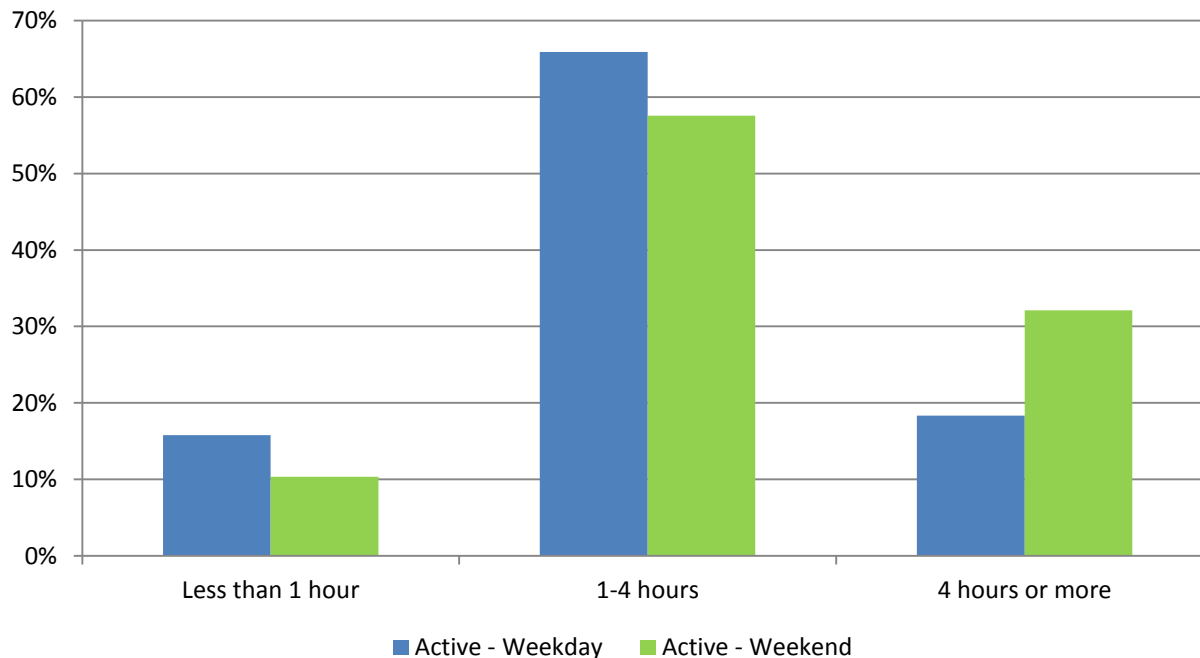
The data has been analysed by the ten community areas for children and young people aged 9-15. The points below show where the results for an area are very different from the community area average.

- **Buckingham** – More children said they could not get there (34% compared to 23% average).
- **Great Brickhill, Wing, Ivinghoe and Wendover** – More said that nothing stops them from doing what they want to do (46% compared to 36% average). Less said that cost was an issue (26% compared to 34% average).
- **Greater Aylesbury** – More children said that age limits was a barrier (31% compared to 22% average).
- **Haddenham, Long Crendon and Waddesdon** – Fewer children said that cost was an issue (17% compared to 34% average) and less said that they had no one to go with (8% compared to 20% average).
- **High Wycombe** - Fewer said that it was unavailable in their area (23% compared to 36% average).
- **Winslow** – Fewer children said that cost was an issue (22% compared to 34% average).

## Activities (how CYP spend their time)

Children and young people were asked how many hours they thought they spend doing something active on a weekday and at the weekend. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.

**How many hours do you spend doing something active on a weekday/  
weekend?**



Weighted Base: average 1,019 respondents

The graph above shows that there are high levels of activity with the majority (84%) of 9-15 year olds doing more than an hour activity on a weekday and (90%) on a weekend. There is a small group of respondents however who are doing less than an hour or no activity on a weekday (16%) and (10%) on a weekend.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

### Age

- **Results for 16-19 year olds** - were similar to those for younger children shown in the above graph (9-15s), but the main differences were that less 16-19 year olds did 1-4 hours activity (54% compared to 66% average). The base for 16-19 year olds was 78 respondents.

### Community Areas

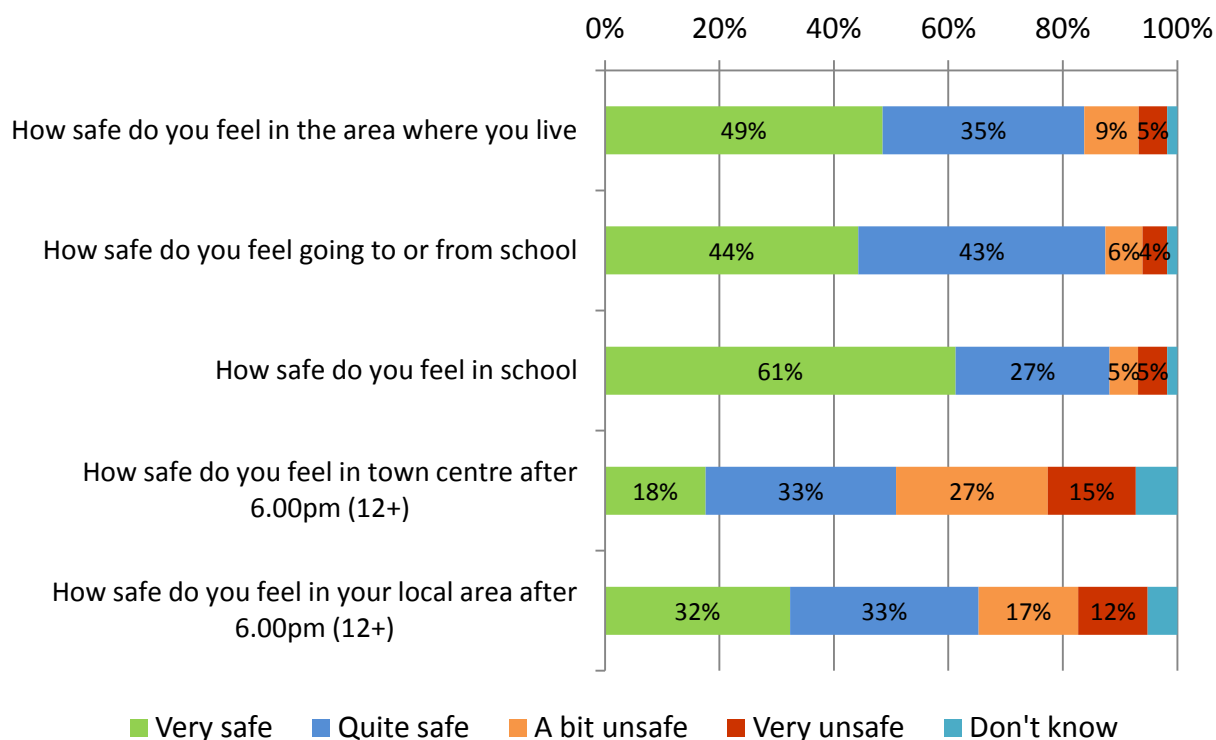
- **South West and North West Chilterns and Marlow** – More children did 1-4 hours of activity at the weekend (65% compared to 53% average) however this is balanced by the fact less children did more than 4 hours of activity (19% compared to 29% average).

## **Activities - Key Points**

- **CYP take part in a wide range of activities with parks and clubs (including sports) are the most popular.**
- **Children are generally active, but there is a group (1 in 10) who do less than an hours activity a day.**
- **The main reasons for preventing them doing what they would like to do are cost, the fact it is not available in their area and they can't get there.**

## 8. Perceptions of how people get on with each other (Crime, ASB and Bullying)

Children and young people were asked how safe they felt in their local area, travelling to school and in their school. Children aged 12 and over were also then asked how safe they felt in the town centre and in their local area after 6.00pm. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.



Weighted Base: average 1,305 and 717 respondents

CYP aged 9-15 feel very safe or safe in their local area (84%), travelling to school (87%) and in school (88%). This changes however when 12-15 year olds were asked how safe they feel after 6.00pm with only 51% feeling very safe or safe in the town centre and 65% in their local area in the evening.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

### Age

- **Results for 16-19 year olds** - were similar to those for younger children shown in the above graph (9-15s), but the main differences were that more 16-19 year olds felt very unsafe in their local area during the day (14% compared with the average 5%). The base for 16-19 year olds was 87 respondents.

### Community Areas

The data has been analysed by the ten community areas for children and young people aged 9-15. The points below show where the results for an area are very different from the community area average.

- **Buckingham** – More children felt very safe in their area (56% compared to 49% average).

- **Chiltern District** – Fewer children felt very safe in their local area after 6.00pm (7% compared to 29% average).
- **Great Brickhill, Wing, Ivinghoe and Wendover** – More children felt very safe in their area (59% compared to 49% average).
- **Greater Aylesbury** - Fewer children felt very safe in their area (41% compared to 49% average). Fewer children felt very safe travelling to school (31% compared to 42% average). More children felt very unsafe in the town centre after 6.00pm (31% compared to 13% average). Fewer children felt very safe in their local area after 6.00pm (20% compared to 29% average).
- **Haddenham, Long Crendon and Waddesdon** – More children felt very safe in their area (65% compared to 49% average). More children felt very safe in their local area after 6.00pm (46% compared to 29% average).
- **High Wycombe** - Fewer children felt very safe in their area (39% compared to 49% average). More children however felt very safe in school (70% compared to 59% average).
- **South West and North West Chilterns and Marlow** – More children felt very safe travelling to school (51% compared to 42% average). More children felt quite safe in the town centre after 6.00pm (43% compared to 29% average).
- **Winslow** – More children felt very safe in school (69% compared to 59% average).

### Children and Young People’s Local Trust Boards

The data has been analysed by the 3 CYP ‘s Local Trust Boards for children and young people aged 9-19. The points below show where the results for a Board are very different from the Board average.

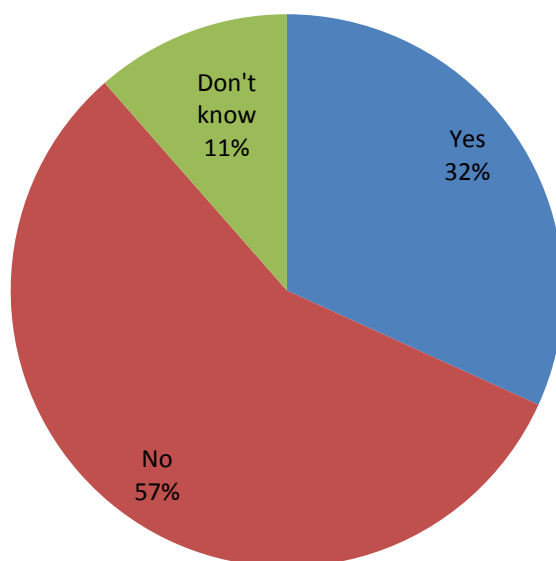
- **Aylesbury, Wing, Wendover and Buckingham** – more said they felt very safe in the town centre after 6.00pm (37% compared to 33% average).
- **Chiltern and South Bucks** – less said they felt very safe in their local area (39% compared to 49% average) and less said they felt very safe in their local area after 6.00pm (16% compared to 33% average).
- **Marlow, High Wycombe and Ridgeway** – more said they felt quite safe in the town centre after 6.00pm (41% compared to 33% average).

## Perceptions of how people get on with each other (Crime, ASB and Bullying)

Sometimes people can feel unhappy or uncomfortable because of the behaviour of other people in the area. This may be because people are hanging around, dropping litter, driving dangerously, being noisy or unkind.

Children and young people aged 12 and over were asked if they have felt uncomfortable in the last month because other people were behaving badly in their local area. The results are shown on the chart below for 12 to 15 year olds.

### Have you ever felt unhappy or uncomfortable in the last month because other people were behaving badly in your local area? 12-15



Weighted Base: 689 respondents

The chart above shows that around a third of 12-15 year olds (32%) have felt uncomfortable in the last month because of other people behaving badly.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

### Community Areas

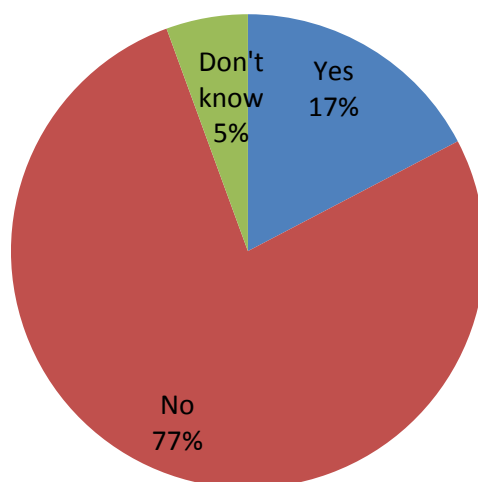
The data has been analysed by the ten community areas for children and young people aged 9-15. The points below show where the results for an area are very different from the community area average.

- **Greater Aylesbury** – More CYP said they had felt uncomfortable because of other people behaving badly (46% compared to 30% average).
- **Haddenham, Long Crendon and Waddesdon** – Less CYP said they had felt uncomfortable because of other people behaving badly (13% compared to 30% average).

## Perceptions of how people get on with each other (Crime, ASB and Bullying)

Children and young people were then asked if they have ever been asked to leave the area by anyone when they've been hanging around with their friends. The results are shown on the chart below for 12 to 15 year olds.

### Have you ever been asked to leave the area by anyone when you've been hanging around with your friends? 12-15



Weighted Base: 681 respondents

The chart above shows that 17% of 12-15 year olds have been asked to leave an area when hanging around with their friends.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

#### Age

- **Results for 16-19 year olds** - were similar to those for younger children shown in the above graph (12-15s), but the main differences were that more 16-19 year olds have been asked to leave an area (31% compared to 17% average). The base for 16-19 year olds was 84 respondents.

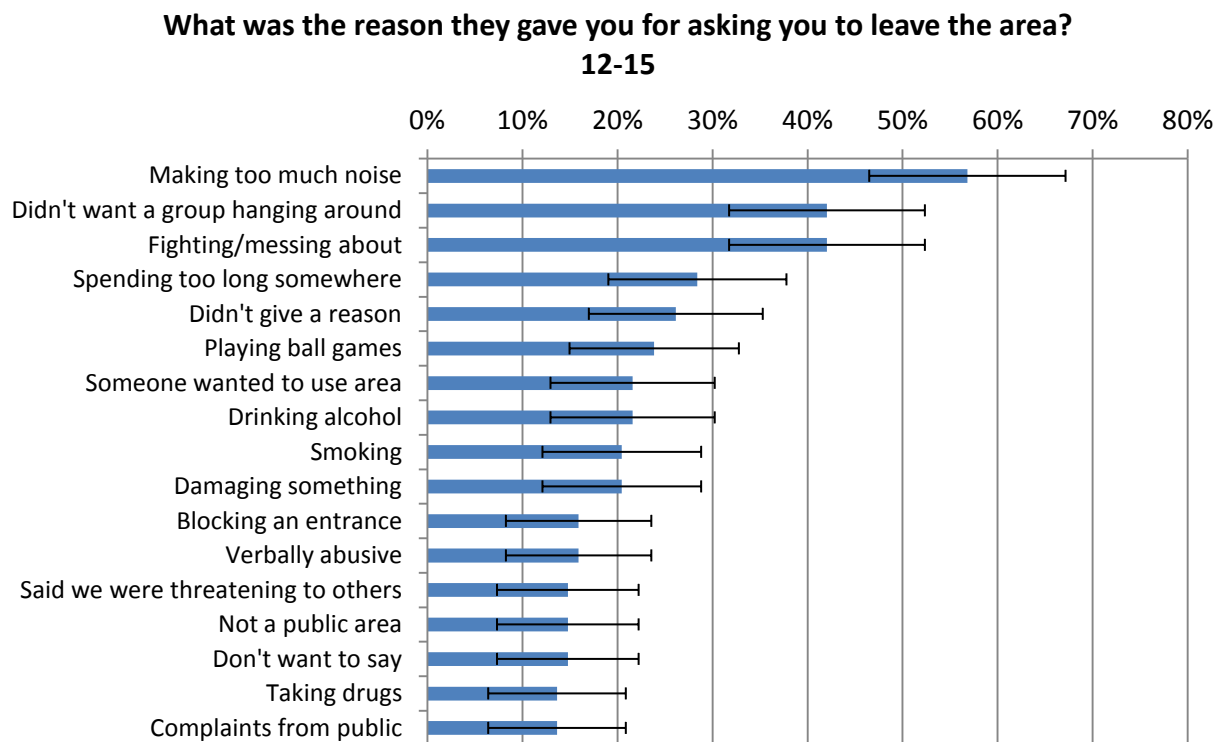
#### Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards

The data has been analysed by the 3 CYP 's Local Trust Boards for children and young people aged 9-19. The points below show where the results for a Board are very different from the Board average.

- **Marlow, High Wycombe and Ridgeway** – less respondents had been asked to leave an area (10% compared to 19% average).

## Perceptions of how people get on with each other (Crime, ASB and Bullying)

Children and young people aged 12 and over were then asked what was the reason they were given for asking them to leave the area. They were able to tick all that applied. The results are shown on the graph below for 12 to 15 year olds.



Weighted Base: 88 respondents

The graph above shows that 57% of 12-15 year olds said the main reason for being asked to leave an area when hanging around with their friends was making too much noise, followed by 42% saying they didn't want a group hanging around and another 42% saying they were fighting or messing about.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

### Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards

The data has been analysed by the 3 CYP 's Local Trust Boards for children and young people aged 9-19. The points below show where the results for a Board are very different from the Board average.

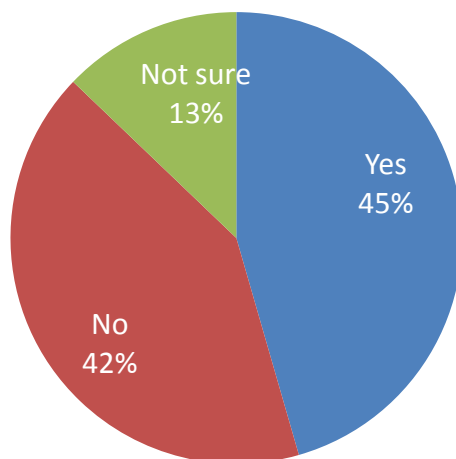
- **Aylesbury, Wing, Wendover and Buckingham** – making too much noise was a more common reason for asking them to leave an area (60% compared to 46% average).

## Perceptions of how people get on with each other (Crime, ASB and Bullying)

Children and young people were asked if they have ever been bullied at school or anywhere else. Bullying was explained as it can mean lots of different things to different people. Bullying is when people hurt or pick on someone on purpose again and again, for example by teasing them, hitting or kicking them or saying that they will do this. It can involve people taking or breaking people's things, making people do something they don't want to do, leaving people out or spreading hurtful and untrue rumours. Bullying can be face to face, by mobile phone or on the internet.

The results are shown on the chart below for 9 to 15 year olds.

**Have you ever been bullied? (9-15)**



Weighted Base: 1,074 respondents

The chart above shows nearly half (45%) of 9-15 year olds have been bullied and this was reflected in all the age groups. It is worth noting that although children were reassured that their answers to the survey were completely private half of the children did not respond.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

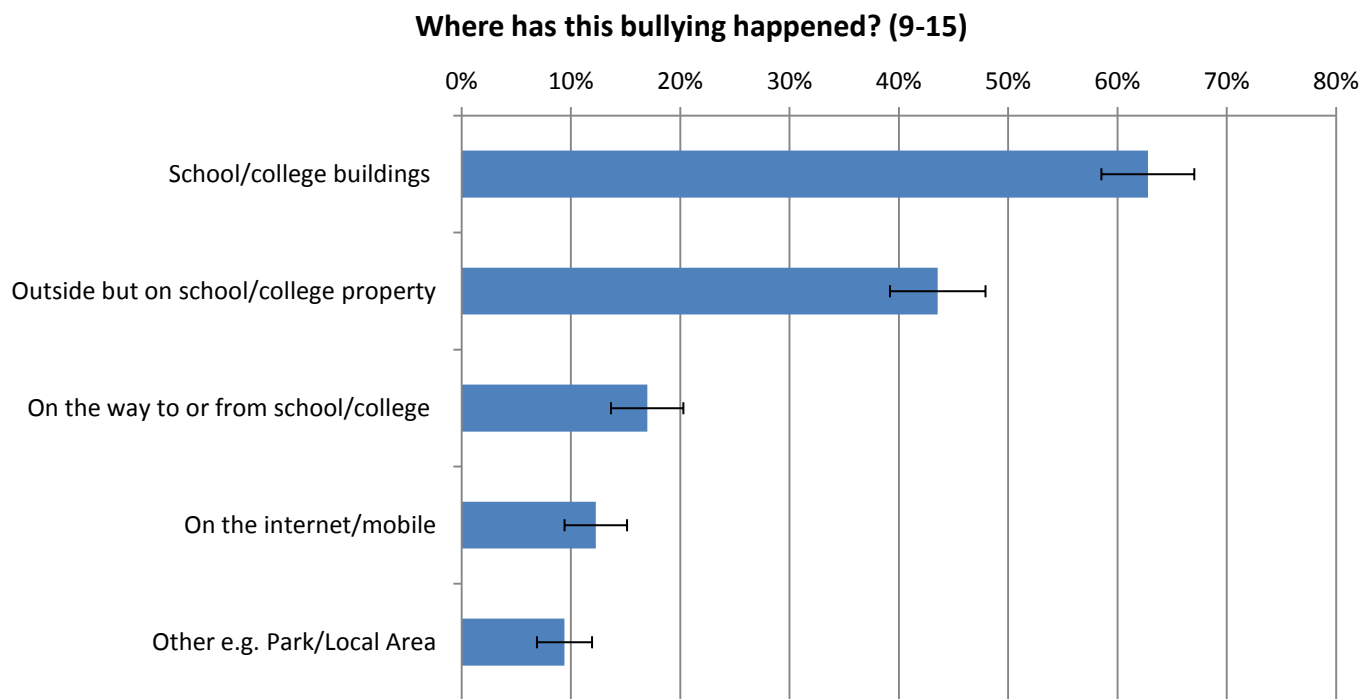
### Community Areas

The data has been analysed by the ten community areas for children and young people aged 9-15. The points below show where the results for an area are very different from the community area average.

- **Chiltern District** – More CYP said they had been bullied (56% compared to 46% average).
- **Great Brickhill, Wing, Ivinghoe and Wendover** – Less CYP said they had been bullied (38% compared to 46% average).
- **Haddenham, Long Crendon and Waddesdon** – Less CYP said they had been bullied (28% compared to 46% average).

## Perceptions of how people get on with each other (Crime, ASB and Bullying)

Children and young people were then asked where this bullying has happened. They could select all that applied. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.



Weighted Base: 489 respondents

The graph above shows that the majority of bullying happens in school/college buildings (63%) and also outside but still on school property (44%). A further 17% said bullying happened travelling to or from school.

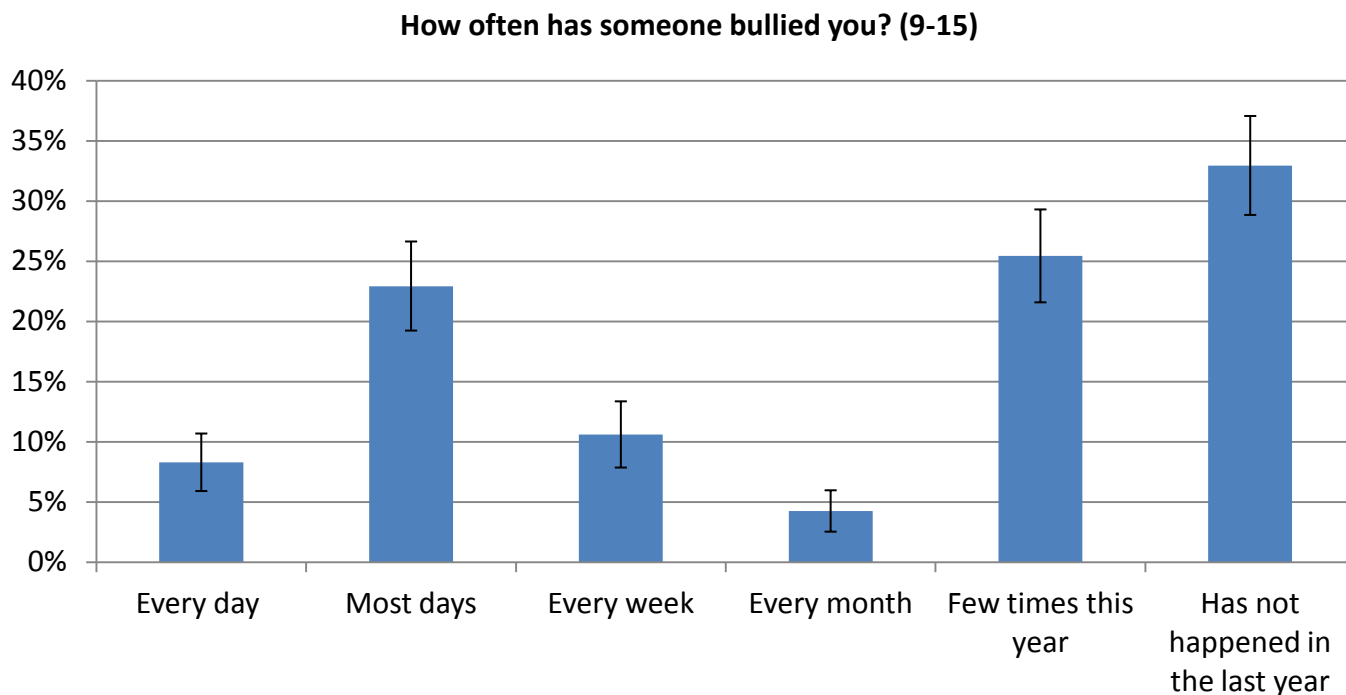
The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

### Age

- **9-11 year olds** - were much more likely to be bullied in other areas like their park or their local area (17% compared to 0% for 12-15 year olds giving a 9% average)

## Perceptions of how people get on with each other (Crime, ASB and Bullying)

Children and young people were asked how often someone has done something to bully them. It was explained that this could be the same person each time, or different people. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.



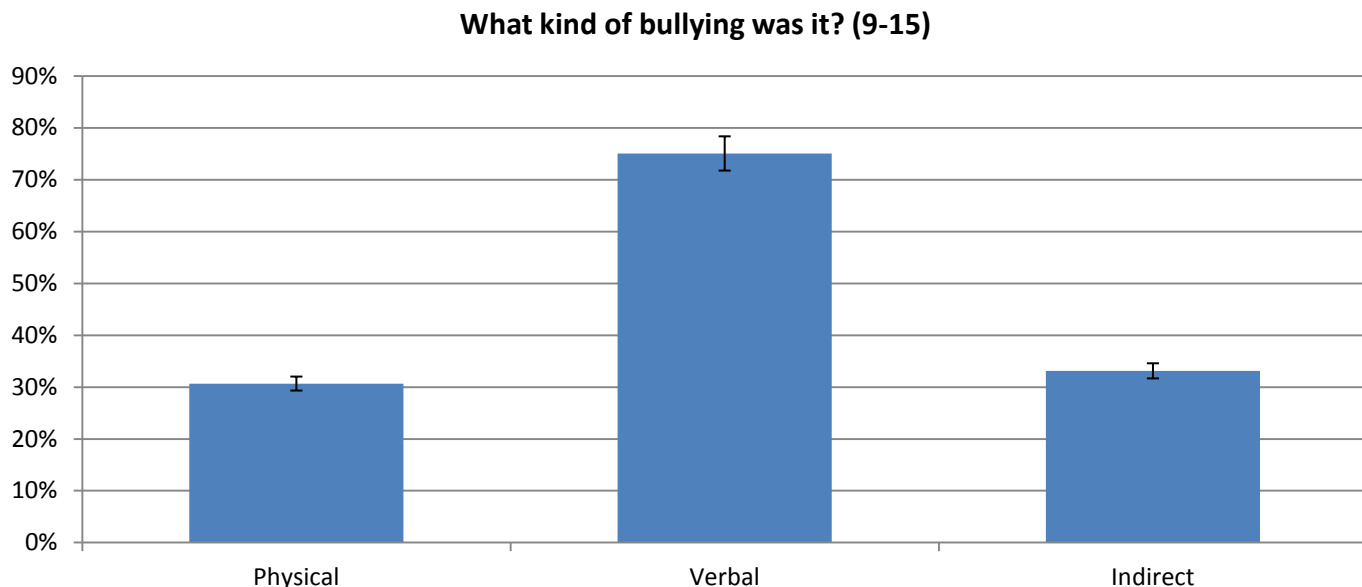
Weighted Base: 489 respondents

The graph above shows more than two fifths (42%) of 9-15 year olds say that bullying is happening every week or more.

There are no exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph when considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

## Perceptions of how people get on with each other (Crime, ASB and Bullying)

Children and young people were asked if the bullying was physical (e.g. hitting, kicking, pushing or spitting); verbal (e.g. calling them names, making verbal threats, sending threats or hurtful messages by phone or through the internet, cyber bullying) ; or indirect (spreading rumours, writing graffiti about them, excluding them from the group, posting hurtful photos or information about them on-line). They could choose all that applied. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.



Weighted Base: 489 respondents

The graph above shows that three quarters of bullying of 9-15 year olds was verbal; a third was indirect and 31% was physical.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

### Age

- **12-15 year olds** - were more likely to experience indirect bullying (42% compared to average of 33%).

### Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards

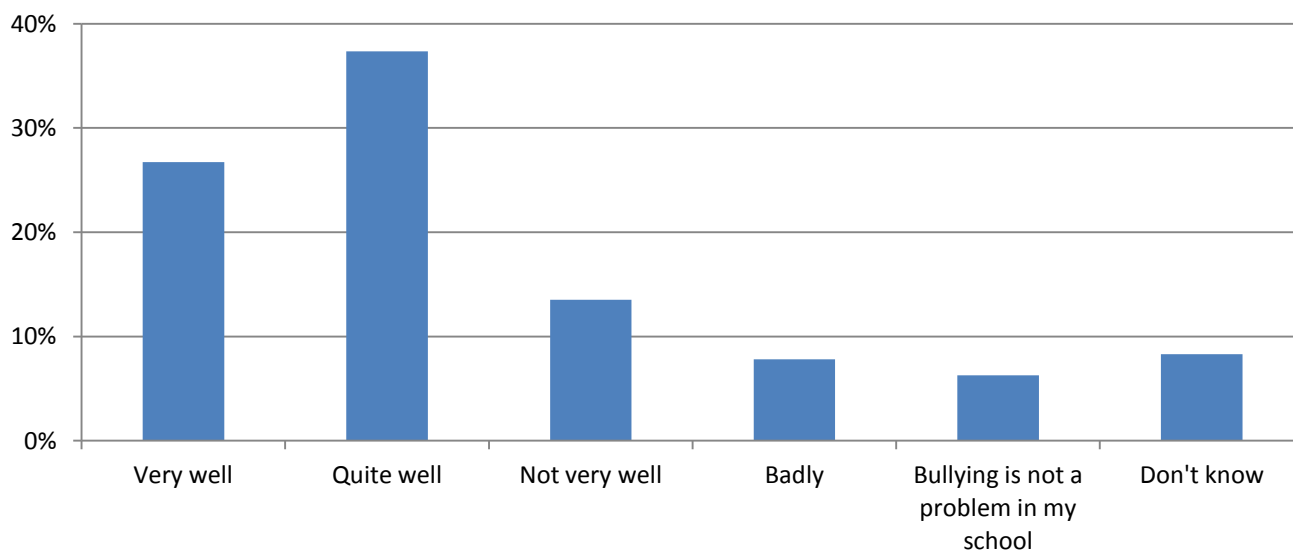
The data has been analysed by the 3 CYP 's Local Trust Boards for children and young people aged 9-19. The points below show where the results for a Board are very different from the Board average.

- **Chiltern and South Bucks** – higher incidence of verbal bullying (87% compared to 75% average).
- **Marlow, High Wycombe and Ridgeway** – lower incidence of verbal bullying (66% compared to 75% average).

## Perceptions of how people get on with each other (Crime, ASB and Bullying)

Children and young people were asked how well their school deals with bullying. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.

**How well does your school deal with bullying? (9-15)**



Weighted Base: 1,036 respondents

The graph above shows that more than two thirds (64%) of children think their school deals very well or quite well with bullying however, more than a fifth (21%) thinks their school deals badly or not very well with bullying.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

### Age

- **9-11 year olds** - were more likely to say their school dealt very well with bullying (35% compared to 27% average)
- **12-15 year olds** - were less likely to say their school dealt very well with bullying (19% compared to 27% average)

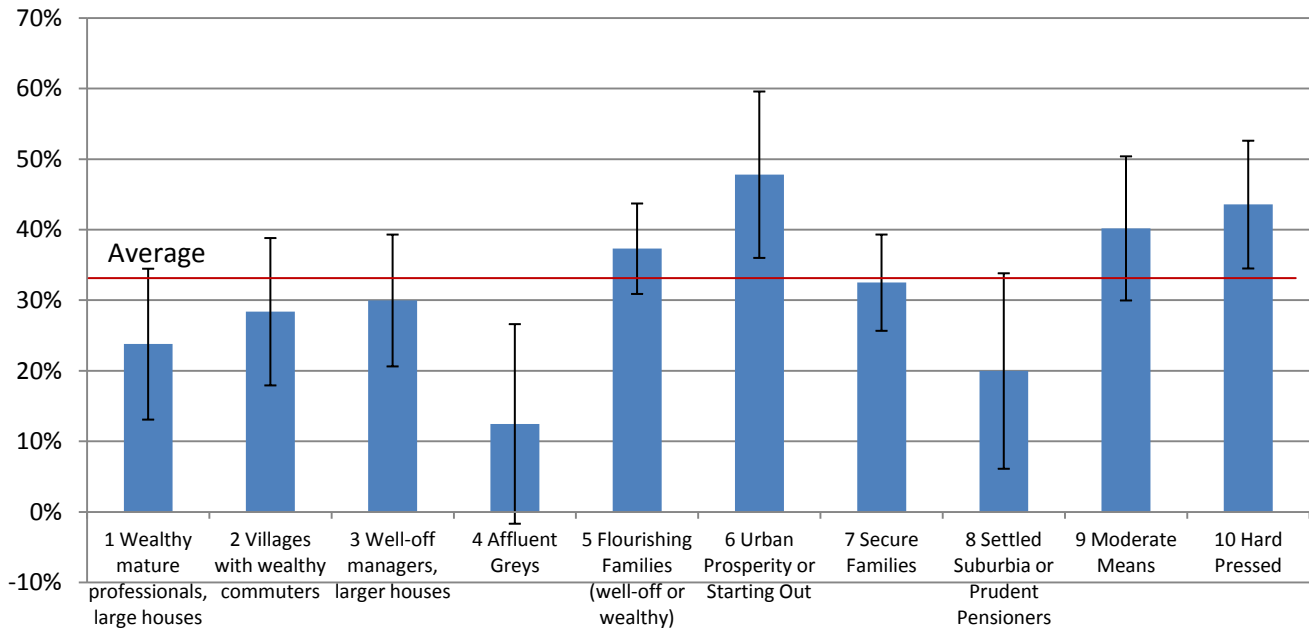
### Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards

The data has been analysed by the 3 CYP 's Local Trust Boards for children and young people aged 9-19. The points below show where the results for a Board are very different from the Board average.

- **Marlow, High Wycombe and Ridgeway** – more respondents said their school dealt very well with bullying (35% compared to 26% average).

A cross break is shown below between those who said they had been bullied and which ACORN group their home postcode is.

### Bullying by ACORN (9-15)



Weighted Base: 1,115 respondents

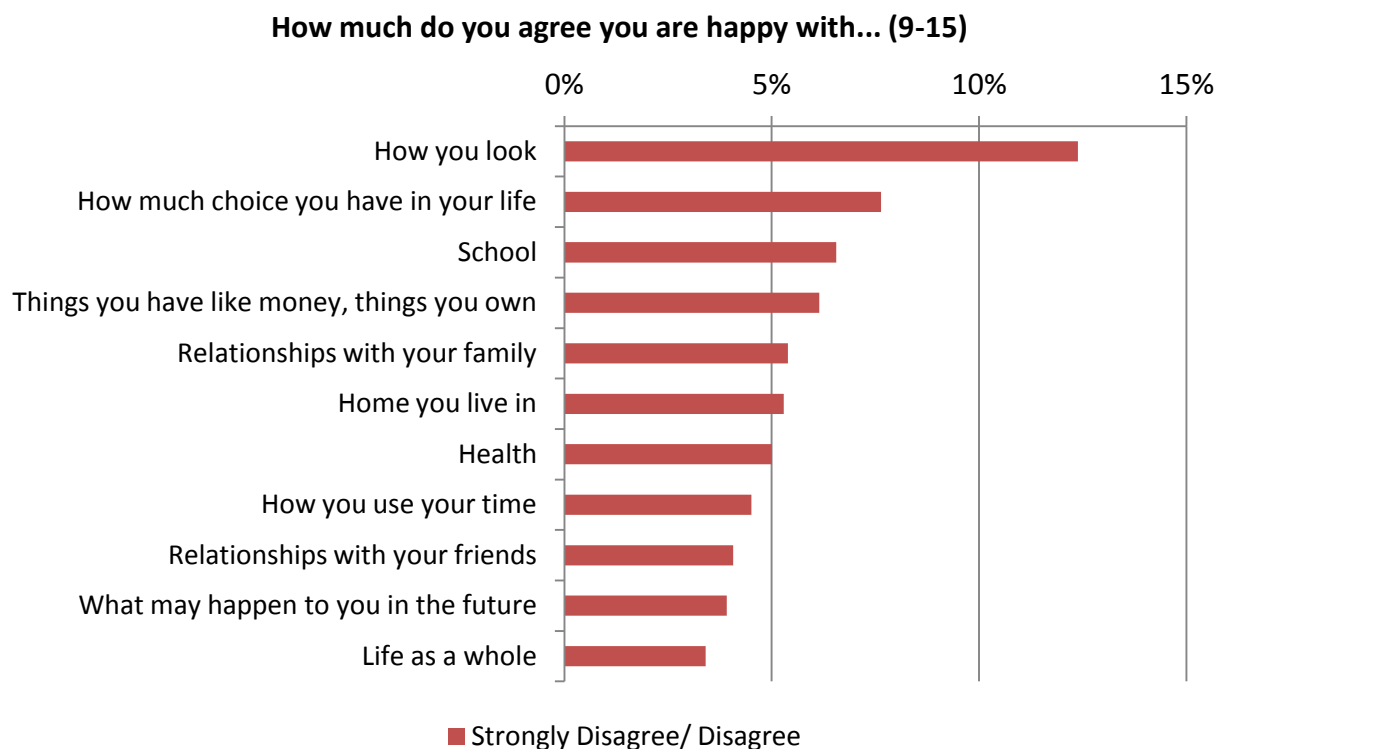
The graph above shows that bullying is more likely to affect those from ‘Hard Pressed’ backgrounds and ‘Urban Prosperity’ areas which tend to be in towns.

## **Perceptions of how people get on with each other (Crime, ASB and Bullying) - Key Points**

- **'People getting on well with each other' is a priority for CYP.**
- **A third of CYP have felt uncomfortable in the last month because of other people behaving badly.**
- **17% of 12-15 year olds have been asked to leave an area when hanging around with their friends.**
- **CYP causing ASB are mainly asked to leave an area as they are making too much noise, 'hanging around', fighting / messing about.**
- **Bullying is an issue for half of CYP, occurring on a weekly basis mainly in and around schools.**
- **Bullying can be verbal (75%), physical (31%), or indirect (33%) and is more likely to affect those from more deprived backgrounds.**
- **A fifth of children felt that their school dealt not very well or badly with bullying.**
- **Around a fifth of CYP said less bullying and having someone to talk to would make their life better.**

## 9. Life, health, drug and alcohol use

Children and young people were asked questions about their life and health. They were asked how much they agreed with various statements about their life and health. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.



Weighted Base: 860 respondents

The graph above shows that overall children and young people were positive about their life and health, however they were least happy with their appearance with 12% saying they disagreed or strongly disagreed they were happy with the way they looked. A small group of children 8% did not feel they had enough choice in their life; 7% said they were unhappy at school and 5% said they were unhappy with their relationships with their family.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

### Age

- **12-15 year olds** - were more likely to be unhappy with their appearance (17% compared to 12% average).
- **Results for 16-19 year olds** - were similar to those for younger children shown in the above graph (12-15s), but the main differences were that 16-19 year olds were much more likely to be unhappy with their appearance (30% compared to 12% average); were more likely to be unhappy with the way they use their time (19% compared to 5% average); were more likely to be unhappy with their health (18% compared to 5% average). The base for 16-19 was an average 74 respondents.

## Life, health, drug and alcohol use

Children and young people aged 12 and over were asked whether they had drunk alcohol or smoked cigarettes and were reminded that their answers were private. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.



Weighted Base: 423 respondents

A large number of children and young people (about four fifths) did not respond to this question, but of those that did respond the graph above shows that nearly half (47%) of children and young people aged 12-15 have drunk alcohol with another 7% responding they did not want to say.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

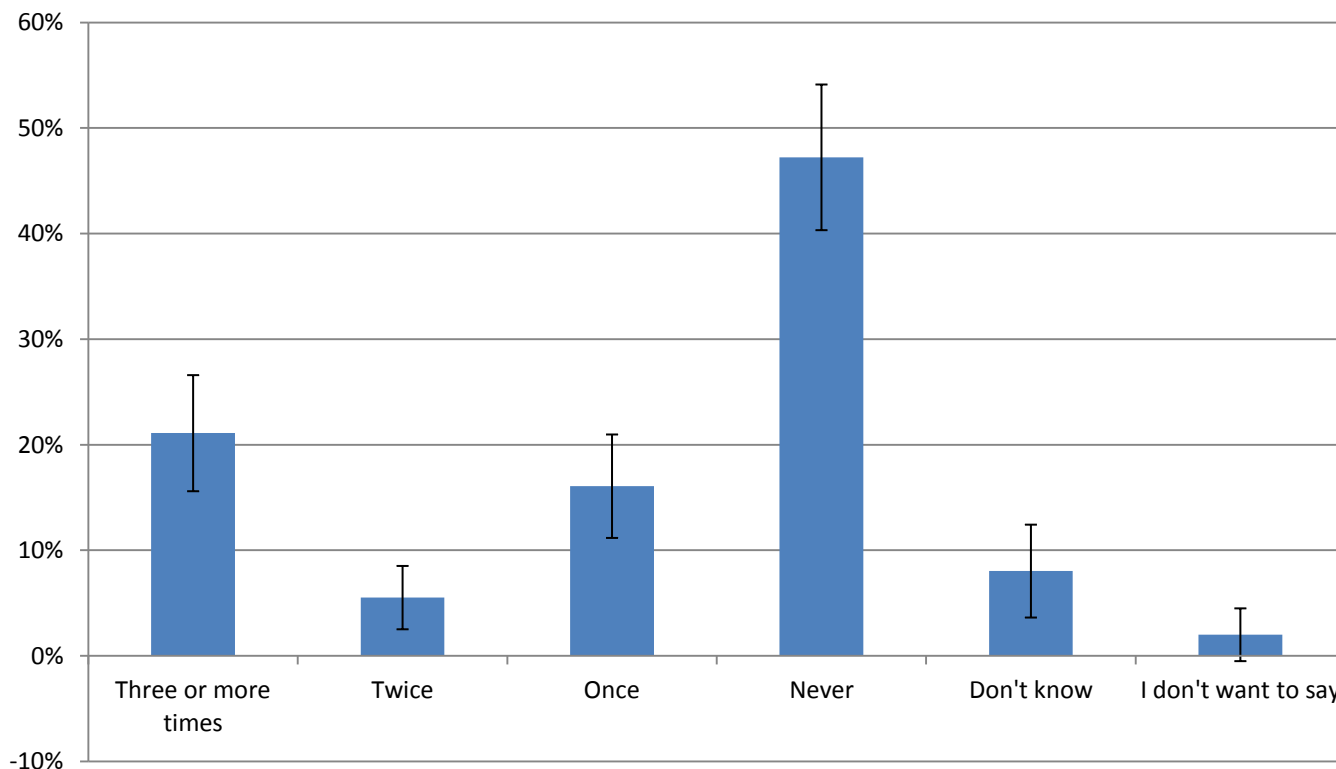
### Age

- **Results for 16-19 year olds** - were similar to those for younger children shown in the above graph (12-15s), but the main differences were that 16-19 year olds are much more likely to have drunk alcohol (91% compared to 47% average). The base for 16-19 was an average 68 respondents.

## Life, health, drug and alcohol use

Children and young people aged 12 and over were asked how many times they have felt the effects of alcohol in the last month. The results are shown on the graph below for 12 to 15 year olds.

**In the last month how many times have you felt the effects of the alcohol you have drunk? (12-15)**



Weighted Base: 423 respondents

A large number of children and young people (about four fifths) did not respond to this question, but of those that did respond the graph above shows that 43% of children and young people aged 12-15 have felt the effects of alcohol once or more however, nearly half (47%) said they had never felt drunk in the last month.

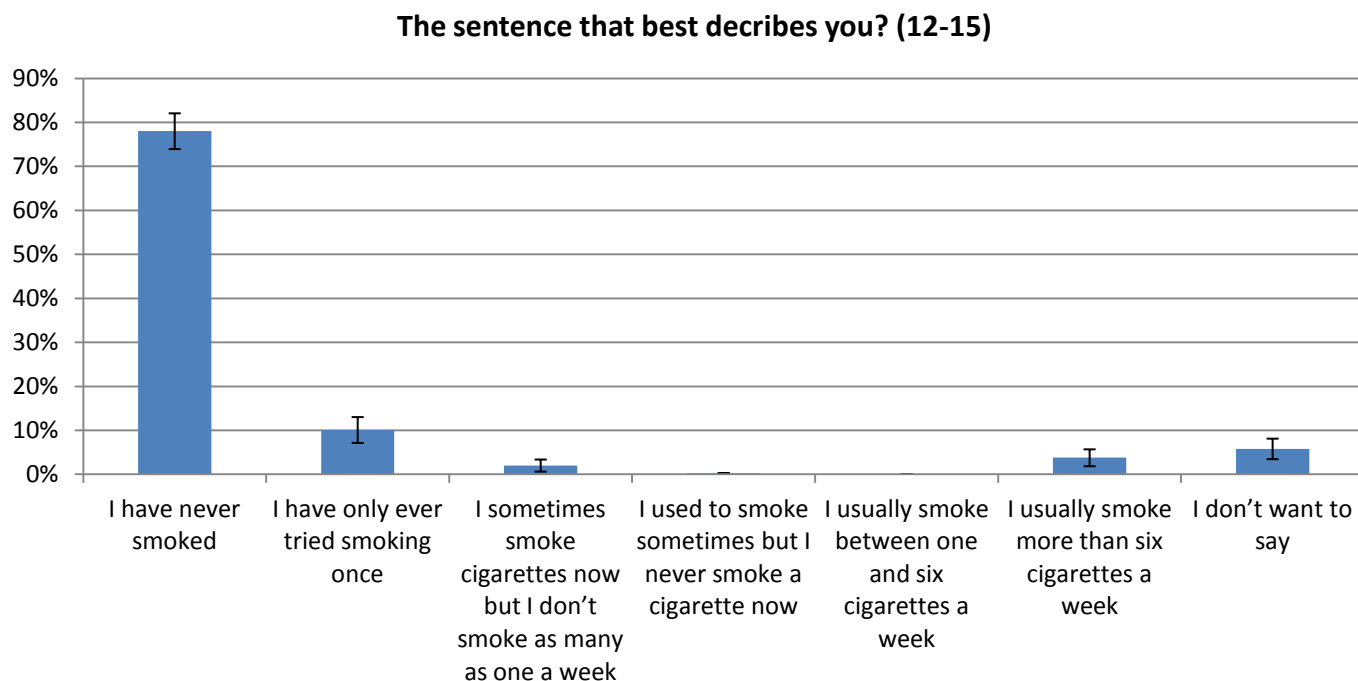
The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

### Age

- **Results for 16-19 year olds** - were similar to those for younger children shown in the above graph (12-15s), but the main differences were that 16-19 year olds are much more likely to have felt the effects of alcohol with two thirds (66%) saying they had felt the effects of alcohol in the last month compared to the 43% average. The base for 16-19 was 62 respondents.

## Life, health, drug and alcohol use

Children and young people aged 12 and over were asked if they smoke cigarettes. The results are shown on the graph below for 12 to 15 year olds.



Weighted Base: 423 respondents

A large number of children and young people (about four fifths) did not respond to this question, but of those that did respond the graph above shows that nearly four fifths (78%) of children and young people aged 12-15 have never smoked and 6% say they smoke weekly.

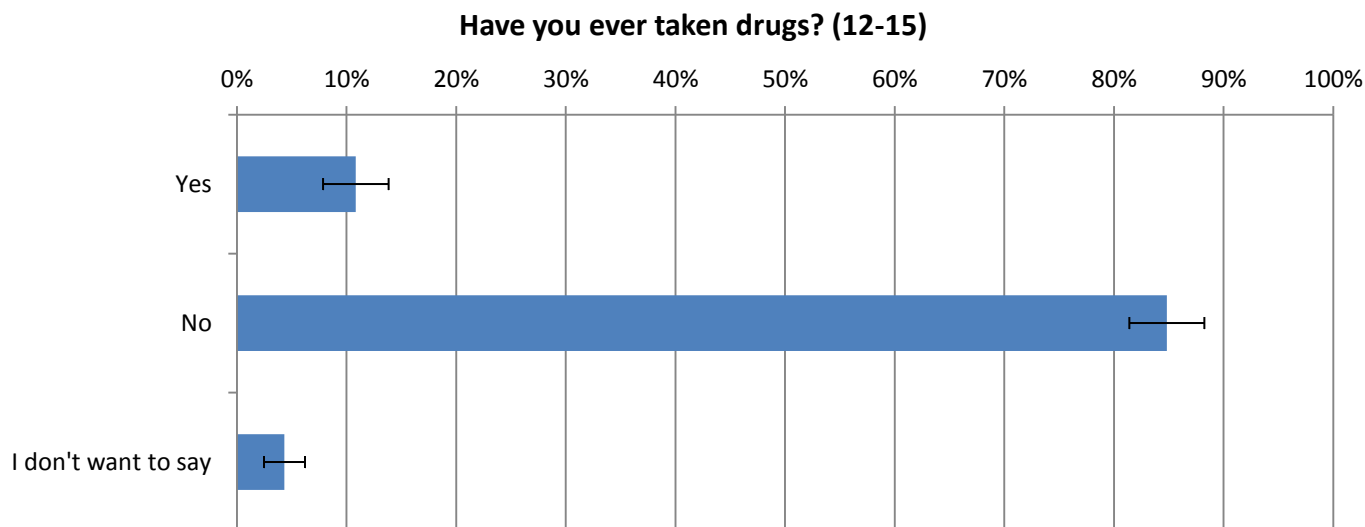
The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

### Age

- **Results for 16-19 year olds** - were similar to those for younger children shown in the above graph (12-15s), but the main differences were that 16-19 year olds are much more likely to have smoked (58% compared to the average of 78% saying they had never smoked). The base for 16-19 was 69 respondents.

## Life, health, drug and alcohol use

Children and young people aged 12 and over were asked if they had ever taken drugs. It was explained that this did not refer to medicine or alcohol but included solvents, glue and gas. They were reminded that their answers were private. The results are shown on the graph below for 12 to 15 year olds.



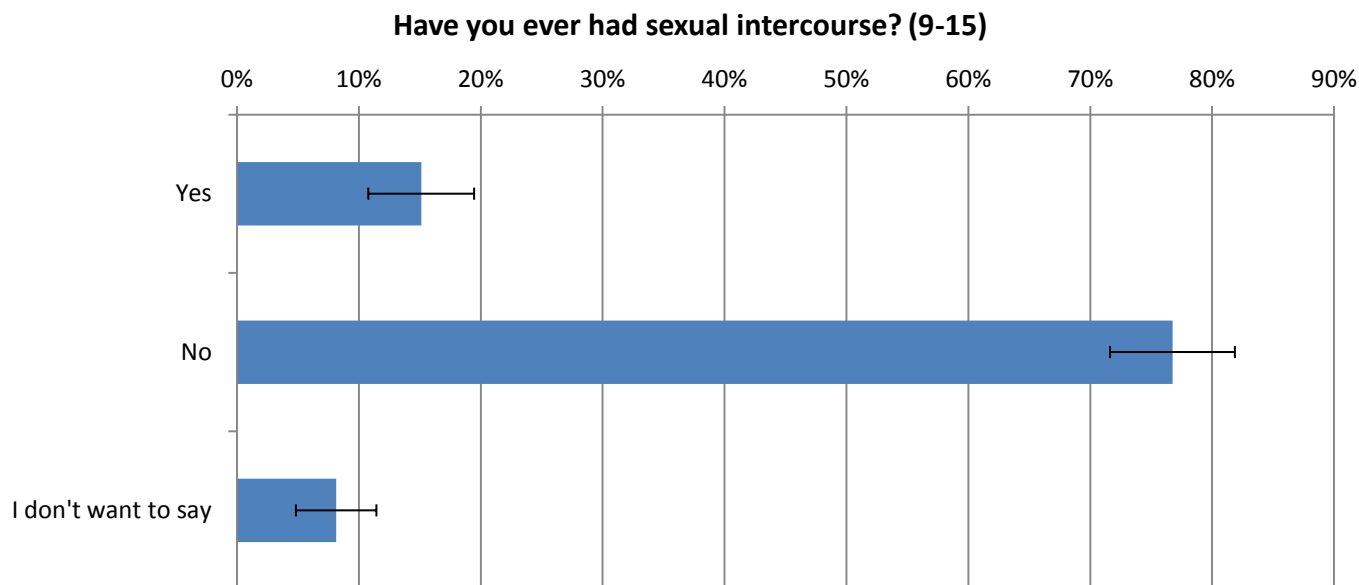
Weighted Base: 415 respondents

A large number of children and young people (about four fifths) did not respond to this question, but of those that did respond the graph above shows that around one in ten (11%) of children and young people aged 12-15 have taken drugs and another 4% responding they did not want to say.

There are no exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph when considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

## Life, health, drug and alcohol use

Children and young people aged 12 and over were asked if they had ever had sexual intercourse. They were reminded that their answers were private. The results are shown on the graph below for 12 to 15 year olds.



Weighted Base: 258 respondents

A large number of children and young people (about 90%) did not respond to this question, but of those that did respond the graph above shows that 15% of children and young people aged 12-15 have had sexual intercourse and another 8% responded they did not want to say.

There are no exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph when considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

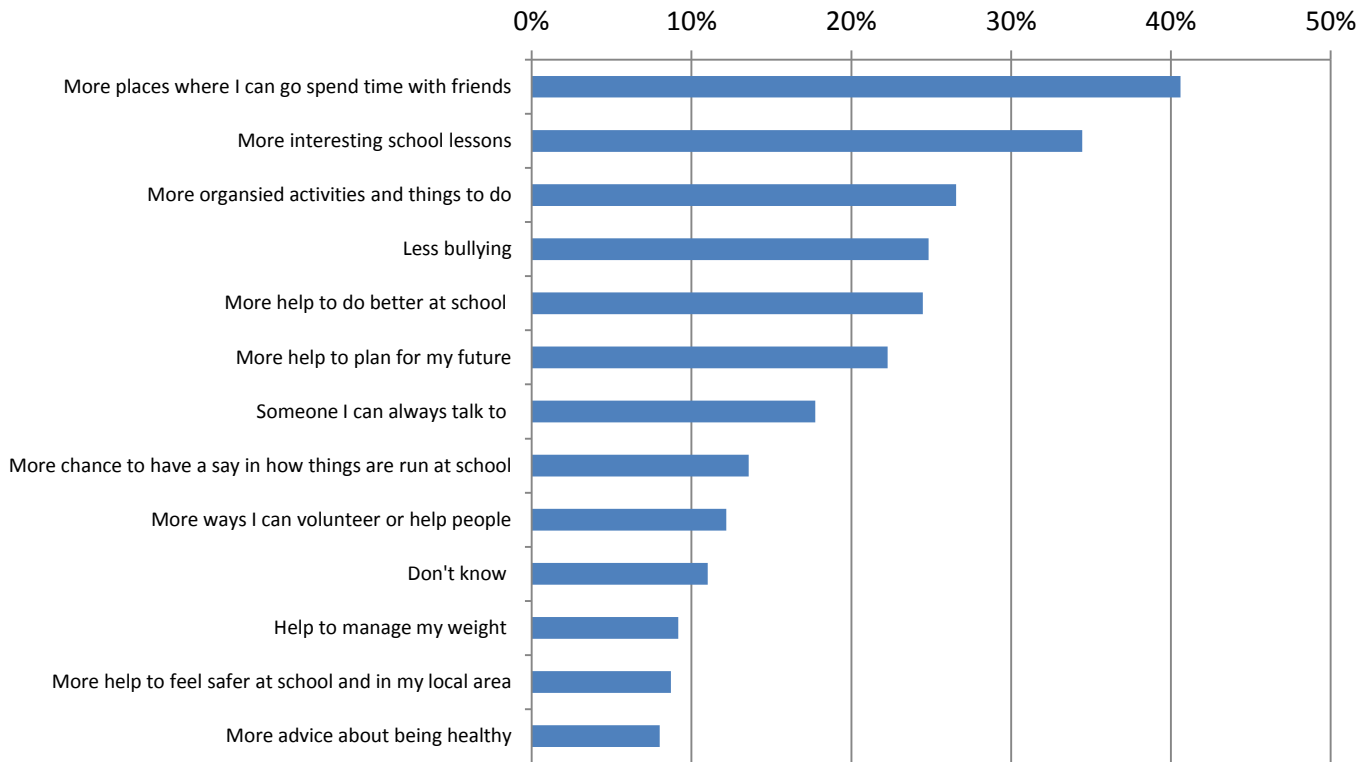
## **Life and Health – Key Points**

- **CYP are generally happy with their life and health, but...**
  - **More than 1 in 10 don't like the way they look, or don't think they have much choice in life.**
  - **1 in 20 aren't happy with other issues like relationships with friends, their school or their future.**
- **Drugs and alcohol are health issues for some CYP, with half reporting they recently drank alcohol, 1 in 10 have smoked, and 1 in 10 have taken drugs. (Four fifths did not respond to questions).**
- **Children as young as 12 have taken drugs.**
- **15% of children 12-15 have been sexually active (based on 258 respondents).**

## 10. Their Future

Children and young people were asked what three things would make their life better. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.

**If there are 3 things that would make your life better what would they be?  
(9-15)**



Weighted Base: 862 respondents

The graph above shows that more than two fifths (41%) said that having places to go with their friends; around a third (34%) having more interesting school lessons and 27% having more organised activities to do would make their life better.

Other areas worth noting are that a quarter said that less bullying and nearly a fifth (18%) said having someone to talk to would make their life better. Also around a quarter (24%) said that they wanted more help to do better at school and a fifth (22%) would like more help to plan for their future

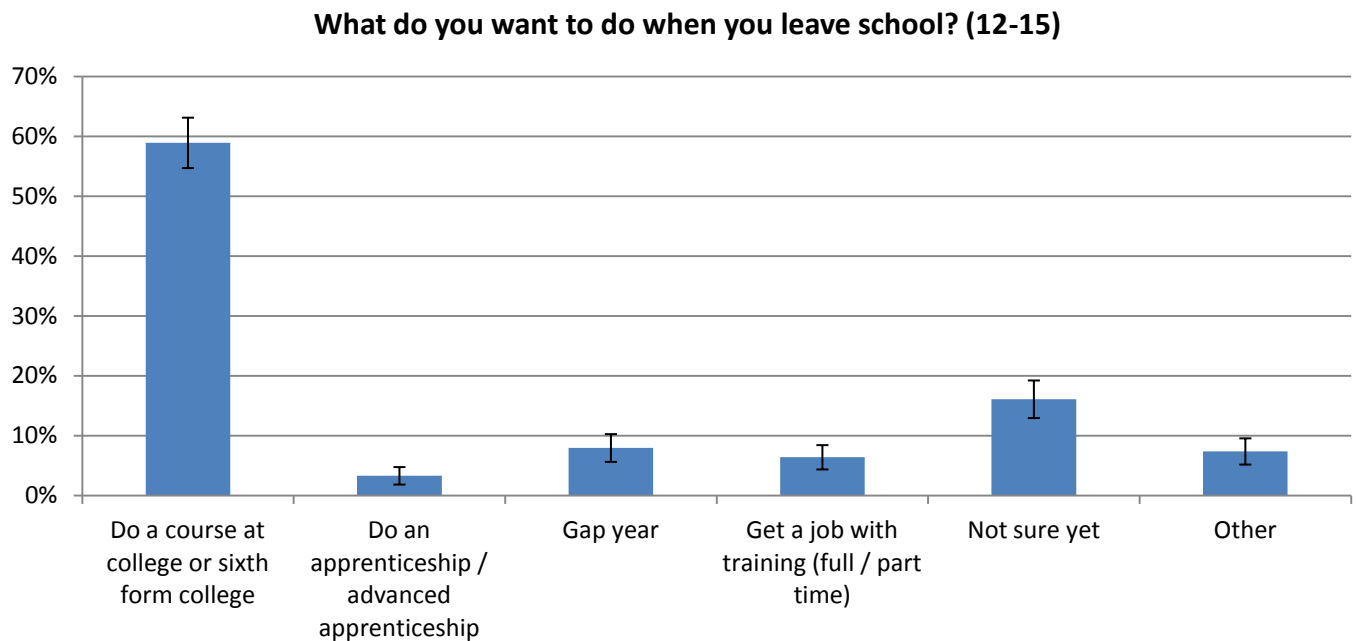
The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

### Age

- **12-15 year olds** - were more likely to say that more interesting school lessons would make their life better (46% compared to 34% average).
- **Results for 16-19 year olds** - were similar to those for younger children shown in the above graph (9-15s), but the main differences were that 16-19 year olds are more likely to say they would like help managing their weight (37% compared to 9% average) and also help to plan for their future (49% compared to 22% average). The base for 16-19 is 65 respondents.

## Their Future

Children and young people aged 12-15 were asked what they think they will do (or what they want to do) when they leave school. The results are shown on the graph below for 12 to 15 year olds.



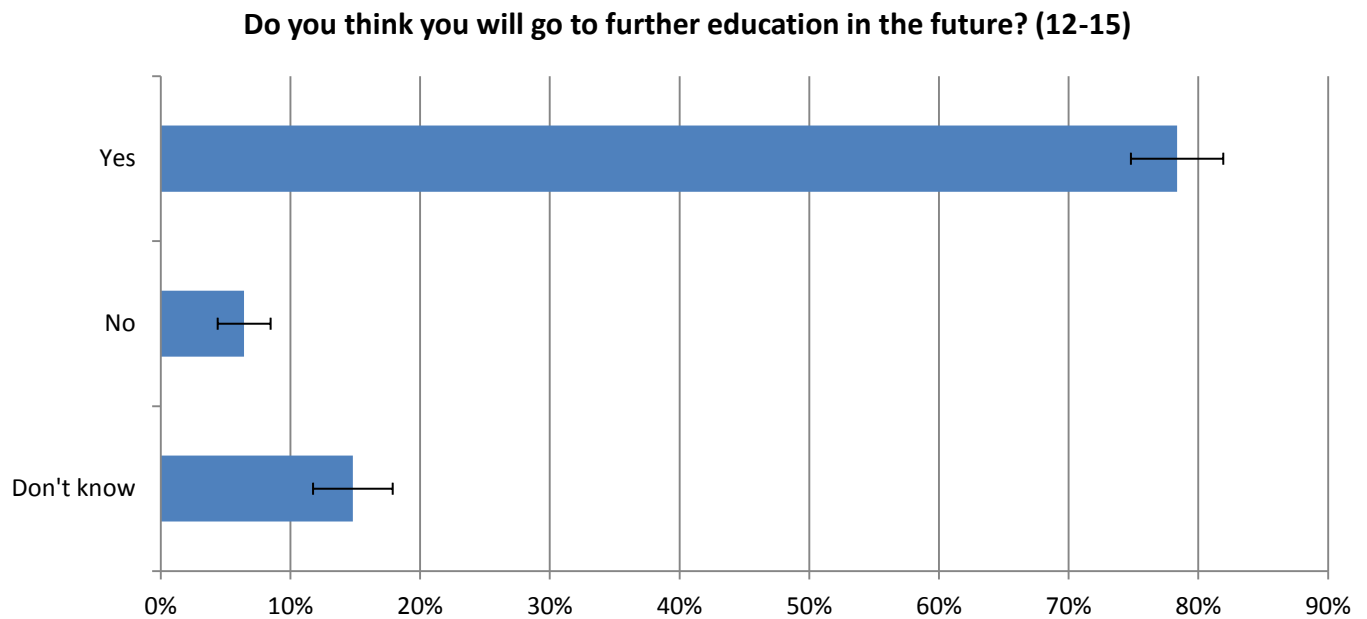
Weighted Base: 516 respondents

The graph above shows that the majority (59%) of CYP aged 12-15 want to go to college or sixth form (there was a higher preference for college among CYP from deprived areas).

There are no exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph when considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

## Their Future

Children and young people aged 12 and over were asked if they thought they would go on to further education. The results are shown on the graph below for 12 to 15 year olds.



Weighted Base: 513 respondents

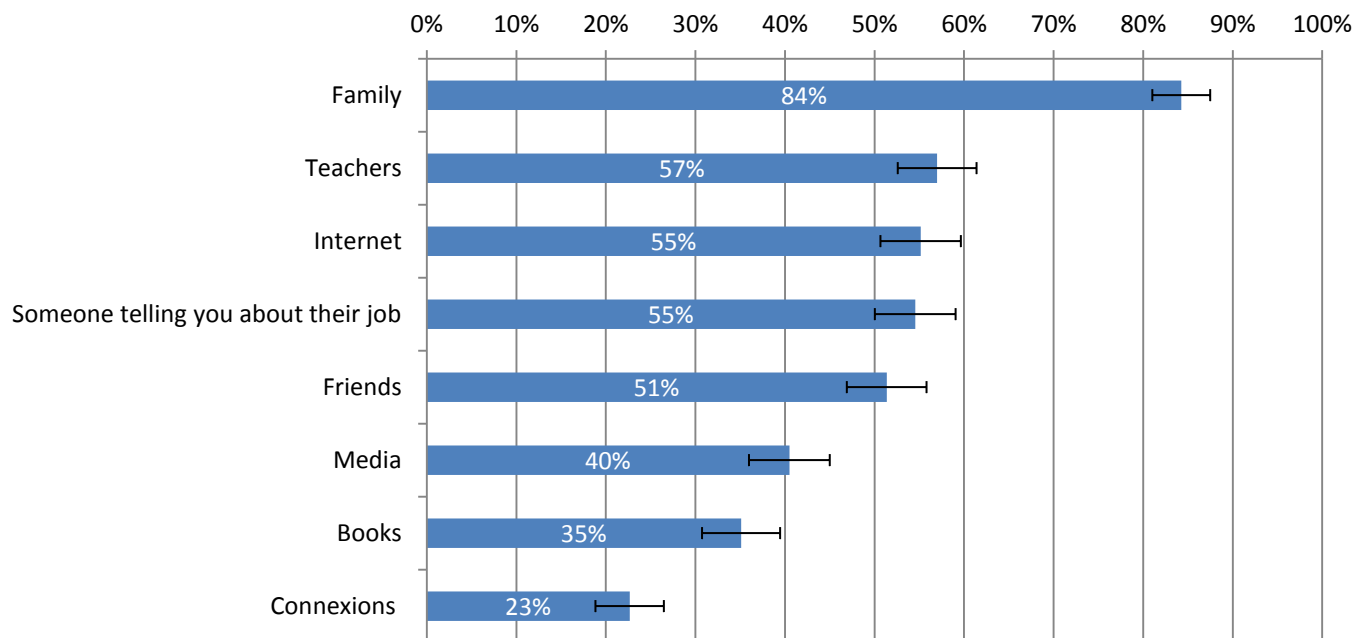
The graph above shows that more than three quarters (78%) of 12-15 year olds think they will go on to further education in the future.

There are no exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph when considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

## Their Future

Children and young people aged 12 and over were asked how much help they have had from the following sources to plan what to do when they are older. The results are shown on the graph below for 12 to 15 year olds.

### How much help have you had from the following to plan what to do when you are older? (12-15)



Weighted Base: average 467 respondents

The graph above shows that the majority (84%) of 12-15 year olds have had a lot or a little help to plan their future from their family. More than half of children said they had help from teachers (57%); Internet (55%); someone telling them about their job (55%) and their friends (51%).

Around a quarter of 12 to 15 year olds said they had received help from Connexions (23%).

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

## Age

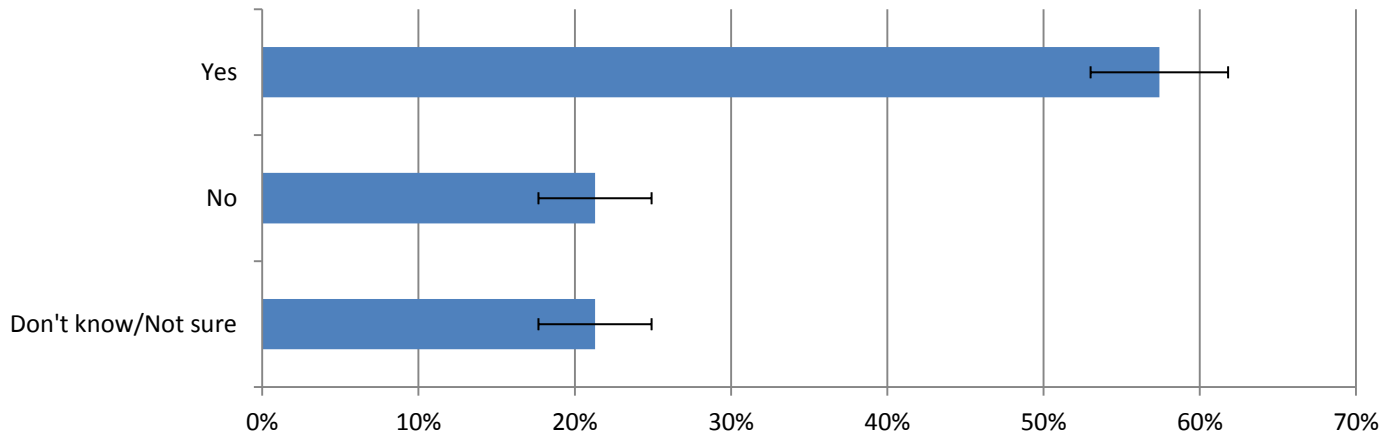
- **Results for 16-19 year olds** - were similar to those for younger children shown in the above graph (9-15s), but the main differences were that 16-19 year olds are more likely to have had help from their teachers (76% compared to 57% for 12-15 year olds); from the internet (71% compared to 55% 12-15 year olds) to help plan for their future.

They said however, they received less help from the media (25% compared to 40% for 12-15 year olds). Young people aged 16-19 were also asked if they had received help from Job Centre Plus and only one in ten said they had helped them in planning for their future. The base for 16-19 is average 74 respondents.

## Their Future

Children and young people aged 12 and over were asked if they felt they have had enough information and support to help plan for their future. The results are shown on the graph below for 12 to 15 year olds.

### Do you feel you have enough information and support to help you plan for the future? (12-15)



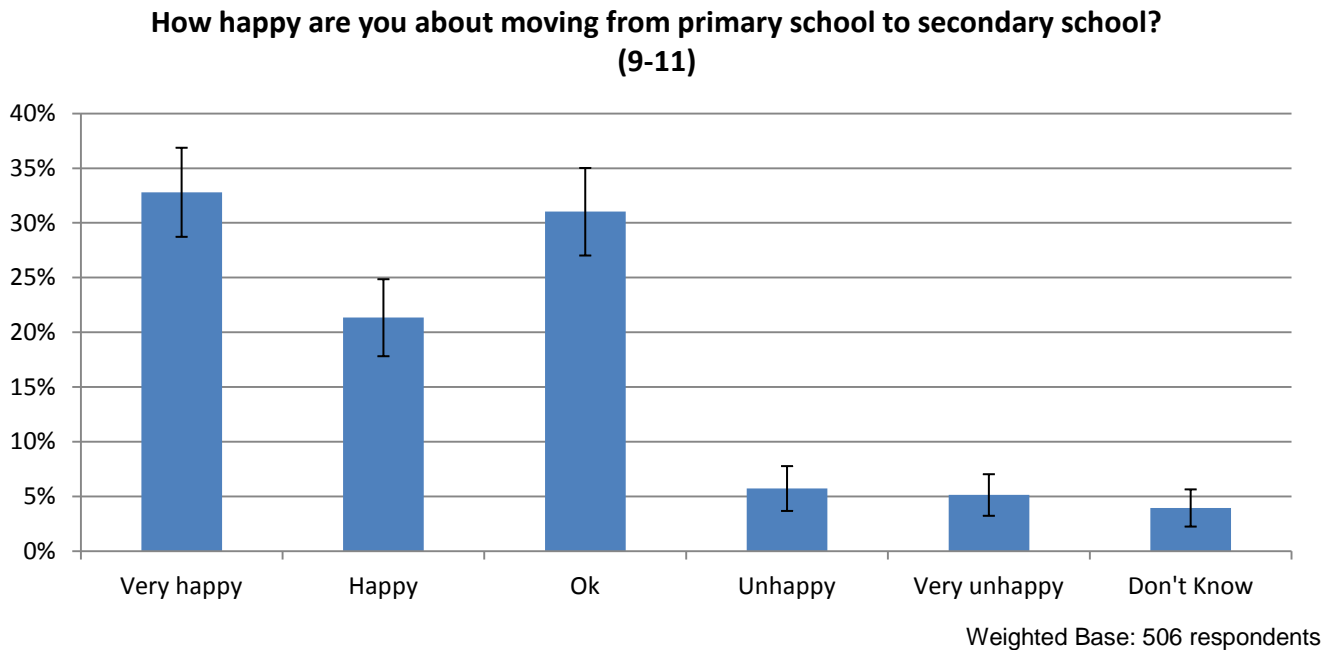
Weighted Base: 479 respondents

The graph above shows that more than half (57%) of children aged 12-15 feel they have had enough information and support to help plan for their future, a fifth (21%) however responded they did not have enough and another fifth (21%) said they were unsure.

There are no exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph when considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

## Their Future

Children and young people aged 9-11 were asked if they were happy about moving from primary school to secondary school. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 11 year olds.



The graph above shows that the majority of children aged 9-11 were happy about moving from primary school to secondary school with only 11% saying they were unhappy or very unhappy about the transition.

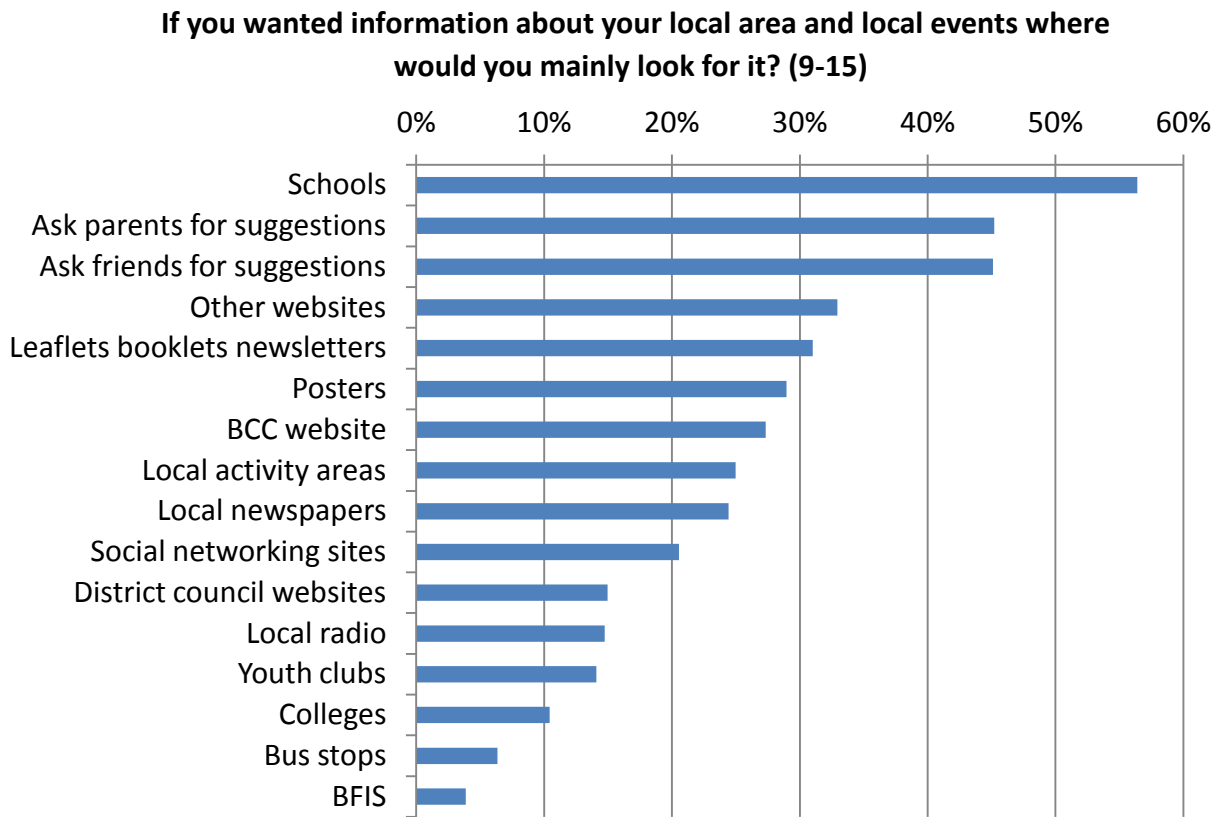
There are no exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph when considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

## **Their Future (Key points)**

- **A quarter said that having more help with planning their future was a priority in making their life better.**
- **A fifth (21%) said they did not have enough information and support to help plan for their future.**
- **The majority (59%) of 12-15 year olds want to go to college or sixth form.**
- **More than three quarters (78%) of 12-15 year olds think they will go on to further education in the future.**
- **The majority of children aged 9-11 were happy about moving from primary school to secondary school with 11% saying they were unhappy or very happy about the transition.**
- **Having things to do with their friends and more interesting school lessons would make their life better.**

## 11. Communication

Children and young people were asked if they wanted information about their local area and local events where would they mainly look for it. They could choose up to 5 options. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.



Weighted Base: 929 respondents

The graph above shows that the main source of information is via schools (56%), parents (45%) and friends (45%). Social networking e.g. Facebook, Twitter is a relatively new channel however a fifth (21%) said this was one of the main channels they would use.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People’s Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

### Age

- **9-11 year olds** - were less likely to use schools (47% compared to average 56%) and social networking sites (9% compared to 21% average) for their main source of information.
- **12-15 year olds** - were much more likely to use schools (73% compared to average 56%) and social networking sites (40% compared to 21% average) for their main source of information.
- **Results for 16-19 year olds** - were similar to those for younger children shown in the above graph (9-15s), but the main differences were that 16-19 year olds were also much more likely to use social

networking sites (55% compared to 21% average) for their main source of information. The base for 16-19 is 76 respondents.

## Community Areas

The data has been analysed by the ten community areas for children and young people aged 9-15. The points below show where the results for an area are very different from the community area average.

- **Great Brickhill, Wing, Ivinghoe and Wendover** – More likely to use the following for information: schools (59% compared to 48% average); friends and parents (48% compared to 38% average); social networking (33% compared to 17% average); posters (38% compared to 25% average).
- **Greater Aylesbury** – More likely to use the following for information: BCC website (41% compared to 25% average); other websites (43% compared to 29% average); local radio (23% compared to 12% average).
- **Haddenham, Long Crendon and Waddesdon** – More likely to use the following for information: Schools (63% compared to 48% average); friends and parents (65% compared to 38% average); other websites (43% compared to 29% average).
- **High Wycombe** - More likely to use schools for information (58% compared to 48% average).
- **South West and North West Chilterns and Marlow** – More likely to use friends and parents (56% compared to 38% average) for information.
- **Winslow** – Less likely to use the following for information: local activity areas (10% compared to 20% average); friends and parents (27% compared to 38% average).

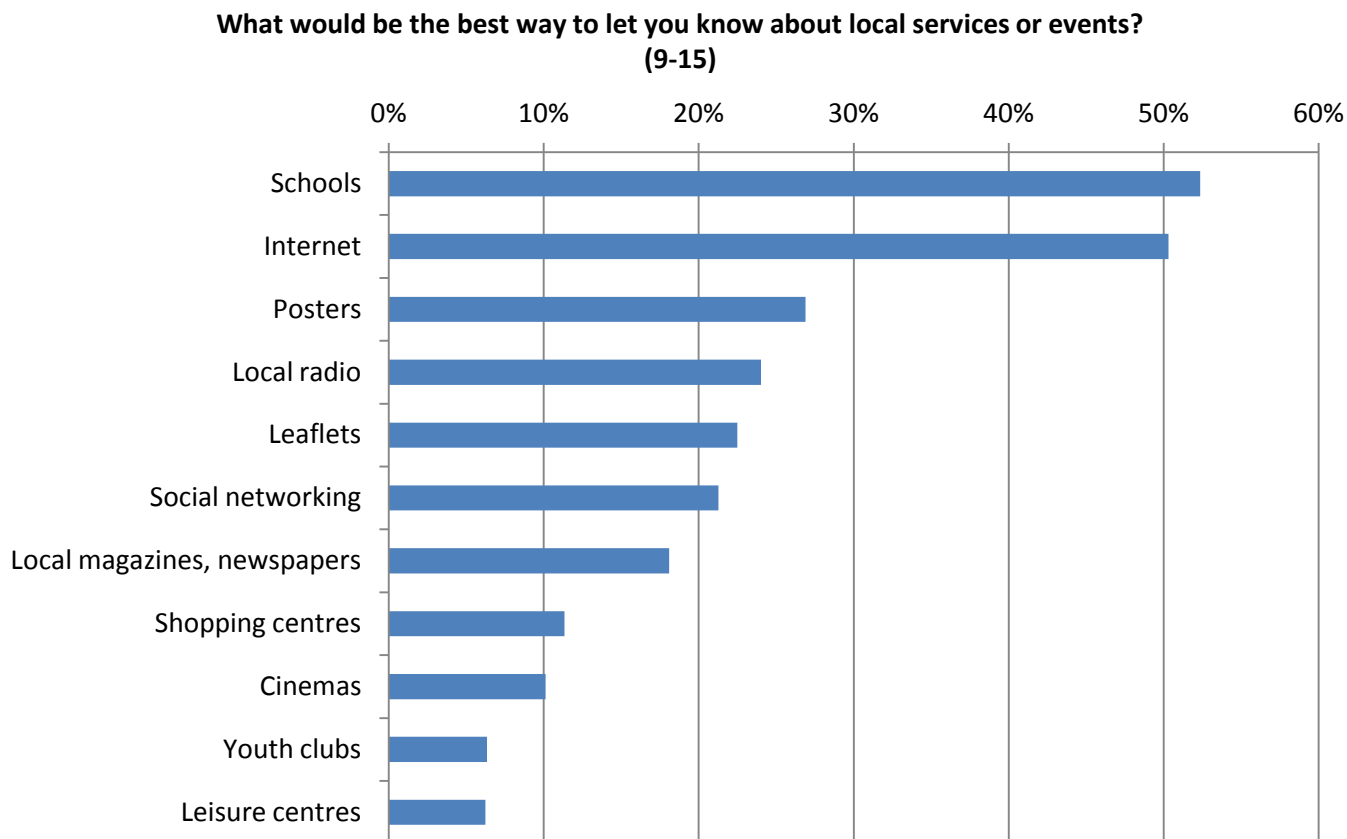
## Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards

The data has been analysed by the 3 CYP 's Local Trust Boards for children and young people aged 9-19. The points below show where the results for a Board are very different from the Board average.

- **Marlow, High Wycombe and Ridgeway** – more would ask parents and friends for suggestions (52% compared to 44% average).

## Communication

Children and young people were asked what would be the best way to let them know about local services and events. They could choose up to 5 options. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.



Weighted Base: 901 respondents

The graph above shows that the preferred source of information is via schools (52%) and the internet (50%). A fifth of children (21%) said they would prefer to use Social networking e.g. Facebook, Twitter.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

### Age

- **9-11 year olds** - were less likely to prefer to use social networking sites (10% compared to 21% average) for their main source of information.
- **12-15 year olds** - were however much more likely to prefer to use social networking sites (40% compared to 21% average) for their main source of information. They also would prefer schools (62% compared to average of 52%) and the internet (59% compared to average of 50%).
- **Results for 16-19 year olds** - were similar to those for younger children shown in the above graph (9-15s), but the main differences were that 16-19 year olds were also much more likely to prefer to use social networking sites (52% compared to 21% average) for their main source of information. The base for 16-19 is 77 respondents.

## Community Areas

The data has been analysed by the ten community areas for children and young people aged 9-15. The points below show where the results for an area are very different from the community area average.

- **Chiltern District** – Less likely to prefer to use local radio (10% compared to 25% average).
- **Great Brickhill, Wing, Wendover and Ivinghoe** – More likely to use social networking (35% compared to 23% average).
- **Greater Aylesbury** – More likely to prefer to use local radio (34% compared to 25% average).
- **High Wycombe** - Less likely to use social networking (11% compared to 23% average).

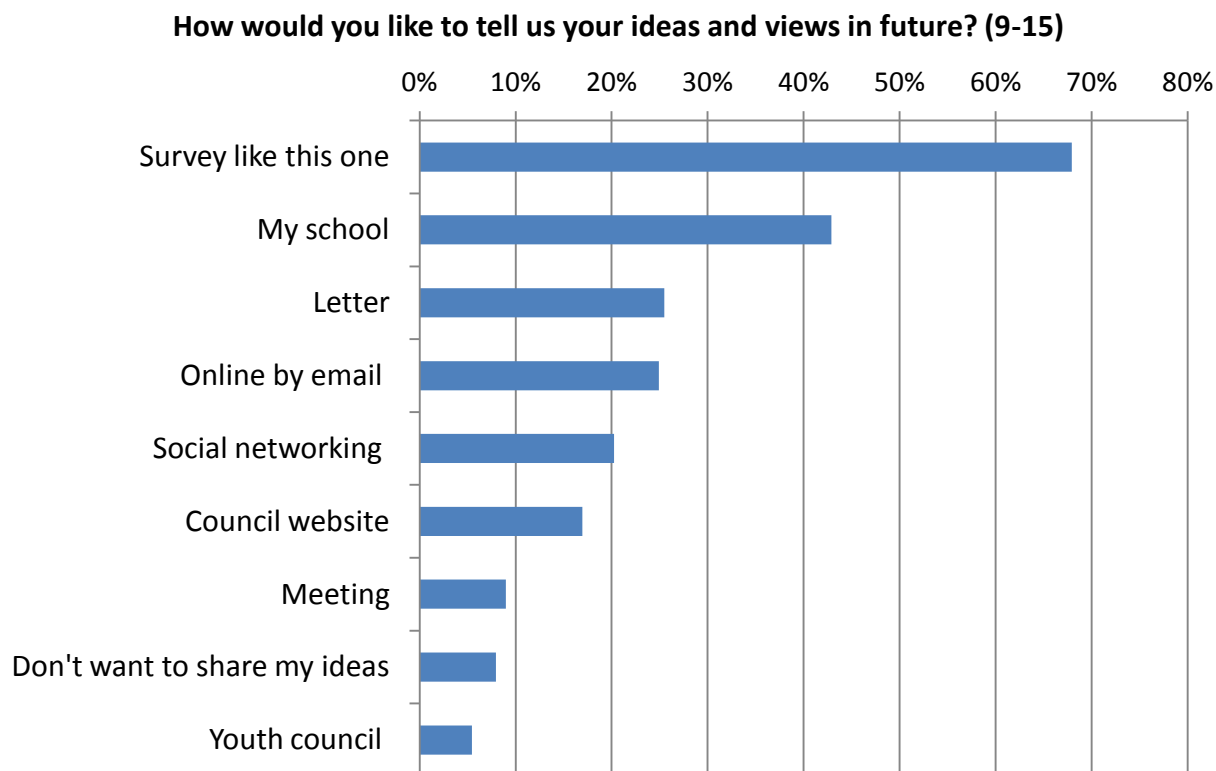
## Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards

The data has been analysed by the 3 CYP 's Local Trust Boards for children and young people aged 9-19. The points below show where the results for a Board are very different from the Board average.

- **Aylesbury, Wing, Wendover and Buckingham** – more likely to prefer social networking (30% compared to 26% average).
- **Chiltern and South Bucks**– less likely to prefer local radio (13% compared to 24% average).
- **Marlow, High Wycombe and Ridgeway**– less likely to prefer social networking (19% compared to 26% average).

## Communication

Children and young people were asked how they would like to tell us their ideas and views in the future. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.



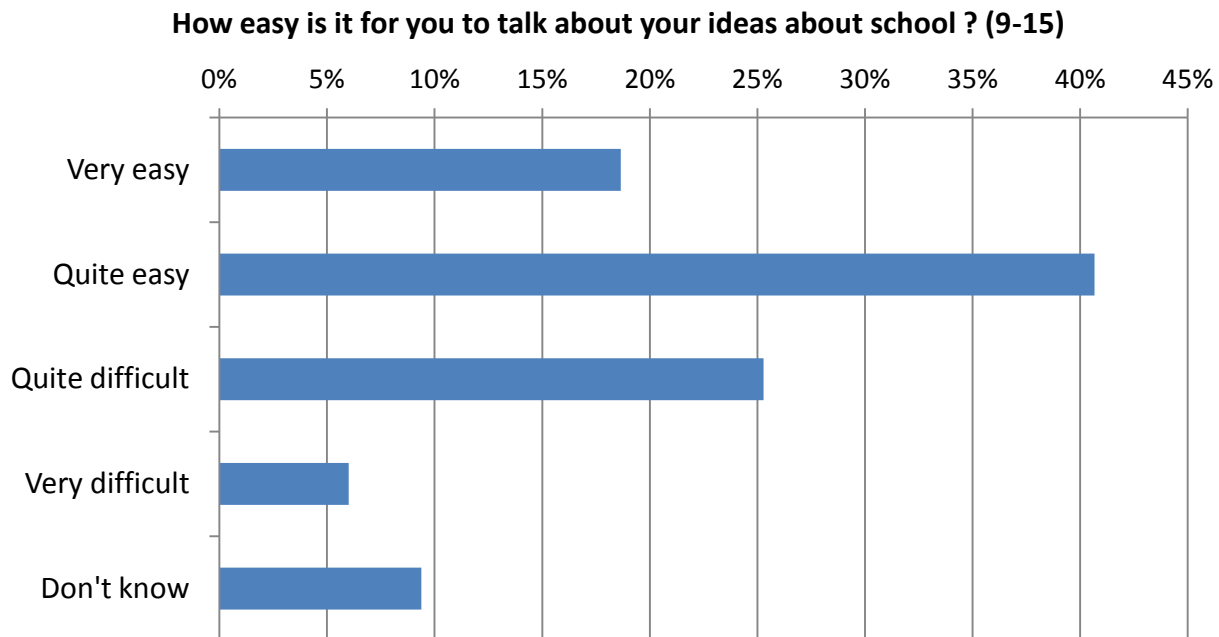
Weighted Base: 879 respondents

The graph above shows clearly that the majority (68%) of children and young people like telling us their views via the online survey.

There are no exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph when considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

## Communication

Children and young people were asked how easy or difficult they think it is for children and young people to talk about their ideas for what their school should be like. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.



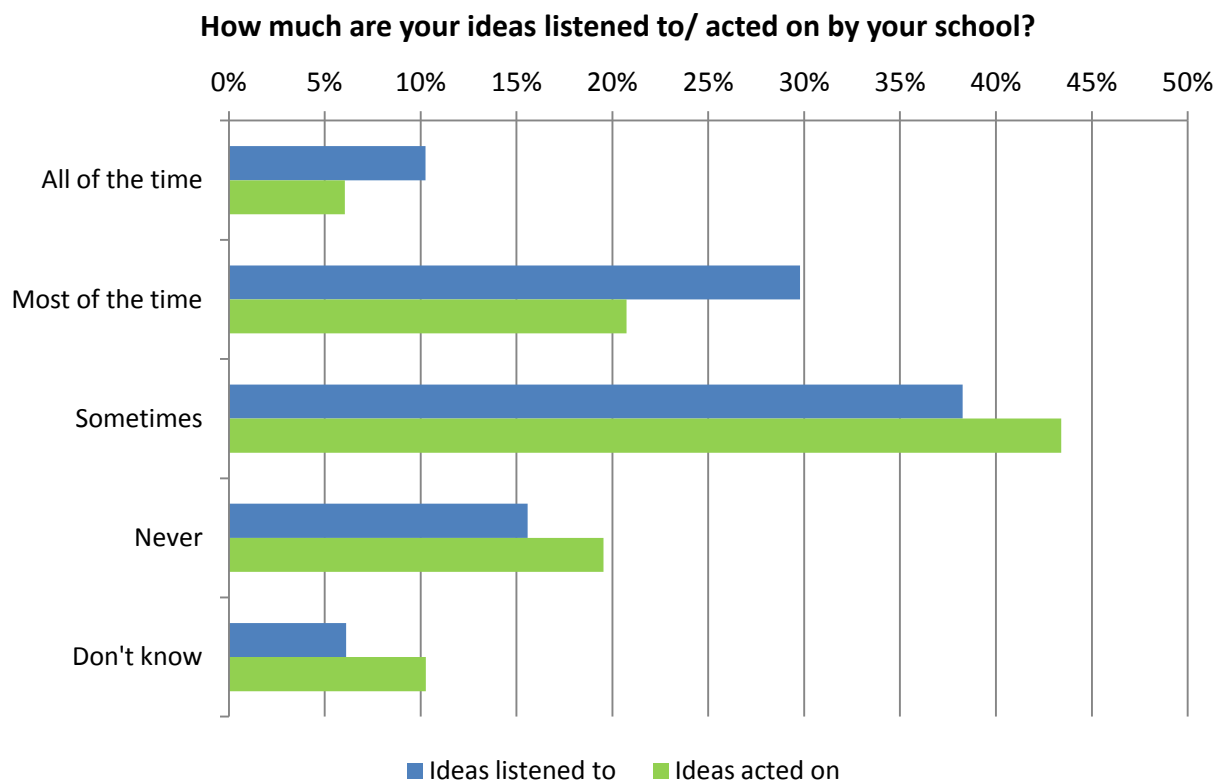
Weighted Base: 949 respondents

The graph above shows that 60% find it very easy or quite easy however, around a third (31%) find it quite difficult or very difficult to talk about their ideas for what their school should be like.

There are no exceptions to the average results when considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

## Communication

Children and young people were asked how much their ideas are listened to and acted upon by their school. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.



Weighted Base: 940 and 922 respondents

The graph above shows that 16% felt their ideas were never listened to at school and a fifth (20%) felt their ideas were never acted on by their school.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

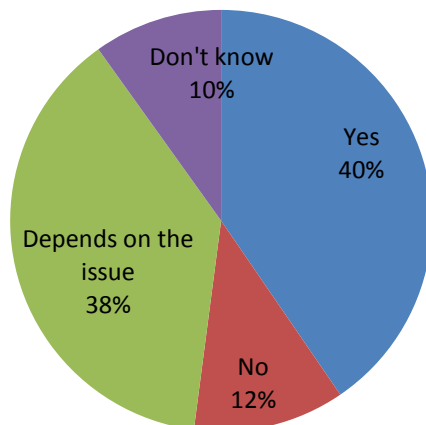
### Age

- **9-11 year olds** - were more likely to feel their ideas were listened to most of the time (38% compared to 30% average).
- **12-15 year olds** - were more likely to feel their ideas were never listened to (22% compared to average 15%) and their ideas were never acted upon (25% compared to average 19%).

## Communication

Children and young people were asked if they would like to have more of a say in the way things are done in their school. The results are shown in the chart below for 9 to 15 year olds.

### Would you like to have more of a say about the way things are done in your school? (9-15)



Weighted Base: 920 respondents

The chart above shows that two fifths (40%) would like to have more of a say and another two fifths (38%) said that it depended on the issue. Only one in ten children said they would not like to have more of a say.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

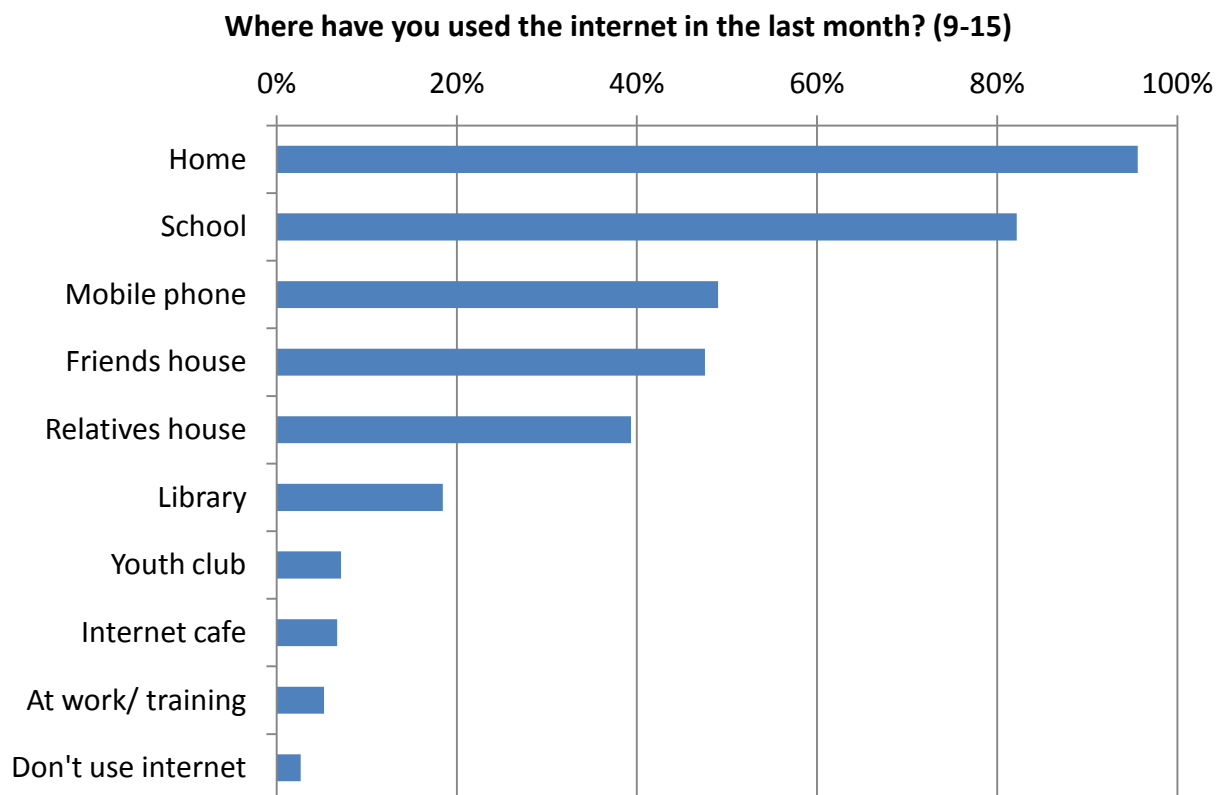
## Community Areas

The data has been analysed by the ten community areas for children and young people aged 9-15. The points below show where the results for an area are very different from the community area average.

- **Haddenham, Long Crendon and Waddesdon** – More children said they would like to have more of a say in the way things are done at their school (64% compared to 41% average).

## Communication

Children and young people were asked where they used the internet in the last month. They could tick all that applied. The results are shown on the graph below for 9 to 15 year olds.



Weighted Base: 1,161 respondents

The graph above shows that nearly all children aged 9-15 accessed the internet via their home (96%) or their school (82%). A fifth (18%) said they used it at the library and only 3% said they did not use the internet.

The section below shows exceptions to the average results shown in the above graph, by considering significant differences by age, three Children and Young People's Local Trust Boards and specific Local Communities with over 50 responses.

### Age

- **9-11 year olds** - were less likely to use a mobile phone to access the internet (31% compared to 49% average).
- **12-15 year olds** - were more likely to use a mobile phone to access the internet (66% compared to 49% average) and to use it at their friend's house (60% compared to 48%).
- **Results for 16-19 year olds** - were similar to those for younger children shown in the above graph (9-15s), but the main differences were that 16-19 year olds were more likely to use a mobile phone to access the internet (74% compared to 49% average). The base for 16-19 year olds was 80 respondents.

## Community Areas

The data has been analysed by the ten community areas for children and young people aged 9-15. The points below show where the results for an area are very different from the community area average.

- **Buckingham** – More children use the following to access the internet: mobile phone (64% compared to 49% average); friend's house (58% compared to 48% average).
- **Chiltern District** – More children use internet via a youth club (17% compared to 7% average).
- **Great Brickhill, Wing, Ivinghoe and Wendover** – More children access the internet via a friend's house (60% compared to 48% average).
- **Haddenham, Long Crendon and Waddesdon** – More children use the following to access the internet: mobile phone (63% compared to 49% average); school or college (94% compared to 83% average).
- **High Wycombe** - Less children use the following to access the internet: mobile phone (29% compared to 49% average); friend's house (26% compared to 48% average); school or college (69% compared to 83% average).
- **South West and North West Chilterns and Marlow** – More children use the following to access the internet: friend's house (59% compared to 48% average); school or college (92% compared to 83% average).
- **Winslow** – Less children use the following to access the internet: mobile phone (22% compared to 49% average); friend's house (34% compared to 48% average).

## **Communication – Key Points**

- **Schools are the main source of information followed by parents, friends and the internet.**
- **Social Networking is a new option for communication (21% among 9-15 but rising to 40% among 12-15) but currently the most popular way is through schools (52%) and the internet (50%).**
- **CYP prefer telling us their views through the online survey.**
- **Nearly all children accessed the internet via their home (96%) or their school (82%). A fifth (18%) said they used it at the library and only 3% said they did not use the internet.**
- **Third of children found it difficult to talk about their ideas.**
- **16% felt their ideas were never listened to and a fifth felt their ideas were never acted upon (in schools).**
- **40% of children said they would like to have more of a say about the way things are done in their school.**

## 12. Key Points for Frontline Service Areas

This section is based on front line services and highlights results that are most relevant to these services.

*(See page references for more information)*

### **Safeguarding – (Prevention and Protection, Placements, Youth Offending Service, Youth Services)**

- **Youth Clubs are less important for CYP than other services and it will be interesting to see if this changes as these services are re-configured (p14).**
- Higher use of youth clubs (35% compared to average 24%) in Chiltern and South Bucks area (p19).
- Highest service dissatisfaction (16%) with youth clubs however among users this falls to 6% (p20-21).
- **Two fifths (41%) of children and young people aged 9-15 said that having somewhere to go with their friends and over a quarter (27%) said that having more organised activities and things to do would be one of the top 3 things to make their life better (p50).**
- **Around 5% of children and young people disagreed or strongly disagreed they were happy with their relationship with their family (p43).**
- **Nearly a fifth (18%) of 9 to 15 year olds said that having someone to talk to would be one of the top 3 things to make their life better (p50).**

### **School Improvement**

- **CYP think schools are important in making somewhere a good place to live, but 1 in 5 think they need improving (p14): a quarter are unhappy at school; half say that pupils often disrupt their lessons and nearly half say that their teachers don't make their lessons fun and interesting (p22). Only 41% of 12-15 year olds thought their teachers make lessons fun and interesting.**
- **Bullying is an issue for half of CYP, occurring on a weekly basis mainly in and around schools (p36-38).**
- More CYP from Chiltern District said they had been bullied (56% compared to 46% average) p36.
- Bullying can be verbal (75%), physical (31%), or indirect (33%) p39 and is more likely to affect those from 'Hard Pressed' backgrounds and 'Urban Prosperity' areas which tend to be in towns (p41).
- 12-15 year olds were more likely to experience indirect bullying (42% compared to average of 33%) p39.
- CYP in Chiltern and South Bucks had a higher incidence of verbal bullying (87% compared to 75% average) p39.
- More than two thirds (64%) of children think their school deals very well or quite well with bullying however, more than a fifth (21%) thinks their school deals badly or not very well with bullying (p40).
- Around a fifth of CYP said less bullying would be one of the top three things to make their life better (p50).
- Around a third said having more interesting school lessons would make their life better (p50).

- A quarter said that having more help with planning their future was a priority in making their life better (p50).
- **A fifth (21%) said they did not have enough information and support to help plan for their future (p54).**
- **Schools are the main source of information followed by parents, friends and the internet (p57).**
- Third of children found it difficult to talk at school about their ideas (p62).
- 16% felt their ideas were never listened to and a fifth felt their ideas were never acted upon in schools (p63).
- 40% of children said they would like to have more of a say about the way things are done in their school (p64).
- More children from Haddenham, Long Crendon and Waddesdon said they would like to have more of a say in the way things are done at their school (64% compared to 41% average) p64.
- In Buckingham fewer pupils thought their teachers made their lessons fun and interesting (45% compared to 58% average); fewer pupils also thought they had enough chances to learn somewhere that is not in a classroom (38% compared to 58% average). More children said that pupils often disrupt their lessons (60% compared to 51% average) p22.
- In Chiltern District fewer pupils said they are happy at school (65% compared to 76% average) p22.
- **The majority (59%) of 12-15 year olds want to go to college or sixth form and more than three quarters (78%) of 12-15 year olds think they will go on to further education in the future (p51-52).**
- The majority of children aged 9-11 were happy about moving from primary school to secondary school with only 11% saying they were unhappy or very unhappy about the transition (p55).

## Transport

- The issues preventing children doing what they want to do centre around cost, lack of availability and their ability to get to the activity (p27).
- **More children from Buckingham said the fact that they could not get there was the main reason for stopping them doing an activity (34% compared to 23% average) p27.**
- Lower use of school buses in Chiltern and South Bucks (p18-19).
- Higher use of public buses in Marlow, High Wycombe and Ridgeway area and also higher levels of dissatisfaction with school buses in this area (p18-19).
- In comparison to a range of other issues, clean streets are one of the most important issues for 9 to 15 year olds (particularly in High Wycombe and South Bucks District) and are also in most need of improvement which was similar to the 2010 CYP survey results) p14.

## Localities and Safer Communities

- **There are a wide range of differences in the perceptions in each local area around the services that are either most important or in most need of improvement.** These key differences are highlighted on page 14 in the main report, including the differences shown below:
  - Usage of libraries and youth clubs is relatively low (39% and 23% respectively). These services were also seen as less important or not needing improvement (p14).
  - CYP from High Wycombe use libraries more (55% compared to average 39%) p14-17.
  - Lower use of libraries in Great Brickhill, Wing, Ivinghoe and Wendover areas (27% compared to 39% average) p14-17.
- CYP take part in a wide range of activities - parks and clubs (including sports) are the most popular (p18).
- **Children are generally active, but there is a group (1 in 10) who do less than an hours activity a day (p29)**
- Not being available in their local area tends to be mentioned more in Chiltern and South Bucks than generally across Bucks as the main issue in preventing them from doing what they would like to do (p27).
- Shops in Aylesbury, Wing, Wendover and Buckingham were seen as needing more improvement than the other areas (p14-17).

## Community Cohesion and Equalities

- Social cohesion issues around crime and how well people get on with each other are important (48% and 43% respectively) and need improvement 29% and 24% (particularly in Marlow, High Wycombe and Ridgeway area) p14.
- CYP aged 9-15 feel very safe or safe in their local area (84%), travelling to school (87%) and in school (88%). **This changes however when 12-15 year olds were asked how safe they feel after 6.00pm with only 51% feeling very safe or safe in the town centre and 65% in their local area in the evening (p31).**
- **A third of 12-15 year olds (32%) have felt uncomfortable because of other people behaving badly**, so ASB activity also affects, and is an issue, for young people (p33).
- 17% of 12-15 year olds have been asked to leave an area when hanging around with their friends (p34).
- CYP causing ASB are mainly asked to leave an area as they are making too much noise; 'hanging around' and fighting or messing about (p35).
- Crime levels are an important priority to CYP which are perceived as needing improving, however results show they do feel relatively safe. Not surprisingly, children feel less safe in the town centre in the evening (p14 and p31).
- More 16-19 year olds felt very unsafe in their local area during the day (14% compared with the average 5%) p31.

- More CYP in Greater Aylesbury said they had felt uncomfortable because of other people behaving badly (46% compared to 30% average) p33.
- Fewer children from Greater Aylesbury felt very safe in their area (41% compared to 49% average). Fewer children felt very safe travelling to school (31% compared to 42% average). More children felt very unsafe in the town centre after 6.00pm (31% compared to 13% average). Fewer children felt very safe in their local area after 6.00pm (20% compared to 29% average) p31-32.
- Fewer children from High Wycombe felt very safe in their area (39% compared to 49% average). More children however felt very safe in school (70% compared to 59% average) p31-32.
- Fewer children from Chiltern District felt very safe in their local area after 6.00pm (7% compared to 29% average) p31-32.
- Fewer children in Marlow, High Wycombe and Ridgeway area had been asked to leave an area (10% compared to 19% average) p31-32.
- 9-11 year olds were much more likely to be bullied in other areas like their park or their local area (17% compared to 0% for 12-15 year olds) p37.
- **CYP are generally happy with their life and health, but more than 1 in 10 don't like the way they look, or don't think they have much choice in life. 1 in 20 aren't happy with other issues like relationships with their family, their school or their future (p43)**

## Communications

- The preferred source of information is via schools (52%) and the internet (50%). A fifth of children (21%) said they would prefer to use Social networking e.g. Facebook, Twitter (p59) rising to 40% for 12-15 year olds.
- They like telling us their views through the online survey (p61).
- Nearly all children accessed the internet via their home (96%) or their school (82%). A fifth (18%) said they used it at the library and 3% said they did not use the internet (p65).
- CYP from Great Brickhill, Wing, Wendover and Ivinghoe are more likely to use social networking to source local information (35% compared to 23% average) p57-58.
- CYP from Greater Aylesbury are more likely to prefer to use local radio to get local information (34% compared to 25% average) p59-60.
- Less children from Winslow use the following to access the internet: mobile phone (22% compared to 49% average); and friend's house (34% compared to 48% average) p65.

## Drug, Alcohol and Health

- Note that some children didn't answer these more personal questions, typically around 20% responded.
- **Drugs and alcohol are health issues for some CYP, with half reporting they recently drank alcohol, 1 in 10 have smoked, and 1 in 10 have taken drugs (p44-47).**
- Two fifths (43%) of children and young people aged 12-15 have felt the effects of alcohol once or more in the month surveyed (p45).
- **Children as young as 12 have taken drugs (p47).**
- **15% of children 12-15 have been sexually active (p48).**
- **16-19 year olds are more likely to say they would like help managing their weight (37% compared to 9% average) p50.**
- **Children are generally active, but there is a group (1 in 10) who do less than an hours activity a day (p29).**

## Voluntary and Community Sector

- Nearly a quarter (23%) of 9 to 15 year olds have given their time to charity or volunteered (p25).
- 12% of 9 to 15 year olds said that having more ways to volunteer or helping people would be one of the top three things that would make their life better (p50).
- 16 to 19 year olds were more likely to give their time to help a charity or a local voluntary group (33% compared with 23% average) p50.
- In High Wycombe area more children and young people go to a religious/faith or community group in their free time (37% compared to 19% average) p25.
- Fewer children in Buckingham go to religious, faith or community groups (8% compared to 19% average); music groups (17% compared to 27% average) and other clubs e.g. scouts, brownies (24% compared to 32% average) p25.