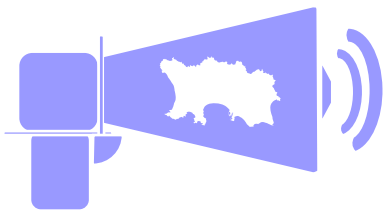




Statistics
Jersey



JERSEY
CHILDREN AND
YOUNG PEOPLE'S
SURVEY REPORT

2024





Ian Cope
Chief Statistician

Chief Statistician's foreword

The Jersey Children and Young People's Survey gives students in years 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 a unique opportunity to describe their lived experience and opinions across a wide range of topics. By compiling these anonymous individual responses, Statistics Jersey produces a valuable dataset and analysis, which accurately illustrates life as a child or young person in Jersey today.

This survey has been running since 1996, meaning that we can compare results over multiple surveys. This data is invaluable in enabling evidence-based decisions by any organisation dealing with children and young people. Government, schools, youth workers, health workers and charities all use the information produced by this survey.

The last survey was run in October 2021, in the wake of Coronavirus restrictions. While the 2021 survey highlighted some of the changes brought about by these restrictions, the 2024 survey can show us the extent to which behaviours and opinions have returned to pre-Covid levels. I know the results are eagerly awaited by those working with children across the Island.

Much work has gone into producing this report. Statistics Jersey and other Government teams across Government (including the Children, Young People, Education and Skills Department, Public Health and the Safeguarding Partnership Board) have researched the most appropriate questions to include in the questionnaires. The Office of the Children's Commissioner has also given input on questions and question wording. I thank Headteachers, and their staff, who have made time within the school day for students to complete the survey. Parents had the chance to review the survey and supported their children to take part in the survey.

Most importantly, I would like to thank the children and young people who completed this survey. By doing so, they have enabled the production of what I hope will prove to be an extremely valuable report which will enable better services for the children and young people of Jersey.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ian Cope". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Ian Cope
Chief Statistician of Jersey

Contents page

Introduction	6
About the survey	6
Chapter 1 – Demographic information.....	8
Gender.....	8
Ethnicity.....	8
Parish of residence	11
Language spoken at home	13
Family situation	15
Religion.....	15
Chapter 2 – Home and belongings	18
Lack of material belongings.....	18
Financial status.....	20
Homeworking space	20
Chapter 3 – Health and diet	22
Health self-assessment.....	22
Disability.....	23
Diet.....	24
Five a day.....	26
Dental Hygiene	27
Sleep.....	30
Chapter 4 - Leisure time.....	32
Leisure activities	32
Leisure time with parents / carers	33
Screen time	35
Total screen time.....	36
Volunteering.....	37
Chapter 5 - Sport and exercise	38
Physical activity	38
Sport at school.....	39
Organised sport out of school	42
Chapter 6 – Aspirations	45
Plans for after school.....	45
Your career in Jersey	48
Chapter 7 – Influence, rights and politics	49
Influence at school	49
Influence in the community	51
Politics	53

Contents

Knowledge of children’s rights	56
Chapter 8 – Smoking and vaping.....	61
Passive smoking.....	61
E-cigarette smokers.....	63
Chapter 9 – Drugs	65
Knowledge of drug taking	65
Offered drugs	66
Information about drugs	67
Drug taking	68
Types of drugs	70
Chapter 10 - Alcohol	72
Alcohol consumption.....	72
Types of drinks	74
Chapter 11 – E-safety.....	77
Use of social media.....	77
Social media accounts	78
Online behaviour and e-safety	79
Chapter 12 – Self-esteem and wellbeing	83
Health Related Quality of Life (Kidscreen)	83
Mental Wellbeing (ONS4).....	84
Self-esteem.....	86
Chapter 13 – Worries.....	88
Types of worries	88
Self-harm	91
Chapter 14 – Bullying.....	94
Bullying at school.....	94
Worried about bullying	96
Types of bullying.....	98
Inappropriate attention.....	101
Chapter 15 - Sex and sexual health chapter	103
Sources of information	103
Confidence to say no to sex	104
Sexual attraction	104
Contraception.....	105
Sexual behaviour	108
Chapter 16 - Gender Stereotyping Chapter	110
Attitudes to gender stereotypes	110
Gender stereotyping and relationships.....	112
Chapter 17 - Police and crime	117

Victim of crime	117
Attitudes towards the police	119
Chapter 18 - Child exploitation and sexual exploitation.....	120
Child sexual exploitation (CSE)	120
Child criminal exploitation	123
Chapter 19 - Significance test tables	125
Annex	128
History of the Survey	128
Response rates	128
Confidence intervals.....	128
Child centred material deprivation	130
KIDSCREEN-10 questions.....	130
D. Lawrence self-esteem questionnaire.....	131
Definition of Child Sexual Exploitation	131
Definition of Child Criminal Exploitation	131
Further information.....	131

Introduction

About the survey

This report presents the results of the 2024 Jersey Children and Young People's Survey, conducted, analysed and published by Statistics Jersey. Every Jersey child and young person in school years 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 were given the opportunity to take part in the survey,¹ which took place in the Autumn Term of 2024. The home-schooling community were also invited to take part in the survey.²

Enabling students to complete the questionnaire in school time ensured high response rates: 87% for years 4 and 8; 84% for years 6 and 10; and 78% for year 12. A total of 4,360 children took part. The survey questionnaires were delivered in electronic format.³

Although broadly similar, each year group received a different questionnaire. Some sections (e.g. drugs and sex) were not included, or were amended, for the younger children's versions of the questionnaire.

Parents were given the option to preview the questionnaires and to withdraw their children from participating in the survey. Similarly, children were given the option to withdraw themselves from the survey or to skip any questions that they were not comfortable answering. Questionnaires were available in Polish and Portuguese, and staff at Mont a l'Abbe school also developed a set of resources to enable children with special needs to participate in the survey.

While planning this survey, Statistics Jersey consulted extensively with stakeholders across government, including the Children, Young People, Education and Skills (CYPES) Department, Jersey Youth Service, Jersey Sport, Skills Jersey, the Public Health team, and children's policy leads in other government departments. This collaboration ensured key topics were covered, with the goal of creating a valuable dataset for policymakers and practitioners. New topics in the 2024 survey include religion, leisure time, gender stereotypes and child criminal exploitation.

It is important to note that the previous survey, conducted in autumn 2021, took place during the COVID-19 pandemic, which may have had an impact on the results. When interpreting the changes between the 2021 and 2024 surveys, this context should be considered.

Statistics Jersey wishes to thank all the young people who took part in this survey and the staff of all the schools that helped to facilitate it.

¹ Three fee paying primary schools did not wish to take part in the survey.

² Home-schooled children are included in the overall figures. However, due to the low number of responses from this group, separate analysis or breakdowns by 'home-schooled children' are not possible.

³ Using the Alchemer online survey tool.

Demographics

Family set-up



3 in 4

lived with both
parents **together**



1 in 10

shared their **time**
between their parents

Ethnicity and religion



A **third** of young people
did not identify **Jersey** as
their **ethnic background**

35% 

of young people reported
having a **religion**

Language

75% 

spoke **English** at
home **all the time**



5% 

lived with adults
who **could not** read
and write in
English

Chapter 1 – Demographic information

Gender

Young people were able to choose from ‘male’, ‘female’, ‘rather not say’, and ‘other’. Those choosing ‘other’ had the option to expand on this in a free text box. Year 4 children were asked a slightly differently worded question “Are you a boy or girl?” and could answer ‘boy’, ‘girl’ or ‘rather not say’.

**Table 1.1: There were approximately equal proportions of males and females across all year groups
How do you describe your gender? (Percentage of year group)**

Gender	Year group					Total
	Year 4	Year 6	Year 8	Year 10	Year 12	
Male	50	50	47	48	46	48
Female	47	47	48	47	51	48
“Rather not say” or other	4	4	6	5	3	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

There were 131 young people who preferred not to specify a gender (‘rather not say’) and 59 who specified ‘other’.

Due to the small numbers specifying ‘rather not say’ or ‘other’, it was generally not appropriate to report these as separate groups for further analysis; when analysing by gender, usually only male and female are presented. In the few sections where the ‘rather not say’ / ‘other’ group have been reported, results should be treated with caution due to the small numbers involved.

Ethnicity

The children and young people were able to choose all ethnicities that they considered applied to them.

**Table 1.2: Almost a third of young people did not identify as being ethnically ‘Jersey’
Proportion of young people who identified with each ethnicity**

Ethnicity	Percentage who identify with that ethnicity	Percentage of those identifying with that ethnicity who ONLY identify with that ethnicity
Jersey	69	41
British	38	24
Portuguese or Madeiran	14	28
Other	10	17
Irish	9	9
Polish	6	26
French	5	6
African	4	38
Mixed	4	50
Asian	3	36
Romanian	2	51

The survey found:

- just over half (51%) identified with a single ethnicity, 34% with two ethnicities, 12% with three and 3% with more than three
- Jersey (69%), British (38%) and Portuguese / Madeiran (14%) were the ethnicities most identified with (Table 1.2)
- four percent of young people identified as being African; this figure has doubled since the 2021 survey

Table 1.2 also shows the percentage of young people identifying with each ethnicity who *only* identify with that single ethnicity; for example, 69% of young people identified as Jersey, of whom four out of ten (41%) identified as *only* being Jersey.

Young people that identified as Romanian (51%), Jersey (41%) and African (38%) were the most likely to only identify as that ethnicity. Young people identifying as French (6%) and Irish (9%) were least likely to identify only as that ethnicity and consequently more likely to consider themselves as a blend of ethnicities.

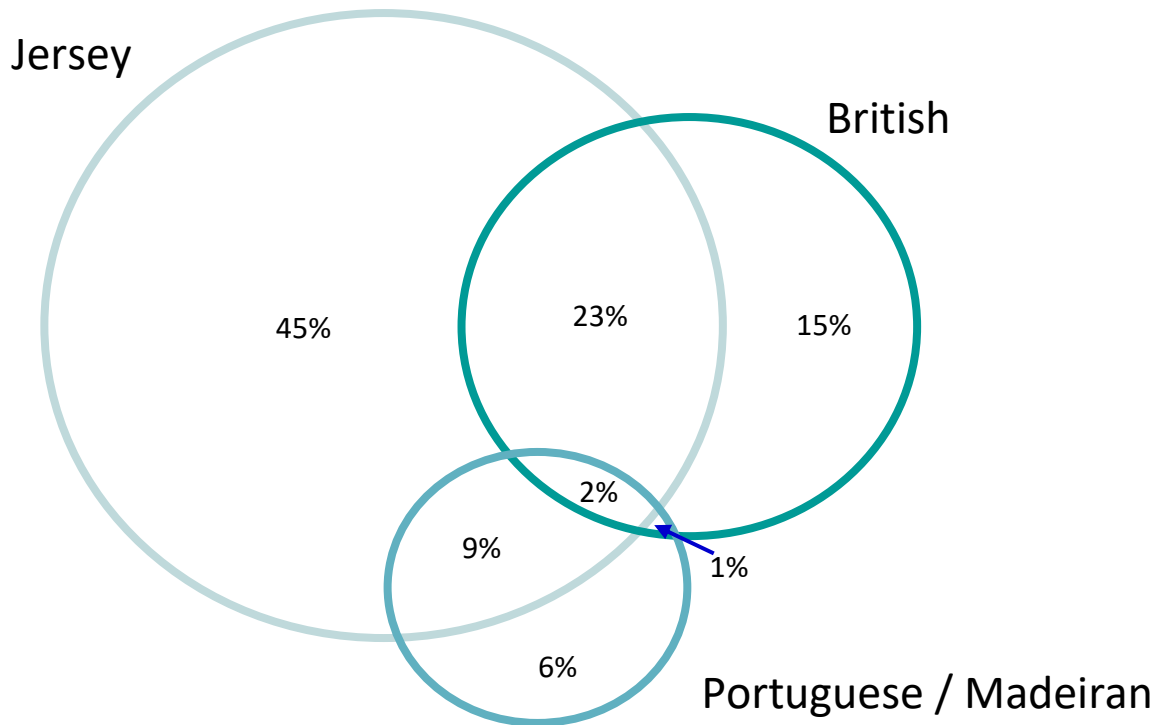
Table 1.3: Jersey remained the single largest ethnic group
Proportion of young people in each separate ethnic group / ethnic mix⁴

Ethnicity	Percentage
Jersey	29
Jersey / British	14
British	9
Jersey / Portuguese and Madeiran	5
Portuguese and Madeiran	4
Jersey / British / Irish	2
Jersey / Polish	2
Jersey / Irish	2
Jersey / Other	2
Mixed	2
Other	2
Polish	2
African	2
Jersey / British / French	1
Jersey / British / Other	1
British / Other	1
British / Irish	1
Jersey / British / Portuguese and Madeiran	1
Asian	1
Jersey / French	1
Romanian	1
Irish	1
Jersey / African	1
Jersey / British / Polish	1

While many ethnicities are represented in Jersey, nine out of ten (89%) young people surveyed chose at least one of Jersey, British, Portuguese or Madeiran.

⁴ Only groups consisting of at least 1 percent of the population are shown in this table

Figure 1.1: Jersey, British and Portuguese / Madeiran ethnicities continued to overlap
Distribution of those selecting at least one of Jersey, British or Portuguese / Madeiran



Jersey, British and Portuguese / Madeiran continued to be the largest ethnic groups, with the survey showing the three groups becoming increasingly mixed:

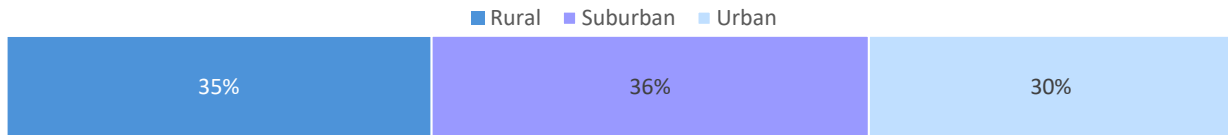
- a smaller percentage identified as only Jersey (45%) compared to the previous survey in 2021 (52%)
- the percentage identifying as British / Jersey has increased from 18% to 23% since 2021
- Jersey / Portuguese-Madeiran has increased from 7% to 9% since 2021
- Jersey / British / Portuguese-Madeiran from 1% to 2% since the 2021 survey

Parish of residence

Parish of residence was classified as ‘urban’ (St Helier), ‘suburban’ (St Brelade, St Clement, St Saviour) or ‘rural’ (all other parishes).

Figure 1.2: Approximately a third of young people lived in each parish type

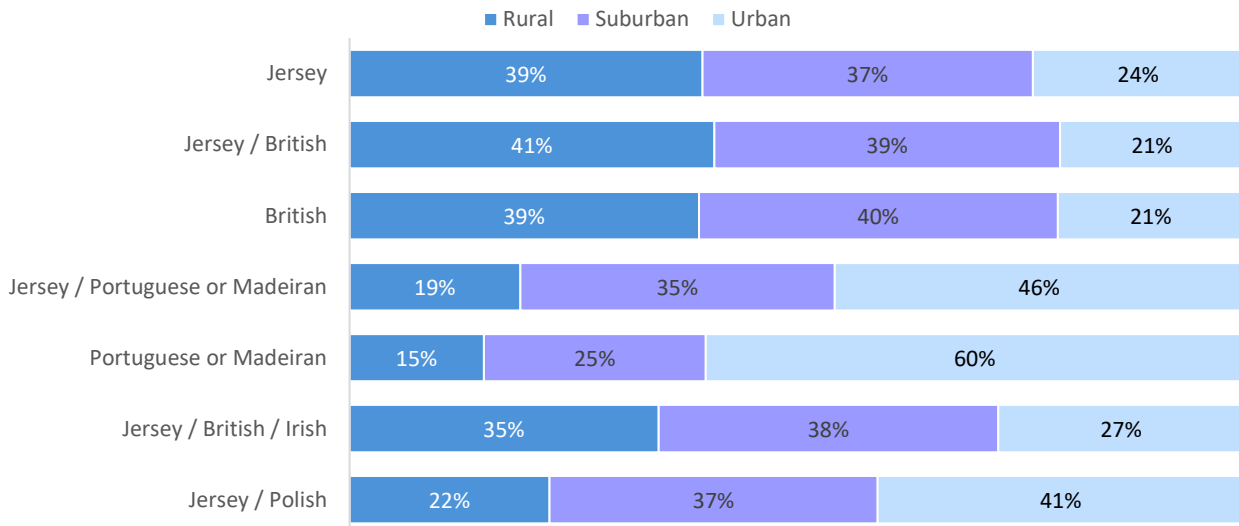
Type of parish of residence



Over a third of young people surveyed lived in rural parishes, a similar percentage lived in suburban parishes and the remainder, over a quarter, lived in St Helier.

Figure 1.3: Young people with Portuguese or Madeiran ethnicity were more likely to live in St Helier

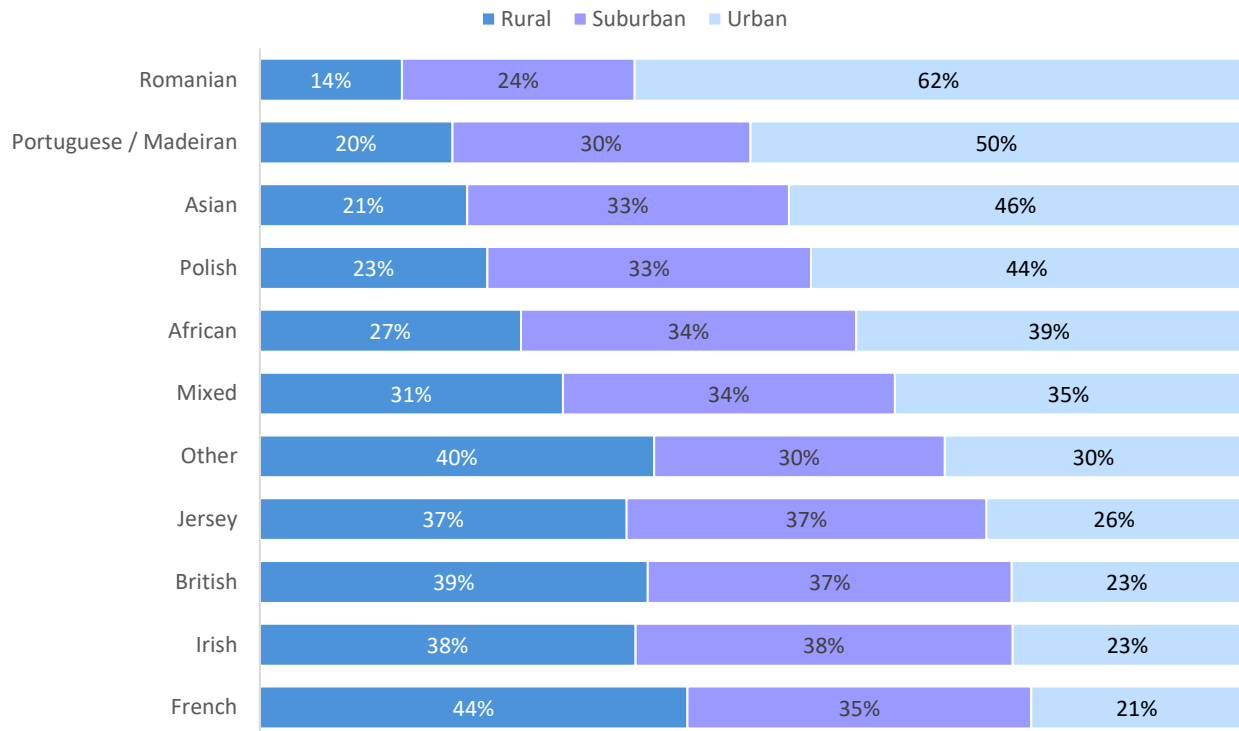
Main ethnic groups / ethnic mixes by parish type



Analysing the main ethnic groups / ethnic mixes by type of parish of residence showed:

- the three main ethnic groups / ethnic mixes in Jersey (Jersey, Jersey / British and British) had a similar distribution of type of parish of residence (21% to 24% living in the urban parish of St Helier)
- the ethnic mix of Jersey / Portuguese or Madeiran had a greater proportion (46%) living in St Helier
- of the larger ethnic groups / mixes, those identifying as only Portuguese or Madeiran had the highest proportion (60%) living in St Helier

Figure 1.4: Young people identifying as Romanian were most likely to live in St Helier
 Young people identifying with each ethnicity, by parish type⁵



This analysis shows the distribution of type of parish of residence for children identifying with each ethnicity available to choose in the survey. The results found:

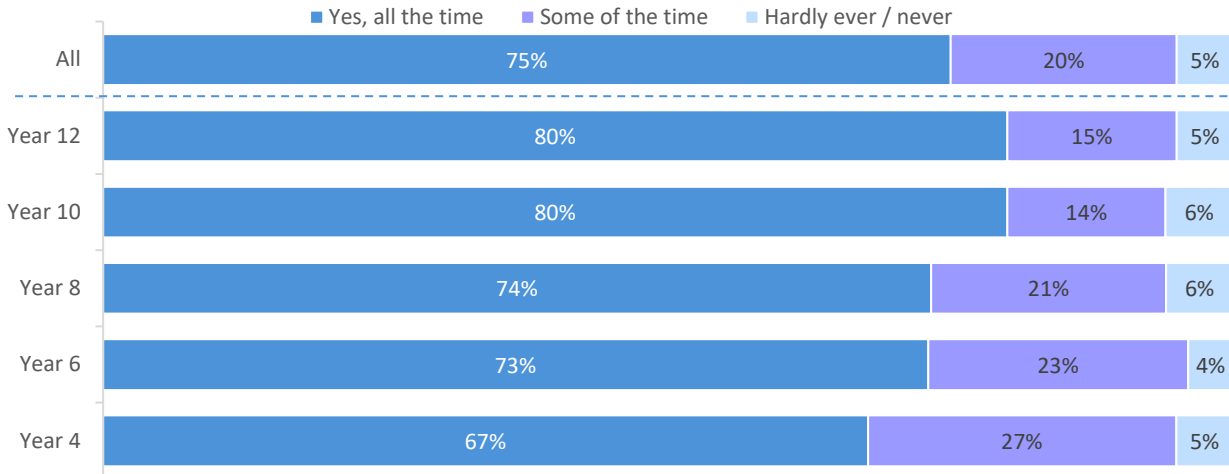
- six out of ten (62%) of children identifying in some way as Romanian lived in the urban parish of St Helier while only one in seven (14%) lived in a rural parish
- children identifying as French, Irish or British were least likely to live in St Helier: fewer than one in four (21% to 23%)
- children identifying as African were less likely to be resident in St Helier than the more established ethnic minority groups Romanian, Portuguese or Madeiran, Asian and Polish although this may be confounded by an established South African ethnic group in addition to a newer black African group servicing the hospitality industry

⁵ This analysis considers children identifying with a particular ethnicity regardless of whether they also identify with other ethnicities or not. This analysis will count children multiple times if they identify with multiple ethnicities.

Language spoken at home

A series of questions on language explored the main language spoken by young people at home, which other languages were spoken, and their parents’ or carers’ ability to read and write English.

Figure 1.5: The proportion of young people speaking English at home all the time increased with age “Do you speak English at home?” by year group

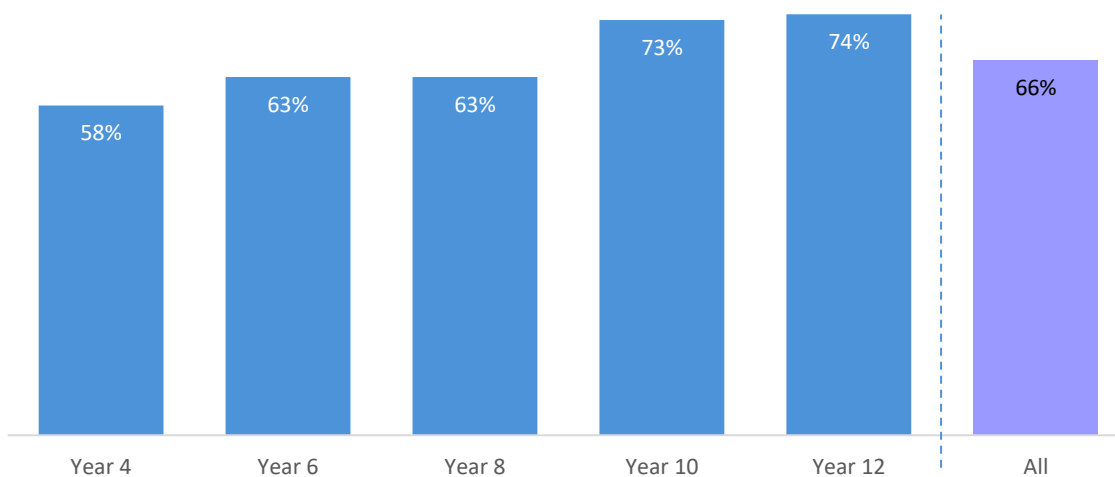


The survey found:

- overall, three-quarters (75%) of young people spoke English at home all the time
- the associated age reduction was in the proportion of young people who spoke English ‘some of the time’
- the proportion of young people who hardly ever / never spoke English was similar in all year groups, at around 5%, similar to 2021 and 2019

To capture data on all languages young people spoke at home, all survey year groups were asked “Which language(s) do you speak at home, other than English?”

Figure 1.6: The proportion of young people who spoke other languages at home decreased with age Proportion of young people who only spoke English at home, by year group

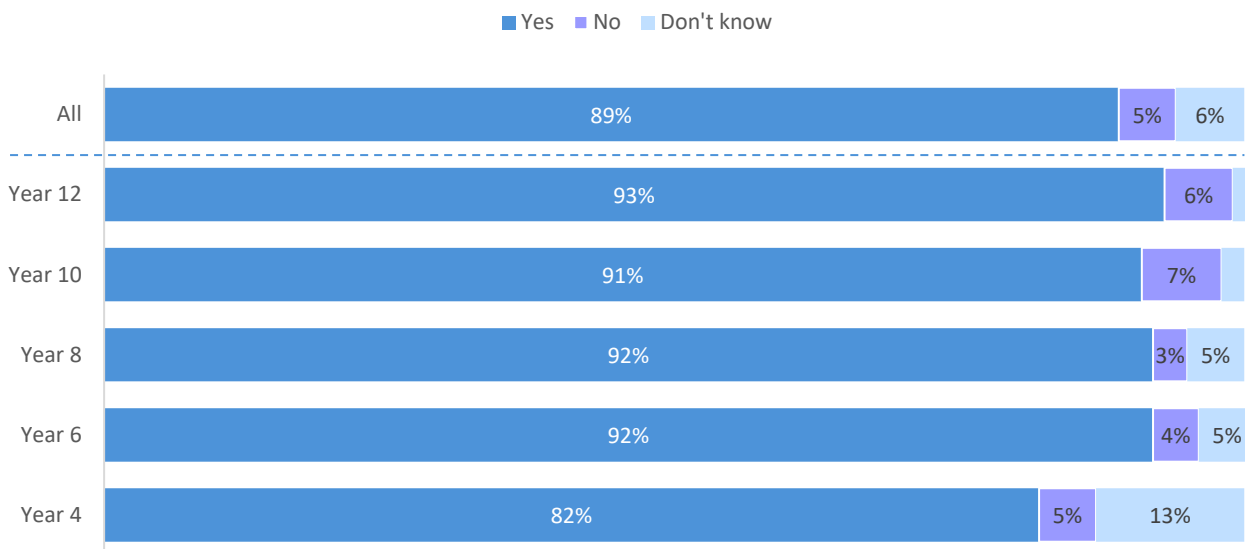


Two-thirds (66%) of young people surveyed reported not speaking any other languages at home other than English.

The analysis also showed:

- two-fifths (58%) of year 4 did not speak any other languages at home apart from English, rising to three-quarters (74%) year 12 students
- around 1 in 10 (13%) young people spoke Portuguese at home, 6% spoke Polish and 2% spoke Romanian, these proportions remained consistent across the year groups
- 1 in 7 (14%) young people reported speaking ‘other’ languages; these included French, Spanish, Afrikaans, German, Hindi and Thai

Figure 1.7: Nine out of ten students live with adults that can read and write in English. “Can your parents read and write in English?” by year group and for those that speak English at home some of the time or hardly ever / never



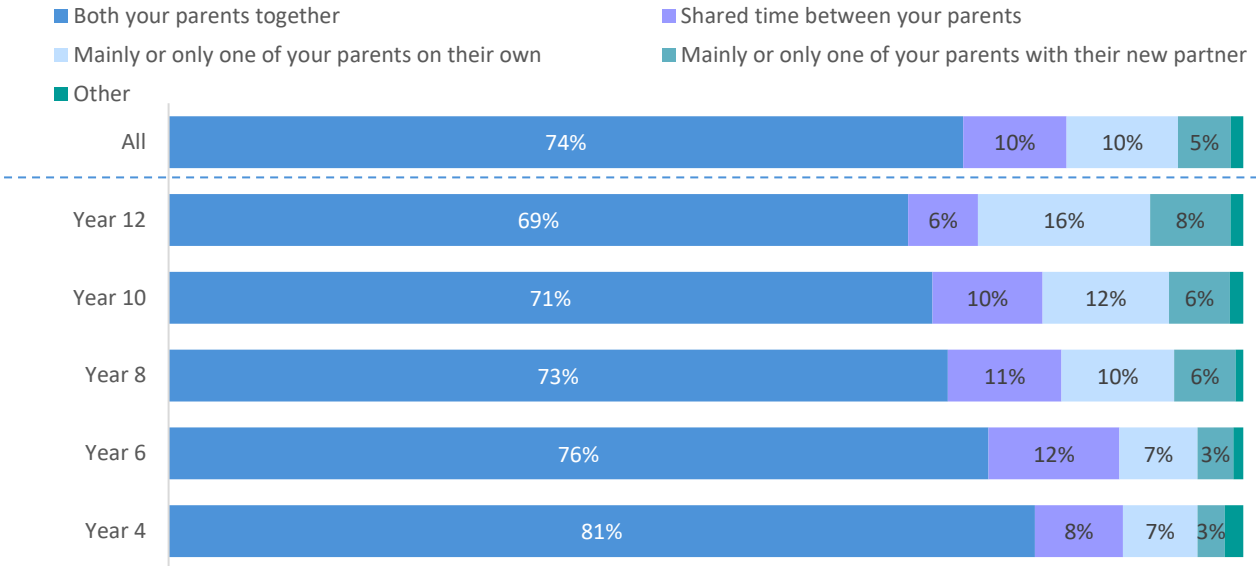
Around 5% of young people reported living with adults who cannot read and write in English; a further 6% said that they did not know.

One in fifteen (7% and 6%) year 10 and 12 students reported living with adults who cannot read and write in English, the highest proportion of the year groups.

Family situation

Figure 1.8: The majority of young people lived with both parents

“Which adults do you live with?” by year group



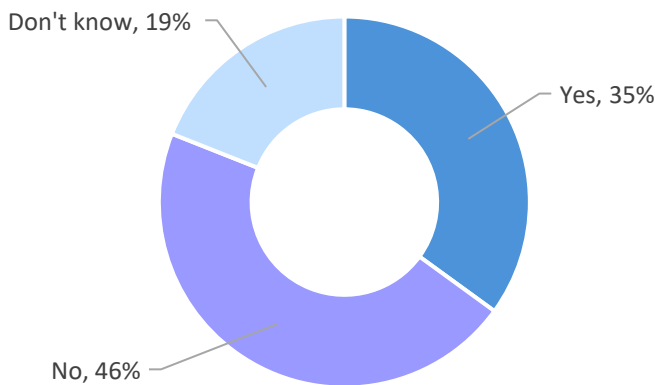
Overall, three-quarters (74%) young people lived with both parents together, similar to 2021. The survey also found:

- more than three-quarters of young people in year 4 and 6 lived with both parents together
- the proportion of young people living with both parents together decreased with age, with 69% of year 12s living with both parents together

Religion

Figure 1.9: Just over a third of young people regarded themselves as having a religion

“Do you consider yourself as having a religion?”



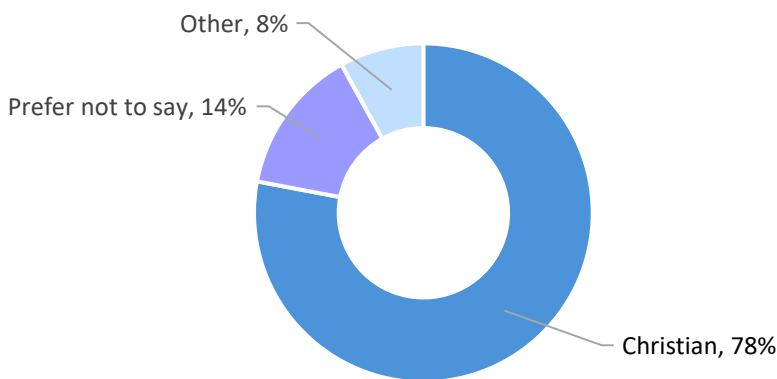
Overall, just under half (46%) of young people didn't consider themselves as having a religion.

The survey also found:

- the proportion of young people who reported they didn't have a religion increased with age, with around four out of ten (38%) in year 4 increasing to nearly two-thirds (60%) in year 12
- among young people who identified their ethnic background to be Jersey or British, 3 in 10 (30%) said they had a religion, compared to 61% of those whose ethnicity was not Jersey or British
- just over two-fifths (45%) living in St Helier reported they have a religion, compared to just under a third (31%) living in suburban parishes and 31% living in rural parishes

Those that answered yes to having a religion were asked a follow up question asking them to choose from a list of religions.

**Figure 1.10: Three-quarters of young people with a religion are Christian⁶
If you have a religion, please specify which**



Less than one in ten (8%) young people reported having a religion that wasn't Christian. 3% reported 'other', 2% Muslim, 1% Hindu, 1% Jewish and 1% Buddhist.

⁶ Includes Church of England, Catholic, Protestant etc.

Home and Belongings

Material deprivation



Out of **100 children** in Jersey

80 lacked **1** item or less

19 lacked **2 or more** items

1 lacked **5 or more** items

considered **normal*** for children of their age to have.

*Based on Children's Society / York University measure

Family finances



1 in 10

said their family was **not very or not at all** well off



Home



70%

had a **dedicated** space at home **to themselves** to do school work

63% of year 6 children own a **smartphone**



rising to **100%** of year 12

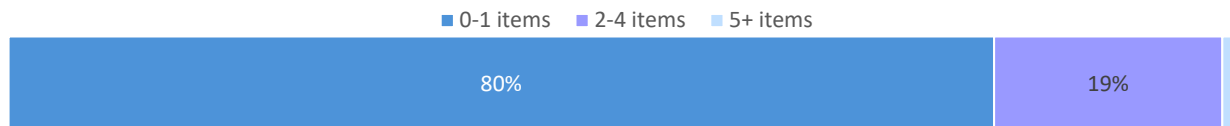
Chapter 2 – Home and belongings

Lack of material belongings

A series of ten questions was used to identify young people in years 6, 8, 10 and 12 who lacked specific material belongings or experiences that young people think are necessary for a ‘normal kind of life’ (see table below).⁷ Young people lacking fewer than two; two to four; and five or more items from the list were grouped for the analysis.

a smart phone	the right kind of shoes / trainers to fit in with peers
a garden or nearby park to play in	smart TV / iPad or equivalent device
the right kind of clothes to fit in with peers	a car available to the family when needed
trips out with family at least once a month	at least one holiday away from home with family each year
pocket money to spend on yourself each week	money that you can save each month

**Figure 2.1: The majority of young people in Jersey are not materially deprived
Young people lacking material belongings, by year group (years 6, 8, 10 & 12)**



Overall, almost a fifth (19%) lacked 2 to 4 items and 1% lacked 5 or more items; unchanged since the 2021 survey.

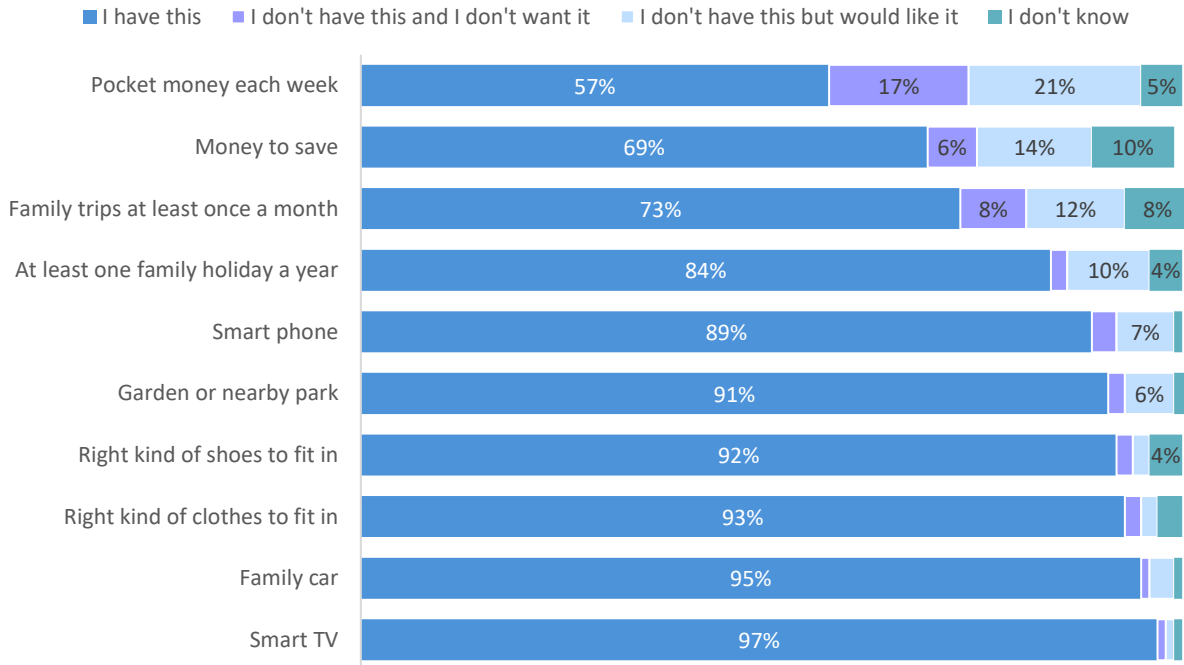
The survey also found:

- a quarter (25%) of young people with a non-Jersey or non-British ethnic background reported being materially deprived, compared to just under a fifth (19%) of those with a Jersey or British ethnic background
- just over 1 in 7 (15%) of young people in fee paying schools were materially deprived, compared to around 1 in 5 (22%) that attended non-fee paying schools

⁷ This set of questions resulted from work carried out by the University of York and The Children’s Society to understand what it means to be poor from a child’s perspective. See [Annex 4](#) for references.

Figure 2.2: Pocket money, money to save and family trips are the belongings or experiences most longed for by young people

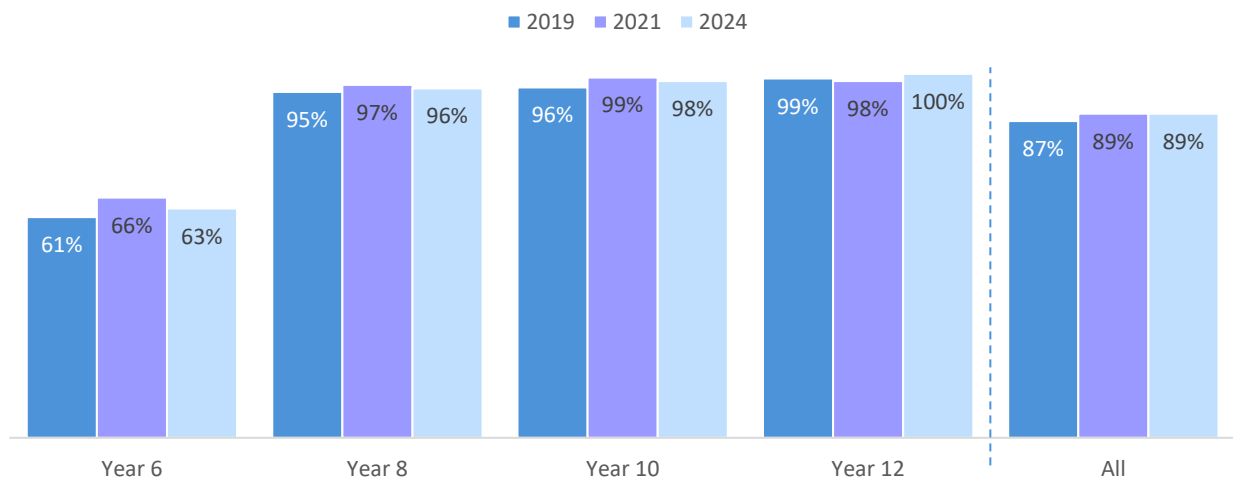
“Here is a list of items that some young people of your age have. Please tell us whether you have each item on the list”



The proportion of young people who don't have weekly pocket money but would like some decreased with age, falling from a quarter (25%) of year 6 children to just under a fifth (18%) of year 12 students.

Also, the proportion of young people not having but want a yearly family holiday increased with age rising from 1 in 15 (7%) year 6 children to just over 1 in 7 (15%) year 12s.

Figure 2.2: Smart phone ownership increased by year group and remains unchanged since 2019
Smart phone ownership, by year group, over time

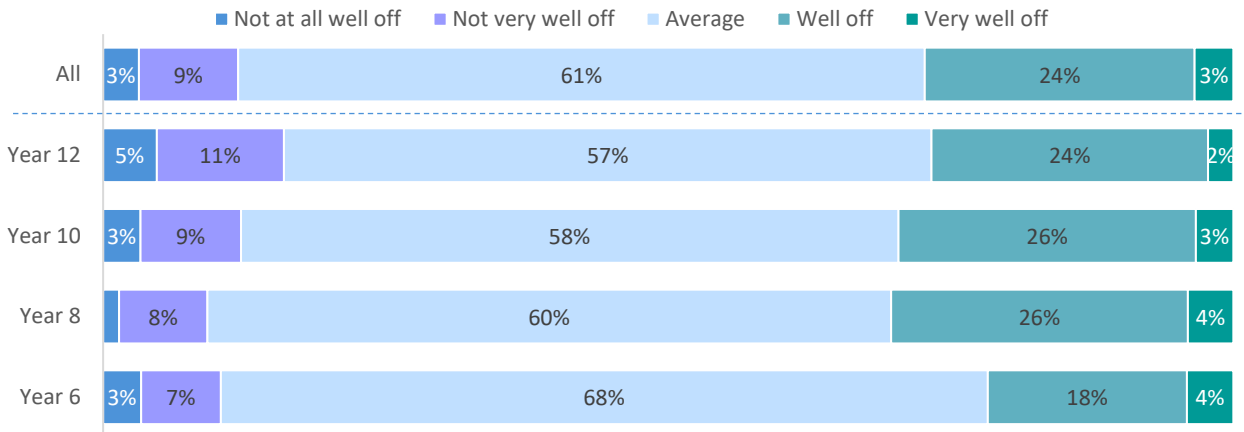


Financial status

Young people were asked to estimate how well off their family is financially.

Figure 2.3: One in ten students felt their family was not very or not at all well off

“How well off (rich) do you think your family is financially?” by year group (excluding those who selected ‘don’t know’)



The survey found:

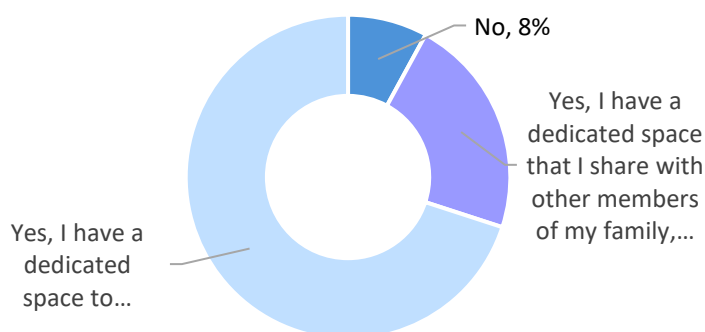
- three-fifths (61%) of years 6, 8, 10 and 12 said that their family was ‘average’ financially; a quarter (24%) said that they were ‘well off’ and 3% said ‘very well off’
- of young people reporting their family finances were not at all well off, just over half of them (56%) were materially deprived (lacking 2 or more items), compared to 14% of those whose families were very well off
- among those who described their family finances as not very or not at all well-off, 18% attended fee-paying schools, compared to half (51%) of those who considered their family financially well-off or very well-off

Homeworking space

Young people were asked if they had a dedicated space at home where they could do their schoolwork.

Figure 2.4: Seven out of ten young people had a dedicated space to themselves to do schoolwork

“Do you have a dedicated space at home to do schoolwork?”



The proportion of young people with a dedicated space for schoolwork to themselves increased with age, from nearly three-fifths (58%) in year 4 to four-fifths (79%) in year 12. Just over half (56%) of those from families who were not at all well off had their own workspace, compared to 90% of those from very well-off families.


Health and Diet

Self-assessment and Sleep



74% described their
health as
good or **very good**

45% 

reported getting **8 hours or more** sleep
the previous night...
...but only **23%** of year 12s 
achieved this

Diet

1 in 4 

consumed at least **5**
portions of **fruit or**
vegetables the previous
day



32%

year 4 children **ate** the
recommended **5 a day**
compared to **10%** of
year 12s

Dental Hygiene



86%
brushed their teeth
at least twice the
previous day

85% have visited
the **dentist**
within the
last year... 

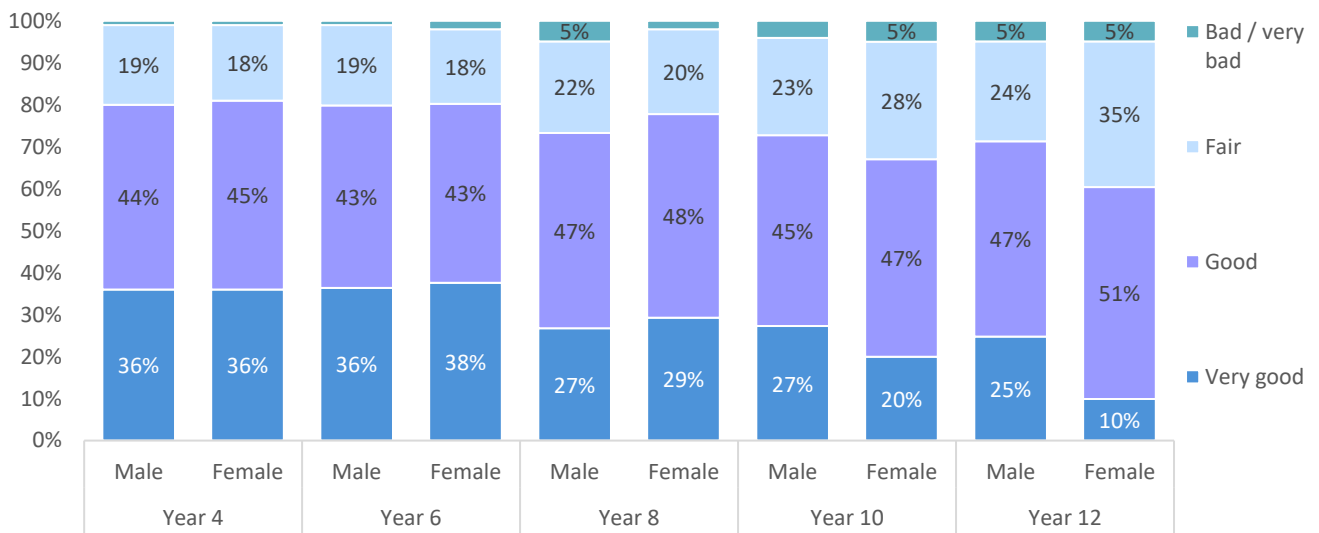
...up from 80% in 2021

Chapter 3 – Health and diet

Health self-assessment

Figure 3.1: The proportion of young people who said they were in very good health decreased with age

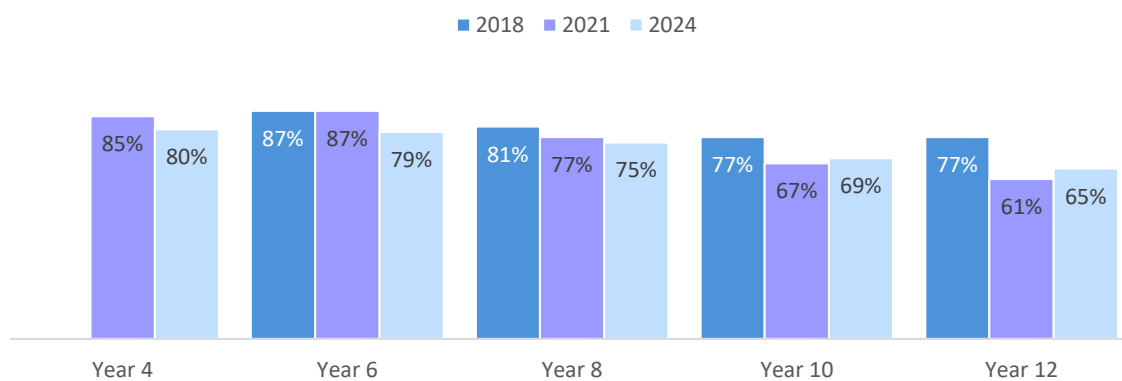
“In general, how would you say your health is?” by year and gender



Overall, three-quarters (74%) of young people rated their health as either good or very good. Among them, year 12 females had the lowest proportion, with three-fifths (61%) reporting their general health as good or very good.

Figure 3.2: The proportion of young people in good or very good health has decreased since 2018

Proportion of young people reporting their health as good or very good, by year group, over time



The proportion of young people reporting their general health as good or very good decreased for all year groups since 2018.⁸

Between 2018 and 2021, students in years 10 and 12 saw a decline in the proportion rating their health as good or very good. However, these proportions have since increased compared to the 2021 survey.

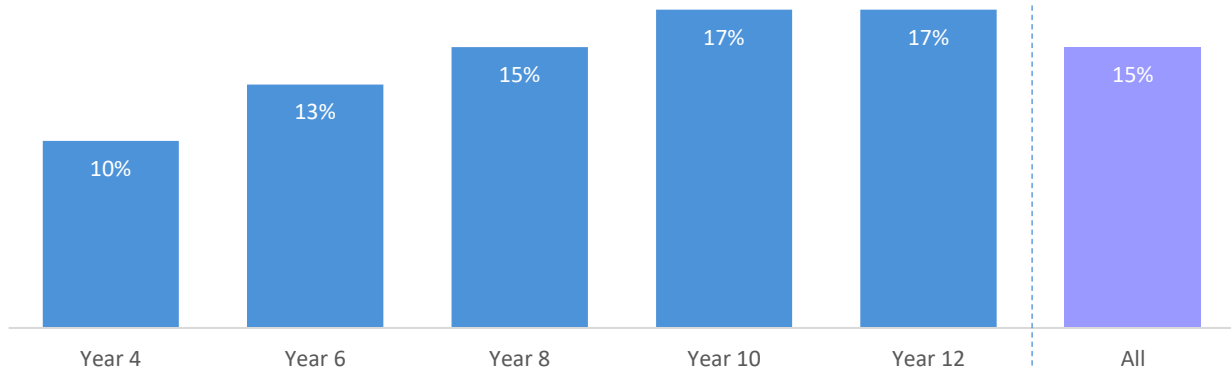
⁸ Year 4 were not included in the 2018 survey.

Disability

The 2024 survey asked a series of questions exploring whether the young people surveyed had a long-term disability or illness and, if so, what effect it had on their life.

Figure 3.3: The proportion of young people who reported having a long-term physical or mental disability increased with age

Proportion of young people with a long-term physical or mental disability, by year group



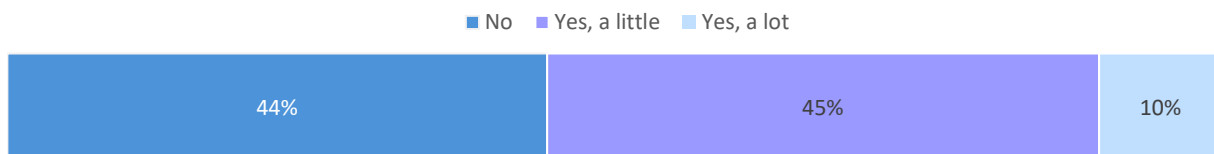
Overall, across years 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, around 1 in 7 (15%) young people reported having a disability or long-term illness, which remained unchanged from 2021. In year 4, 10% reported having a disability or long-term illness compared to 17% of year 12.

Of those that reported having a long-term illness or disability, over a third (34%) reported having been bullied in the last 12 months; compared to 20% of those that didn't have a long-term illness or disability.

Young people who reported having a long-term illness or disability were asked if the condition limited their day-to-day activities.

Figure 3.4: More than half of young people with a long-term health problem or disability said their activities were limited

“Are your day-to-day activities limited because of your health problem or disability?” (proportion of young people with a long term physical or mental disability)



Just over two-fifths (44%) of those with a disability or long-term illness said that the condition did not affect their day-to-day activities.

The survey also found:

- around half (45%) of those with a disability or long-term illness said that their activities were limited ‘a little’; and 10% said that that their activities were limited ‘a lot’
- a higher proportion of females (63%) said their long-term illness or disability affected their day-to-day activities ‘a little’ or ‘a lot’, compared to males (48%)

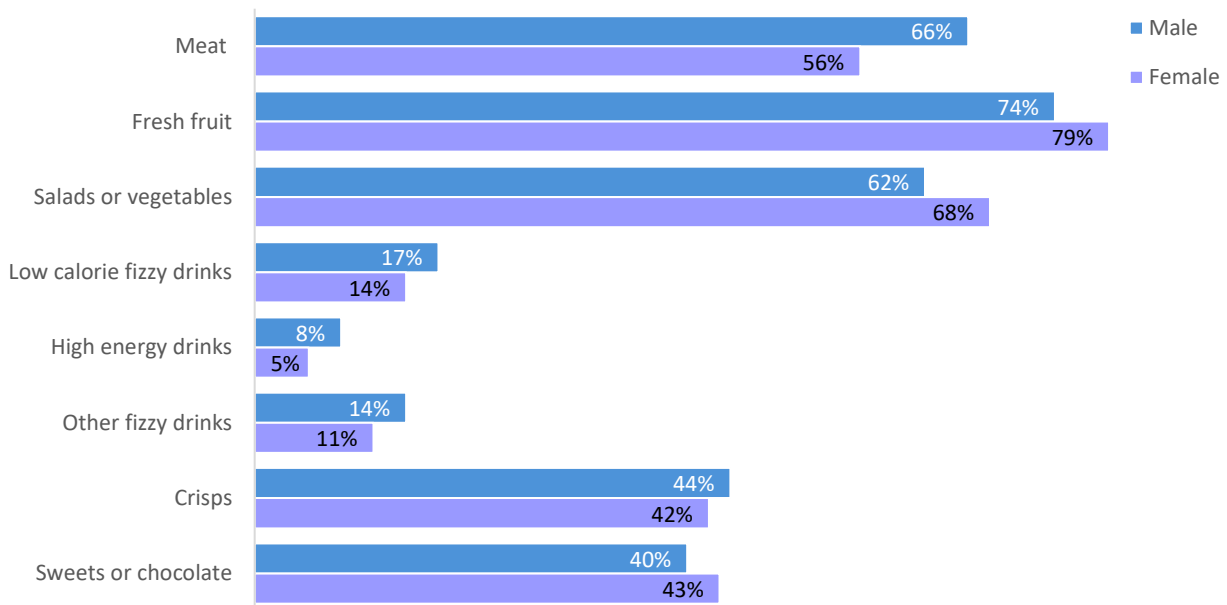
- among those with a long-term illness or disability who had reported being bullied in the last 12 months, two-thirds (66%) of them said their day-to-day activities were limited ‘a little’ or ‘a lot’ compared to 27% whose activities were not affected

Diet

Young people were asked how often they ate or drank certain food or drinks in the last 7 days.

Figure 3.5: Females were more likely than males to eat fresh fruit, salads or vegetables on 4 or more days per week

Proportion of young people eating or drinking certain food or drink on 4 or more days⁹, by gender



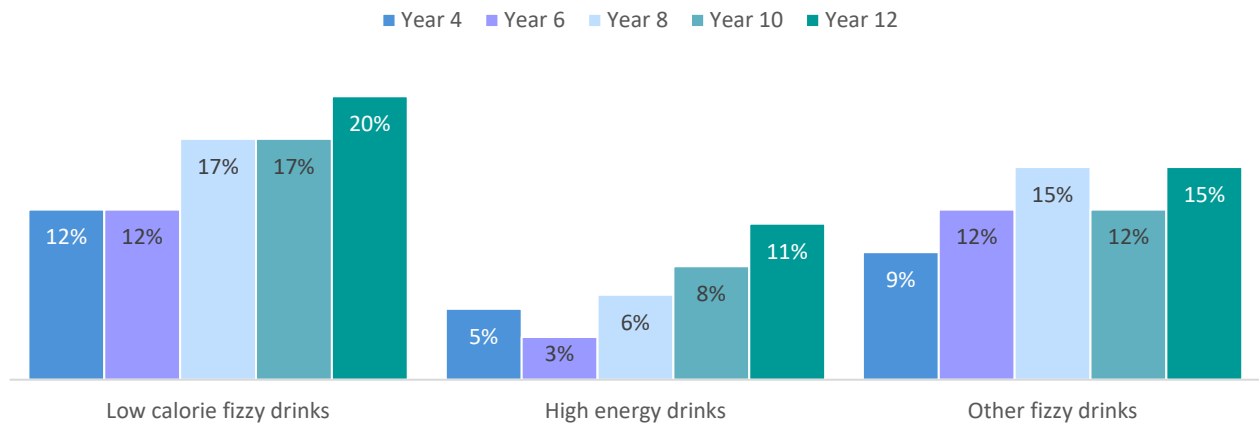
Two-thirds (66%) of males ate meat on 4 or more days a week compared to just over half (56%) of females.

For young people who consumed crisps on at least 4 days the previous week, just under two-thirds (60%) of them also consumed sweets or chocolate on 4 or more days the previous week.

⁹ Young people were asked to select one option for each food or drink from the following responses: ‘Not at all’, ‘Only on one day’, ‘On 2 or 3 days’, ‘On 4 or 5 days’, ‘Once every day’ and ‘More than once a day’. For the analysis, 4 or more days was chosen as a baseline to represent more than half of the weekly period.

Figure 3.6: The proportion of young people drinking fizzy drinks on 4 or more days per week increased with age

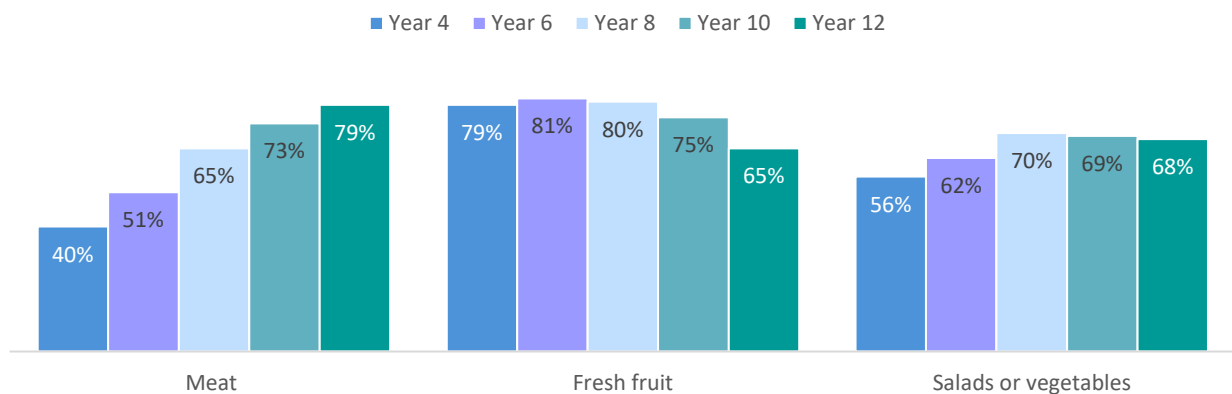
Proportion of young people drinking each drink for 4 or more days per week, by year group



Just over 1 in 10 year 12 students consumed energy drinks on more than 4 days in the previous week, with 3% of year 12 students reported to have had energy drinks more than once a day.

Figure 3.7: The proportion of young people eating fresh fruit on 4 or more days per week decreased with age

Proportion of young people eating fresh fruit on 4 or more days per week, by year group



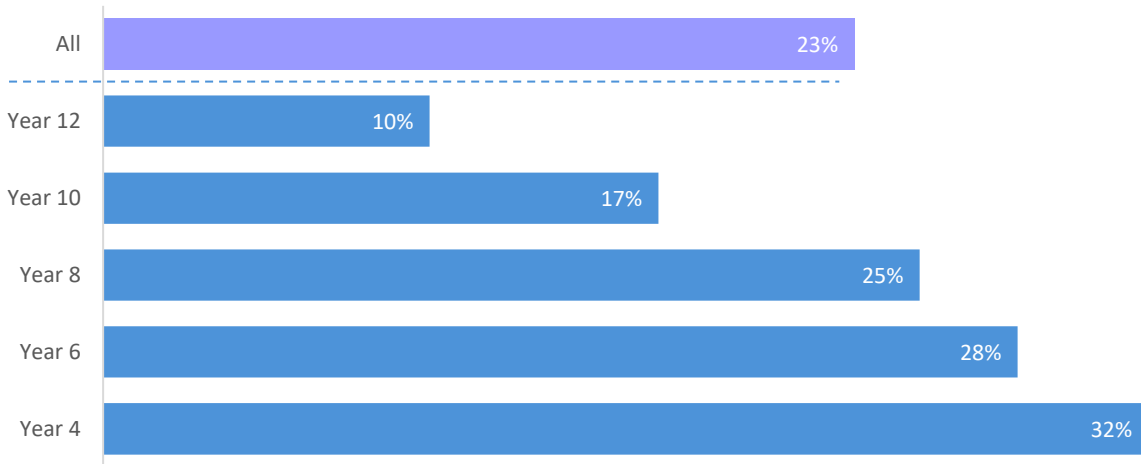
The survey found:

- two-fifths (40%) of year 4 children ate meat on 4 or more days a week compared to over three-quarters (79%) of year 12 students
- nearly 8 out of 10 (79%) children in years 4, 6 and 8 ate fresh fruit on 4 or more days a week decreasing to three-quarters of year 10 (75%) and two-thirds (65%) of year 12 students
- 47% of young people from financially struggling households ate salad or vegetables on 4 or more days in the previous week, compared to 84% from very well-off households

Five a day

Figure 3.8: The proportion of young people eating at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables decreased with age

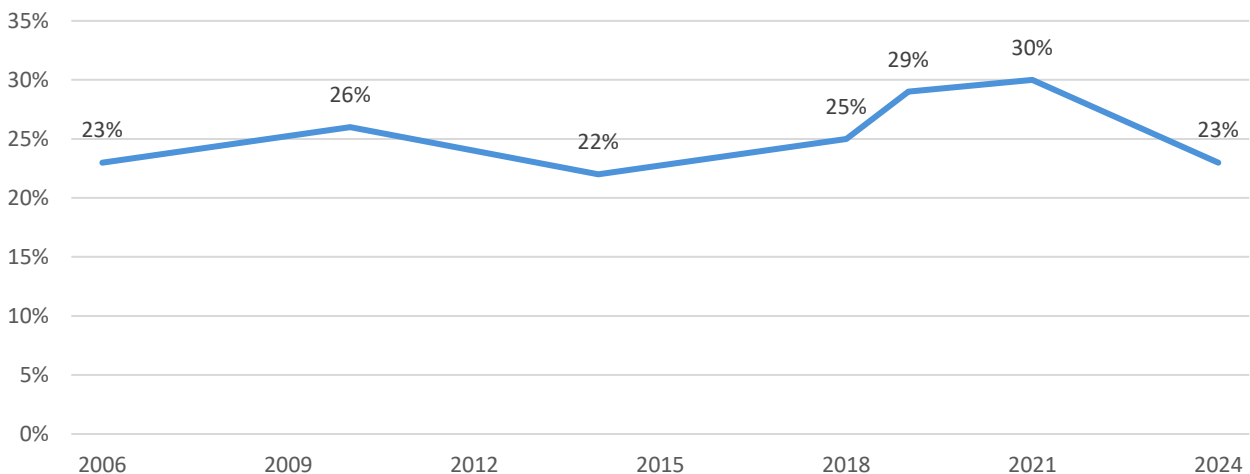
Proportion of young people eating at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables the previous day, by year group



A third (32%) of year 4 children ate at least 5 portions of fruit or vegetables on the previous day compared to one in ten (10%) year 12 students.

Figure 3.9: The proportion of young people eating at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables each day has decreased since 2021

Proportion of young people eating at least 5 portions of fruit and vegetables each day, over time (years 6, 8 & 10)



Just under a quarter (23%) of young people in years 6, 8 and 10 consumed at least 5 portions of fruit or vegetables the previous day.

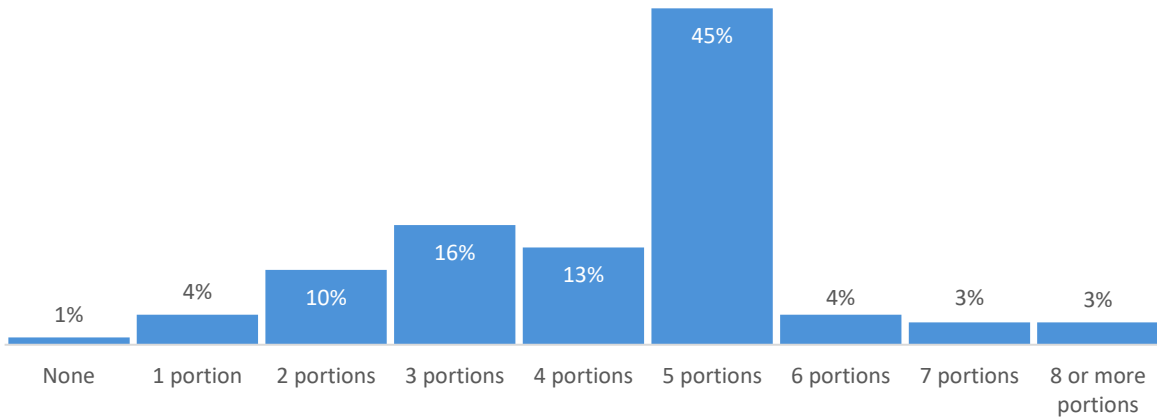
The survey also found:

- a quarter (25%) of females in year 6, 8 and 10 consumed at least five portions of fruit and vegetables the previous day, the lowest proportion of females since 2014
- one in five (21%) males in years 6, 8 and 10 ate at least five portions of fruit and vegetables the previous day, the lowest proportion since before 2006

Young people in years 8, 10 and 12 were asked how many portions of fruit and vegetables they thought were needed each day to stay healthy.

Figure 3.10: Around two-fifths of young people thought they needed fewer than 5 fruit and vegetables a day to stay healthy

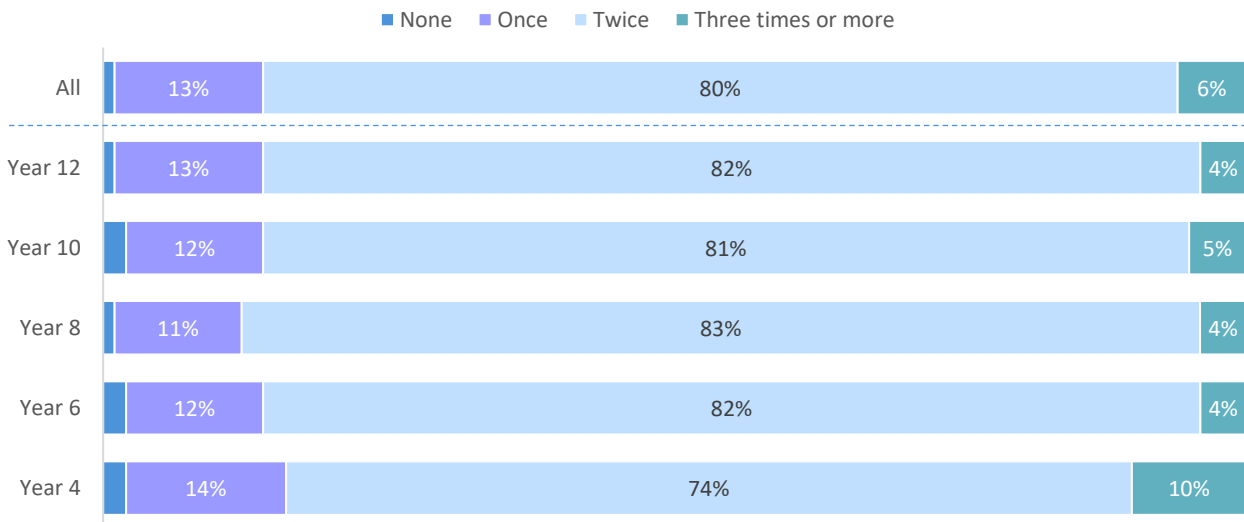
“How many portions of fruit and vegetables do you need each day to stay healthy?”



Dental Hygiene

Figure 3.11: Nearly nine out of ten students brushed their teeth at least the recommended twice the previous day

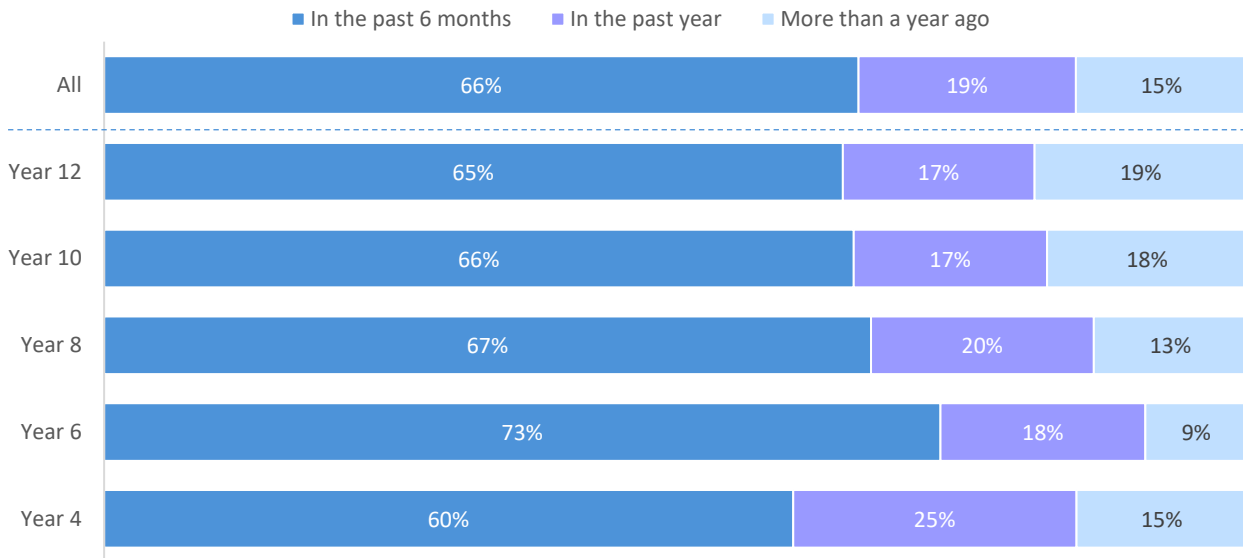
“How many times did you clean your teeth yesterday?” by year group



The survey found:

- one in seven (14%) students didn’t clean their teeth at least the recommended twice the previous day; similar to 2021
- a small percentage of children (between 1% and 2% in each year group) reported not brushing their teeth at all the previous day
- a higher proportion of females (89%) cleaned their teeth at least twice the previous day, compared to males (83%)

Figure 3.13: Nearly three-quarters of year 6 students had visited the dentist in the past 6 months
“How long ago did you last visit the dentist?” by year group

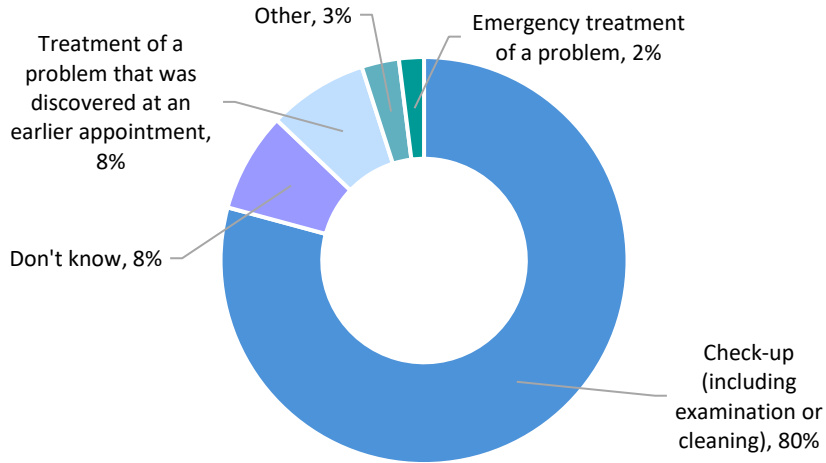


The survey found:

- two-thirds (66%) of young people had visited the dentist in the past 6 months
- the proportion of young people visiting the dentist in the past 6 months (66%) has increased since 2021 (59%)
- 15% of young people reported not having visited the dentist within the last year; a decrease since 2021 (20%)
- 44% of those children materially lacking five or more material items (see Chapter 2) reported not having visited the dentist within the last year compared to 13% of those who lacked fewer than two material items
- similarly, just under a third (30%) of those young people who self-assessed their household as ‘not at all well off’ had not visited the dentist in over a year, compared to just 8% of those from ‘very well-off’ households

A follow up question was asked to secondary year groups: ‘What was the main reason for your last dental appointment?’. The question asked the respondents not to include orthodontic appointments.

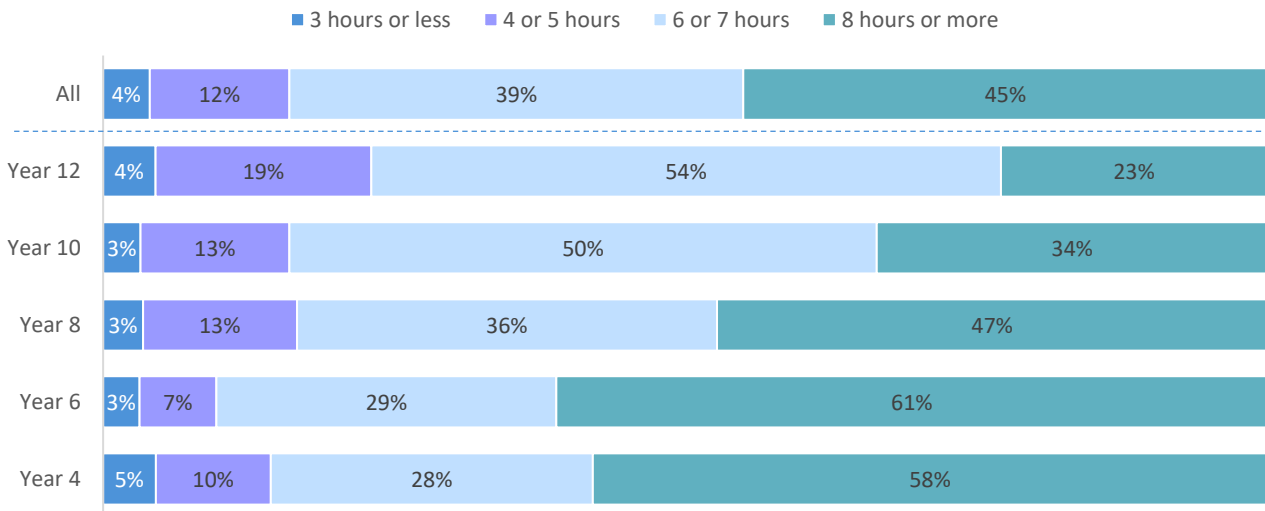
Figure 3.13: The majority of young people attended a check-up as their latest dental appointment
“What was the main reason for your last dental appointment?”



Sleep

Young people were asked to how many hours of sleep they got the previous night. They could select one from the following responses: 'Less than 3 hours', '4 or 5 hours', '6 or 7 hours' and '8 hours or more'. If they selected '8 hours or more' they could specify how many.

Figure 3.14: Young people generally got fewer hours of sleep as they got older
"How many hours of sleep did you get last night?" by year group



The survey found:

- less than half (45%) of young people got 8 hours or more sleep the previous night
- just under a quarter (23%) of year 12s reported having 5 hours or less sleep the previous evening
- young people reporting very high levels of feeling worthwhile, satisfied and happy were more likely to have had 8 hours or more sleep the previous night
- a similar proportion of children got less than 8 hours sleep the previous night in 2021
- among young people who got 3 hours or less of sleep the previous night, 55% reported having more than 5 hours of screen time the day before, compared to just over a quarter (28%) of those who got 8 hours or more of sleep

Leisure time and Sport

Leisure time

90% reported **enjoying spending time** with their parents or carers



20% of year 10s stayed outside their home **past 10 p.m.** with **no adult present** at least **weekly**



Physical activity

22% of young people met the NHS recommended level of **physical activity**



More free time and **someone to do sport** with



would **encourage** young people to **do more exercise**

Screen time



36%

spent at least **3 hours** the **previous day** using the **internet**



39%

of young people had more than **5 hours** of total **screen time** the previous day



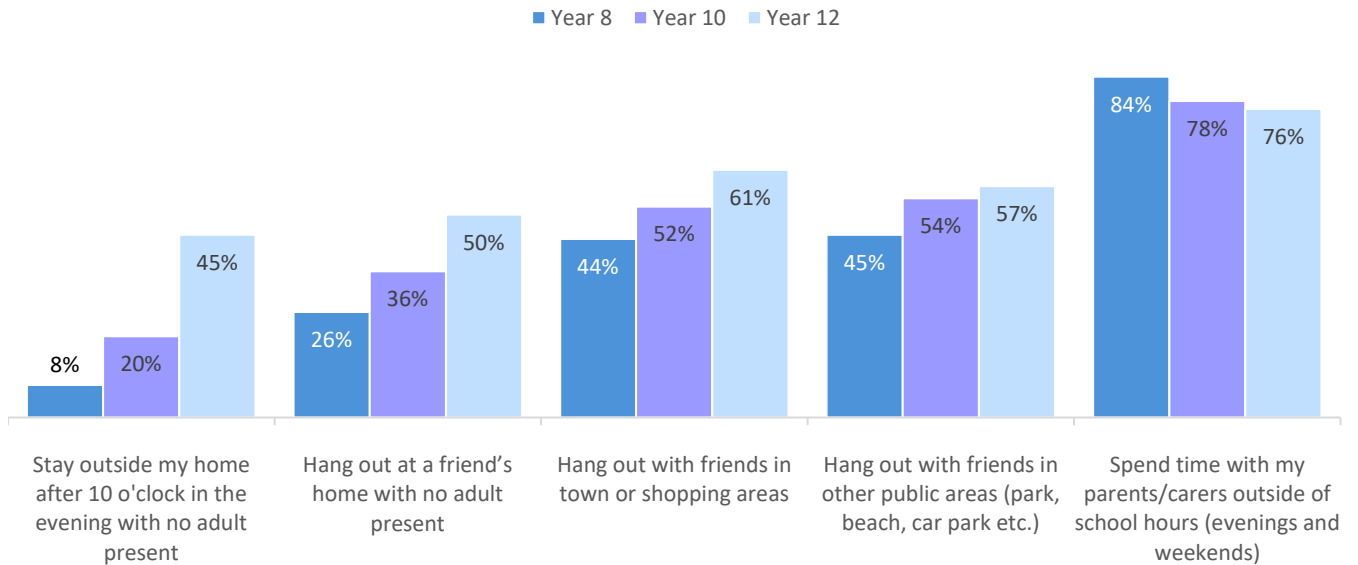
Chapter 4 - Leisure time

Leisure activities

Young people in years 8, 10 and 12 were asked how often they did certain activities.

Figure 4.1: The proportion of young people spending their free time with parents or carers decreased as they got older

Proportion of young people engaged in various leisure activities at least once a week, by year group

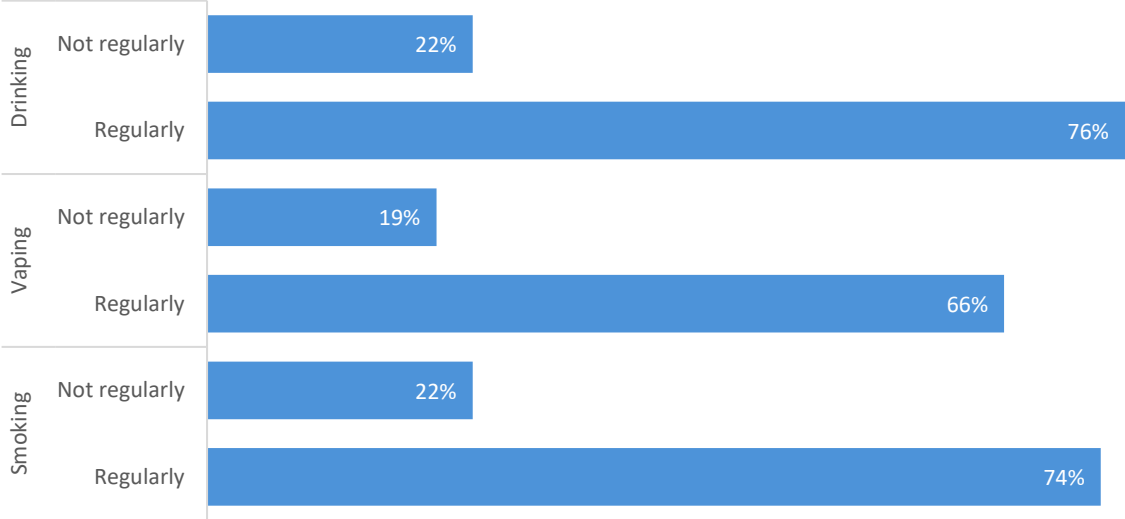


The survey found:

- more than two-fifths (45%) of year 12 students stayed outside their home after 10 o'clock in the evening with no adult present at least weekly
- over half (56%) of females reported hanging out with friends in town or shopping areas at least weekly; compared to 47% of males
- around a quarter (27%) of males stayed outside their home after 10 o'clock in the evening with no adult present at least weekly, compared to a fifth (20%) of females

Figure 4.2: Around three in four young people who stay outside past 10 p.m. weekly, also smoke, vape or drink regularly

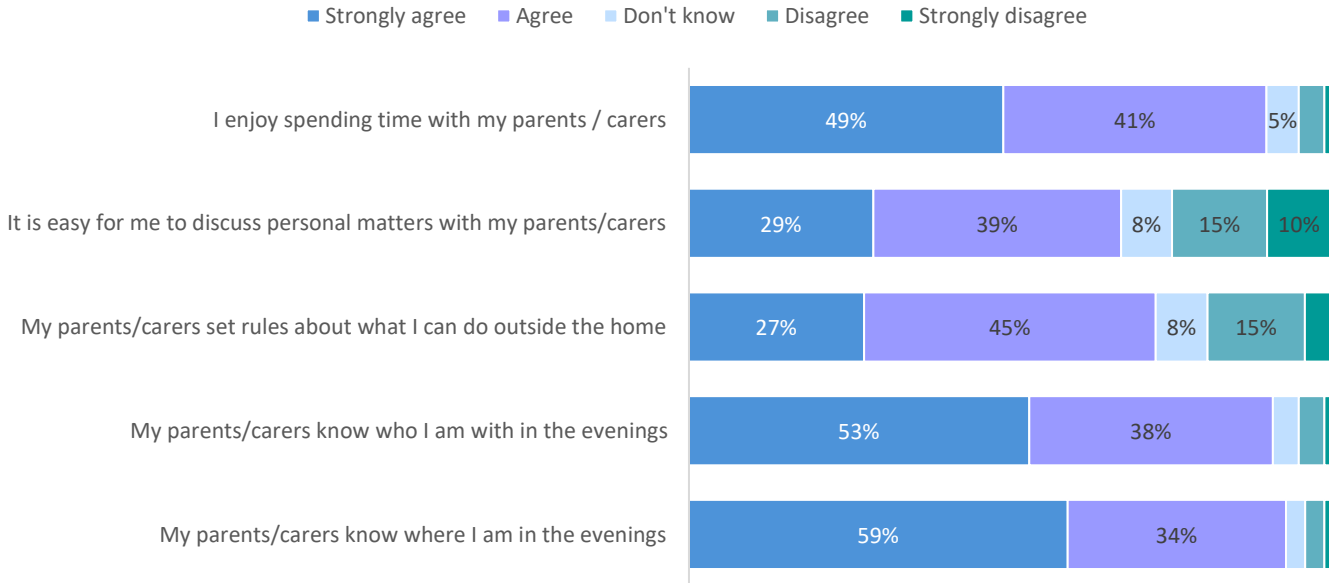
Proportion of young people who stay outside past 10 p.m. without an adult at least weekly, by how often they took substances



Leisure time with parents / carers

Young people in years 8, 10 and 12 were asked how much they agree with the statements regarding their leisure time with their parents or carers.

Figure 4.3: The majority of young people enjoy spending time with their parents or carers
“How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?”

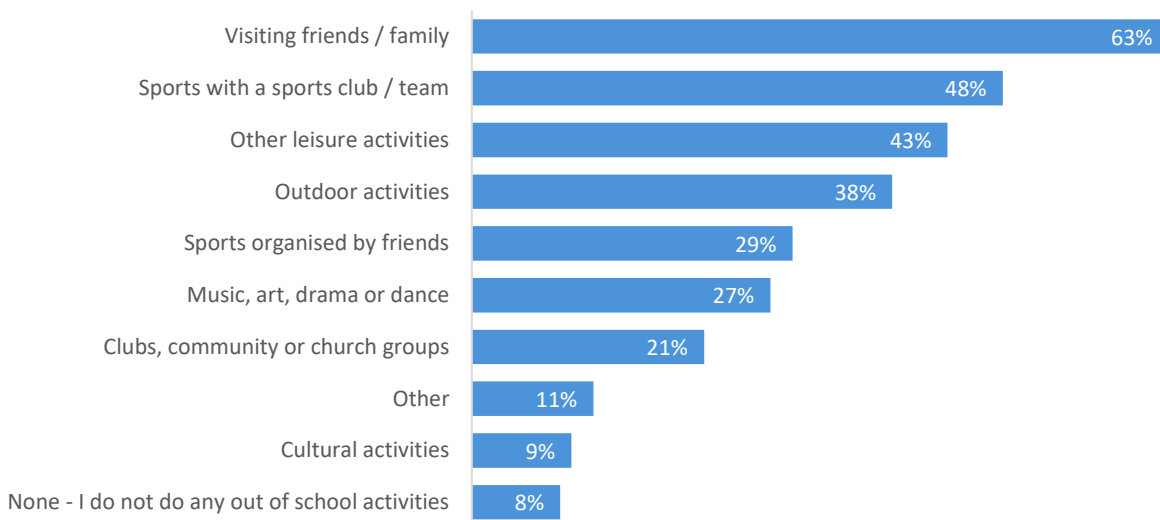


The survey found:

- nine out of ten students agreed to some extent that they enjoy spending time with their parents or carers
- about two-thirds (68%) of young people agreed to some extent they find it easy to discuss personal matters with their parents or carers
- 93% of young people agreed their parents or carers know where they are in the evenings
- two-thirds (66%) of females agreed to some extent it's easy for them to discuss personal matters with their parents / carers; compared to almost three-quarters (72%) of males
- year 10 females were the least likely to agree to some extent they find it easy to discuss personal matters with their parents or carers compared to other year and gender groups
- the proportion of young people who agree to some extent that it's easy to discuss personal matters with their parents or carers decreased with age, declining from 71% in Year 8 to 67% in Year 12

Young people were asked which out of school activities they engaged in. They could tick more than one option.

Figure 4.4: Visiting friends and family was the most common out of school activity
Proportion of young people who took part in each of the following school activities



The survey found:

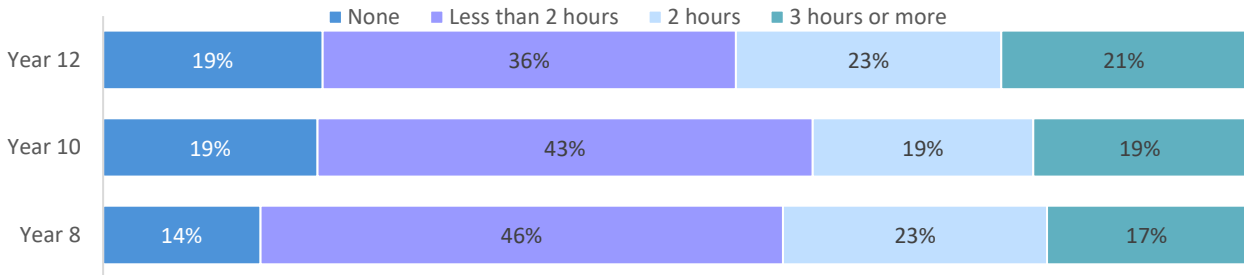
- two-thirds (63%) of young people reported visiting friends or family as an out of school activity
- just under half (48%) reported doing sports with a sports club or team; of these 56% were male and 41% were female
- just under half (44%) of males participated in sports organised with friends; compared to 15% of females
- just under a fifth (18%) of males reported taking part in music, art, drama or dance; this compared to 35% of females
- half (49%) of those that are not materially deprived reported doing sports with a club or team; compared to 38% of materially deprived young people
- one in ten (10%) young people from households that were either well off or very well off reported not participating in out-of-school activities, compared to almost a third (30%) of those from households that were not very well off or not at all well off

Screen time

How much time did you spend doing the following yesterday¹⁰ in your free time?

Figure 4.5: The proportion of young people who watched more than 3 hours of TV the previous day increased with age

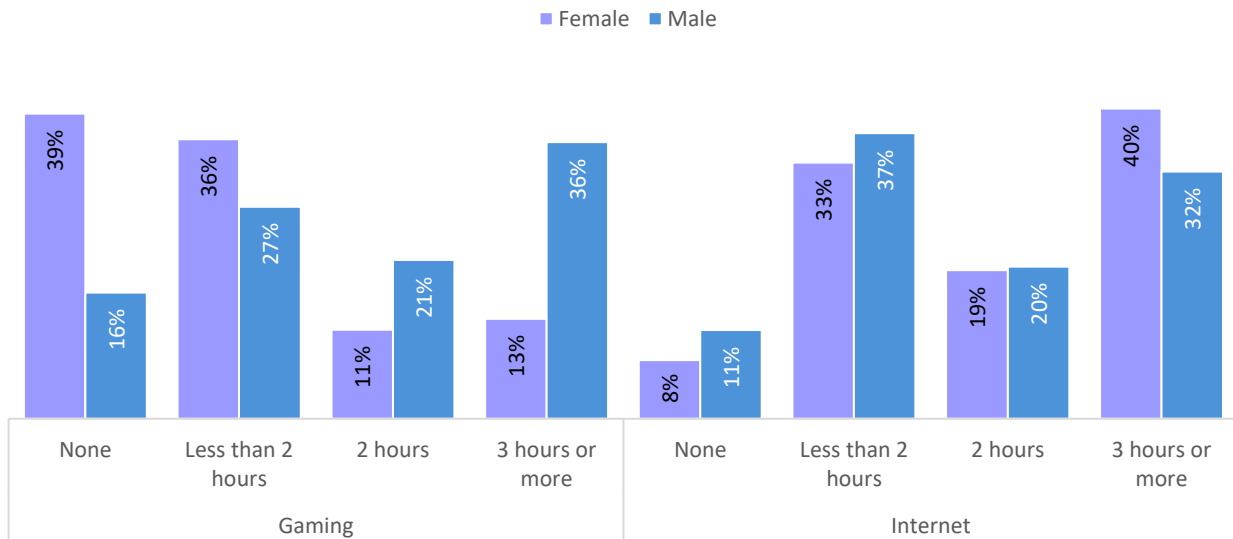
Time spent the previous day watching TV, by year group



A higher proportion of females (20%) watched 3 or more hours of television the previous day compared to males (17%), with the highest difference seen in year 12.

Figure 4.6: Males spent more time gaming and females spent more time using the internet on the day prior to the survey

Total screen time spent on gaming or using the internet, by gender



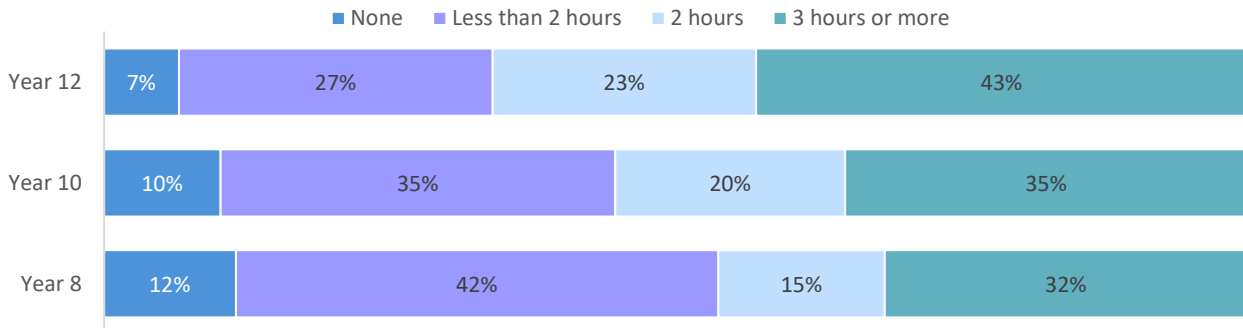
Just over one in ten (13%) females spent three hours or more using a computer or console for gaming the previous day, compared to over a third (36%) of males.

Females were more likely than males to spend time on the internet with two-fifths (40%) of females spending 3 hours or more the previous day compared to a third (32%) of males.

¹⁰ The survey wished to standardise responses to weeknights, therefore responses made on a Monday were excluded

Figure 4.7: Two-thirds of young people in year 12 spent more than 2 hours the previous day using the computer for socialising

Time spent the previous day using a computer for chatting online, internet, emailing or social media, by year group



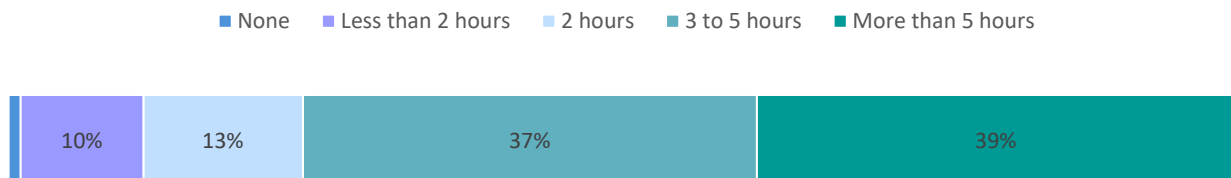
Overall, just over a third (36%) of respondents spent three hours or more the previous day using the internet. Females were more likely than males to spend time on the internet, with two-fifths (40%) of females using it for 3 hours or more the previous day, compared to 32% of males.

Total screen time

Screen time over the three categories were combined to give a total screen category.¹¹

Figure 4.8: Three-quarters of young people had more than 3 hours of screen time the previous day

Total screen time on the day prior to the survey



The survey found:

- nearly 4 out of 10 (39%) young people reported having more than 5 hours of screen time the previous day, an increase from 36% in 2021
- a smaller proportion of females (34%) than males (42%) reported having more than 5 hours of screen time the previous day
- around half (49%) of those that reported being bullied in the last year had more than 5 hours screen time the previous day; compared to a third (34%) of those that hadn't been bullied

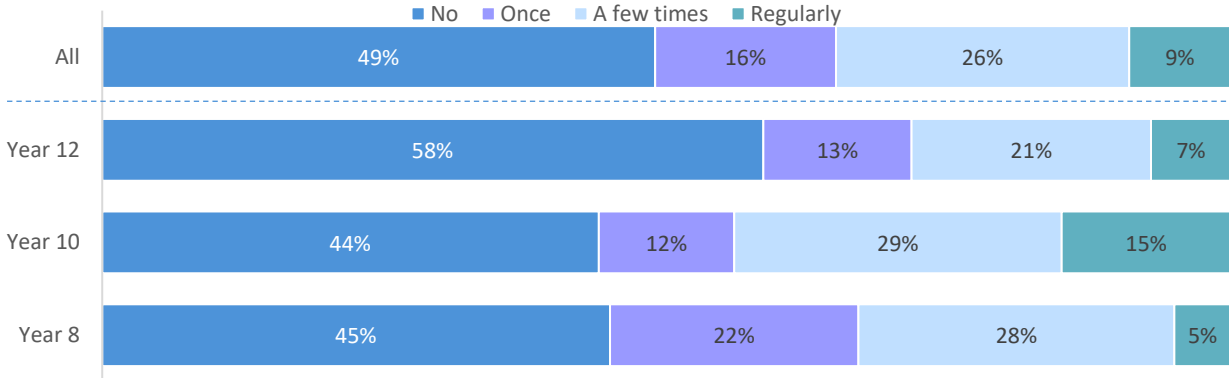
¹¹ Responses were only included if they had answered all three categories and had not completed the survey on a Monday

Volunteering

Young people were asked if they had done any voluntary work for their community or local or national charities.

Figure 4.9: Young people in year 12 were the least likely year group to have volunteered in the last 12 months

Frequency of volunteering in the last 12 months, by year group



The survey found:

- just under half (49%) of young people hadn't done any volunteering in the last 12 months, a decrease since 2021 (58%)
- a sixth (15%) of young people in year 10 reported doing regular volunteering in the last 12 months
- over half (58%) of young people in year 12 hadn't done any volunteering in the past year
- over half (55%) of young people in non-fee paying schools hadn't done any volunteering; compared to just over a third (38%) of those in fee paying schools

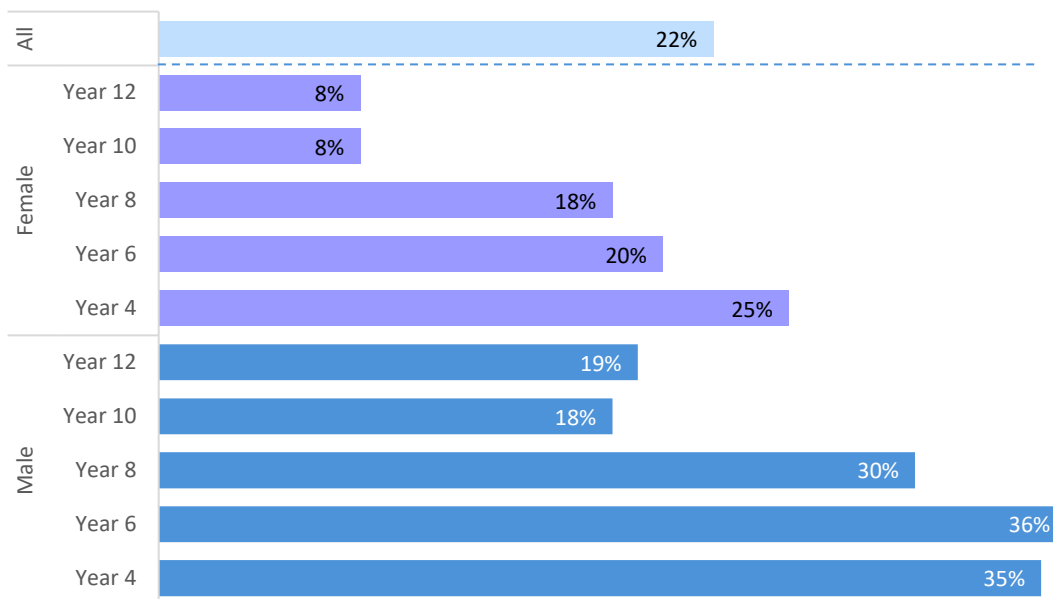
Chapter 5 - Sport and exercise

Physical activity

Physical activity guidelines¹² indicate that children and young people aged 5 to 18 should aim for at least 60 minutes of moderate or vigorous intensity physical activity per day on every day of the week.

Young people were asked on how many days in a normal week they did some physical activity for 60 minutes or longer.

Figure 5.1: The proportion of young people who met exercise recommendations decreased with age
Proportion of young people who met recommended exercise levels, by year and gender

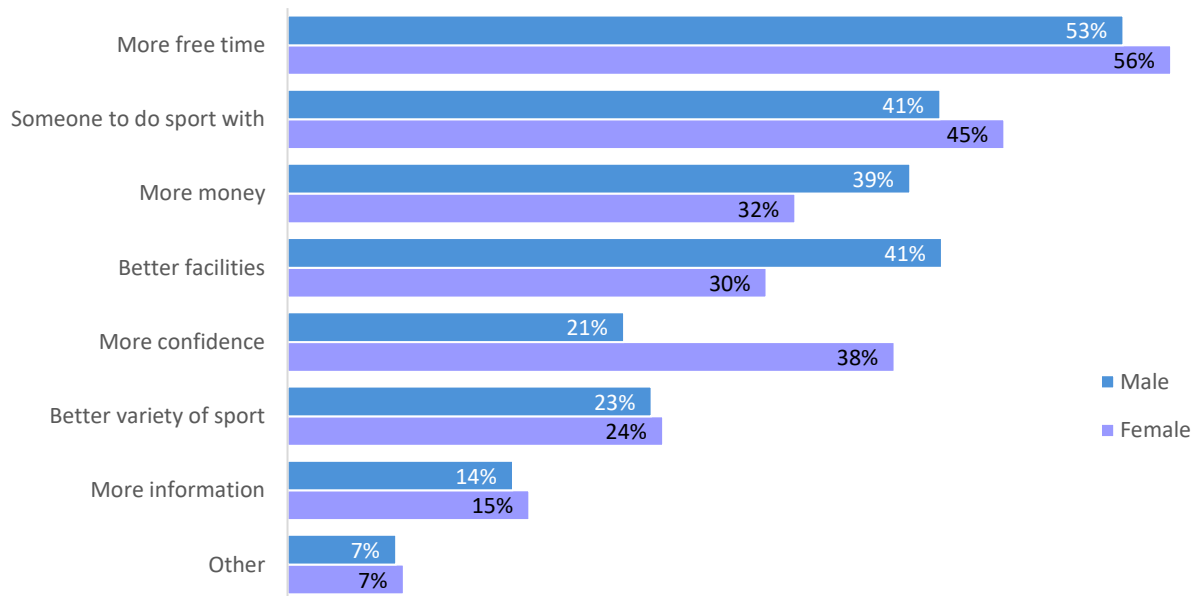


The survey found:

- one in five (22%) young people reported being physically active at or above the UK NHS recommended level (at least one hour, on each of the 7 days preceding the survey), a slight increase since 2021 (18%)
- year 10 and 12 females had the lowest proportion meeting the recommended levels of physical activity
- around a third of males in years 4, 6 and 8 met the recommended levels of activity
- overall, a sixth (16%) of females exercised for at least 60 minutes on 7 days the previous week compared to over a quarter (28%) of males
- all year groups saw an increase in the proportion of young people meeting the recommended levels of physical activity since 2019, except for year 10 which remained unchanged

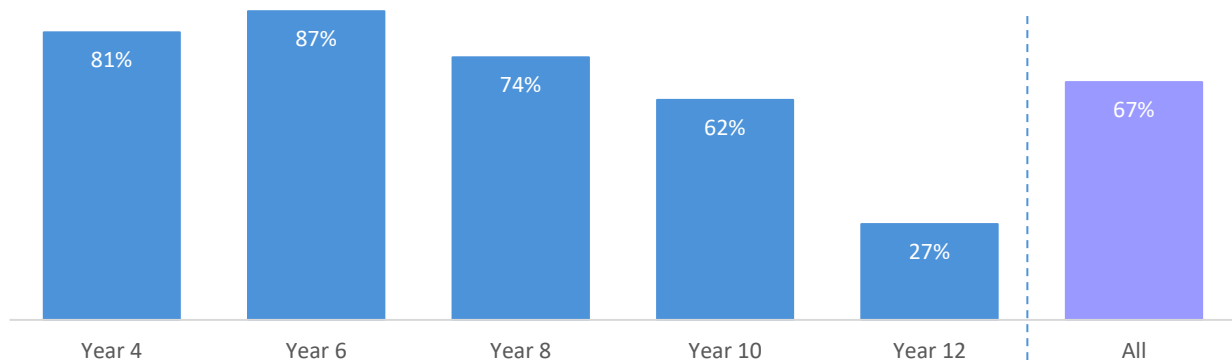
¹² NHS physical activity guidelines for children and young people.
www.nhs.uk/live-well/exercise/physical-activity-guidelines-children-and-young-people/

Figure 5.2: More free time and company were the most likely to encourage more exercise
 “Which of the following would encourage you to do more exercise?” by gender



Sport at school

Figure 5.3: Participation in school extra-curricular sport peaked in year 6
 Proportion of young people who participated at least weekly in sport or physical activity at school (in addition to PE lessons), by year group



Overall, two-thirds (67%) of children and young people participated in a weekly sporting or physical activity in school. This extra-curricular sport in school peaked in year 6 with almost nine in ten (87%) children participating. This dropped to one in four (27%) of young people in year 12.

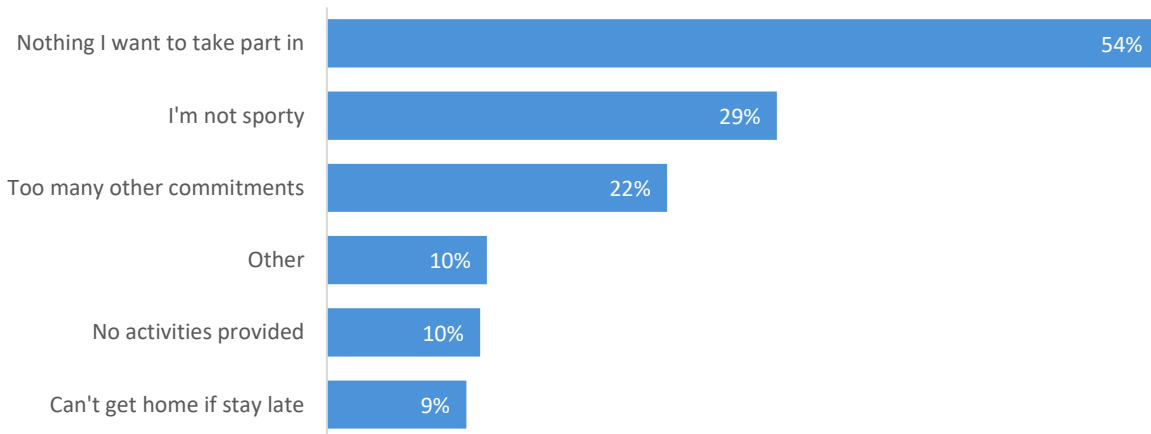
Additionally:

- males (73%) were more likely to participate in school extra-curricular sport than females (63%)
- in secondary schools, those attending a fee paying school (63%) were more likely to participate in school extra-curricular sport than those attending non-fee paying schools (52%)

- affluence was also a factor, 58% of students classed as not deprived attended extra-curricular school sports compared to 46% of those classed as deprived.¹³

Figure 5.4: The main reason for non-participation was lack of activities young people want to take part in

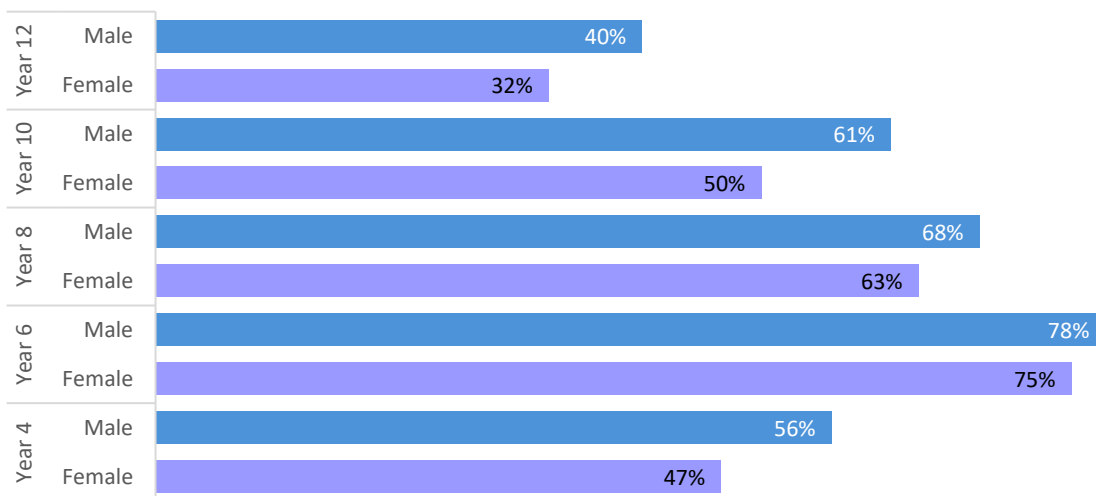
“Why don’t you participate in school extra-curricular sports?” by age group



Reasons for not participating in extra-curricular sports were largely consistent across genders and year groups, with some exceptions:

- females (25%) were more likely to cite ‘too many other commitments’ than males (18%)
- higher proportions of year 4 children (9%) and year 12 students (19%) cited ‘no activities provided outside of school hours’ than other year groups

Figure 5.5: Inter-school sport participation peaked in year 6 before declining with increasing age
Proportion of young people that have taken part in a sporting event with other schools, by year and gender



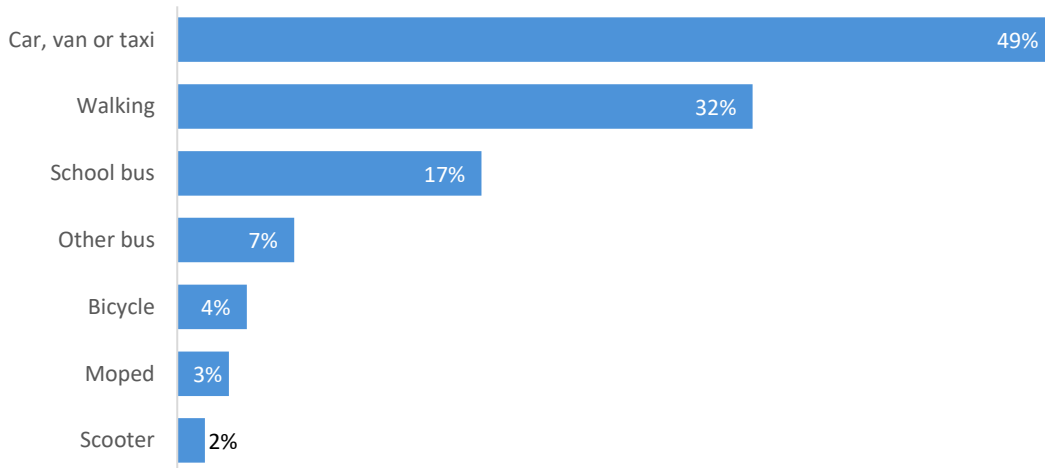
¹³ see chapter 2

In general, male students (61%) were more likely to have participated in inter-school sports than females (54%), this was more pronounced for the younger (year 4) and older (years 10 and 12) age groups.

Young people attending fee paying schools (60%) were slightly more likely to have participated in inter-school sports than those at non-fee paying schools (56%).

Figure 5.6: Half of students travelled to school by car, van or taxi

“How did you travel to school today?”¹⁴



Car, van or taxi was the most popular method for children and young people to travel to school, the percentage using this method in 2024 (49%) was down slightly on the previous survey in 2021 (53%). Analysis also showed that:

- a third of children (32%) walked to school; the same proportion as in the 2021 survey
- boys (6%) were more likely to cycle to school than girls (1%); similarly, mopeds were more popular with boys (5%) than girls (1%)
- all secondary school year groups showed an increase in the use of the school bus for journeys to school compared to the last survey in 2021, particularly in years 8 and 10; a third of secondary school children (32%) used the school bus on survey day in 2024, up from a quarter (23%) in 2021

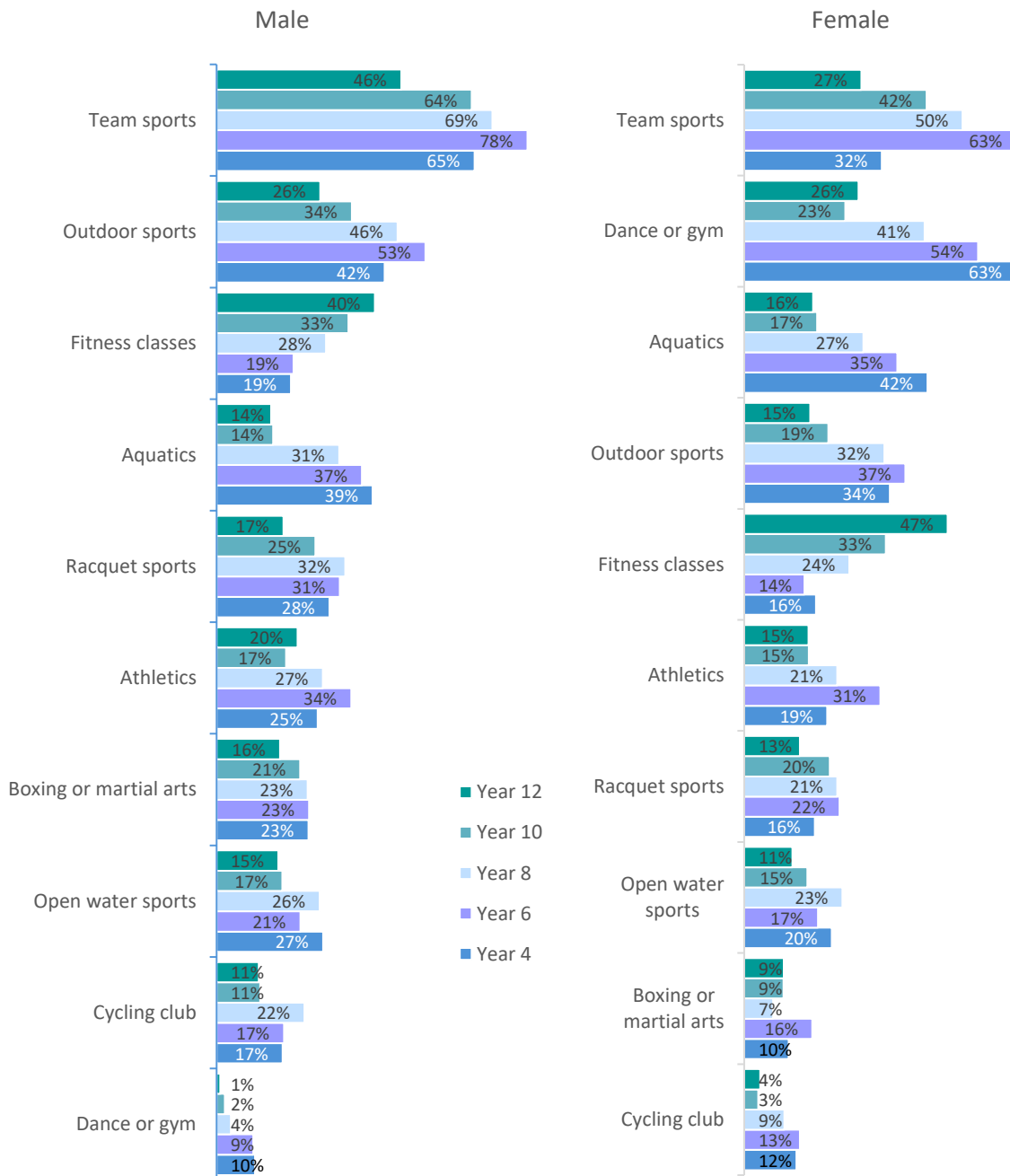
¹⁴ Students could choose all that applied.

Organised sport out of school

The following questions relate to sports or physical activity organised outside of school by a club, organisation or centre. They don't include informal sport such as playing football with friends. They could choose all that applied to them.

Figure 5.7: Team sports were the most popular sporting activity outside of school

Type of organised sports participated in outside of school, by year and gender

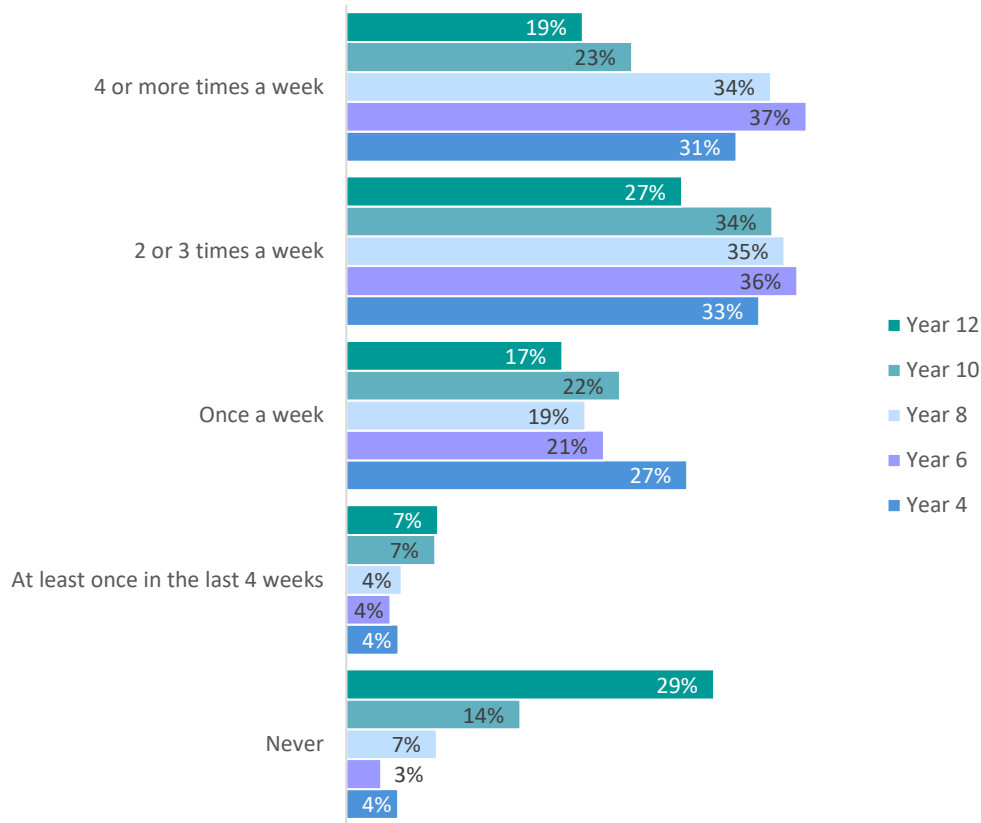


While male and female students differed overall in the type of organised sports they participated in out of school, the most popular among both males and females was team sports. Although:

- a higher proportion of males (66%) participated in organised team sports than females (44%); this split held true across all year groups
- fitness classes / gym was the only activity that increased in participation with age

Figure 5.8: A quarter of young people participated in organised sports outside of school 4 or more times per week

How often young people participated in organised sport outside of school, by year group (excluding those who selected 'can't remember')




A quarter (23%) of young people reported participating in organised sport or physical activity four or more times per week, while two-thirds (66%) participated at least once per week. However:

- family finances made a difference; only half (47%) of children whose families were not at all well off participated at least once a week, compared to over three-quarters (78%) of children whose families were very well off
- linked to this, three-quarters (78%) of children attending fee paying schools participated in organised sport out of school, compared to 60% in non-fee paying schools
- the difference between sexes was smaller: 69% of males participated at least weekly, compared to 64% of females

Aspirations and influence

Aspirations

79% of Year 10 females & **60%** of Year 10 males wanted to continue **full time education** post-16




34% of Year 12 students wanted to go to **university off-island** and **not** return




Influence

29% agreed their community would act on their ideas



61% agree adults in Jersey wanted to hear what young people had to say



Children's rights

I have heard about the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

73% agreed



I know what my rights are under the United Nations Convention

56% agreed

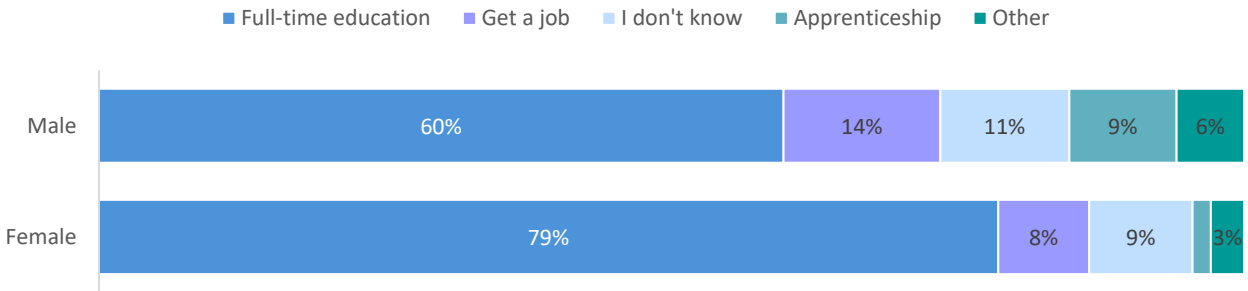


Chapter 6 – Aspirations

Plans for after school

Figure 6.1: Year 10 females were more likely than year 10 males to aspire to post-16 full time education

“What do you hope to do after finishing year 11 at school?” by gender

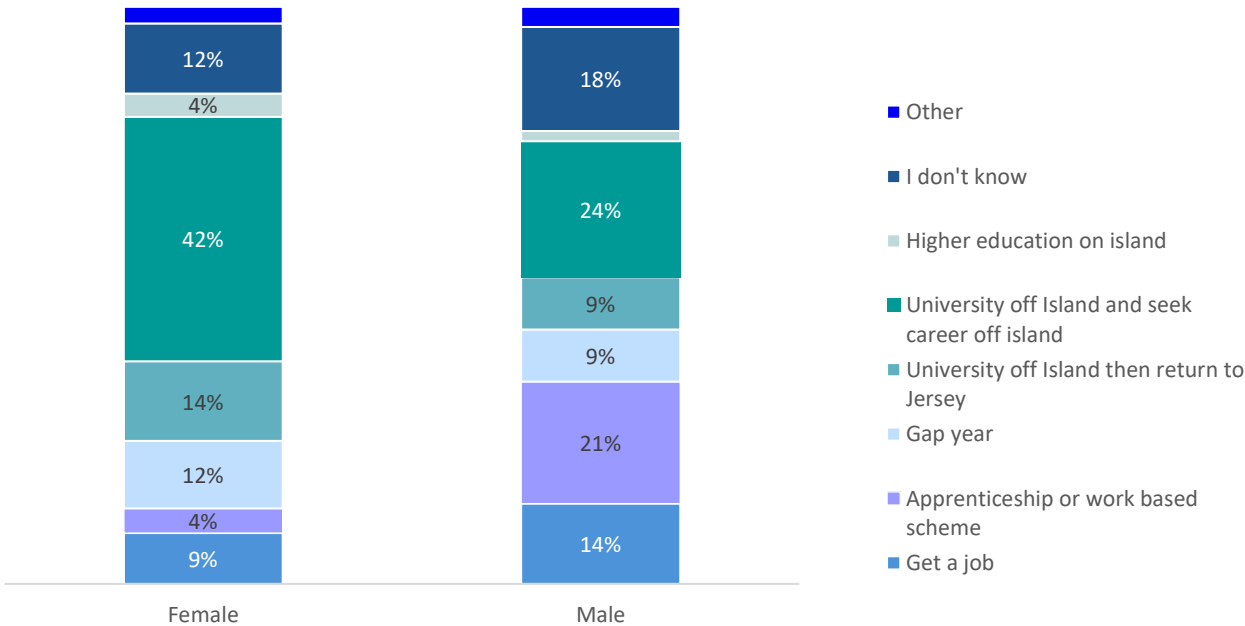


Two-thirds of year 10 students aspired to continue full time education post-16; this figure was considerably higher for females (79%) than males (60%). A higher proportion of females aspired to full time education in this survey than the previous 2021 survey when the figure was 69%. Other points to note were:

- more males were interested in apprenticeships (9%) and getting a job (14%) after year 11 than females (2% and 8% respectively)
- a similar number of males and females didn't know what they wanted to do, around one in 10
- aspiration to remain in education is affected by affluence: 84% of those describing their family as very well off compared to 44% of those describing their family as not at all well off

Figure 6.2: A third of year 12 students sought to study in the UK and seek a career off-island

“What do you hope to do after finishing year 13 at school?” by gender

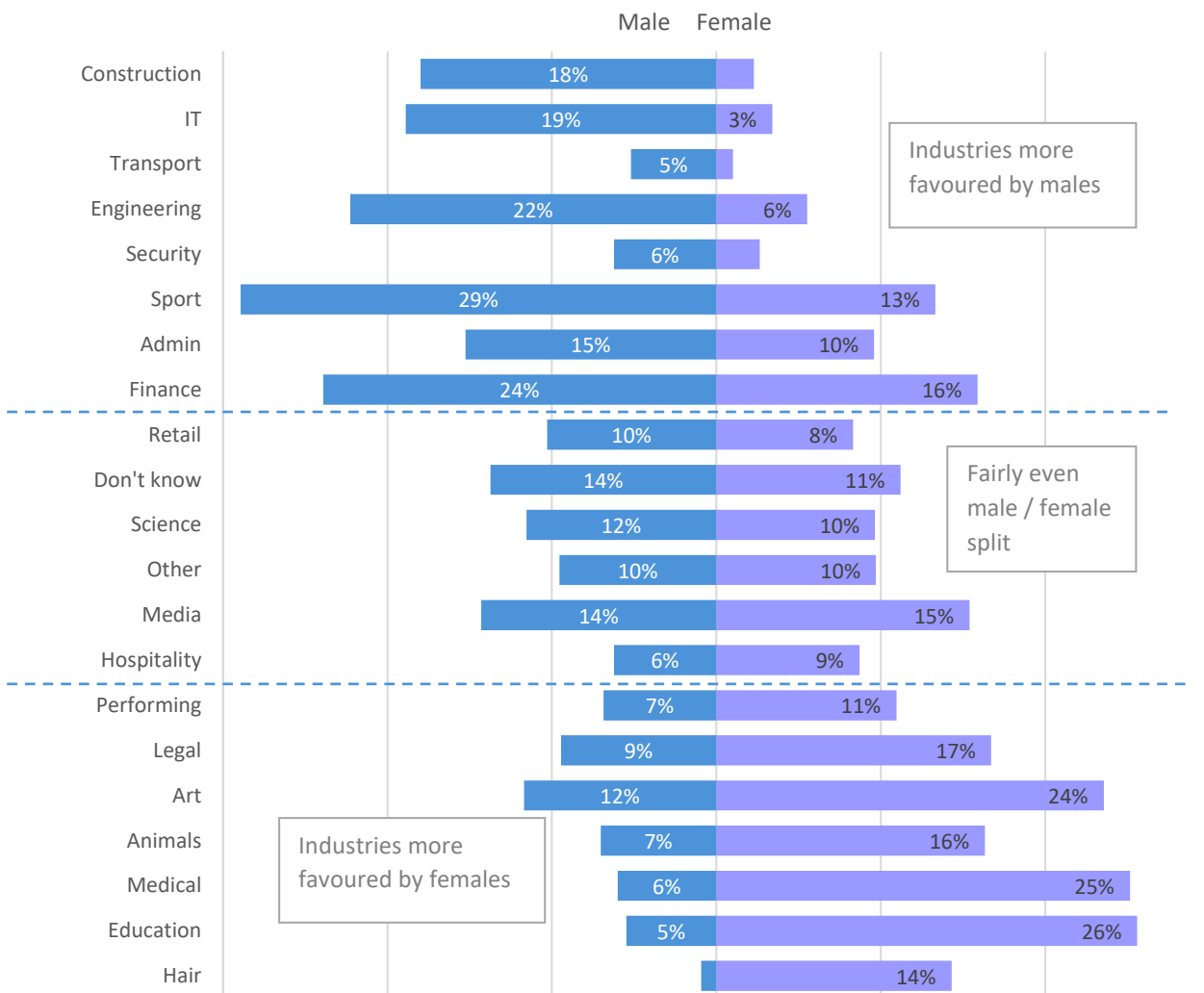


A third (34%) of year 12 students aspired to go to a university off-Island and then seek a career off-Island too. This aspiration was more pronounced in year 12 females (42%) than year 12 males (24%). Analysis also revealed:

- a significant difference between fee paying and non-fee paying schools: more than two-thirds (70%) of fee paying students aspired to university compared with a third (37%) from non-fee paying schools
- a fifth (21%) of males aspired to an apprenticeship or work-based scheme compared to 1 in 25 (4%) females
- almost one in five (18%) males didn't know what they wanted to do after school compared to one in eight (12%) females

Figure 6.3: Gender differences persisted in the career aspirations of young people

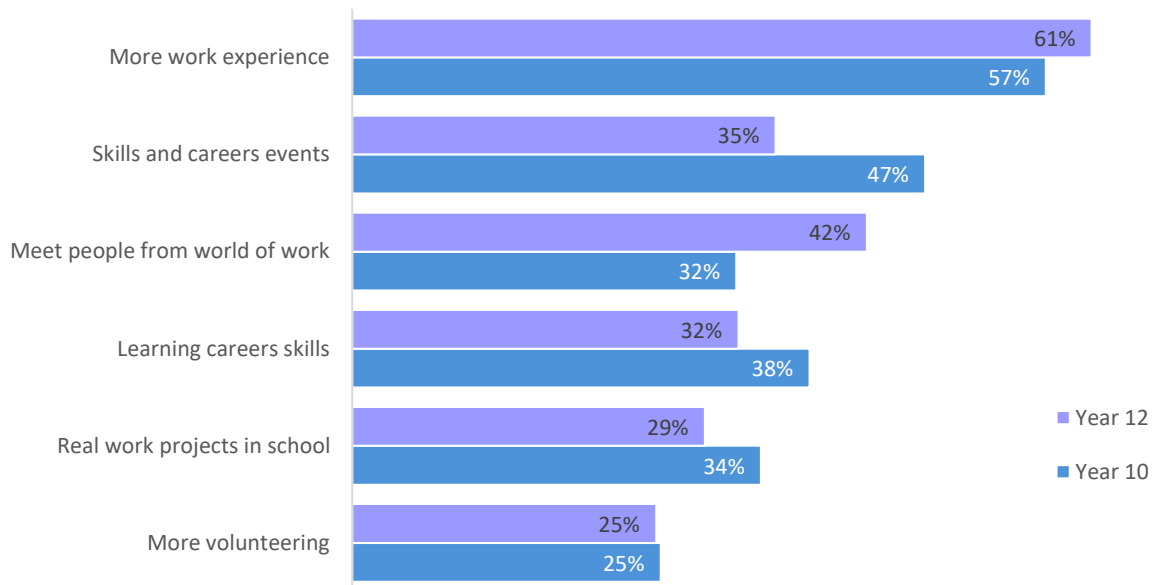
“Which industry do your career aspirations / interests lie?” by gender



Sport, leisure and culture; finance; and engineering were the most popular industries for male students in years 10 and 12, while most popular amongst their female counterparts were education and childcare; medical and social care; and art and design. Of the 21 industry options listed, only 7 had a male / female difference of fewer than 5 percentage points (i.e. were approximately equally appealing to males and females). These were performing arts; hospitality and catering; media, marketing and PR; other; science and maths related; retail and sales; security and transport and logistics.

There were some changes in popularity of industries between year 10 and year 12 students. Sport, leisure and culture; animals, plants and nature; retail and sales; hospitality and catering; art and design; and hair and beauty were most popular with year 10, while ‘other’ and media, marketing and PR were more popular with year 12.

Figure 6.4: Work experience was the most popular choice to help understand the world of work “What other experiences would you like to help you understand the world of work?” by year group

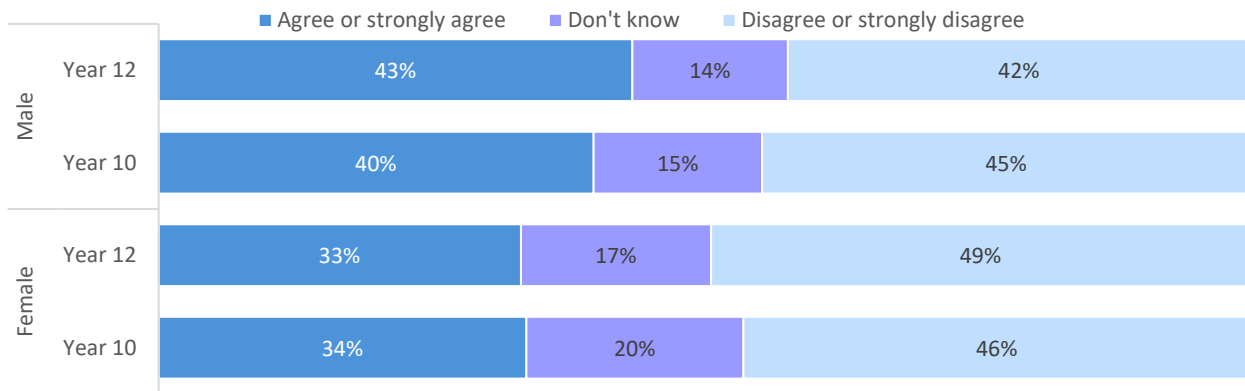


More work experience was the most popular choice to help understand the world of work among both years 10 (57%) and 12 (61%). Analysis also showed:

- second choice for year 10 was skills and careers events (47%), while second choice for year 12 was to meet real people from the world of work (42%)
- overall, male and female responses were similar, except for volunteering, which was chosen by a third (33%) of females compared to just over one in six (17%) males

Your career in Jersey

Figure 6.5: Males were more likely to consider Jersey as the right place to build their life and career “How much do you agree or disagree that Jersey is the right place to build your life and career?” by year and gender

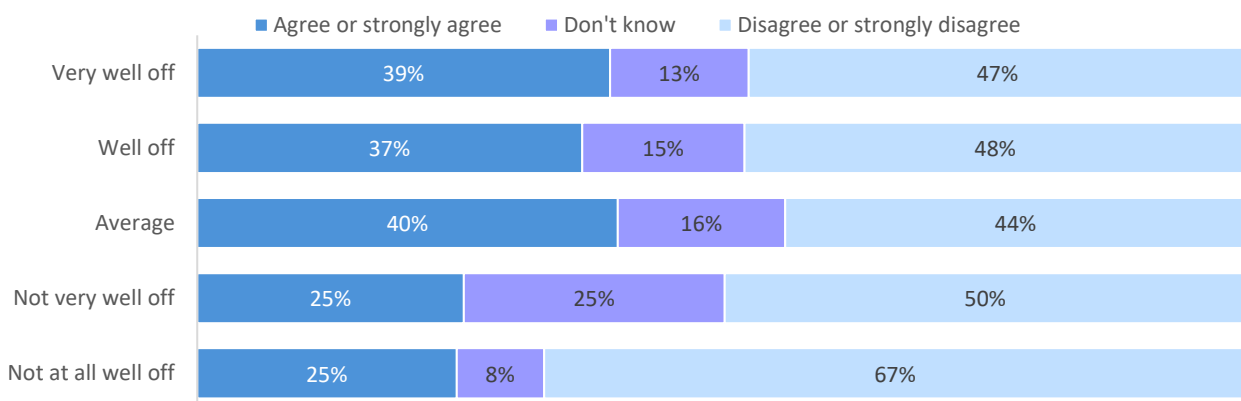


The analysis showed:

- overall, around a third (36%) of year 10 and 12 young people agreed to some extent that Jersey was the right place to build a life and career, and a little less than half (46%) disagreed.
- male students were more likely to agree (42% agreed or strongly agreed) than females (33% agreed or strongly agreed), similarly when asked what year 12 students wanted to do post year 13, 42% of females intended to go to university and seek a career off-island compared to 24% of males (see Figure 6.2)

Figure 6.6: Considerations about whether Jersey is the right place to build a life were strongly linked to family finances

“How much do you agree or disagree that Jersey is the right place to build your life and career?” by family finances



While over a third of young people in years 10 and 12 from very well off, well off or average families (in terms of family finances) agreed or strongly agreed that Jersey was the right place to build a life and career, only a quarter of young people from not very well off or not at all well off families felt the same way. Two-thirds of young people from not at all well off families disagreed (including strongly disagreed) that Jersey was the right place to build a life and career.

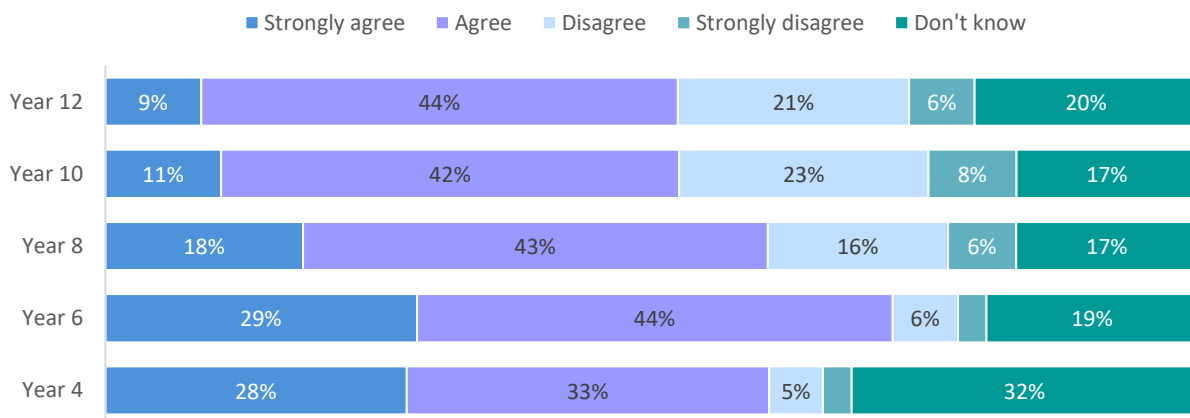
Chapter 7 – Influence, rights and politics

Influence at school

Secondary school students were asked about their level of agreement with four statements concerning how much influence they might have on the way their school is run. Primary school students were only asked whether they felt there was a clear way for them to provide their opinions or ideas.

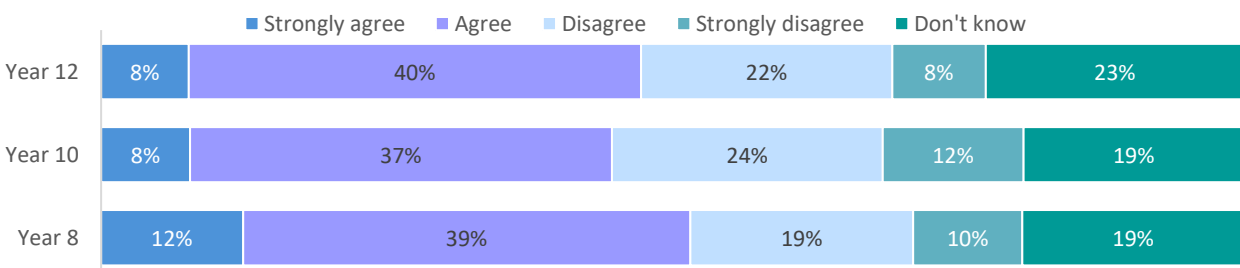
Figure 7.1: More than a quarter of students in years 10 and 12 disagreed that there was a clear way to give their opinion or ideas on how their school is run

There is a clear way for me to give my opinion or ideas on how much school is run, by year group



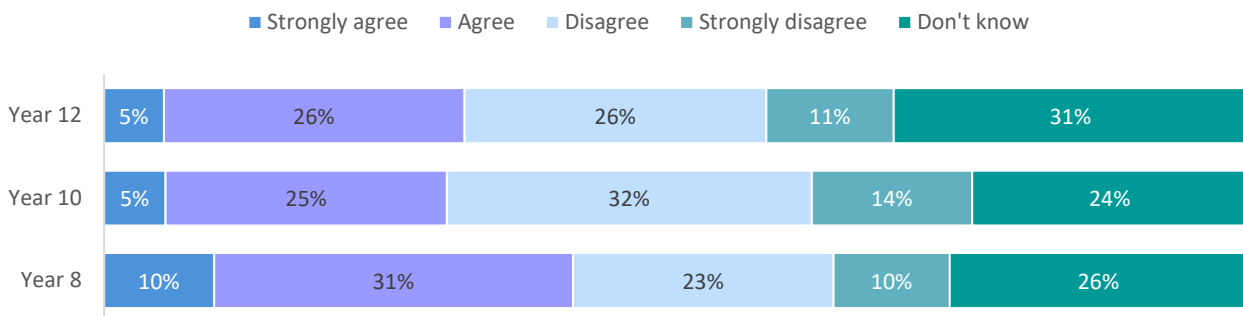
A higher proportion in years 4 and 6 strongly agreed that there was a clear way to give their opinion or ideas on how their school is run than secondary school students. Agreement levels with this statement were very similar to 2021 across all year groups.

Figure 7.2: Year 8 were slightly more likely to believe their school would listen to their ideas
If I had ideas about changing the way things are done in my school, my school would listen to them, by year group



Agreement with this statement was very similar to 2021 across all secondary school year groups.

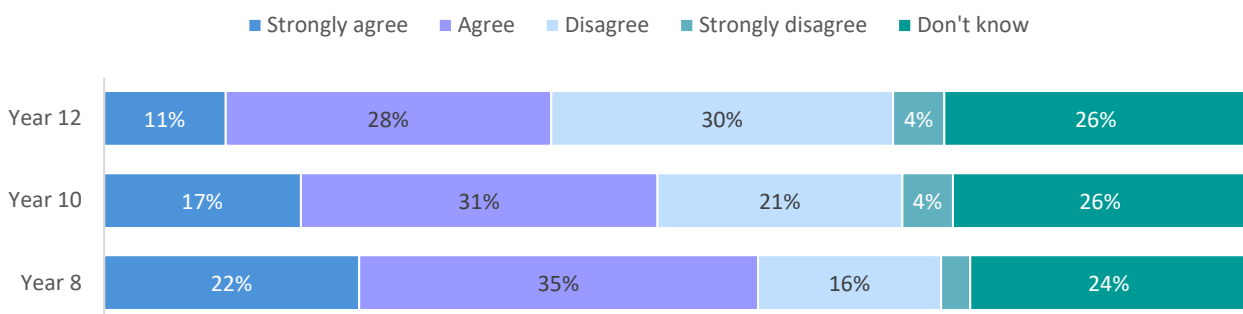
Figure 7.3: Year 8 had the highest proportion who agreed their school would act on their ideas
If I had ideas about changing the way things are done in my school, my school would act on them, by year group



Almost 4 in 10 young people in year 12 and almost half of year 10 students disagreed or strongly disagreed that their school would act on their ideas. Agreement with this statement was lower for year 12 students compared to 2021 but remained similar for years 8 and 10.

Figure 7.4: The proportion of students who agreed that they would like to have more of a say about the ways things are done in their school decreased with age

I would like to have more of a say about the way things are done in my school, by year group



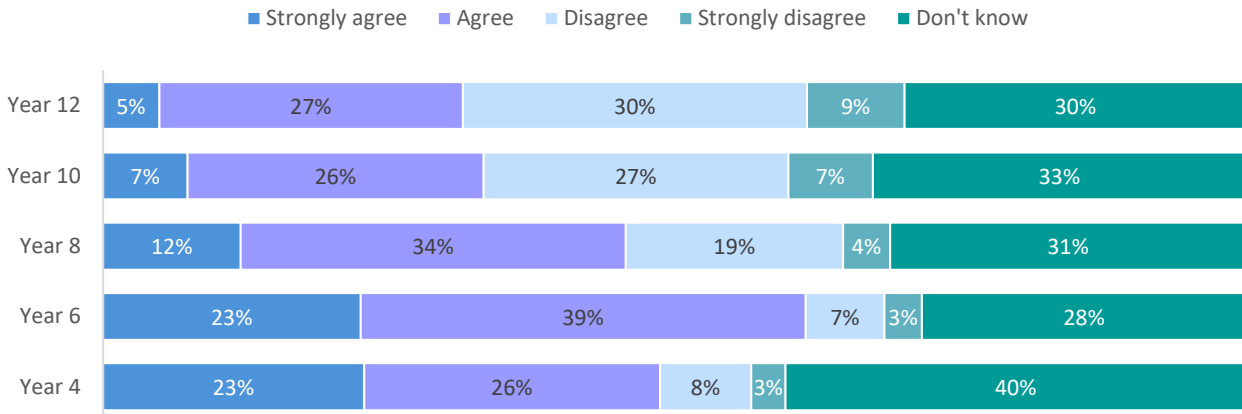
A higher proportion of students across all year groups agreed rather than disagreed that they would like to have more of a say about the way things are done in their school. Responses to this question were similar to 2021 for years 10 and 12, while year 8 students were more likely to agree with this statement than in 2021.

Influence in the community

Secondary school students were asked about their level of agreement with four statements concerning how much influence they might have in their community. Primary school students were only asked whether they felt there was a clear way for them to provide their opinions or ideas on how their community is run.

Figure 7.5: Those in year 6 were the most likely to agree that there is a clear way to give their opinions or ideas on how their community is run

There is a clear way for me to give my opinion or ideas on how my community is run, by year group

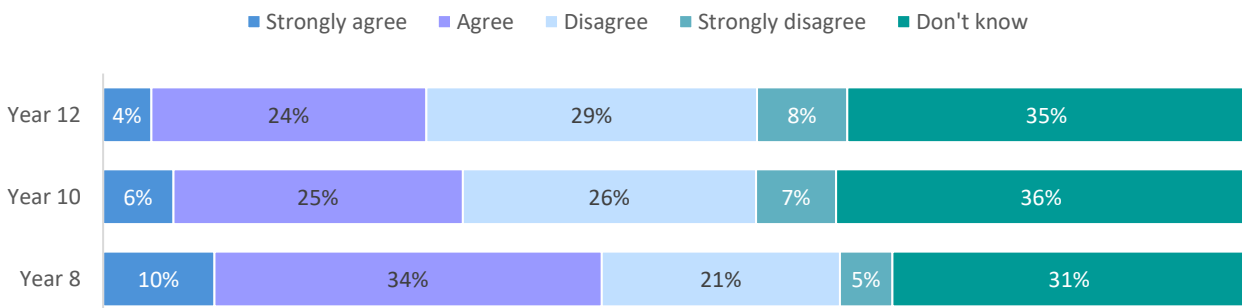


Students in years 10 and 12 were less likely than those in younger year groups to agree that there is a clear way for them to give their opinions or ideas on how their community is run. The main change since 2021 was a decrease in the level of agreement with this statement among year 12 students.

Males (50%) were more likely to agree or strongly agree that there is a clear way for them to give their opinions or ideas than females (41%).

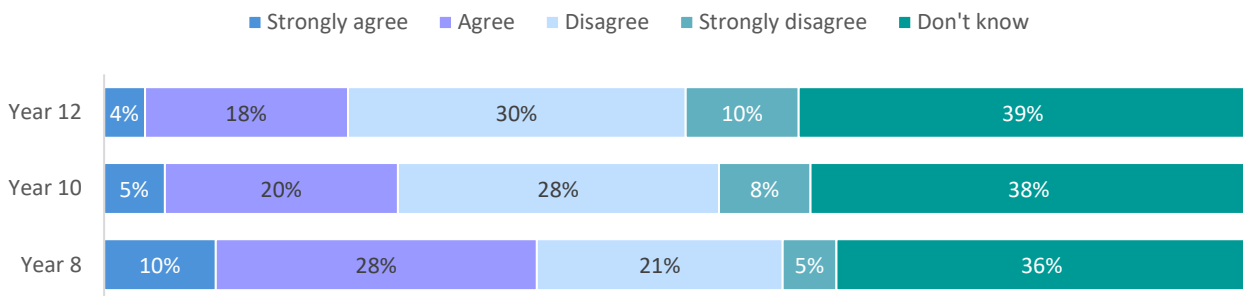
Figure 7.6: The proportion of students who agreed their community would listen to their ideas decreased with age

If I had ideas about changing the way things are done in my community, my community would listen to them, by year group



Males (41%) were more likely to agree or strongly agree that their community would listen to their ideas about changing the way things are done than females (30%). The proportion within each year group that agreed with this statement was similar to 2021, although a much higher proportion of year 12s disagreed (37% in 2024 vs. 25% in 2021) rather than stating that they 'didn't know'.

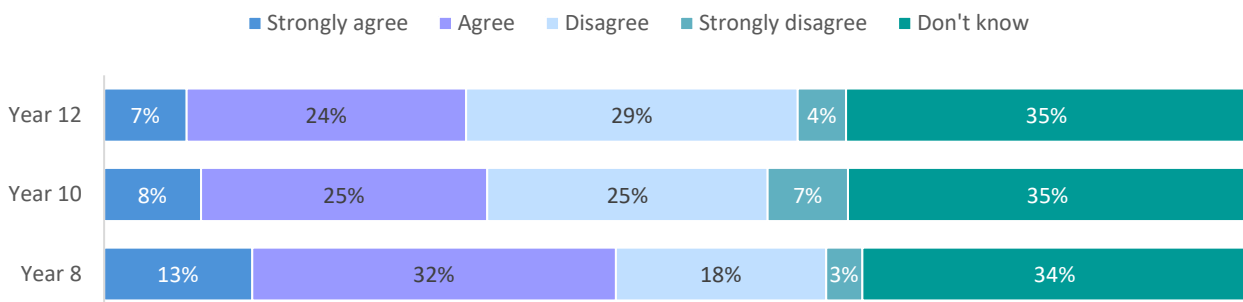
**Figure 7.7: A higher proportion of year 8 agreed their community would act on their ideas
If I had ideas about changing the way things are done in my community, my community would act on them, by year group**



Agreement with this statement decreased with age and males (35%) were also more likely than females (24%) to agree or strongly agree that their community would act upon their ideas. There was a higher level of disagreement with this statement for year 12s compared to the previous survey in 2021.

Figure 7.8: A higher proportion of year 8 agreed they would like to have more of a say about how things are done in their community

I would like to have more of a say about the way things are done in my community, by year group

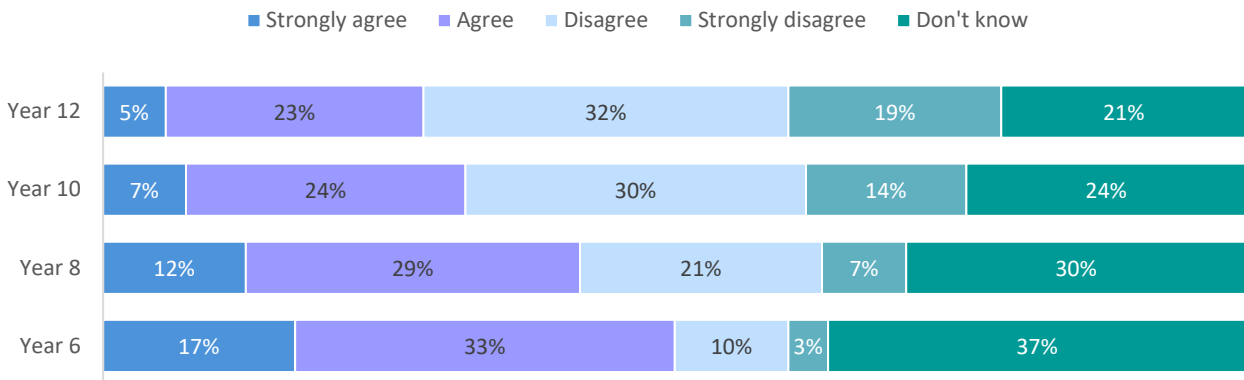


Males (43%) were more likely than females (32%) to agree or strongly agree that they would like to have more of a say about the way things are done in their community. Responses to this statement were similar to 2021 for years 10 and 12, while year 8s were more likely to agree with it.

Politics

Students from year 6 and above were asked to what extent they agreed with statements about decision making in Jersey and knowledge about their elected States Members. Year 6 were only asked for their views on the two statements about decision making in Jersey.

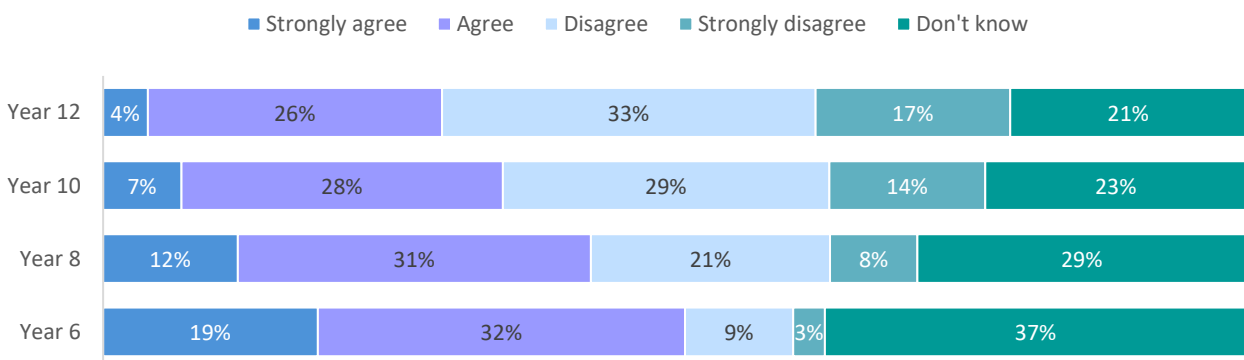
**Figure 7.9: Knowledge about who makes decisions for Jersey’s future decreased with age
I know who makes decisions about the future of Jersey, by year group**



Over half (51%) of those in year 12 and over four in ten (44%) in year 10 disagreed that they knew who makes decisions about the future of Jersey.

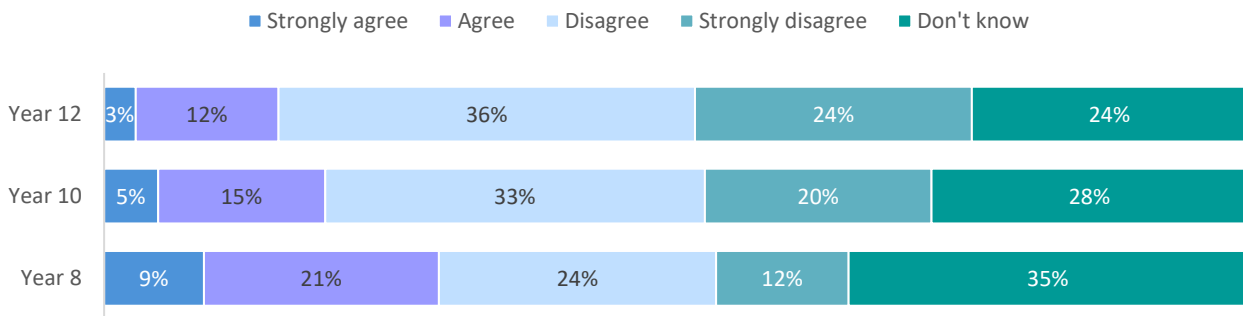
Males (44%) were more likely to agree or strongly agree that they knew who makes decisions about Jersey’s future than females (33%).

**Figure 7.10: Knowledge about how decisions are made about Jersey’s future decreased with age
I know how decisions are made about the future of Jersey, by year group**



Just over half of year 6 (51%) agreed or strongly agreed that they knew how decisions were made about Jersey’s future, falling to less than a third of year 12 (30%).

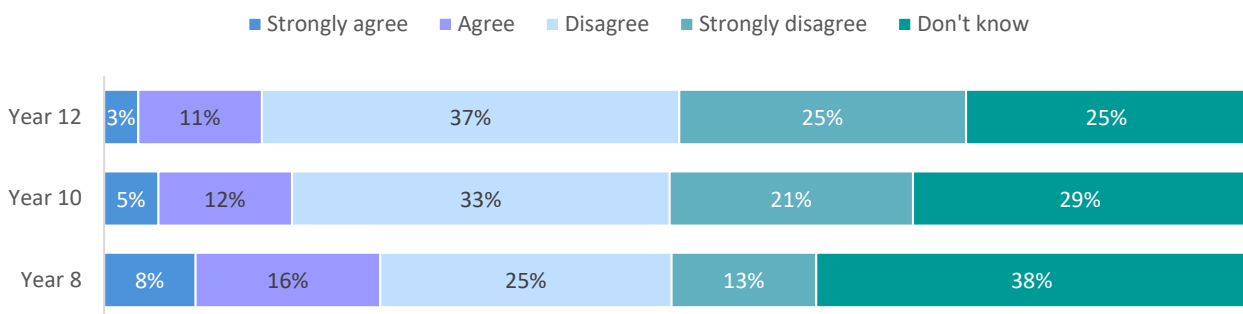
Figure 7.11: Knowledge about elected representatives was low across all year groups
I know who my elected representatives are in the States Assembly, by year group



The survey found:

- only one in seven (15%) year 12 students agreed or strongly agreed that they knew who their elected representatives in the States Assembly were, rising to one in three (29%) year 8s
- over a quarter (26%) of young people in years 8, 10 and 12 in fee paying schools agreed they know who their elected representative was in the States Assembly, compared to a fifth (19%) of young people from public schools

Figure 7.12: Knowledge about how to share views with States Members decreased with age
I know how to share my views with my elected States Members, by year group

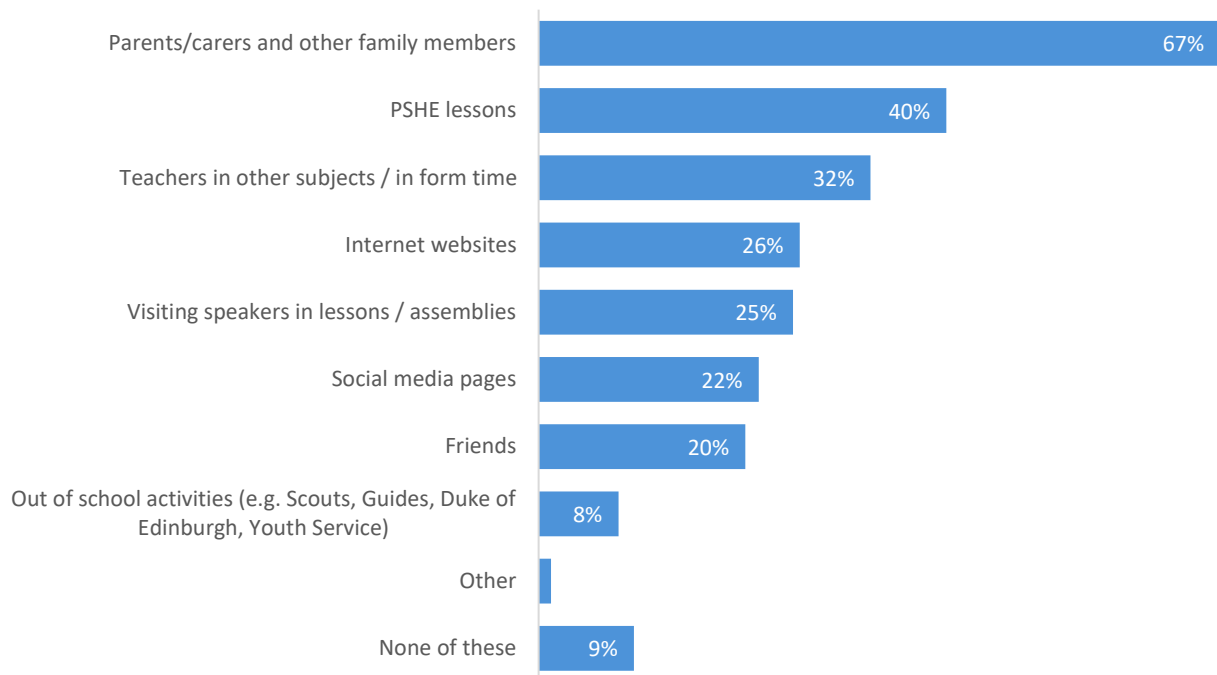


Year 8 were most likely to agree or strongly agree that they knew how to share their views with their elected States Members, although this only represented one in four students (24%). This fell to one in seven (14%) of year 12.

From a list of potential information sources, those in year 8 and above were asked which they found helpful to inform them about politics in Jersey. They could choose as many from the list as applied and were also asked to list any other information sources they may find helpful.

Figure 7.13: Two-thirds of young people found out how politics works in Jersey through their parents, carers or other family members

“Which of these help you find out how politics works in Jersey? For example, how people get elected or how decisions are made”



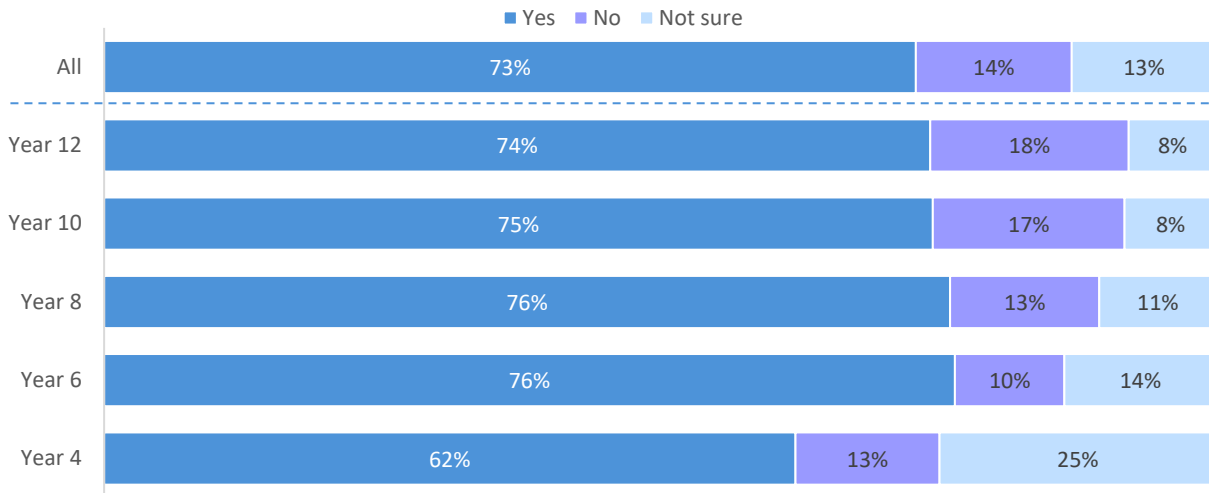
The survey found:

- very few specified ‘other’ sources of information, but the main other source mentioned was through the news; mainly broadcast or written media
- parents, carers and other family members were the primary source of information on politics in Jersey for all year groups, but this declined in importance as children got older
- year 12 (23%) were also much less likely than year 8 (52%) and year 10 (43%) to say that PSHE lessons helped them in finding out about how politics works in Jersey

Knowledge of children’s rights

Figure 7.14: A smaller proportion of year 4 students had heard about the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

“Have you heard about the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child?” by year group



Three in four young people from year 6 and above had heard of the UNCRC, which showed an improvement in recognition for these year groups compared to the last survey in 2021. (See Figure 7.15)

Those in fee paying schools (83%) were more likely than those in non-fee paying schools (68%) to have heard of the UNCRC.

Figure 7.15: The proportion of students who had heard about the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) has continued to increase over time

“Proportions of children reporting to have heard about the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child?” by year group over time (2019 to 2024)

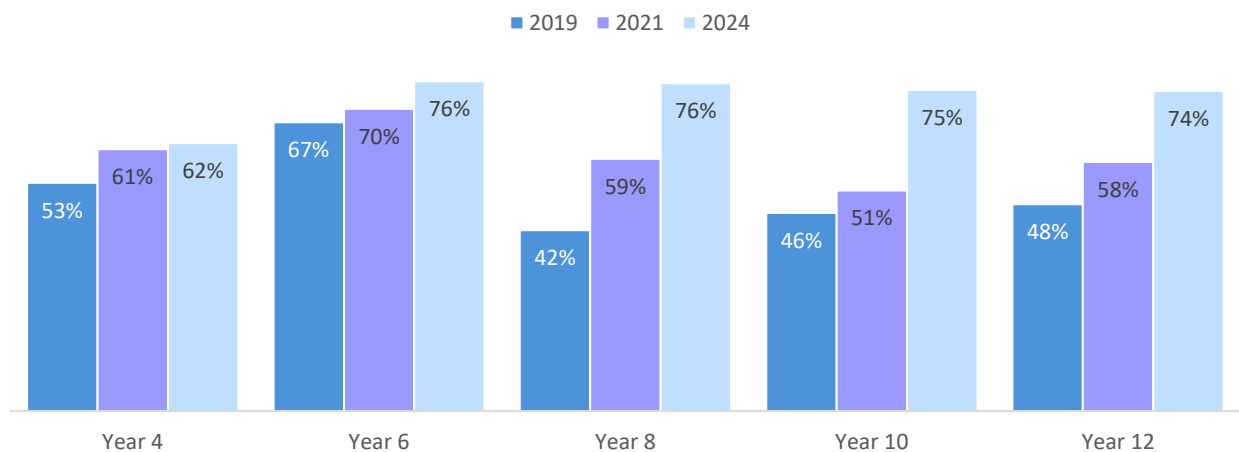
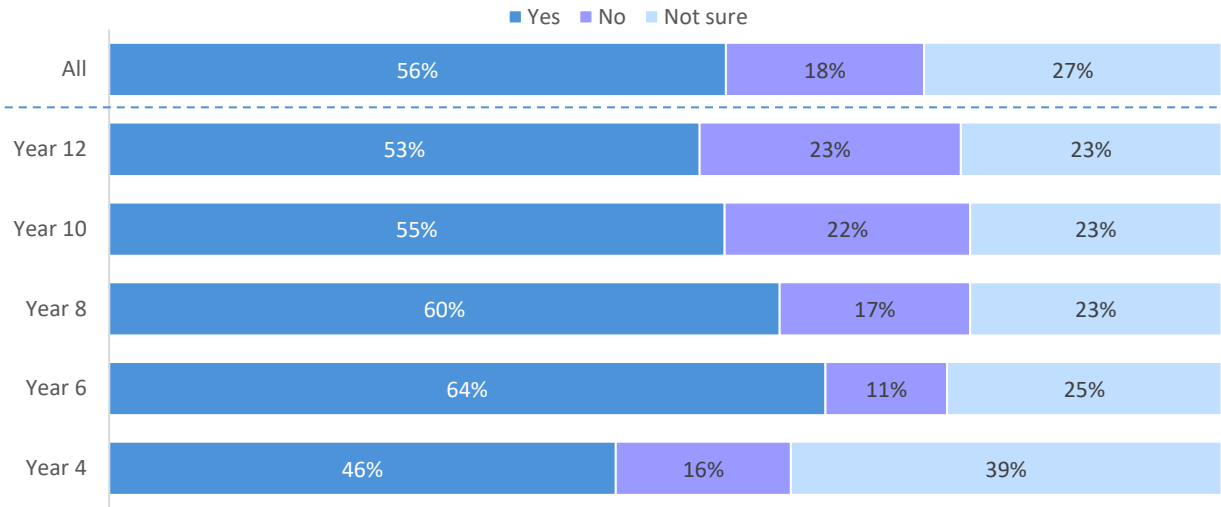


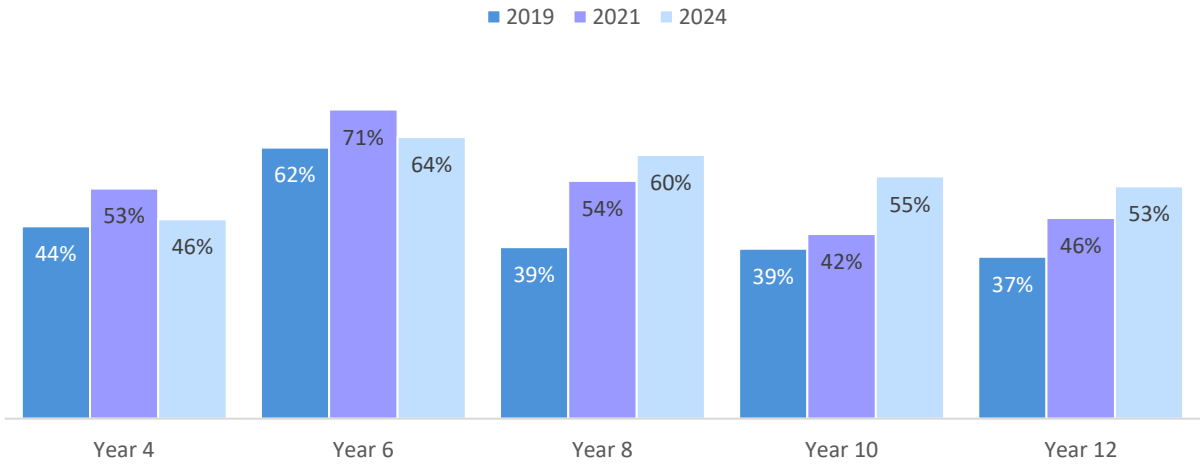
Figure 7.16: A smaller proportion of year 4 knew their rights under the Convention
“Do you know what rights children and young people have under the United Nations Convention?” by year group



Year 6 (64%) were the most likely to know their rights under the UNCRC, with the proportion declining for subsequent year groups to just over half of year 12 (53%).

Those in fee paying schools (68%) were more likely than those in non-fee paying schools (50%) to know their rights under the UNCRC.

Figure 7.17: The proportion of secondary school students who knew their rights under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) has increased since 2021
“Proportions of children reporting to know their rights under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child?” by year group over time (2019 to 2024)



Overall, the proportions of young people who know their rights under the convention has increased since 2019, however, primary school children have seen a decline since the last survey in 2021.

Respect of children’s rights

Each year group was given a series of four statements about whether adults¹⁵ respect the rights of children in Jersey.

Figure 7.16: Females in secondary schools were less likely to agree that adults in Jersey do as much as possible to keep children and young people safe

Adults in Jersey do as much as possible to keep children and young people safe, by year and gender

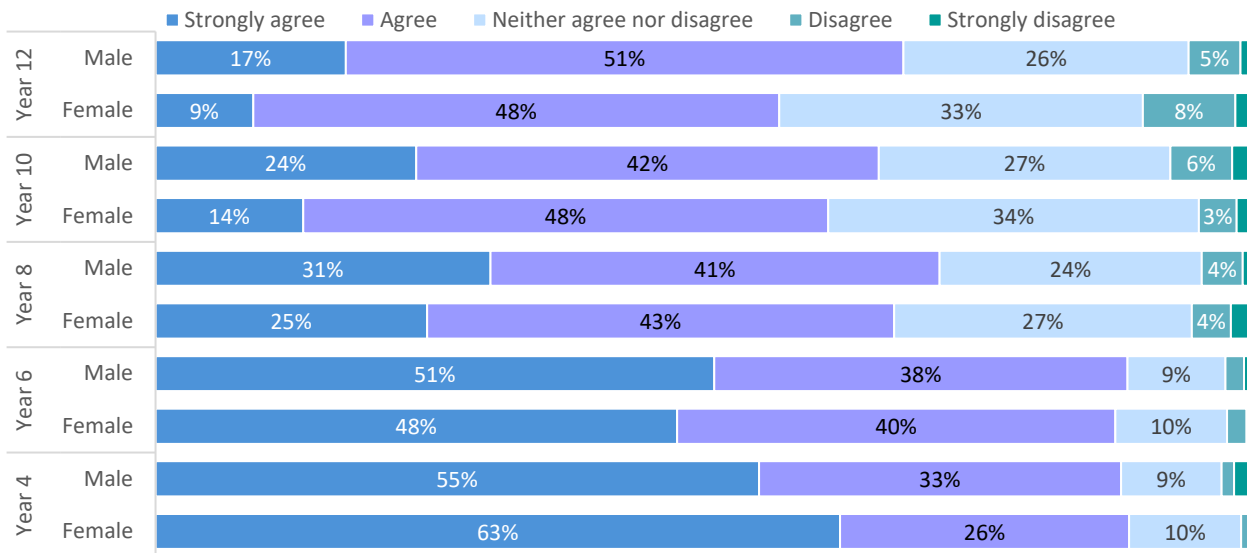
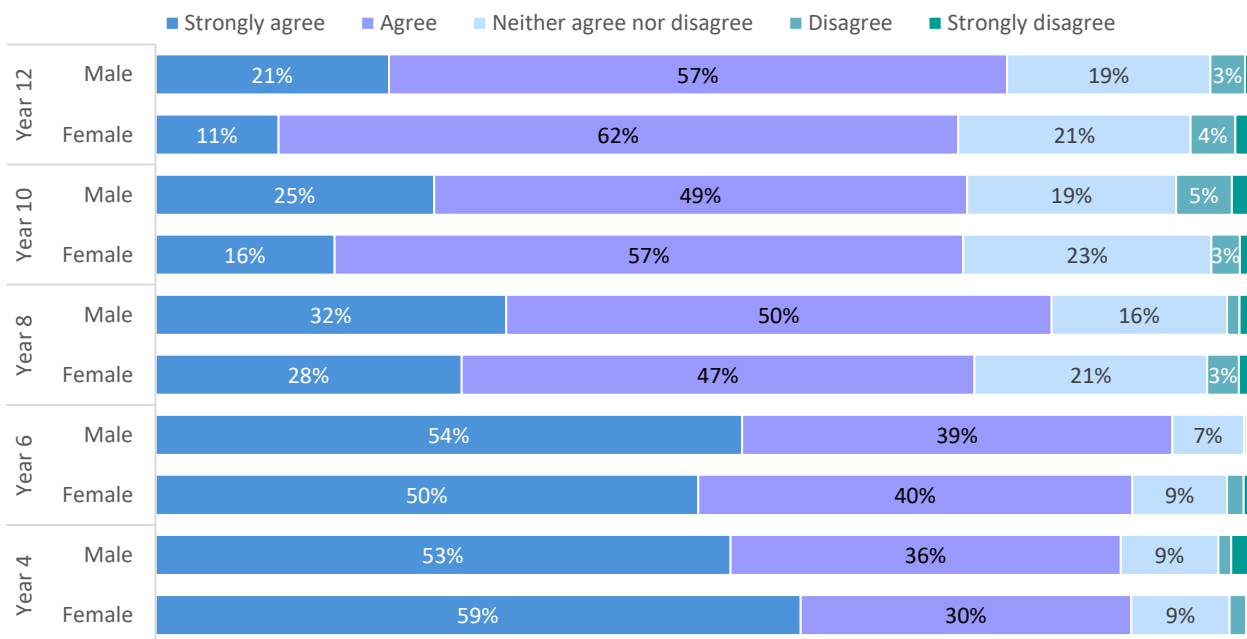


Figure 7.17: Primary school students were much more likely than those in secondary school to agree that adults in Jersey ensure that children and young people have their basic needs met

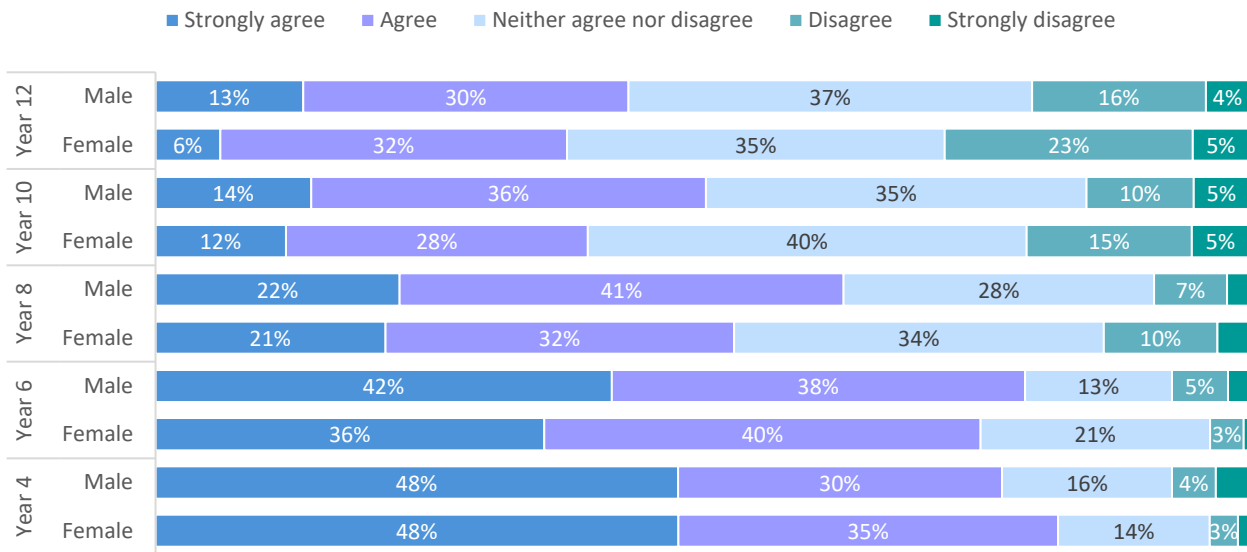
Adults in Jersey want to ensure children and young people have their basic needs met, by year and gender



¹⁵ Note the statements were worded slightly differently for primary students using the term ‘grown-ups’ instead of ‘adults’

Figure 7.18: Agreement that adults in Jersey generally want to hear what children and young people have to say decreased with age

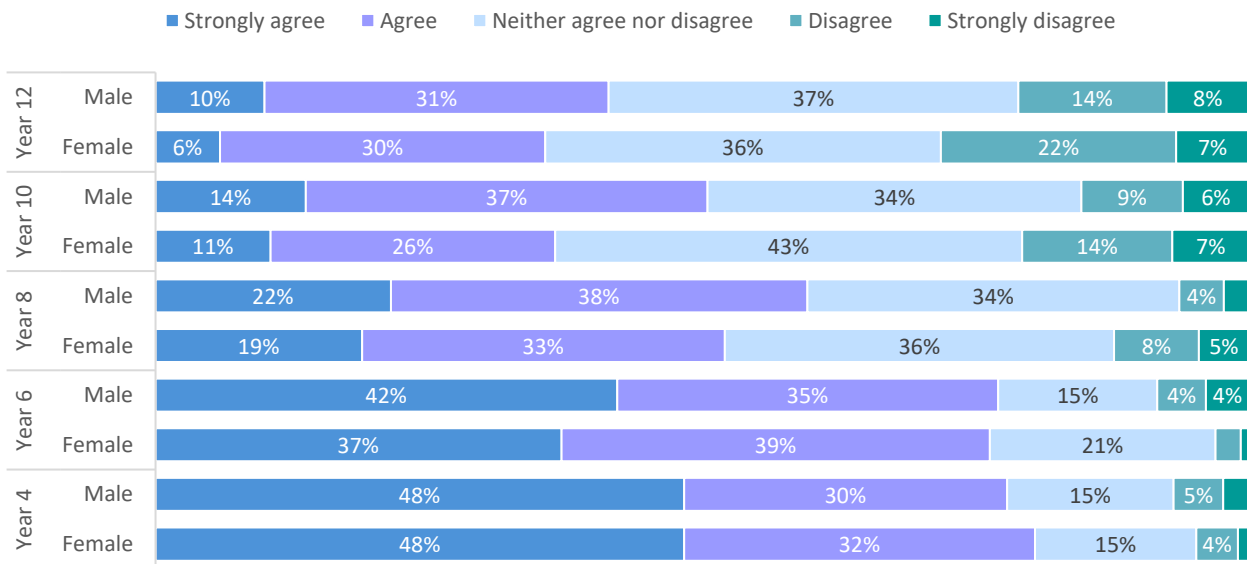
Adults in Jersey generally want to hear what children and young people have to say, by year and gender



Overall, three-fifths (61%) of young people agreed to some extent that adults in Jersey generally want to hear what they have to say, with a higher proportion of males (64%) agreeing compared to females (58%).

Figure 7.19: Agreement that adults in Jersey generally take account of what children and young people have to say decreased with age

Adults in Jersey generally take account of what children and young people have to say, by gender and year group



As in 2021, for all four statements, the proportions of students who answered ‘strongly agree’ or ‘agree’ decreased with age. The main improvements in agreement with the statements since 2021 have been from young people in years 10 and 12.

Risky behaviours

Smoking

12% of children reported being **exposed** to **second-hand smoke** at least occasionally



81% of year 10 & **59%** of year 12's reported that they had never smoked...



...this trend has increased over the last 5 years

Vaping

60% of young people in **Year 12** have **tried e-cigarettes....**



...with **25%** using them **currently**



Alcohol

55% of young people have **never** consumed **alcohol**

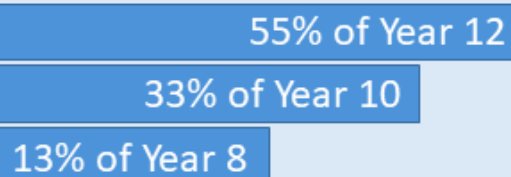


9% drink alcohol at least occasionally....a **decreasing** trend since 2018



Drugs

21% of young people in **Year 12** reported having used **herbal cannabis**

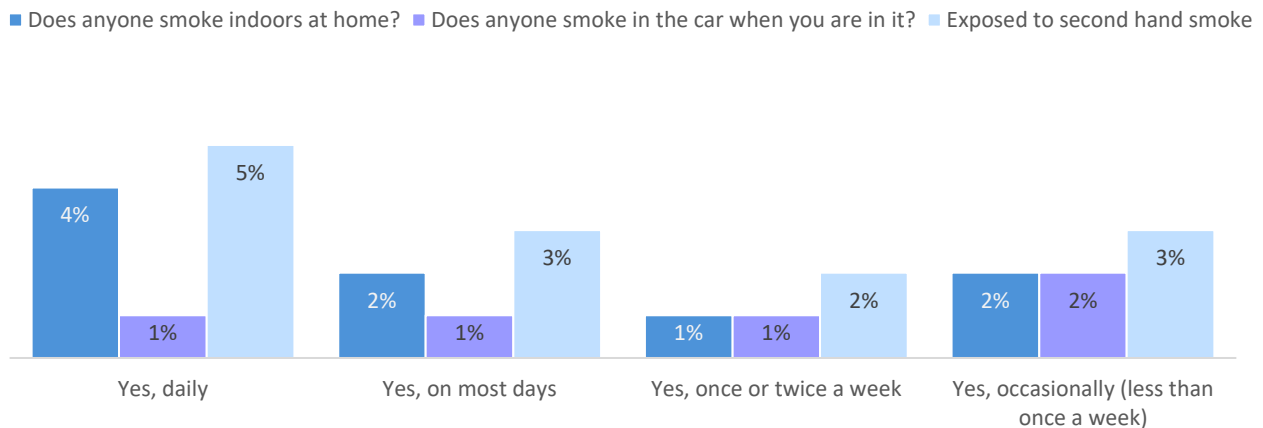


knew someone who they believed **took drugs**

Chapter 8 – Smoking and vaping

Passive smoking

Figure 8.1: One in twenty young people were exposed to second hand smoke daily
Proportion of young people exposed to smoke at home / in the car



Overall, a quarter (24%) of young people had parents or carers that smoked, and this was consistent across all year groups. This proportion has fallen slightly from 27% in the previous 2 surveys in 2019 and 2021. In addition:

- one in ten (10%) young people reported someone smoking in their home, and one in eighteen (6%) reported someone smoking in their car, at least occasionally
- one in eight (12%) reported being exposed to second-hand smoke, either at home or in the car, at least occasionally
- the proportion of young people exposed to second-hand smoke has remained unchanged since the last survey in 2021
- over half (54%) of those who considered their family to be 'not at all well off' financially had parents or carers who smoked compared to one in five (19%) who considered their family to be 'very well off'

Cigarette Smokers

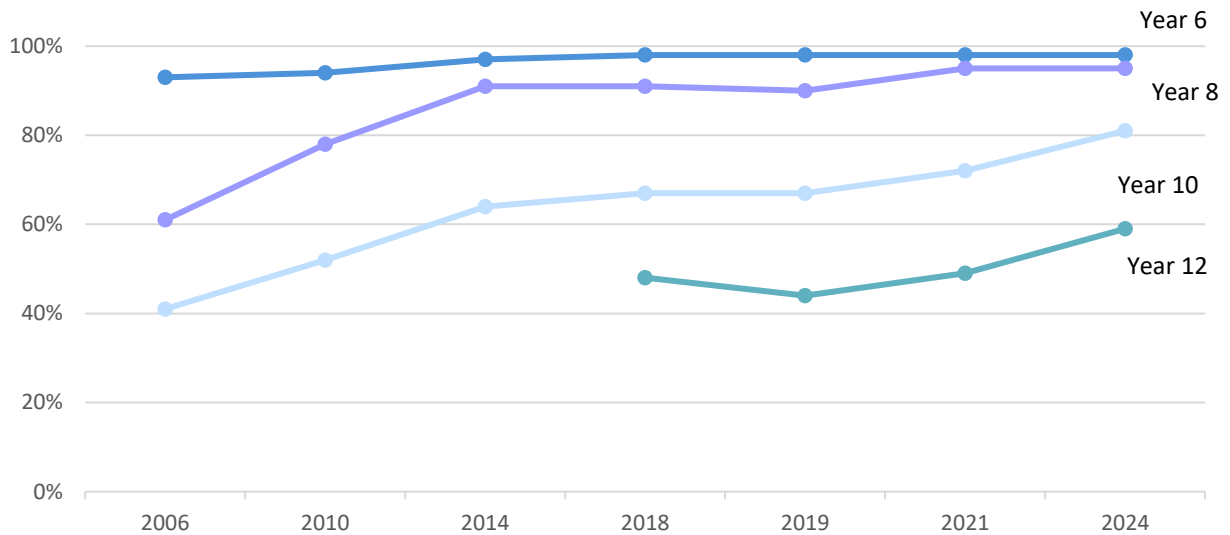
The 2024 survey asked students in years 6, 8, 10 and 12 to select which statement described them best from the options:

- I have never smoked at all
- I have tried smoking once or twice
- I used to smoke regularly, but now I don't
- I smoke occasionally (less than 1 cigarette per week)
- I smoke regularly (1 or more cigarette per week) but would like to give up
- I smoke regularly and don't want to give up

This question has been used consistently since 2006 allowing a like-for-like comparison.

Figure 8.2: The proportion of young people in year 10 and 12 who have never smoked has increased since 2021

Proportion of young people who have never smoked, over time, by year group

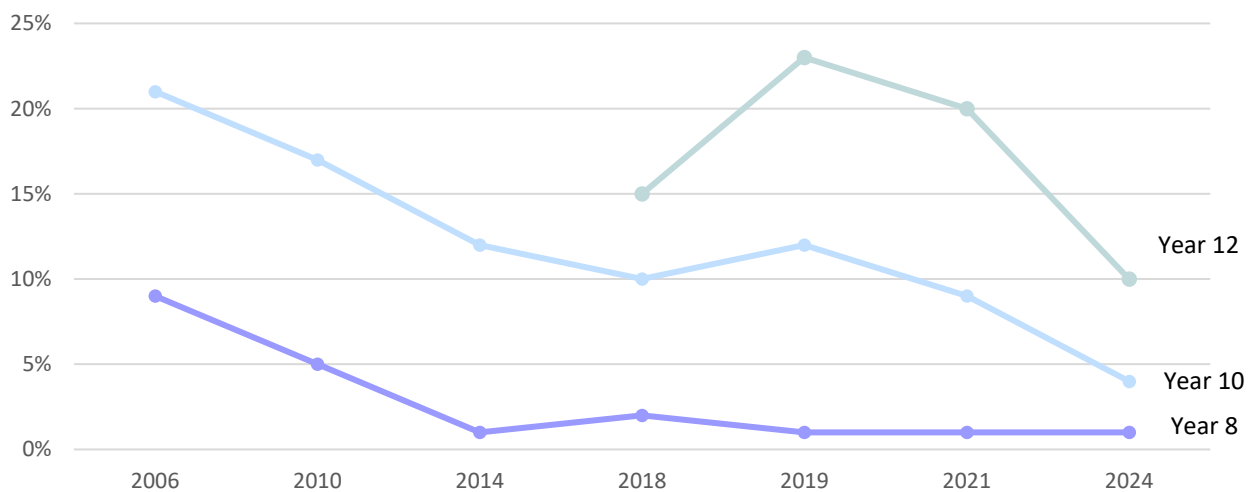


The survey found:

- the very high proportion (98%) of ‘never smokers’ in year 6 has remained stable since 2014
- 19 out of 20 (95%) year 8 and four out of five (81%) year 10 children have never smoked with the year 10 cohort continuing an upward trend
- 6 out of 10 (59%) of year 12 young people have never smoked; also continuing an upward trend

Figure 8.3: The proportion of young people in year 10 and 12 who were regular or occasional smokers has decreased since 2021

Proportion of regular and occasional smokers, over time



The survey found:

- the proportion of current (regular and occasional) smokers in year 8 has remained steady at a low level since 2014

- the proportions within year 10 and year 12 who currently smoke have both fallen by at least half since the most recent previous survey in 2021
- the number of year 6 children who reported that they currently smoke was extremely small
- students who smoked occasionally or regularly were more likely to report low self-esteem, reduced happiness, and high anxiety
- young people whose parents smoked were more than twice as likely to currently smoke as those whose parents didn't smoke

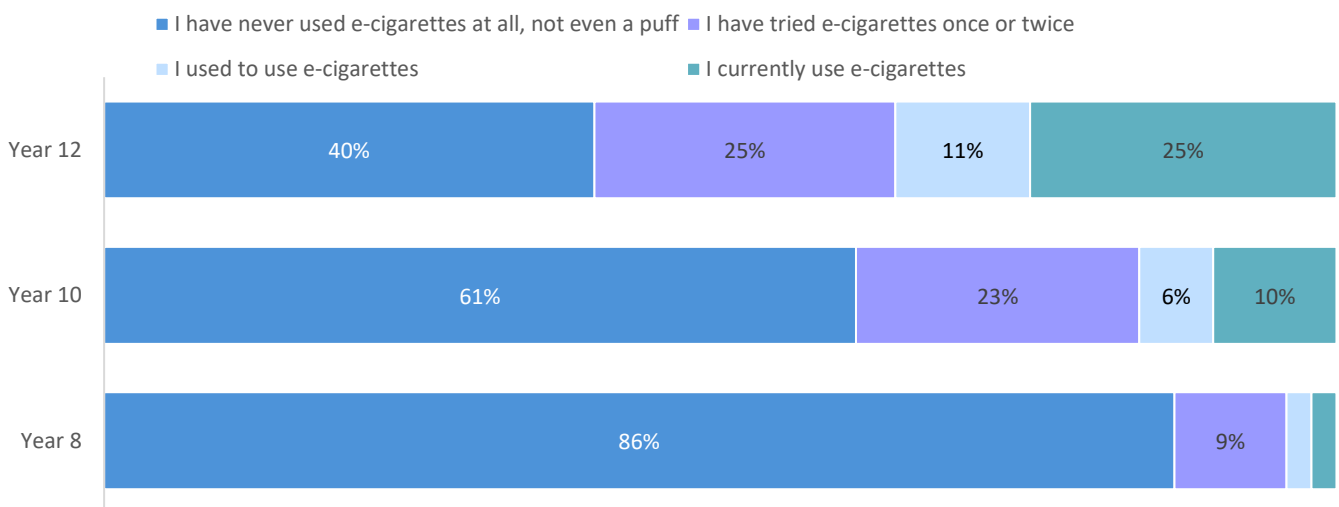
Young people who reported being regular smokers were asked how many cigarettes they had smoked during the last 7 days. Across all year groups, the average number of pre-made cigarettes smoked per week was 9 and the average number of roll-up cigarettes smoked was also 9. Combined, the average number of pre-made or roll-up cigarettes smoked per week was 17, with a median of 11.

E-cigarette smokers

The survey asked young people about their use of e-cigarettes. The question was the same as for regular cigarettes, with years 8, 10 and 12 children asked to choose the statement that described them best (year 6 children were not asked about e-cigarettes). The same options as for regular cigarettes were available:

- I have never used e-cigarettes/vapes at all, not even a puff
- I have tried e-cigarettes/vapes once or twice
- I used to use e-cigarettes/vapes regularly (once or more per week), but I don't now
- I use e-cigarettes/vapes occasionally (less than once per week)
- I use e-cigarettes/vapes regularly (once or more per week) but I would like to give up
- I use e-cigarettes/vapes regularly (once or more per week) and don't want to give up.

Figure 8.4: A quarter of young people in year 12 currently use e-cigarettes
 “Which statement best describes your use of e-cigarettes?” by year group

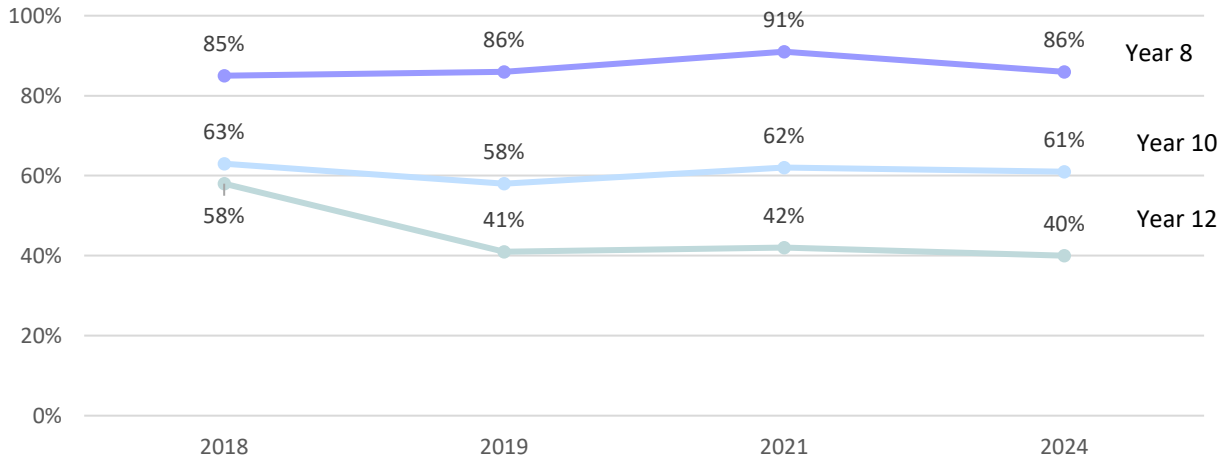


The survey found:

- three-fifths (60%) of young people in year 12 have tried e-cigarettes, with a quarter (25%) using them currently (either occasionally or regularly); this has shown a fall from 35% in 2021

- females (15%) were significantly more likely to currently smoke e-cigarettes than males (9%)
- as with cigarettes, young people with a low level of happiness and those whose parents smoked were significantly more likely to use e-cigarettes

Figure 8.5: The proportion of young people who have tried e-cigarettes has remained stable
Proportion of young people who have never used e-cigarettes, over time



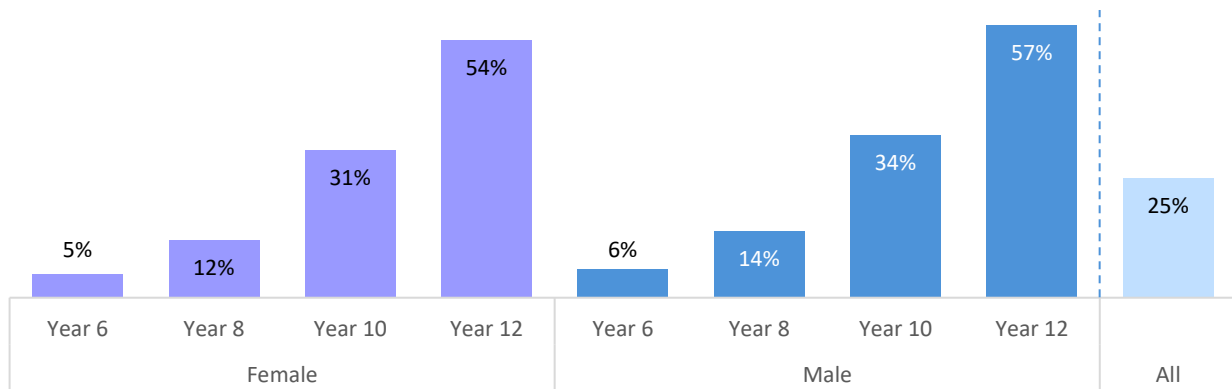
The proportion of young people that have tried e-cigarettes in all year groups has been stable since 2019.

Chapter 9 – Drugs

Knowledge of drug taking

Figure 9.1: The proportion of young people who reported knowing someone who takes drugs increased with age

“Do you know anyone who you think takes drugs?” by year group

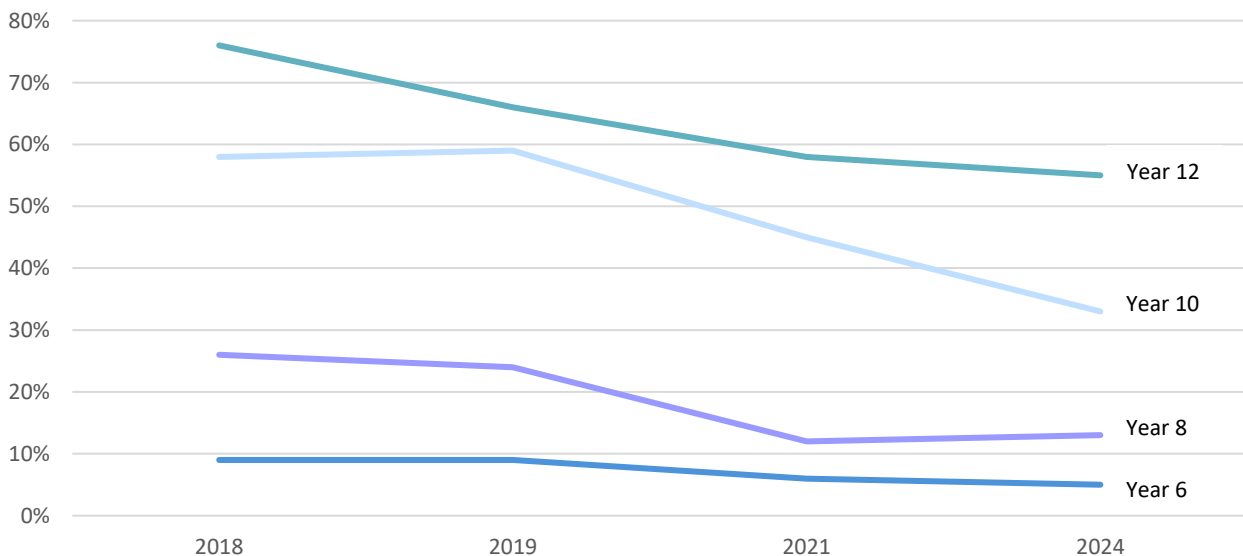


The survey found:

- similar proportions of males and females knew someone who they thought takes drugs
- the proportion of young people claiming to know someone who takes drugs increased with age, rising from one in twenty (5%) year 6 students to over half (55%) of year 12 students
- the overall percentage of young people who believed they know someone who takes drugs (25%) has decreased since the 2021 survey (28%) and the 2019 survey (38%)

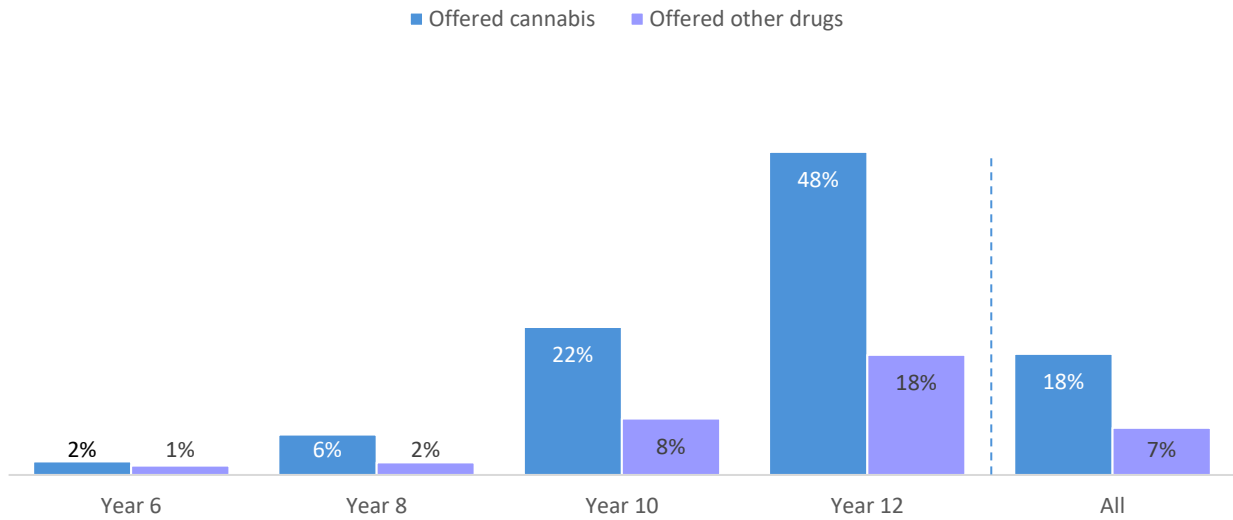
Figure 9.2: The proportion of young people who reported knowing someone who takes drugs has continued to decrease over time

“Do you know someone who you think takes drugs?” over time



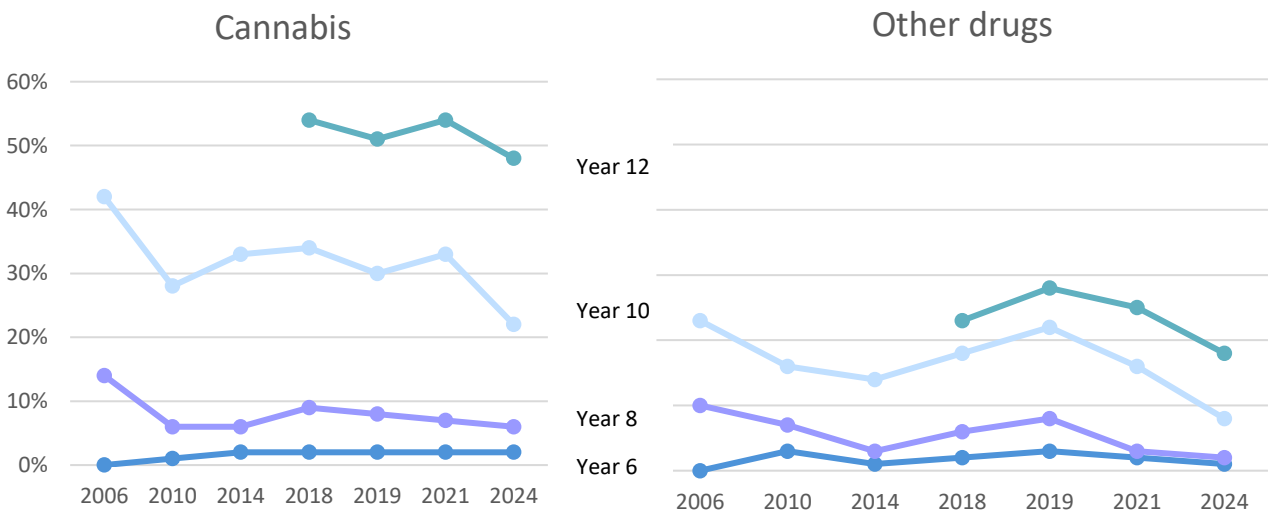
Offered drugs

Figure 9.3: Just under half of year 12 students have been offered cannabis
 Proportion of young people who reported having been offered cannabis or other drugs, by year group



The proportion of young people who have been offered cannabis or other drugs increased with age. Similar proportions of males and females had been offered cannabis or other drugs.

Figure 9.4: The proportion of young people who reported having been offered cannabis or other drugs has decreased since 2019
 Proportion of young people who reported having been offered cannabis or other drugs, by year group, over time



Students in year 10 and 12 were at least twice as likely to have been offered cannabis than other drugs.

Young people had the option to specify what other drugs they have been offered. The three most reported drugs that young people had been offered were MDMA / Ecstasy, Cocaine, and LSD / Acid.

Information about drugs

Figure 9.5: Young people were more likely to obtain information about drugs from their parents or carers

“Where do you get information about drugs?”

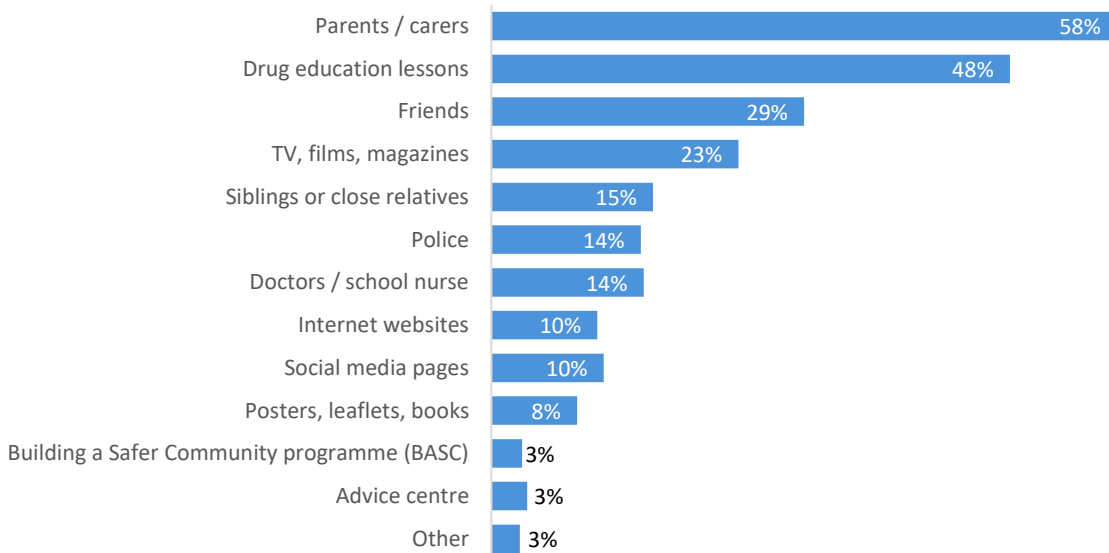
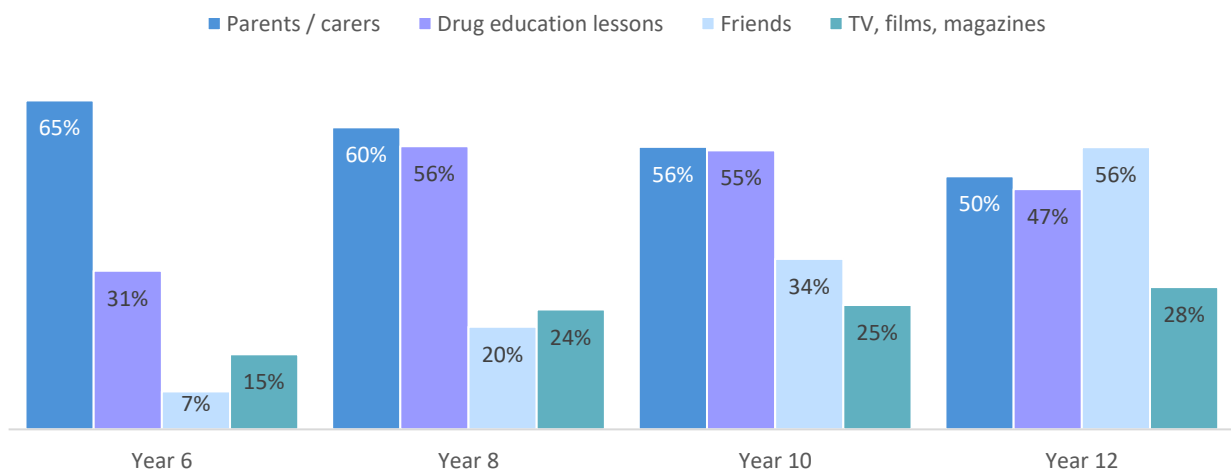


Figure 9.6: The proportion of young people who obtained information about drugs from their friends increased with age

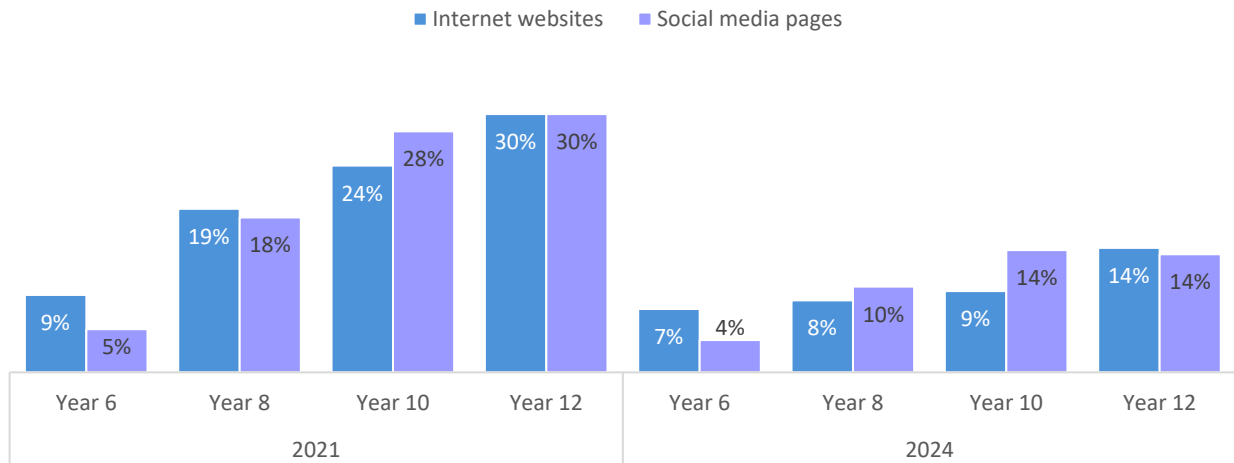
Top four places young people obtained information about drugs, by year group



Fewer than 1 in 10 (7%) year 6 students obtained information about drugs from friends, rising to over half (56%) of young people in year 12.

Figure 9.7: The proportion of young people using the internet or social media to obtain information about drugs has decreased since 2021

Proportion of young people who reported getting information about drugs from the internet or social media, by year group, 2021 and 2024

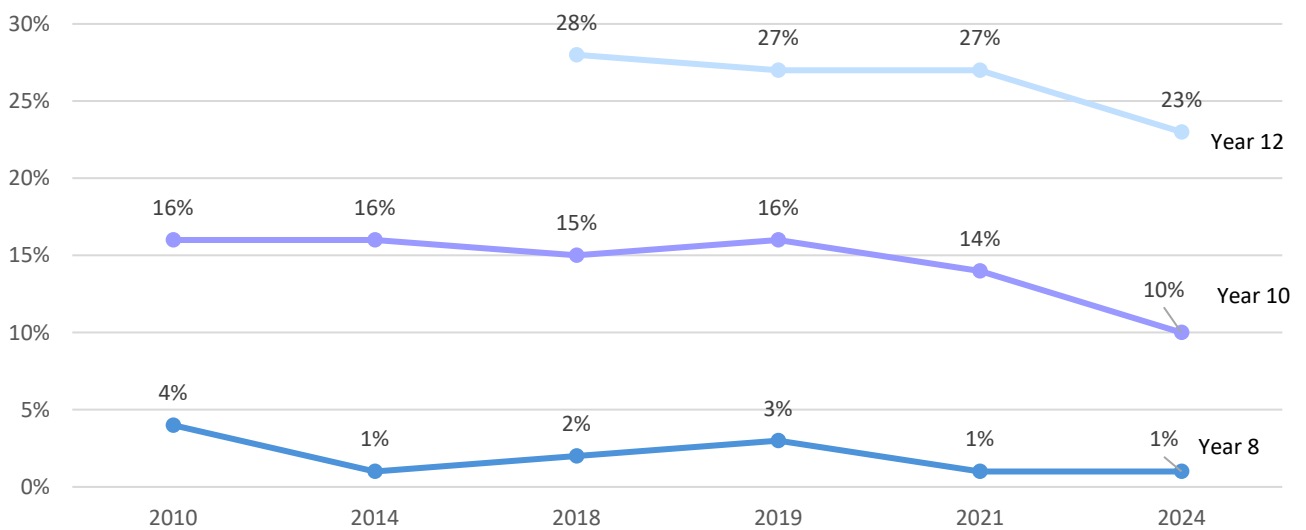


Fewer young people searched for information about drugs in 2024 compared to 2021, with the largest decline observed in those obtaining drug-related information from the internet or social media. Secondary school students were twice as likely to use these channels in compared to 2024.

Drug taking

Figure 9.8: The proportion of young people in years 10 and 12 who reported having ever taken drugs has decreased since 2021

“Have you ever taken drugs?” by year group, over time

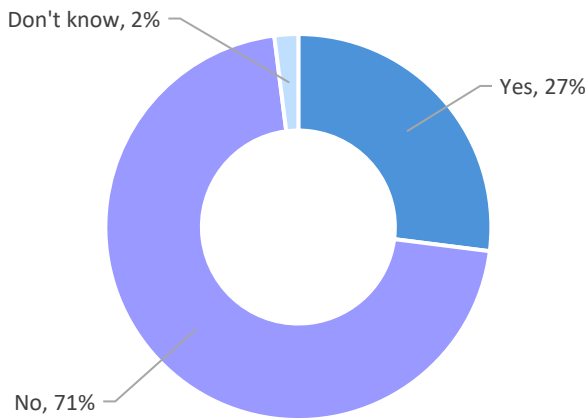


Overall, 11% of secondary school students reported having ever taken drugs, with similar proportions of males and females reported having ever taken drugs.

A higher proportion of secondary school students from non-fee paying schools (13%) reported taking drugs, compared to 6% of those in fee paying schools.

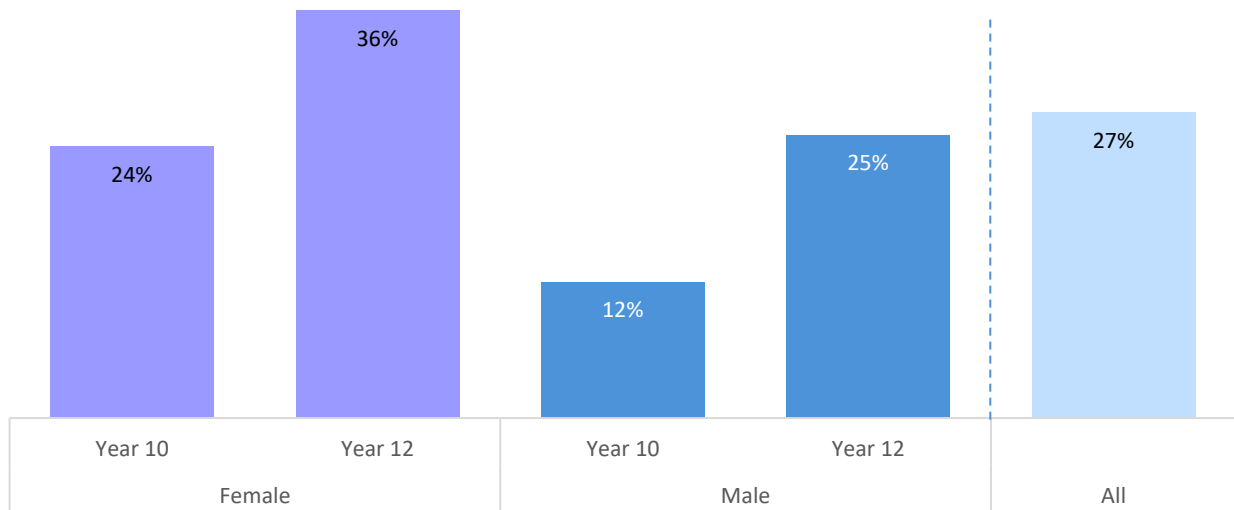
Figure 9.9: Around one in four year 10 and 12 students who reported taking drugs admitted using more than one type on the same occasion

“Have you ever taken more than one type of drug on the same occasion?”



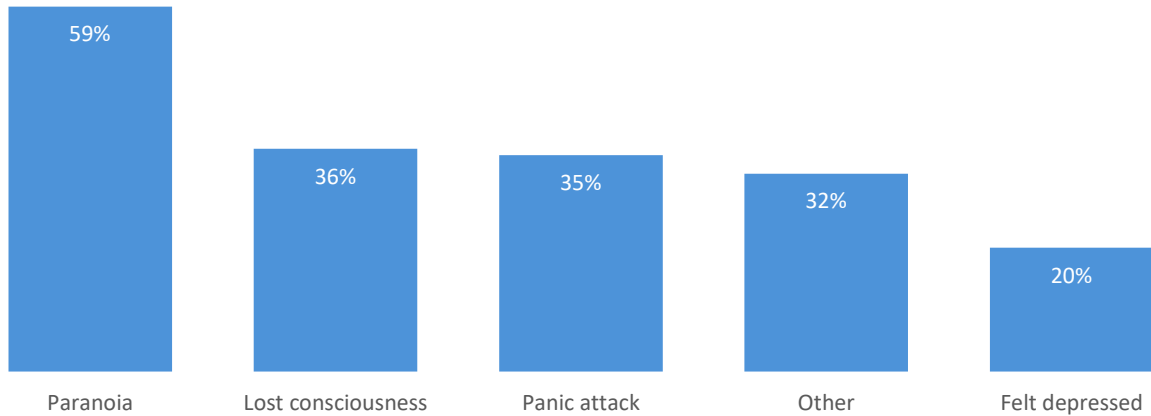
Students in years 10 and 12 who had reported to have taken drugs were then asked some follow up questions regarding their reaction after taking drugs.

Figure 9.10: Females in year 12 were the most likely to have had a bad reaction after taking drugs “Have you ever had a bad reaction to drugs?” by year and gender



Overall, a third (33%) of females reported having experienced a bad reaction compared to one in five (21%) males. The proportion of young people reporting a bad reaction (27%) has more than doubled since the question was last asked in 2019 (13%).

Figure 9.11: Paranoia was the most reported bad reaction after taking drugs
 “What type of bad reaction have you had after taking drugs?”



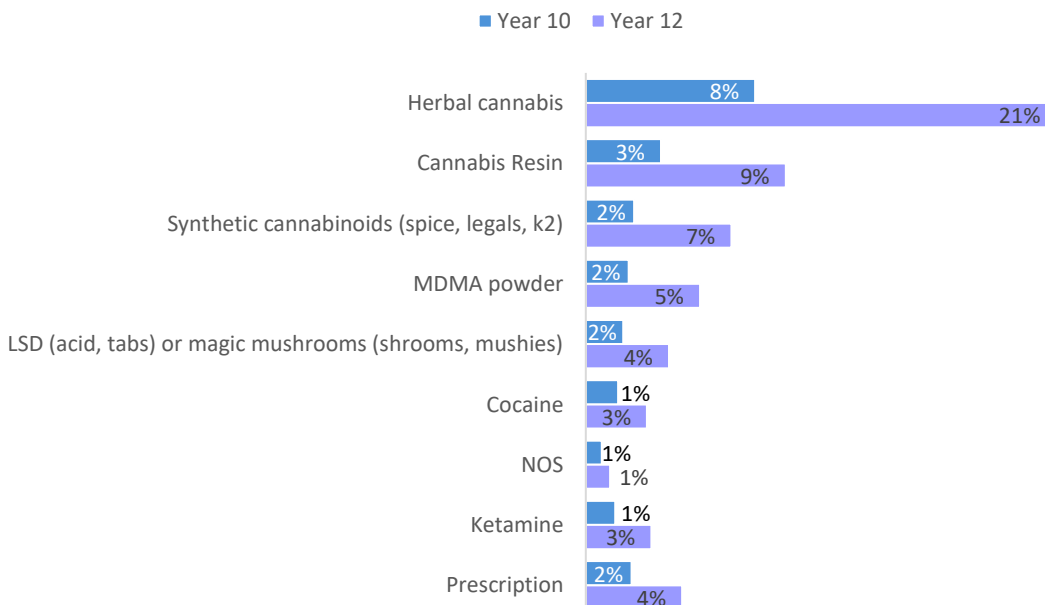
Over half (59%) of those who had a bad reaction after taking drugs reported experiencing paranoia, with females (65%) more likely to report experiencing paranoia than males (48%).

Types of drugs

Young people in years 10 and 12 were given a list of drugs and asked whether they had taken them before, and if so, how recently.

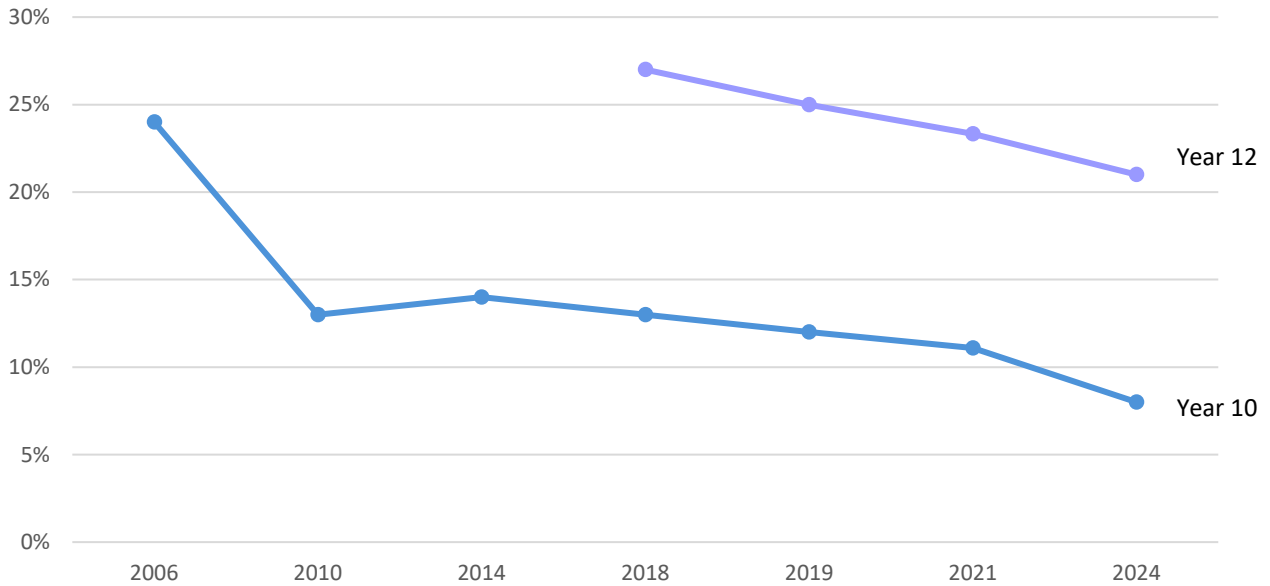
Figure 9.12: Cannabis in its various forms continues to be the main drug of choice by young people

“Have you taken the following drugs?” (Years 10 and 12)



Fewer than 1 in 10 (8%) young people in year 10 and a fifth (21%) of those in year 12 reported having used herbal cannabis.

Figure 9.13: The number of young people using any form of cannabis continues to decline
Proportion of young people in year 10 and 12 who have ever taken any form of cannabis, over time

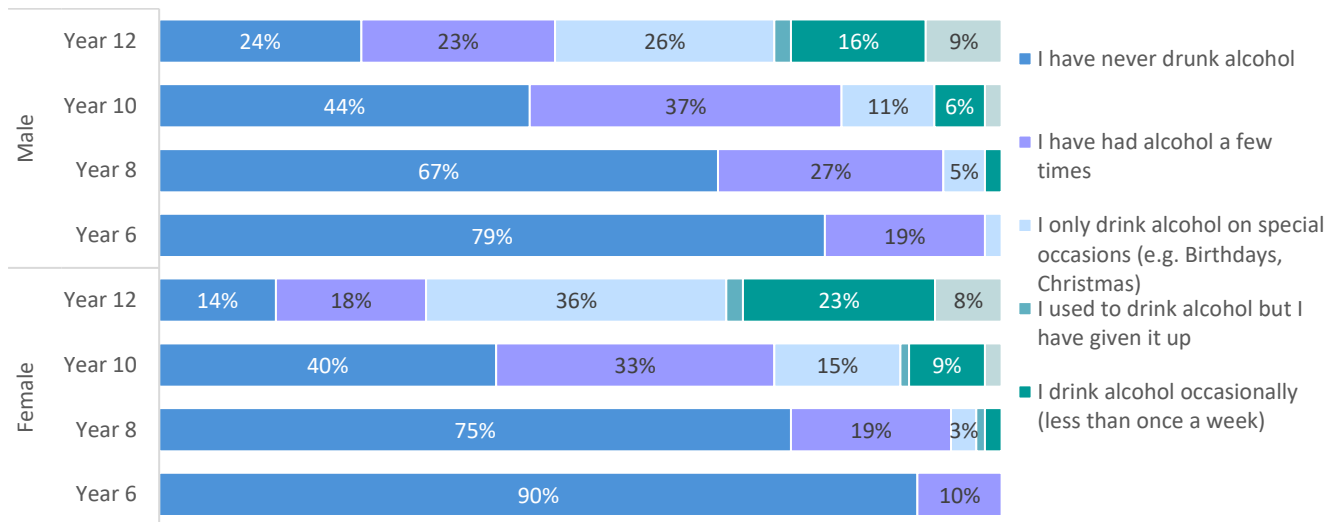


Chapter 10 - Alcohol

Alcohol consumption

Young people in years 6, 8, 10 and 12 were asked a series of questions regarding their experience with alcohol.

Figure 10.1: Year 12 females were the most likely group to drink alcohol occasionally or regularly
“Alcohol consumption: which statement best describes you?” by year and gender



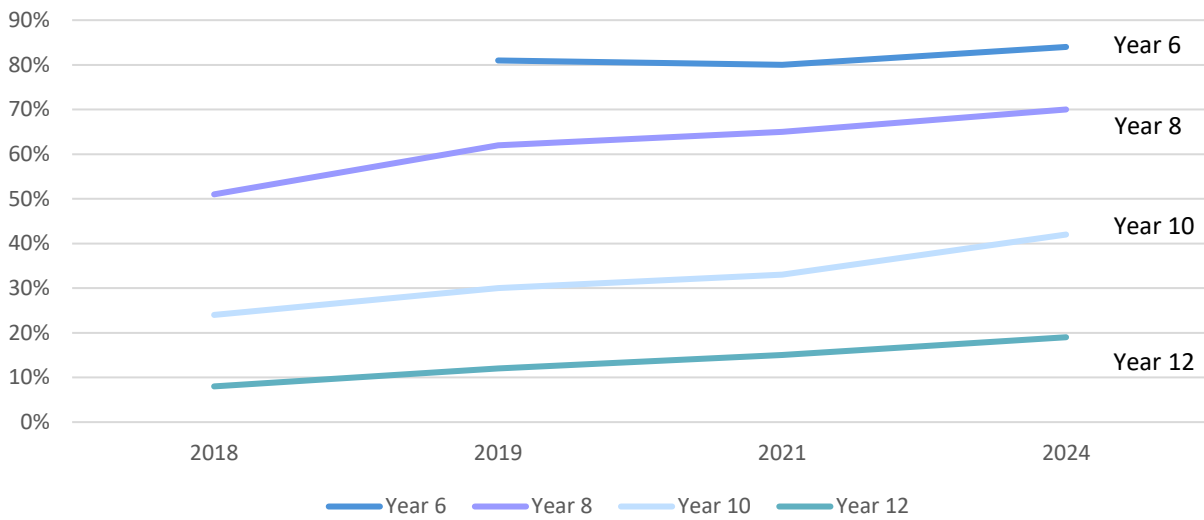
More than half (55%) of young people in years 6, 8, 10 and 12 reported never consuming alcohol, an increase from 52% in 2021.

The survey also found:

- fewer than 1 in 10 (9%) young people reported drinking alcohol occasionally or regularly
- year 12 had the highest proportion of drinkers; one in four reported consuming alcohol occasionally or regularly, with a higher proportion of females (31%) being regular drinkers than males (25%)

Figure 10.2: The proportion of young people who have never consumed alcohol decreased with age, but has risen over time

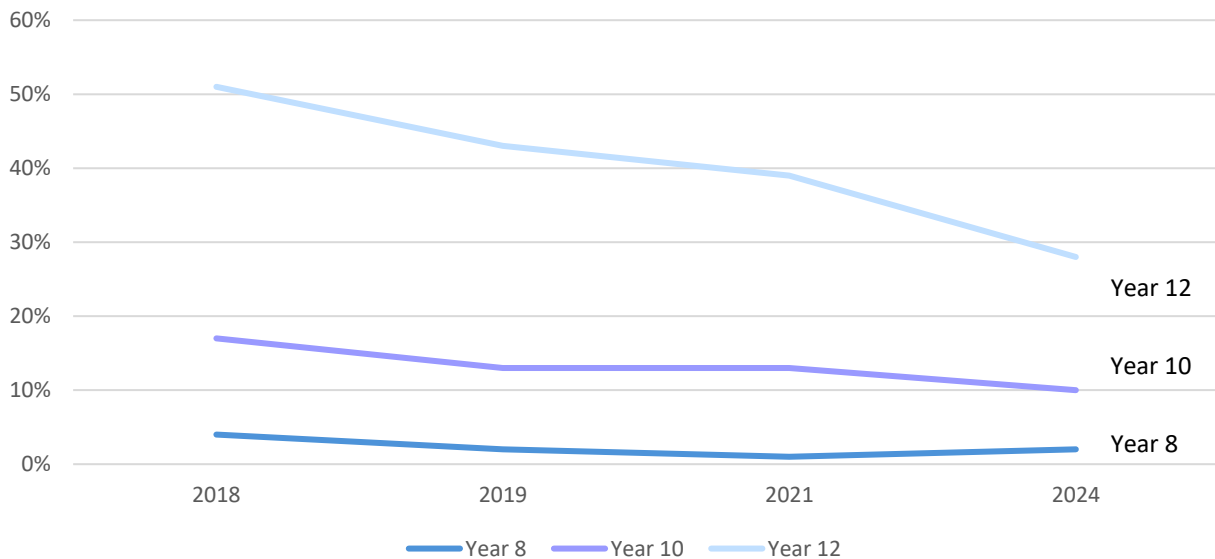
Proportion of young people who have never drunk alcohol, over time



Overall, the chart shows a consistent growth over a six-year period in the 'Never drunk' category.

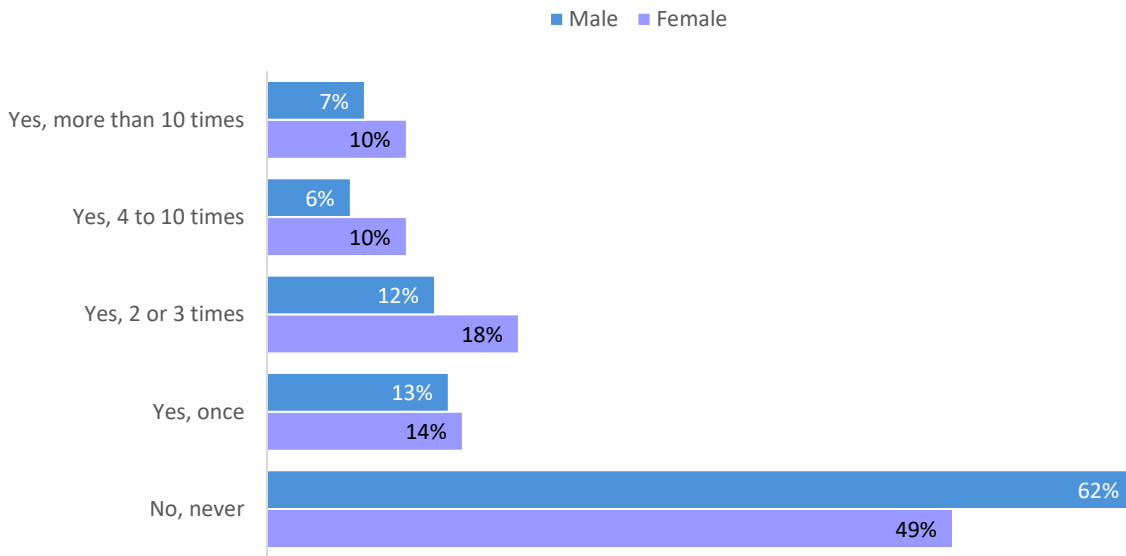
Figure 10.3: The proportion of young people who drink alcohol occasionally or regularly has decreased since 2018

Proportion of young people who drank occasionally or regularly, over time



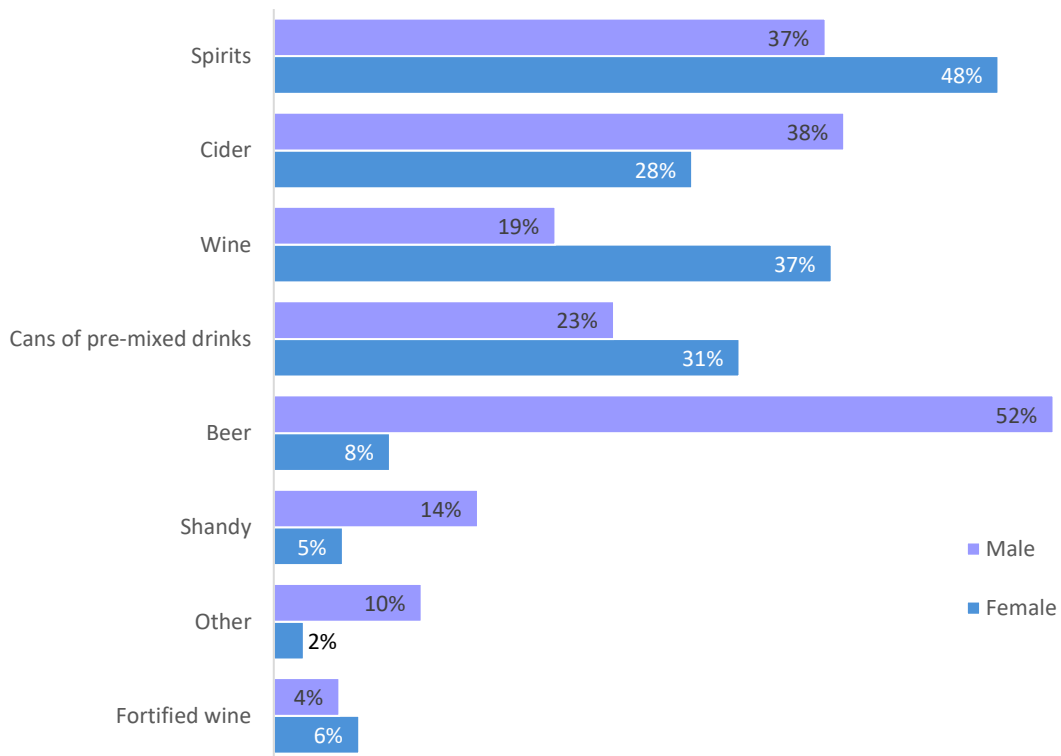
Overall, alcohol consumption has significantly declined across all age groups over a six-year period; year 12 experiencing the largest reduction, a decrease of 23 percentage points.

Figure 10.4: Females were more likely than males to have had so much alcohol that they were drunk
 “Have you ever had so much alcohol that you were really drunk?” by gender



Types of drinks

Figure 10.5: Spirits remain the drink of choice for young people
 Percentage consuming each type of drink¹⁶, Years 8, 10 and 12



¹⁶ Number of young people drinking that type of drink in the last 7 days divided by the total number of young people that drank any alcohol in the last 7 days.

As in 2021, spirits were the most popular alcoholic drink amongst young people that drank alcohol in the previous 7 days. The results also show that:

- females were more likely to drink spirits, wine and cans of pre-mixed drinks than males: on average females drank 4 units of alcohol
- males were more likely to drink beer and cider than females: on average males drank 5 units of alcohol

E-safety

Use of social media



84% of **Year 12** students used a **social networking site every day**

59% of children and young people had a **social media account** in their own name



Online behaviour

37% of young people had sent messages to a stranger online



33% of Year 12 students had changed or removed settings on social media to gain more followers



36%
of females



15%
of males

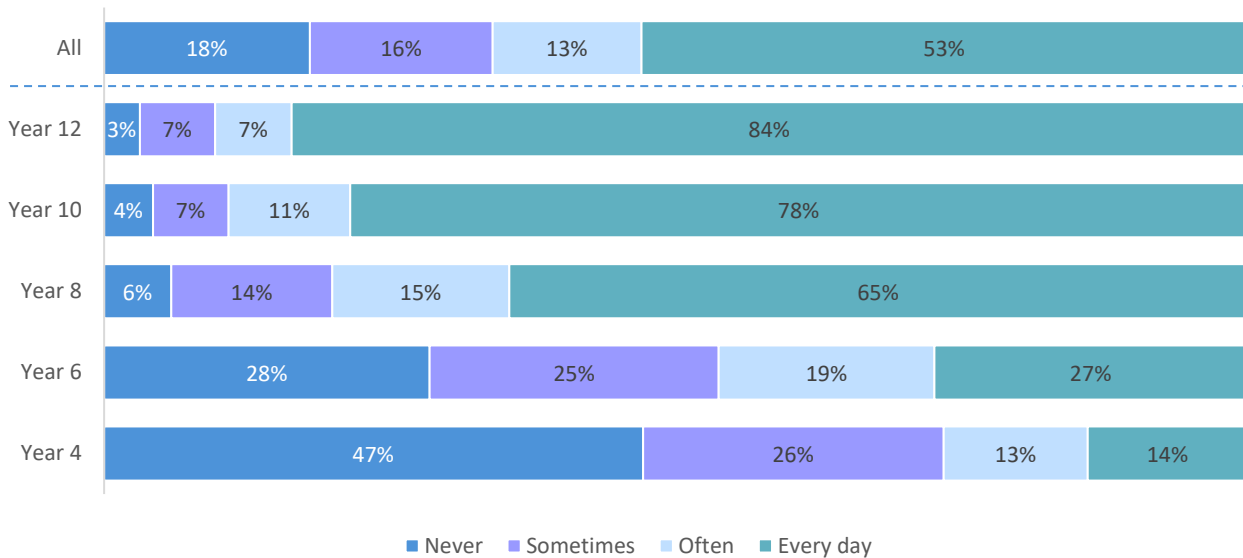
Felt **pressured** to look or appear a certain way on **social media**

Chapter 11 – E-safety

Use of social media

Figure 11.1: The proportion of young people using internet chat rooms or social networking sites increased with age

“Do you ever use internet chat rooms / social networking sites e.g. Instagram, Snapchat, WhatsApp, Facebook, TikTok etc.?” by year group



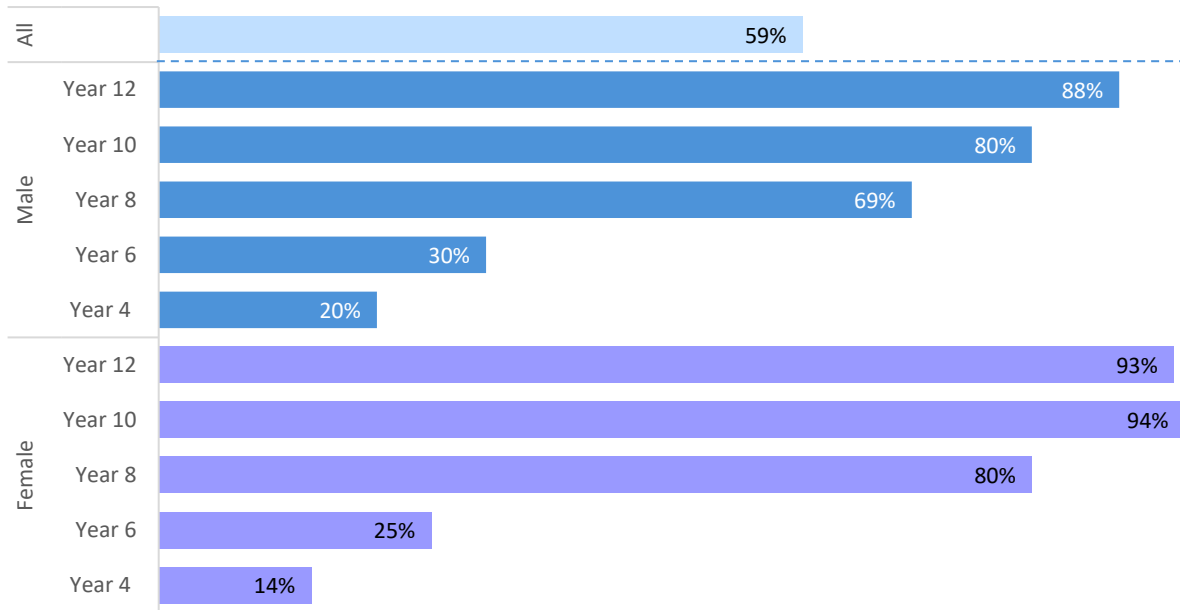
The survey found:

- the proportions of young people using internet chatrooms or social networking sites “at least sometimes” increased with age, from half (53%) of year 4 to almost all (97%) of year 12 students
- females (56%) were more likely to use internet chatrooms / social networking sites everyday than males (51%)

Social media accounts

Figure 11.2: Secondary school females were more likely than males to have one or more social media accounts in their own name

Proportion of young people who reported having one or more social media accounts in their own name, by year and gender



Around one in six (17%) year 4 students had at least one social media account in their own name, increasing to nine out of ten (90%) by year 12.

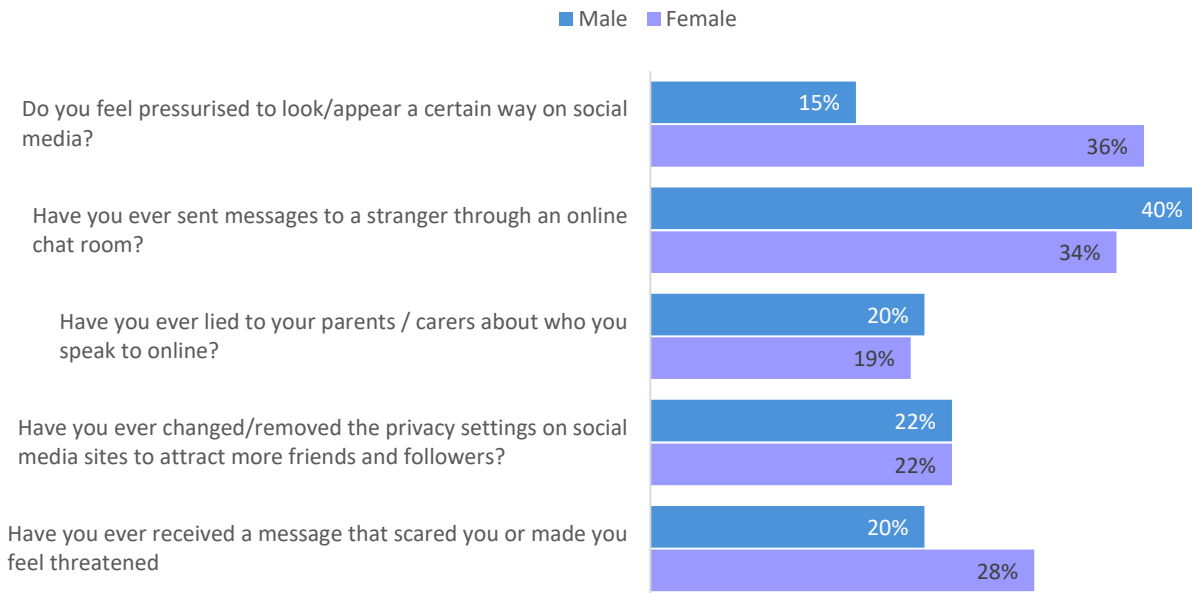
Overall, two-thirds (63%) of females had a social media account in their own name, compared to just over half (56%) of males.

Online behaviour and e-safety

Young people in years 6, 8, 10 and 12 were asked some questions regarding online behaviour and e-safety.

Figure 11.3: Females were more than twice as likely as males to feel pressured to look or appear a certain way on social media

Proportions of young people who answered ‘yes’ to some online behaviour, by gender (years 6 to 12)



The survey found:

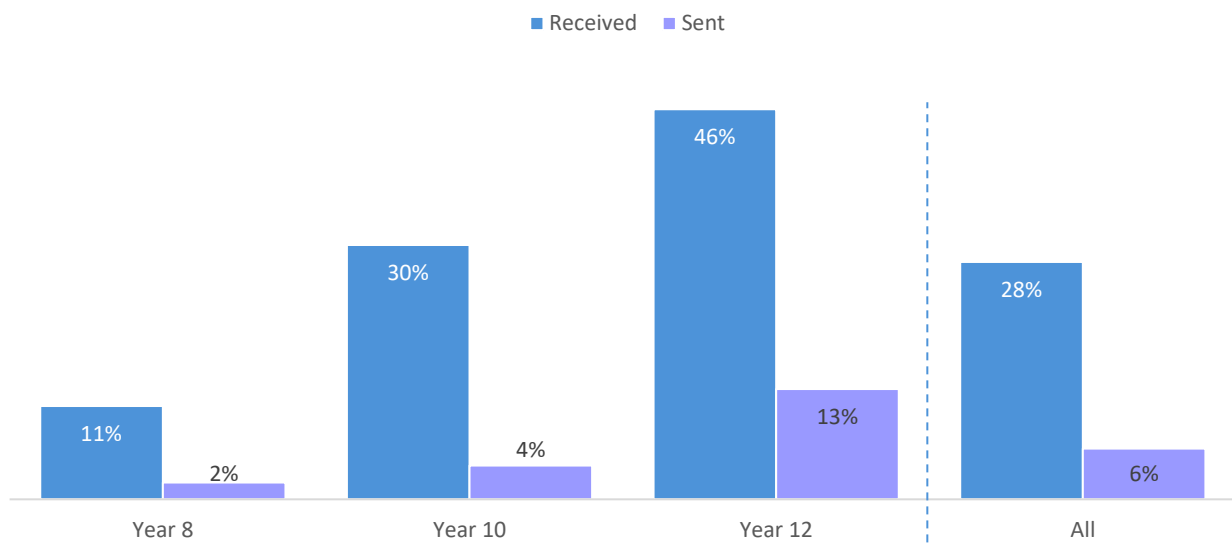
- a higher proportion of females (36%) than males (15%) felt pressured to look or appear a certain way on social media
- over a quarter (28%) of females have received a message that scared them compared to one in five (20%) of males
- overall, over a third (37%) of young people in years 6, 8, 10 and 12 had sent messages to a stranger through online chat rooms
- the proportion of young people that had lied to their parents / carers about who they had spoken to online increased with age, rising from about one in ten (9%) year 6 students to over a quarter (28%) of year 12
- the proportion of young people changing or removing settings on social media increased with age, rising from one in fifteen (7%) of year 6 students to a third (33%) of year 12
- overall, nearly three in ten females (28%) had received a message that scared or made them feel threatened, compared to one in five males (20%)
- year 12 females were the most likely group to have received a message that scared or threatened them, with four in ten (39%) reporting to have experienced this

Years 8, 10 and 12 were asked the following questions on electronically sending and receiving sexual content.

- Have you ever sent a sexual video or photo of yourself to someone online / on your mobile phone?
- Have you ever received a sexual video or photo of someone online / on your mobile phone?
- Have you ever viewed photos of or talked to someone on an online dating site?
- Do you have a profile on an online dating site?

Figure 11.4: The proportion of young people receiving and sending sexual videos or photos increased with age

Proportion of young people who reported having sent or received a sexual video or photo, by year group

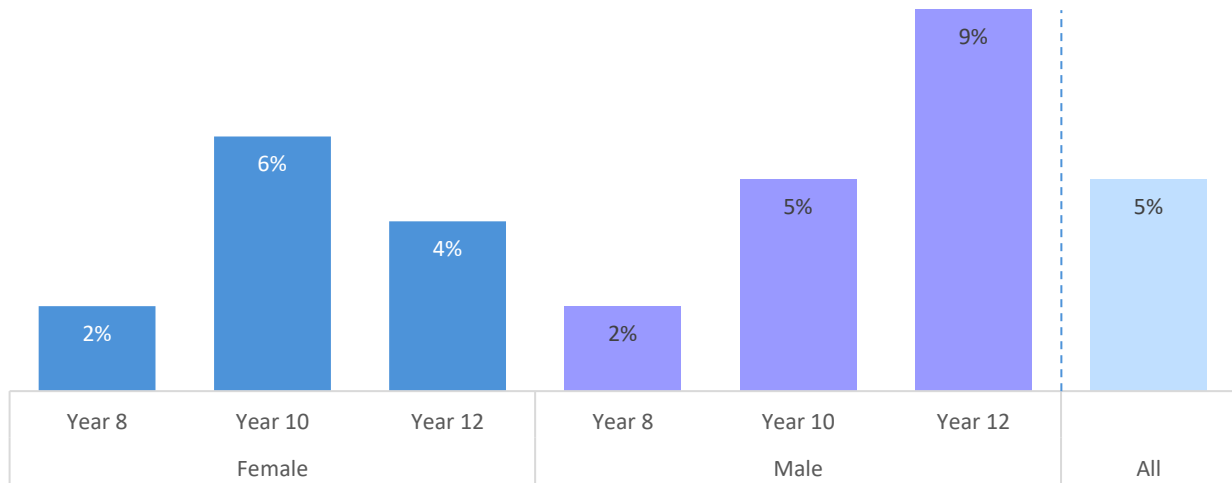


The survey found:

- over a quarter (28%) of young people reported receiving a sexual photo or video online, a decrease from 36% in 2021
- a third (30%) of females had received a sexual video or photo compared to a quarter (25%) of males
- over half (51%) of year 12 females have received a sexual video or photo compared to two-fifths (40%) of year 12 males
- young people from mixed sex schools (31%) were more likely to have received a video or photo of someone online compared to same sex schools (22%)

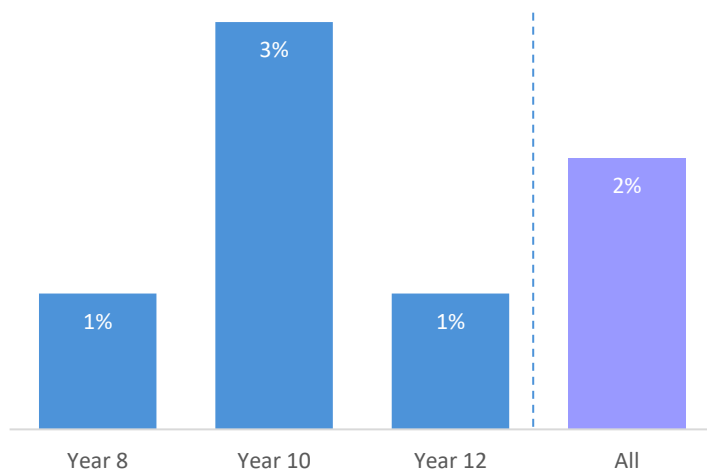
Figure 11.5: The proportion of young people who had viewed photos or talked to someone on an online dating site increased with age

Proportion of young people who have viewed photos or talked to someone on a dating site, by year group



Just under 1 in 10 (9%) year 12 males reported having viewed photos of or talked to someone on an online dating site, similar to 2021.

Figure 11.6: A small proportion of young people have a profile on an online dating site
“Do you have a profile on an online dating site?” by year group



Overall, 2% of secondary school students reported having a profile on an online dating site, unchanged since 2021.

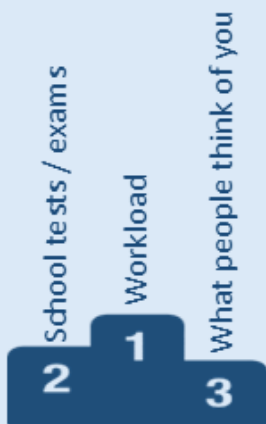
Self-esteem and wellbeing

Self-esteem



26% of Years 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 had **low** or **medium-low** self esteem

Worries



Top 3 worries
in years
8, 10 and
12

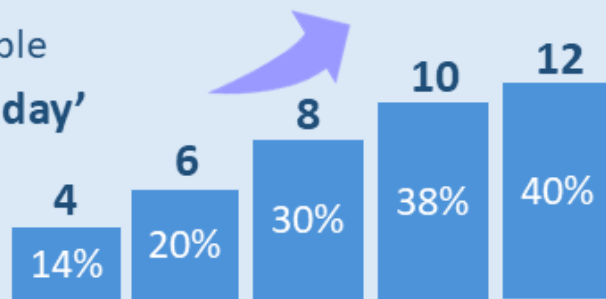
Females



worried more
than **males**

in each year group

The proportion of young people worrying **'often'** or **'every day'** about the **way they look** increased with year group



Self-harm

22% of
young people from years
10 and 12
have **thought** about
self-harm



females were more than
twice as likely than
males
to have **thought** about
self-harm

Chapter 12 – Self-esteem and wellbeing

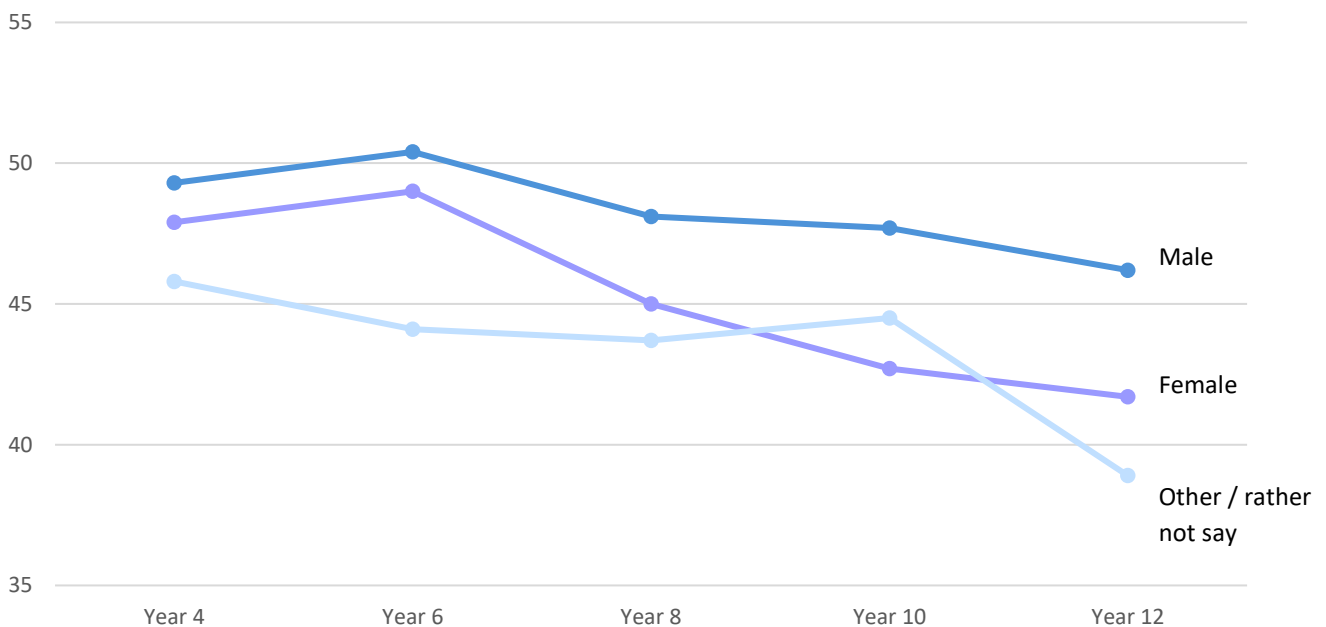
Health Related Quality of Life (Kidscreen)

The health-related quality of life (HRQoL) is a concept that relates to an individual's or group's perceived physical and mental health. The Kidscreen-10 Index attempts to measure this concept.¹⁷

Kidscreen-10 consists of ten questions, each with five possible responses which are scored 1-5. This methodology gives a total raw score of between 10 and 50 which is transformed to a final score through an algorithm.¹⁸

The mean score for various groupings can be used to compare the HRQoL between groups, and over time. The transformed scores are such that the European mean score for children aged 8-to-18 years is 50, with a standard deviation of 10.

Figure 12.1: The HRQoL mean score decreased with age
Mean HRQoL scores, by year and gender



From year 6, the HRQoL mean score decreased with age for both males and females, with females having a lower HRQoL mean score than males across all year groups.

Young people who specified a gender other than 'male' or 'female', or who did not wish to specify a gender, had lower HRQoL mean scores than those specifying 'male' or 'female' in Years 4, 6, 8 and 12.

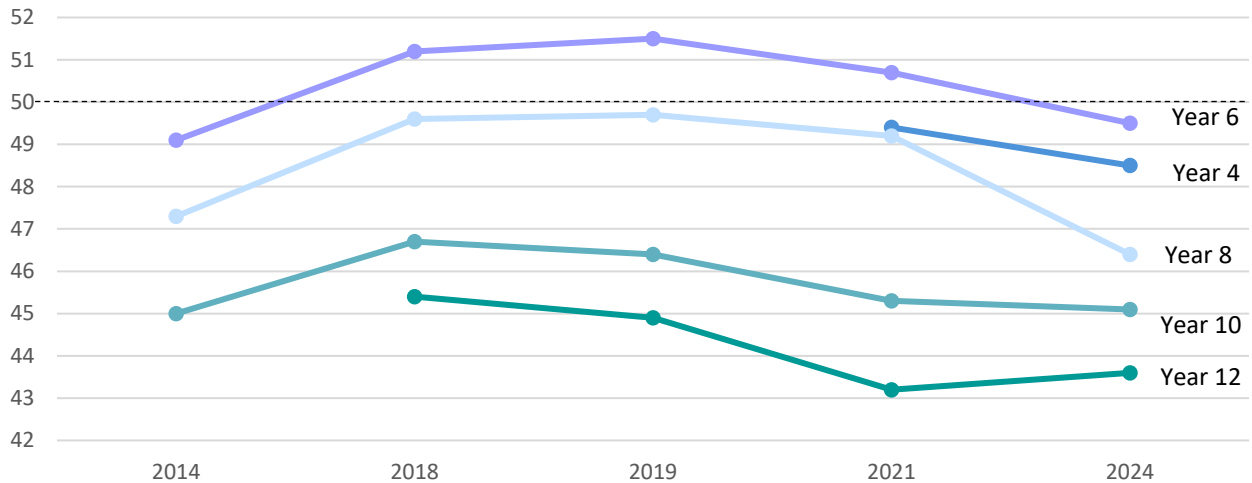
¹⁷ The index was developed within a European project "Screening and Promotion for Health-related Quality of Life in Children and Adolescents – A European Public Health Perspective" funded by the European Commission. [Kidscreen](#).

¹⁸ Full reference and a list of the Kidscreen-10 questions is given in Annex 5.

Figure 12.2: The HRQoL mean score has been falling for most year groups since 2018/2019

Mean HRQoL scores 2014 to 2024, by year group

The mean HRQoL scores were lower than in 2021 for all year groups apart from Year 12, with the largest fall being for Year 8.



Mental Wellbeing (ONS4)

Mental wellbeing was measured using the UK Office of National Statistics set of questions ONS4. This measure asks four questions on how ‘satisfied’, ‘worthwhile’, ‘happy’ and ‘anxious’ a person feels (answering with a score from 0-10).

Scores are interpreted in two ways:

- 1) firstly, a mean score is calculated per group for each question
- 2) secondly, the scores are grouped into four categories:
 - Low (scores 0-4)
 - Medium (5-6)
 - High (7-8)
 - Very high (9-10)

Figures 12.3 to 12.6 show the mean average and category proportions for each of the four ONS4 questions by year group. Note, the order is reversed for the anxiety question:

- High (10-6)
- Medium (5-4)
- Low (3-2) and
- Very low (1-0)

The mean scores and percentage of children who reported low scores (or high anxiety) are presented.

Figure 12.3: Overall satisfaction with life decreased with age for both males and females

ONS4: “Overall, how satisfied are you with your life?” by year and gender

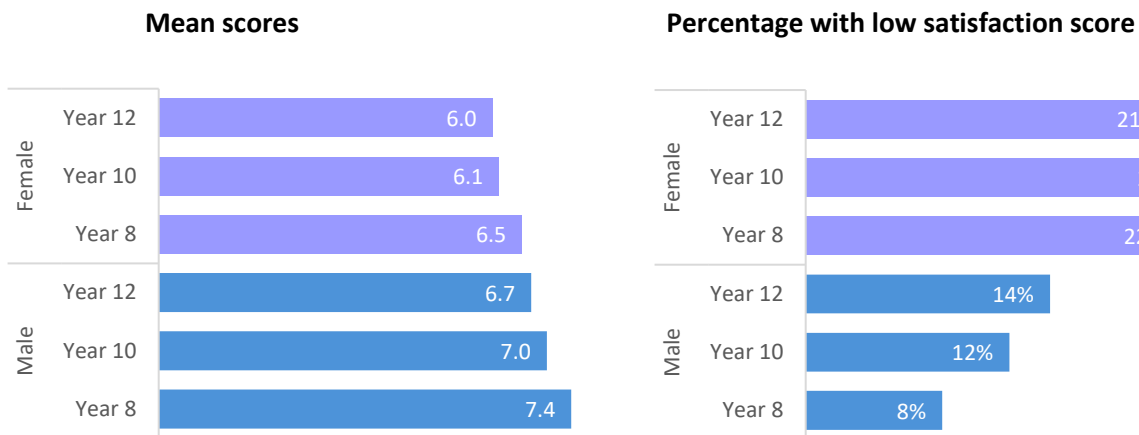
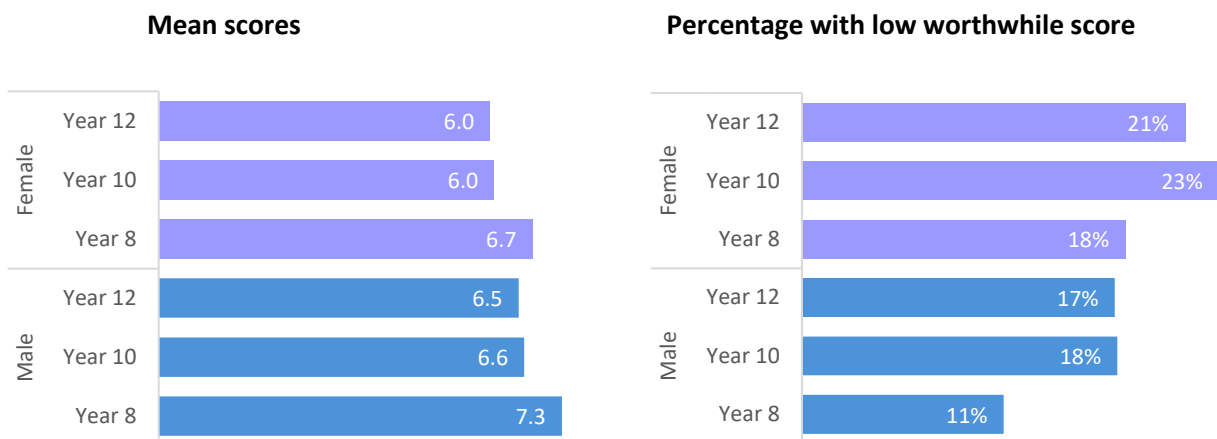


Figure 12.4: Year 8 males were most likely to feel things they did in their lives were worthwhile

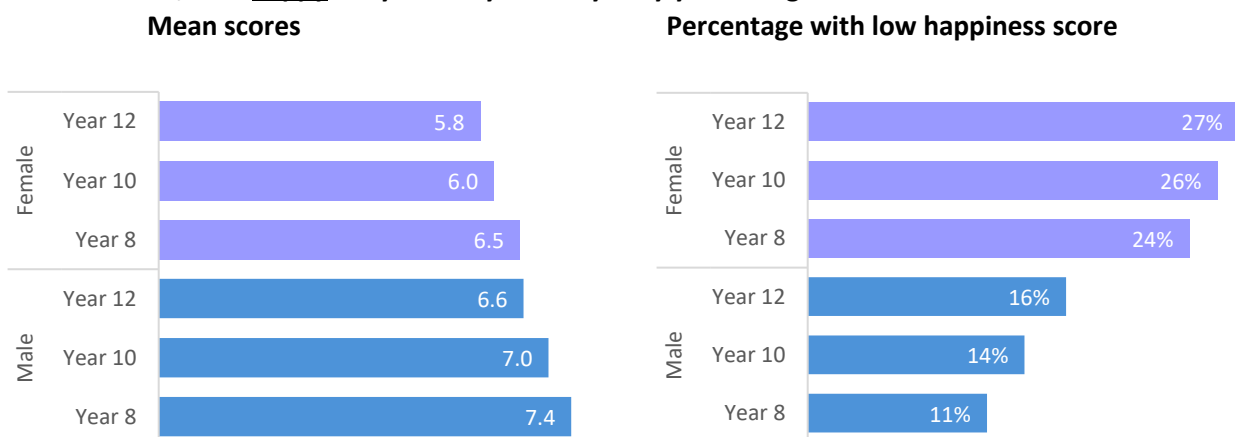
ONS4: “Overall, to what extent do you feel things you do in your life are worthwhile?” by year and gender



The main change since 2021 was an increase in the proportion of Year 8 females with a low worthwhile score.

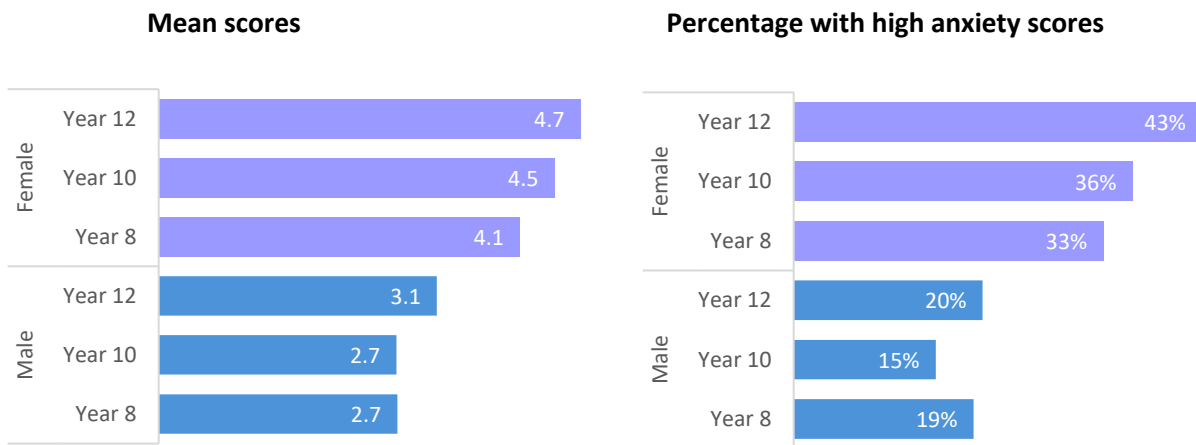
Figure 12.5: Males were happier than females in all year groups

ONS4: “Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?” by year and gender



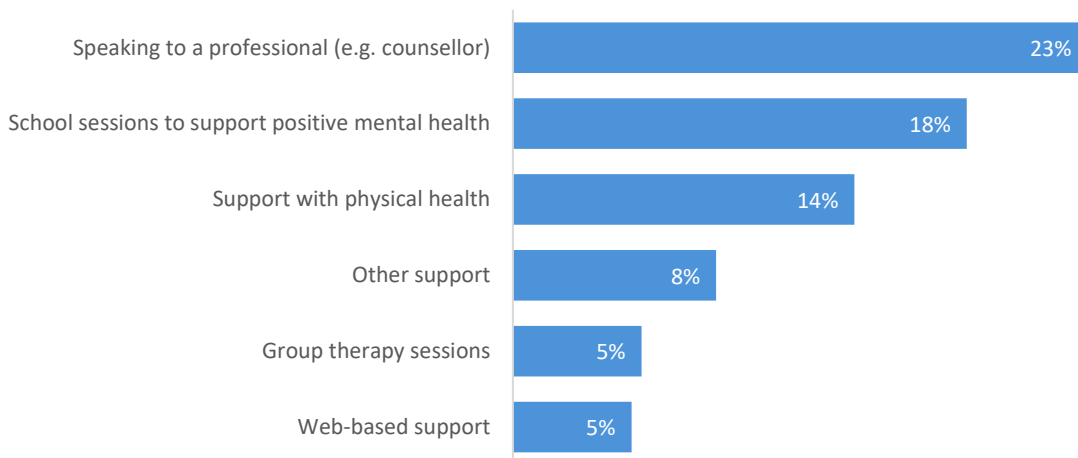
Mean happiness scores for year 8 males and females have both fallen since 2021.

Figure 12.6: Females had significantly higher levels of anxiety than males in all year groups
ONS4: “Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?” by year and gender



Compared to 2021, overall levels of anxiety have fallen significantly for males and females in all year groups and are now more similar to the levels seen in 2018.

Figure 12.7: Speaking to a professional was the preferred solution for those who may need support
“If you need additional help, which of the following would help to support your mental health?” (Years 8, 10 & 12)



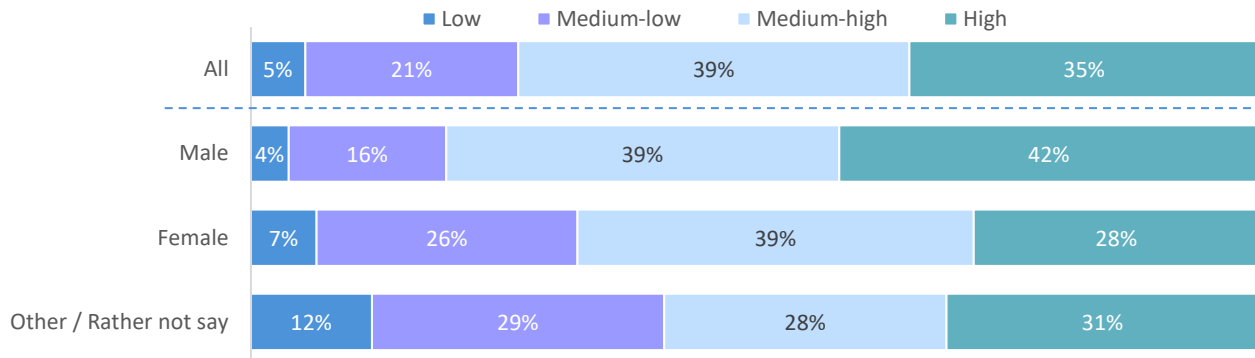
Self-esteem

This measurement is based on a standard self-esteem enquiry method consisting of responses (agree, disagree, not sure) to nine statements concerning social confidence and relationships with friends.¹⁹ The responses are scored, giving an overall score of between 0 and 18. These were then classified as the following:

- Low (scores 0-4)
- Medium-low (scores 5-9)
- Medium-high (scores 10-14)
- High (scores 15-18)

¹⁹ Lawrence, 1981 - see annex 7 for details

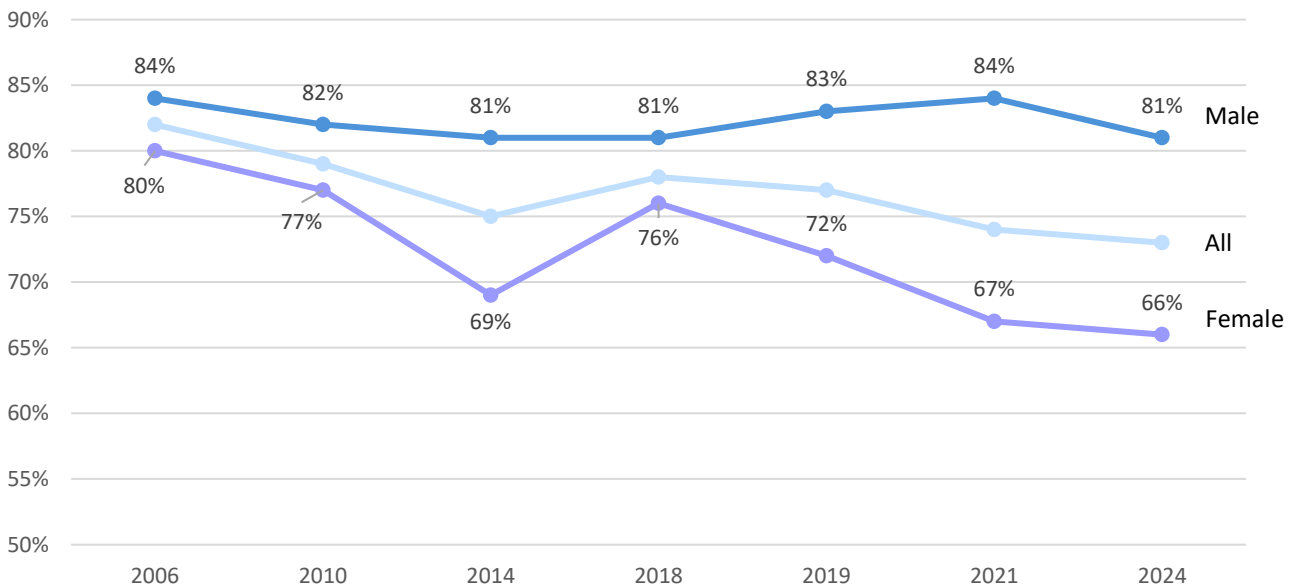
Figure 12.8: Males had a higher level of self-esteem than females
Percentages in each self-esteem category by gender: (Years 4, 6, 8, 10 & 12)



The survey found:

- overall, three-quarters of young people (74%) had medium-high or high self-esteem; with results to this question being very similar to 2021
- those who specified a gender other than ‘male’ or ‘female’, or who did not wish to specify a gender, had lower levels of self-esteem than those who specified male or female
- those in fee paying schools (41%) were more likely to have high self-esteem than those in non-fee paying schools (32%)

Figure 12.9: Levels of self-esteem for females in secondary schools have been falling since 2018
Percentage of young people with Medium-High or High self-esteem over time (Years 6, 8 and 10 only)



The overall proportion of young people in secondary schools with medium-high or high self-esteem has fallen each year since 2018, but until 2024 this negative trend had been driven by falling levels of self-esteem for females. However, the level of self-esteem for males fell to a greater extent than for females in 2024.

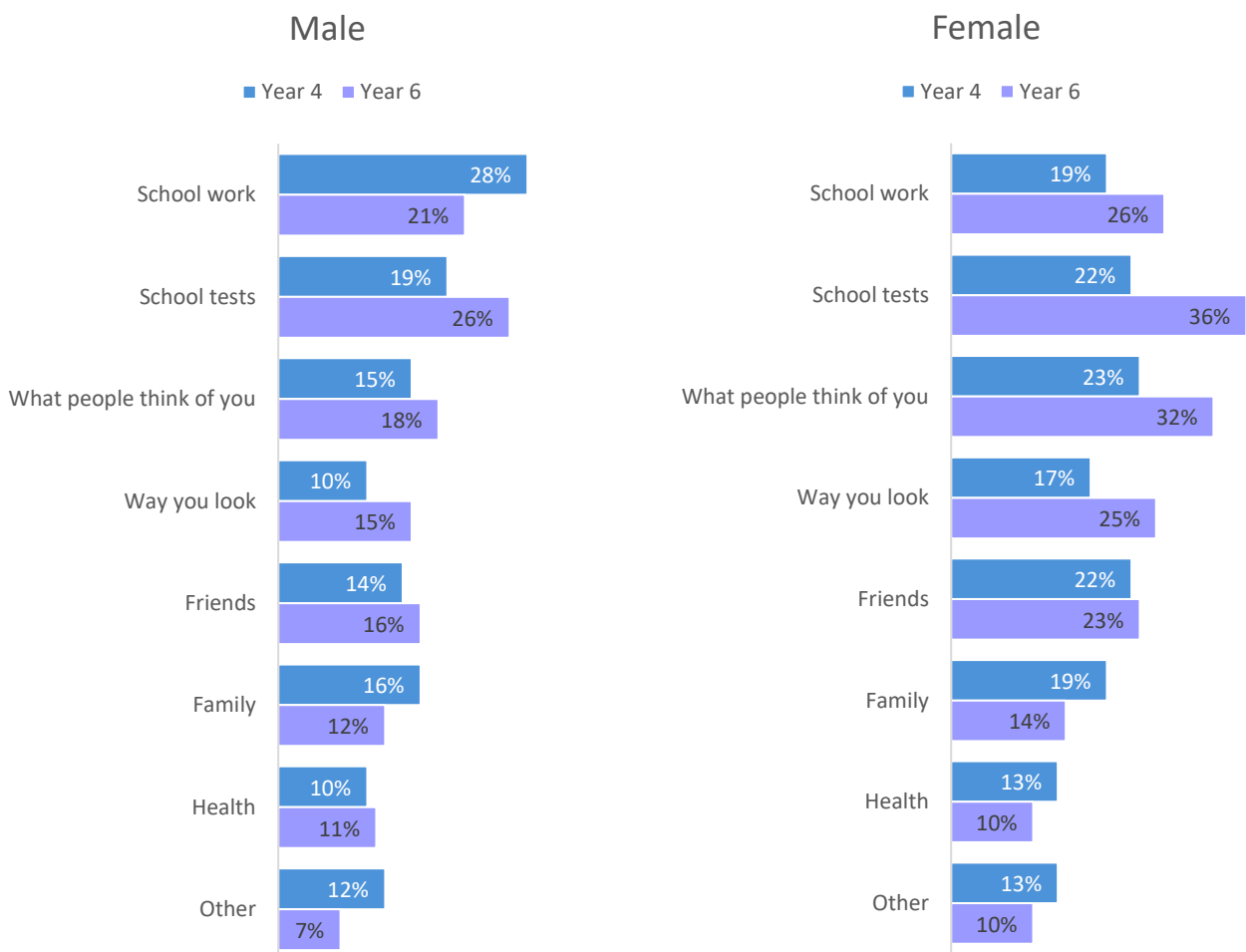
The 2024 results still showed a large gap between male and female secondary school students with four in five males (81%) having medium-high to high self-esteem compared to two-thirds (66%) of females.

Chapter 13 – Worries

Types of worries

The survey presented young people with a series of issues that might be the subject of worry. They were asked how frequently they worried about each issue (never, rarely, sometimes, often, most days). Primary school children were asked a slightly different and shorter set of questions. Figure 13.1 shows the percentages of young people in primary school who worried ‘often’ or ‘most days’ about each issue.

Figure 13.1: Females worried more often than males in each year group for most worries
Proportion of young people in primary school that worried often / most days, by year and gender



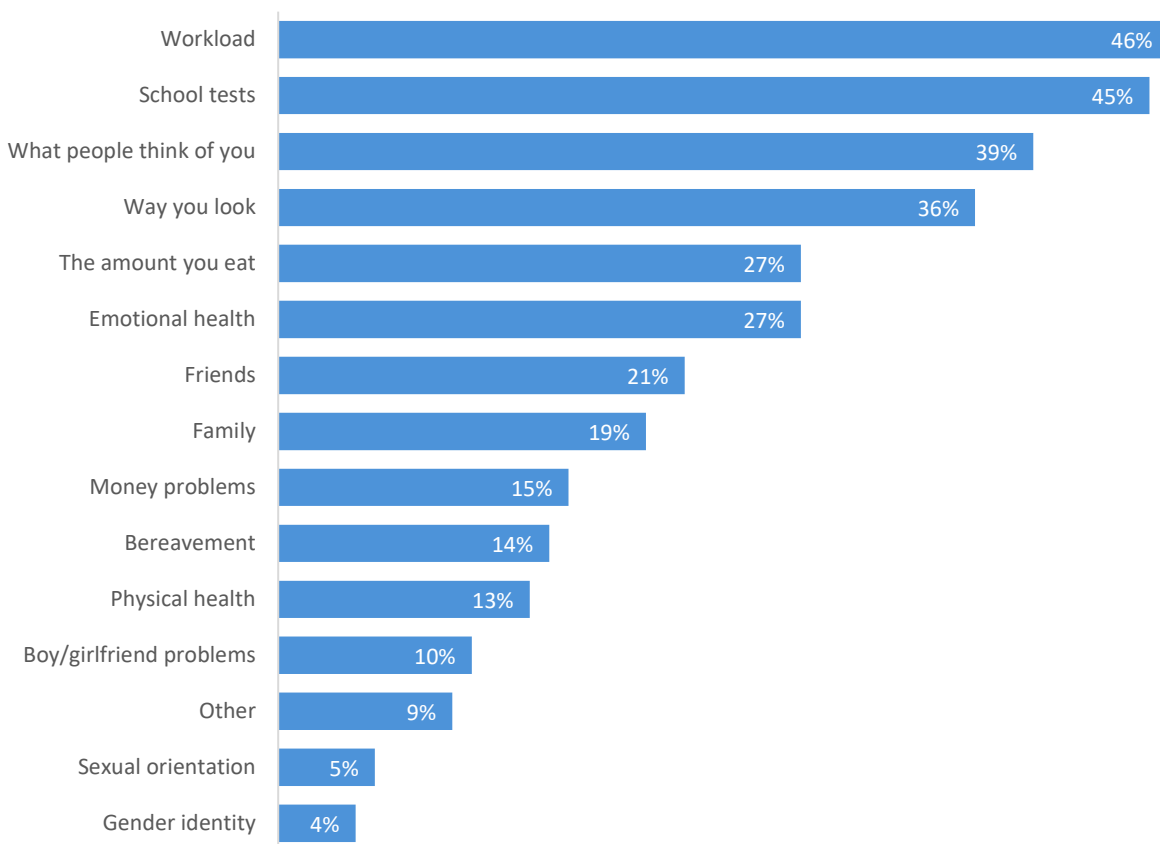
The survey found:

- for primary school students, the top four worries they reported worrying about ‘often’ or ‘every day’ were School tests (26%), School work (24%), What people think of you (22%) and Friendships (19%)
- females worried more than males for all worries apart from School work for which males worried slightly more
- for those primary school children worrying ‘often’ or ‘everyday’ about school work, fewer than one in five (18%) attended fee paying schools and a quarter (26%) attended non-fee paying schools

- of those primary school children reporting to have been bullied in the last 12 months, 36% of them worried about friendships often or every day, compared to 10% of those that haven't been bullied
- of those primary school children reporting to have been bullied in the last 12 months, 42% of them worried about what people thought of them 'often' or 'every day', compared to 12% of those that haven't been bullied
- just under a third (29%) of those who share time between living with their parents worried often or most days about family, compared to just over one in ten (13%) of those that live with both parents together

Figure 13.2: Nearly half of secondary school students worried 'often' or 'every day' about workload and school tests

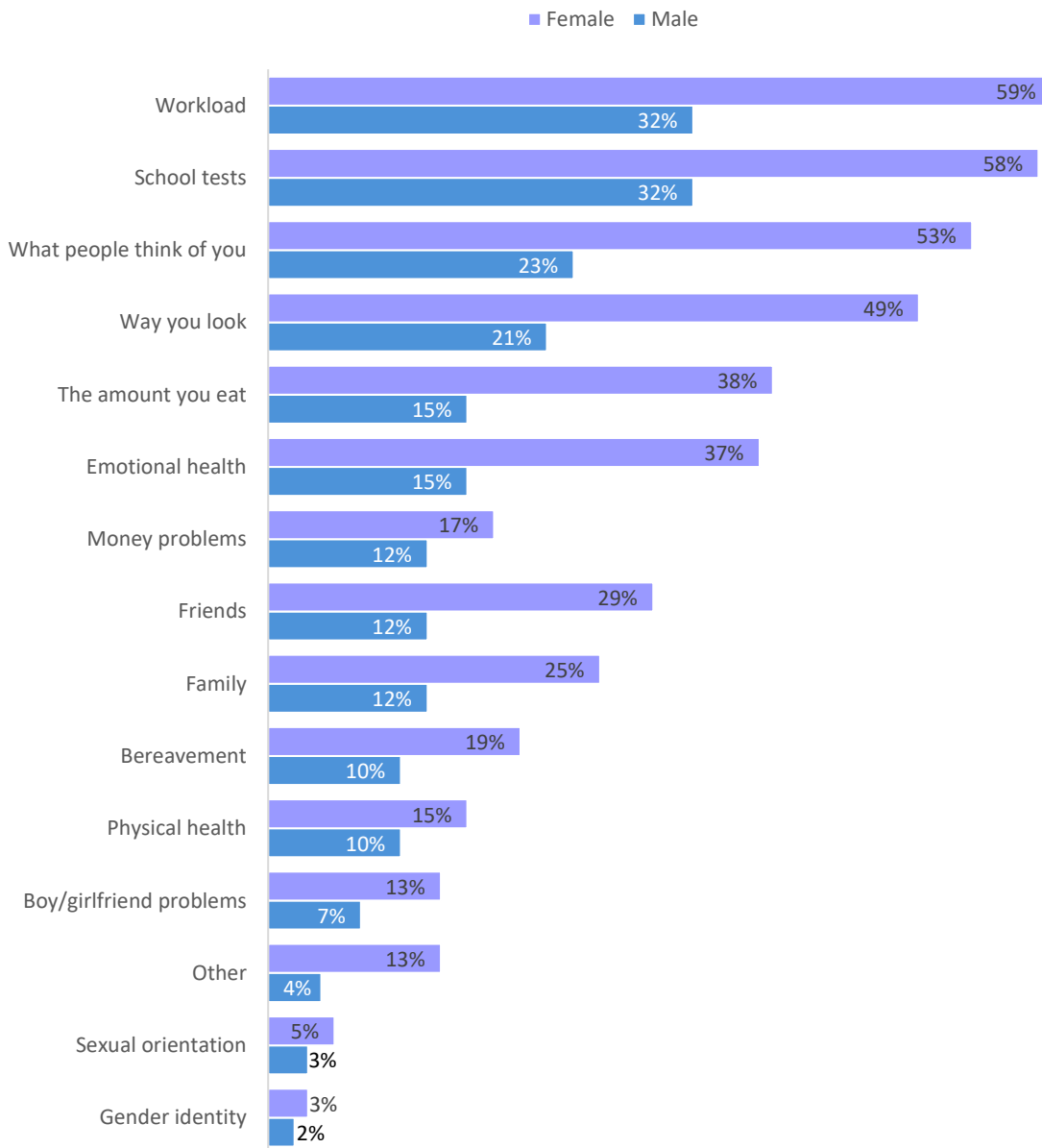
Proportion of young people in secondary school who worried often or most days about the following things



For secondary school students, the top four worries they reported worrying about 'often' or 'every day' were Work load (46%), School tests (45%), What people thought of them (39%) and the Way they look (36%). The survey also found:

- among young people in years 8, 10 and 12 who reported being bullied in the last twelve months, nearly half (47%) worried about their emotional health often or every day, compared to a fifth (19%) of those who had not experienced bullying
- for those students reporting to have been bullied in the last twelve months, six out of ten (61%) worried often or every day what people thought of them compared to less than a third (29%) of those that hadn't been bullied
- of those secondary school students worrying often or every day about school tests, over half (52%) attended fee paying schools, compared to two-fifths (42%) non-fee paying schools

Figure 13.3: Females reported worrying more often than males
Proportion of young people who reported worrying ‘often’ or ‘every day’, by gender

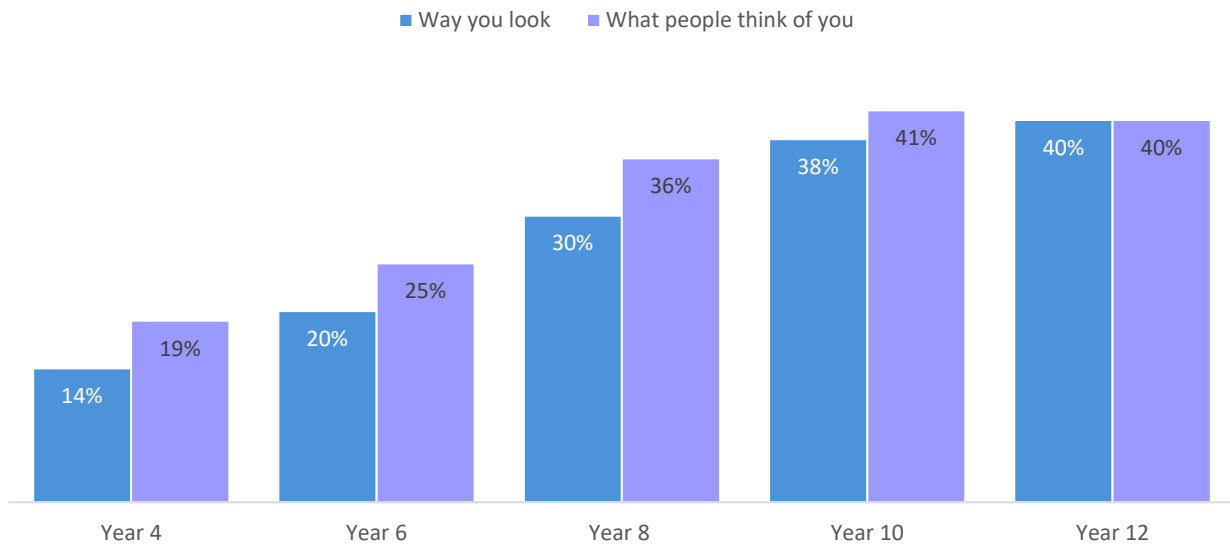


The survey found:

- nearly six out of ten (59% and 58%) females worried often or every day about workload and school tests compared to a third (32%) of males
- over half (53%) of females worried often or every day about what people thought of them compared to less than a quarter (23%) of males
- two-fifths (38%) of females worried about the amount they ate, compared to 15% of males

Figure 13.4: The proportion of young people who worried often or every day about the way they looked and what people thought of them increased with age

Proportion of young people who worried ‘often’ or ‘every day’, by year group



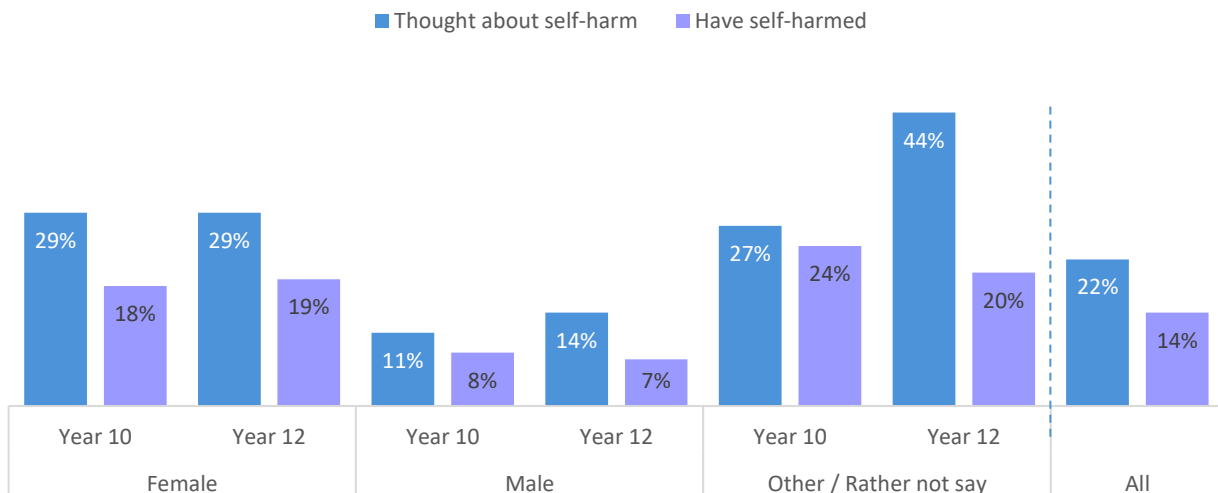
The proportions of young people worrying often or every day about the way they look or what people thought of them more than doubled between year 4 and year 12.

Self-harm

Young people in year 10 and 12 were asked if they had thought of or engaged²⁰ in self-harm in the last 12 months.

Figure 13.5: Young people who specified their gender as ‘female’, ‘other’ or ‘rather not say’ were more likely to have thought about self-harm or to have self-harmed in the last 12 months

Proportion of young people who have thought about self-harm or have self-harmed in the last 12 months, by year and gender



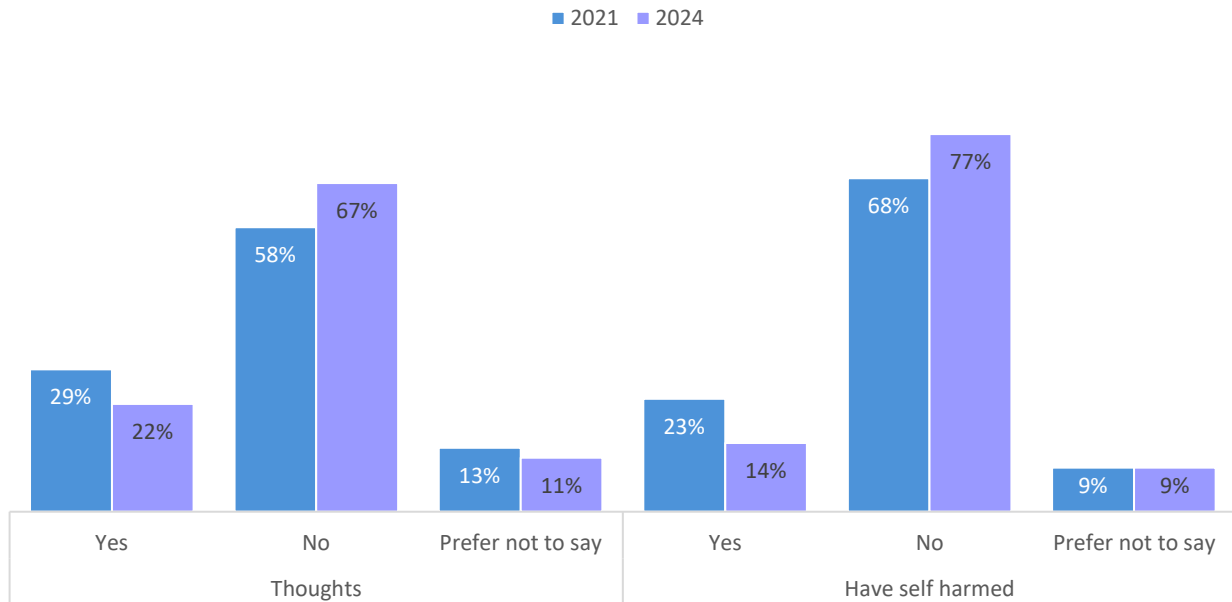
²⁰ The percentages reported are not mutually exclusive. For example, while 22% of students reported having thoughts of self-harm, 14% indicated they had acted on those thoughts. The 14% who have self-harmed are included within the 22% who have considered it, rather than representing an additional separate group.

The survey found:

- overall, nearly one in four (22%) young people in years 10 and 12 had thoughts of self-harm in the last 12 months
- young people who chose not to specify their gender or specified a gender other than male or female were more likely to have thought about self-harm or to have self-harmed in the last 12 months
- half (50%) of young people in years 10 and 12, who reported their health as bad or very bad, had thought about self-harm in the last 12 months, compared to around one in six (16%) whose health was good or very good
- young people bullied in the last 12 months were more than twice as likely to self-harm, with 27% doing so compared to 11% of those who had not been bullied

Figure 13.6: The proportion of young people who have self-harmed in the last 12 months has decreased since the last survey

“In the last 12 months, have you thought about self-harm or deliberately hurt yourself?” over time



Bullying

Bullying at school

22% of young people



reported having been
bullied in the last
12 months



1 in 10
year 4 children
stated they
often or very often felt
worried to go to school
because of bullying

Does school take it seriously?

Nearly 6 in 10 year 6 children believed that their school **always** took bullying seriously...



this
percentage

decreased for years 8, 10 and 12 children

Year 8

26%

Year 10

18%

Year 12

22%

Inappropriate comments and unwanted attention



27% of females & **13%** of males
in Years 8, 10 and 12
had experienced **inappropriate comments**
or **unwanted attention** of a sexual nature
in the last year

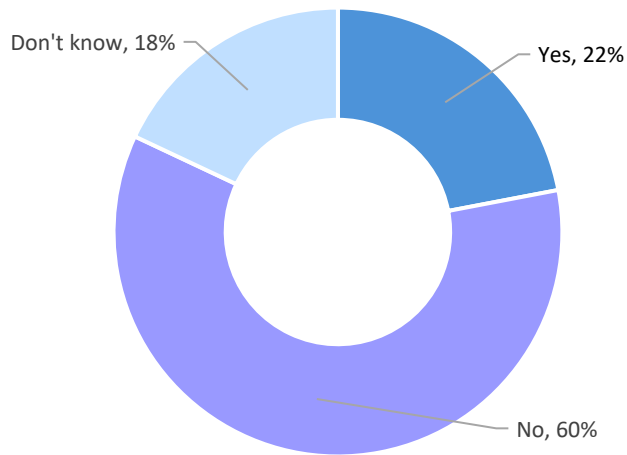


Chapter 14 – Bullying

Bullying at school

Figure 14.1: Just under a quarter of young people reported being bullied at or near school in the last 12 months

“Have you been bullied at or near school in the last 12 months?”

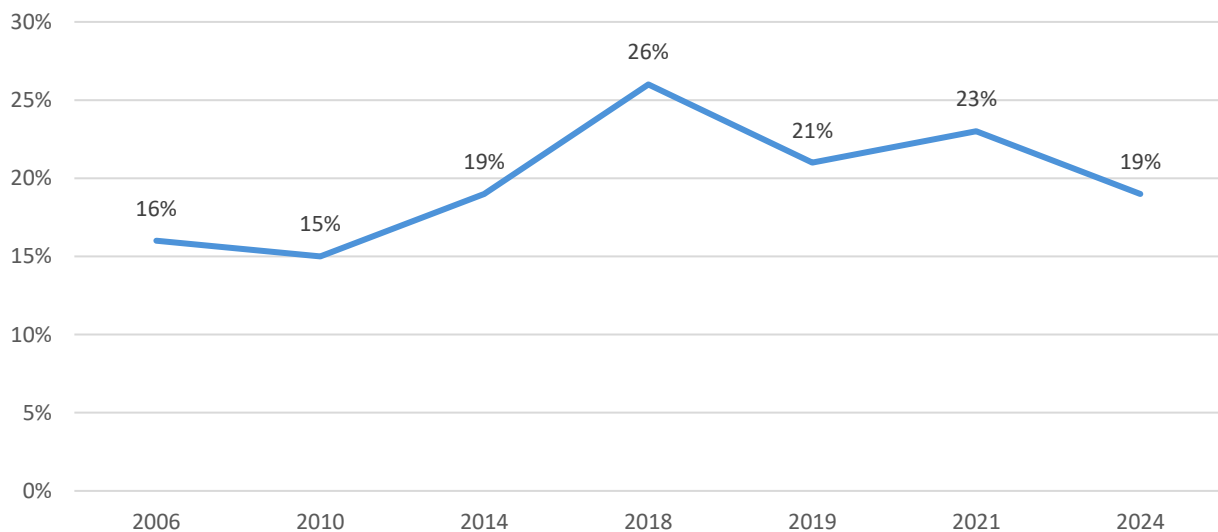


The survey found:

- a third (35%) of young people who identified their gender as ‘other’ or ‘rather not say’ experienced bullying in the last year compared to those reporting their gender as ‘male’ (21%) or ‘female’ (22%)
- a lower proportion of those attending fee-paying schools (19%) experienced bullying compared to those in non-fee paying schools (23%)

Figure 14.2: The proportion of young people in year 10 who reported being bullied in the last twelve months decreased since 2018

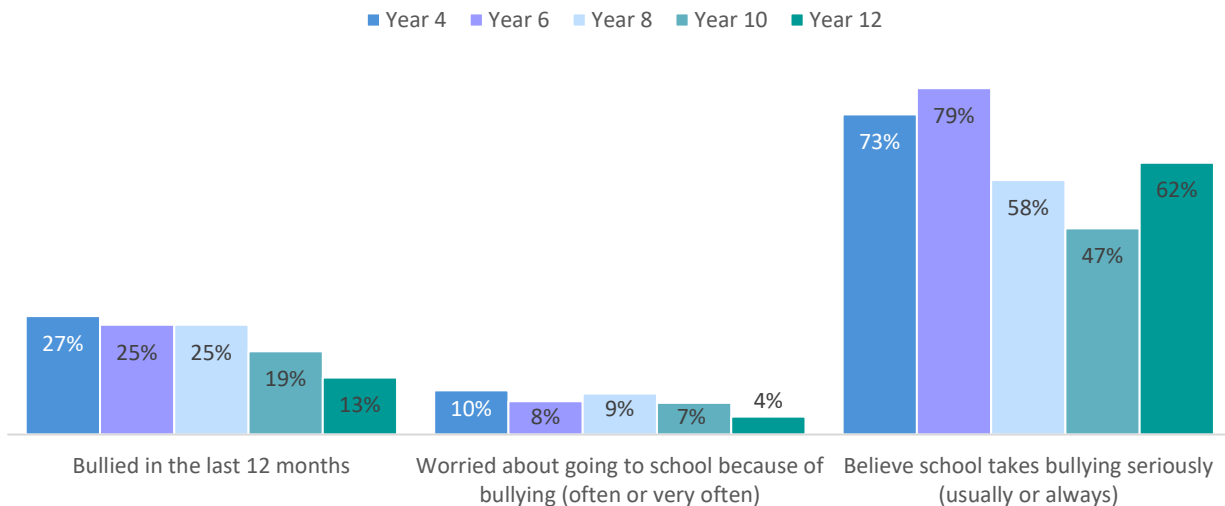
Proportion of young people in year 10 being bullied in the last 12 months, over time



The survey also found:

- the proportion of year 10 students who have experienced bullying in the past twelve months has increased overall since 2006, however they have seen a reduction since the peak in 2018
- the percentage of year 8 and year 12 students experiencing bullying in the past twelve months has remained relatively unchanged since 2019

Figure 14.3: Proportion of young people being bullied decreases with age
Proportions of young people who experienced bullying; who were worried about going to school; and who believe school takes bullying seriously, by year group



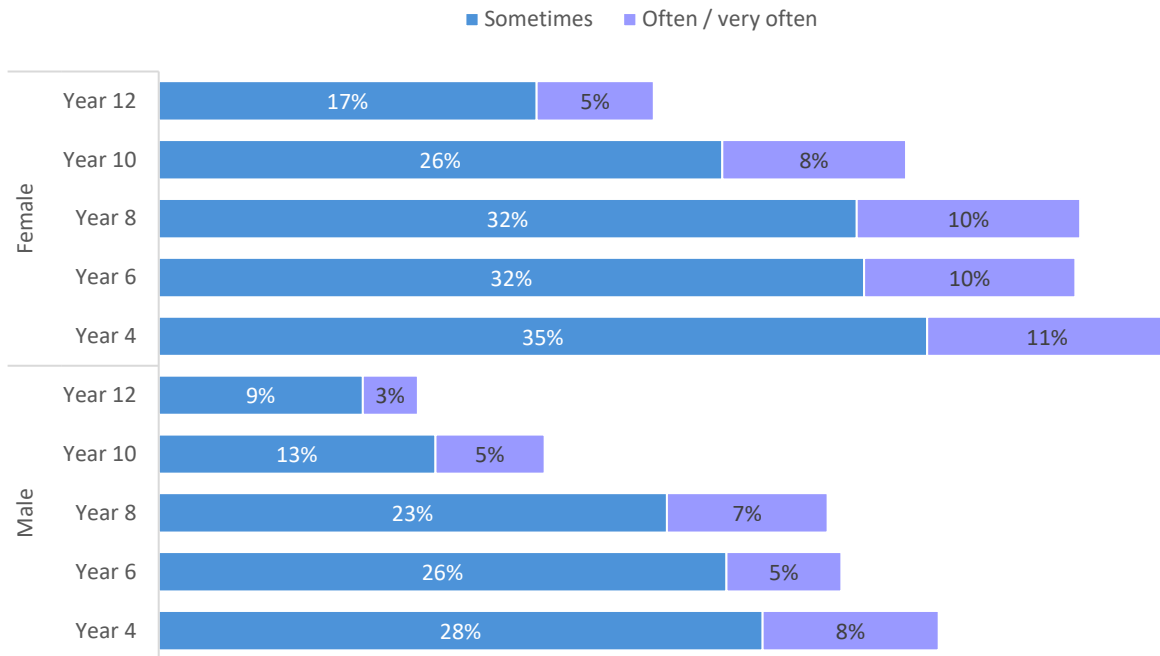
The survey found:

- year 4 students had the highest reported level of bullying in the last 12 months
- around one in four children in years 4, 6 and 8 reported having been bullied at or near school in the previous 12 months
- a lower proportion of year 10 and 12s (19% and 13% respectively) reported having been bullied at or near school in the previous 12 months
- around three-quarters (73%) of year 4 children and (79%) of year 6 children believed their school took bullying seriously, decreasing to 58% in year 8 and just under half (47%) of students in year 10
- around a third of those reporting low levels of feeling satisfied (36%), feeling worthwhile (32%) and feeling happy (35%) experienced bullying in the last twelve months, compared to around one in ten of those with very high levels of satisfaction (12%), feeling worthwhile (14%) and happiness (12%)

Worried about bullying

Figure 14.4: Females were more likely than males to feel worried about going to school because of bullying

“Do you ever feel worried²¹ about going to school because of bullying?” by year and gender



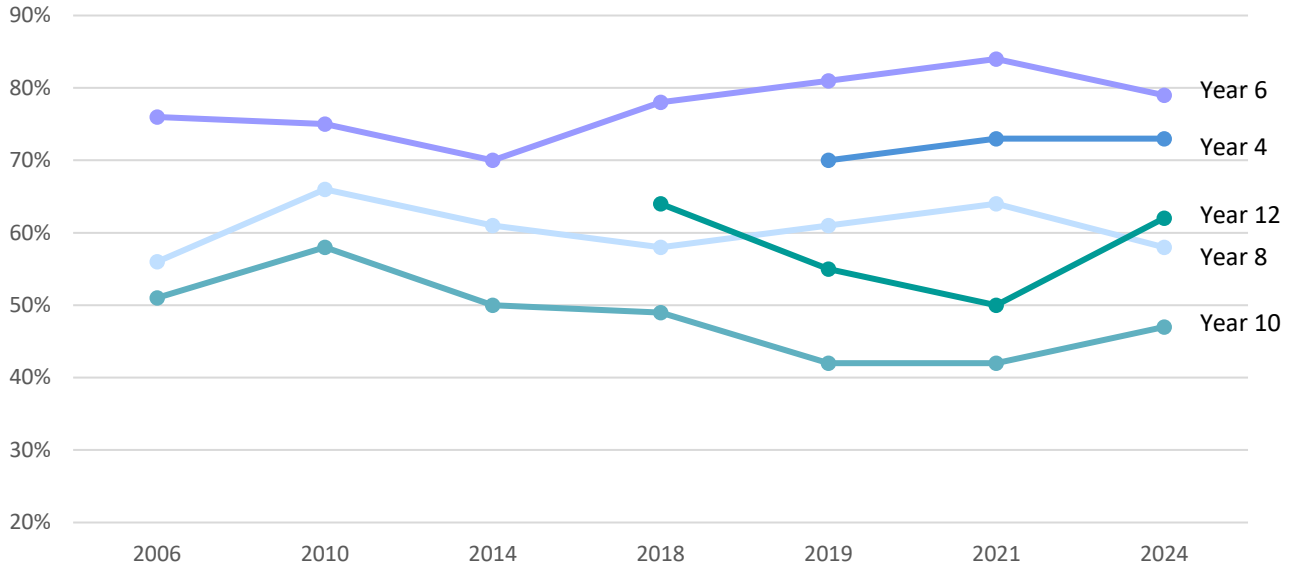
The survey found:

- the percentage of students feeling worried about going to school, at least sometimes, decreased with age; with two-fifths (42%) of year 4 feeling worried compared to just under one-fifth (18%) of year 12
- a higher percentage of females (38%) than males (26%) reported feeling worried about going to school at least sometimes because of bullying
- just under half (44%) of young people who identified their gender as ‘other’ or ‘rather not say’ reported feeling worried about going to school at least sometimes because of bullying
- a higher proportion of females (9%) reported being worried about going to school often or very often due to bullying compared to males (6%)

²¹ Wording of this question was changed in this iteration of the survey, from ‘afraid’ to ‘worried’. This needs to be taken into account when comparing to previous surveys.

Figure 14.5: The proportion of year 12 students who believe their school takes bullying seriously usually or always significantly increased since 2021

Proportion of young people who believe school takes bullying seriously usually or always, by year group, over time



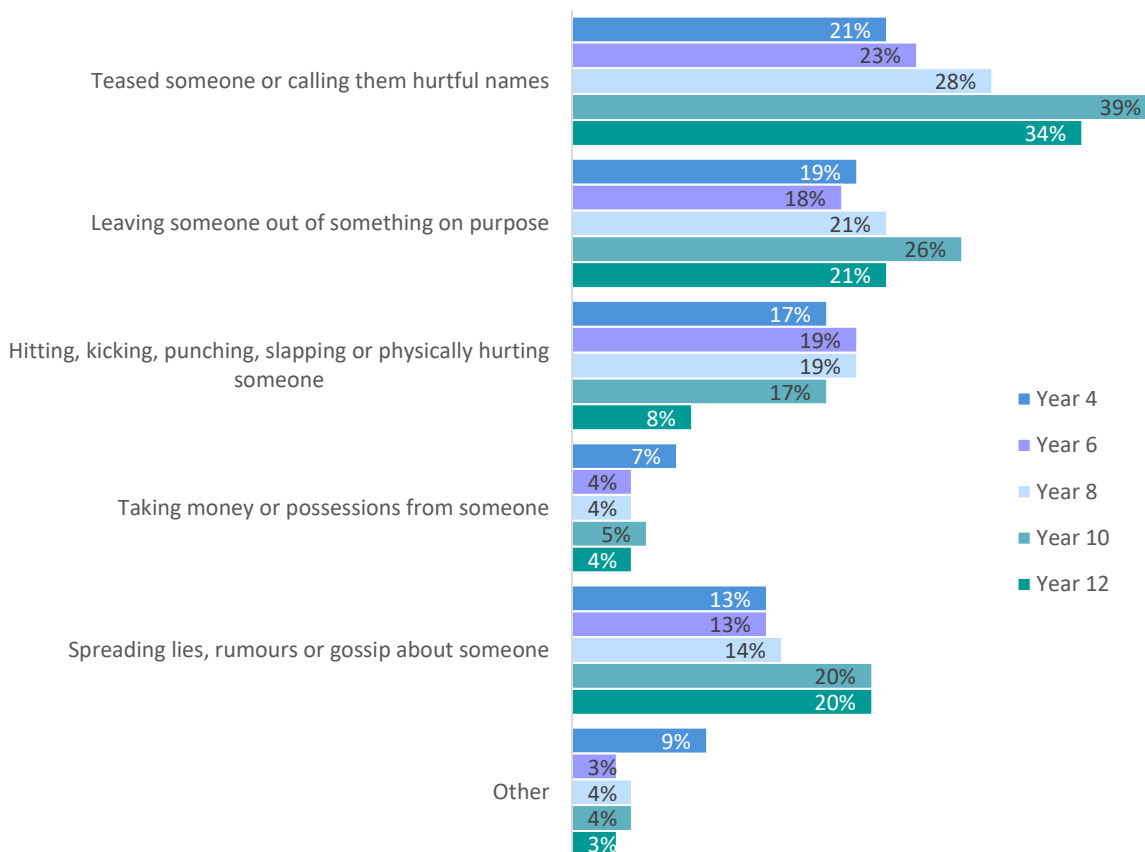
The survey found:

- the proportion of young people in years 6 and 8 who believed their school takes bullying seriously usually or always has generally increased since 2006
- the percentage of year 4 students who believed the school takes bullying seriously has increased since 2019
- the proportion of students in years 10 and 12 who believed their school takes bullying seriously usually or always has risen since the last school survey in 2021

Types of bullying

Students were asked whether they had engaged in any bullying behaviour towards others, either individually or as part of a group, during the last term.

Figure 14.6: Nearly twice as many year 10 students engaged in verbal bullying as year 4 students
Proportion of young people who had been involved in bullying behaviour “a few times”, “often” or “very often” last term, by year group

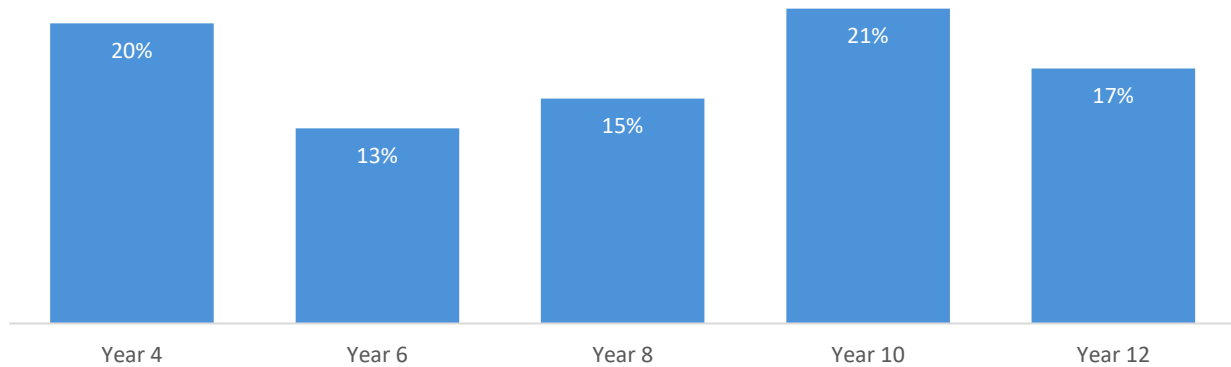


The survey found:

- one in five (20%) year 10 and 12 students were involved in spreading lies, rumours or gossip about someone
- year 10 students were more likely to be involved in teasing someone, excluding someone or spreading lies and rumours than other year groups
- nearly one in five (19%) year 6 and 8 students were involved in physically bullying someone a few times, often or very often
- higher proportions of males than females were involved in all the listed bullying behaviours except spreading lies, rumours or gossip
- over a third (36%) of males were involved in teasing someone or calling them hurtful names “a few times”, “often” or “very often” the previous term, compared to a fifth (21%) of females

Figure 14.7: Year 4 and year 10 students were the most likely to engage in bullying behaviour using mobile phones, tablets, online games or social media “a few times”, “often” or “very often” in the last school term

Proportion of young people involved in bullying behaviour using mobile phones, tablets, online games, social media, “a few times”, “often” or “very often” in the last school term, by year group²²

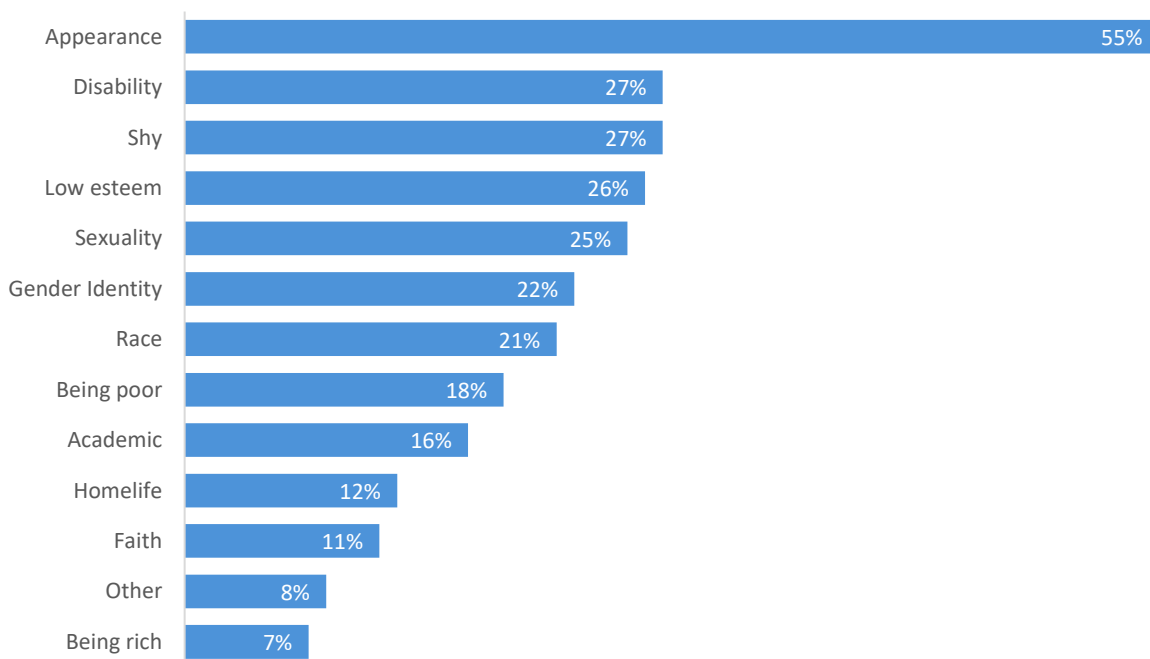


Overall, a sixth (17%) of young people reported they had been involved in bullying behaviour using mobile phones, tablets, online games or social media, “a few times”, “often” or “very often” in the last school term.

Young people were asked what were the main reasons that people they knew get bullied. They could select as many as applied. Year 4 were asked a similar question but with different wording. (Figure 14.10).

Figure 14.8: For students in year 6 and above, appearance was the most reported reason for being bullied

“What are the main reasons that people you know get bullied?” (Years 6, 8, 10 and 12)

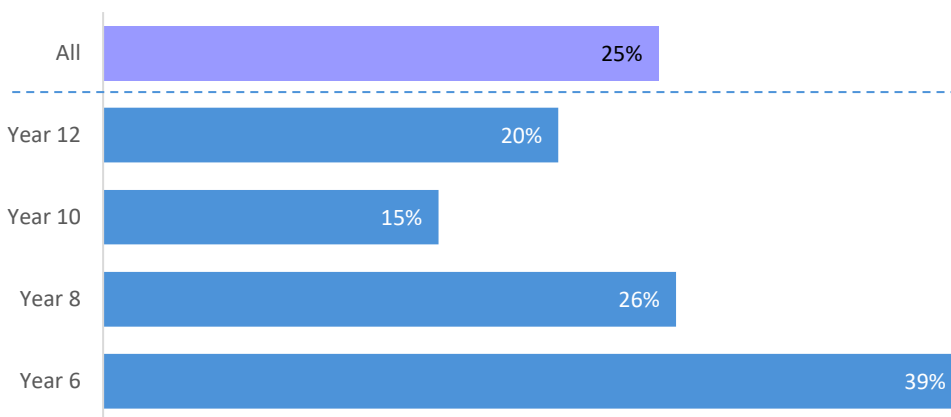


²² An unexpected result has been identified for year 4 students, suggesting they may not have fully understood the question. This should be considered when interpreting the data.

The survey found:

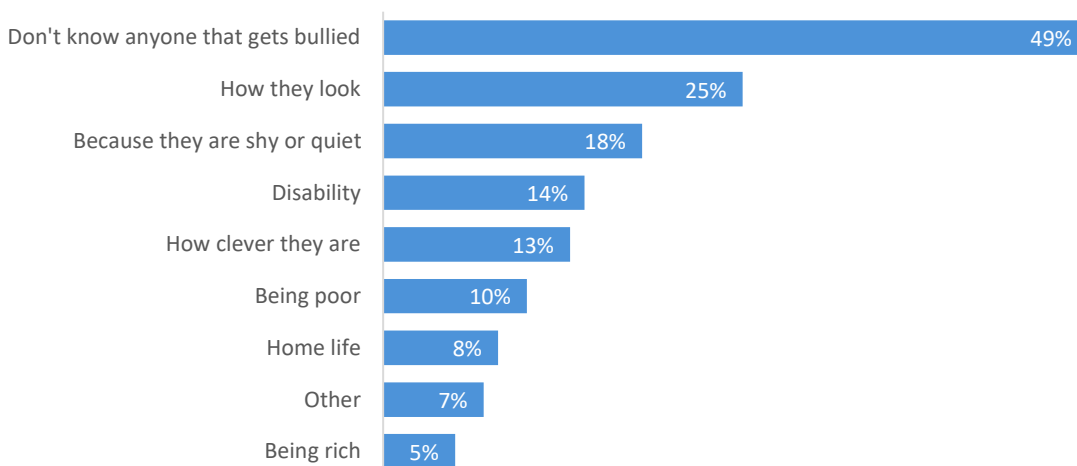
- over half (55%) of young people from years 6, 8, 10 and 12 reported appearance as being one of the reasons people they know get bullied
- of those young people selecting the reason for being bullied as ‘other’, the most frequent reason was personality related
- for females, the top three reasons were ‘appearance’ (58%), ‘being shy’ (31%) and ‘low esteem’ (29%)
- for males, the top three reasons were ‘appearance’ (50%), ‘disability’ (24%) and ‘race’ (22%)
- for those who reported their gender as ‘other’ or ‘rather not say’, ‘gender identity’ (46%) was the second most reported reason after ‘appearance’ (62%)

Figure 14.9: Young people in year 10 were the least likely to not know anyone being bullied
Proportion of young people who don’t know anyone that is bullied, by year group



Year 4 students were asked for the reasons the people they know get bullied.

Figure 14.10: Nearly half of year 4 students did not know anyone that has been bullied
“What are the main reasons that people you know get bullied?” (year 4 only)



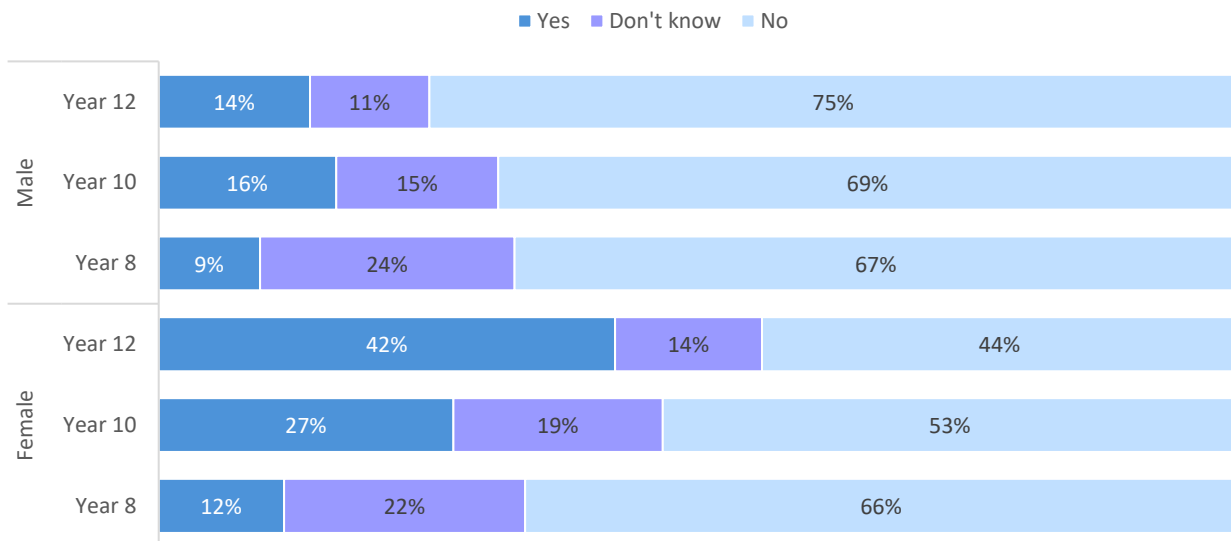
One in four (25%) year 4 students reported ‘how they look’ as the most common reason people they know have been bullied.

Inappropriate attention

Secondary school students were asked if they had experienced any inappropriate comments or unwanted attention of a sexual nature.

Figure 14.11: Females were more likely to have experienced inappropriate attention of a sexual nature

“In the last year, have you experienced any inappropriate comments or unwanted attention of a sexual nature?” by year and gender



The survey found:

- the proportion of young people who had experienced inappropriate comments or unwanted attention increased with age from 11% of year 8 to 29% of year 12
- just over one in four (27%) females experienced inappropriate comments or unwanted attention compared to just over one in ten (13%) males, with this becoming more common as they got older
- year 12 females were the most likely (42%) cohort to have experienced inappropriate comments or unwanted attention of a sexual nature

Sex and sexual health

Sources of information

Top 3 sources of information about sex...



School lessons



Parents



Friends

Confidence to say no

11% of males Year 8, 10 and 12 would 'probably **give in**' to **sex** they didn't want



Females in Year 8 and 10 were more likely than males to say '**no**' to **sex** they didn't want



Sexually active



9% of Year 10 and **36%** of Year 12 reported being currently or previously **sexually active...**

...down from 14% of year 10 and 46% of year 12 in 2021

Contraception

87% in Years 10 and 12* knew where to get **free condoms**



...up from **70%** in 2021

*of those who were sexually active

23% reported having **unprotected sex...**



...an **increasing** trend since 2018



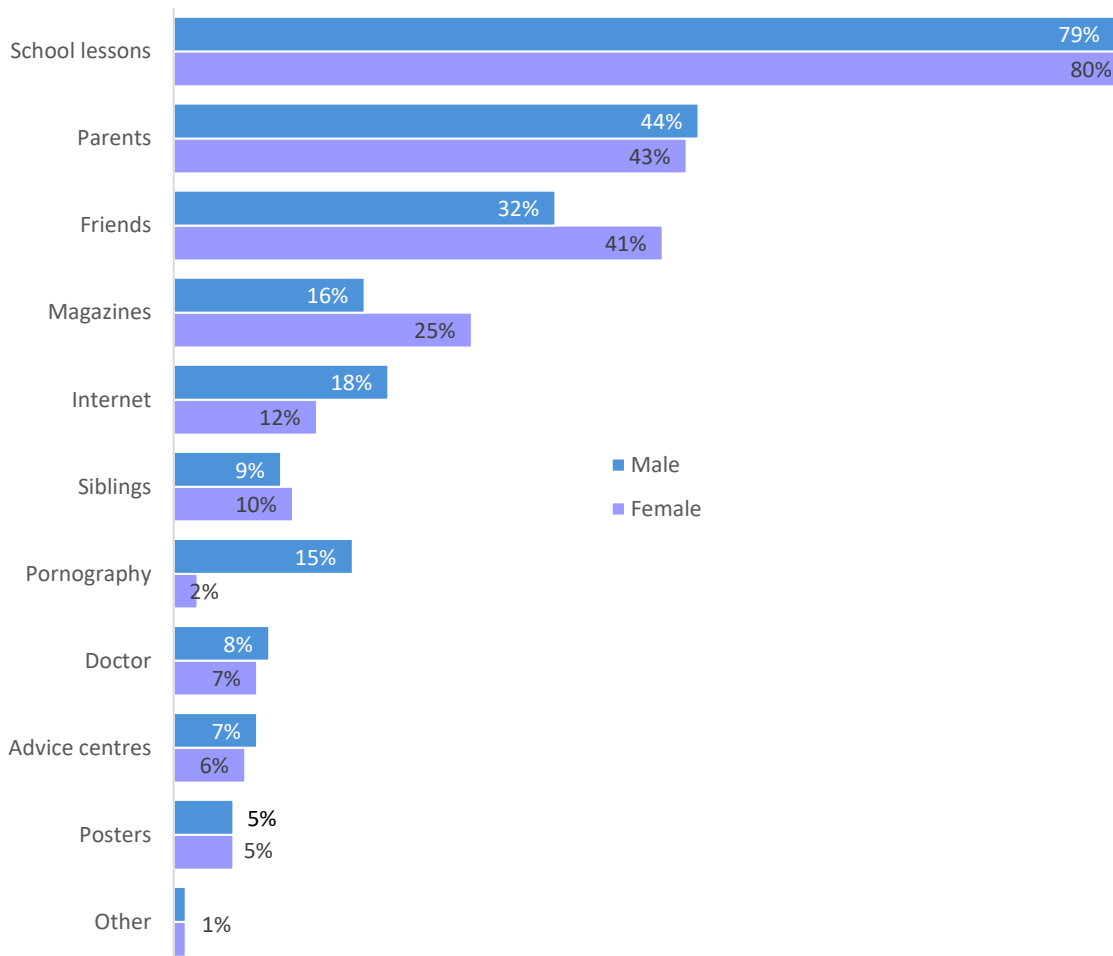
Chapter 15 - Sex and sexual health chapter

Sources of information

Young people in years 8, 10 and 12 were asked what their main sources of information about sex were. They could tick all that applied to them.

Figure 15.1: The main sources of information about sex were school lessons, parents and friends for both males and females

“Which of these are your main sources of information about sex?” by gender



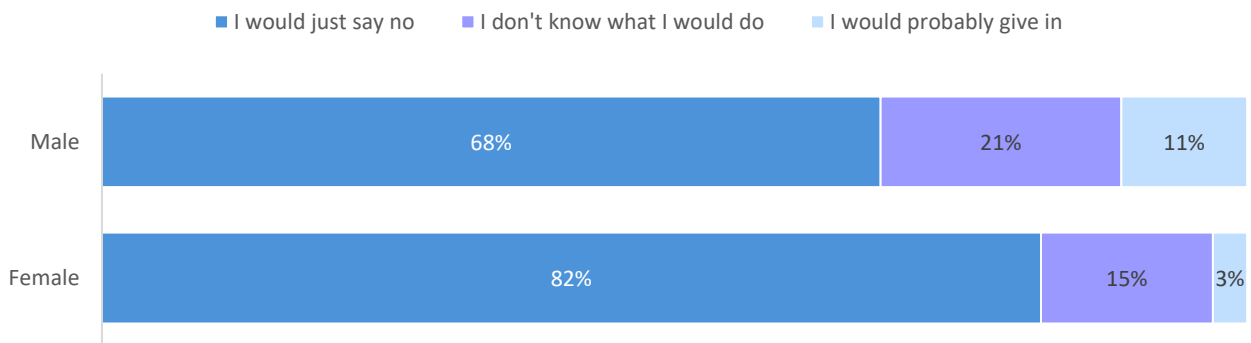
The survey found:

- the proportion of young people obtaining information about sex from friends increased significantly as they got older, rising from 22% of year 8 students to over half (55%) of those in year 12
- over half (52%) cited parents as a main source of information about sex, this proportion decreased with age falling to just over a third (36%) of year 12 students
- online pornography, as a source of information, was significantly higher amongst males (15%) than females (2%)
- 25% of females cited magazines as their main source of information, while 16% of males deemed this as their preferred option
- ‘other’ category of responses included sources such as social media, including media streaming platforms

Confidence to say no to sex

Students in year 8, 10 and 12 were then asked what they would do if someone wanted to have sex with them, but they didn't want to.

Figure 15.2: Females were more likely than males to 'just say no' to unwanted sex
"If someone you liked wanted to have sex with you, but you didn't want to... what would you do?" by gender

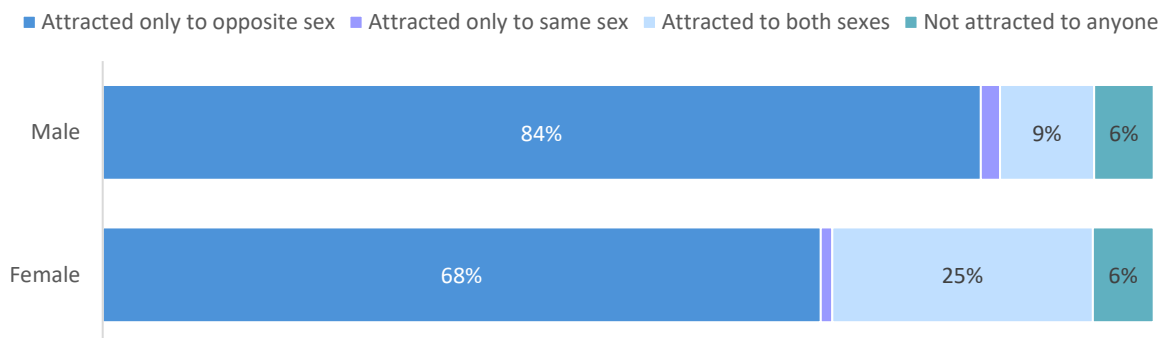


For young people in years 8 and 10 a significantly higher proportion of females than males would 'just say no' to sex if they didn't want it. There was a smaller difference between males and females in year 12.

Sexual attraction

A question on sexual attraction was asked to years 10 and 12. The question asked whether they were attracted exclusively to males or females, to both, or to neither.

Figure 15.3: Females were more likely to say they were attracted to both sexes than males
"Which best describes you? I have felt sexually and/or romantically attracted..." by gender



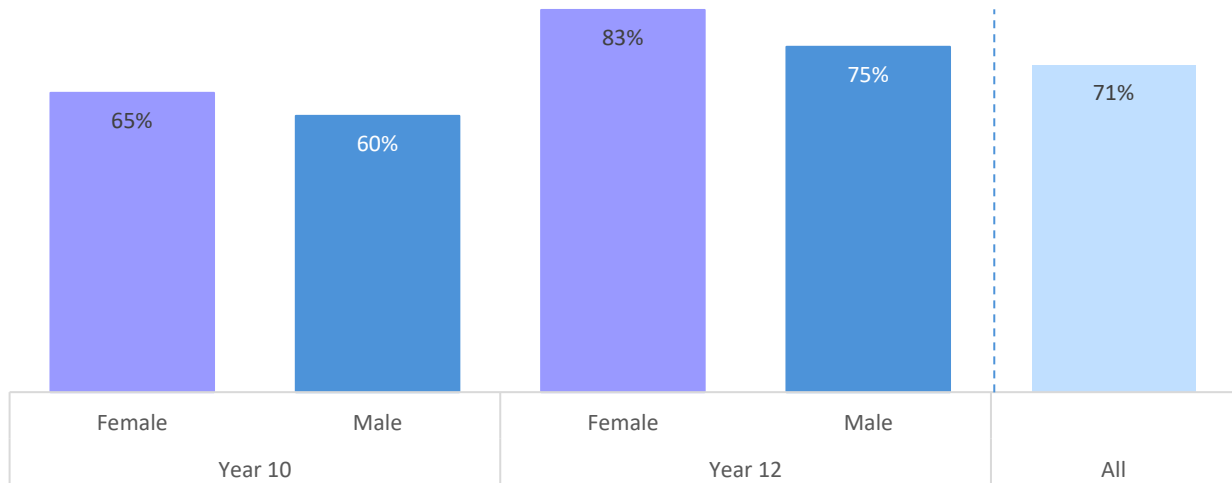
A smaller proportion of females (68%) than males (84%) reported being exclusively attracted to the opposite sex.

The analysis also showed those reporting being only attracted to the opposite sex (heterosexual) had increased since the last survey in 2021 for both males and females, whilst those reporting to be attracted to both sexes has decreased.

Contraception

Young people in years 10 and 12 were asked if they knew where to get free condoms.

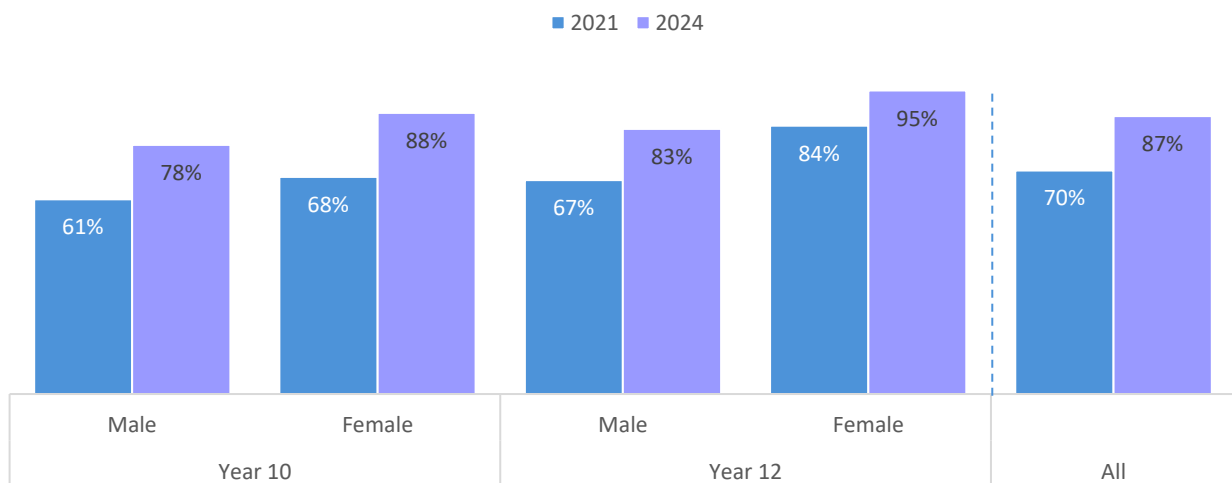
Figure 15.4: Females were more likely than males to know where to get condoms free of charge
Proportions of young people that do know where to get free condoms from, by year and gender



This question was asked to all students in these year groups regardless of whether they had been sexually active or not. To make this comparable to previous surveys, the next chart only uses responses from those that were currently or have been previously sexually active.

Figure 15.5: Both year groups and genders saw an increase in the proportion of young people who knew where to get free condoms since 2021

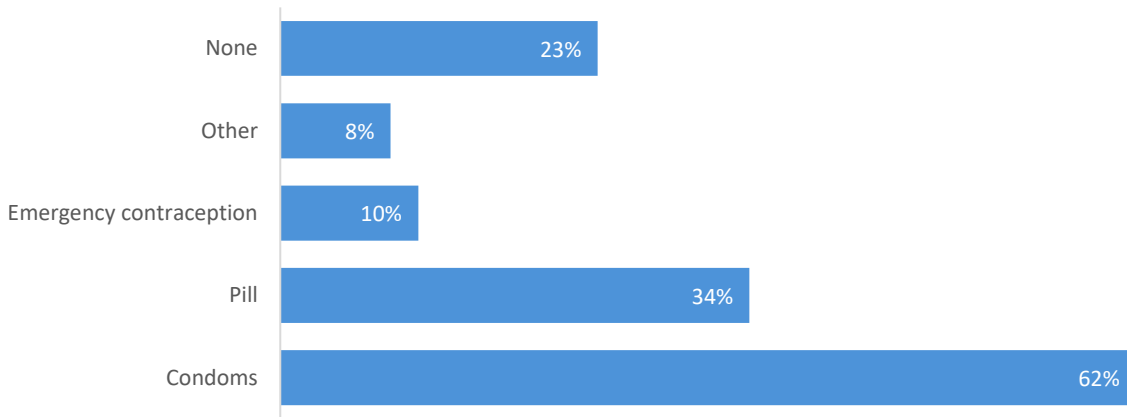
Proportion of young people who knew where to get condoms free of charge, by year and gender, over time 2021-2024



There was a significant improvement across both year groups and genders who were or currently sexually active, in awareness of where to obtain free condoms, with year 10 males and females seeing the biggest improvement, up by 17 and 20 percentage points respectively.

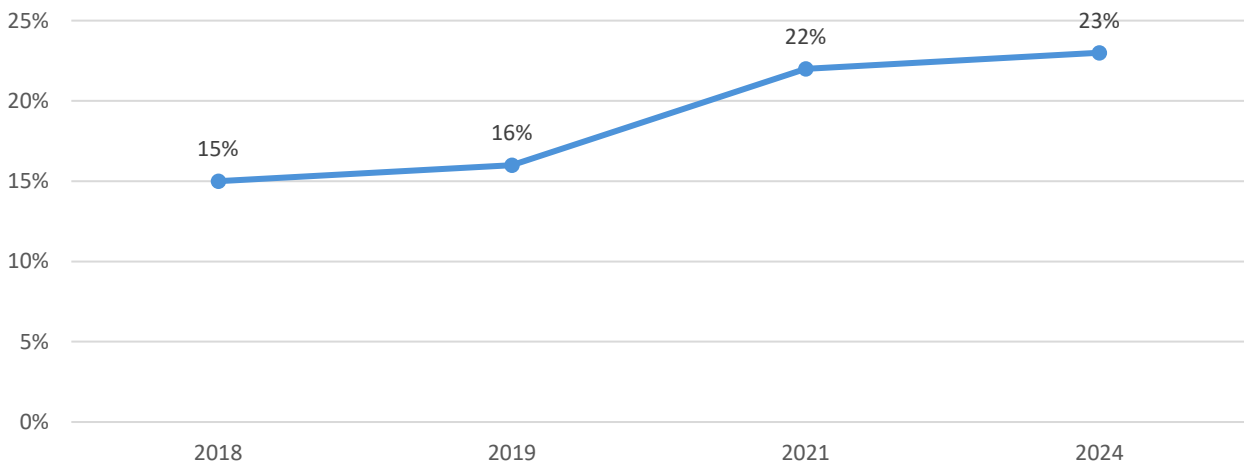
Those that reported to currently be or previously been sexually active were asked whether they had used any of the following methods of contraception. They could tick as many as applied.

Figure 15.6: Condoms and the contraceptive pill remained the most common contraceptive methods “Have you ever used any of these methods of contraception?”



Just over two-fifths (62%) of those that have been sexually active have used condoms, and a third (34%) the contraceptive pill. The proportion reporting using condoms has risen from 49% in 2021.

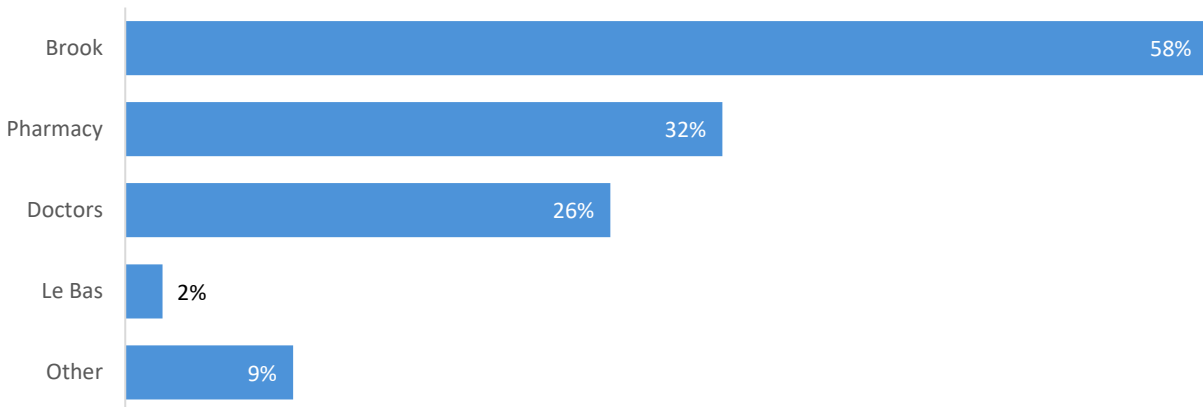
Figure 15.7: The proportion of young people engaging in unprotected sex has increased since 2018
Proportion of young people who engaged in unprotected sex, over time



The proportion of young people engaging in unprotected sex has increased from one in seven in 2018 (15%) to nearly a quarter (23%) in 2024.

Figure 15.8: Most young people got their contraception from Brook Jersey Sexual health Service

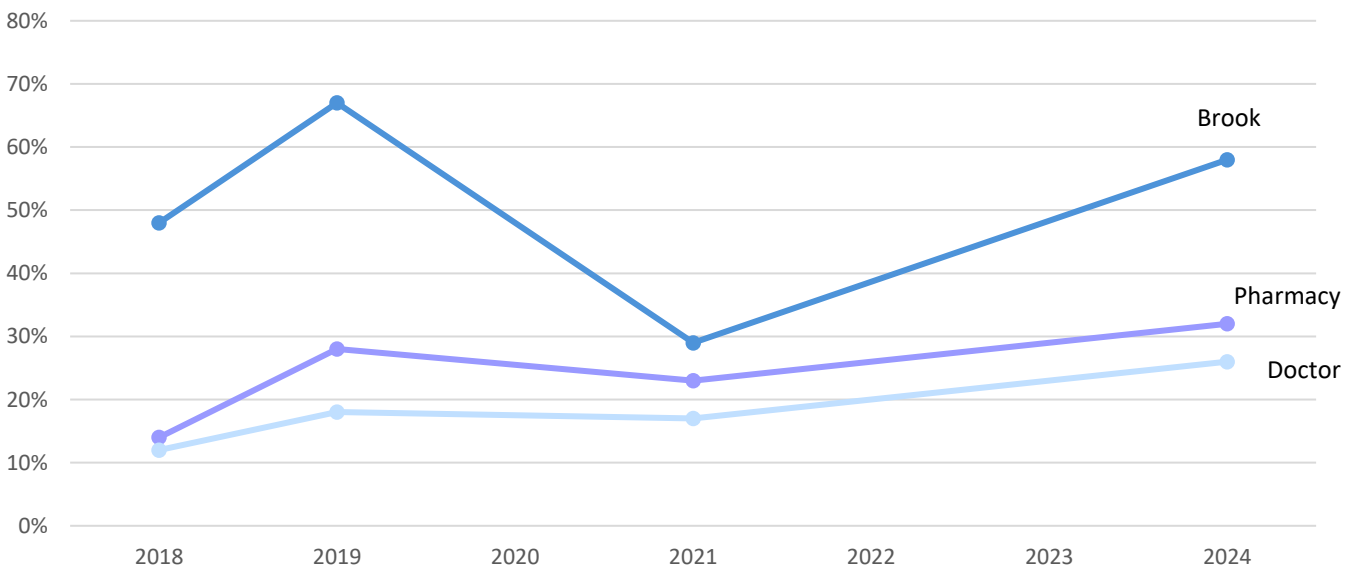
“Where did you get this / these [contraception] from?”



Around two-fifths (41%) of females said they got their contraception from the doctor compared to 5% of males.

Figure 15.9: The proportion of young people getting contraception from Brook has increased since 2021

“Where did you get this / these [contraception] from?” over time

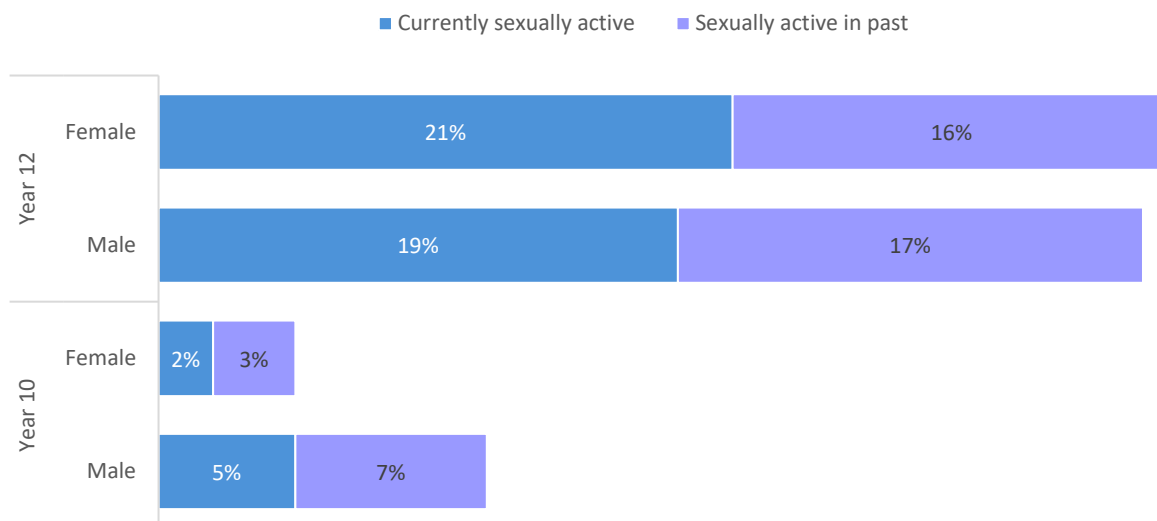


There was an increase in the number of young people obtaining contraception from Brook²³, pharmacies and doctors, with Brook seeing the most significant change, rising from 29% in 2021 to 58% in 2024.

²³ Brook moved premises in the summer of 2021 and underwent refurbishment which meant that face to face consultations had to cease whilst the refurbishment took place. This may have affected the proportion of young people using this service on the run up to the survey in 2021.

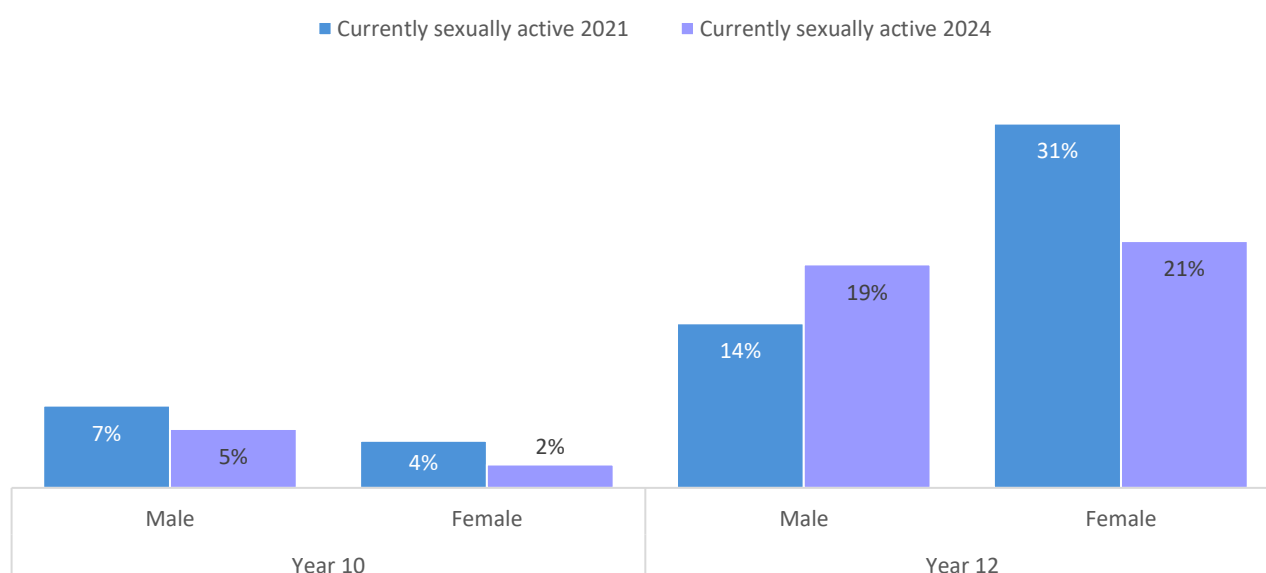
Sexual behaviour

Figure 15.10: Around a fifth of year 12 students were currently sexually active “Which of the following best describes you?” by year and gender



Just over a third (36%) of year 12 students reported being or have been sexually active compared to around one in ten (9%) of year 10 students.

Figure 15.11: Female students in year 12 saw the biggest decrease in sexual activity since 2021 “Which of the following best describes you?” by year and gender, over time



Year 12 females experienced the most significant decrease in the proportion who are currently sexually active, falling from nearly a third (31%) in 2021 to a fifth (21%) in 2024. In contrast, year 12 males were the only group to experience an increase in the proportion currently sexually active.

Gender stereotypes

Attitudes to gender stereotypes

58% of females **strongly agree** that it is fine for **boys to play with dolls**



20% of males **strongly agree** that it is fine for **boys to play with dolls**

63% of females **strongly agree** that it is fine for **girls to play with trucks**



24% of males **strongly agree** that it is fine for **girls to play with trucks**

Gender roles

46% of females **strongly disagreed** that men should take control in relationships...
...compared to **19%** of males



91% agree that parents should have **equal responsibility** for raising children



“A girl is getting ready for a night out. When her boyfriend sees she is dressed up more than usual, he tells her he doesn’t like her going out looking like that and tells her to change”

50% of males found the boys behaviour **wrong or very wrong**



77% of females found the boys behaviour **wrong or very wrong**

Chapter 16 - Gender Stereotyping Chapter

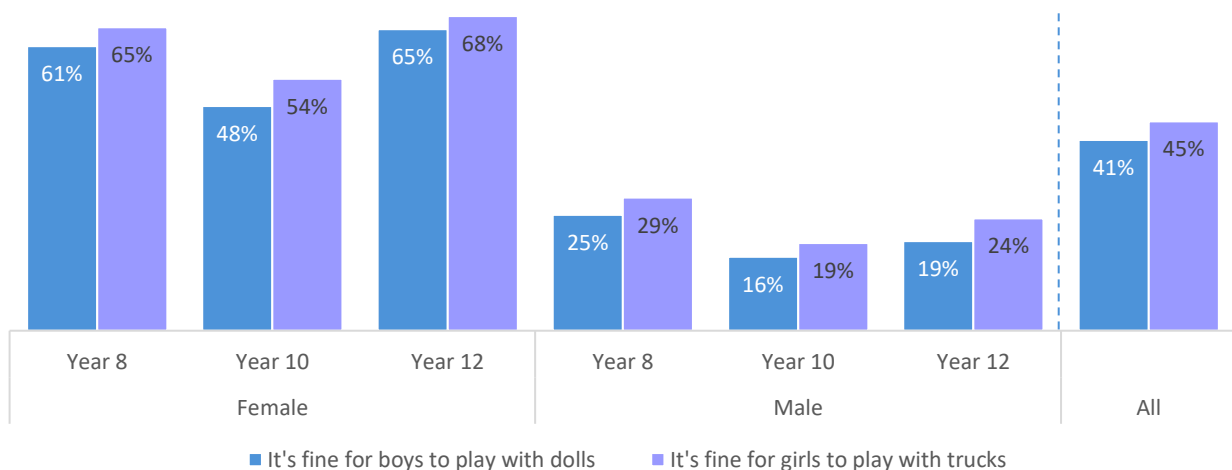
Attitudes to gender stereotypes

In October 2022, an independent taskforce²⁴ was launched to examine the existing legal framework protecting women and girls in Jersey. Linked to this, a series of questions were asked in this survey to investigate the attitudes of islanders regarding gender roles and stereotypical behaviour.

Young people were asked to rate how much they agree or disagree with some stereotypical statements²⁵ regarding gender roles.

Figure 16.1: Females were more likely than males to strongly agree that its fine for boys to play with dolls and girls to play with trucks

Proportion of young people who strongly agree with each statement, by year and gender



The survey found:

- overall, more than eight out of ten (85%) students agreed or strongly agreed that it is fine for girls to play with trucks; whilst three-quarters (75%) of young people agreed or strongly agreed it is fine for boys to play with dolls
- females were more likely to strongly agree that it is fine for boys to play with dolls (58%) and girls to play with trucks (63%) than males (20% and 24%)
- around a third (33% and 38%) of year 10 students strongly agreed with the statements, compared to around half of years 8 and 12
- students in same sex schools were more likely to strongly agree that it's fine for girls to play with trucks (51%) and boys to play with dolls (47%) than those in mixed schools (42% and 38%)

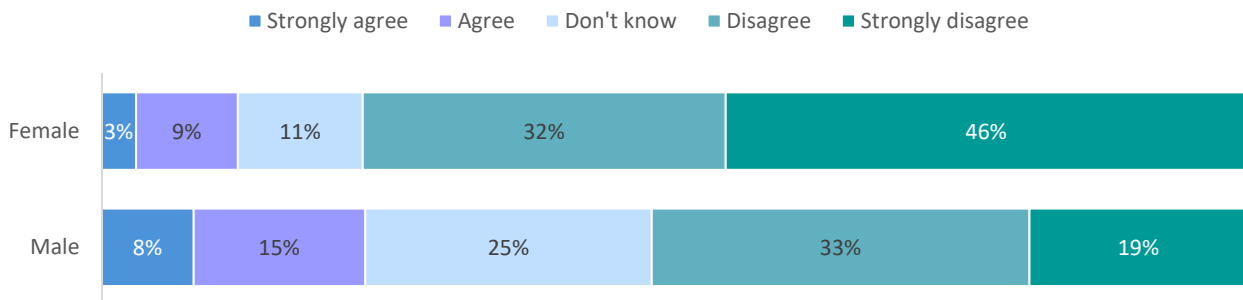
²⁴ More information can be found at [Violence against women and girls](#)

²⁵ Statements were: "It is fine for boys to play with dolls", "It is fine for girls to play with toy trucks", "Men should take control in relationships" and "Mums and dads should have equal responsibility for raising children"

Young people were asked how much they agree or disagree with the statement with “Men should take control in relationships”.

Figure 16.2: The proportion of females disagreeing to some extent that “Men should take control in relationships” was higher than males

“How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?” by gender



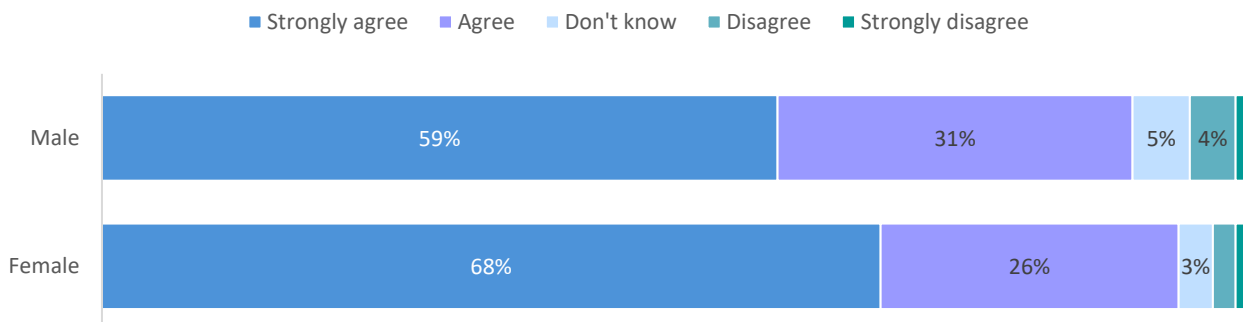
Three-quarters (78%) of females disagreed to some extent that men should take control in relationships; compared to just over half (52%) of males.

One in five (19%) males strongly disagreed with this statement compared to nearly half (46%) of females.

Young people were then asked how much they agreed or disagreed with the statement “Mums and dads should have equal responsibility for raising children”.

Figure 16.3: A similar proportion of males and females agreed to some extent that parents should share equal responsibility for raising children

“How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?” by gender



Overall, just over nine out of ten (91%) young people agreed to some extent that parents should have equal responsibility for raising children.

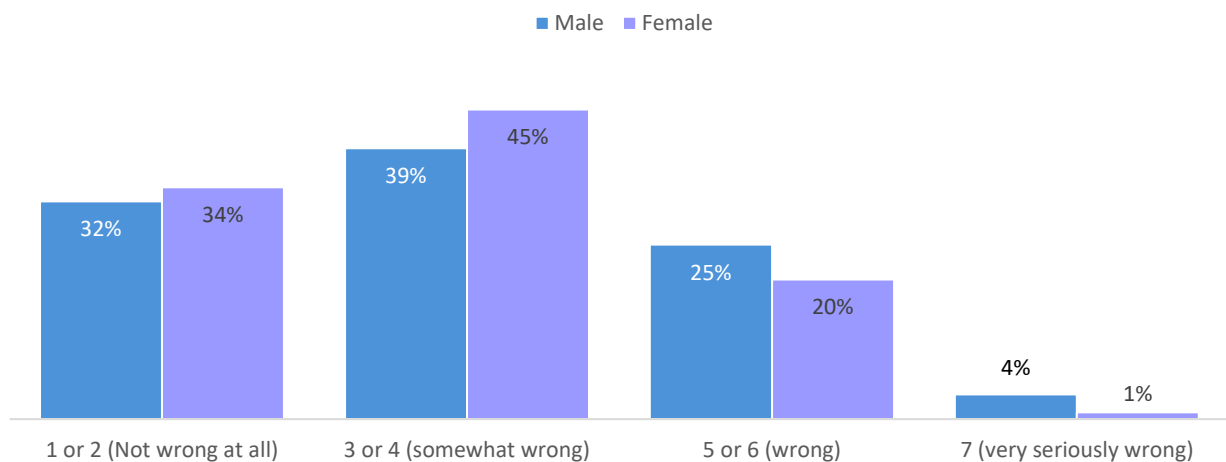
Gender stereotyping and relationships

Students were given different relationship scenarios and asked to read each one, then rate the behaviour of the individuals on a scale from 1 (not wrong at all) to 7 (very seriously wrong).

Statement one: A girl sends her boyfriend a number of texts throughout the evening asking him where he is, who he's with and when he's going to get home. Which number describes what you think about the girl's behaviour?

Figure 16.4: A higher proportion of males than females perceived the girl's behaviour as wrong or seriously wrong

"What do you think about the behaviour of the girl in this situation?" by gender



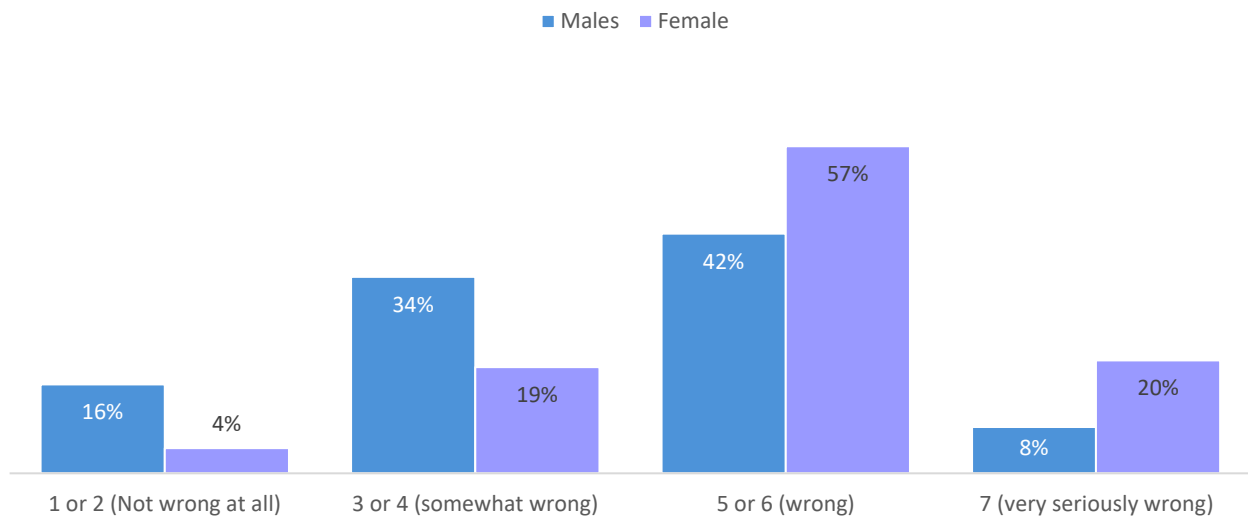
Overall, a third (32%) of young people said the behaviour of the girl wasn't wrong at all.

Nearly a third (32%) of young people at a same-sex school found the girl's behaviour wrong or very seriously wrong, compared to a fifth (21%) of those in mixed-sex schools

Statement two: A girl is getting ready for a night out. When her boyfriend sees she is dressed up more than usual, he tells her he doesn't like her going out looking like that and tells her to change. Which number describes what you think about the boy's behaviour?

Figure 16.5: A higher proportion of females than males felt the boy's behaviour was wrong or very wrong

“What do you think about the behaviour of the boy in this situation?” by gender



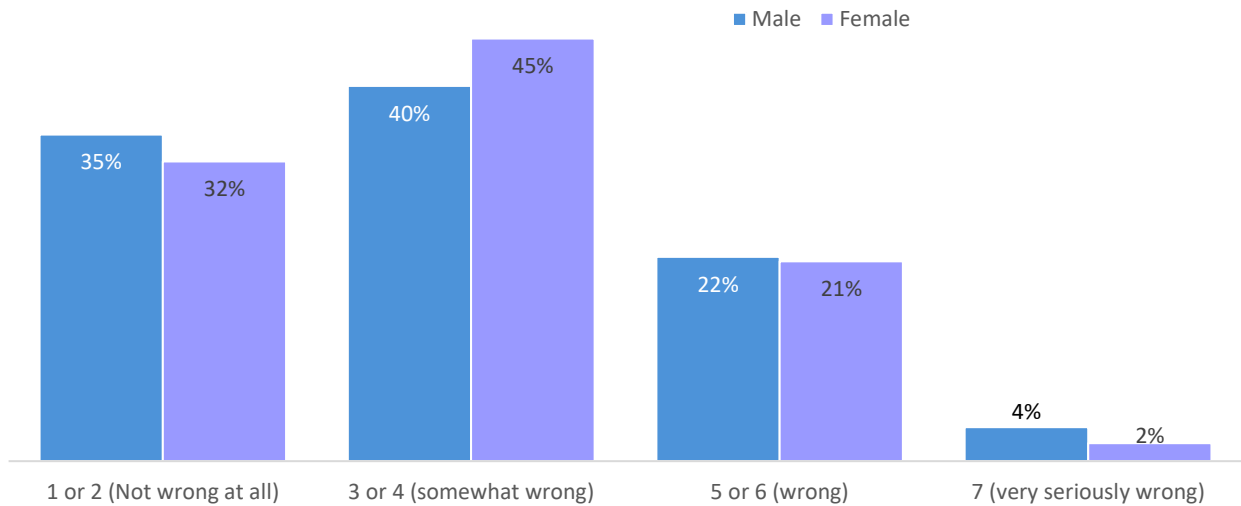
The survey found:

- half (50%) of males found the boy's behaviour wrong or very seriously wrong; compared to over three-quarters (77%) of females
- three-fifths (60%) of young people from mixed sex schools found the boy's behaviour wrong or very seriously wrong; compared to three-quarters (72%) of those attending a same sex school
- the percentage of young people who perceived the boy's behaviour as very seriously wrong decreased with age, with 17% of year 8 students rating this compared to 13% of year 12 students

Statement three: A boy sends his girlfriend a number of texts throughout the evening asking her where she is, who she's with and when she's going to get home. Which number describes what you think about the boy's behaviour?

Figure 16.6: A similar proportion of males and females perceived the boy's behaviour as wrong or very seriously wrong

"What do you think about the behaviour of the boy in this situation?" by gender



A third (33%) of young people perceived the boy's behaviour as not wrong at all; a similar proportion rating the girl's behaviour as not wrong at all in statement 1.

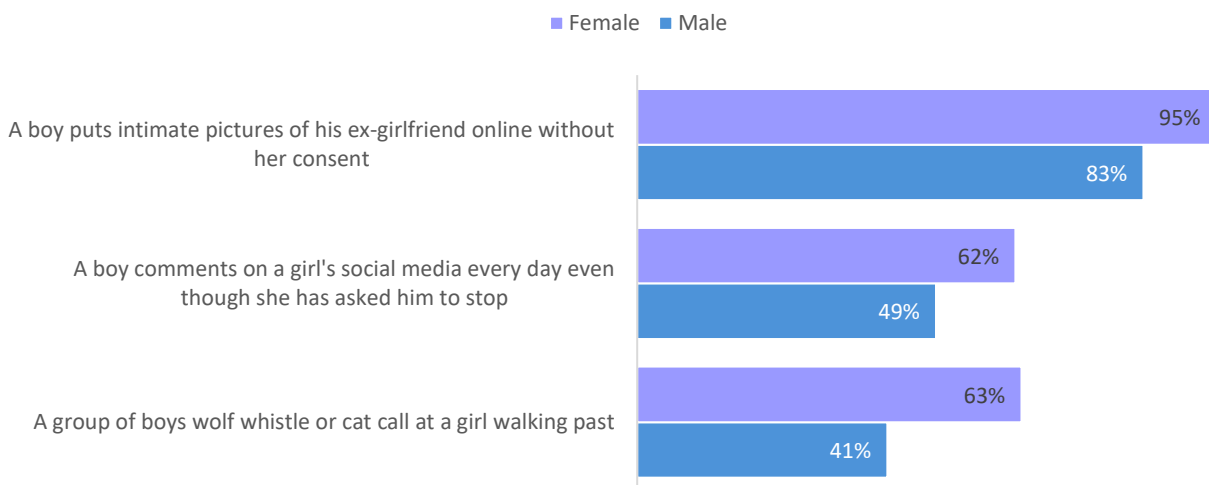
A fifth (20%) of young people from mixed sex schools considered the boy's behaviour as wrong or very wrong; compared to nearly a third (31%) of those from same sex schools.

Young people were asked to choose the number which best describes what they thought about the boy's behaviour for the following situations from 1 (not wrong at all) to 5 (very seriously wrong).

- 1) A group of boy's wolf whistle or cat call at a girl walking past
- 2) A boy comments on a girl's social media every day even though she has asked him to stop
- 3) A boy puts intimate pictures of his ex-girlfriend online without her consent

Figure 16.7: Higher proportions of females than males perceived the boy's behaviour as very seriously wrong in all three scenarios

“What do you think about the boy's behaviour in these situations?” Proportion of young people perceiving the behaviour as ‘very seriously wrong’, by gender



Two-thirds (63%) of females perceived the boy's behaviour in the wolf whistle scenario very seriously wrong compared to two-fifths (41%) of males.

Police and crime

Crime

1 in 13 reported being a **victim of crime** in the last 12 months....



...with **town (St Helier)** being the most likely location for the crime to have occurred



Police

74% of young people **agreed** that the police can be **relied upon**



67% agreed the police **treat people fairly**



Child sexual abuse

14% of young people in years 8, 10 and 12 reported **knowing someone** who has been a victim of **child sexual abuse**....



...**less than half** of young people said they would **definitely tell someone** if they had been a victim

Criminal exploitation

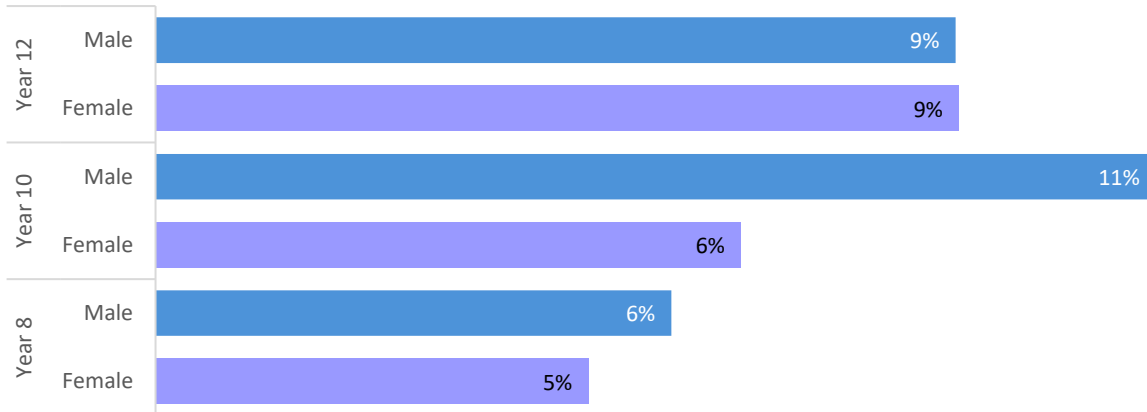
15% of males & **11%** of females reported they would **probably or definitely not** tell someone if someone was trying to criminally exploit them



Chapter 17 - Police and crime

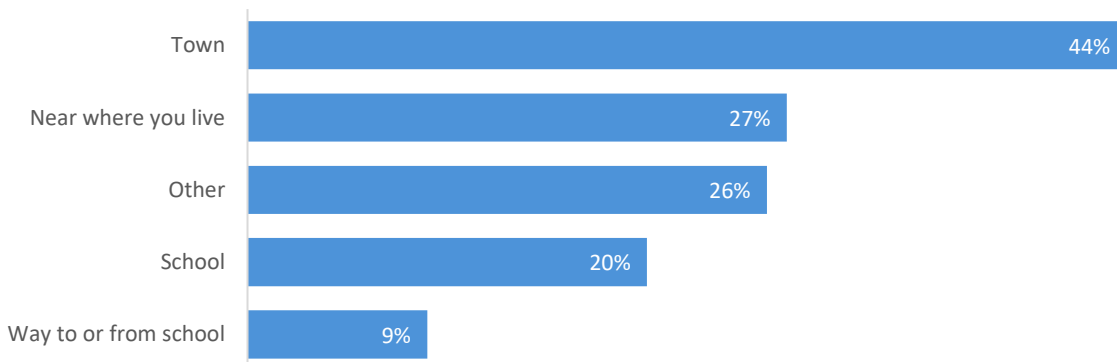
Victim of crime

Figure 17.1: One in thirteen young people reported having been a victim of crime
Proportion of young people who reported having been a victim of crime in the last 12 months, by year and gender



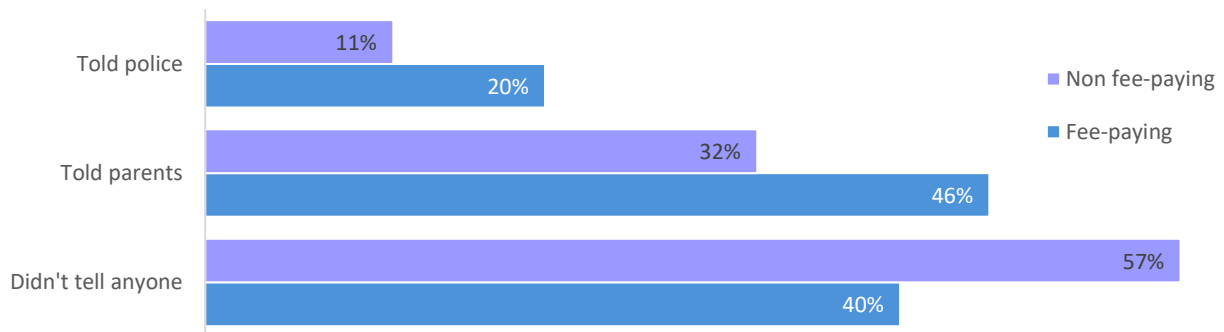
Generally, young people having been a victim of crime increased between years 8 (6%) and 10 (9%) then remained similar in year 12 (9%). Year 10 males were particularly likely to have been a victim of crime in the previous 12 months.

Figure 17.2: Young people were more likely to be victims of crime in town
Proportion of victims of crime, by location



Areas away from school tended to be the more likely locations for young people to be victims of crime, with town (St Helier) being the most likely place for a crime to have occurred. Of the 'other' locations mentioned by children, the only place that was mentioned on more than three occasions was online / social media.

Figure 17.3: Young people in fee paying schools were more likely to report a crime
Proportion of victims who reported a crime, by school type



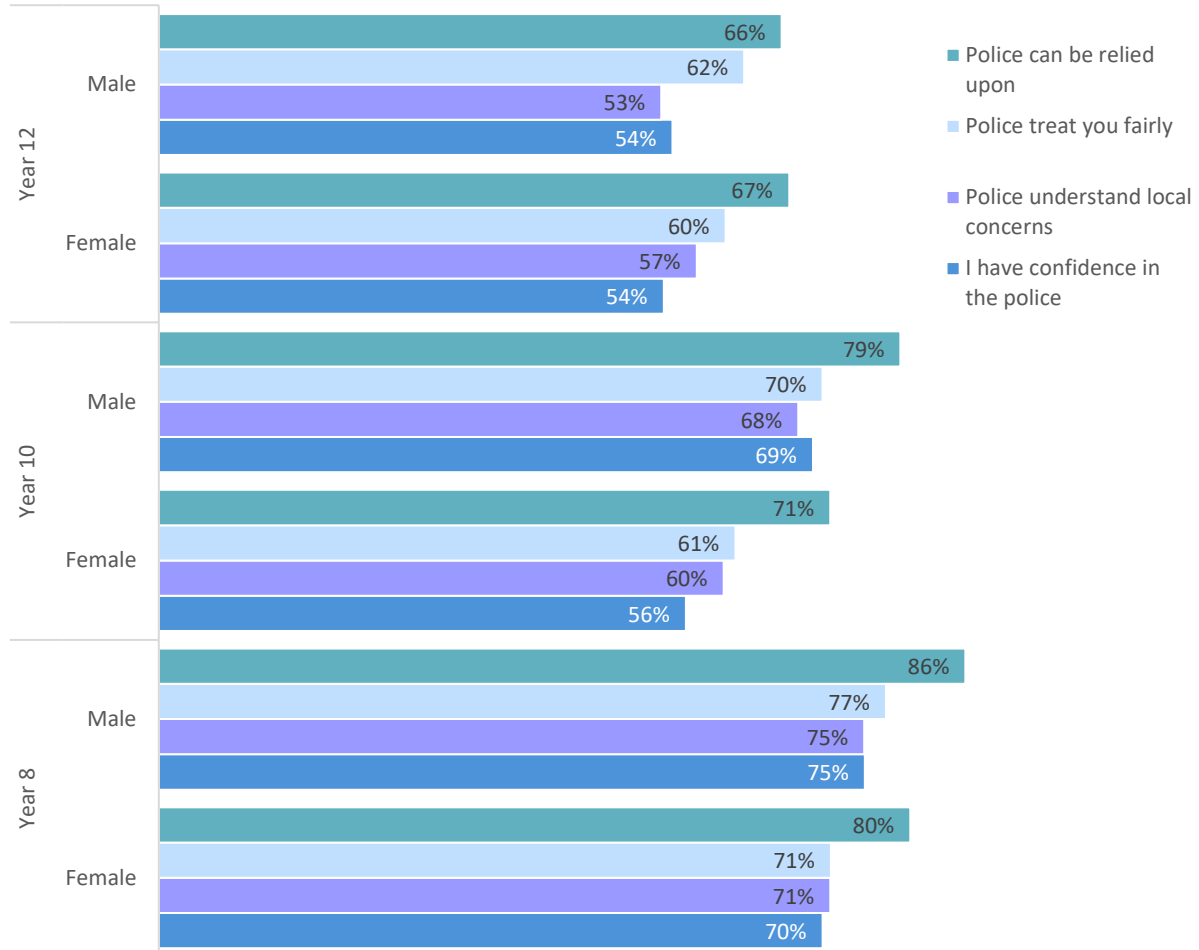
Overall, half (51%) of victims of a crime did not tell an adult:

- overall, parents (37%) were the most likely adult that victims reported their crime to, followed by the police (14%)
- year 8 children (63%) were more likely to report the crime to someone, than year 12 (47%) or year 10 (41%)
- young people attending a fee paying school (60%) were more likely to report a crime to an adult than young people at a non-fee paying school (43%)

Attitudes towards the police

Figure 17.4: Overall, two-thirds of young people had confidence in the police

Proportion of young people who strongly agreed or agreed with police related statements



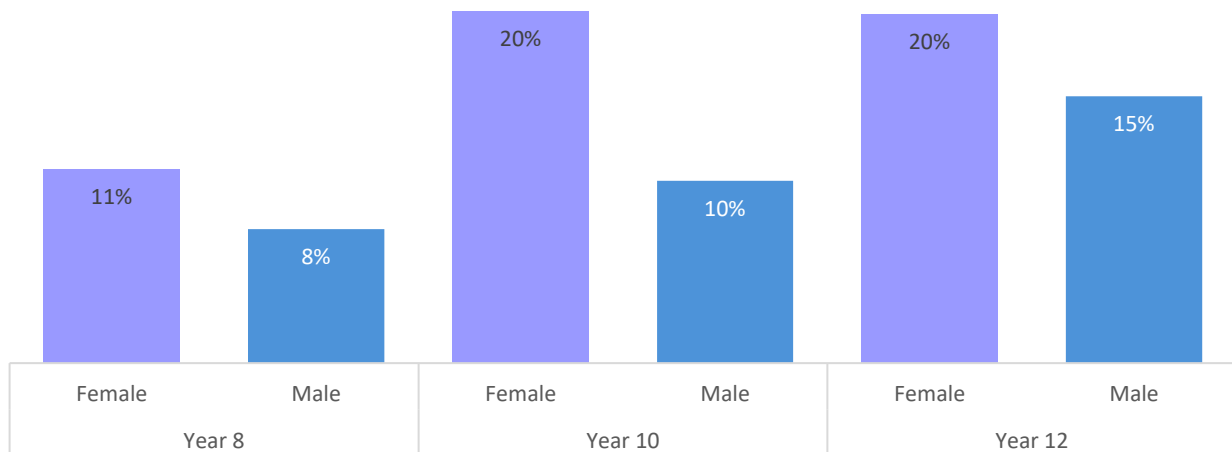
A higher proportion of year 8 children agreed or strongly agreed with all four statements than young people in years 10 and 12. Analysis also shows that:

- a higher proportion of children agreed or strongly agreed that the police can be relied on (74%) than think the police treat you fairly (67%), understand local concerns (64%) or have overall confidence in the police (63%)
- young people attending fee paying school (70%) were more likely to have overall confidence in the police than those at non-fee paying school (58%)

Chapter 18 - Child exploitation and sexual exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE)

Figure 18.1: At all ages, more females report knowing a victim of child sexual exploitation than males
Proportion of young people who know someone has been a victim of child sexual exploitation, by age and gender



Overall, one in seven (14%) children in years 8, 10 and 12 reported knowing someone who had been a victim of child sexual exploitation.²⁶

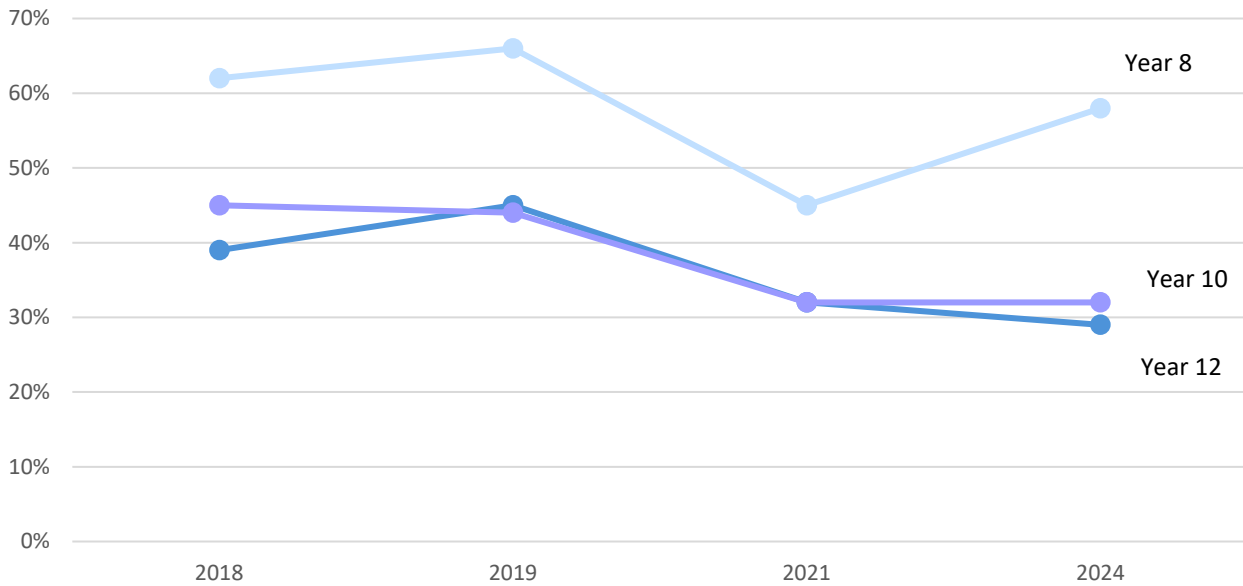
The proportion of children and young people who report knowing a victim of child sexual abuse:

- was higher for females than males in all age groups
- was higher for young people identifying as 'other', 'rather not say' or who skipped the gender question.
- was higher for older year groups

²⁶ A definition of child sexual exploitation was given in the survey questionnaire. This can be found in the Annex of this report

Figure 18.2: Since 2018, females have been decreasingly likely to report someone trying to take advantage of them sexually

Proportion of females that would definitely tell someone if someone was trying to take advantage of them sexually, over time

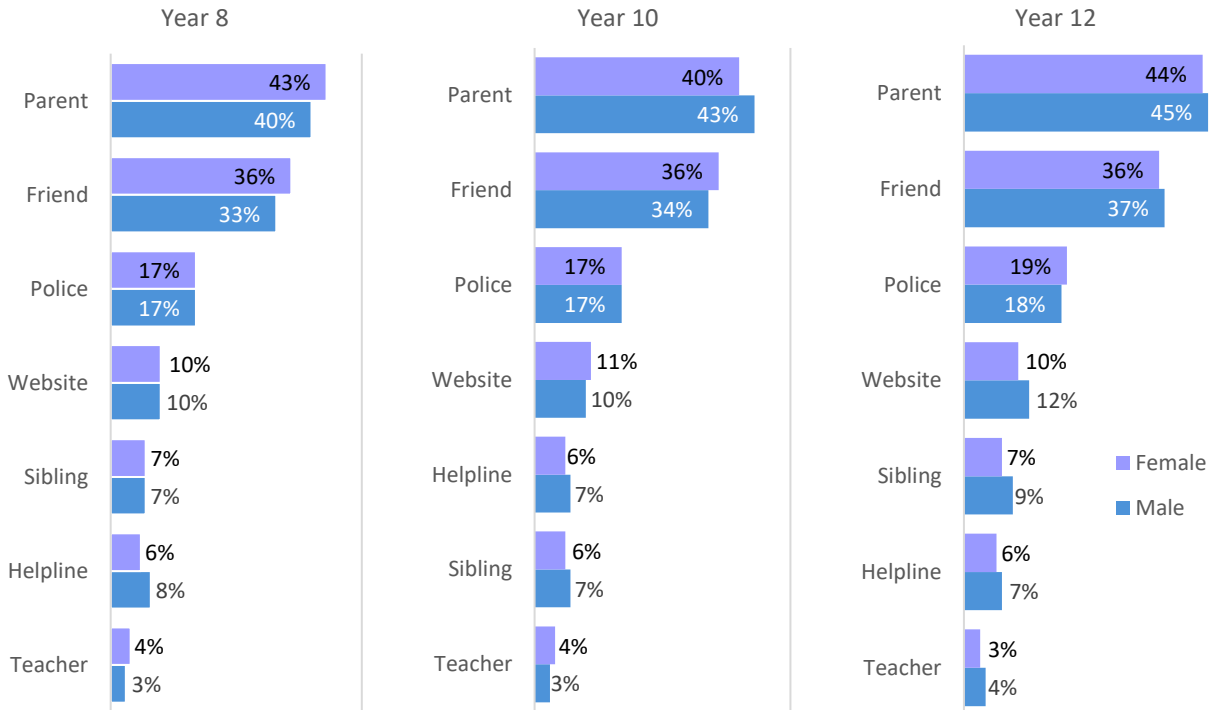


Overall, considering all young people in years 8, 10 and 12 in 2024, less than half reported that they would tell someone if someone was trying to take advantage of them sexually. Further analysis shows:

- response profiles over the period were similar for females in years 10 and 12; falling from 39% and 45% of them reporting they would definitely tell someone in 2018, to 29% and 32% in 2024
- in 2024, males were generally more likely to tell someone than females of a similar age

Figure 18.3: Young people were most likely to tell parents and friends if someone was trying to take advantage of them sexually

Proportion of young people who felt comfortable reporting sexual exploitation to different avenues, by year and gender



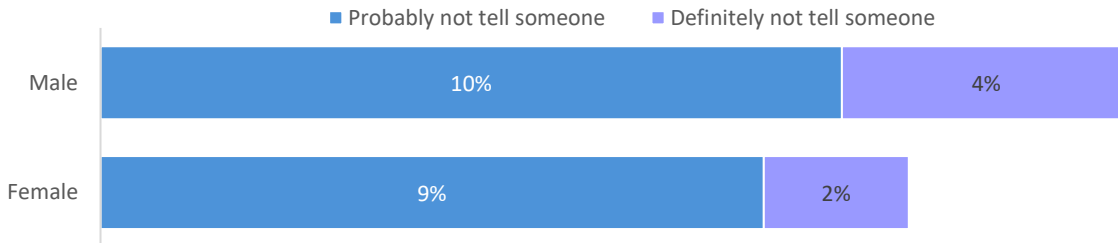
The proportion of young people feeling comfortable reporting sexual exploitation²⁷ to various methods of help was similar for years 8, 10 and 12, notably:

- parents were the people that most young people were comfortable telling across years 8, 10 and 12 which is a change from the previous survey when friends had the highest response rates for years 10 and 12
- there was little difference in the behaviour of males and females

²⁷ The exact question wording was “If someone tried to take advantage of you sexually, how likely would you be to tell someone?”, followed by “Who would you feel comfortable telling?” with 8 options.

Child criminal exploitation²⁸

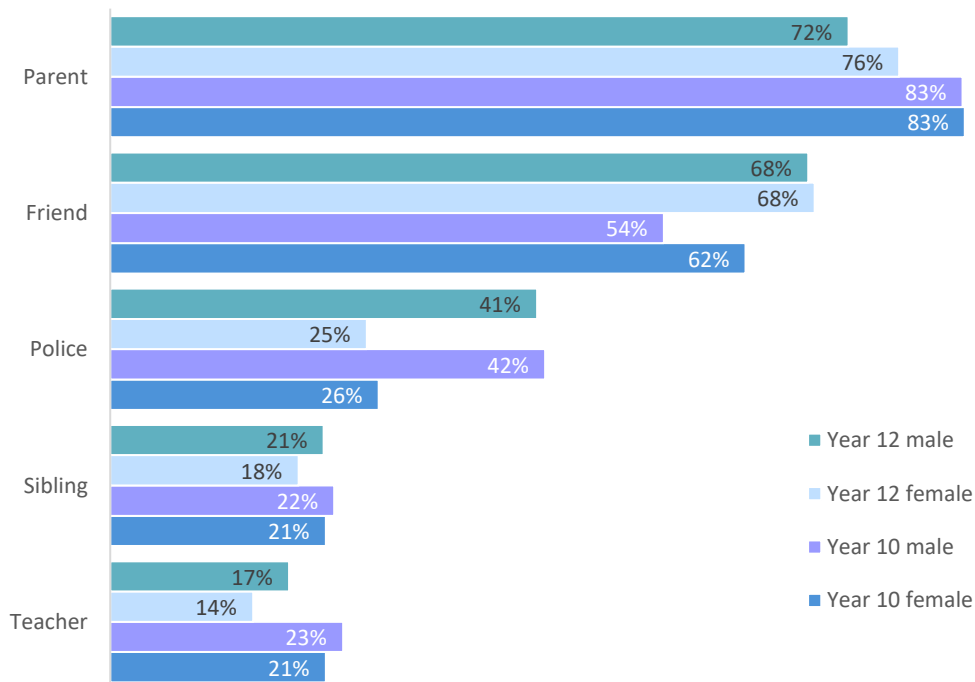
Figure 18.4: Males were more likely than females to not report being enticed to do something wrong
Proportion of young people who would probably or definitely not tell someone if they were offered money or gifts to do something wrong or illegal, by gender



Overall, 15% of males in years 8, 10 and 12 reported that they would probably or definitely not tell someone if they were offered money or gifts to do something wrong or against the law compared to 11% of females. Other results of the analysis were:

- the proportion of year 10 (16%) and year 12 (17%) reporting that they would probably or definitely not tell someone was much higher than year 8 (7%)
- the proportion reporting that they didn't know whether they would tell someone was fairly constant at 9 to 11% between genders and age groups

Figure 18.5: Parents, friends and police are the most likely people / organisations that young people would use to report criminal exploitation
Proportion who would tell each type of people / organisation if they were being criminally exploited, by year and gender



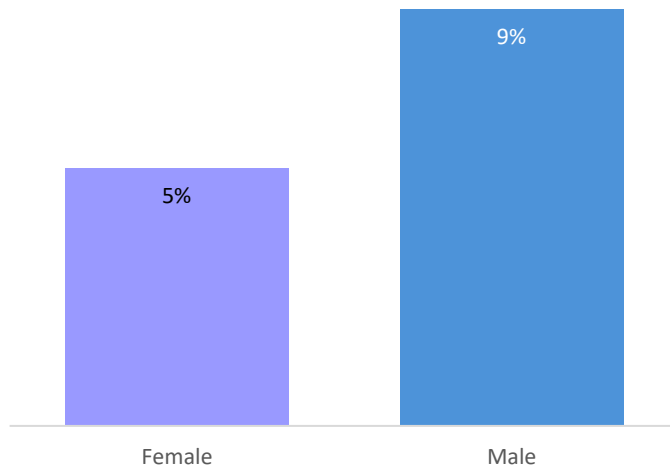
²⁸ This set of questions was new for 2024, requested by the Children, Young People, Education and Skills department.

As for child sexual exploitation, parents, friends and the police were the three types of individuals / organisations most likely to be told of criminal exploitation by young people in years 10 and 12. Other notable results from the analysis were:

- males (41 to 42%) were more likely to tell the police than females (25 to 26%)
- impersonal methods of help (helpline, website, app) were less likely to be used by young people in years 10 and 12; fewer than 5% of year 10 and 12 chose each of these methods

Figure 18.6: Instances of children being criminally exploited were relatively unusual, but males were at more risk

Proportion of young people who reported they have been offered money or gifts to do something wrong or illegal, by gender



While males were more likely to have been offered money or gifts to participate in wrong or illegal activity, there was little change across the year groups. Between 7 and 8% of all young people in each of year groups 8, 10 and 12 answered yes to this question.

Chapter 19 - Significance test tables

A selection of questions from this survey have been tested against six variables relating to the children and young people surveyed. By using statistical analysis²⁹ we can assess whether each of these variables is associated with a significantly different set of responses. For example, in the table below, different ethnicities of children do not exhibit a significantly different response as to do they live with both parents together or not; but the children attending different types of school (fee paying or non-fee paying) do exhibit a different response profile. Please note that this does not signify that the variable causes the difference in response, merely that a difference exists.

	Gender (male / female only)	Parish type (rural / suburban / urban)	Ethnicity (Jersey or British v anything else)	School type (fee paying / non-fee paying)	Self esteem	Lacking 2 or more items
How well off (rich) do you think your family is?	Very significant	Very significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
Which adults do you live with (Both parents together or not)	Not significant	Very significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
Health self-assessment	significant	significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
Ate 5 or more portions of fruit yesterday	Very significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant	Not significant	Not significant
Cleaned teeth less than recommended amount	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
How long ago did you last visit the dentist?	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
Time spent on screens	Very significant	Very significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant	Not significant
Don't do recommended amount of exercise	Very significant	Not significant	significant	Very significant	Very significant	Significant
How many hours sleep did you get last night?	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
Know what rights children have under the UN rights of the child	Very significant	Very significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
Have you been bullied in the last 12 months?	Very significant	Very significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
Does your school take bullying seriously?	Significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant

²⁹ Pearson Chi-squared analysis

	Gender (male / female only)	Parish type (rural / suburban / urban)	Ethnicity (Jersey or British v anything else)	School type (fee paying / non-fee paying)	Self esteem	Lacking 2 or more items
Afraid of going to school because of bullying?	Very significant	Not significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
Worry about what people think of you	Very significant	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant
Worry about workload	Very significant	Not significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
Worry about the way you look	Very significant	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant
In the last 12 months have you done any volunteering?	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant	Not significant	Not significant
Pressure to look a certain way on social media	Very significant	Not significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
Experienced any inappropriate comments or unwanted sexual attention?	Very significant	Not significant	Not significant	Significant	Very significant	Very significant
Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday?	Very significant	Not significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday?	Very significant	Not significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
Have you thought about deliberately hurting yourself in any way?	Very significant	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant
Ability to influence - School would listen to my ideas	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
Ability to influence - Community would listen to my ideas	Very significant	Not significant	Not significant	Significant	Very significant	Not significant
Know who States representatives are	Very significant	Not significant	Significant	Very significant	Very significant	Not significant
What do you hope to do after finishing Year 13 at school?	Very significant	Not significant	Significant	Very significant	Not significant	Not significant
What do you hope to do after finishing Year 11 at school?	Very significant	Significant	Not significant	Very significant	Not significant	Not significant

	Gender (male / female only)	Parish type (rural / suburban / urban)	Ethnicity (Jersey or British v anything else)	School type (fee paying / non- fee paying)	Self esteem	Lacking 2 or more items
Does anyone smoke in your house or car when you are in too?	Not significant	Very significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
Smoke regularly	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
E-cigarette use - have you used e-cigarettes?	Very significant	Not significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
Alcohol - have you drunk alcohol?	Not significant	Significant	Significant	Not significant	Very significant	Not significant
Resilience to refuse sex if don't want it	Very significant	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant
If someone tried to take advantage of you sexually, would you tell someone?	Very significant	Not significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
Sexual Health - Are you sexually active	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Very significant	Not significant	Very significant
Sexual health - have had sex with no contraception	Significant	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Significant	Not significant
Currently taking drugs	Not significant	Not significant	Significant	Not significant	Not significant	Very significant
Ever taken drugs	Not significant	Not significant	Significant	Very significant	Not significant	Very significant
Have you been a victim of crime	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Significant	Very significant	Very significant
Overall, I have confidence in the police	Very significant	Very significant	Not significant	Very significant	Very significant	Very significant
Mums and dads should have equal responsibility for raising children	Very significant	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant	Not significant

Annex

History of the Survey

Formerly known as the Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire (HRBQ) and the Jersey School Survey, this survey and subsequent report was first run in 1996 to record the attitude and behaviour of children and young people in Jersey, in terms of their lifestyle, health and wellbeing.

The HRBQ was first run by the UK Schools Health Education Unit (SHEU) in 1996 (secondary schools) and 1998 (primary schools). The survey has been run every four years since 1998 and has been run in-house by Statistics Jersey since 2018. In 2019 the decision was made to run the survey every two years. Due to industrial action in schools, the latest survey was delayed by a year. For continuity, SHEU permitted Statistics Jersey to continue using a number of questions in order to measure changes over time. Some of the questions in the questionnaire are taken from, or based on, the work of John Balding, Schools Health Education Unit, Exeter (www.sheu.org.uk).

Response rates

The survey was aimed to be completed by all children and young people in school Years 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, constituting a census of these year groups. Completion of the survey was not compulsory: some children were withdrawn by their parents; and some themselves opted not to complete the survey.

Table A.1 Response rates for each year group

	Actual number of returns	Expected number of returns	Percentage rate of returns
Year 4	922	1,054	87%
Year 6	872	1,038	84%
Year 8	995	1,145	87%
Year 10	813	967	84%
Year 12	758	967	78%
All	4,360	5,171	84%

The response rate in year 12 (78%) was lower than in years 4, 6, 8 and 10 (86%, overall). The year 12 denominator does not cover all young people in that age group as some had left full-time education.

Confidence intervals

Although the response rates were high, the coverage was less than 100% and therefore there will be an element of statistical uncertainty which should be acknowledged when considering small changes or differences.

The standard error on the estimate of a population proportion p is given by:

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\frac{(p(1-p)(1-f))}{n-1}}$$

where:

n is the total number of respondents in a sub-group

f is the sampling fraction, equal to $\frac{n}{N}$ where N is the population of that sub-group

The 95% confidence interval on any proportion p is given by:

$p \pm 1.96 s.e.(p)$ and attains a maximum value for $p=0.5$, i.e. 50%

With the response rate achieved the percentages presented in this report have a 95% confidence interval of ± 1 percentage point.

Table A.2 shows the confidence intervals for proportions in various subgroups of respondents. The small number of pupils identifying their gender as 'other' or 'rather not say' means that the confidence intervals on proportions for these students are particularly wide.

Table A.2 Confidence interval per sub-group

Year group and gender	95% confidence interval (+/- percentage points)	Year group and gender	95% confidence interval (+/- percentage points)	Year group and gender	95% confidence interval (+/- percentage points)
Year 4 male	2	Year 10 male	2	Year 4 all	1
Year 4 female	2	Year 10 female	2	Year 6 all	1
Year 4 other	6	Year 10 other	6	Year 8 all	1
Year 6 male	2	Year 12 male	3	Year 10 all	1
Year 6 female	2	Year 12 female	2	Year 12 all	2
Year 6 other	7	Year 12 other	9	Years 8 and 10	1
Year 8 male	2				
Year 8 female	2	All male	1	All except Year 12	1
Year 8 other	5	All female	1	All	1
		All other	3		

Some of the analyses are based on the mean of numerical values rather than on percentages of the population.

Health related Quality of Life: as this is based on scores standardised to ensure that the (European) population has a standard deviation of 10, it is assumed that any subpopulation also has a standard deviation (σ) of 10. The standard error and 95% confidence intervals can then be calculated using the formulae:

$$S.E. = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \text{and} \quad CI = \pm 1.96 \times S.E.$$

Year group and gender	95% confidence interval (+/- percentage points)	Year group and gender	95% confidence interval (+/- percentage points)
Year 4 male	1	Year 10 male	1
Year 4 female	1	Year 10 female	1
Year 4 other	3	Year 10 other	3
Year 6 male	1	Year 12 male	1
Year 6 female	1	Year 12 female	1
Year 6 other	3	Year 12 other	4
Year 8 male	1		
Year 8 female	1		
Year 8 other	3		

95% Confidence intervals for the ONS4 mean scores were calculated using $CI = \pm 1.96 \times S.E.$

Year group and gender	95% confidence interval (+/- percentage points)	Year group and gender	95% confidence interval (+/- percentage points)
Year 8 male	0.2	Year 12 male	0.3
Year 8 female	0.2	Year 12 female	0.2
Year 8 other	0.8	Year 12 other	0.9
Year 10 male	0.2		
Year 10 female	0.2		
Year 10 other	0.8		

Child centred material deprivation

Reference: The Children's Society report "Missing Out: A child centred analysis of material deprivation and subjective wellbeing" 2011. Authors Dr Gill Main, Larissa Pople, Gwyther Rees and Jonathan Bradshaw. The report, based on research carried out by the Children's Society and the University of York, researches 'what it means to be poor from a child's own perspective'. It asks children and young people about the material items and experiences that they think are necessary for a 'normal kind of life, with the aim of producing a 'child centred index of material deprivation'.

<https://www.childrensociety.org.uk/what-we-do/resources-and-publications/publications-library/missing-out-child-centered-analysis-mater>

KIDSCREEN-10 questions

Reference: Ravens-Sieberer U., Gosch A., Rajmil L., Erhart M., Bruill J., Duer W., Auquier P., Power M., Abel T., Czemy L., Mazur J., Czimbalmas A., Tountas Y., Hagquist C., Kilroe J. and the European KIDSCREEN Group (2005). KIDSCREEN-52 quality of life measure for children and adolescents. Expert Review of Pharmacoeconomics & Outcomes Research, 5 (3), 353-364.

The KIDSCREEN Group Europe (2006). The KIDSCREEN Questionnaires – Quality of life questionnaires for children and adolescents. Handbook. Lengerich: Pabst Science Publishers

The ten questions that form the basis for the index are below:

Thinking about the last week...

- Have you felt fit and well?
- Have you felt full of energy?
- Have you felt sad?
- Have you felt lonely?
- Have you enough time for yourself?
- Have you been able to do the things that you want to do in your free time?
- Have your parent(s) treated you fairly?
- Have you had fun with your friends?
- Have you got on well at school?
- Have you been able to pay attention?

D. Lawrence self-esteem questionnaire

Reference Lawrence D., British Journal of Educational Psychology v51, pages 245-251, June 1981. The development of a self-esteem questionnaire (The LAWSEQ Self-esteem Questionnaire)

The self-esteem measurement is derived from the responses to a set of nine statements taken from a self-esteem enquiry method by Denis Lawrence. The scale is based on social confidence and relationships with friends.

Below is the set of nine statements – respondents could answer agree / disagree / not sure to each

- I feel happy talking to other pupils at school
- There are lots of things about myself that I would like to change
- When I have something to say in front of teachers in class, I usually feel uneasy
- I often fall out with other pupils at school
- I often feel lonely at school
- I think other pupils usually say nasty things about me
- When I want to tell a teacher something I usually feel shy
- I often have to find new friends because my old ones are with somebody else.
- I usually feel foolish when I have to talk to my parents

Scores of 0, +1 and +2 are given for the answer to each question, according to Lawrence's scoring key to return an overall score of between 0 and 18. The scores were categorised as follows:

0 - 4 Low

5 – 9 Medium low

10 – 14 Medium high

15 - 18 High

Definition of Child Sexual Exploitation

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is a form of abuse where children or young people are tricked, bribed or persuaded to take part in sexual activity in return for something they want or need. This can happen online or in real life. The things young people might be given in return can include attention, affection, food, cigarettes, money, drugs, alcohol or somewhere to stay. The sexual activity might include sending or viewing sexual images, sexual conversations, or some kind of sexual contact. The person getting the young person to do this may be an adult or another young person.

Definition of Child Criminal Exploitation

Criminal exploitation happens when adults trick, pressure, or force children into doing illegal things, like selling drugs or stealing, to benefit the adults. These adults often pick on children or young people who might not have a lot of support at home or are going through tough times. When children are exploited like this, it can get them into serious trouble and cause a lot of harm, both physically and emotionally. It's important to know that it's never the child's fault when this happens, and there are people who can help.

Further information

For further information about the Statistics Jersey and our publications please visit www.gov.je/statistics