



**The Guernsey
Young People's
Survey 2007
Summary
Report**



Welcome to the Guernsey Young People's Survey 2007



In the Spring of 2007, 2000 local young people aged between 10 and 17 years took part in a survey which was designed to find out their views and attitudes to life in Guernsey.

Students in school years, 6, 8, 10 and 12 undertook the survey on-line. This represents 72% of the full-time student population.

Up to 100 questions were asked and covered the following aspects of their lives:

Being Healthy – Participation in recreation activities; incidence of smoking; drinking and drug use; levels of self-esteem; levels of sexual activity.

Being Safe – Perceptions of safety; relationships with the police; how they find information; concerns about bullying.

Enjoying and Achieving – Favourite and least favourite subjects; plans for the future; involvement in after school activities.

Taking Part / Achieving well-being – Views on public services; the media and politicians; three most important issues facing Guernsey; what they would do if they were Chief Minister.

We also asked some general questions about ethnicity, family relationships and internet access.

On our website we have placed all of the findings, explained why this research is important for the island and put in links with other websites.

In this section we have put together a summary of some of the main findings.

Please note that we have not included all topics and would advise that you look at other sections of the website for more information.

Please remember that the survey was completed by students who are attending school. The 16-17 year olds in full-time education represent 70% of all students of that age but, for a variety of reasons, those who have left school might well have a different perspective. We intend to follow up the survey with further research of this group in 2008.

1. The Main Findings



The findings are more useful when they can be tracked overtime. For that reason we have attempted to ask questions that can be compared elsewhere.

We have used two particular surveys for this benchmarking exercise.

The 2002 Health Related Behaviour survey which asked questions about the lifestyle of Guernsey primary and secondary age pupils – *referred to as the Guernsey 2002 survey*.

The Young People into 2007 survey, undertaken by the School Health Education Unit. This was a Health Related Behaviour questionnaire for 68, 498 English young people between the ages of 10 and 15. It has been undertaken for 30 years – *referred to as the England 2007 survey*.

* We have also referred to a survey undertaken in Jersey. The survey is entitled 'A Picture of Health Jersey/2006'. Reflections on the Health-Related Behaviours of young people aged 10 to 18 years. *Referred to as the 'Jersey 2006 survey'*.

There is a wealth of information that has been gathered from the research and we know that all of it will be of interest. But there are some general findings and observations that we have highlighted.

Summary of the Findings

In these pages we have summarised the main points using a green light / red light system.

A **green** light indicates that the trend is positive.

A **red** light indicates that there is a cause for concern in this trend.

Ethnicity

The vast majority of pupils clearly identify themselves as 'Guernsey'.

There are very few pupils who describe themselves as other than Guernsey / English. Does that lessen the opportunity for multiculturalism?



Access to the Internet and Mobile Phones

90% of pupils had mobile phones and access to the internet.

There were some variations in accessibility. In some schools fewer than 75% of pupils had internet access at home.

Family Support

Significant numbers of pupils would turn to family and friends if they had problems. The numbers are higher than in the English Survey.

Emotional Well-Being



Most pupils had high self-esteem and were happy with their lives. The proportion of pupils with high self-esteem scores is higher than the English Survey.

12-15% of pupils did not respond so positively. When compared with the English Survey the numbers of pupils with low self-esteem scores is higher than in England.

22% of Year 12 pupils said that they had experienced emotional or psychological problems this year.

Weight

77% of pupils fall within the normal / average band of body measurement classification.

Weight Loss

Despite most pupils falling within the average band of body measurement classification, a significant number of girls want to lose weight.

Eating Habits

Pupils were eating more healthily than in 2002 and compared to the English Survey 2007.

Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking

There has been a decrease in the numbers of pupils who had taken drugs since 2002.

The numbers of pupils who had taken drugs were lower than the English Survey 2007.

The numbers of pupils who had smoked had declined since the 2002 Survey.

The numbers of pupils who had smoked was less than the English Survey 2007.

The number of Year 8 girls who had smoked in the last seven days had increased since 2002.



The numbers of pupils who had drunk in the past seven days has increased significantly since 2002.

The numbers of pupils who had drunk in the past seven days is higher than the English Survey 2007.

Sex, Education and Information

Pupil's knowledge of sex information was significantly higher than pupils in the English Survey 2007.

Attitudes to Bullying

One third of pupils record that they are 'sometimes', 'often' or 'very often' bullied.

72% of pupils report that they think that their school takes bullying seriously.

Perceptions about Safety

Most pupils felt safe or very safe from property crime.

Most pupils felt safe or very safe from physical crime.

Carrying Weapons

22% of Year 10 males responded that they carried weapons sometimes, always or usually.

Stranger Danger

22% of Year 6 pupils report that they had been approached by an adult who had worried them or made them upset.

This figure compares favourably to the English Survey 2007 figure of 33%.

Relationship with the Police

63% of pupils had had contact with the police in the last twelve months. The vast majority had been in contact for positive reasons.

School Lessons

The majority of pupils enjoyed most of their lessons / half of their lessons.

A significant group of pupils enjoyed less than half of their lessons or hardly any of them.



How much Exercise

Guernsey pupils exercised more than pupils in the English Survey 2007.

As pupils get older they do less sport.

The majority of boys enjoy sport.

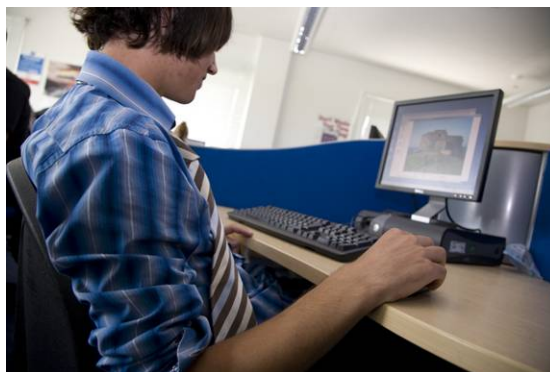
The majority of girls do not enjoy sport.

Paid Employment

More older pupils have experienced paid employment than pupils in the English Survey 2007.

Exclusions

The numbers of pupils who have been excluded from school is low but proportionately those excluded pupils were more likely to be involved in risk-taking behaviour and have contact with the police.



Social Divides

Low numbers of pupils perceive social divides in Guernsey.

Views on Island Services

Pupils generally rate public services positively.

Media / General Public Portrayal of Young People

Pupils responded that the media / general public portrayed pupils in a poor light.

Summary of the findings:

A. Responses are broadly positive

2000 pupils are bound to vary in their views and opinions that they make especially as we ask so many questions. However, we consider the responses to be overwhelmingly positive for the majority of young people. Where we have been able to compare with young people elsewhere (usually England) Guernsey young people have ordinarily responded more positively.

We find this reassuring as there is so much concern expressed about young people today (both in Guernsey and internationally). In particular, the findings are more positive in the following areas:



Attitudes – Guernsey young people have been more positive about the future and their experience with local services such as schools. They also have a greater sense of identity with where they live.

Relationships – They have stronger ties to their friends and family.

Lifestyle – They exercise more and are more involved in clubs and societies.

Behaviour – They smoke less and have less exposure to drugs. They also eat more healthily.

B. Areas for concern

Some areas for concern have been identified through the research.

12% - 15% of young people did not answer the questions as positively as their contemporaries. Amongst other issues, their view of the future, their self-esteem, life satisfaction and their risk-taking behaviour has raised worries about how much they are enjoying their lives.



There are some particular age groups that are demonstrating behaviour and attitudes that need to be monitored. In particular, younger teenage girls were drinking and smoking more. There were also some issues that had changed over recent years, most notably the large increase in alcohol consumption.

Analysis of the research discovered significant variations in responses from different schools particularly in social aspects of children's lives. The number of children who lived with both parents; the size of the family; the eating habits and even internet access all varied considerably.

C. If I were Chief Minister

Young people took the opportunity to respond to this open ended question, in fact we received 4000+ suggestions. The responses are difficult to quantify although concern for the environment is the most frequent observation. However, the responses reflect a concern and commitment to their island and a desire to play their part in helping make Guernsey an even better place in which to live.

2. The General Observations



In the survey we considered it very important that we asked questions about every aspect of young people's lives. The findings can therefore be divided into four areas. These are: Being Healthy, Being Safe, Enjoying and Achieving and Taking Part/Future Wellbeing. We will look at the findings in each area separately. However, there are also some very general observations that we have brought together in this introductory section.

In this section we will consider: **views on ethnicity; family relationships; access to mobile phones** and the **internet**.

A. Views on Ethnicity

1. We asked all pupils to declare their ethnicity by asking if they described themselves as Guernsey, English or other.

The vast majority, nearly 78%, describe themselves as 'Guernsey' compared to 17% who describe themselves as English.

Table 1 – Perceived Ethnicity in years 6, 8, 10 and 12

	Year 6	Year 8	Year 10	Year 12
Guernsey	79%	80%	73%	77%
English	14%	14%	22%	17%
Other	8%	7%	6%	7%

2. The same question was asked in the Jersey 2006 survey and, at each comparable age group, more Guernsey young people described themselves as Guernsey than their Jersey counterparts.

Table 2 – Percentage who consider themselves 'local'

	Year 6	Year 8	Year 10
Guernsey	79%	80%	73%
Jersey	62%	53%	52%

3. There are significant variations across schools in those who describe themselves as Guernsey. This ranges from a minimum of less than 40% in one primary school to more than 90% in another school.



B. Access to the Internet at home and use of mobile phones

1. Pupils were asked if they had access to the internet at home. The responses for the year groups were:

Table 3 – Percentage who have internet access

	Year 6	Year 8	Year 10
Guernsey	90%	95%	94%

2. In the Guernsey 2002 survey, pupils were asked a similar question and the responses give some indication of the increasing prevalence of computer technology at home.

2002 Question: Percentage of pupils in each group responding to: Have you used the internet at home in the last month?

Table 4 – Internet use in the home

	Year 8	Year 10
Guernsey 2002	68%	68%
Guernsey 2007	91%	92%

- There are variations amongst some schools in the numbers of pupils who have access to the internet.

More than half the primary schools had over 96% of pupils with internet access at home, yet the number went down to 74% in one school.

C. Mobile Phone Ownership

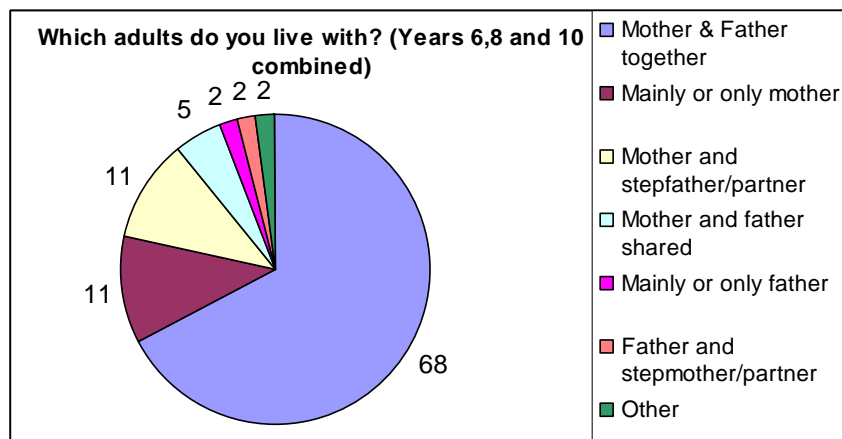
- The proportion of pupils who owned a mobile was high.

Table 5 – Percentage who own a mobile phone

	Year 6	Year 8	Year 10
Guernsey	79%	97%	98%

D. Social Background

- Pupils were asked ‘Which adults do you live with?’ The answers were:



Family situations

- The England 2007 Survey estimated 66% of pupils living with mother and father. This represents a downward trend of around 10% over the past 15 years.
- There are school variations in family make-up. The difference in primary schools varies from 56% to 82% of the pupils living with a mother and father together.

E. Family Relationships

- Eating with the Family**

Early in 2007 UNICEF published a report entitled, ‘An Overview of Child Well-being in Rich Countries’. The report used as an indicator of family relationships how regularly families ate together ‘several times a week’. The Guernsey question was more precise and restrictive.



Where did you eat your main meal yesterday?

Table 6 – Where pupils ate the night before

	Yr 6	Yr 8	Yr 10
At home on my lap watching TV	19%	16%	21%
At home with my family/carers at the table watching TV	22%	21%	20%
At home with my family/carers at the table NOT watching TV	48%	53%	46%
At a friend or relations house	4%	3%	4%
At a restaurant or take-away	2%	2%	3%
Somewhere else	6%	6%	7%

This proportion would place Guernsey families on a par with the United Kingdom in the table of OECD countries, published in 2007 – ‘An overview of child well-being in rich countries’ (UNICEF).

2. Family and house size

Respondents were asked: how many people live in your house and how many bedrooms are there in your home?

The family and house size are very similar to those in the England 2007 Survey.

Table 7 shows the amount of rooms in homes

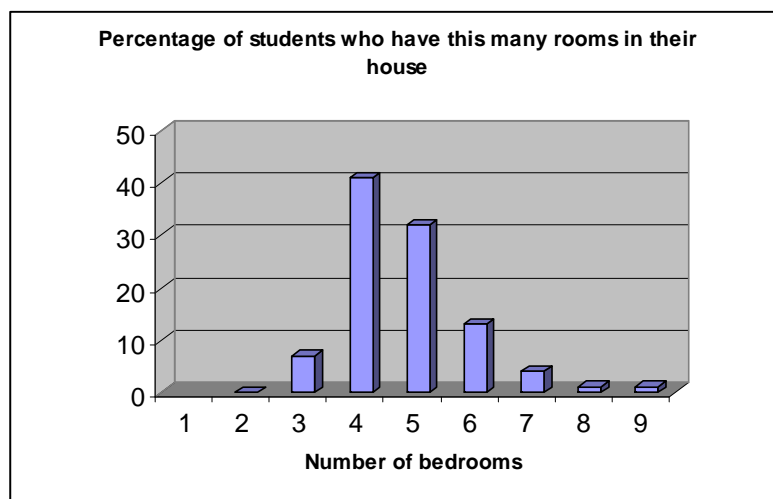
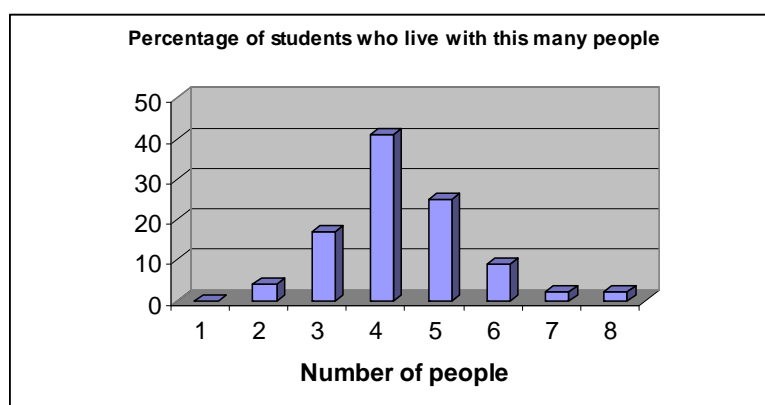


Table 8 shows amount of people in homes



The next two tables draw together family numbers and house size. There are significant differences. At primary school A, 37% live in a household of 5 or more whilst 77% have 4 or more bedrooms. At school N, 40% live in a household of 5 or more whilst 22% have 4 or more bedrooms.

Table 9 Living situations for primary students

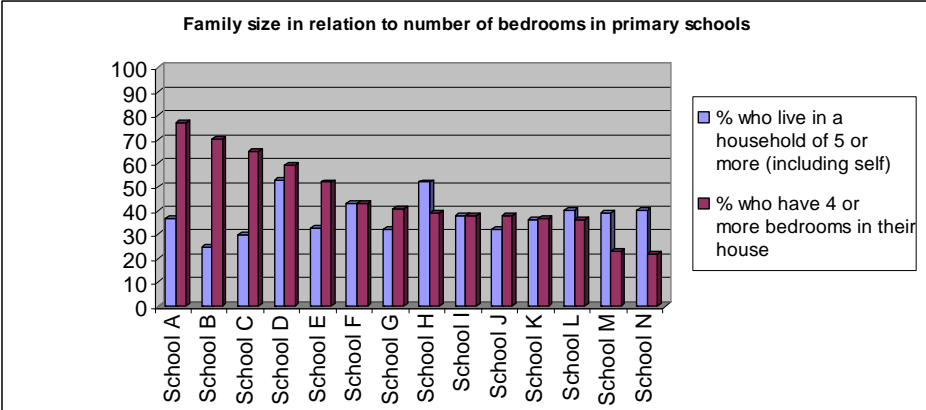
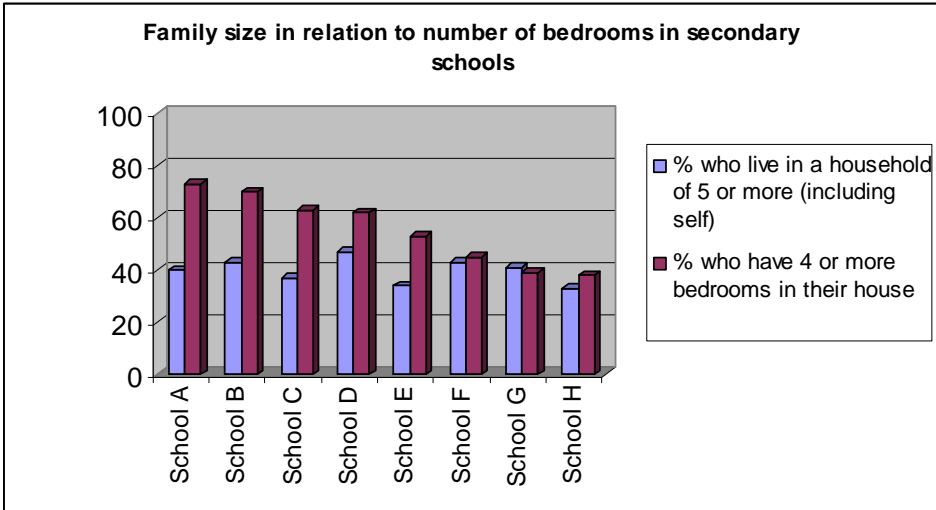


Table 10 Living situations for secondary students



Sharing Problems with your family

Year 8 and 10 pupils were asked with whom they would share problems about the following topics: School; Exams and Tests; Money Problems; Bullying; Health; Problems with Friends; Family Problems; The Way you Look; Relationships; Sexually Transmitted Infections; Drugs; The Environment' War and Terrorism; Crime.



Tables 11 and 12 show the response of boys (years 8 and 10) and girls (years 8 and 10)

Table 11 – Who males would turn to

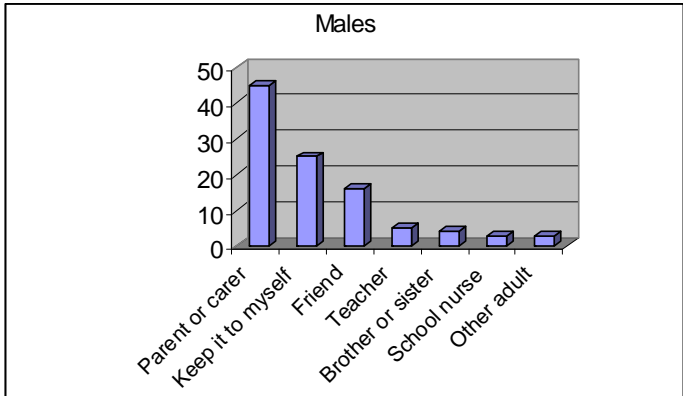
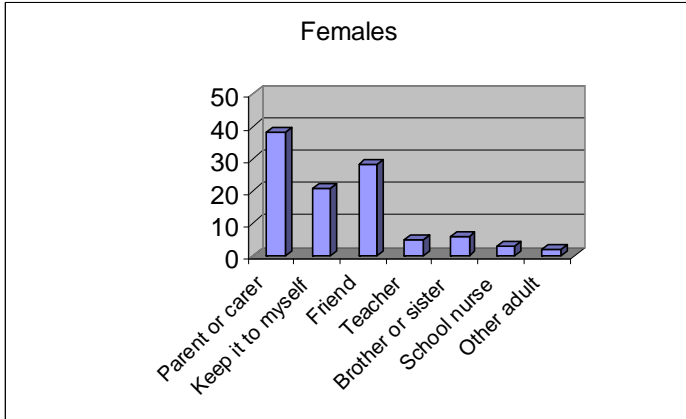


Table 12 – Who females would turn to



The numbers who would turn to family and friends is significantly higher than in the England survey. These responses demonstrate that family and friends still play an essential role in supporting young people.

3. Being Healthy

The issue of 'Being Healthy' for young people covers all aspects of young people's lives. For that reason the largest section of questions in the survey was asked on health-related matters. Questions were asked on the following topics:

- Emotional Well-being – including levels of self-esteem.
- Smoking, drinking and drug habits.
- Sexual activity and knowledge.
- Height and weight
- Attitudes to weight
- Eating habits



The website also contains information on levels of asthma, young people’s dental care, avoiding sunburn.

A. Emotional Well-Being

Two standard questions are asked to determine self-esteem amongst young people. Those questions are:

‘I am glad I am who I am?’ and ‘How happy do you feel with your life at the moment?’

Table 13 – Those that feel positively about their lives

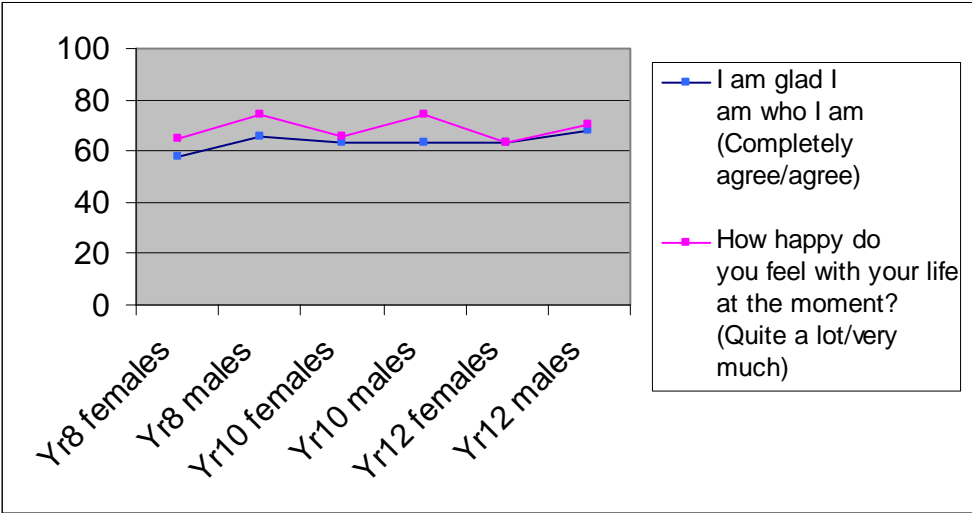
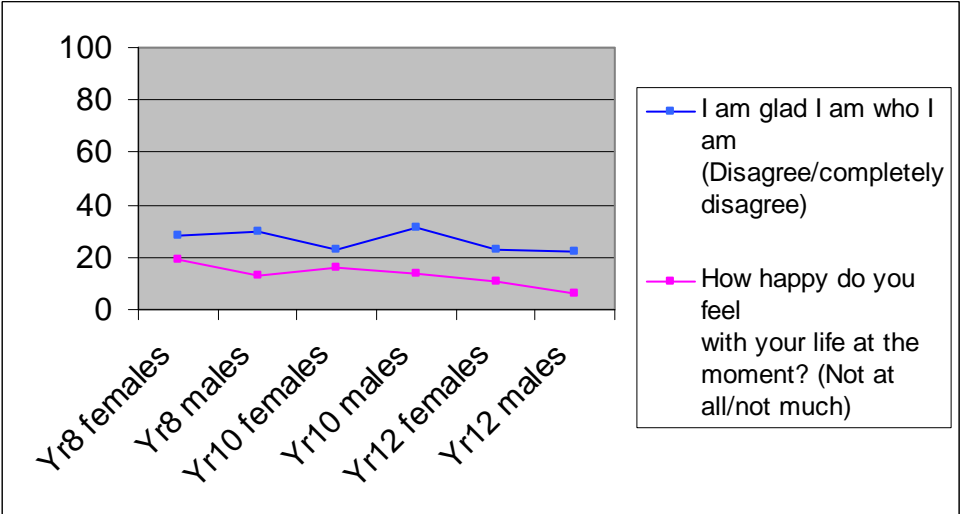


Table 14– Those that feel negatively about their lives



1. Table 13 and 14 show how the respondents were feeling. Although the majority of pupils respond positively the survey demonstrates that there are 12-15% of young people who are expressing disquiet about themselves.
2. A particular concern is the year 8 girls. In 2002 a different question was asked – ‘In general how satisfied do you feel with your life at the moment?’ In 2002 9% of girls answered ‘not at all/not much’ to that question. Compare this to 2007 where 19% are expressing disquiet.

3. Boys are consistently demonstrating higher happiness/self-esteem recordings.
4. We also asked year 12 pupils if they had experienced emotional or psychological problems. 22% of year 12 pupils answered that they had, this term – (27% of females, 18% of males)

B. Worry/Anxiety:

Concern has been voiced about young people today that they worry more and are increasingly anxious. We asked year 12 pupils to gauge whether they worried about aspects of their lives Never, Rarely, Sometimes, Often and Most Days.

We have shown the numbers who responded often and most days to the 10 issues causing most concern. There is a clear divide between boys and girls and some issues such as smoking, drinking alcohol, drugs, being bullied and crime recorded low responses.

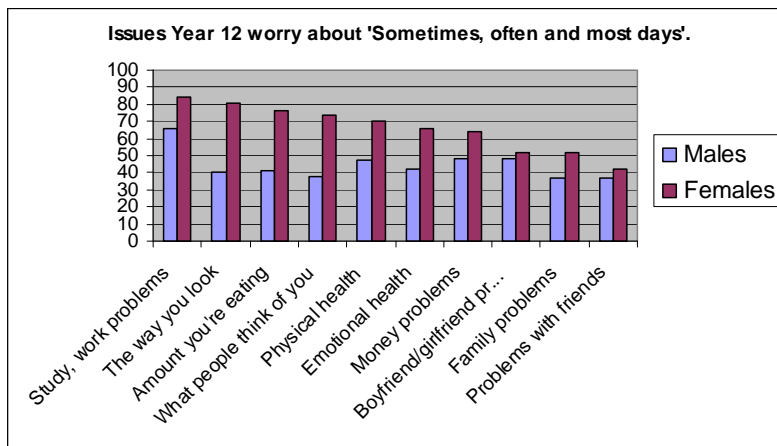


Table 15 – Year 12's concerns

B. Weight and Weight Loss

The current debate about childhood obesity and young people's attitudes to weight has made very valuable the information that has been gathered on Guernsey young people's weight and height. Pupils were asked to declare their weight and height.

Only 62% of all respondents knew their weight and height which means that these findings are not as reliable as we would wish. We have been able to compare the height and weight of pupils in years 8 and 10 with the English survey 2007. Tables 16, 17, 18 and 19 demonstrate broadly similar height and weight results between England and Guernsey for year 8 pupils.



Table 16 – Weight comparisons for year 8 boys

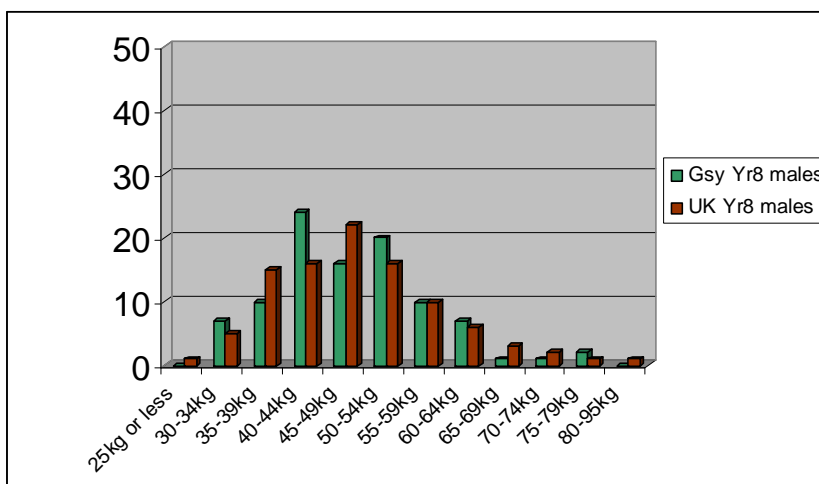


Table 17 – Weight comparisons for year 8 girls

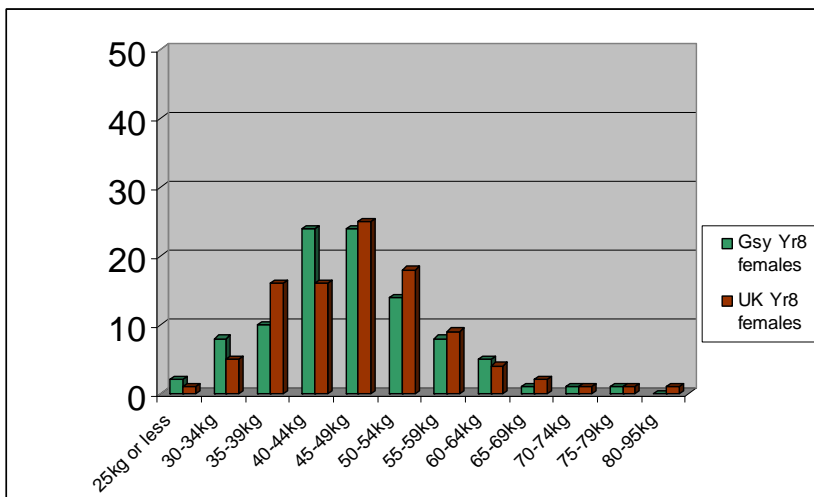


Table 18 – Height comparisons for males

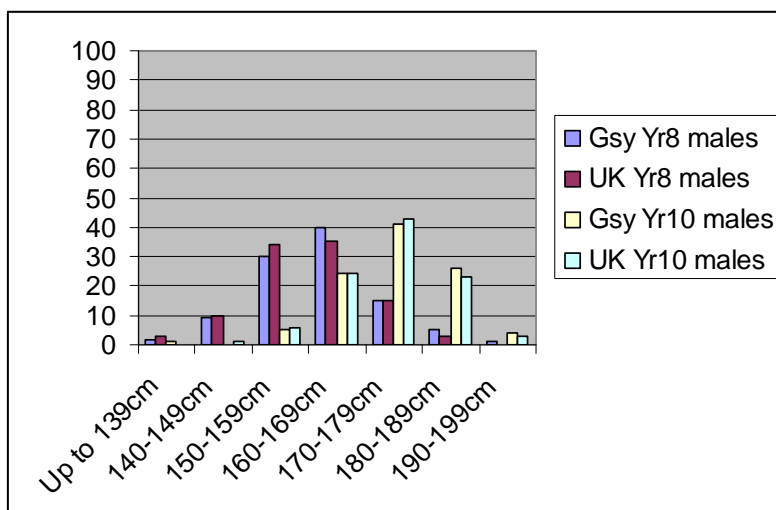
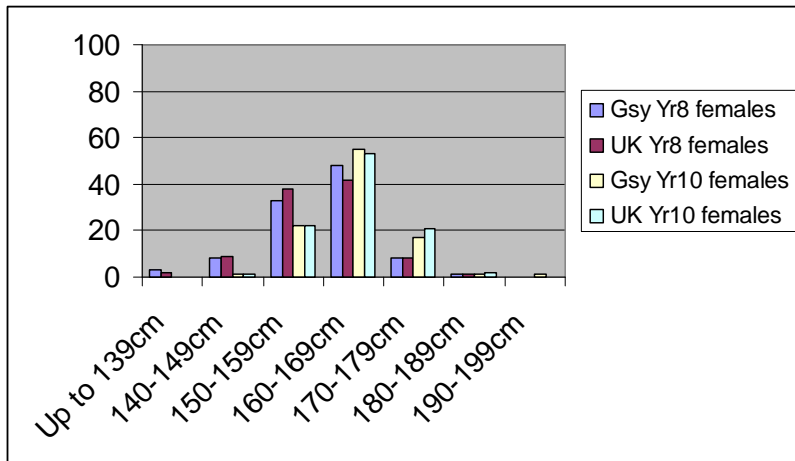


Table 19 – Height comparisons for Year 10



Weight Proportions

We have analysed the weight and height categories to estimate body mass measurement. By this measure 21% of responding males are overweight/obese compared to 17% of girls.

Table 20 – Body Mass Index for Year 8's

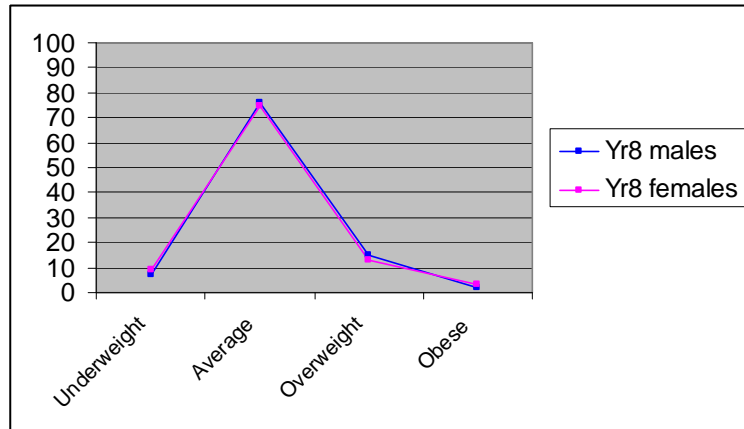


Table 21 – Body Mass Index for Year 10's

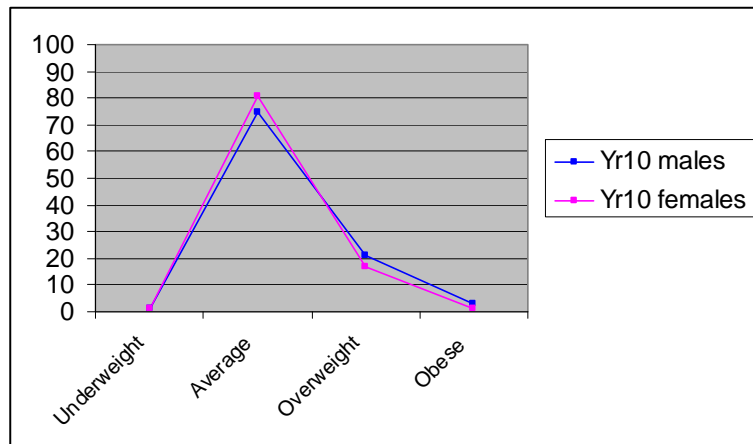
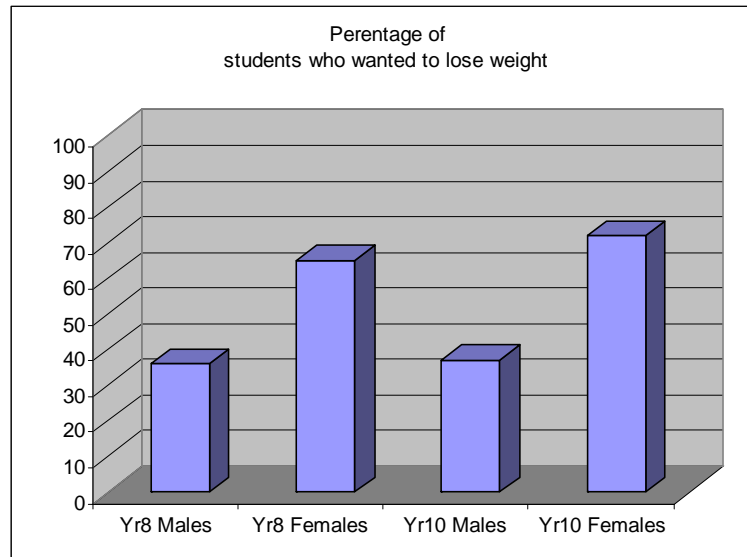


Table 22 – Wanting to lose weight



C. Eating Habits

1. Pupils were asked various questions about their diet. All age groups were asked – ‘How often did you eat or drink these foods in the last 7 days’? From the 16 choices we have selected the top 10 choices for year 6 boys and girls and compared them with the 2002 surveys.

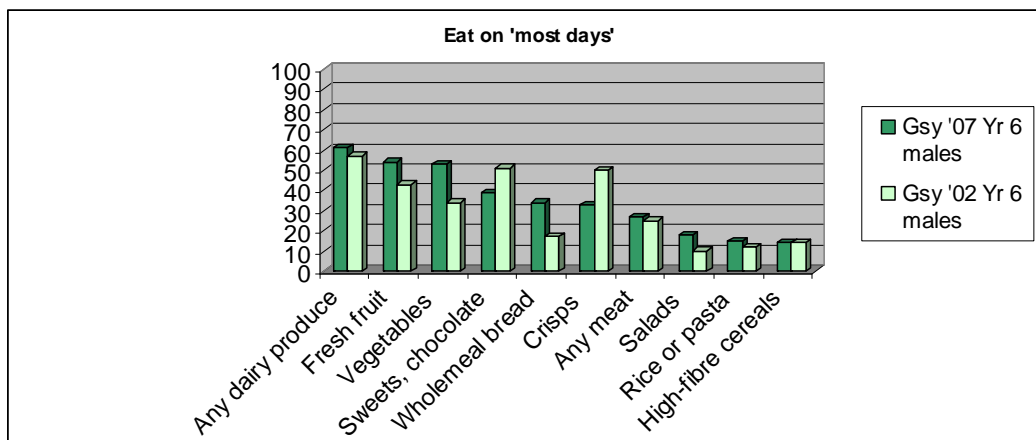
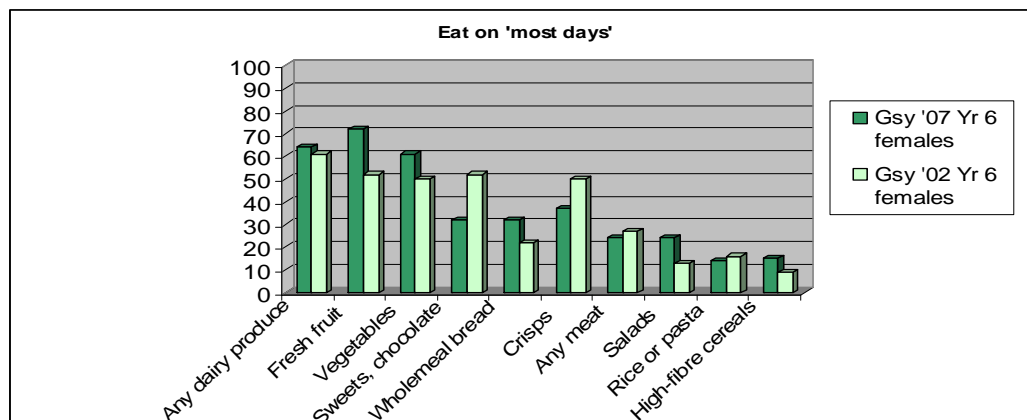


Table 23 – Food Yr 6 males eat on most days.

Table 24– Food Yr 6 females eat on most days



We have also compared the England 2007 survey and Guernsey 2007 responses to how often fruit, vegetables and salads feature in a diet.

Table 25– Guernsey male’s healthy eating compared to the UK.

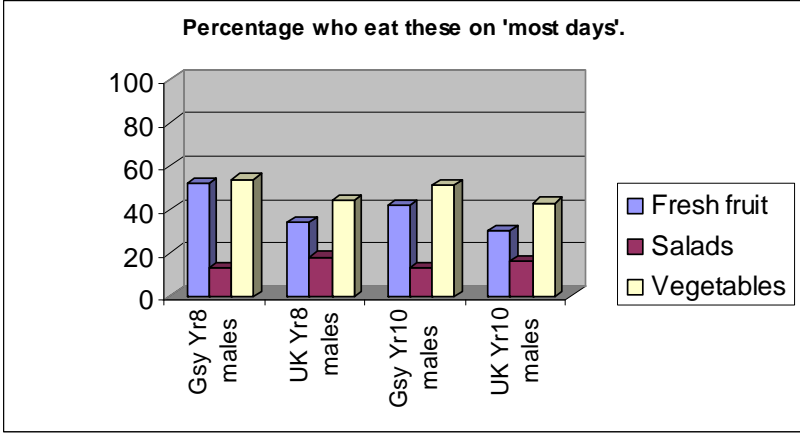
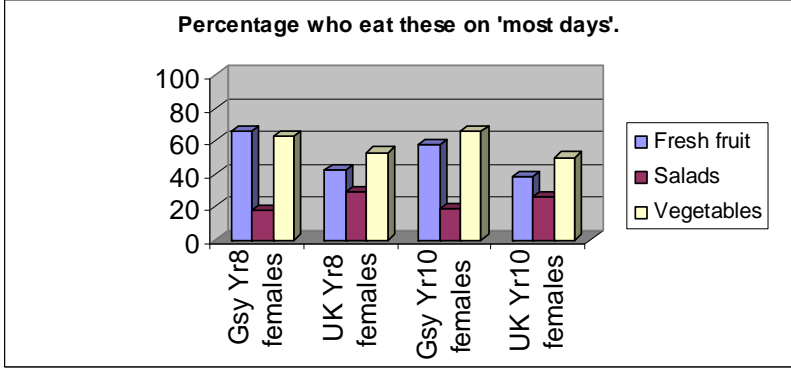


Table 26 – Guernsey female’s healthy eating compared to the UK.



There are mixed measures but the overall conclusions are that pupils are eating more healthily now than in 2002 and their diets are more healthy than their English counterparts.

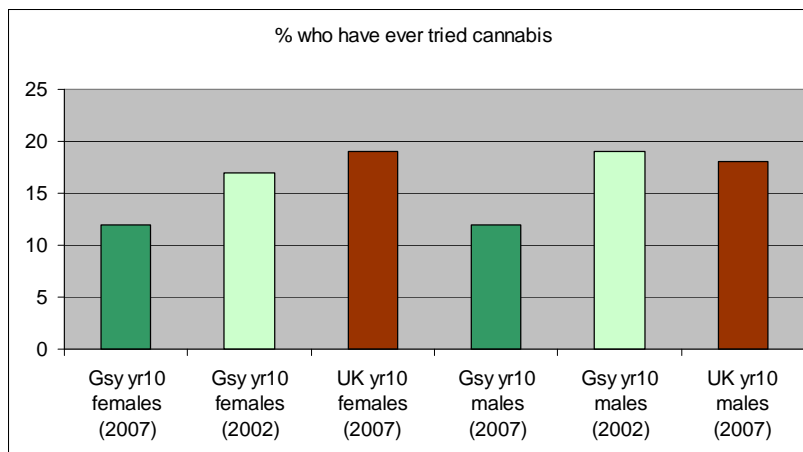
D. Drugs, Alcohol and Smoking



The young people’s surveys have consistently asked questions regarding exposure to drugs, alcohol and smoking. The findings demonstrate an overall decline in exposure to drugs and tobacco alongside a growth in alcohol use.

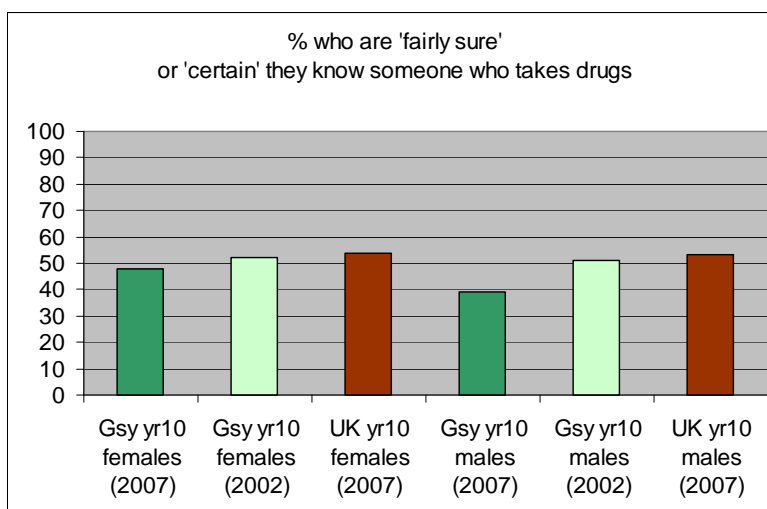
1. When asked, ‘**Have you ever taken cannabis?**’ there was a significant decrease in the numbers who had experimented compared to 2002. Figures for year 10 could also be compared with English results and demonstrates lower cannabis use. A similar trend occurred with other substances on a much lower scale.

Table 27 – Cannabis statistics for Year 10 compared



2. Pupils were also asked, ‘Do you know anyone personally who takes illegal drugs?’ The numbers who answered ‘fairly sure’ or ‘certain’ were lower than the English figures and had declined since 2002. This question is often seen as gauging the acceptance and proliferation of drug use in a community.

Table 28 – Whether Year 10’s know a drug user



3. For alcohol and smoking the question that is commonly used is: - ‘Have you had an alcoholic drink/have you smoked in the last seven days?’

The smoking responses demonstrate that there is a continued decline in smoking rates for years 8 and 10. However, there has been a growth in the numbers of year 8 girls who have become regular smokers.

Table 29 – Smoking statistics for Year 8

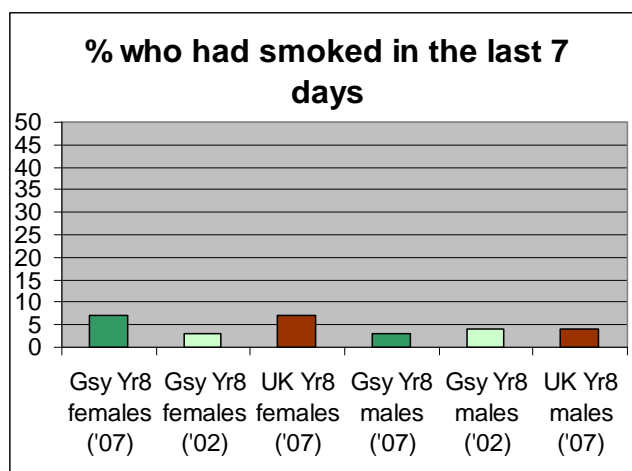
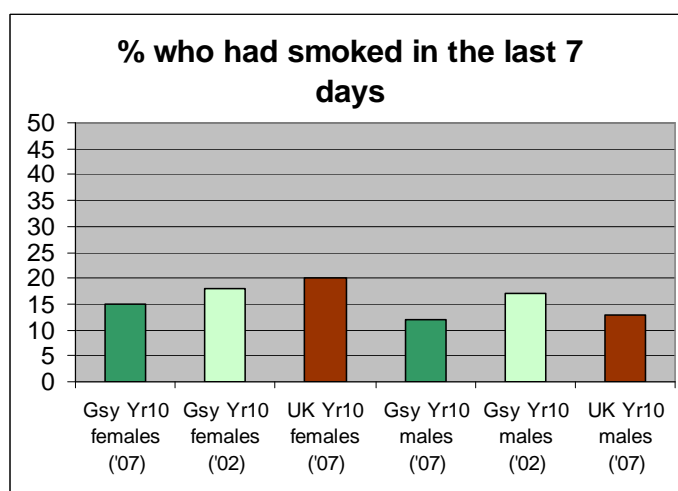


Table 30 – Smoking statistics for Year 10



The growth in alcohol use in the past seven days is striking. Table 31 and 32 compare alcohol use with the 2002 survey and the English 2007 survey. Guernsey year 8 and 10 pupils drink more than their English counterparts. The numbers of year 12 pupils who have drunk in the past seven days is also significant. However it should be noted that there were significant differences between the surveys in 2002 and 2007. The 2007 survey was undertaken in the first term (autumn) whilst this survey was undertaken in term three (summer). Therefore the girls are older and young people will socialise more in the summer.

Table 31 – Regular drinking in Year 8

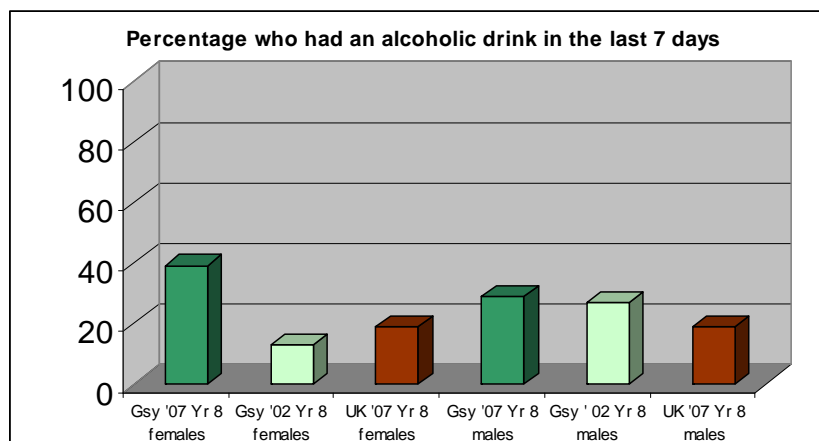
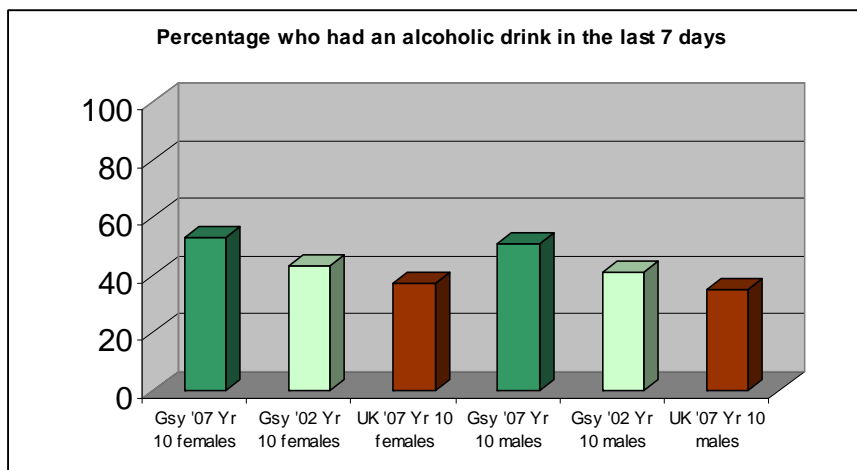


Table 32– Regular drinking in Year 10.



D. Education and Information and Sexual activity

We asked pupils about their sources of information about sex. Table 33 demonstrates a significant difference with the English Survey 2007. Pupils in Guernsey are much more reliant on school lessons than in England.

Table 33- School lessons being main source of information

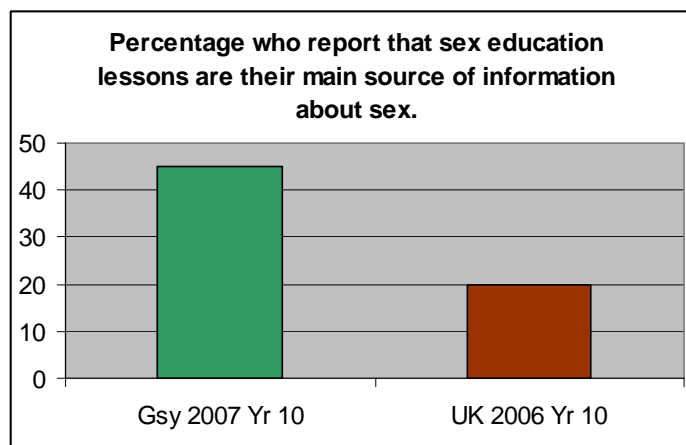


Table 34 also demonstrates that it is their expectation that they should have school lessons as the preferred source.

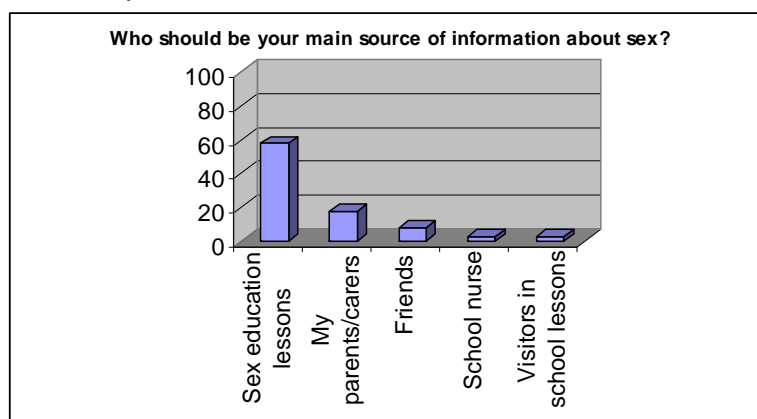


Table 34 – Preferred sources of information for Year 10

Pupils were asked about their knowledge of where you can purchase condoms free of charge and whether there is a contraception and advice service locally. The responses indicate a greater knowledge of sex information amongst Guernsey pupils than those in England.

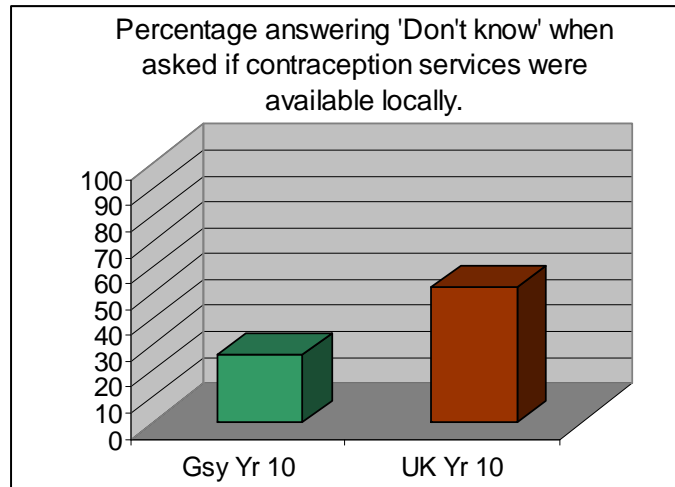


Table 35 – Sexual services information

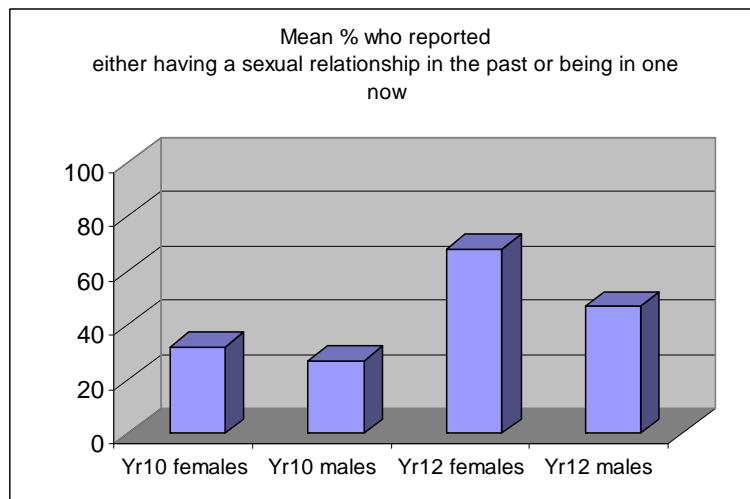


Table 36 – Sexual relationships

Table 36 reports the number of young people who have had a sexual relationship or are in one now. The year 10 figures can be compared with similar research findings in England.



4. Staying Safe

In this section we asked questions about the following:

- A. Attitudes to bullying
- B. Young people's perceptions about safety
- C. Relationships with the police
- D. Experience about 'stranger danger'

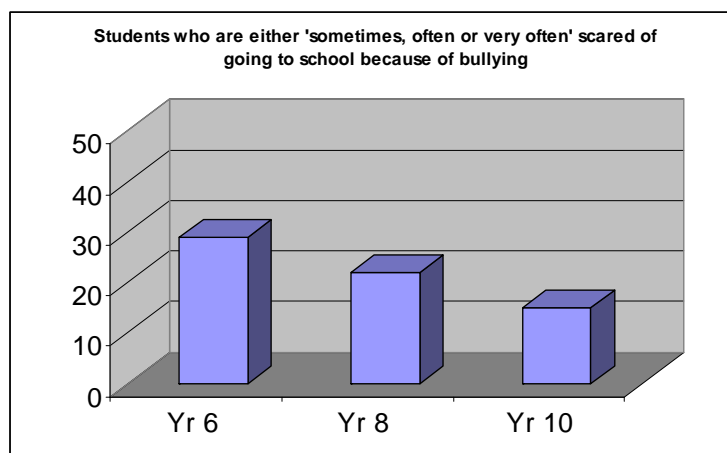


In general terms Guernsey pupils appear to feel more secure and safe than their English counterparts. However, in this section, more than most, we must remember that all responses are subjective and based on individual perceptions.

A. Attitudes to Bullying

We asked pupils in years 6, 8 and 10 their experience of bullying at or near school. The results in Table 37 demonstrate that nearly one third of respondents identified bullying as an issue.

Table 37 – Afraid of bullying



They were also asked where they had been bullied. For year 6 pupils the chart below indicates that outside at school during playtime and lunchtime accounted for nearly half of the experiences.

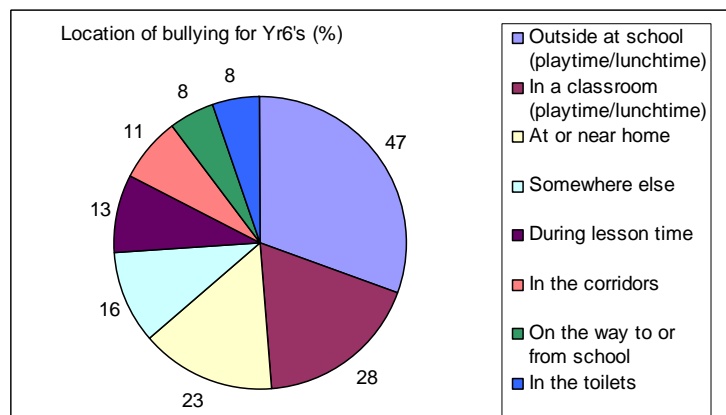


Table 38 – Where Year 6 are bullied

Pupils were asked to comment on how seriously schools took bullying. Overall, 72% reported that they think that their school takes bullying seriously but Table 39 shows that there are significant variations.

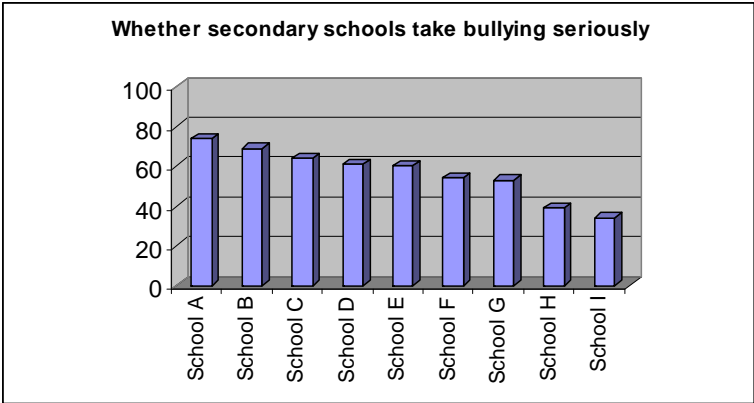
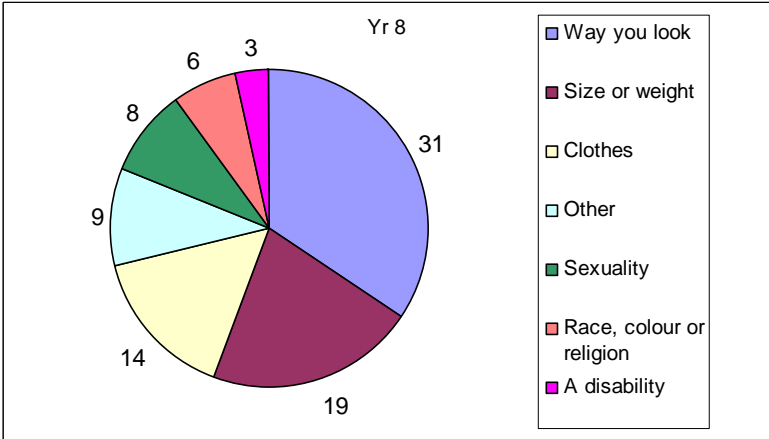


Table 39 – Taking bullying seriously

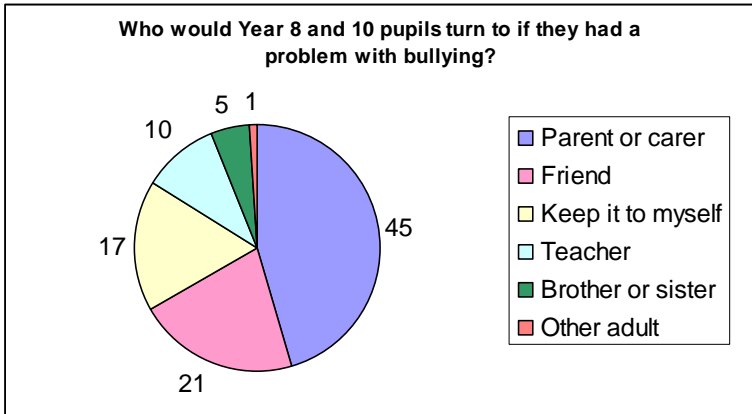
Those pupils who reported that they had been bullied were then asked why they thought that they had been bullied. Proportions vary slightly but years 6 and 10 pupils broadly share the year 8 response. The way that they look and their size and weight account for half of the bullying.

Table 40 – Why Year 8's are bullied



We consistently ask to whom pupils would turn if they had a bullying problem. As with so many worries/problems young people turn predominantly to parents/carers or friends. See the chart below.

Table 41 – Sharing the problem of bullying



B. Young People's perceptions about Safety

We asked pupils in years 8, 10 and 12 how safe they feel from property crime and physical crime. We do not have comparable data for 2002 or England. However, the results in Tables 42 and 43 would suggest a high confidence rating for safety. The male/female responses are similar.



Table 42 – Safety from property crime



Table 43 – Safety from physical crime



C. Carrying Weapons

We asked 12-15 year olds if they would carry a weapon for protection when going out. Amongst year 10 males 22% responded 'sometimes, always or usually'.

D. 'Stranger Danger'

22% of year 6 pupils reported that they had been approached by an adult who had worried them or made them upset. The English 2007 survey proportion is 33%.

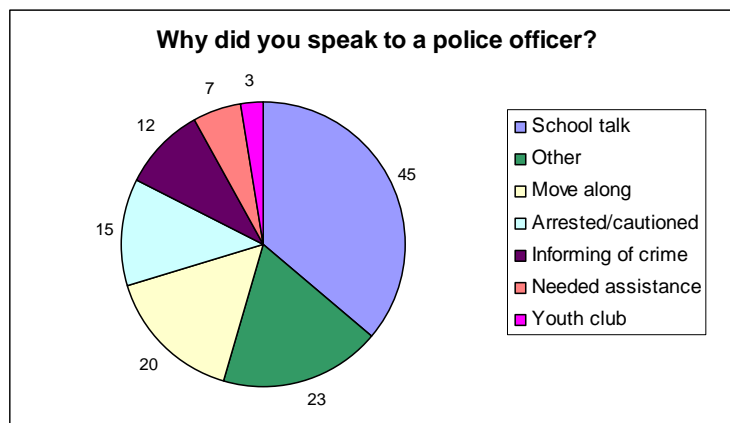
E. Relationship with the Police

Young people's contact with the police is much greater than that in England and they have contact for different reasons. We asked pupils in years 6, 8 and 10 if they had had contact with the police in the last year and found that 63% of young people replied, 'yes' when asked, '**have you spoken to a police officer in the last 12 months?**'

Although there is no direct comparison with English survey questions it is generally assured that the contact rate is higher in Guernsey.

We then asked, 'if you spoke to an officer, why?'

Table 44 - Police contact in the last 12 months



Nearly half recalled a school talk but 23% reported 'other' as the reason. They were then invited to report on their contacts and they were usually personal acquaintances: 'my uncle is a policeman'; 'I play basketball against the police'.

15% of pupils reported that they had been moved on or cautioned. This figure is significantly higher than the proportion reported by the local police force.

5. Enjoy and Achieve

This section considers how much Guernsey children 'enjoy and achieve' in all aspects of their lives. We asked questions about:

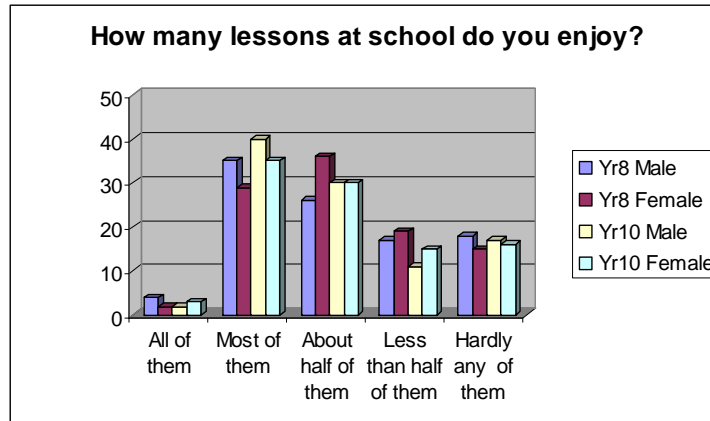
1. How much they enjoy lessons at school
2. What are their favourite and least favourite subjects
3. How much exercise they take
4. How much they enjoy exercise
5. How much paid employment they have obtained
6. How much they think that they have been excluded



A. How much they enjoy lessons at school

Table A shows how many lessons pupils enjoy. The majority of students enjoy most of them/about half of them but a significant number have identified that they like less than half /hardly any of them.

Table 45 – Lesson enjoyment



There are similarities across ages and year groups. We compared Guernsey enjoyment of lessons with responses the England 2007 survey. There are some variations but broadly the outcomes are similar.

B. What are their favourite and least favourite subjects?

Years 8 and 10 pupils were asked to list their favourite subjects. PE is clearly the most popular subject for boys and girls alike with art and technology. The least favourite subjects are maths, science, RE and languages.

Table 46 – Favourite subjects

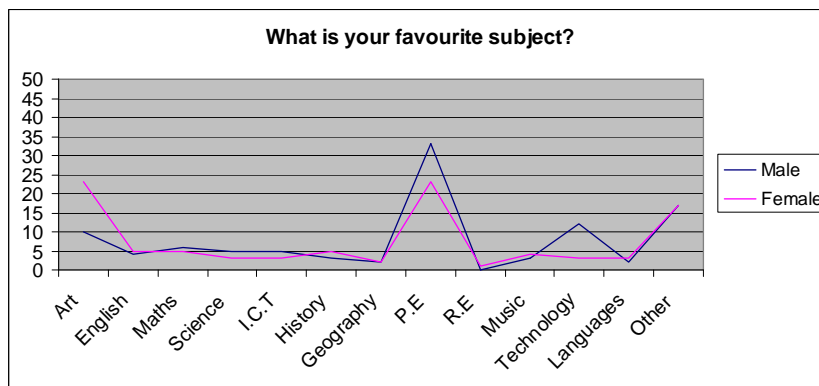
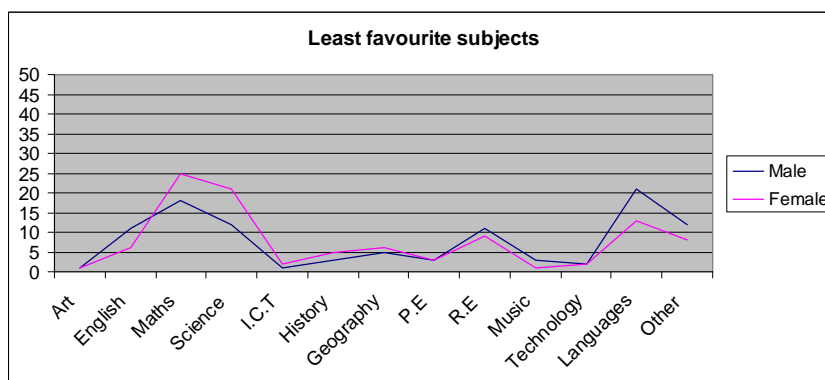


Table 47 – Least favourite subjects



C. How much exercise

Table 48 indicates how many times young people exercised last week.

Table 48 – Amount of exercise

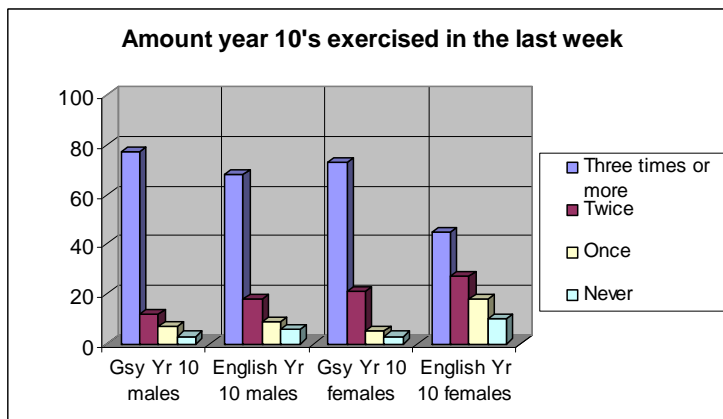
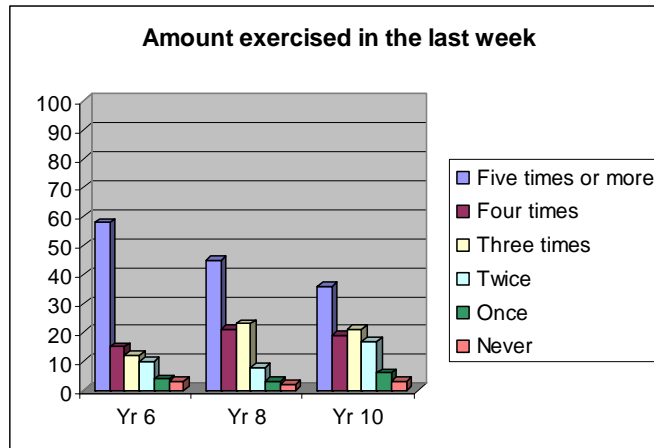


Table 49 – Guernsey exercises more

Boys exercise more than girls and there is a decline, as they grow older. When we compare with England 2007 survey, Guernsey young people do more exercise. We demonstrate that in Table 49 that compares year 10 data but the same applies for years 6 and 8.



D. Favourite Sports

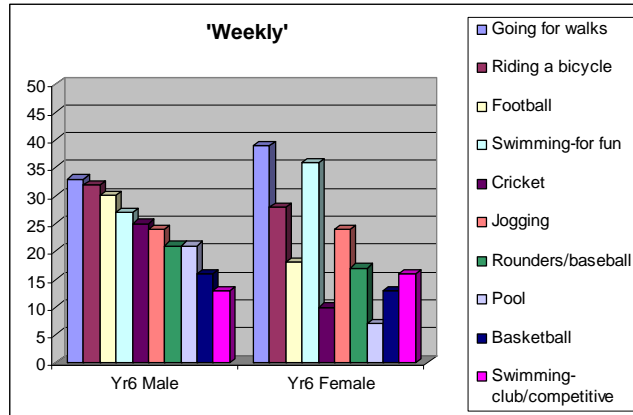


Table 50 – Sports Year 6 have played in the last week

All pupils were asked to list the sports in which they have participated in during the last week.

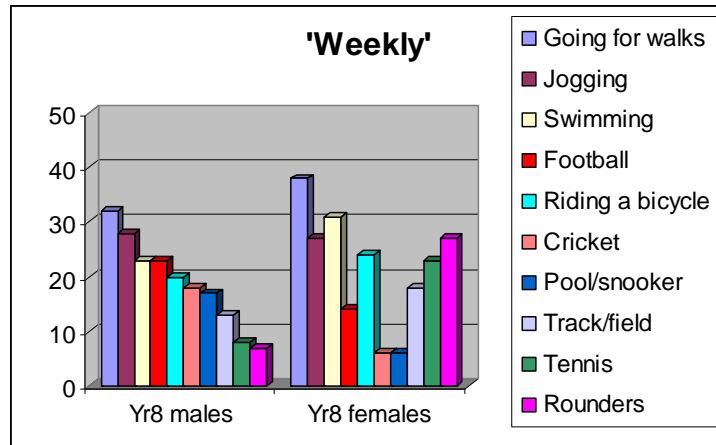


Table 51 – Sports Year 8 have played in the last week

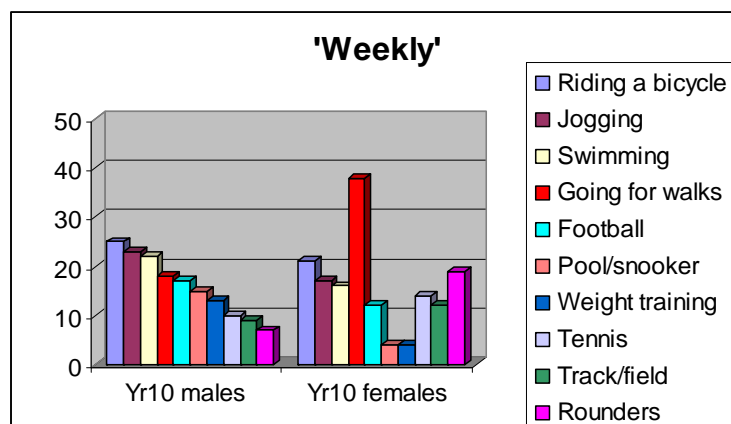
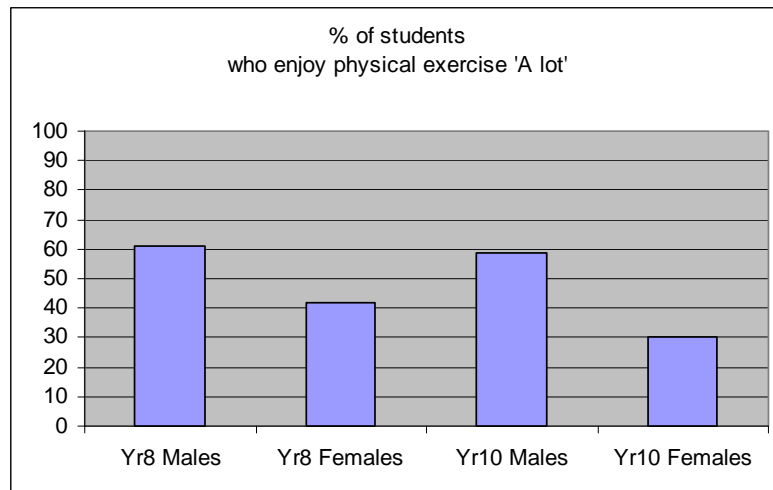


Table 52 – Sports Year 10 have played in the last week

E. Like/dislike sports

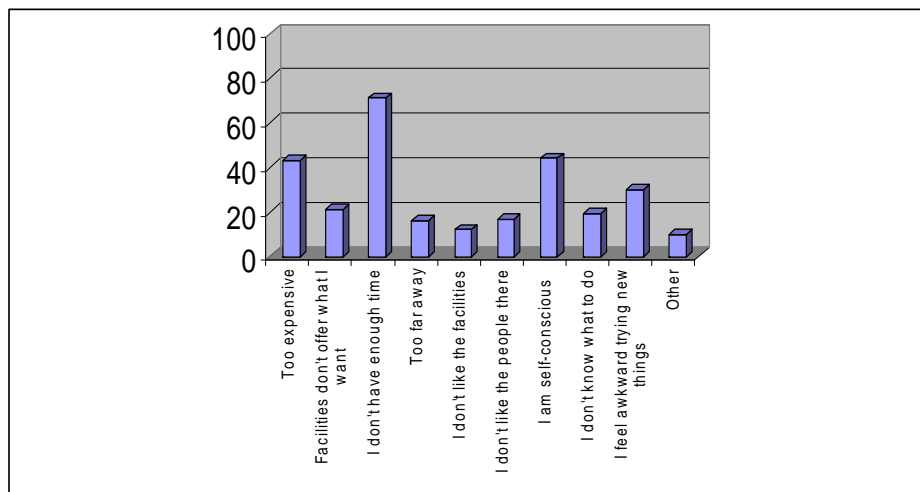
All pupils were asked to record how much they liked sports. Table 53 describes their responses. There are broadly similar to the England 2007 survey. Note the fall-off in enjoyment as girls, in particular, get older.

Table 53 – Enjoyment of exercise



We asked year 12 girls, 'Does anything stop you from being as physically active as you would like?'

Table 54 – What stops Year 12 girls exercising

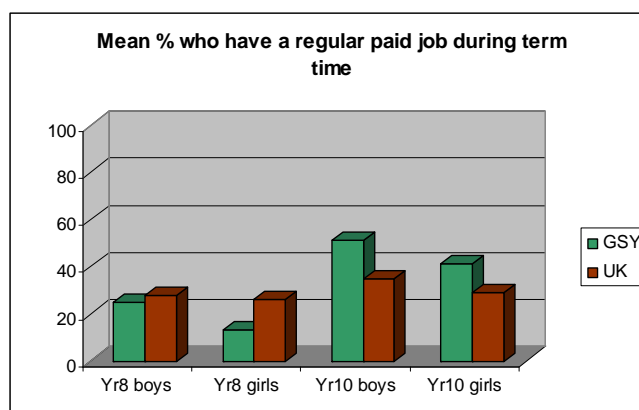


F. Paid Employment

The number of pupils who have a regular job during term-time can be seen in table 55. We have been able to compare with the England 2007 survey for years 8 and 10. Amongst year 10 pupils more Guernsey young people had experienced paid employment.



Table 55 – Paid employment



G. Exclusion

We asked years 8 and 10 pupils about their experience of exclusion from school. 9% believed that they had been excluded although it became clear, in analysing the responses that there was some confusion about the term.

Have you ever been excluded from school?

Year 8	Year 10
7%	11%

We cross referenced the responses with other questions and discovered that those pupils who said that they had been excluded were proportionally more likely to:

- Drink alcohol
- Mix alcohol and drugs at the same time
- Have spoken to a police officer recently
- Have had been in trouble with the police

Making a Positive Contribution

Achieving Well Being

In this section we have asked pupils to comment on their perceptions of the island and their views of the future.

In particular, we asked them to consider:

- A. Their future career plans
- B. Perceived social divides
- C. Their views on Island services
- D. What they would do if they were Chief Minister

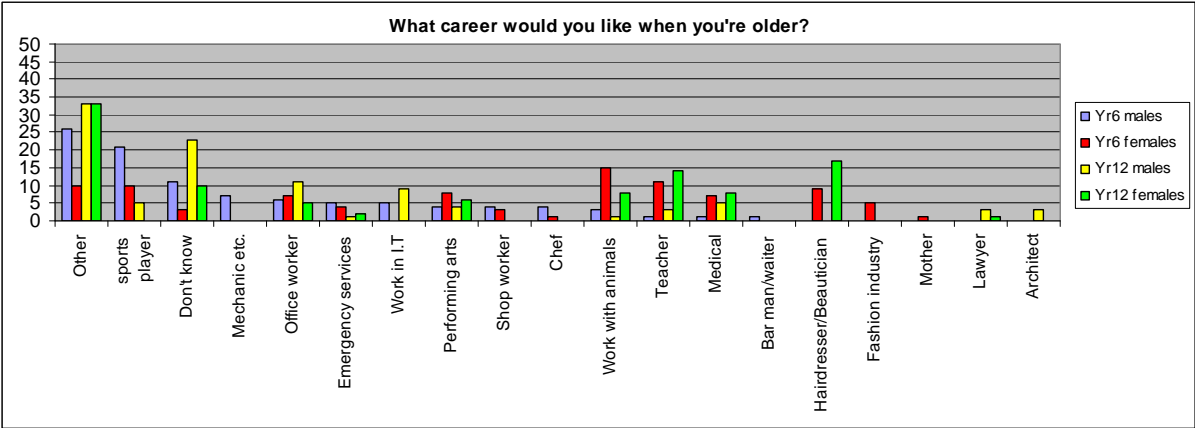
These questions are unique to the Guernsey Survey so no direct comparisons can be made with England or the 2002 survey.



A. Their future Career Plans

We asked all respondents what they want to be when they grow up. In this summary we have compared the year 6 and the year 12 responses. The gender difference in aspirations is evident in both year groups. Also, the variety of career aims remains consistent which is indicated by ‘other’ careers being the most popular. ‘Other’ incorporated all those careers that could not be included in the named categories.

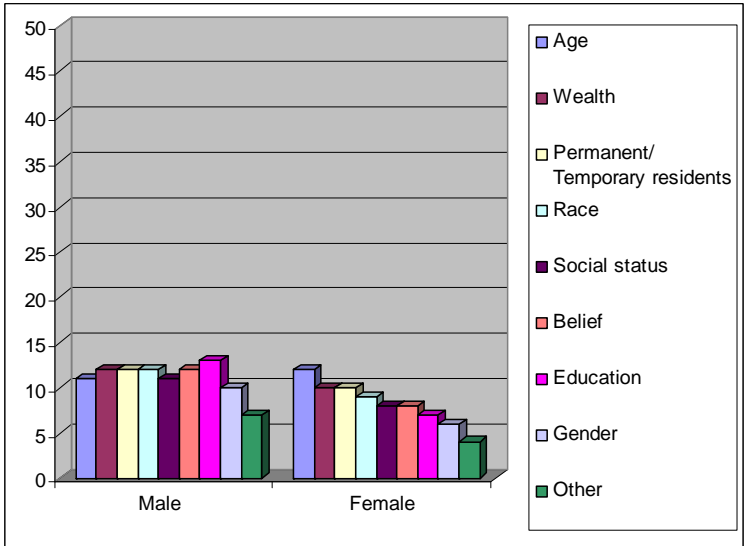
Table 56 – Career choices for Years 6 and 12



B. Perceived Social Divides

Some communities demonstrate striking divides and tensions within their community. These tensions and divides can particularly affect young people. We asked the following question of years, 8, 10 and 12. **‘People living in the same place often have lots of differences e.g. age, gender, beliefs, wealth. Do any of these cause you problems?’** Table 57 shows the percentages of those year 12 pupils who, from a choice of , ‘never, sometimes or often’, replied, ‘sometimes’ and ‘often’. The vast majority recorded, ‘sometimes’. Although direct comparisons cannot be made we have been advised that these responses are positive compared with most other communities.

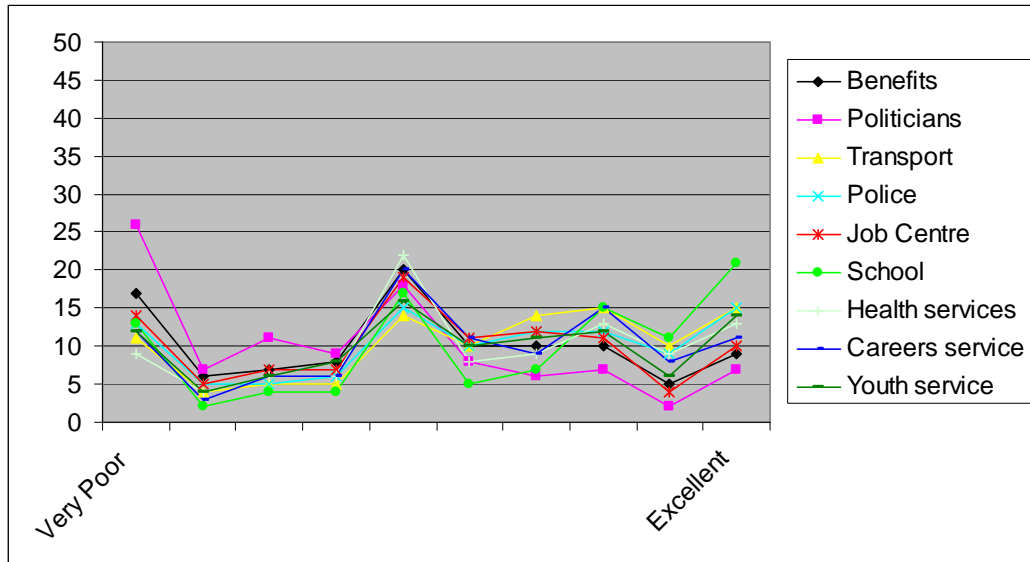
Table 57 – Yr 12’s perceived social divides ‘sometimes’ or ‘often’



C. Their views on Island Services

We asked all year 8, 10 and 12 services to rate Island Public Services. One was negative and ten were positive. The responses are generally positive. Similar satisfaction ratings have been taken amongst adult populations and they rarely rank services as positively as the year 12 pupils whose results are demonstrated here.

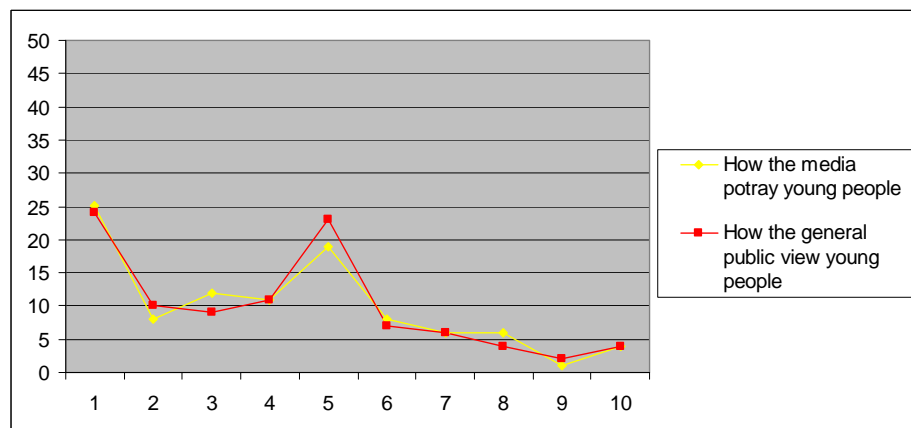
Table 58 – Rating services for young people in Guernsey



How the media/general public portray young people

The responses of year 8 and 10 pupils are shown here. One is negative and ten are positive. Perceptions of the media and general public portrayal mirror each other.

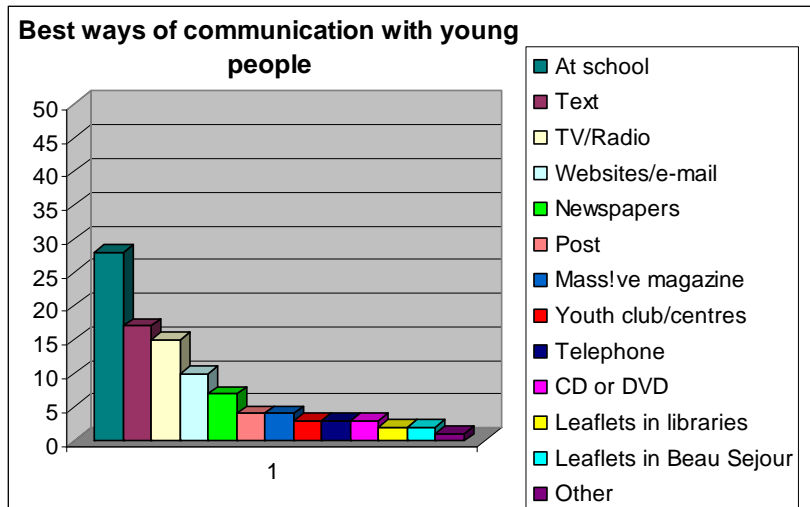
Table 59 – How the media and general public view young people



Best ways of communicating with young people

Pupils were offered a variety of ways that they considered most effective in communications with them. Table 60 shows that despite the variety of means of communicating they still valued traditional methods such as contact through school.

Table 60 - Best ways of communicating with young people according to Years 8 and 10.



D. If I were Chief Minister I would...

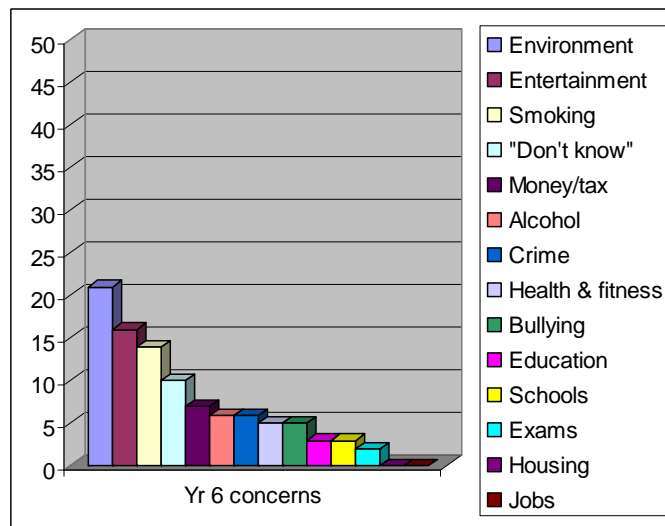


Table 61 – Year 6: If I were Chief Minister...

All surveys ended with this open-ended question. Many pupils offered more than one suggestion. It is difficult to collate the variety of responses. Above are the year 6 suggestions

