



Oxfordshire County Council "Last Orders" Survey



September 2009

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Introduction

This report details the findings of the pre-intervention and post-intervention “Last Orders” surveys undertaken with students at 18 schools throughout the county of Oxfordshire.

The objective of the survey was to measure the impact of the “Last Orders” intervention with students regarding their behaviour and knowledge relating to; alcohol, drugs, smoking, the internet and relationships.

The survey questionnaire was designed by Oxfordshire County Council.

Questionnaires were distributed to the schools prior to intervention. The students completed the questionnaires themselves anonymously. A total of 2528 questionnaires were completed by students at 17 schools.

Following the “Last Orders” intervention the same questionnaire was distributed to the involved schools for the students to complete themselves anonymously. A total of 1883 questionnaires were completed by students at 16 schools.

The profile of the participating schools and number of completed questionnaires are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Number of “Last Orders” questionnaires returned from participating Oxfordshire schools pre-intervention and post-intervention

School	Number of questionnaires completed pre-intervention	Number of questionnaires completed post-intervention	Total number of questionnaires completed
Bicester Community School	134	125	259
Burford School	168	185	353
Wheatley Park School	255	54	309
Icknield School	116	0	116
Langtree School	96	71	167
Faringdon School	82	42	124
Cooper School	140	105	245
Cherwell School	118	157	275
Lord Williams School	179	184	363
Chipping Norton School	172	158	330
Gosford Hill School	172	85	257
The Marlborough School	140	143	283
Bartholomews School	48	99	147
Warriner School	202	116	318
King Alfred’s School	232	169	401
Carterton School	127	0	127
Wallingford School	147	103	250
Matthew Arnold School	0	87	87
TOTAL	2528	1883	4411

The 4411 completed questionnaires were returned to Ask for Research for analysis. The questionnaire format was set up on SPSS and the data from the 4411 questionnaires was manually input onto SPSS. 10% of the inputted data was back checked for quality assurance purposes, and logic checks were also run on the data.

Each school received data for its own findings. The outputs produced for each school comprised a set of Excel tables for the survey results for the pre-intervention survey and a set of Excel tables for the survey results for the post-intervention survey. Each table comprised the total findings and a breakdown by gender.

This report provides analysis of the findings for the total of the pre-intervention (2528 questionnaires) and post-intervention (1883 questionnaires) surveys throughout Oxfordshire.

Analysis has been provided by gender where the gender was detailed on the questionnaire. The gender profile is detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: Gender profile from “Last Orders” questionnaires returned from participating schools pre-intervention and post-intervention

Gender	Number of questionnaires completed pre-intervention	Number of questionnaires completed post-intervention	Total number of questionnaires completed
Male	951	704	1655
Female	1028	746	1774
Not coded	549	433	982
Total	2528	1883	4411

The data within the report charts are based on the total samples of 2528 pre-intervention questionnaires and 1883 post-intervention questionnaires.

The data within the report tables are based on the coded male pre-intervention (951) and post-intervention (704) returned questionnaires and on the coded female pre-intervention (1028) and post-intervention (746) returned questionnaires.

Whilst care has been taken in all aspects of the production of the survey data and the report, we cannot be held responsible for any errors or omissions nor for any actions or decisions or the impact of such which are taken as a result of any area of this report, its recommendations or its supporting data.

The proportion of students who undertake a certain activity/feel a certain way has been based on taking the sum of the proportions who do not undertake a certain activity/feel a certain way to one decimal place from 100.0%, and vice versa.

To analyse the impact of the “Last Orders” intervention, significant testing has been undertaken on the pre-intervention and post-intervention survey findings for the total data and the data by gender.

Testing for significant differences between profile responses has been undertaken based on a 95% confidence level.

Where a significant difference has been identified within the total pre-intervention and post-intervention data on the charts, this has been reported on in bold within the text.

Where a significant difference has been identified within the gender pre-intervention and post-intervention data on the tables, this has been shaded within the tables.

Whilst significant differences may not be apparent based on the sample bases for the survey, it cannot be assumed that significant differences would not be apparent if using the same calculations based on larger sample sizes.

Summary

The focus of the summary is to identify the significant changes which have occurred since the "Last Orders" intervention compared to prior intervention regarding all students' activity, knowledge and views.

1. Activities undertaken

There has been a significant decrease in the frequency of students buying alcohol 2-3 times per week, although no decrease overall in the activity of buying alcohol.

2. Information provision

There has been a significant increase in the proportion of students who have enough information on:

- Alcohol
- Drugs
- Smoking
- Managing risk.

There has not however been a significant increase in the proportion of students who have enough information on internet safety.

3. Sources students would turn to if worried

Internet safety

There is a significant increase in the proportions of students who would go to a teacher and a significant decrease in the proportion who would go to a school nurse drop-in/Bodyzone if concerned about internet safety.

Smoking

If concerned about smoking, there is a significant increase in the proportions of students would go to:

- A friend or mate
- Doctor
- Older young person or mentor
- Teacher
- Library/internet.

Drugs and alcohol

If concerned about drugs and alcohol, there is a significant increase in the proportions of students who would go to:

- A friend or mate
- Teacher
- Library/internet.

There is a significant decrease in the proportion of students who don't know who to go to.

Relationships, sex and contraception

If concerned about relationships, sex and contraception, there is a significant increase in the proportions of students who would go to:

- School nurse drop-in/Bodyzone
- Chemist/pharmacy
- Older young person or mentor
- Library/internet.

4. Sex and relationship education

There is a significant increase in the proportions of students who have enough information about:

- Healthy relationships
- Safer sex
- Contraception
- Condom use
- STIs
- HIV/AIDs
- Pregnancy.

5. Sexual relationship skills

There is a significant increase in the proportions of students who are confident about:

- Making informed choices
- Decision making
- Negotiation
- Saying "yes" or "no".

Main report

1. Frequency of activity

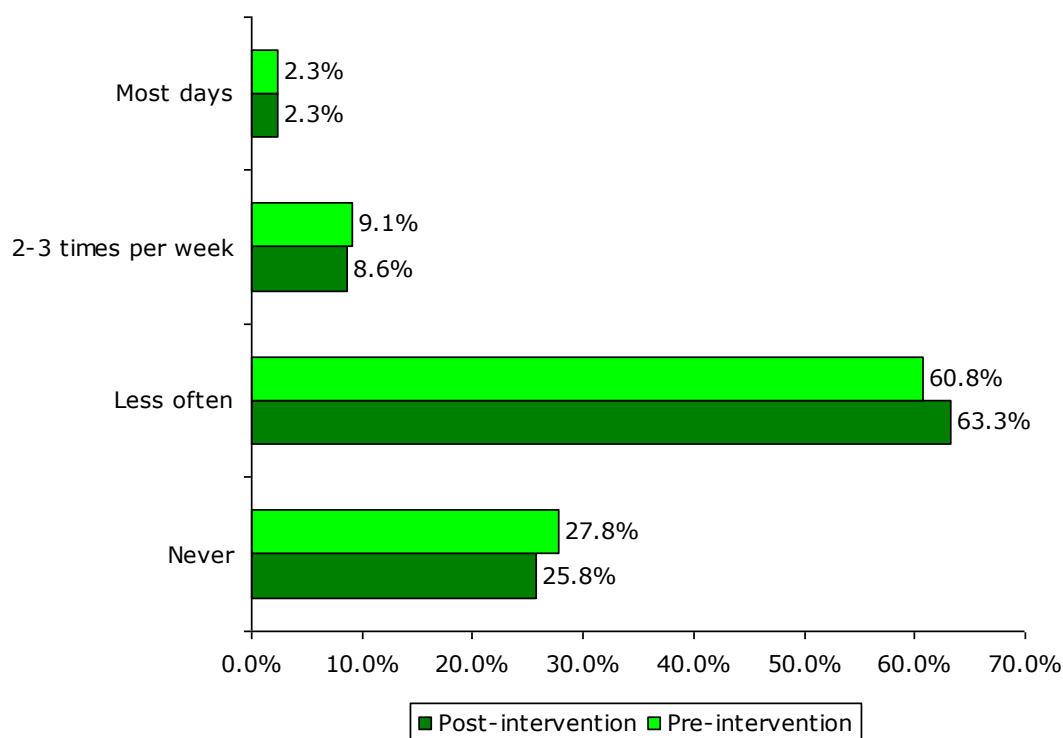
1.1 Frequency of drinking alcohol

Nearly three quarters of students (74.2%) drink alcohol post-intervention. This is not significantly different from the 72.2% who drank alcohol pre-intervention.

The largest proportion of students (63.3%) drink alcohol less often than 2-3 times per week post-intervention.

There is a significant increase amongst females in the proportion pre-intervention who drink less often than 2-3 times per week (61.5%) to post-intervention (66.8%), and a significant decrease in the proportion who never drink (28.7% pre-intervention to 23.6% post-intervention).

Chart 1.1: Frequency of drinking alcohol pre-intervention and post-intervention



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2488, post-intervention = 1862
Single response

Table 1.1: Frequency of drinking alcohol by gender, pre-intervention and post-intervention

Frequency of drinking alcohol	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 937	Sample base = 698	Sample base = 1012	Sample base = 740
Most days	2.1%	1.7%	1.2%	1.9%
2-3 times per week	9.5%	7.7%	8.7%	7.7%
Less often	60.0%	61.5%	61.5%	66.8%
Never	28.4%	29.1%	28.7%	23.6%

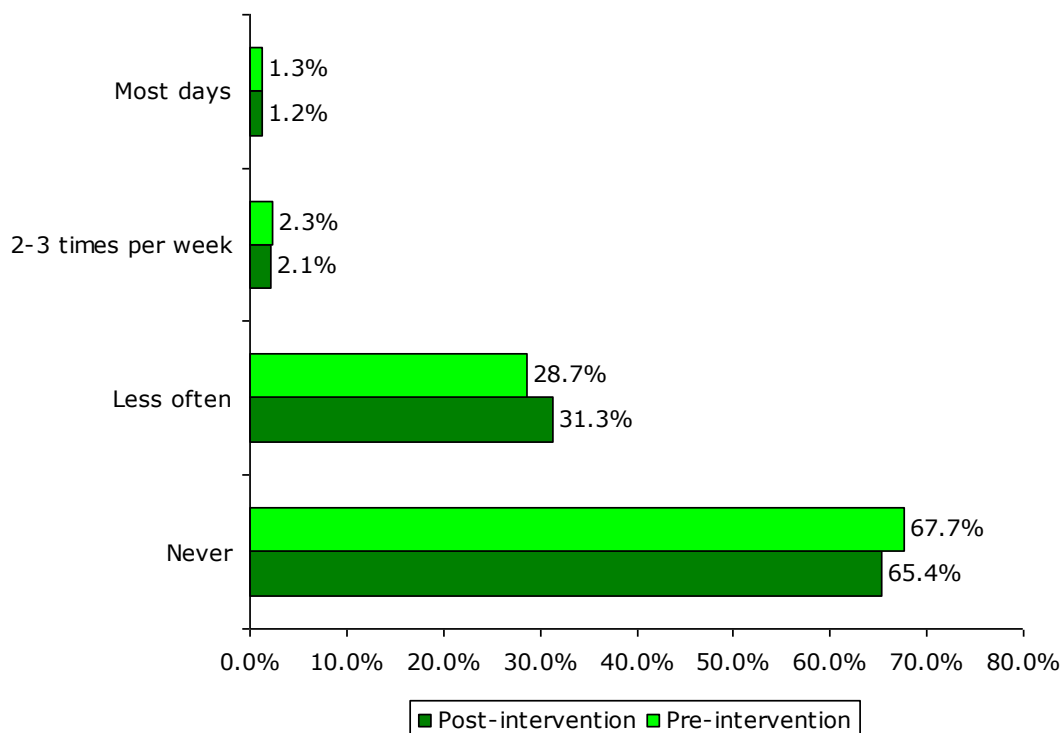
Single response

1.2 Frequency of getting drunk

Just over one third of students (34.6%) post-intervention get drunk at some stage, which is not significantly different from the 32.3% pre-intervention. The largest proportion of students (31.3% post-intervention) get drunk less often than 2-3 times per week

There are no significant differences regarding the findings pre-intervention and post-intervention.

Chart 1.2: Frequency of getting drunk pre-intervention and post-intervention



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2492, post-intervention = 1856
Single response

Table 1.2: Frequency of getting drunk by gender, pre-intervention and post-intervention

Frequency of getting drunk	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 940	Sample base = 693	Sample base = 1013	Sample base = 739
Most days	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
2-3 times per week	1.5%	1.0%	2.7%	2.4%
Less often	27.1%	28.3%	28.2%	31.8%
Never	70.4%	69.8%	68.3%	65.0%

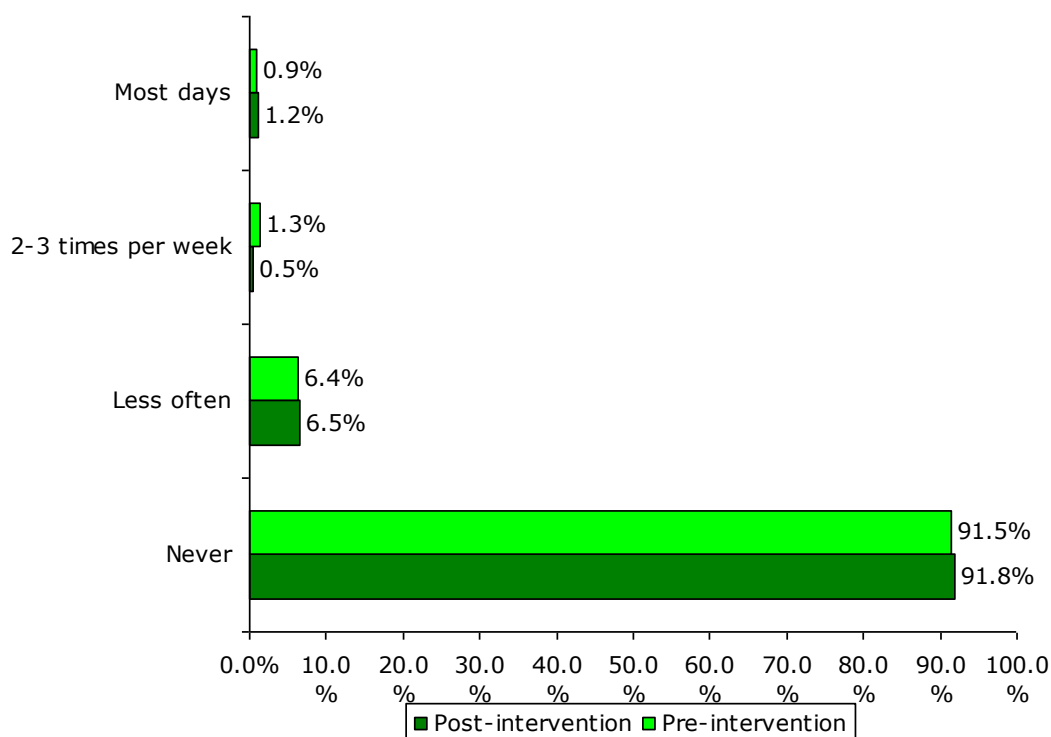
Single response

1.3 Frequency of buying alcohol

8.2% of students post-intervention buy alcohol which is not significantly different to the 8.5% of students pre-intervention.

There is a significant decline in the proportion of students who buy alcohol 2-3 times a week, from 1.3% pre-intervention to 0.5% post-intervention.

Chart 1.3: Frequency of buying alcohol pre-intervention and post-intervention



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2476, post-intervention = 1842
Single response

Table 1.3: Frequency of buying alcohol by gender, pre-intervention and post-intervention

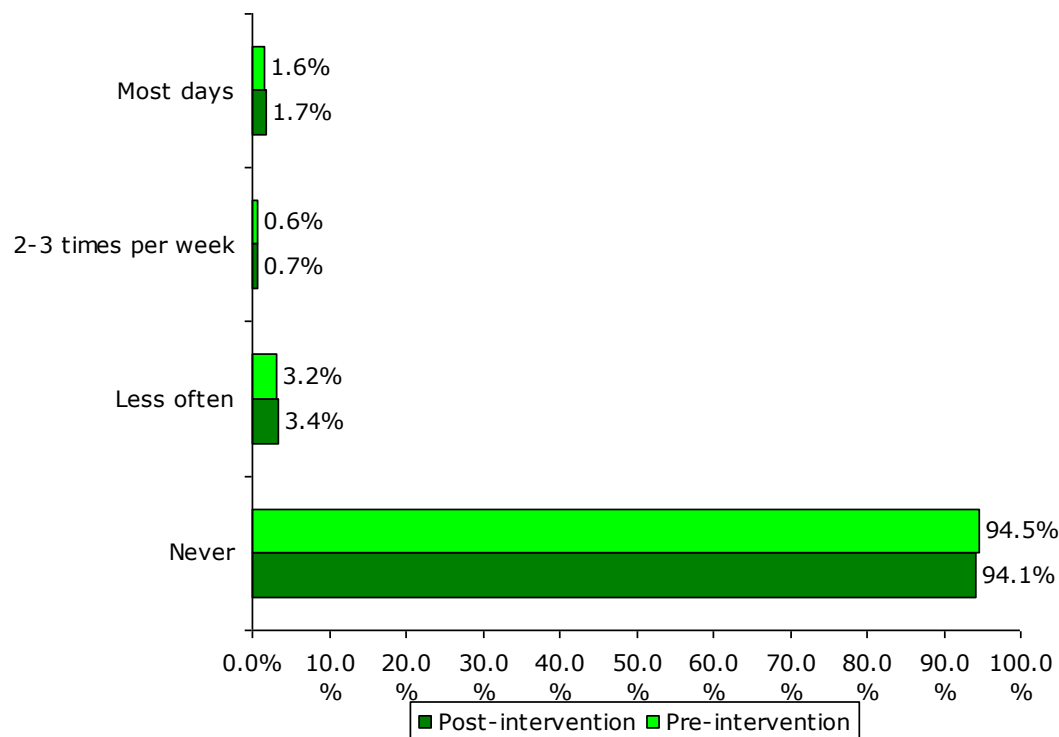
Frequency of buying alcohol	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 937	Sample base = 683	Sample base = 1015	Sample base = 738
Most days	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%
2-3 times per week	1.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.3%
Less often	5.4%	6.0%	6.1%	5.6%
Never	92.4%	92.7%	92.7%	93.4%

Single response

1.4 Frequency of taking illegal drugs

5.9% of students take illegal drugs post-intervention; this is not significantly different from the 5.5% of students who took illegal drugs pre-intervention.

Chart 1.4: Frequency of taking illegal drugs pre-intervention and post-intervention



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2495, post-intervention = 1867

Table 1.4: Frequency of taking illegal drugs by gender, pre-intervention and post-intervention

Frequency of taking illegal drugs	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 941	Sample base = 699	Sample base = 1018	Sample base = 739
Most days	1.5%	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%
2-3 times per week	0.5%	1.1%	0.7%	0.3%
Less often	3.5%	3.4%	3.0%	2.3%
Never	94.5%	94.1%	95.3%	96.3%

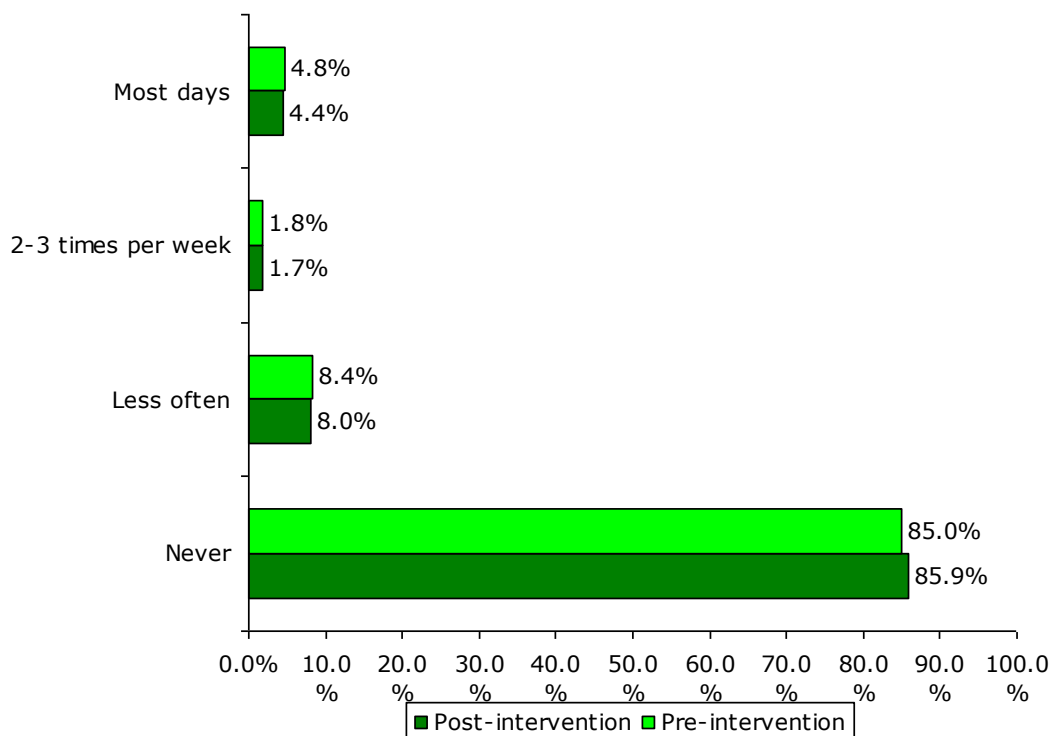
Single response

1.5 Frequency of smoking cigarettes

14.1% of students smoke cigarettes. This is not significantly different from the 15.0% of students who smoked cigarettes pre-intervention.

There is a significant reduction in the proportion of female students who smoke most days, decreasing from 5.3% pre-intervention to 3.0% post-intervention.

Chart 1.5: Frequency of smoking cigarettes pre-interventions and post-intervention



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2489, post-intervention = 1857

Table 1.5: Frequency of smoking cigarettes by gender, pre-intervention and post-intervention

Frequency of smoking cigarettes	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 935	Sample base = 693	Sample base = 1015	Sample base = 742
Most days	3.5%	3.6%	5.3%	3.0%
2-3 times per week	1.3%	1.0%	1.9%	2.6%
Less often	7.1%	7.2%	8.9%	9.6%
Never	88.1%	88.2%	83.9%	84.9%

Single response

2. Source of alcohol

2.1 Source of alcohol from parent/carer/family

NB: The questionnaire wording varied between "often, sometimes, never" and "yes, no, sometimes". The majority of questionnaires were worded "often, sometimes, never" and so this has been used as the basis for analysis.

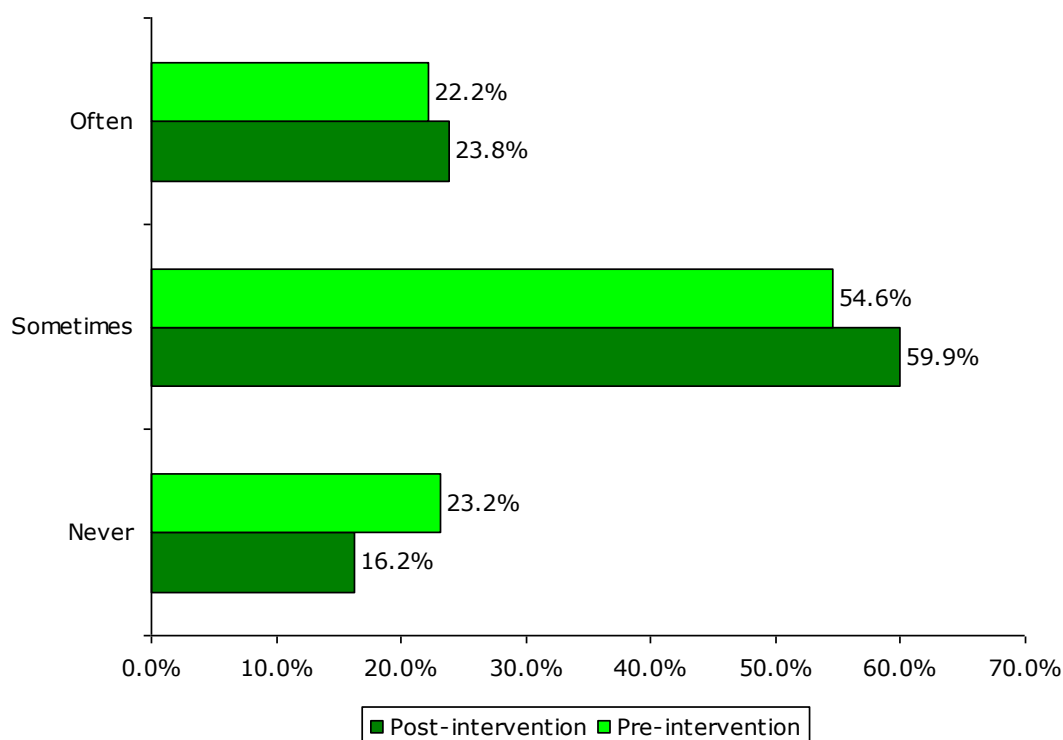
Consideration however has to be taken in the analysis and interpretation of the data therefore based on the different wording used.

83.8% of students who drink alcohol source alcohol from their parent/carer/family post-intervention. This is a significant increase on the profile of students who drank pre-intervention, where 76.8% of students sourced alcohol from their parent/family/carer.

There is a significant increase in the proportion of students who source alcohol from a parent/carer/family sometimes, from 54.6% pre-intervention to 59.9% post-intervention.

There is a significant increase in the proportion of both male and female students who drink alcohol and who source alcohol from their parent/family/carer. There is also a significant increase in the proportion of male students who source alcohol sometimes from their parent/carer/family.

Chart 2.1: Source of alcohol from parent/carer/family



*Sample base = pre-intervention = 1750, post-intervention = 1348, where students drink alcohol and response provided
Single response*

Table 2.1: Source of alcohol from parent/carer/family

Source of alcohol – parent/carer/family	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 654	Sample base = 489	Sample base = 707	Sample base = 548
Often	22.6%	21.9%	21.8%	24.8%
Sometimes	54.7%	63.0%	56.4%	60.8%
Never	22.6%	15.1%	21.8%	14.4%

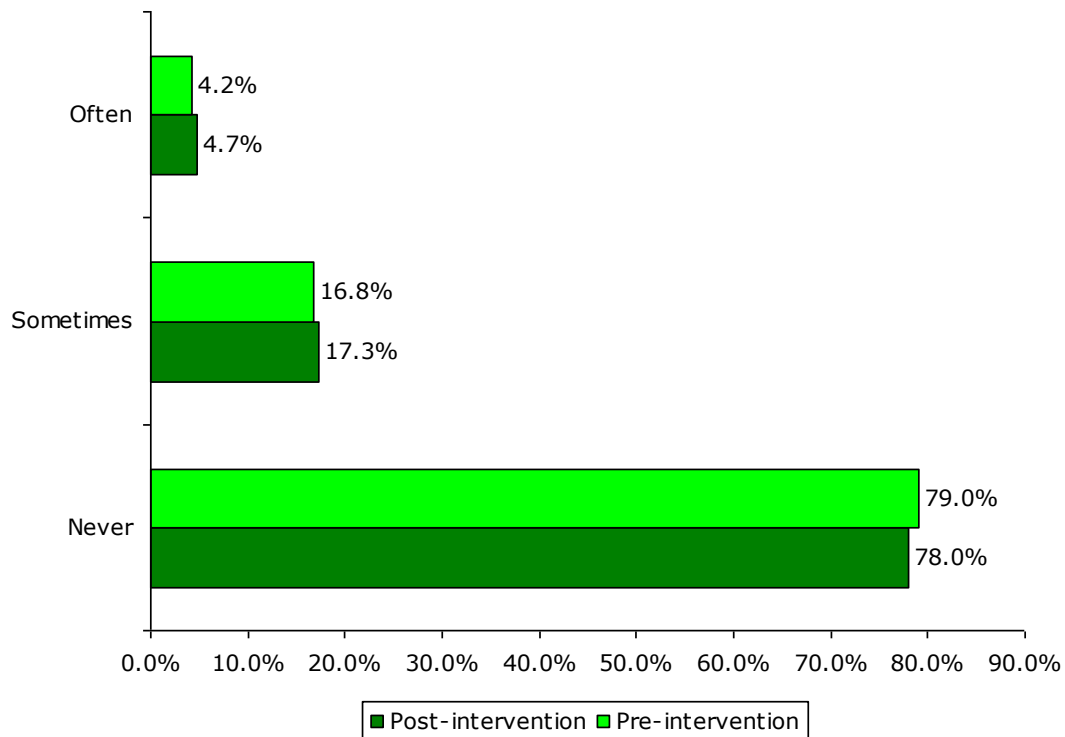
Single response, where students drink alcohol and response provided

2.2 Source of alcohol from home without permission

NB: The questionnaire wording varied between "often, sometimes, never" and "yes, no, sometimes". The majority of questionnaires were worded "often, sometimes, never" and so this has been used as the basis for analysis. Consideration however has to be taken in the analysis and interpretation of the data therefore based on the different wording used.

21.0% of students who drink alcohol source it from home without permission post-intervention. This is not significantly different from the 22.0% of students who did so pre-intervention.

Chart 2.2: Source of alcohol from home without permission



Sample base = pre-intervention = 1739, post-intervention = 1337, where students drink alcohol and response provided
Single response

Table 2.2: Source of alcohol from home without permission

Source of alcohol – home without permission	Male		Female	
	Pre- intervention	Post- intervention	Pre- intervention	Post- intervention
	Sample base = 648	Sample base = 479	Sample base = 704	Sample base = 546
Often	3.4%	3.3%	3.7%	4.4%
Sometimes	14.2%	14.8%	19.9%	18.1%
Never	82.4%	81.8%	76.4%	77.5%

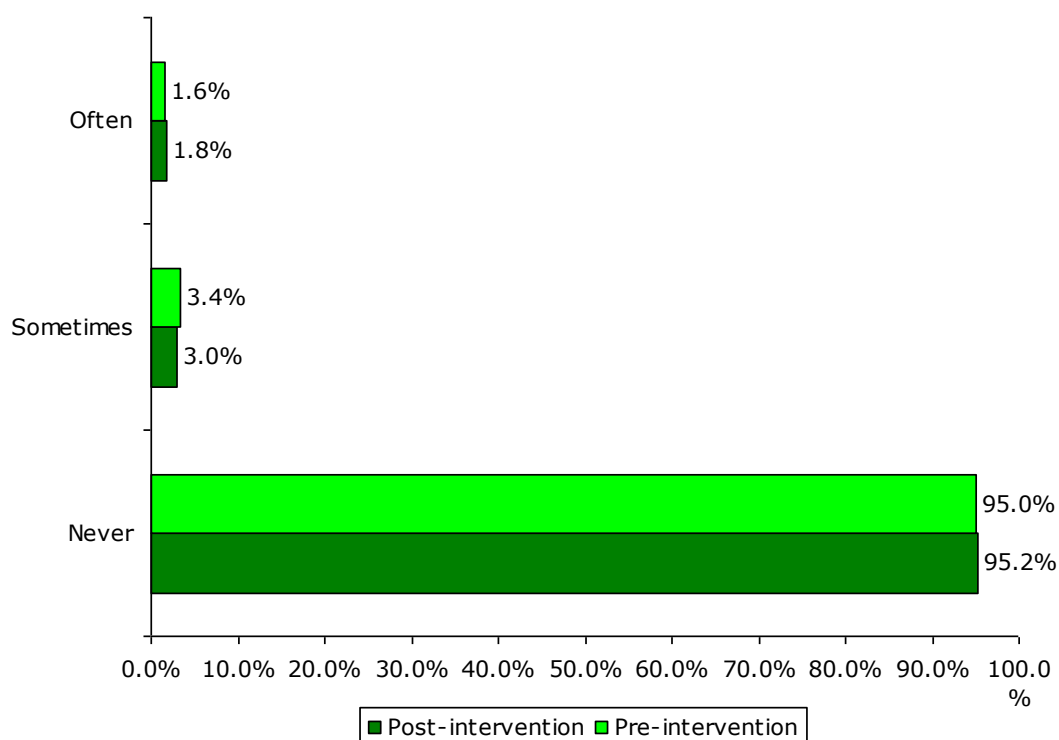
Single response, where students drink alcohol and response provided

2.3 Source of alcohol from buying it myself from a shop

NB: The questionnaire wording varied between "often, sometimes, never" and "yes, no, sometimes". The majority of questionnaires were worded "often, sometimes, never" and so this has been used as the basis for analysis. Consideration however has to be taken in the analysis and interpretation of the data therefore based on the different wording used.

5.0% of students who drink alcohol post-intervention source it themselves from a shop. This is not significantly different from the 4.8% of students who did so pre-intervention.

Chart 2.3: Source of alcohol from buying it myself from a shop



Sample base = pre-intervention = 1733, post-intervention = 1338, where students drink alcohol and response provided
Single response

Table 2.3: Source of alcohol from buying it myself from a shop

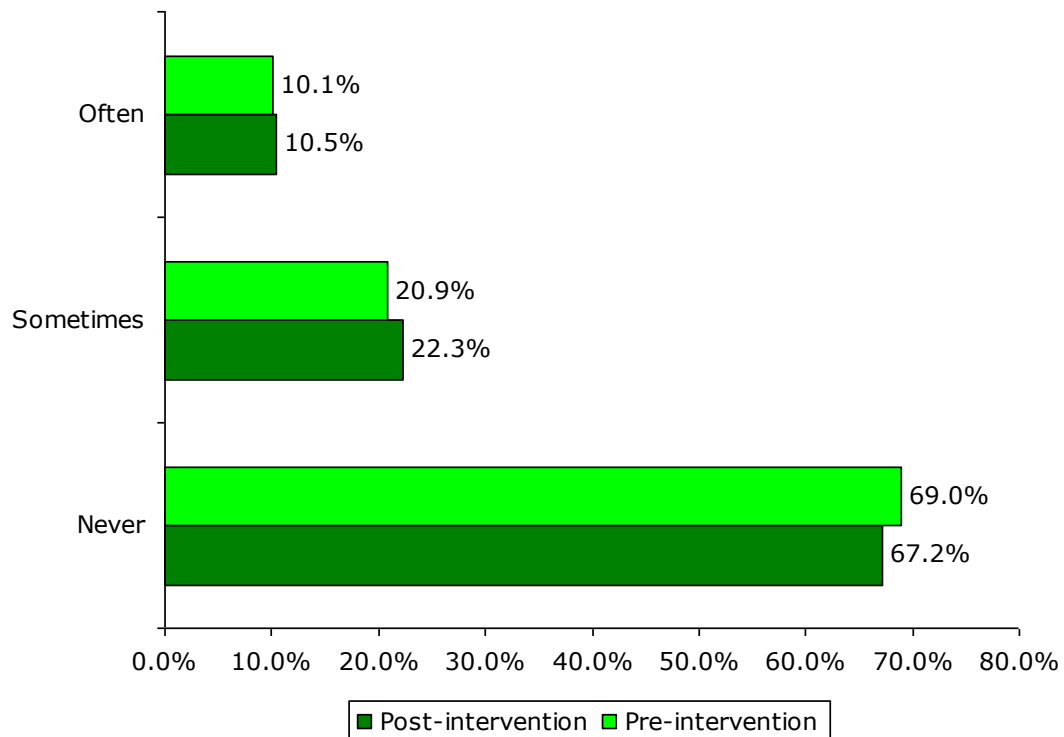
Source of alcohol – buy myself from shop	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 647	Sample base = 480	Sample base = 704	Sample base = 547
Often	1.1%	1.5%	1.0%	1.1%
Sometimes	3.6%	1.9%	3.4%	3.1%
Never	95.4%	96.7%	95.6%	95.8%

Single response, where students drink alcohol and response provided

2.4 Source of alcohol from getting someone else to buy it for me
NB: The questionnaire wording varied between "often, sometimes, never" and "yes, no, sometimes". The majority of questionnaires were worded "often, sometimes, never" and so this has been used as the basis for analysis. Consideration however has to be taken in the analysis and interpretation of the data therefore based on the different wording used.

31.0% of students who drink alcohol source it by someone else buying it for them post-intervention, this is not significantly different from the 32.8% of students who did so pre-intervention.

Chart 2.4: Source of alcohol from getting someone else to buy it for me



*Sample base = pre-intervention = 1750, post-intervention = 1351, where students drink alcohol and response provided
 Single response*

Table 2.4: Source of alcohol from getting someone else to buy it for me

Source of alcohol – someone else buys it	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 652	Sample base = 481	Sample base = 713	Sample base = 555
Often	8.0%	6.4%	10.5%	10.8%
Sometimes	17.8%	18.9%	23.1%	24.1%
Never	74.2%	74.6%	66.3%	65.0%

Single response, where students drink alcohol and response provided

3. Information provision

3.1 Information on alcohol

86.2% of students feel that they have enough information on alcohol post-intervention; this is a significant increase on the 77.1% who felt they had enough information pre-intervention.

There is a significant decrease in the proportion of students who feel they have enough information but would like some more, 14.5% pre-intervention to 9.5% post-intervention.

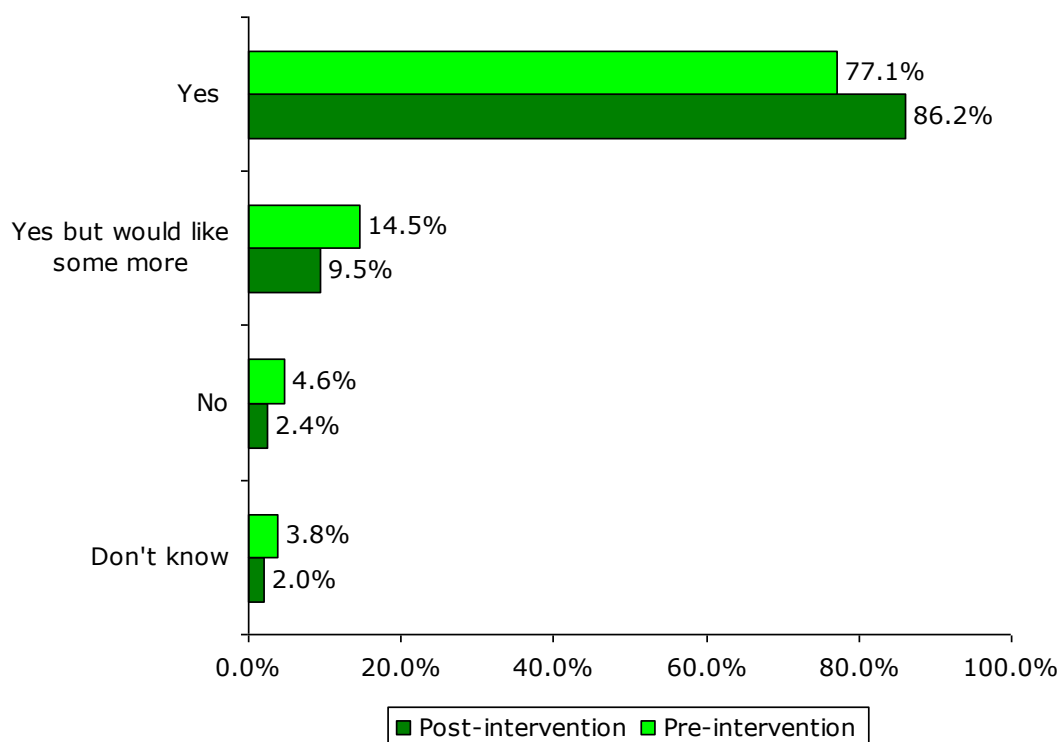
There is also a significant decrease in the proportion of students who feel they do not have enough information, 4.6% pre-intervention to 2.4% post-intervention, and also a decrease in the proportion of students who are unsure, 3.8% pre-intervention to 2.0% post-intervention.

There is a significant increase amongst both male and female students regarding the proportions who feel they have enough information about alcohol.

There are also significant decreases amongst both male and female students in the proportions who feel they have enough information but would like more and those who feel they do not have enough information.

There is a significant decrease in the proportion of females who are unsure, but not a significant decrease in the proportion of males who are unsure.

Chart 3.1: Whether students have enough information on alcohol



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2502, post-intervention = 1872
Single response

Table 3.1: Whether students have enough information on alcohol

Information on alcohol	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 939	Sample base = 702	Sample base = 1023	Sample base = 744
Yes	78.2%	86.6%	77.1%	88.4%
Yes, but I would like some more	14.7%	10.3%	14.9%	8.5%
No	4.6%	1.6%	4.3%	2.0%
Don't know	2.6%	1.6%	3.7%	1.1%

Single response

3.2 Information on drugs

There is a significant increase in the proportion of students who feel they have enough information on drugs, increasing from 67.5% pre-intervention to 76.8% post-intervention.

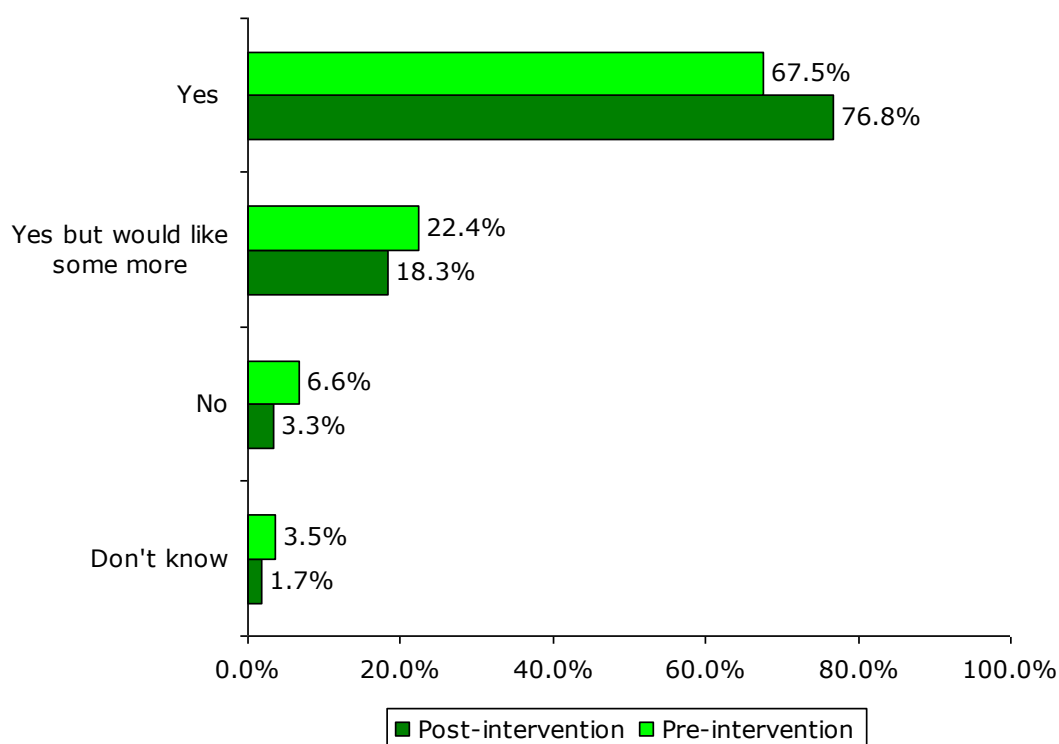
There are significant decreases in; the proportion of students who feel they have enough information but would like some more, students who do not feel they have enough information and students who are unsure.

There is a significant increase amongst both male and female students and the proportions who feel they have enough information on drugs.

There are significant declines amongst males who feel they do have enough information but would like more and a decline amongst those who feel they do not have enough information.

There are significant declines amongst female students in the proportions who feel they do not have enough information on drugs and also amongst those who are unsure.

Chart 3.2: Whether students have enough information on drugs



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2492, post-intervention = 1867
Single response

Table 3.2: Whether students have enough information on drugs

Information on drugs	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 936	Sample base = 702	Sample base = 1021	Sample base = 740
Yes	69.0%	79.2%	66.4%	74.9%
Yes, but I would like some more	22.0%	17.7%	24.8%	21.2%
No	6.4%	1.9%	5.7%	3.0%
Don't know	2.6%	1.3%	3.1%	0.9%

Single response

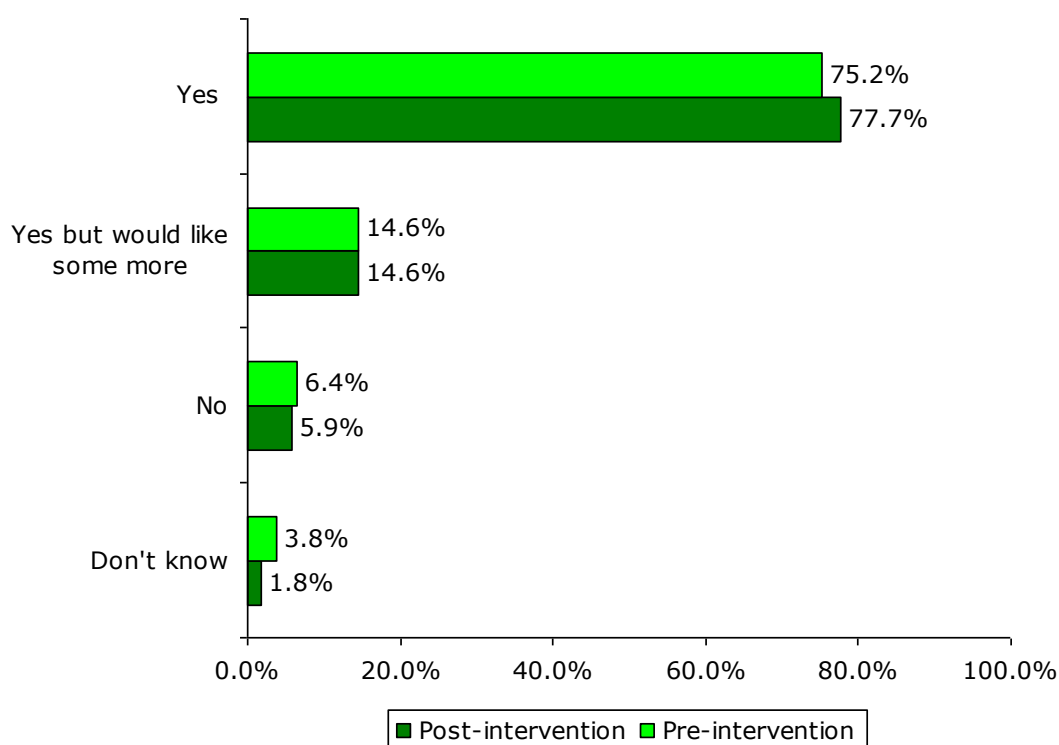
3.3 Information on internet safety

77.7% of students feel they have enough information on internet safety. This is not a significant increase from the proportion of students pre-intervention (75.2%) who felt they had enough information on internet safety.

There is a significant decrease in the proportion of students who are unsure regarding whether they have enough information on internet safety, decreasing from 3.8% pre-intervention to 1.8% post-intervention.

There is a significant decline amongst both males and females in the proportions who are unsure about whether they have enough information on internet safety.

Chart 3.3: Whether students have enough information on internet safety



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2499, post-intervention = 1860
Single response

Table 3.3: Whether students have enough information on internet safety

Information on internet safety	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 942	Sample base = 700	Sample base = 1018	Sample base = 736
Yes	75.1%	77.1%	76.1%	78.3%
Yes, but would like some more	13.9%	15.1%	15.7%	15.6%
No	6.9%	5.9%	5.5%	4.9%
Don't know	4.1%	1.9%	2.7%	1.2%

Single response

3.4 Information on smoking

86.5% of students feel they have enough information on smoking, which is a significant increase from the 80.7% of students who thought this pre-intervention.

There is a significant decrease in the proportion of students who feel they have enough information but would like more.

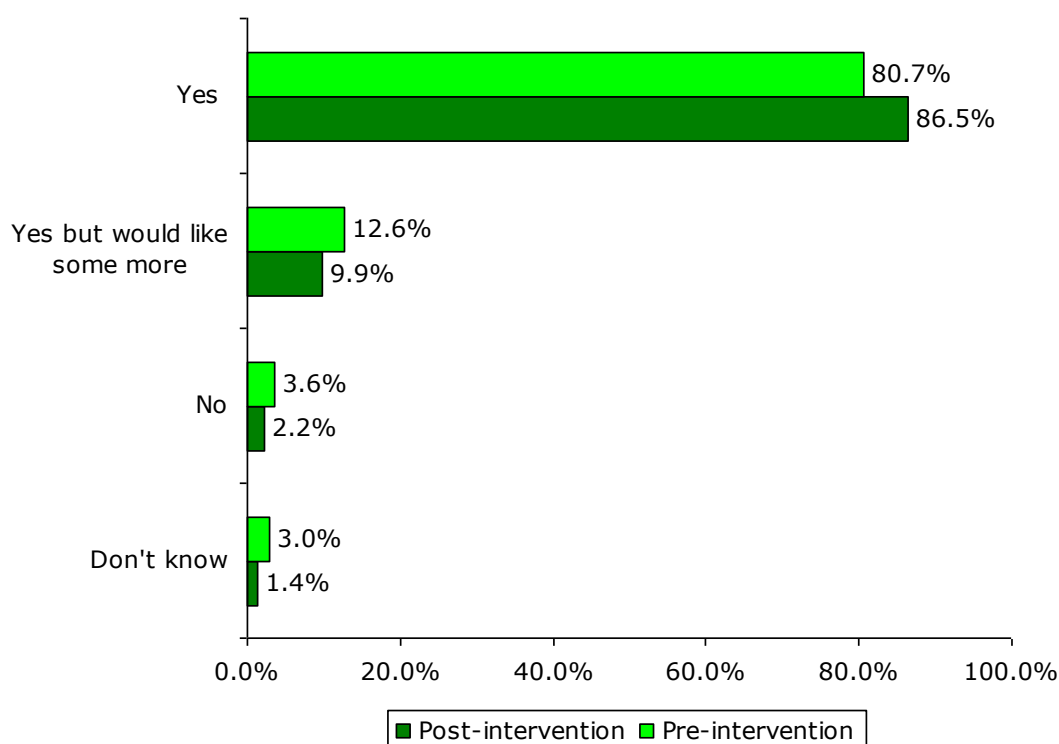
There are also significant declines in the proportions of students who do not feel they have enough information on smoking and who are unsure.

There are significant increases amongst both male and female students who feel they have enough information on smoking.

There are significant declines amongst male students regarding the proportions who feel they do not have enough information and those who are unsure.

There are significant declines amongst female students and the proportions who feel they have enough information but would like more and those who are unsure.

Chart 3.4: Whether students have enough information on smoking



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2502, post-intervention = 1868
Single response

Table 3.4: Whether students have enough information on smoking

Information on smoking	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 938	Sample base = 700	Sample base = 1025	Sample base = 741
Yes	82.3%	87.7%	80.4%	87.4%
Yes, but I would like some more	11.6%	10.3%	14.0%	10.0%
No	3.5%	1.3%	3.2%	1.9%
Don't know	2.6%	0.7%	2.3%	0.7%

Single response

3.5 Information on managing risk

55.8% of students feel they have enough information on managing risk. This is a significant increase on the 51.6% of students who thought this pre-intervention.

There is also however a significant increase in the proportion of students who feel they have enough information but would like more.

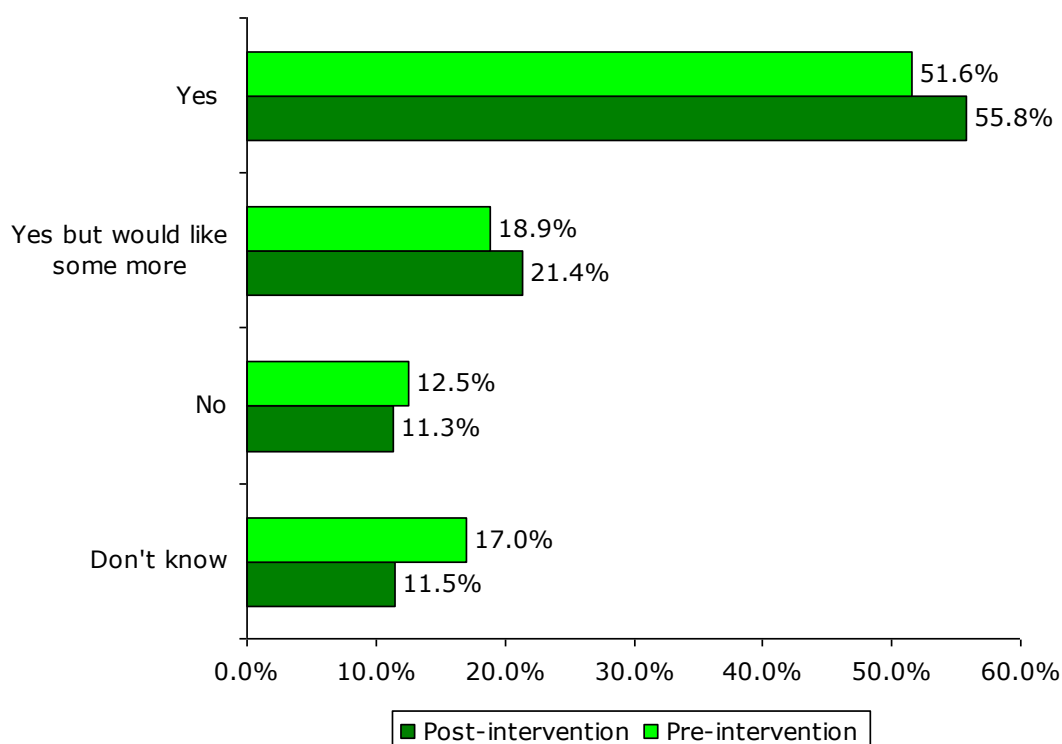
There is not a significant decline in the proportion of students who do not feel they have enough information.

There is however a significant decline in the proportion of students who feel they are unsure regarding whether they have enough information on managing risk.

There is a significant decline in the proportion of male students who are unsure regarding whether they have enough information on managing risk.

There is a significant increase in the proportion of female students who feel they have enough information but would like some more.

Chart 3.5: Whether students have enough information on managing risk



*Sample base = pre-intervention = 2488, post-intervention = 1864
Single response*

Table 3.5: Whether students have enough information on managing risk

Information on managing risk	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 937	Sample base = 701	Sample base = 1013	Sample base = 740
Yes	53.1%	57.8%	49.9%	50.4%
Yes, but I would like some more	18.9%	22.3%	19.2%	23.2%
No	12.2%	10.8%	14.6%	11.8%
Don't know	15.8%	9.1%	16.4%	14.6%

Single response

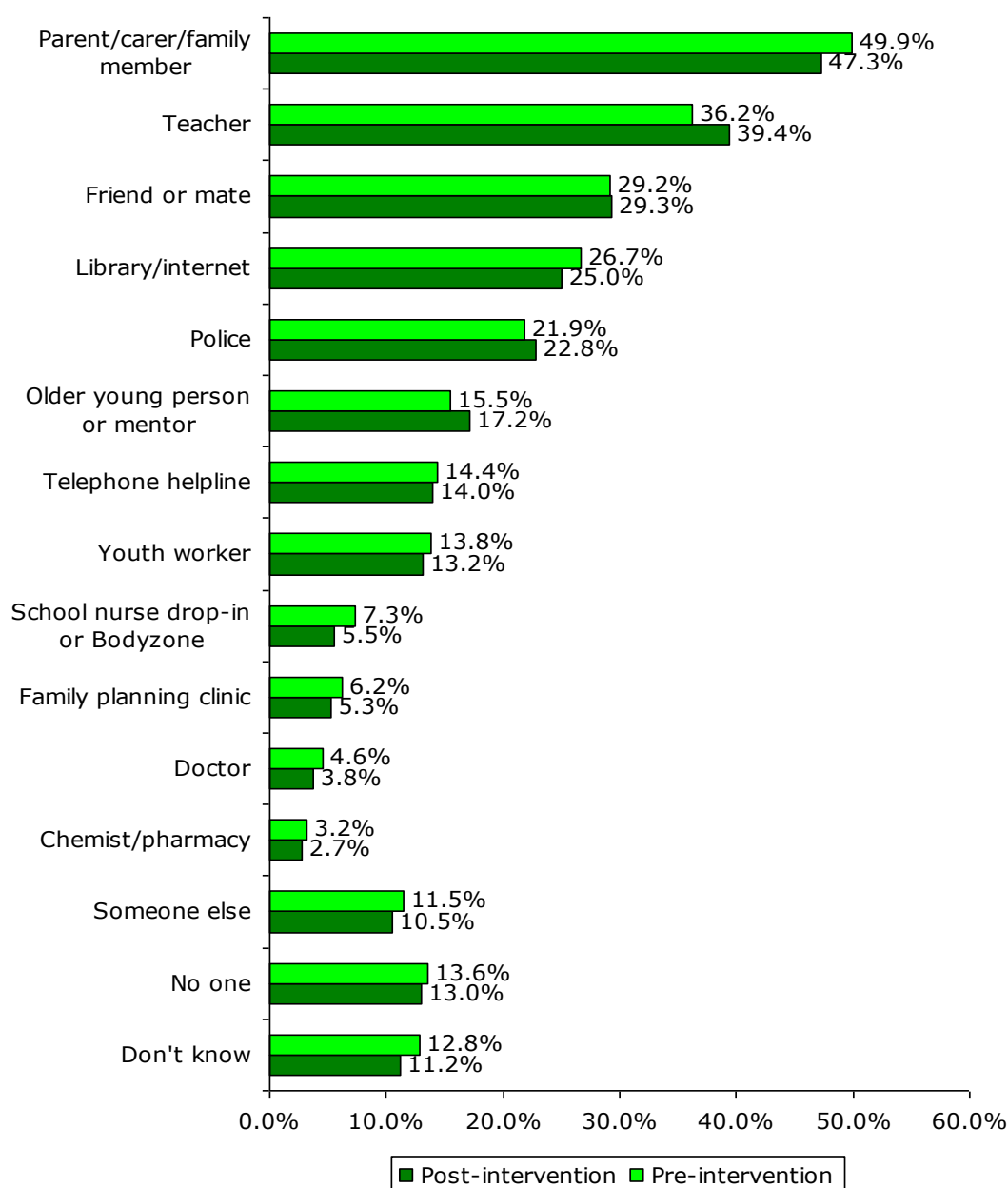
4. Sources of information if worried

4.1 Where students would go if worried about internet safety

A parent/family carer (47.3% post-intervention) is the person students are most likely to turn to if worried about internet safety. This is followed by 39.4% who would go to a teacher, 29.3% who would go to a friend or mate, 25.0% who would go to the library/internet and 22.8% who would go to the police.

There is a significant increase in the proportion of students who would go to a teacher, from 36.2% pre-intervention to 39.4% post-intervention. There is a significant decline in the proportion of students who would go to a school nurse drop-in or Bodyzone, from 7.3% pre-intervention to 5.5% post-intervention.

Chart 4.1: Where students would go if worried about internet safety



Sample bases = pre-intervention 1878 - 2415, post intervention = 1705 - 1823
Multiple response

There is a significant decrease in the proportion of male students who would go to a parent/carer/family member. There is a significant increase in the proportion of female students who would go to an older young person or mentor. There are significant decreases amongst female students in the proportions who would not go to anyone and those who are unsure about who to go to.

Table 4.1: Where students would go if worried about internet safety

Internet safety	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 749-914	Sample base = 657-681	Sample base = 811-1003	Sample base = 726-736
Teacher	36.8%	36.8%	38.5%	41.3%
Friend or mate	22.3%	21.6%	35.5%	37.4%
Older young person or mentor	13.5%	12.3%	17.5%	21.6%
Parent/carer/family member	48.0%	42.6%	53.8%	55.2%
School nurse drop-in or Bodyzone	8.0%	5.7%	6.6%	5.2%
Youth worker	13.7%	11.6%	15.2%	14.4%
Doctor	5.4%	4.0%	3.7%	3.1%
Police	21.0%	20.1%	24.1%	24.5%
Telephone helpline	15.4%	12.9%	14.8%	16.2%
Chemist/pharmacy	3.6%	2.3%	2.5%	3.3%
Family planning clinic	6.3%	5.3%	5.5%	5.0%
Library/internet	25.6%	23.1%	28.2%	26.1%
Someone else	10.0%	9.4%	12.0%	10.7%
No one	14.8%	14.8%	11.8%	8.6%
Don't know	12.6%	13.2%	12.9%	8.3%

Multiple response

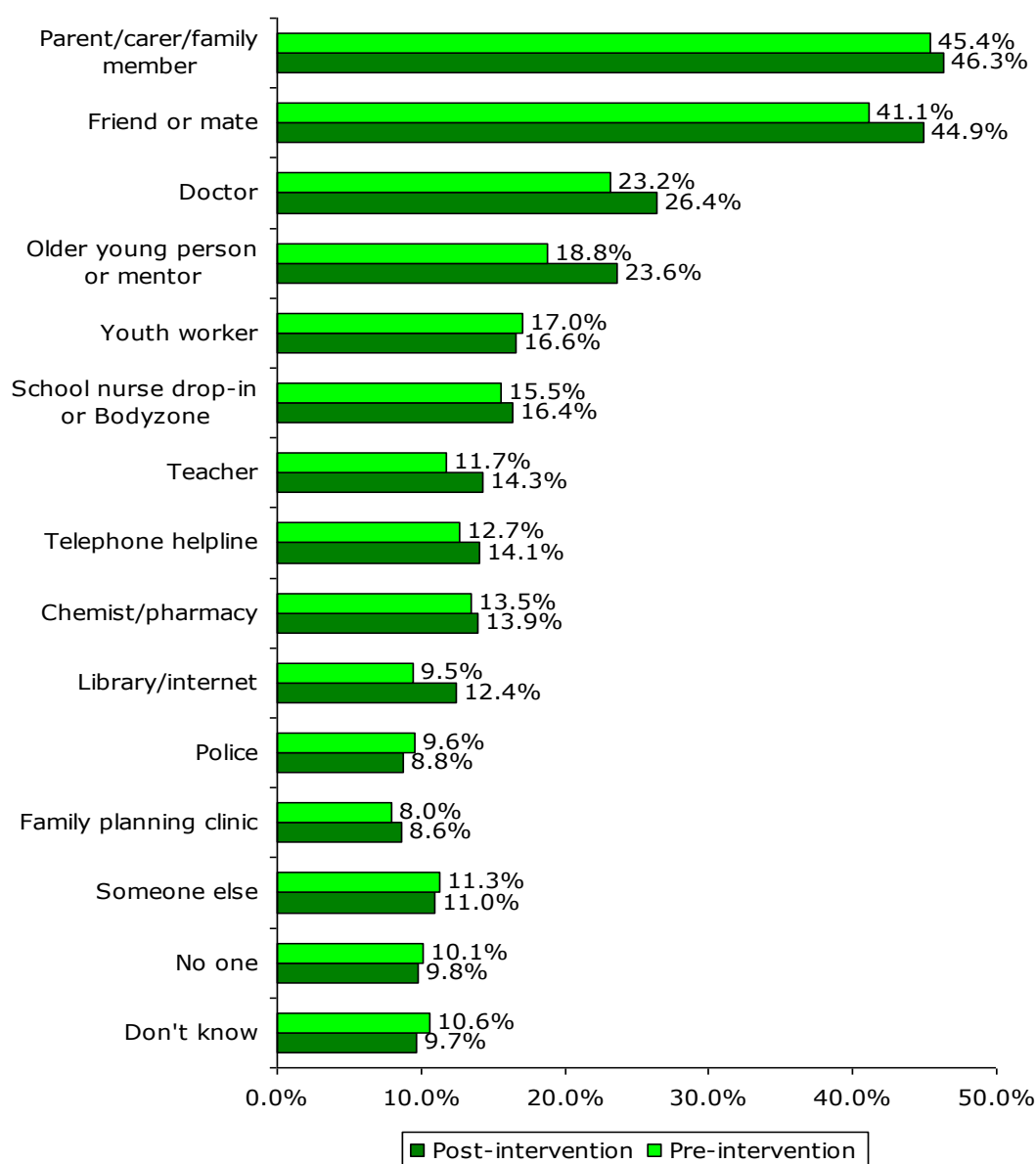
4.2 Where students would go if worried about smoking

A parent/family/carer (46.3% post-intervention) and a friend or mate (44.9% post-intervention) are the two main groups of people students would approach if they were worried about smoking.

Comparing pre-intervention and post-intervention, there are increases in the proportions of students who would approach:

- A friend or mate
- Doctor
- Older young person or mentor
- Teacher
- Library/internet.

Chart 4.2: Where students would go if worried about smoking



Sample base = pre-intervention = 1863 – 2394, post intervention = 1694 – 1810
Multiple response

There is a significant increase amongst male students in the proportion who would go to a teacher if they were worried about smoking. Amongst female students, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of students who would go to a; friend or mate, older young person or mentor, parent/carer/family member or the library/internet.

Table 4.2: Where students would go if worried about smoking

Smoking	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 745-912	Sample base = 656-680	Sample base = 804-994	Sample base = 716-727
Teacher	12.6%	16.6%	10.9%	11.7%
Friend or mate	32.0%	31.5%	49.2%	57.4%
Older young person or mentor	17.4%	20.9%	19.2%	26.3%
Parent/carer/family member	47.5%	45.9%	45.0%	50.2%
School nurse drop-in or Bodyzone	16.6%	17.2%	16.0%	16.2%
Youth worker	18.4%	17.1%	16.4%	16.0%
Doctor	24.2%	26.3%	24.2%	26.1%
Police	12.0%	9.3%	7.7%	7.6%
Telephone helpline	12.5%	12.6%	13.3%	15.8%
Chemist/pharmacy	13.9%	13.1%	14.2%	14.4%
Family planning clinic	9.0%	8.7%	7.6%	7.4%
Library/internet	9.4%	10.3%	10.7%	16.4%
Someone else	10.9%	8.7%	12.1%	11.4%
No one	11.4%	10.6%	7.4%	5.4%
Don't know	11.0%	10.3%	10.4%	7.4%

Multiple response

4.3 Where students would go if worried about drugs and alcohol

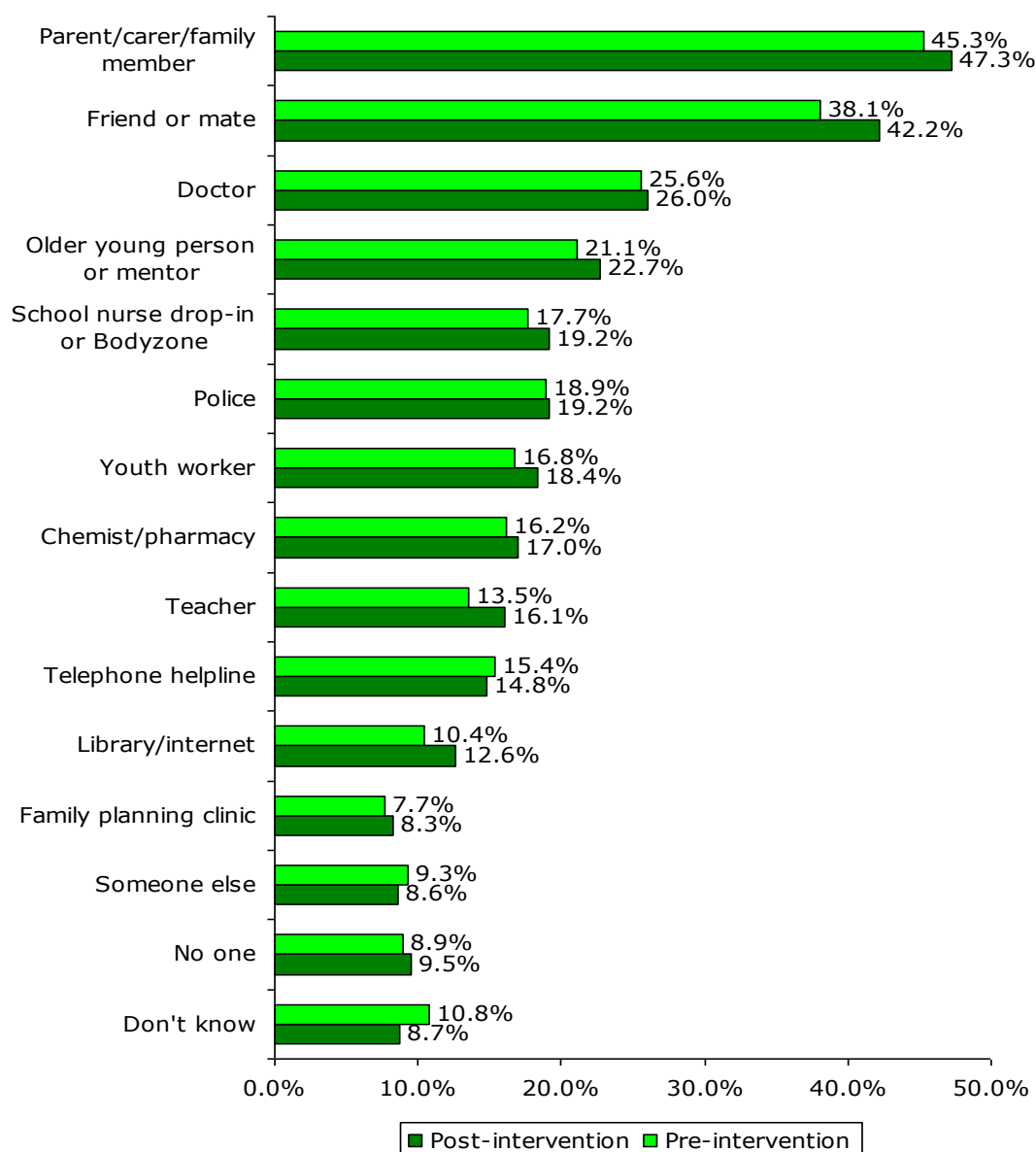
A parent/carer/family member (47.3% post-intervention) and a friend or mate (42.2% post-intervention) are the two main groups of people students would go to if worried about drugs and alcohol.

There are significant increases in the proportions of students who would go to the following groups of people pre-intervention and post-intervention:

- **A friend or mate**
- **Teacher**
- **Library/internet.**

There is a significant decrease in the proportion of students who are unsure of who they would go to.

Chart 4.3: Where students would go if worried about drugs alcohol



Sample base = pre-intervention = 1878 – 2408, post-intervention = 1715 – 1829
Multiple response

Female students are significantly more likely post-intervention to go to a friend or mate or got to a library/internet. They are significantly less likely to be unsure about who to go to.

Table 4.3: Where students would go if worried about drugs and alcohol

Drugs and alcohol	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 750-914	Sample base = 661-685	Sample base = 808-1002	Sample base = 729-740
Teacher	15.6%	18.3%	11.9%	13.9%
Friend or mate	31.5%	31.1%	45.8%	53.1%
Older young person or mentor	18.4%	17.7%	23.7%	25.7%
Parent/carer/family member	46.4%	46.6%	46.0%	49.3%
School nurse drop-in or Bodyzone	18.5%	18.4%	18.8%	19.7%
Youth worker	18.3%	18.8%	16.0%	17.2%
Doctor	28.2%	24.4%	25.5%	27.2%
Police	23.1%	21.2%	16.4%	18.4%
Telephone helpline	14.6%	13.3%	16.5%	17.2%
Chemist/pharmacy	18.3%	18.0%	15.9%	14.7%
Family planning clinic	9.3%	8.2%	7.1%	7.7%
Library/internet	10.5%	10.5%	11.3%	16.4%
Someone else	8.2%	6.1%	9.8%	9.7%
No one	11.4%	9.9%	6.0%	5.9%
Don't know	10.5%	9.6%	10.8%	6.6%

Multiple response

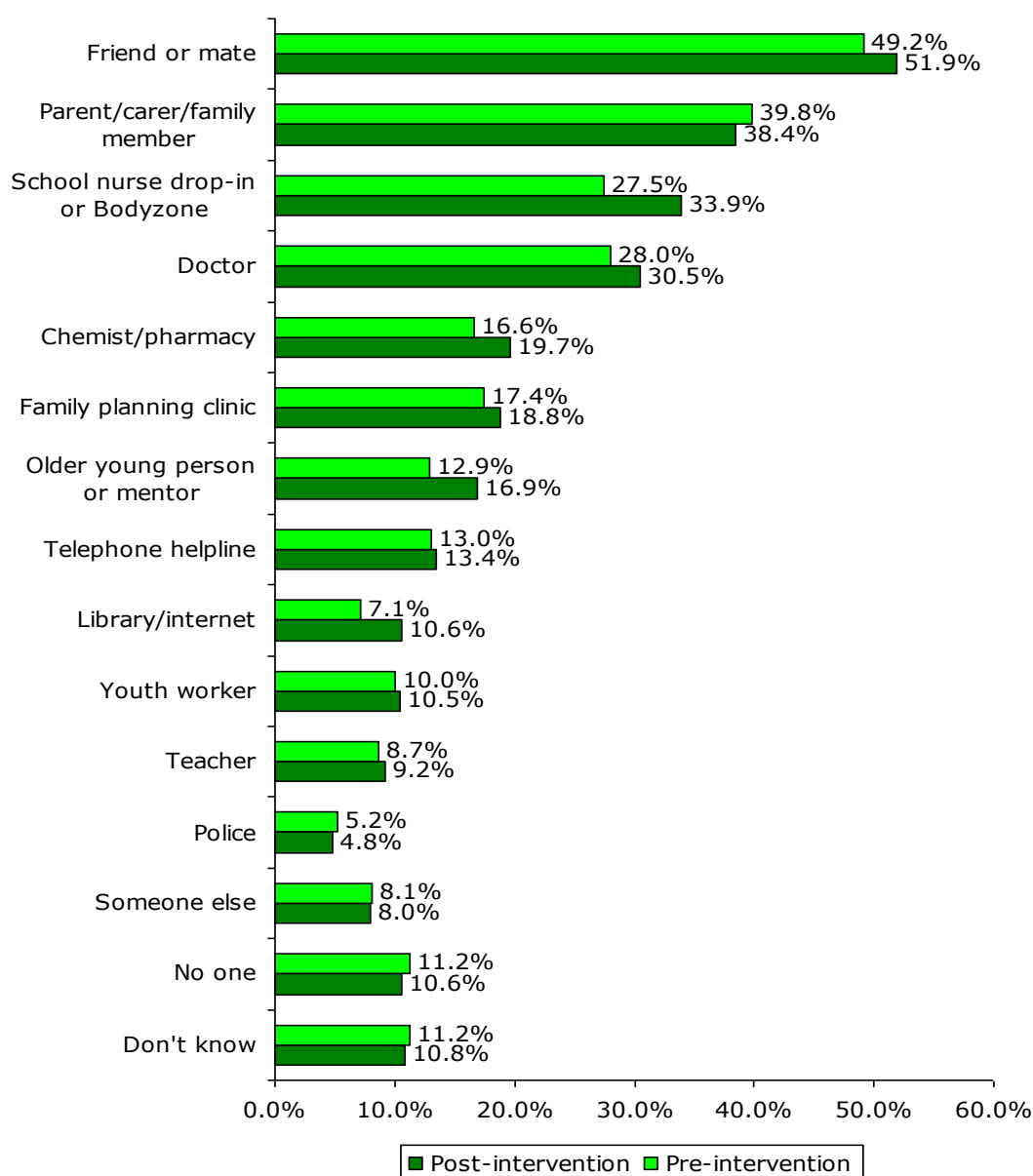
4.4 Where students would go if worried about relationships, sex and contraception

A friend or mate (51.9% post intervention) is the main person students would go to if worried about relationships, sex and contraception, followed by 38.4% who would go to a parent/carer/family member.

There are significant increases in the proportions of students pre-intervention and post-intervention who would go to the following groups of people:

- School nurse drop in or Bodyzone
- Chemist/pharmacy
- Older young person or mentor
- Library/internet.

Chart 4.4: Where students would go if worried about relationships, sex and contraception



Sample base = pre-intervention = 1877 - 2406, post-intervention = 1711 - 1826
Multiple response

Male students are significantly more likely to go to a school nurse drop-in or Bodyzone post-intervention. Female students are significantly more likely to go to a friend or mate, an older young person or mentor and a library/internet post-intervention when compared to pre-intervention.

Table 4.4: Where students would go if worried about relationships, sex and contraception

Relationships, sex and contraception	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 745-906	Sample base = 662-686	Sample base = 807-1001	Sample base = 725-736
Teacher	10.3%	9.4%	6.8%	8.7%
Friend or mate	38.9%	37.6%	57.4%	64.1%
Older young person or mentor	11.7%	13.7%	13.0%	18.9%
Parent/carer/family member	39.1%	36.9%	41.7%	42.1%
School nurse drop-in or Bodyzone	26.3%	33.7%	30.7%	34.8%
Youth worker	10.9%	11.7%	9.4%	9.5%
Doctor	27.7%	28.3%	31.5%	34.2%
Police	6.4%	5.0%	3.8%	4.1%
Telephone helpline	11.9%	11.7%	13.9%	14.8%
Chemist/pharmacy	13.6%	17.1%	20.4%	22.3%
Family planning clinic	13.8%	13.7%	22.1%	24.3%
Library/internet	8.2%	10.6%	5.9%	12.2%
Someone else	6.0%	6.6%	8.9%	8.0%
No one	13.9%	12.4%	8.6%	7.3%
Don't know	11.7%	11.5%	10.8%	9.0%

Multiple response

5. Sex and relationships education

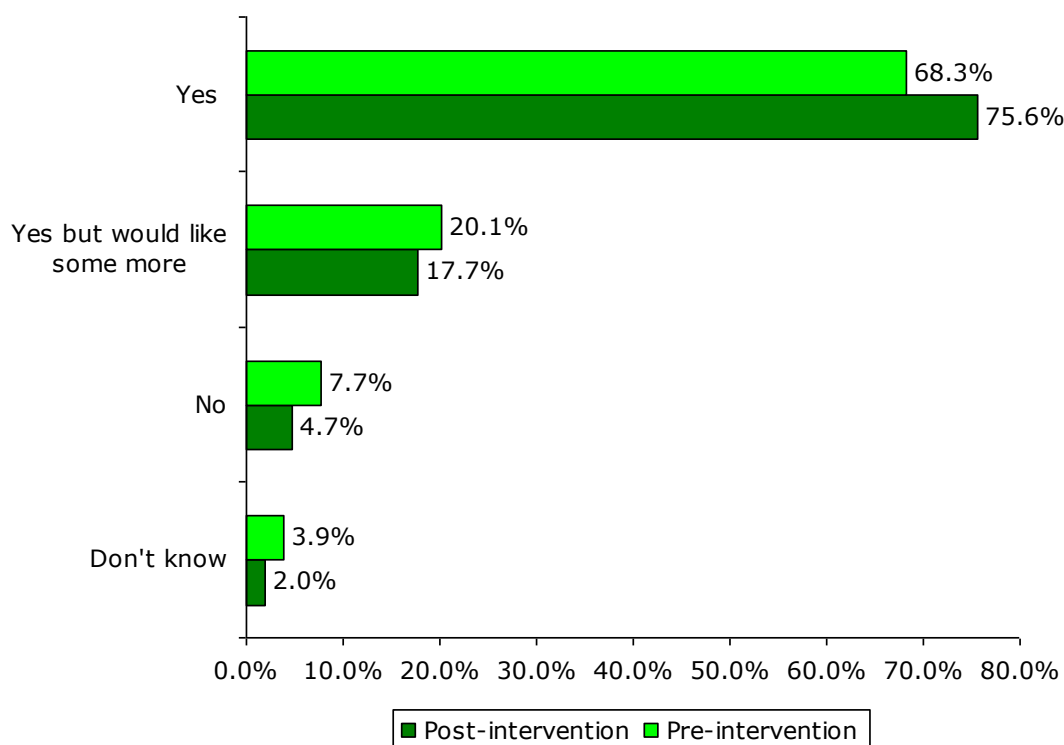
5.1 Whether students have enough information about healthy relationships
75.6% of students post-intervention feel they have enough information about healthy relationships. This is a significant increase on the 68.3% of students who thought this pre-intervention.

There is a significant decline in the proportion of students who feel they have enough information but would like some more.

There is a significant decline in the proportion of students who do not have enough information and a significant decline in the proportion who are unsure.

There is a significant increase amongst both male and female students regarding those who feel they have enough information about healthy relationships. There is a decline amongst both male and female students regarding those who do not have enough information and also a decline amongst both male and female students regarding those who are unsure.

Chart 5.1: Whether students have enough information about healthy relationships



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2440, post-intervention = 1839
Single response

Table 5.1: Whether students have enough information about healthy relationships

Healthy relationships	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 925	Sample base = 692	Sample base = 1008	Sample base = 736
Yes	69.3%	77.5%	68.5%	75.4%
Yes, but I would like some more	20.8%	17.9%	19.1%	18.1%
No	6.9%	3.3%	8.1%	4.8%
Don't know	3.0%	1.3%	4.3%	1.8%

Single response

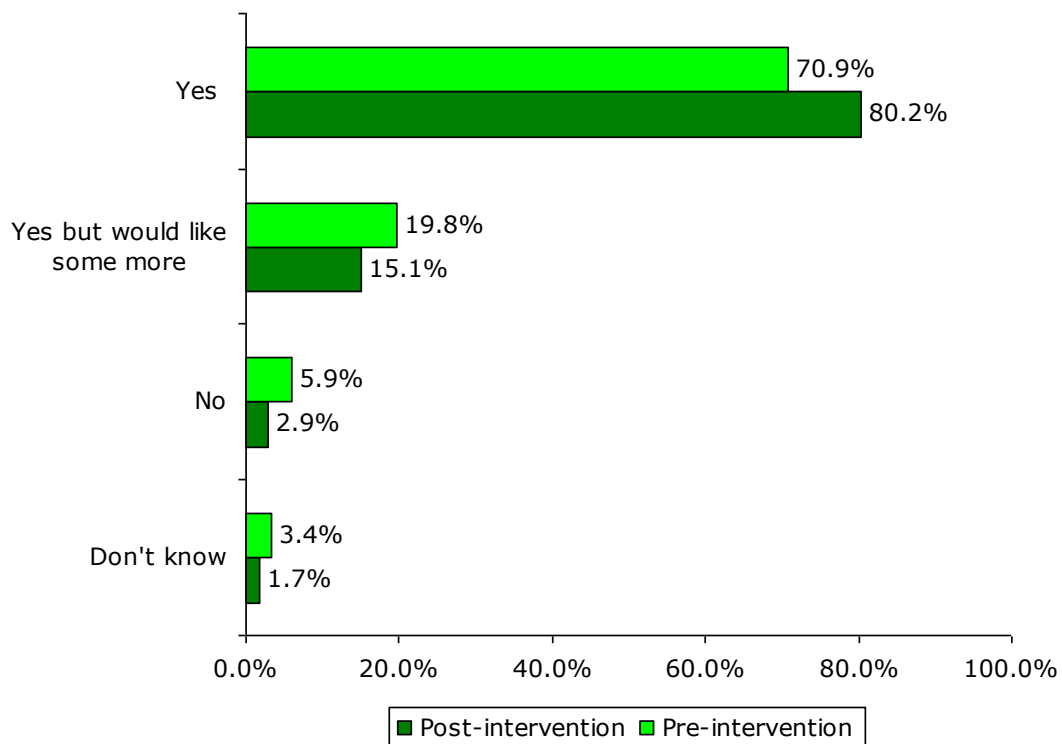
5.2 Whether students have enough information about safer sex
80.2% of students post-intervention have enough information about safer sex. This is a significant increase in the proportion of students who thought this pre-intervention, 70.9%.

There are significant declines in the proportions of students who feel that; they have enough information but would like more, do not have enough information and are unsure.

There is a significant increase amongst both male and female students regarding having enough information on safer sex.

There are significant decreases in the proportions of both male and female students who; have enough information but would like more, do not have enough information and are unsure.

Chart 5.2: Whether students have enough information about safer sex



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2441, post-intervention = 1832
 Single response

Table 5.2: Whether students have enough information about safer sex

Safer sex	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 922	Sample base = 686	Sample base = 1007	Sample base = 736
Yes	72.2%	80.8%	69.7%	81.3%
Yes, but I would like some more	19.4%	15.3%	20.9%	15.4%
No	5.6%	2.8%	5.8%	2.0%
Don't know	2.7%	1.2%	3.7%	1.4%

Single response

5.3 Whether students have enough information about contraception
74.0% of students have enough information about contraception post-intervention. This is a significant increase from the 63.0% of students who had enough information on contraception pre-intervention.

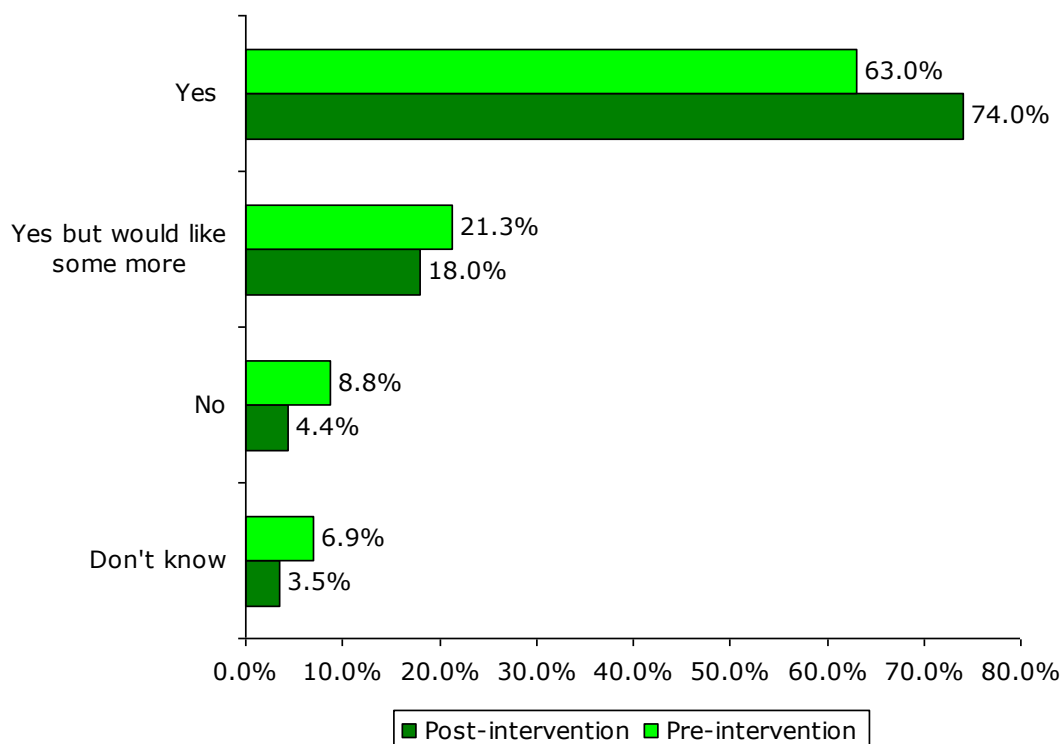
There are significant decreases pre-intervention and post-intervention amongst students regarding; those who have enough information but would like some more, those who do not have enough information and those who are unsure.

There is a significant increase amongst both male and female students and those who have enough information about contraception.

There are significant declines amongst male students who do not have enough information and who are unsure.

There are significant declines amongst female students who; have enough information but would like more, do not have enough information and are unsure.

Chart 5.3: Whether students have enough information about contraception



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2421, post-intervention = 1829
 Single response

Table 5.3: Whether students have enough information about contraception

Contraception	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 907	Sample base = 685	Sample base = 1006	Sample base = 736
Yes	63.5%	73.7%	63.9%	76.1%
Yes, but I would like some more	20.3%	18.5%	22.3%	17.7%
No	9.5%	3.6%	7.7%	3.4%
Don't know	6.7%	4.1%	6.2%	2.9%

Single response

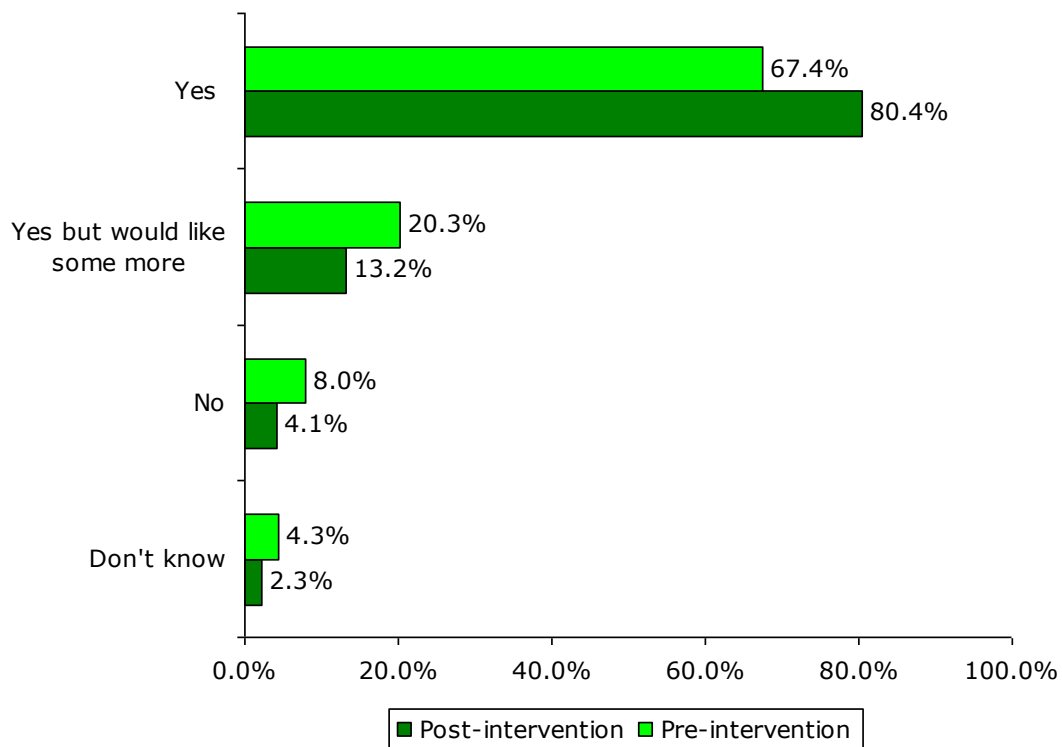
5.4 Whether students have enough information on condom use
80.4% of students post-intervention have enough information about condom use. This is a significant increase compared to the 67.4% of students who had enough information pre-intervention.

There are significant declines pre-intervention and post-intervention in the proportions of students who; have enough information but would like more, do not have enough information and are unsure.

There is a significant increase amongst both male and female students in the proportions who have enough information on condom use.

There are significant declines amongst both male and female students and the proportions who; have enough information but would like more, do not have enough information and are unsure.

Chart 5.4: Whether students have enough information on condom use



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2417, post intervention = 1834
 Single response

Table 5.4: Whether students have enough information on condom use

Condom use	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 911	Sample base = 687	Sample base = 1002	Sample base = 734
Yes	69.0%	82.4%	66.1%	80.7%
Yes, but I would like some more	21.0%	13.0%	20.4%	13.6%
No	6.8%	3.1%	8.8%	3.3%
Don't know	3.2%	1.6%	4.8%	2.5%

Single response

5.5 Whether students have enough information on STIs

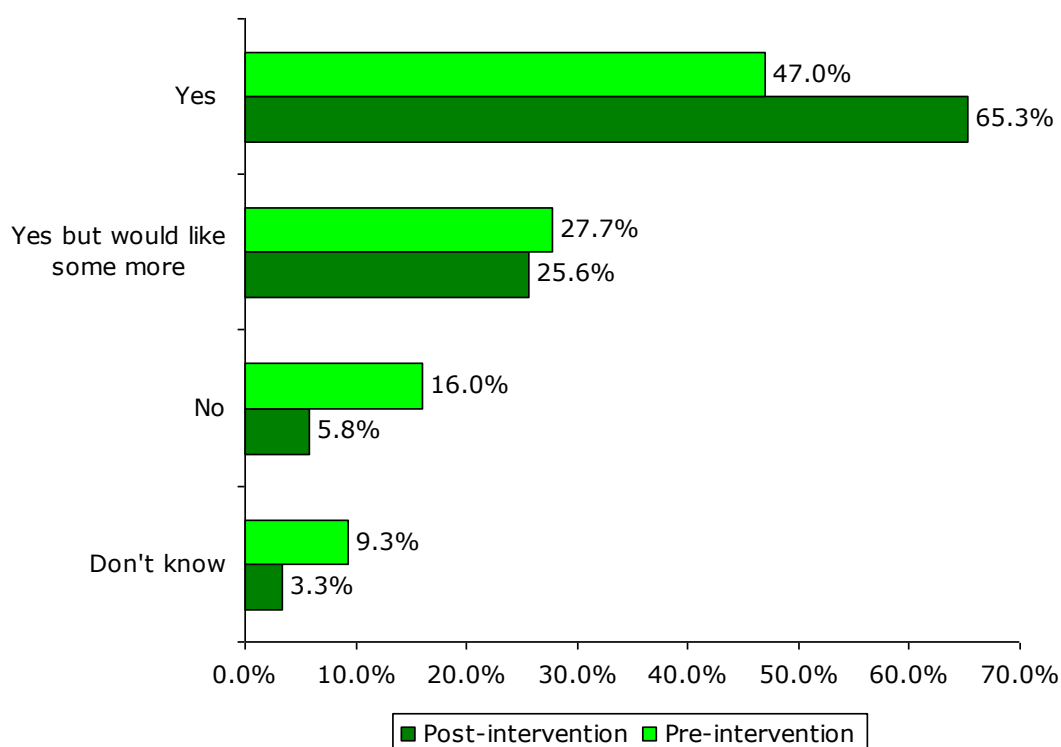
65.3% of students post-intervention have enough information on STIs. This is a significant increase on the proportion of students who had enough information on STIs pre-intervention, 47.0%.

There are significant declines in the proportions of students who do not have enough information and who are unsure.

There is a significant increase amongst both male and female students and the proportions who have enough information on STIs.

There are significant declines amongst both male and female students and the proportions who do not have enough information on STIs and those who are unsure.

Chart 5.5: Whether students have enough information on STIs



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2419, post-intervention = 1835

Single response

Table 5.5: Whether students have enough information on STIs

STIs	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 914	Sample base = 689	Sample base = 1000	Sample base = 736
Yes	50.0%	65.3%	44.1%	64.5%
Yes, but I would like some more	26.4%	27.1%	29.9%	26.6%
No	14.9%	4.9%	16.8%	5.6%
Don't know	8.8%	2.6%	9.2%	3.3%

Single response

5.6 Whether students have enough information on HIV/AIDs
64.0% of students post-intervention have enough information on HIV/AIDs. This is a significant increase on the proportion pre-intervention, 51.6%, who had enough information.

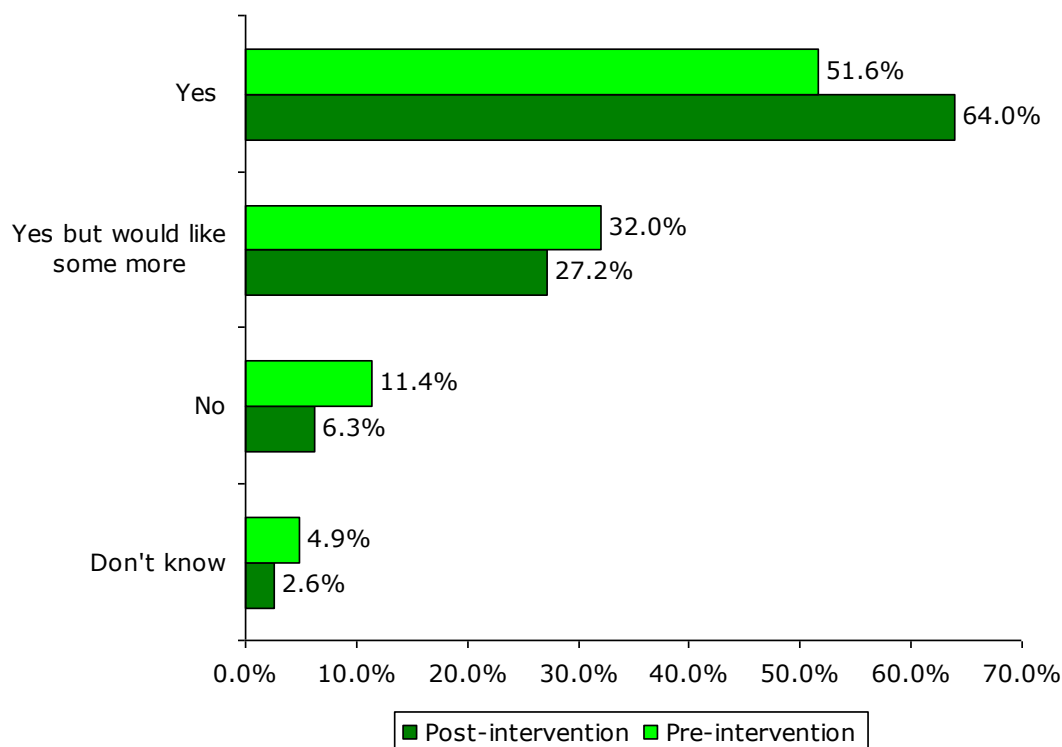
There are significant declines amongst students and the proportions who; have enough information but would like more, do not have enough information and are unsure.

There is a significant increase amongst both male and female students regarding the proportions who have enough information on HIV/AIDs.

There is a significant decline in the proportion of male students who do not have enough information.

There are significant declines in the proportions of female students who; have enough information but would like some more, do not have enough information and are unsure.

Chart 5.6: Whether students have enough information on HIV/AIDs



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2427, post-intervention = 1834
Single response

Table 5.6: Whether students have enough information on HIV/AIDs

HIV/AIDs	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 915	Sample base = 688	Sample base = 1004	Sample base = 735
Yes	55.4%	62.8%	48.4%	63.3%
Yes, but I would like some more	29.8%	28.8%	34.1%	28.3%
No	10.6%	6.0%	12.6%	6.0%
Don't know	4.2%	2.5%	4.9%	2.4%

Single response

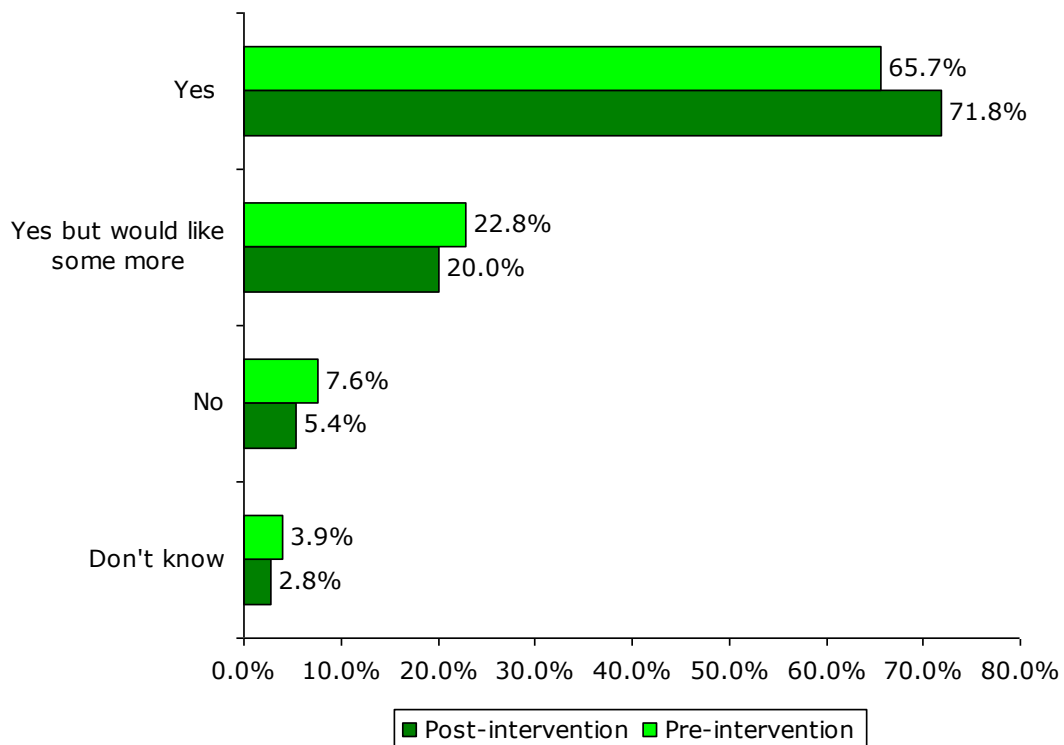
5.7 Whether students have enough information about pregnancy
71.8% of students post-intervention have enough information about pregnancy. This is a significant increase on the proportion of students who had enough information pre-intervention, 65.7%.

There are significant declines in the proportions of students who; have enough information but would like more, do not have enough information and are unsure.

There is a significant increase amongst both male students and female students and the proportions who have enough information on pregnancy.

There is a significant decrease in the proportion of male students who do not have enough information.

Chart 5.7: Whether students have enough information about pregnancy



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2433, post-intervention = 1830
 Single response

Table 5.7: Whether students have enough information about pregnancy

Pregnancy	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 919	Sample base = 689	Sample base = 1007	Sample base = 734
Yes	67.8%	73.4%	64.9%	69.5%
Yes, but I would like some more	21.0%	19.7%	25.0%	22.6%
No	7.6%	3.8%	6.8%	5.7%
Don't know	3.6%	3.0%	3.3%	2.2%

Single response

6. Sexual relationship skills

6.1 Whether students are confident about making informed choices
76.7% of students post-intervention are confident about making informed choices. This is a significant increase on the proportion of students pre-intervention, 69.2%.

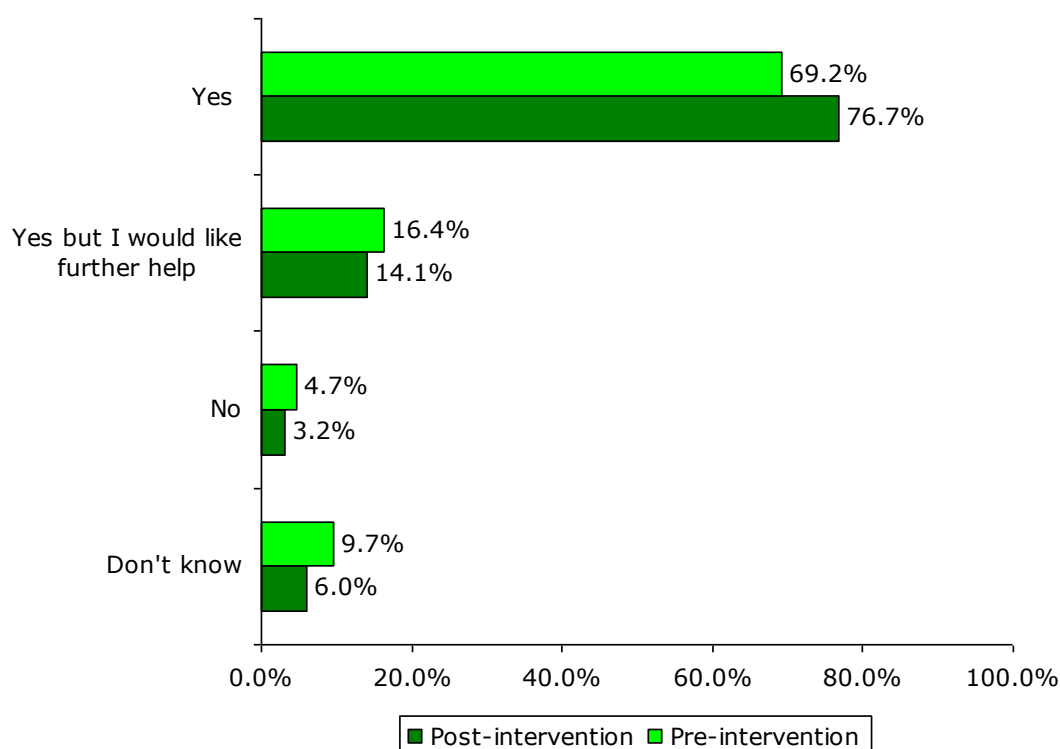
There are significant decreases in the proportions of students who; have enough information but would like further help, do not have enough information and are unsure.

There is a significant increase in the proportions of students who have enough information on making informed choices amongst both male and female students.

There is a decrease in the proportion of males who do not have enough information on informed choices.

There is a decrease amongst both male and female students in the proportions who are unsure.

Chart 6.1: Whether students are confident about making informed choices



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2380, post-intervention = 1819
 Single response

Table 6.1: Whether students are confident about making informed choices

Making informed choices	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 896	Sample base = 684	Sample base = 993	Sample base = 736
Yes	71.0%	78.4%	68.3%	74.5%
Yes, but I would like further help	15.3%	12.9%	17.7%	17.1%
No	5.6%	3.4%	3.9%	2.4%
Don't know	8.1%	5.4%	10.1%	6.0%

Single response

6.2 Whether students are confident about decision making

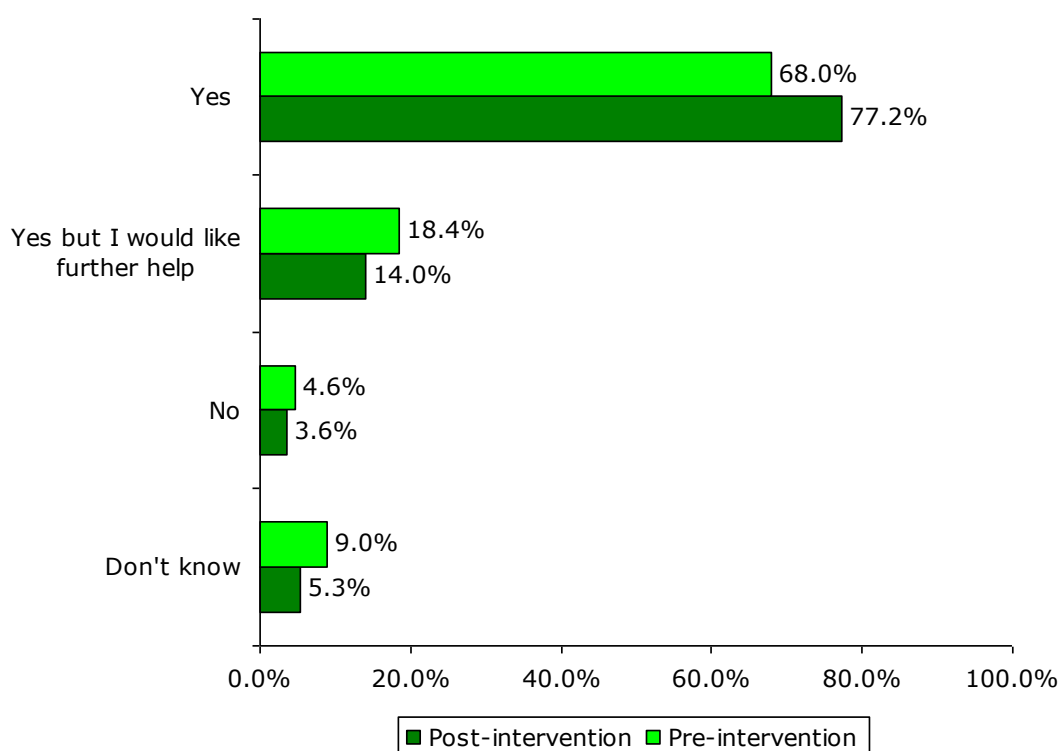
77.2% of students are confident about decision making post-intervention. This is a significant increase on the 68.0% of students who were confident about decision making pre-intervention.

There are significant declines in the proportions of students who are confident but would like further help and who are unsure.

There is a significant increase amongst both male and female students and the proportions who are confident about decision making.

There are decreases amongst both male and female students and the proportions who are confident but would like further help and those who are unsure.

Chart 6.2: Whether students are confident about decision making



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2375, post-intervention = 1813

Single response

Table 6.2: Whether students are confident about decision making

Decision making	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 896	Sample base = 682	Sample base = 988	Sample base = 732
Yes	71.1%	78.7%	65.8%	76.1%
Yes, but I would like further help	17.2%	13.3%	20.2%	15.8%
No	4.8%	3.5%	4.5%	3.1%
Don't know	6.9%	4.4%	9.5%	4.9%

Single response

6.3 Whether students are confident about negotiation

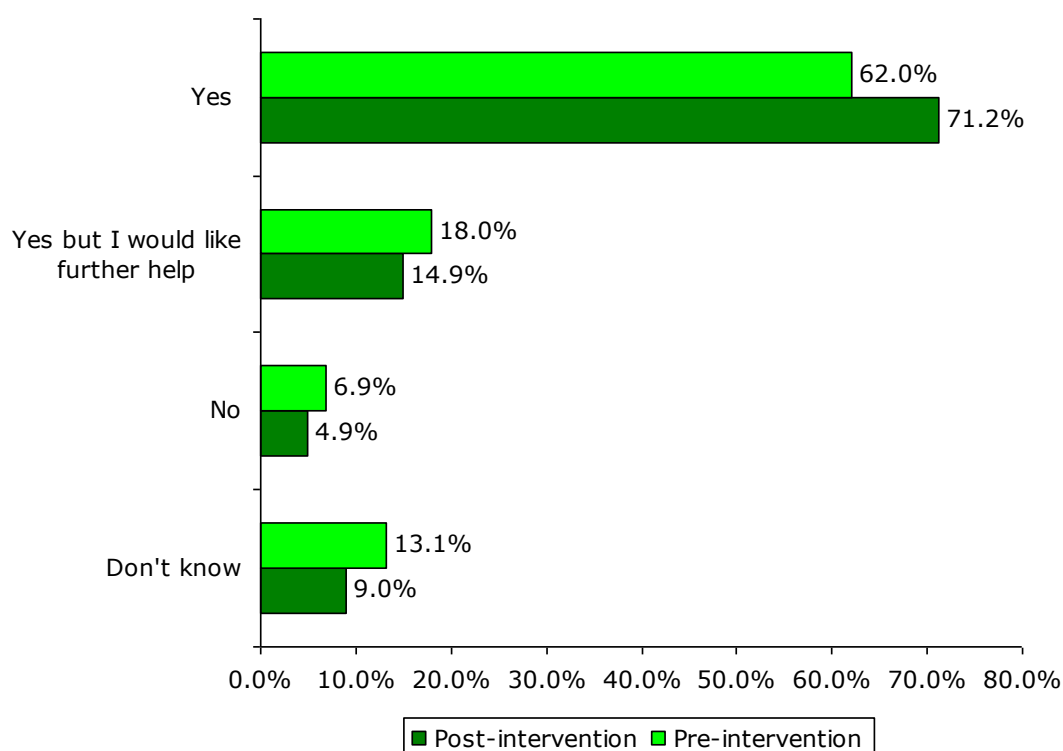
71.2% of students are confident about negotiation post-intervention. This is a significant increase compared to the 62.0% of students who were confident pre-intervention.

There are significant declines in the proportions of students who; are confident but would like further help, are not confident and are unsure.

There is a significant increase amongst both male and female students and the proportions who are confident about negotiation pre-intervention and post-intervention.

There are decreases in the proportions of male students who are not confident and who are unsure. There are decreases in the proportions of female students who are confident but would like further help and who are unsure.

Chart 6.3: Whether students are confident about negotiation



Sample base = pre-intervention = 2361, post-intervention = 1808

Single response

Table 6.3: Whether students are confident about negotiation

Negotiation	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 893	Sample base = 680	Sample base = 983	Sample base = 731
Yes	64.2%	72.2%	61.0%	70.3%
Yes, but I would like further help	17.4%	16.3%	19.1%	14.5%
No	7.7%	4.3%	6.5%	5.3%
Don't know	10.8%	7.2%	13.3%	9.8%

Single response

6.4 Whether students are confident in saying “yes” or “no”

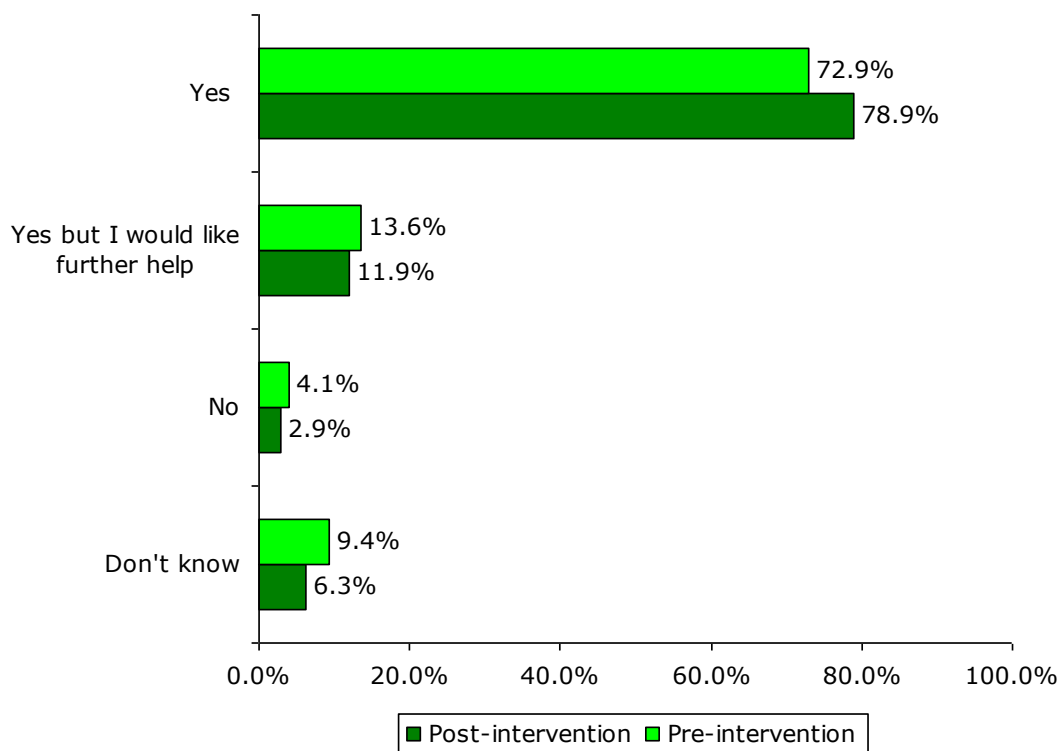
78.9% of students post-intervention are confidence in saying “yes” or “no”. This is a significant increase in the proportion of students pre-intervention who were confident, 72.9%.

There are significant declines in the proportions of students who are not confident and who are unsure.

There is a significant increase amongst both male and female students and the proportions who are confident in saying “yes” or “no” pre-intervention and post-intervention.

There are significant decreases in the proportions of females who are not confident and who are unsure.

Chart 6.4: Whether students are confident in saying “yes” or “no”



*Sample base = pre-intervention = 2376, post-intervention = 1814
Single response*

Table 6.4: Whether students are confident in saying “yes” or “no”

Saying “yes” or “no”	Male		Female	
	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention	Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
	Sample base = 897	Sample base = 686	Sample base = 989	Sample base = 731
Yes	75.4%	80.2%	71.4%	78.8%
Yes, but I would like further help	12.3%	10.9%	15.6%	13.3%
No	3.9%	2.8%	4.2%	2.3%
Don’t know	8.5%	6.1%	8.8%	5.6%

Single response



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