

Background to the Leeds Survey and Sample size.

The My Health, My School survey is a pupil perception survey that asks children and young people a range of questions under eight key themes: All About Me, Healthy Eating, Physical Activity and Sport, PE in School, Drugs Alcohol & Tobacco, Sexual Health, Social, Emotional & Mental Health (SEMH) and My School/College. Each are tailored age-appropriately with year group log-ins. The survey is available to years 3, 4 (PE in school only), 5, 6, 7, 9 & 11, Post 16 and there are SEND surveys for children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities.

From October 2018 the Leeds My Health, My School survey included two new questions specifically about gambling behaviour and added gambling as an option to three existing question responses. The Leeds survey asks for young people's experience within the last 12 months of taking the survey and is a full year's view. The gambling related questions are only asked to Year Group 7 and above.

A total of 22,389 pupil responses were received from across 181 Leeds schools and settings that participated in the 2021-22 survey. 7,211 Leeds pupils responded to gambling related questions from secondary year groups 7, 9 and 11 and post 16 year groups 12 and 13; and 279 pupils responded to a question about gambling from SEND schools.

The 2021/22 survey ran from September 2021 and concluded in July 2022, the results from this period are analysed in full below.

Please note: There is a risk of response bias with surveys of this nature, that contain multiple choice answers to questions on sensitive topics, particularly around gender identity, ethnicity, and health-harming behaviours. Therefore, caution is urged, and sample sizes should be noted when quoting information contained within this report.

Leeds Survey Summary Results 2021/2022

Gambling behaviour

- During 2021/22, 25% of secondary pupils and 29.4% of post 16 pupils had taken part in some gambling activity over a 12-month period. This provided a total secondary and post 16 rate of 25.3% of all Leeds pupils that had gambled in the last 12 months.
- When compared to alcohol, substance or tobacco use, 7.9% of secondary pupils and 27.4% of post 16 pupils had smoked a cigarette, 5.2% of secondary pupils and 20.8% of post 16 pupils had tried illegal drugs, 48.5% secondary pupils and 80.8% of post 16 pupils had tried alcohol.
- For the first time analysis of gambling questions answered by SEND pupils has been included. Pupils attending SEND schools across Leeds were surveyed about whether they had ever gambled and drunk alcohol in the last 12 months; 17.9% of SEND pupils in Leeds had gambled and 31.2% had drunk alcohol.
- Of the secondary aged pupils that had gambled; 60.4% did so with their parent/carer's knowledge. 25.4 % had gambled without their parent/carer's knowledge and 14.3% were unsure if their parents were aware. Among the post 16 age group that had gambled, 73.9% did so with their parent/carer's knowledge. 13.9% had gambled without their parent/carer's knowledge and 12.2% were unsure if their parents were aware.
- Although the sample size differs across the last three years , the gambling rates amongst secondary pupils have remained similar with the 18/19 secondary rate at 24% , the 19/20 at 26% and 20/21 at 23%.

Popular Forms of Gambling

- The most common form of gambling amongst secondary aged pupils over a 12-month period was via gaming or skin betting. 20.5% of secondary aged pupils had taken part in this activity.
- Placing a private bet for money amongst friends was the most popular form of gambling for the post 16 year group with 28.1% having taken part over the year.

Causes of worry in young people

- When asked about things that cause worry in the last 12 months from a list of 24 categories, pupil's own gambling behaviour was the worry with the lowest response rate, only being selected in 1% of responses from the full pupil cohort of secondary and post 16 year groups. 1.1% of the total cohort responded to say that a family member's gambling was a cause for worry.

Accessing Support Material

- 46.7% of secondary aged pupils and 40.4% of post 16 pupils felt they needed better information on learning material in school on gambling. In terms on knowing where to access support, 32.9% of secondary pupils and 28.4% of post 16 pupils did not know where to access gambling support.

Equalities data

- Of those answering questions on their gender, 38.1% of trans pupils, 28.5% of boys and 21% of girls throughout the full cohort surveyed across had gambled in the last 12 months. Gambling rates for Trans and Boys were considered statistically significantly worse than the overall gambling rate.
- Of the pupils that provided ethnicity data and gambled in the last 12 months, 14.2% were Asian, 21.8% were Black, 23% were Mixed, 28.2% were White. The low gambling rate amongst Asian pupils was considered significantly lower than the average rate of 25.3%. The prevalence rate shows gambling to be most prevalent in White pupils.
- 33.6% of pupils with a disability had gambled in the last 12 months, this is significantly higher than the total gambling rate of 25.3%. Prevalence of gambling amongst disabled pupils was 4.2%.
- The gambling rate for pupils eligible for free school meals is 26%, slightly above the overall gambling rate however this is not considered statistically significantly higher. The prevalence of gambling in pupils eligible for free school meals is 5.6%.

Leeds 2021/22 Survey full analysis

The Leeds My Health, My School survey includes questions specifically about gambling behaviour, whether gambling is a cause for worry and if they know where to access support. The Leeds survey asks for young people's experiences within the last 12 months of taking the survey and is a full year's view.

Pupils that had gambled in the last 12 months

These sets of gambling related questions were answered by 7,200 pupils; 6809 secondary school pupils across Leeds, in years 7, 9 & 11 (aged 11 to 16); 391 post 16 pupils in years 12 and 13. Further to this question a separate questionnaire with a question on gambling was asked of 279 SEND Pupils.

The chart below shows the breakdown of the students that have gambled in the last 12 months.



During 2021/22, the gambling rate across secondary and post 16 year groups was 25.3%. Of the 6,809 secondary age pupils that responded to these questions; 1,704 had gambled in the last 12 months giving a secondary year group average of 25%, slightly higher than last year’s survey of 24%. When this average is compared to substance or tobacco use, 7.9% of secondary pupils had smoked a cigarette, 5.2% had tried illegal drugs and 48.5% had drunk alcohol.

When broken down by year group the survey revealed, 22% of year 7s had gambled in the last 12 months compared to 26.3% for Year 9s and 30.7% for Year 11s.

Of the 391 post 16 year groups surveyed, 115 had gambled in the last 12 months, giving a post 16 average of 29.4%. When this average is compared to substance or tobacco use, 27.4% of post 16 pupils had smoked a cigarette, 20.8% had tried illegal drugs and 80.8% had drunk alcohol.

When broken down by year group, the survey found that 29% of Year 12s had gambled within the last 12 months compared to 29.7% of Year 13s.

SEND pupils were asked if they had ever gambled in the last 12 months; of the 279 pupils that answered this question, 50 said they had gambled, giving the SEND pupil gambling rate of 17.9%. SEND pupils were also asked if they had ever drunk alcohol, and as a comparison to substance or tobacco use, 31.2% of SEND pupils said they had.

SEND pupils were not asked further questions related to gambling and substance or tobacco use and the remainder of the report therefore does not present any further data relating to the SEND questionnaire.

Parent and carer awareness of children gambling

The chart below displays answers to a question pupils answered on if their parents or carers knew they had gambled in the last 12 months. The chart breaks down responses for each year group, but also includes results for the Secondary pupil average rate and Post 16 average rate.



Of the 1,704 secondary pupils that had gambled in the last 12 months, 60.4% did so with their parent/carer being aware; 25.4% did so without their parent/carer being aware and 14.3% did not know if their parent/carer was aware.

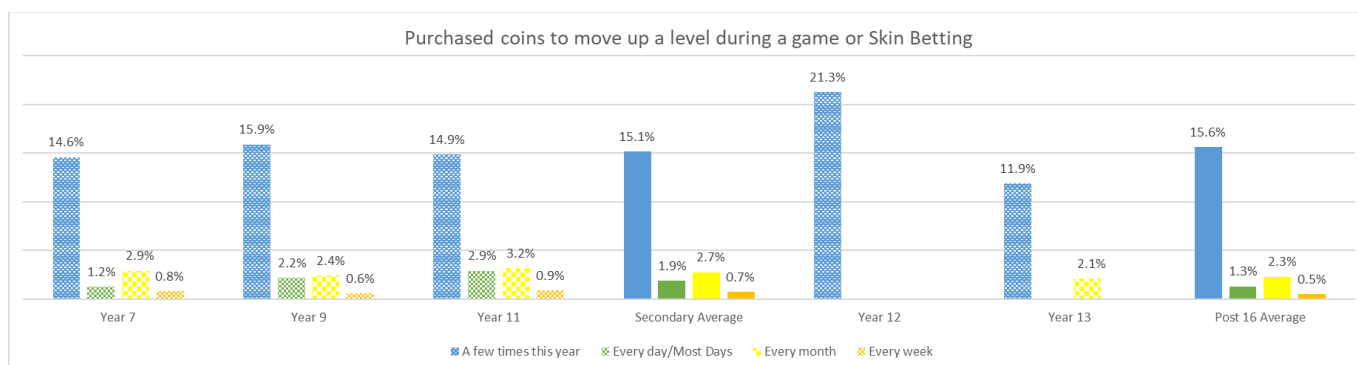
Amongst the 115 post 16 pupils that had gambled in the last 12 months, 73.9% did so with their parent/carer being aware; 13.9% did so without their parent/carer being aware and 12.2% did not know if their parent/carer was aware.

Popular Forms of Gambling

The table below displays the most popular forms of gambling for pupils taking the survey. The top 3 forms of gambling amongst young people are skin betting, placing a private bet with friends and placing a bet on a sporting event. Skin Betting is the most popular form of gambling for secondary aged pupils and placing a bet for money with friends was the most popular form of gambling amongst the post 16 age group.

Pupil participation in different gambling types in the last 12 months	Secondary	Post 16	Total
Purchased coins to move up a level during a game or Skin Betting	20.5%	19.7%	20.4%
Placing a private bet for money (e.g. with friends)	19.9%	28.1%	20.3%
Placed a bet on a sporting event	18.0%	18.2%	18.0%
Bingo	18.6%	5.6%	17.9%
Fruit machine/Slot machines/other gambling machines	12.9%	6.9%	12.5%
Purchased a national lottery scratch card or lotto	11.9%	15.1%	12.1%
Playing cards for money (e.g. poker, blackjack)	10.2%	13.8%	10.4%
Any other betting or gambling activity	8.3%	9.0%	8.3%
Roulette	4.1%	7.9%	4.3%
Total number of pupils	6,813	391	7,204

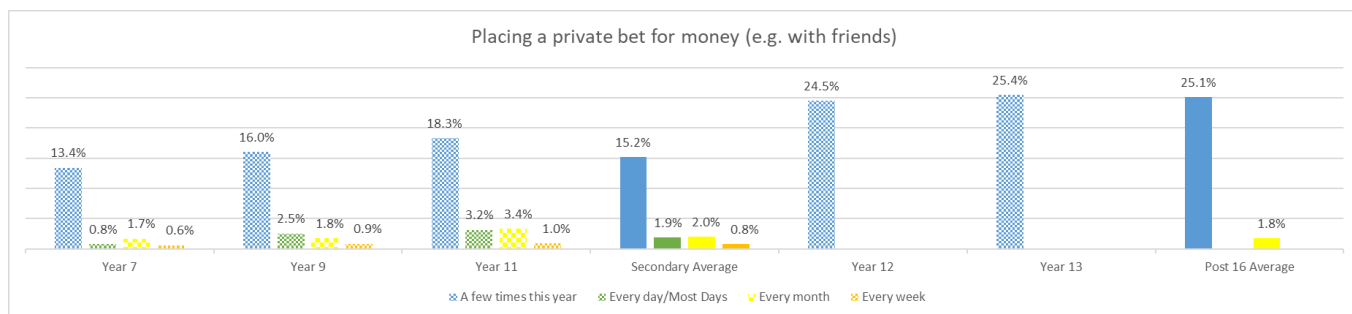
The following charts take a more detailed look at how the pupils answered the questions relating to the top three forms of betting and include the year group breakdowns. **Due to Standard Statistical Code of Practices, survey results with a response rate of less than 5 pupils have been removed and therefore, some results from the post 16 groups are not shared due to very small response rates on some of these questions.**



The most common form of gambling amongst secondary aged pupils over a 12-month period was via gaming or skin betting.

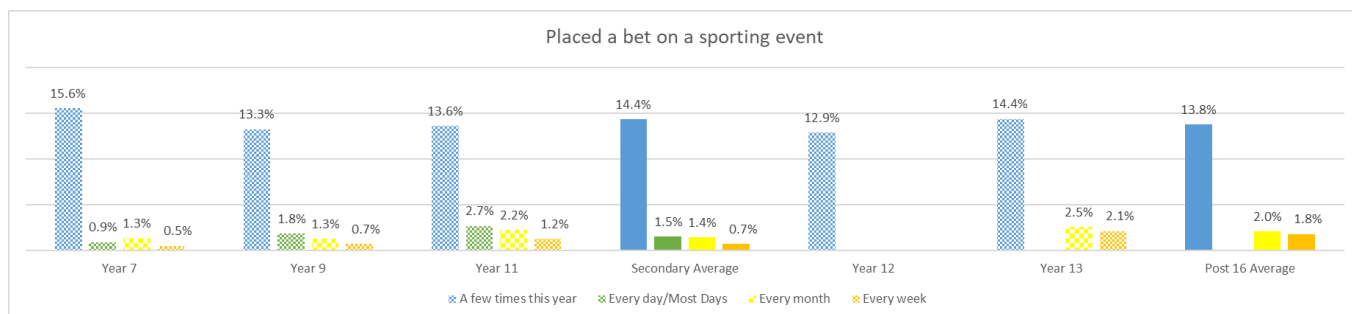
On average, 15.1% of secondary aged pupils take part in this activity on a regular basis and 1.9% are playing every day. This form of gambling is most popular with the Year 9 year group with 15.9% taking part a few times throughout the year, above the Year 7's at 14.6% and Year 11's at 14.9%. More Year 11's appear to play this form of gambling on a daily basis with 2.9% taking part in skin betting every day in the last 12 months. In comparison, 1.2% of Year 7s and 2.2% of Year 9s play daily.

With the post 16 year groups, on average 15.6% played this form of gambling a few times throughout the year and 1.3% played it daily. When looking at each year group, 21.3% of year 12s had taken part in this form of gambling compared to 11.9% of Year 13s.



Placing a private bet for money amongst friends was the second most popular form of gambling in this survey. 15.2% of secondary year pupils had placed a private bet for money in the last 12 months. This activity was most popular with Year 11s, with 18.3% reporting they had done this a few times in the last 12 months, and 3.2% reporting in doing this activity daily.

This was the most popular form of gambling for the post 16 year group with 25.1% taking part a few times throughout the year. When looking at each year group, 25.4% of Year 13s and 25.5% of Year 12s took part in this activity regularly.



Betting on sporting events was the third most popular form of gambling in this survey. On average, 14.4% of secondary pupils had done this a few times in the last 12 months. When looking at each Year group, 15.6% of Year 7s had placed a bet on a sporting event, this compares to 13.3% of Year 9s and 13.6% of Year 11s. 2.7% of Year 11s reported placing sports bet every day.

Sports betting was also popular among the post 16 year groups, 13.8% reported taking part a few times in the year and 2% reporting taking part every month and 1.8% taking part every week.

Causes of worry

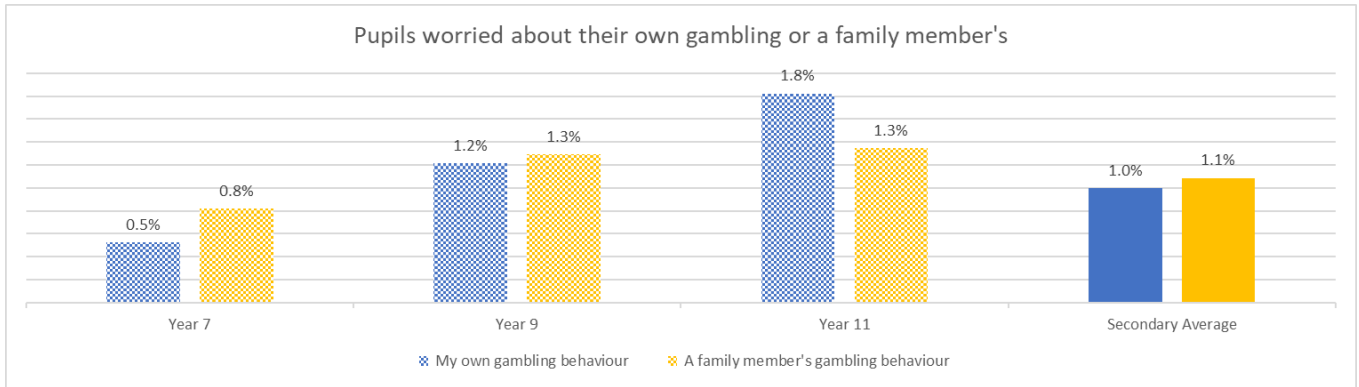
When asked about things that caused worry in the last 12 months, this was an open question where this cohort of pupils could select more than one answer out of 24 possible options. The table below has ranked

the total response rate for the total survey respondents from the least selected options to the most selected.

Gambling and 'A family member's gambling behaviour' were the two least selected causes of worry amongst this group of survey respondents with 'the way I look', exams, friendships and school/college work all being in the top 4 selected causes of worry. Other addiction subjects and money related worries received low response rates with use of drugs, alcohol and tobacco (their own or a family member's) receiving less a 4.9% of a response on the total cohort average and money problems receiving less than 10% of the total cohort's response.

Worries	Secondary Average	Post 16 Average	Total
My own gambling behaviour	1.0%	*	1.0%
A family member's gambling behaviour	1.1%	*	1.1%
Not having enough to eat because my family didn't have enough money for food	3.0%	2.3%	2.9%
My own use of drugs, alcohol or tobacco	2.9%	9.0%	3.2%
A family member's use of drugs, alcohol or tobacco	4.4%	5.9%	4.5%
My disability	4.9%	3.6%	4.8%
Travelling to school/college	6.6%	9.0%	6.8%
Money problems (mine/family members)	9.2%	16.9%	9.6%
A separation	11.6%	14.1%	11.7%
Climate change	12.9%	22.0%	13.4%
Pressure to do the same as my friends	14.0%	20.2%	14.4%
Being bullied	15.4%	5.1%	14.8%
Girlfriends / boyfriends	14.6%	30.4%	15.5%
Other	16.2%	9.0%	15.8%
Going places on my own	17.8%	19.7%	17.9%
Health problems (mine/family members)	22.2%	37.3%	23.0%
I do not worry about anything	23.9%	9.7%	23.1%
A death	24.1%	23.3%	24.1%
Feeling lonely	26.6%	34.8%	27.0%
My parents or family	29.5%	45.8%	30.3%
Friendships	39.0%	50.1%	39.6%
School/college work	38.3%	76.5%	40.4%
Exams	41.2%	84.4%	43.5%
The way I look	49.9%	65.2%	50.8%
Total number of pupils	6,813	391	7,204
*Response rates of less than 5 pupils			

The chart below shows the year group break down on worries relating to gambling. Response rates for Post 16 Average and Year 12 and 13 have not been displayed because less than 5 pupils responded to being worried about gambling or a family member's gambling.



Of the 6,813 secondary aged pupils responding to this section of the survey, 1% (68 pupils) were worried about their own gambling behaviour and 1.1% (74 pupils) were worried about a family member's gambling. When looking at the individual year groups, more pupils from younger year groups 7 and 9 were worried about a family member's gambling than their own. This contrasts with the Year 11s where 1.8% of pupils responded that they were worried about their own gambling, more than the 1.3% of pupils in Year 11 that were worried about a family member's gambling.

Information on Gambling and related subjects

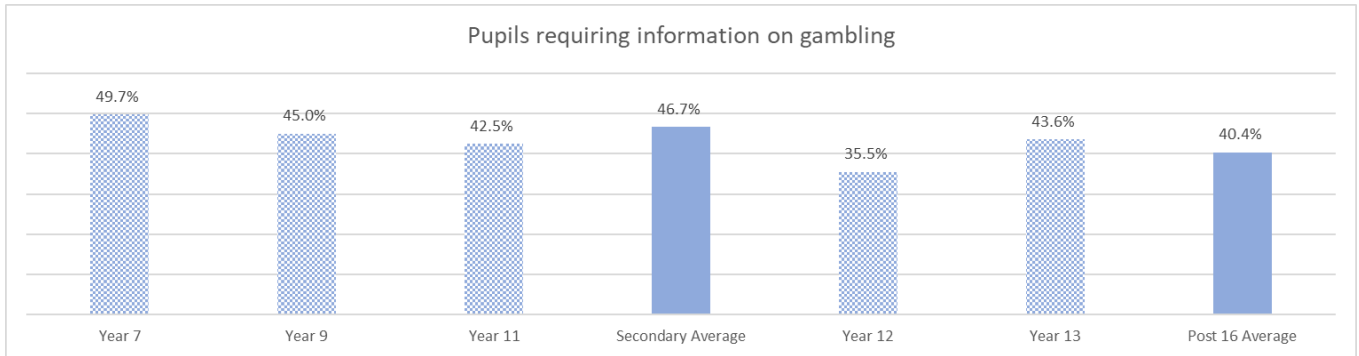
Survey respondents were asked about subject areas they may require further information about and the table below displays results relating to their responses around gambling, substance, alcohol or tobacco use and money.

7,208 pupils responded to this section of the survey; 6,817 were from the secondary aged year groups and 391 from the post 16 year groups. The table below shows the total response rate from the full cohort of pupils answering this question.

46.4% of all respondents felt they needed more information around gambling, while 53.6% felt they did not require any information. This equated to 3,344 pupils that want more information on gambling. Gambling and how to manage money were the areas more pupils felt they were lacking in information available to them when compared to substance, alcohol or tobacco use.

Need information/more learning	Do Need Information	Do Not Need Information
Gambling	46.4%	53.6%
Risk of smoking	20.5%	79.5%
Risk of drugs	22.1%	77.9%
Risk of alcohol	22.0%	78.0%
How to manage money	51.4%	48.6%
Total number of pupils responding	7,208	7,208

The chart below takes a detailed look at the response rate on this question on gambling, with a breakdown of each year group and the year group averages.



Of the 3,344 pupils that would want more information on gambling, 46.7% were from the Secondary aged year groups and 40.4% were from the Post 16 year groups. The Year 7s were the group with most interest in learning more at 49.7%.

Access to support on gambling and related subjects

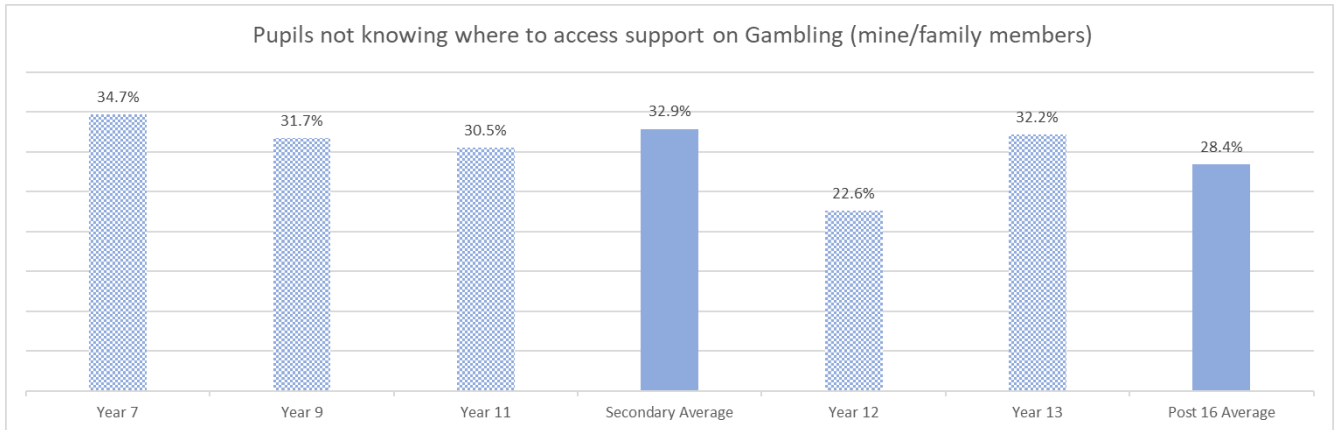
Survey respondents were asked about a range of subject areas and if they know where to access the support available to them. The table below displays results relating to their responses around gambling, alcohol, substance or tobacco use and money.

7,208 pupils responded to this section of the survey; 6,817 were from the secondary aged year groups and 391 from the post 16 year groups. The table below shows the total response rate from the full cohort of pupils answering this question.

32.6% of all respondents reported that they would not know where to access support around gambling (theirs or a family member's), while 67.4% reported they did know where to access support. This equated to 2,345 pupils reporting that they would not know where to access support around gambling. When compared to responses on alcohol, substance or tobacco use or managing money, more pupils reported not knowing where to access support for gambling.

Know where to access help/advice	Know where to access support	Do not know where to access support
Gambling (mine/family members)	67.4%	32.6%
Drugs	71.6%	28.4%
Alcohol	72.0%	28.0%
Smoking	72.0%	28.0%
Managing money/budgeting	70.4%	29.6%
Total number of pupils responding	7,208	7,208

The chart below takes a detailed look at the response rate on this question on gambling, with a breakdown of each year group and the year group averages.



Of the 2,345 pupils that did not know where to access support around gambling, 32.9% were from the Secondary aged year groups and 28.4% were from the Post 16 year groups. The Year 7s were the group responding with the highest rate not knowing where to access support at 34.7%.

Equalities Data and Gambling

Analysis of equalities data is being provided for the full cohort of 7,209 respondents to include Secondary and Post 16 Year Groups. The gambling rate for the full cohort of pupils was 25.3%. Equalities data is available by gender, ethnicity, disability and free school meals. Please note that free school meals are not available to post 16 pupils, so the full cohort of the free school meal question only relates to secondary aged pupils answering the gambling related question. The gambling rate for this cohort was 25%.

Each table displays the representation of survey respondents by their equality group and compares them to their answers on if they have gambled in the last 12 months and by their gambling prevalence which displays the gambling rate for each equality group that has gambled as a proportion of the total sample.

Gender

Pupils by Gender and Gambled in the last 12 months	Representation	Gambling Rate	Gambling prevalence
Boy	49.4%	28.5%	14.1%
Girl	45.6%	21.0%	9.6%
I would describe my gender in some other way	2.3%	30.2%*	0.7%*
I would prefer not to say	1.5%	29.0%*	0.4%*
Trans	1.2%	38.1%*	0.4%*

*Although statistically significant, these results involve small sample sizes

Of the pupils answering the survey questions on their gender, 38.1% (32 out of 84) of trans pupils, 30.2% (51 out of 169) of pupils that would describe their gender in some other way, 28.5% (1,015 out of 3,559) of boys and 21% (689 out of 3,280) of girls had gambled in the last 12 months. Gambling rates for Trans and Boys were considered statistically significantly worse than the overall gambling rate. Rates for Girls and pupils who would describe their gender in some other way or prefer not to say were not considered significantly different to the average rate of 25.3%.

When looking solely at pupils that have gambled, 14.1% (1,015 out of 7,199) of boys had gambled compared to 9.6% (689 out of 7,199) of girls, showing there is a slightly higher prevalence of gambling in boys and a very low prevalence of gambling in pupils identifying as trans at 0.4% (84 out of 7,199).

Ethnicity

Pupils by Ethnicity and Gambled in the last 12 months	Representation	Gambling Rate	Gambling prevalence
Asian	13.3%	14.2%	1.9%
Black	8.1%	21.8%	1.8%
don't know	1.8%	30.5%*	0.6%*
I prefer not to say	1.1%	31.6%*	0.3%*
Mixed	7.6%	23.0%	1.8%
Other Ethnic Group	2.6%	19.6%*	0.5%*
White	65.5%	28.2%	18.5%

*Although statistically significant, these results involve small sample sizes

Of the pupils that provided ethnicity data and gambled in the last 12 months, 14.2% (136 out of 958) were Asian, 21.8% (127 out of 583) were Black, 23% (126 out of 547) were Mixed, 28.2% (1,328 out of 4,710) were White. When compared to the overall gambling rate, most ethnicity data shows each group to be below 25.3%, and the results for all groups are not considered statistically significantly worse than the overall gambling rate. The low gambling rate amongst Asian pupils was considered significantly lower than the average rate of 25.3%. The prevalence rate shows gambling to be most prevalent in White pupils at 18.5% (1,328 out of 7,194).

Disability

Pupils with a disability and Gambled in the last 12 months	Representation	Gambling Rate	Gambling prevalence
Have a disability (self-reported)	12.7%	33.6%	4.2%
Do not have a disability	87.3%	24.1%	21%

33.6% (305 out of 909) of pupils with a disability had gambled in the last 12 months, this is significantly higher than the total gambling rate of 25.3%. Prevalence of gambling amongst disabled pupils was 4.2% (305 out of 7,194).

Free School Meal (applies to secondary pupil cohort)

FSM and Gambling	Representation	Gambling Rate	Gambling prevalence
Eligible for FSM Total	21.5%	26.0%	5.6%
Not eligible/don't know if they were eligible	78.5%	24.8%	19.4%

Free school meals are not available to post 16 pupils and the full cohort of the free school meal question only relates to secondary aged pupils answering the gambling related question. Therefore, the gambling rate for this cohort was 25%. Although the gambling rate for pupils eligible for free school meals of 26% (380 out of 1,462) is above the overall gambling rate, this is not considered statistically significantly higher. The prevalence of gambling in pupils eligible for free school meals is 5.6% (380 out of 6,806).