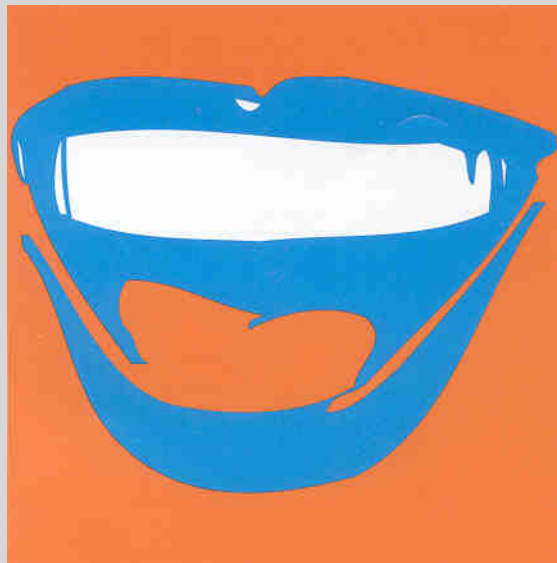


TOMORROW'S VOICE

WINTER 2007/08 SURVEY RESULTS



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INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Tomorrow's Voice is a survey of young people in Wiltshire between the ages of 11 and 18. The survey is supported by Wiltshire County Council, The District Councils, Wiltshire Constabulary and Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service.
- 1.2 This report contains the findings from the Tomorrow's Voice Winter 2007/08 survey. In January 2008, a four page questionnaire was distributed through schools and colleges across Wiltshire. These were completed in January and February 2008.
- 1.3 Many thanks to the following schools and colleges who took part in distributing the survey:
 - Devizes School, Devizes
 - Hardenhuish School, Chippenham
 - Lavington School, Market Lavington
 - Matravers School, Westbury
 - Pewsey Vale School, Pewsey
 - Salisbury High School, Salisbury
 - Sheldon School, Chippenham
 - South Wiltshire Grammar School for Girls, Salisbury
 - St Laurence School, Bradford
 - The John Bentley School, Calne
 - The Stonehenge School, Amesbury
 - Wiltshire College (Chippenham)
 - Wiltshire College (Lackham)
 - Wiltshire College (Trowbridge)
 - Wyvern College, Salisbury
- 1.4 Thanks also for all the support given to this project by the Youth Development Service.
- 1.5 Tomorrow's Voice is a valuable method of collecting information about the views of young people living in Wiltshire. The results of this survey should be seen as a way of supporting decision makers by helping them to understand the needs, opinions and priorities of Wiltshire's young people.
- 1.6 This survey covered a wide range of subjects. Some will feed directly into the planning of specific services, while others will be of interest to a wide variety of organisations in Wiltshire and beyond.
- 1.7 This report will be widely disseminated among the partner organisations and service providers. Copies will be made available in all of Wiltshire's libraries and an electronic version of this report will be available to download online from the Wiltshire and Swindon Intelligence Network (<http://www.intelligencenetwork.org.uk>).

SUMMARY OF MAIN RESULTS

About You (Demographics)

- 2.1 The Tomorrow's Voice survey for Winter 2007/08 was completed by 1,618 respondents of secondary school age throughout Wiltshire. 27% of respondents are from North Wiltshire; 25% from West Wiltshire, 20% from Kennet and 28% from Salisbury. 52% of respondents are female and 48% male.
- 2.2 Only 5% of respondents said they have completed a Tomorrow's Voice survey in the past, although almost a quarter (24%) are not sure if they have or not.

No Worries

- 2.3 The No Worries scheme is where young people can go to get free contraception and advice on sexual health. The majority, 59%, of respondents know that the No Worries scheme is where you can go to get free contraception and advice on sexual health.
- 2.4 In general respondents from the younger age groups are less likely to know what the No Worries scheme is with only 39% of those aged 11 to 13 selecting the correct answer about sexual health compared to 72% of 14 to 18 year olds.
- 2.5 Over half of respondents (59%) think that they can get free contraception and advice on sexual health from a doctor's surgery. This percentage rises to 68% if the surgery is displaying a No Worries poster.
- 2.6 A quarter of respondents think that they can get free contraception and advice on sexual health from a chemist. This fraction rises to almost half (48%) if the chemist is displaying a No Worries poster.

Sports and Activities

- 2.7 60% of respondents say that, on average, they take part in 3 or more sporting or physical activities, outside of normal school hours, that last at least 30 minutes per week. 40% say they take part in less than 3.
- 2.8 71% of male respondents take part in 3 or more sporting or physical activities per week compared to only 50% of female respondents.
- 2.9 Football and swimming are the sports or physical activities that most respondents would like to join in with if they are offered outside of normal school hours. 35% of respondents choose football as one of their top 5 and 32% choose swimming, whilst football is the top choice for 11% of respondents and swimming for 7%.

- 2.10 Football is by far the most popular choice amongst male respondents followed by boxing and American football. Dance is the most popular choice for females respondents followed by swimming and cheerleading.

Voting and Elections

- 2.11 The majority of respondents (83%) are correct in knowing that you have to be 18 before you can vote in local or national elections.
- 2.12 Only 44% of respondents say they will vote in local elections when they are old enough. A further 38% don't know but 19% say they will not vote.
- 2.13 There is a sizable minority (17%) of respondents who say they are not interested in politics at all but who say they will vote in the local elections and even amongst those who say they are not interested in politics at all only 38% have ruled out voting.
- 2.14 The most popular voting methods are voting in person at a polling station (chosen by 35% of respondents) and voting on the internet (28%). Less than 10% chose any one of the other suggested methods, including voting by post (5%) and 16% said they wouldn't vote.
- 2.15 56% of respondents who said they will vote in local elections chose voting in person at a polling station as their preferred method of voting compared to only 28% of those who don't know if they will vote in local elections.
- 2.16 Those who don't know if they will vote are more likely to want to vote on the internet (41% compared to 26% of those who say they will vote) and via the red button on the telly (11% compared to 5% of those who say they will vote).
- 2.17 Only 4% of respondents say they are very interested in politics. A quarter say they are fairly interested but 39% say they are not very interested and 32% are not interested at all.
- 2.18 29% of respondents know the name of their local MP, 7% know the name of their local County Councillor and 6% of their District Councillor. 8% know the name of their local member of the UK Youth parliament.
- 2.19 Amongst those who say they are very interested in politics only 67% know the name of their local MP, 25% know the name of their local member of the UK Youth parliament and as few as 16% know the name of their District councillor and 14% of their County councillor.
- 2.20 The most popular method of having more of a say in what happens locally was by campaigning on a local issue for young people and 23%

of respondents say they would definitely like to get involved in this way. 19% would definitely like to campaign on a national issue, 16% would like to take part in School Council, 10% would like to write a letter to their local MP or Councillor and 8% would like to stand for the Wiltshire Assembly of Youth.

- 2.21 59% of respondents who are not interested in politics at all still say they would either definitely or maybe like to use at least one of the 5 suggested methods to have more of a say in what happens locally.

Neighbourhood Policing

- 2.22 17% of respondents said they know a police officer or Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) in their local Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPT). 35% know an officer but by sight only and 3% know one by name only. 45% said they do not know any officers by name or sight. This information can also be expressed by saying that 20% of respondents know an officer by name and 52% by sight.
- 2.23 10% of respondents said they know how to contact a police officer or Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) in their local Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPT) by phone and email. 43% know how to contact an officer by phone only but only 2 respondents know how to contact one by email only. 45% said they do not know how to contact any officers by phone or email. This information can also be expressed by saying that 53% of respondents know how to contact an officer by phone and 12% by email.
- 2.24 31% of respondents think that the police in their "local area" are doing a good job and 7% think they are doing an excellent job. However, 19% think they are doing a poor job and 9% think they are doing a very poor job. The rest (40%) think the police are doing a fair job.
- 2.25 There is greater satisfaction with the job the police are doing amongst respondents from younger age groups, female respondents and respondents from West Wiltshire.
- 2.26 47% of respondents either strongly agree or tend to agree that the police in their local area understand the issues that affect the area. 10% tend to disagree and 6% strongly disagree that the police understand the local issues.
- 2.27 42% of respondents either strongly agree or tend to agree that the police in their local area are dealing with the things that matter to people in the area. 13% tend to disagree and 9% strongly disagree that the police are dealing with the local issues.

Policing Priorities

- 2.28 Vandalism is the number one issue that young people say they would like the police to deal with in their local area. A wide range of type of

vandalism were mentioned including damage to bus-stops; graffiti; smashed glass and broken bottles in parks; breaking windows and throwing eggs.

2.29 Alcohol is another high priority issue for the police to deal with according to young people A number of alcohol related problems were mentioned including:

- Public drunkenness
- Under-age drinking
- Litter from drinking
- Alcohol related violence and anti-social behaviour
- Drink driving

2.30 Many of the issues young people would like to see the police dealing with in their local area are related to the local environment. Littering, graffiti and dog mess are all issues young people thought should be a priority for the police. The condition of local parks is also a high priority and many respondents called for a greater police presence in parks to prevent trouble. Respondents also think the police should be doing more to improve safety in certain areas by introducing better street lighting or cctv cameras.

The Future

2.31 "It is a rural area with lots of countryside" is the respondents' top choice as the best thing about living in Wiltshire today, with 22% of them picking this option. Also popular are "safe to go out and about" (16%), "good schools and colleges" (16%) and "lots of opportunities to take part in sport" (15%).

2.32 These are the issues that are most frequently mentioned when respondents stated the one thing they would most like to change in Wiltshire:

- More things to do (335 respondents)
- Crime, safety and anti-social behaviour (164)
- Transport / Public transport (134)
- Environment (80)
- Shops (78)
- Places to go (75)
- Jobs (39)
- Money, cost of living (38)

2.33 The responses could therefore be summarised by saying that young people want more places to go and more things to do and they want to be able to get there cheaply and easily and not be worried about their safety. In these respects the aspirations of young people are similar to that of the population as a whole.

- 2.34 Respondents are evenly split when it comes to whether they think they will want to live in Wiltshire when they are older. 41% say they do whilst 40% say they don't and 19% aren't sure.
- 2.35 When thinking about the future young people in Wiltshire seem to have a very bright outlook. When given a list of 14 words to describe how they feel about the future each of the 7 'positive' words was chosen more often than any of the 7 'negative' words. The word the respondents used most frequently (47% chose it) was "positive" itself followed by "happy" (36%) and "optimistic" (35%). 84% of respondents chose at least one of the 'positive' sounding words.

Mosquitoes

- 2.36 Just over a quarter (28%) of all respondents were aware of Mosquito machines before reading the survey. 60% said they were not aware of them and 12% were not sure.
- 2.37 Only 10% of respondents know of any shops that have Mosquito machines. 74% said they did not know of any shops with them and 16% were not sure.
- 2.38 Young people gave a mixed reaction to the use of Mosquito machines. 64% of respondents agreed with the statement "it is unfair to target young people by using machines specifically aimed at them". However, a much smaller percentage (35%) agreed with the statement "Mosquito machines should be banned in shops" and 63% agreed that "Mosquito machines should only be used in shops with permission from the police".
- 2.39 Young people were also divided over the usefulness of the machines. 38% agreed that "they are useful machines to prevent young people from causing trouble" and 23% agreed with the statement "Mosquito machines should be introduced to other places like bus-stops to keep young people from gathering there". However, significant percentages disagreed with these statements, 33% and 51% respectively.

METHODOLOGY

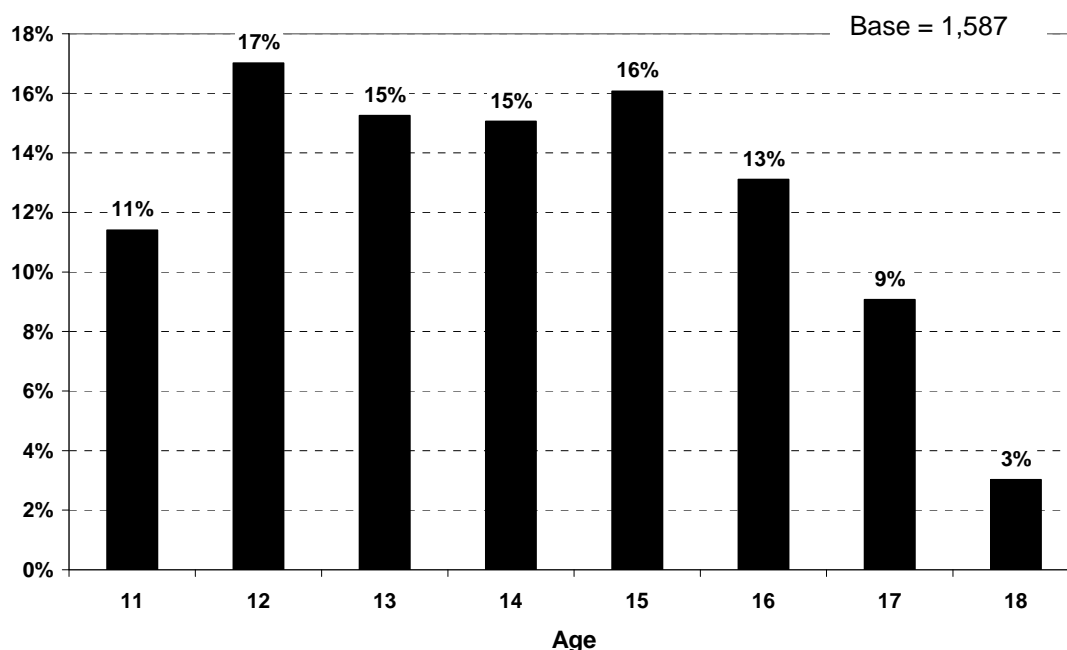
- 3.1 Schools were instructed to use mixed ability classes (e.g. PSHE (Personal, Social and Health Education) classes or tutor groups) wherever possible for completion of the questionnaires, to ensure as representative a sample as possible.
- 3.2 A total of 1,618 completed questionnaires were returned. The results were inputted into SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) software for analysis. Any questionnaires returned blank or with only demographics filled in have been excluded from this figure and from all analysis.
- 3.3 Please note that in this report all percentages are rounded to the nearest 1%. Therefore it may be that not all totals sum to exactly 100%.
- 3.4 On graphs wherever possible the base figure is shown. This is the number of respondents answering this particular question (or at least one part of it).
- 3.5 When observing differences between age, gender, and home district, it should be noted that this demographic information was not given by some respondents.
- 3.6 Please note that the selection of schools and colleges agreeing to participate in the survey (as listed in section one) may affect responses (as different educational establishments will not produce uniform responses), particularly at the district level (as there are only 3-5 schools or colleges participating in each district). Therefore some of the district level differences observed in the report may, at least in part, be affected by the selection of educational establishments participating.
- 3.7 For example, it is quite possible that a school (or schools) that look at particular issues in class may affect the results of some questions because of this. It is to be hoped that such effects should average out across the County, although they could have a greater impact on the district level analysis. The nature of this survey makes this largely unavoidable, but it should still be noted.
- 3.8 The topic of sexual health and contraception is a sensitive one for schools and parents alike and the way in which children are educated both at school and at home on these issues can vary tremendously. The issue is also often linked to strong belief systems such as religion and schools and parents will (and are able within the education system to) conform to the norms of such belief systems over and above methods and strategies suggested by the Government or Local Education Authority.

- 3.9 As a consequence of such a policy one school in the county felt unable to allow its pupils to answer questions in the No Worries section on sexual health and advice or to take part in the survey process this time around. Therefore, when considering the results it must be remembered that there are no responses from a sub-section of pupils within the community, who generally may have provided different answers from the average, especially for questions in the No Worries section. The result of this is that the results provided in this report may not be as reflective of the views of young people in the county as had all invited schools felt able to take part.

RESULTS

About You (Demographics)

Q1: Age



4.1 The respondents are aged between 11 and 18 and are fairly equally distributed within this range with the exception of the 18 year olds who make up only 3% of the total.

4.2 The relatively low numbers of 17 and 18 year olds are because, although sixth forms and colleges took part in this survey, many young people of this age have already left education and therefore were not included in this survey.

4.3 31 respondents either did not give their age, or gave ages that are were older than the target age group.

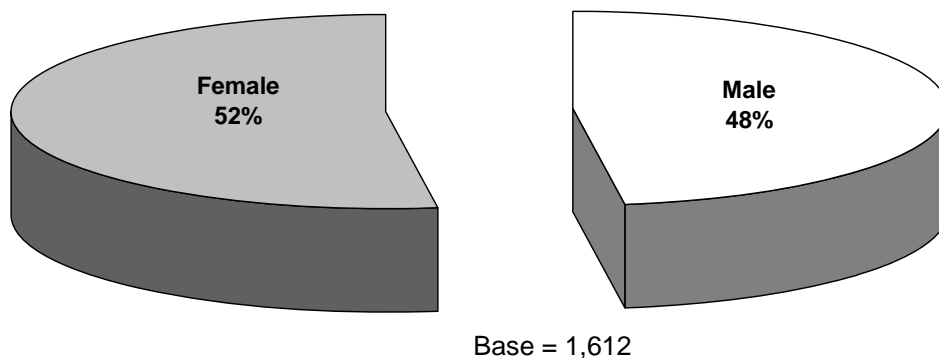
4.4 The low base size of the 18 year old age group should be borne in mind when considering some of the age group analysis featured in this report.

4.5 There are similar numbers of males and females in each age group other than the 12 and 13 year olds, where 57% are female.

4.6 Kennet and Salisbury have similar percentages of respondents from across the age groups with around 1/3rd of respondents aged 11 or 12, around 1/2 aged 13 to 15 and around 1/6th aged 16 to 18. North Wiltshire has more respondents from the 16 to 18 age group (40%) and less from the 11 to 12 age group (14%) and West Wiltshire has more

from the 11 to 12 age group (37%) but less from the 13 to 15 age group (35%).

Q2: Male or Female



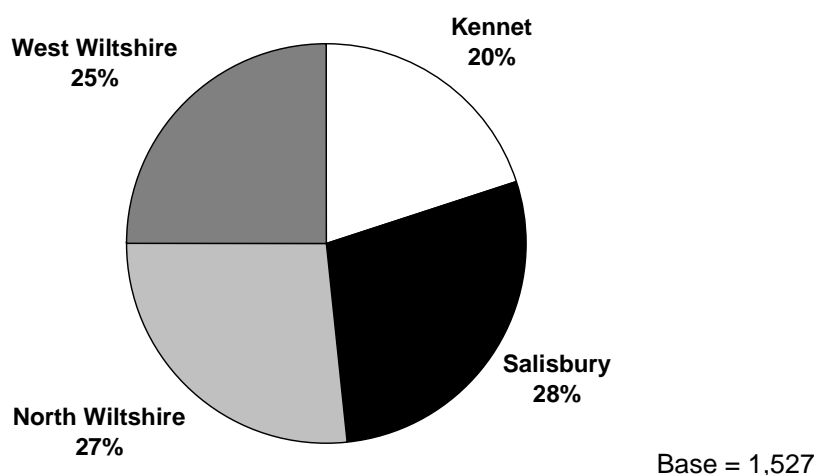
4.7 There are similar numbers of male and female respondents.

4.8 A total of 6 respondents did not give this information.

4.9 There are similar numbers of males and females in each age group other than the 12 and 13 year olds, where 57% are female.

4.10 In West Wiltshire and Kennet 53% of respondents are female but in the North Wiltshire and Salisbury only 49% are female.

Q3: Which District do you live in?



4.11 The four districts are quite evenly represented in this survey. Salisbury has the highest percentage of respondents (28%) and Kennet the lowest (20%).

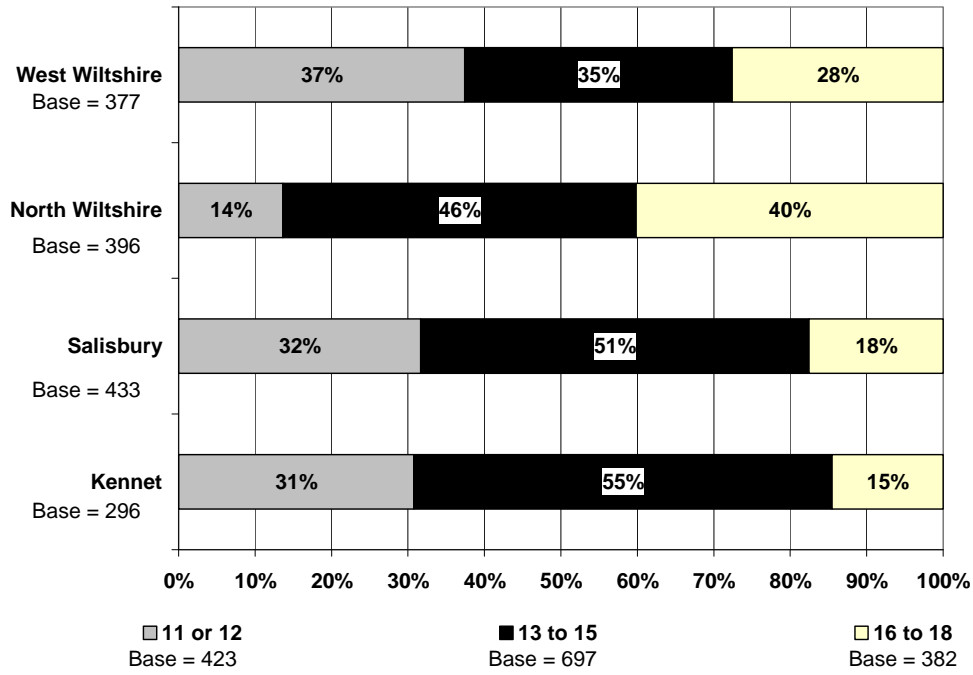
4.12 A total of 91 respondents did not give their district.

4.13 Kennet and Salisbury have similar percentages of respondents from across the age groups with around 1/3rd of respondents aged 11 or 12, around 1/2 aged 13 to 15 and around 1/6th aged 16 to 18. North Wiltshire has more respondents from the 16 to 18 age group (40%) and less from the 11 to 12 age group (14%) and West Wiltshire has more from the 11 to 12 age group (37%) but less from the 13 to 15 age group (35%).

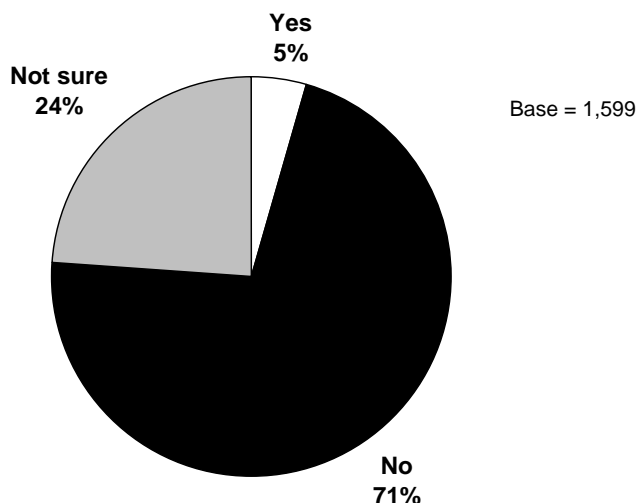
4.14 In West Wiltshire and Kennet 53% of respondents are female but in the North Wiltshire and Salisbury only 49% are female.

4.15 It should be noted that variances in the demographic distribution of responses could have some impact on the cross-tabulated responses shown later in the report. For example, the response from North Wiltshire includes many older respondents than the other 3 districts, which may in turn impact on the overall district scores.

4.16 In terms of the proportion of respondents of different ages within each district, the following table, showing two year age bands, is revealing: *(Please note the below figures are only of those giving both an age in the 11-18 range and stating which district they live in):*



Q5: Have you completed a Tomorrow's Voice survey anytime in the past?



4.17 Only 5% of respondents said they have completed a Tomorrow's Voice survey in the past, although almost a quarter (24%) are not sure if they have or not.

4.18 Approximate calculations based on the number of pupils in Wiltshire and the likelihood of any particular pupils having been given a survey to complete in the past reveal that the expected percentage who have completed a Tomorrow's Voice survey in the past is about 1%.

4.19 It is pleasing to see that only a small percentage of respondents recollect completing a previous survey even though this is slightly higher than what might be expected if it was possible to randomly administer the surveys. This indicates that young people are not being over-consulted by this method and this result can also be seen as a check that schools are not giving the surveys to the same classes to complete year after year.

4.20 Also, as each Tomorrow's Voice survey contains different topics and questions (although there is some inevitable repetition of subject matter over time, often to provide comparative figures) some surveying of the same pupils on more than one occasion need not be detrimental.

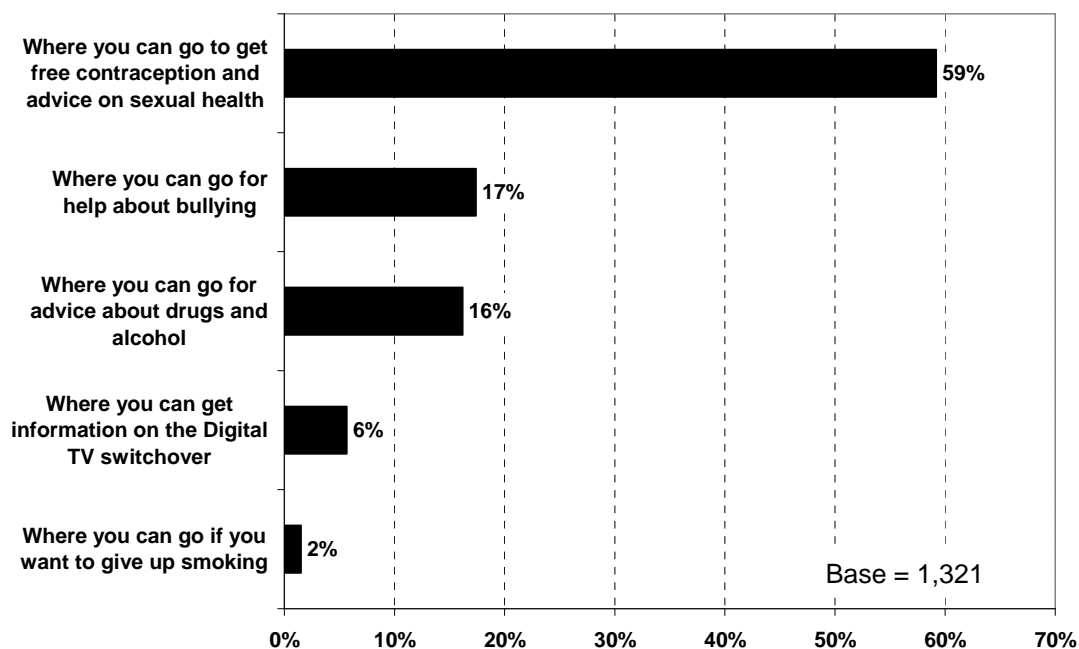
4.21 When excluding those who are not sure if they have previously completed a survey, 14 year old respondents are the most likely to have completed a survey before (9%) and 17 year olds the least likely (3%).

- 4.22 16 to 18 year old respondents are less sure if they have completed a survey previously (18% compared to 26% of 11 to 15 year olds).
- 4.23 In reality older pupils are more likely to have completed a survey at some point in the past but as it may have been a number of years ago they may not recollect having done so.
- 4.24 Male and female respondents are equally likely to say they have completed a survey in the past and this corresponds with an equal chance of having done so in reality.
- 4.25 Respondents from Salisbury and Kennet are more likely to say they have completed a survey in the past. Excluding those who are not sure 10% of respondents from these two districts said they have compared to only 2% of those from North or West Wiltshire. It is impossible to estimate with any accuracy the actual probability of a pupil from any given district (or school) having completed a survey in the past but as schools and colleges are randomly selected each time the probabilities in theory should be similar for each district.

No Worries

- 4.26 The No Worries scheme is where young people can go to get free contraception and advice on sexual health and respondents were told on the questionnaire “If you need help or advice on sexual health please go to the ‘R U Thinking’ website www.ruthinking.co.uk or ring 0800 28 29 30”.
- 4.27 It is clear that the respondents to this section can use the information provided about sexual health (although this advice was provided after the questions on the No Worries scheme) to correct their answers to the questions in this section. Respondents are also able to infer the answer to what the No Worries scheme is about from the subject matter in the following question. Therefore the percentages providing “correct” answers may be less than those given in this report. The benefits of providing the information for young people were considered to outweigh the need to have completely accurate responses to these questions and the issue of inference between questions was found to be unavoidable in this case.
- 4.28 The topic of sexual health and contraception is a sensitive one for schools and parents alike and the way in which children are educated both at school and at home on these issues can vary tremendously. The issue is also often linked to strong belief systems such as religion and schools and parents will (and are able within the education system to) conform to the norms of such belief systems over and above methods and strategies suggested by the Government or Local Education Authority. (The Department for Children, Schools and Families has recently (25/02/2008) announced a review of the delivery of sex and relationship education in schools).
- 4.29 As a consequence of such a policy one school in the county felt unable to allow its pupils to answer questions in this section or to take part in the survey process this time around. Therefore, when considering the results it must be remembered that there are no responses from a sub-section of pupils within the community, who generally may have provided different answers from the average, especially for questions in this section. The consequence of this is that the results provided in this report may not be as reflective of the views of young people in the county as had all invited schools felt able to take part.

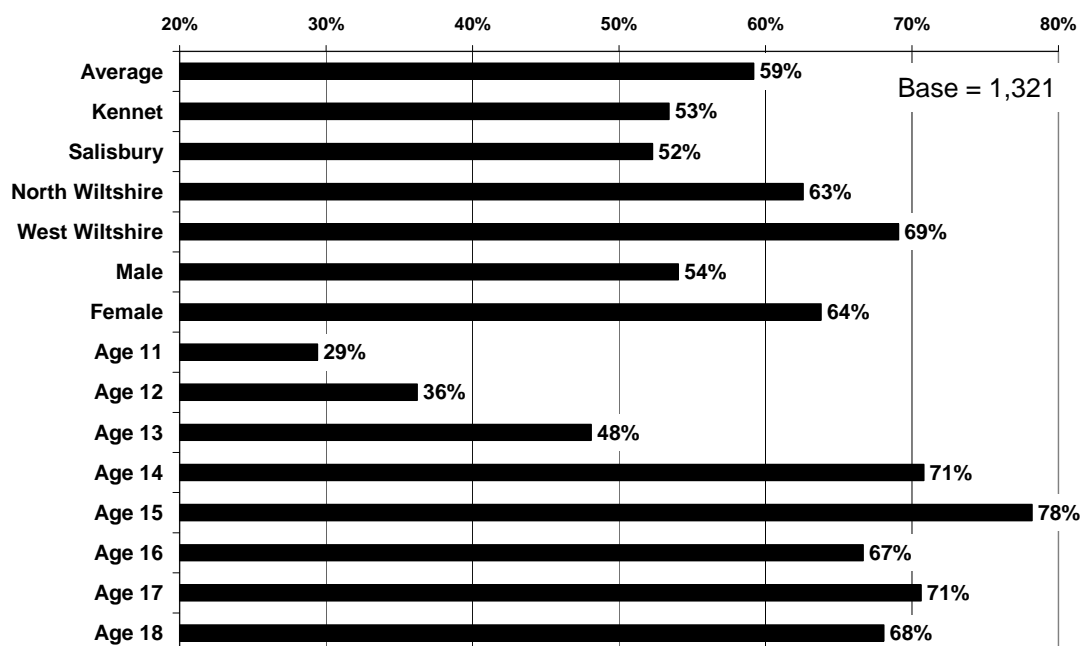
Q6: The No Worries scheme is...? (please tick one box only)



4.30 The majority, 59%, of respondents know that the No Worries scheme is where you can go to get free contraception and advice on sexual health.

4.31 Of the 41% who don't know what the No Worries scheme is 17% think it is where you can go for help about bullying and 16% think it is where you can go for advice about drugs and alcohol. Only small numbers thought it was to do with digital TV or smoking.

4.32 The percentages choosing the correct answer (free contraception and advice on sexual health) are shown in the chart below.



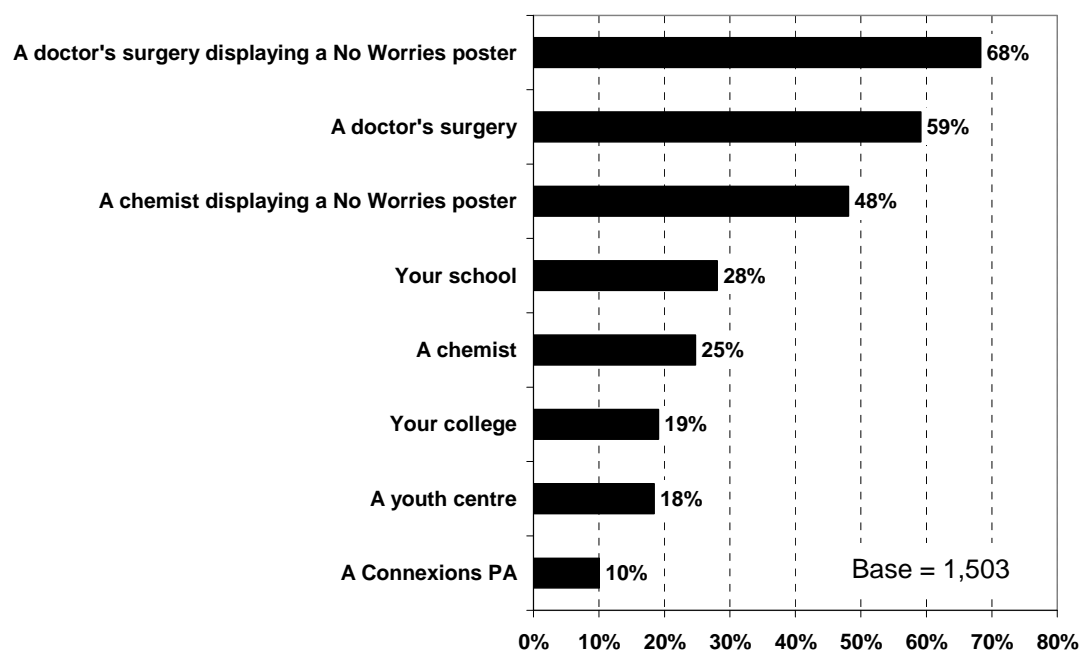
4.33 In general respondents from the younger age groups are less likely to know what the No Worries scheme is with only 39% of those aged 11 to 13 selecting the correct answer about sexual health compared to 72% of 14 to 18 year olds.

4.34 Many younger respondents think that the No Worries scheme is about bullying with 42% of 11 and 12 year old selecting this option compared to only 17% overall.

4.35 Female respondents are more likely to know that the No Worries scheme is about sexual health than male respondents (64% compared to 54%). 10% of male respondents said they think that the No Worries scheme is about digital TV compared to 2% of female respondents. It is possible that many of the male respondents choosing this option did so facetiously.

4.36 Respondents in West Wiltshire are the most likely to know that the No worries scheme is about sexual health (69%). Respondents from Salisbury are the most likely to think No Worries is about bullying with 24% thinking this compared to 14% in the other 3 districts.

Q7: Which of the following services can you go to, to get FREE contraception and advice on sexual health? (please tick all the places you think you can go)



4.37 Over half of respondents (59%) think that they can get free contraception and advice on sexual health from a doctor's surgery. This percentage rises to 68% if the surgery is displaying a No Worries poster.

4.38 A quarter of respondents think that they can get free contraception and advice on sexual health from a chemist. This fraction rises to almost half (48%) if the chemist is displaying a No Worries poster.

4.39 A further 28% of respondents think they can get free contraception and advice from their school, 19% from their college, 18% from a youth centre and only 10% from a Connexions personal adviser.

4.40 Older respondents are more likely to think they can get free contraception and advice from a doctor's surgery (71% of 17 or 18 year olds compared to 57% of 11 to 16 year olds). A similar difference is evident when the doctor's surgery is displaying a No Worries poster with 79% of 17 or 18 year olds thinking they can get free contraception and advice but only 67% of 11 to 16 year olds.

4.41 35% of 11 to 13 year olds think they can get advice and contraception from their school compared to only 23% of 14 to 18 year olds.

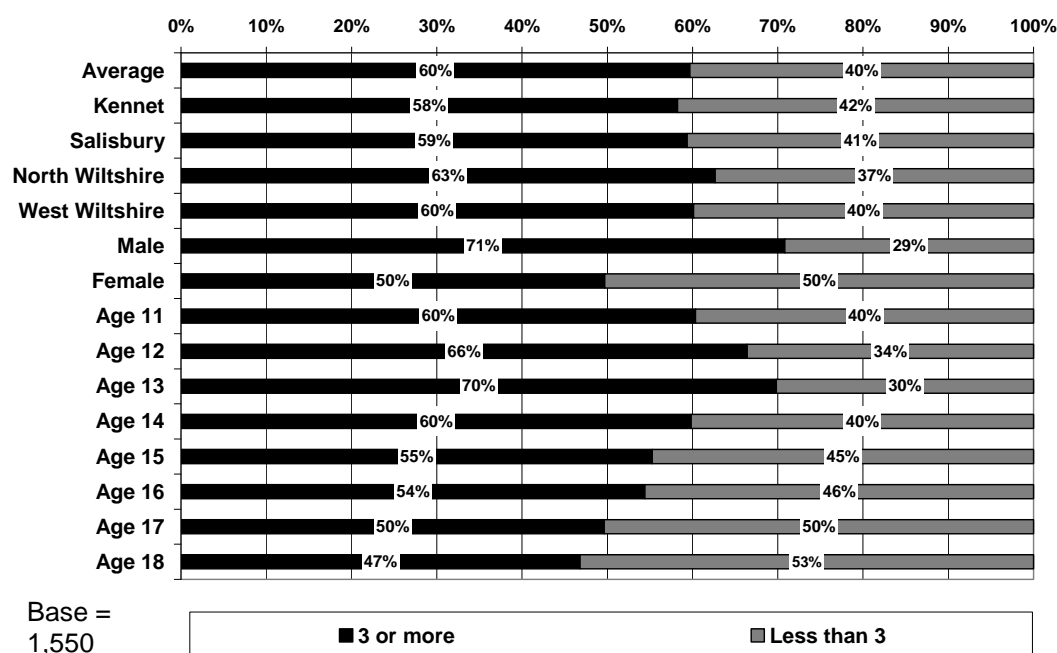
- 4.42 51% of 13 to 18 year olds think they can get advice and contraception from a chemist displaying a No Worries poster compared to only 38% of 11 or 12 year olds.
- 4.43 15% of 16 to 18 year olds think they can get advice and contraception from a Connexions personal adviser compared to only 8% of 11 to 15 year olds.
- 4.44 Generally male and female respondents think you can get advice and contraception from similar places. Females are slightly more likely than males to think they can obtain it from all of the listed places, other than a youth centre or a Connexions personal adviser.
- 4.45 Respondents from North Wiltshire are more likely to think they can get advice and contraception from their school than respondents from the other 3 districts (36% as opposed to 25%).
- 4.46 Respondents from North Wiltshire are the most likely to think they can get advice and contraception from a Connexions personal adviser (16%), compared to an average of 10% and only 4% in Salisbury.

Sports and Activities

4.47 This section of the survey was introduced with the following paragraph:

WASP is the Wiltshire and Swindon Sports & Activity Partnership. We are hoping to provide opportunities for sport related activity outside of school hours and would like to find out which activities you are interested in.

Q8: Since September 2007, on average, how much sport of physical activity do you take part in outside of normal school hours? Do you do 3 or more activities a week that last at least 30 minutes each or do you do less?



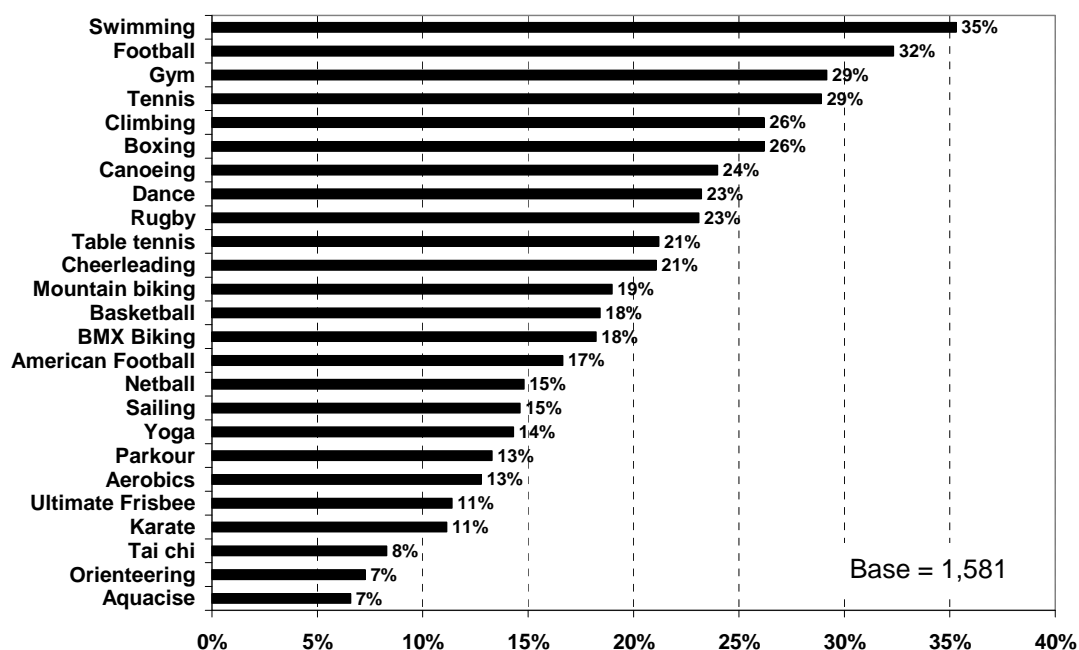
4.48 60% of respondents say that, on average, they take part in 3 or more sporting or physical activities, outside of normal school hours, that last at least 30 minutes per week. 40% say they take part in less than 3.

4.49 Generally younger respondents are more likely to take part in 3 or more sporting or physical activities per week. 64% of 11 to 14 year olds take part in 3 or more activities compared to only 53% of 15 to 18 year olds.

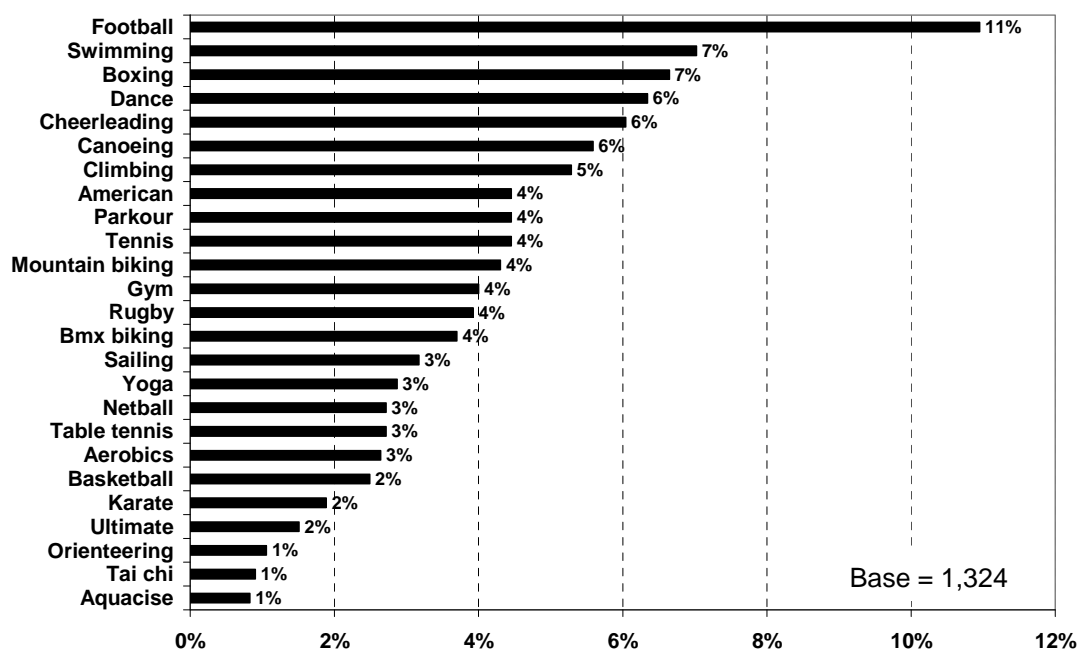
4.50 71% of male respondents take part in 3 or more sporting or physical activities per week compared to only 50% of female respondents.

4.51 Similar percentages of respondents from each district take part in 3 or more activities per week.

Q9: If your school were to offer more sports or physical activities outside normal school hours which of these would you be the most likely to join in with? (Please choose up to 5 by ticking the relevant boxes)



Q10: Of all the sports or activities you chose in Question 9 which one would you most like to do?



4.52 Football and swimming are the sports or physical activities that most respondents would like to join in with if they are offered outside of normal school hours. 35% of respondents choose football as one of their top 5 and 32% choose swimming, whilst football is the top choice for 11% of respondents and swimming for 7%.

4.53 Other popular activities are gym, tennis, climbing and boxing (which were all chosen by over a quarter of respondents as one of their top 5 choices for out of school activities) and dance, cheerleading and canoeing (which (along with boxing) were all chosen as the activity respondents would most like to do by 6% or more).

4.54 All activities are popular to some extent with even orienteering and aquacise chosen by 7% of respondents as one of their top 5 activities.

4.55 There were some differences between age groups when respondents were asked to select their top 5 activities. Swimming is the most selected option by respondents aged 11, 12 or 13. Football is the top choice for 14 year olds and joint top with gym for 17 year olds. Gym is the clear top choice for 15, 16 and 18 year olds.

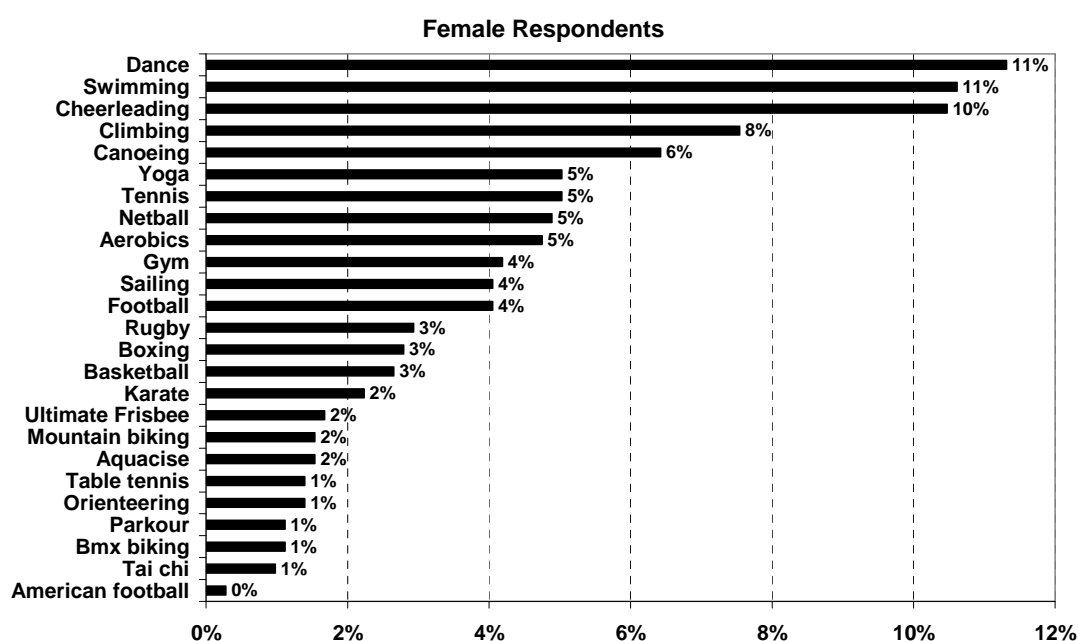
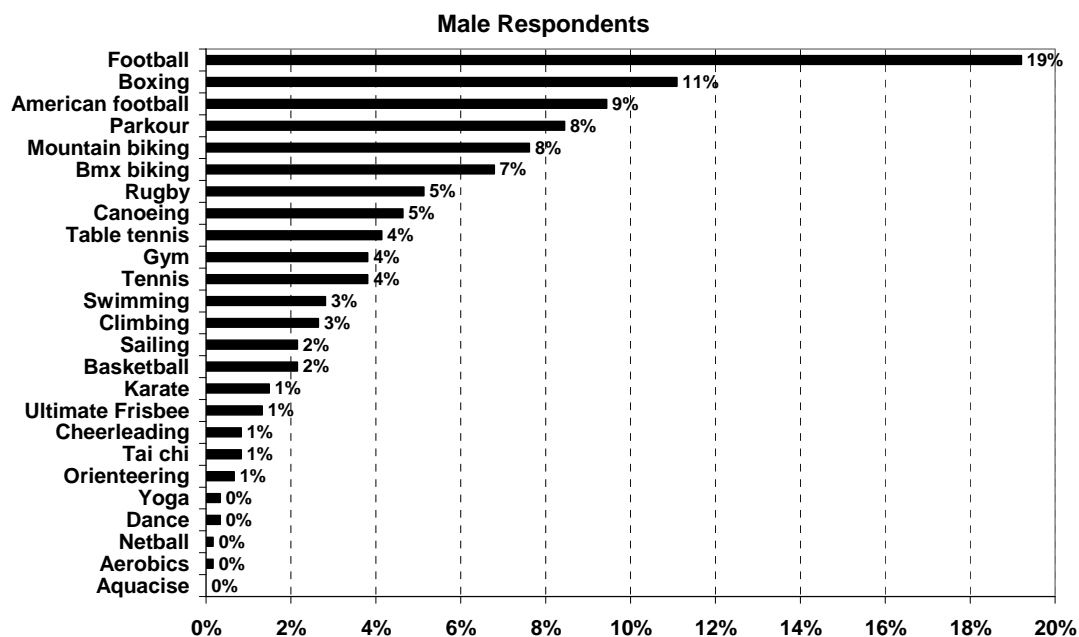
4.56 There are similar differences between age groups when respondents were asked to select the one activity they would most like to do. Respondents in all age groups other than the 12 year olds (who picked swimming) and 18 year olds (who picked tennis) selected football as the activity they would most like to do.

4.57 Aerobics is more popular amongst older respondents with 17% of 15 to 18 year olds including it in their top 5 activities compared to only 10% of 11 to 14 year olds.

4.58 BMX biking is more popular amongst younger respondents with 25% of 11 to 13 year olds including it in their top 5 options compared to 13% of 14 to 18 year olds. Also 5% of 11 to 14 year olds picked BMX biking as the activity they would most like to do more of compared to only 15 of 15 to 18 year olds.

4.59 Ultimate frisbee is more popular amongst older respondents with 16% of 14 to 18 year olds including it in their top 5 activities compared to only 6% of 11 to 13 year olds.

4.60 There are major differences in the choices between male and female respondents, the following two charts show (for each gender of respondent) the sport or physical activity respondents chose as the one they would most like to do.



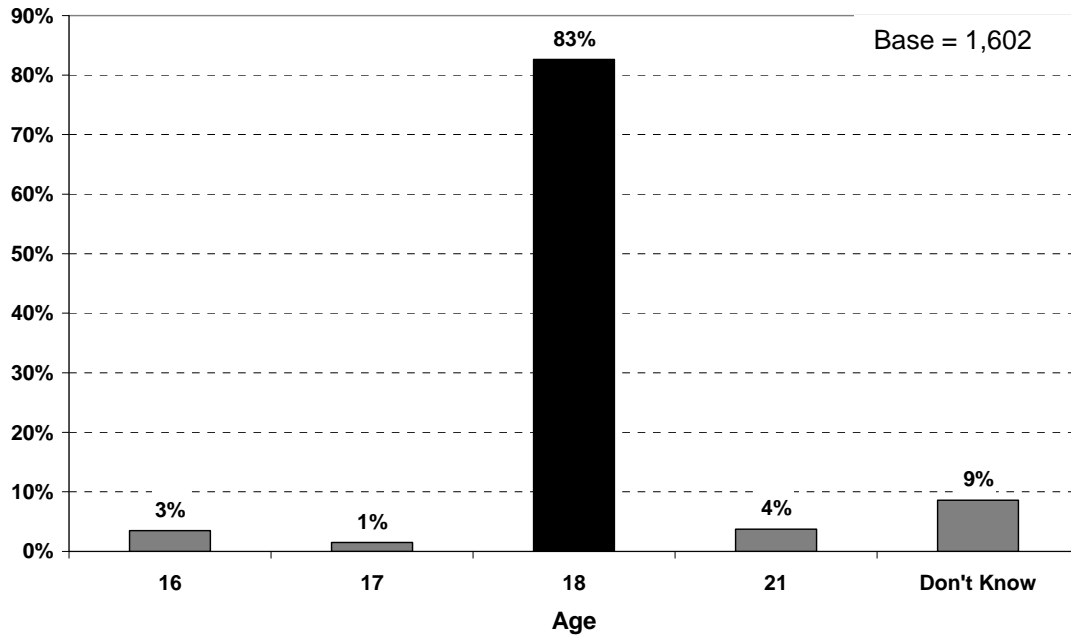
4.61 Football is by far the most popular choice amongst male respondents followed by boxing and American football. Dance is the most popular choice for females respondents followed by swimming and cheerleading.

4.62 Sports or activities that many more male respondents than female respondents would most like to join in with outside of normal school hours are football; BMX biking; Parkour; boxing; mountain biking and American football. Conversely, sports or activities that many more female respondents than male respondents would like to do are swimming; aerobics; dance; netball; yoga; climbing and cheerleading.

- 4.63 Respondents in different districts on the whole choose the same sports or activities as ones they would like to join in with outside of normal school hours. The only difference to stand out was that in Salisbury 25% of respondents say that BMX biking was one of the top 5 activities they would like to join in with compared to only 11% in North Wiltshire.

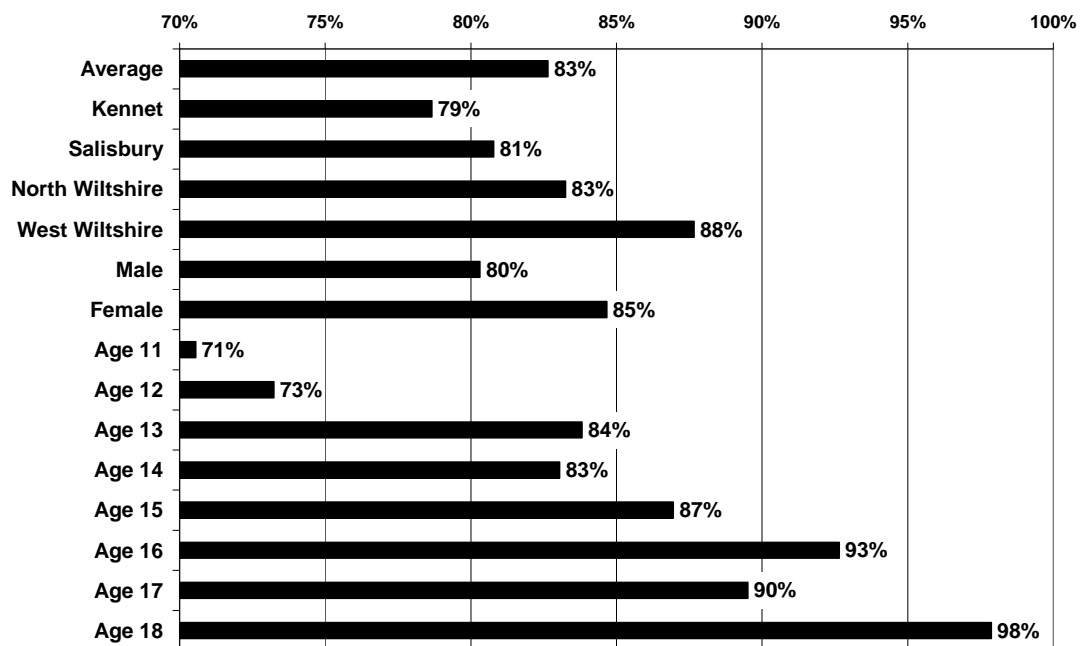
Voting and Elections

Q11: Do you know how old you have to be before you can vote in local or national elections?



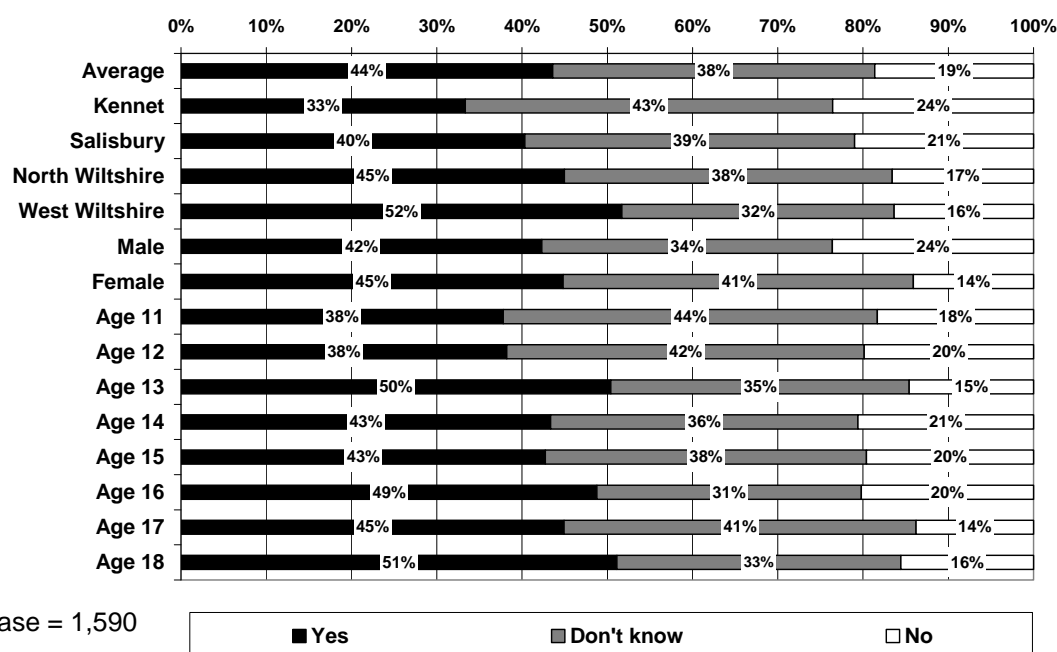
4.64 The majority of respondents (83%) are correct in knowing that you have to be 18 before you can vote in local or national elections.

4.65 The following graph shows the percentages from each category of respondent who correctly answered that you have to be 18 before you can vote.



- 4.66 Older respondents are more likely to know the correct age that you have to be in order to vote in local or national elections. 72% of 11 or 12 year olds know that you have to be 18, 85% of 13 to 15 year olds and 91% of 16 and 17 year olds. Almost all 18 year olds (98%), who are actually old enough themselves to vote, know that 18 is the minimum voting age.
- 4.67 Younger respondents are more likely to incorrectly identify 16 as the minimum voting age. 5% of 11 to 14 year olds think the minimum voting age is 16, compared to only 2% of 15 to 17 year olds (no 18 year olds think it is 16 or 17). 16% of 11 or 12 year olds answered “don't know” compared to the average of 9%.
- 4.68 85% of female respondents correctly identified 18 as the minimum voting age compared to 80% of male respondents.
- 4.69 88% of respondents in West Wiltshire correctly identified 18 as the minimum voting age compared to the average of 83%.

Q12: Do you think you will bother to vote in local elections when you are old enough?



4.70 Only 44% of respondents say they will vote in local elections when they are old enough. A further 38% don't know but 19% say they will not vote.

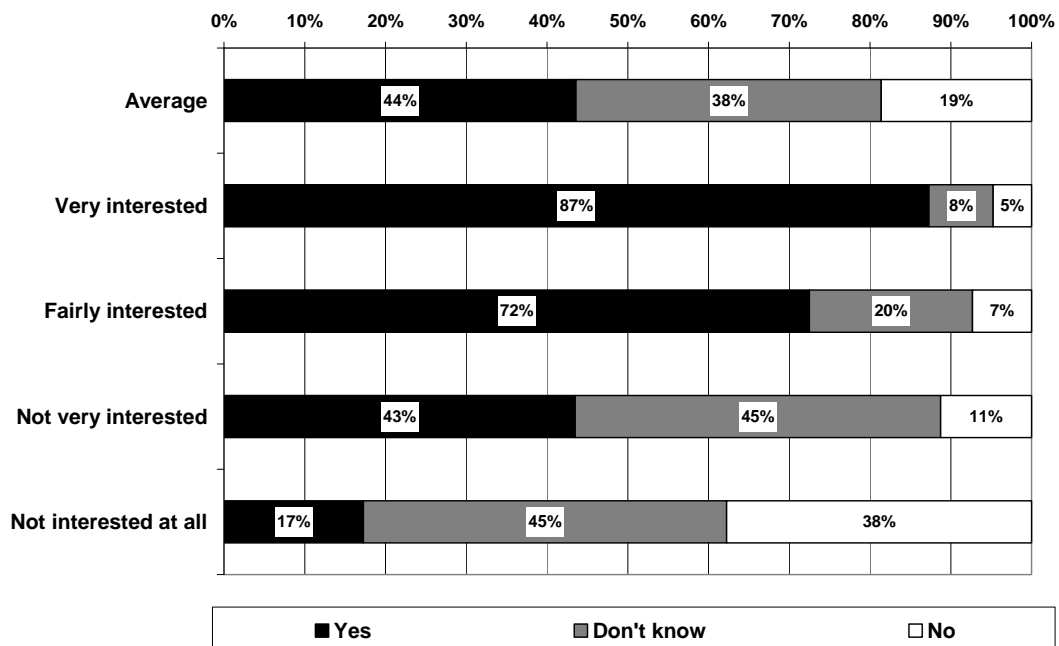
4.71 The voter turnout at the local elections in 2007 was, nationally, around 38%. Turnout in Wiltshire varies greatly depending on the type of election (county or district) and the ward being contested.

4.72 Older respondents are generally more likely to say they will vote when they are older enough. The percentage saying they will not vote is fairly similar for all ages groups and therefore the increases in those likely to vote comes from a smaller proportion of older respondents not knowing if they will vote or not.

4.73 Male respondents are much more likely than females to say they will not vote (24% compared to 14%). Again this is because a smaller percentage of males don't know if they will vote or not as only 3% less male respondents than female respondents say they will vote (42% compared to 45%).

4.74 The respondents from different districts have different voting intentions when they are old enough. 52% of respondents from West Wiltshire say they will vote (compared to only 33% from Kennet) and only 16% of respondents from West Wiltshire say they will not vote (compared to 24% from Kennet). Figures for Salisbury and North Wiltshire are between these two extremes.

4.75 Whether respondents are likely to vote in local elections was compared with respondents' answers to question 14 about how interested they are in politics

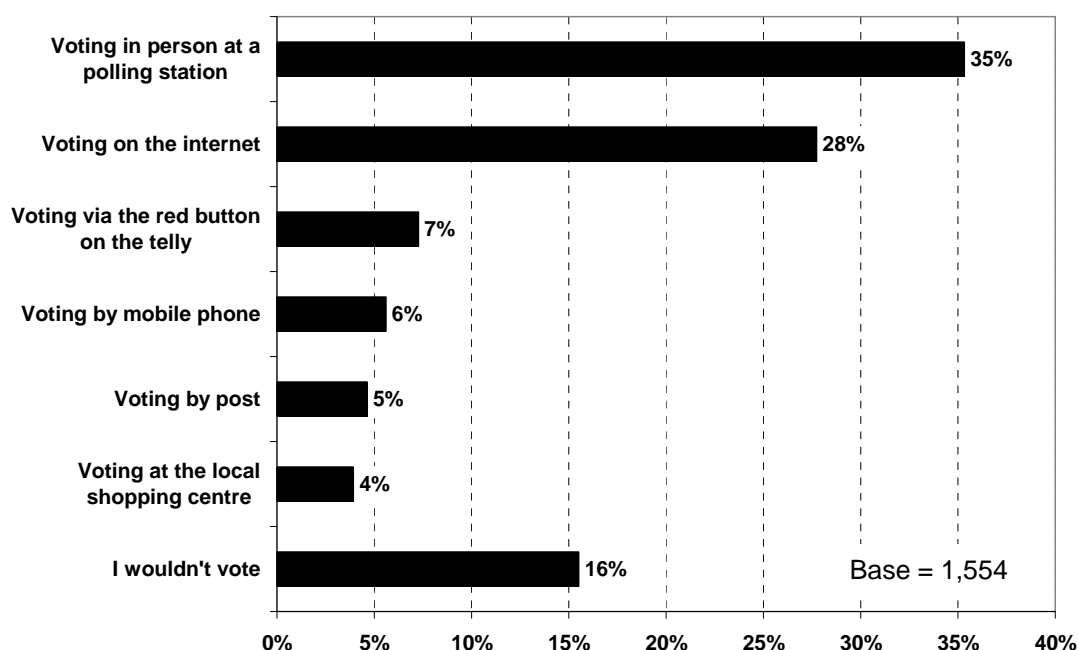


4.76 The results are generally not that surprisingly in that they show that respondents who are more interested in politics are more likely to vote in local elections.

4.77 However, there is a sizable minority (17%) of respondents who are not interested in politics at all who say they will vote and even in this group only 38% have ruled it out.

4.78 Note that although 87% of those who say they are very interested in politics say they will vote this actually only represents 55 respondents.

Q13: Which of these voting methods would you prefer? (please tick one box only)



4.79 The most popular voting methods are voting in person at a polling station (chosen by 35% of respondents) and voting on the internet (28%). Less than 10% chose any one of the other suggested methods, including voting by post (5%) and 16% said they wouldn't vote.

4.80 The voting methods chosen by different age groups were quite similar. However, 34% of 15 to 18 year olds chose voting on the internet compared to only 23% of 11 to 14 year olds and 8% of 11 to 15 year olds chose voting via the red button on the telly compared to only 4% of 16 to 18 year olds.

4.81 19% of male respondents said they wouldn't vote compared to 13% of female respondents. The methods selected by those who would vote did not differ greatly between male and female respondents.

4.82 Generally the voting methods chosen by respondents from different districts were quite similar. However, voting on the internet was much more popular in North Wiltshire, with 33% choosing it, and much less popular in Salisbury, with only 22% choosing it.

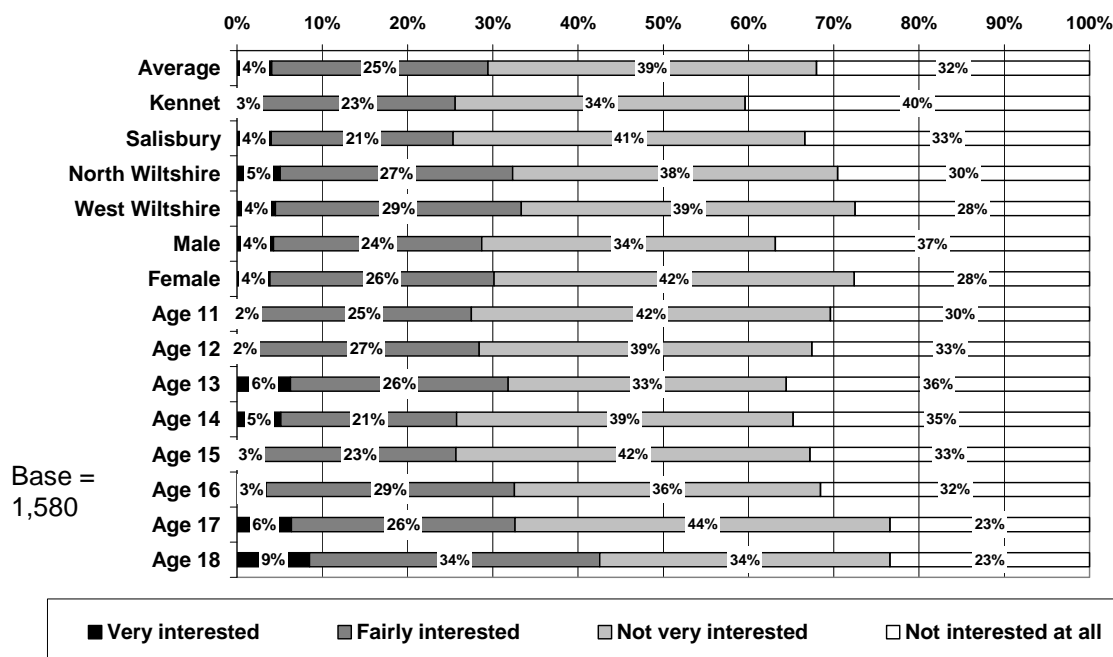
4.83 A higher percentage of respondents from Salisbury (20%) and Kennet (19%) than North Wiltshire (13%) and West Wiltshire (11%) would not vote.

4.84 The voting methods chosen were compared with respondents' answers to question 12 about whether they think they will vote in local elections when they are old enough. Excluding those who said (in question 13) that they wouldn't vote 56% of respondents who say they will vote in local elections chose voting in person at a polling station as their preferred method compared to only 28% of those who don't know if they will vote in local elections. Instead those who don't know if they will vote are more likely to want to vote on the internet (41% compared to 26% of those who will vote) and via the red button on the telly (11% compared to 5% of those who will vote).

4.85 The voting methods chosen were also compared with respondents' answers to question 14 about how interested they are in politics. Not surprisingly those who say they are not interested at all in politics are least likely to vote (34% say they wouldn't), however only 9% of those who are not very interested in politics say they wouldn't vote.

4.86 Voting in person at a polling station is much more popular with respondents who are more in politics. Excluding those who say (in question 13) that they wouldn't vote, 70% of those who say they are very interested chose voting at a polling station as their preferred method dropping to only 29% of those who are not interested in politics at all. Instead those who are not as interested in politics would rather vote on the internet (34% of those fairly interested, not very interested or not at all interested compared to only 14% of those who are very interested) and via the red button on the telly (14% of those not at all interested compared to only 3% of those who are very interested).

Q14: Are you interested in politics?



4.87 Only 4% of respondents say they are very interested in politics. A quarter say they are fairly interested but 39% say they are not very interested and 32% are not interested at all.

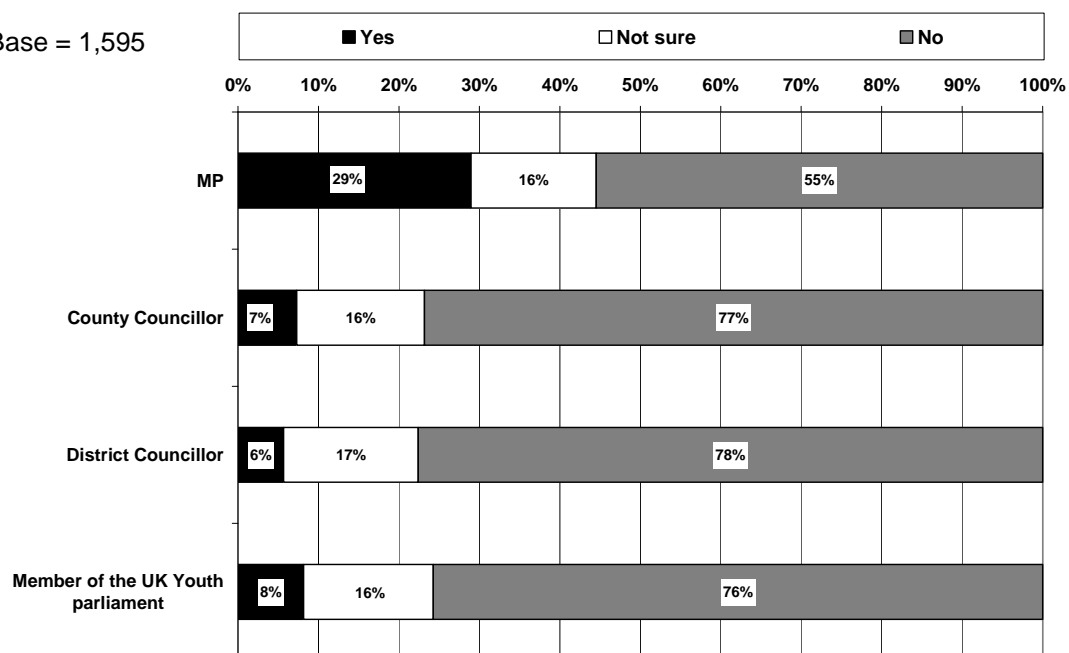
4.88 Interest in politics increases slightly as respondents get older. 35% of 17 or 18 year olds say they are fairly or very interested in politics compared to 29% of 11 to 16 year olds.

4.89 Female respondents are slightly more interested in politics than male respondents with only 28% saying they are not interested at all compared to 37% of male respondents.

4.90 Respondents in North and West Wiltshire are more interested in politics than those in Kennet or Salisbury. 33% of respondents from West Wiltshire and 32% from North Wiltshire say they are fairly or very interested in politics compared to only 26% from Kennet and 25% from Salisbury.

Q15: Do you know the name of your local MP / County Councillor / District Councillor / member of the UK Youth Parliament?

Base = 1,595



4.91 29% of respondents know the name of their local MP, 7% know the name of their local County Councillor and 6% of their District Councillor. 8% know the name of their local member of the UK Youth parliament.

4.92 Older respondents are more likely to know the name of their local MP or UK Youth parliament member than younger respondents. 40% of 16 to 18 year olds know the name of their MP compared to 25% of 11 to 15 year olds and 12% of 16 to 18 year olds know the name of their local member of the UK Youth parliament compared to only 7% of 11 to 15 year olds. However, older respondents are know more likely to know the name of their local County or District councillors.

4.93 There are no large differences between male and female respondents in terms of knowing the names of local political representatives.

4.94 Respondents from North Wiltshire are more likely to know the name of their local MP or UK Youth parliament member than respondents from the other 3 districts. 34% from North Wiltshire know the name of their MP compared to 29% on average and 12% know the name of their local member of the UK Youth parliament compared to only 8% on average. However, there is very little difference between districts when it comes to knowing the name of their local County or District councillors.

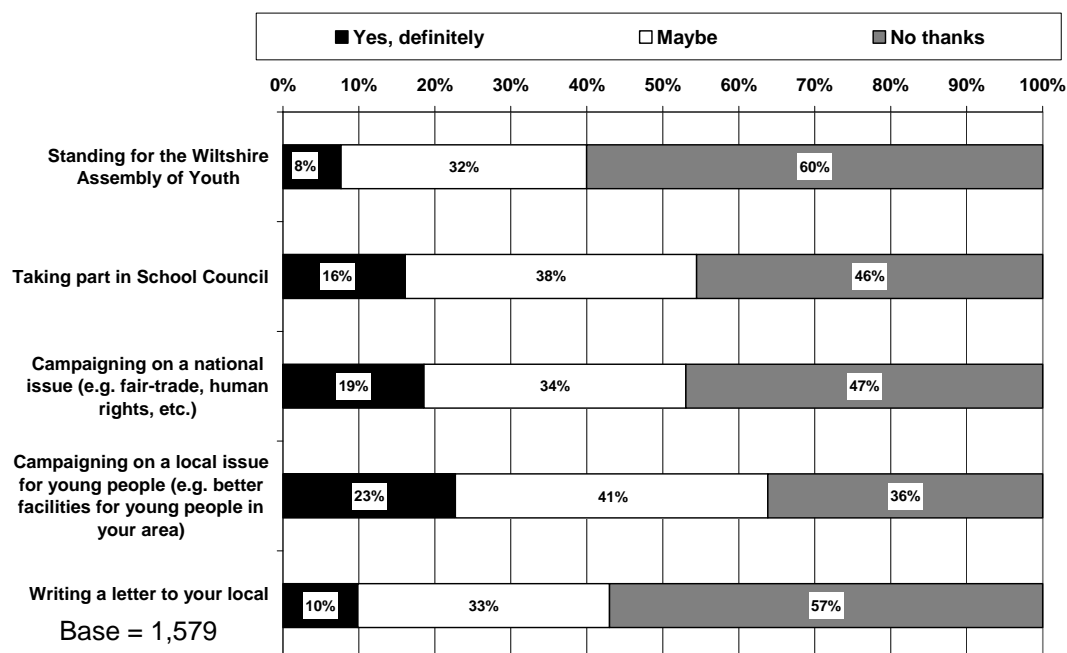
4.95 The knowledge of local political representatives was compared with respondents' answers to question 14 about how interested they are in

politics. Not surprisingly those who say they are very interested are the most likely to know the names of their local political representatives.

4.96 However, even amongst those who say they are very interested in politics only 67% know the name of their local MP, 25% know the name of their local member of the UK Youth parliament and as few as 16% know the name of their District councillor and 14% of their County councillor.

4.97 At the other end of the spectrum some of those who say they are not interested in politics at all still know the names of their local political representatives. 16% know the name of their local MP, 5% know the name of their local member of the UK Youth parliament, 4% know the name of their District councillor and 4% of their County councillor. These figures are not that far below the averages of 29%, 8%, 7% and 6% respectively.

Q16: Would you like to have more of a say in what happens locally by...[taking any of the following actions]?



4.98 The most popular method of having more of a say in what happens locally was by campaigning on a local issue for young people and 23% of respondents say they would definitely like to get involved in this way. 19% would definitely like to campaign on a national issue, 16% would like to take part in School Council, 10% would like to write a letter to their local MP or Councillor and 8% would like to stand for the Wiltshire Assembly of Youth.

4.99 Additionally, for each of the suggested methods of having more of a say in what happens locally, around a 1/3rd of respondents say that “maybe” they would like to use that method.

4.100 22% of respondents said “no thanks” they do not want to have more of a say in what happens locally by any of the suggested methods.

4.101 2% of respondents say they would definitely like to use all of the suggested methods in order to have a say in what happens locally.

4.102 Younger respondents are generally more likely to use the suggested methods to have a say in what happens locally than older respondents, for example:

- 24% of 11 to 13 year olds would definitely like to campaign on a national issue compared to only 14% of 14 to 18 year olds.

- 27% of 11 to 14 year olds would definitely like to campaign on a local issue compared to only 17% of 15 to 18 year olds.
- 29% of 11 to 14 year olds would definitely like to take part in School Council compared to only 11% of 15 to 18 year olds.
- Only 15% of 11 or 12 year olds said “no thanks” they do not want to have more of a say in what happens locally by any of the suggested methods compared to 20% of 13 or 14 year olds and 28% of 15 to 18 year olds.

4.103 Female respondents are generally slightly more likely to use the suggested methods to have a say in what happens locally than male respondents, for example:

- 23% of female respondents would definitely like to campaign on a national issue compared to only 14% male respondents.
- Only 16% of female respondents said “no thanks” they do not want to have more of a say in what happens locally by any of the suggested methods compared to 28% of male respondents.

4.104 Generally respondents in West Wiltshire are the most likely to say they would definitely use the suggested methods to have a say in what happens locally and those from Kennet the least likely. These are some of the differences between the results for the 4 districts:

- 23% of respondents from West Wiltshire would definitely like to campaign on a national issue compared to the average of 19% and only 13% in Kennet.
- 26% of respondents from West Wiltshire would definitely like to campaign on a local issue compared to the average of 23% and only 19% in Kennet.
- 23% of respondents from West Wiltshire would definitely like to take part in School Council compared to the average of 16% and only 10% in Kennet.
- 11% of respondents from West Wiltshire would definitely like to write to their MP or Councillor compared to the average of 10% and only 4% in Kennet.
- Only 18% of respondents from West Wiltshire said “no thanks” they do not want to have more of a say in what happens locally by any of the suggested methods compared to the average of 22%, 25% in North Wiltshire and 26% in Kennet.

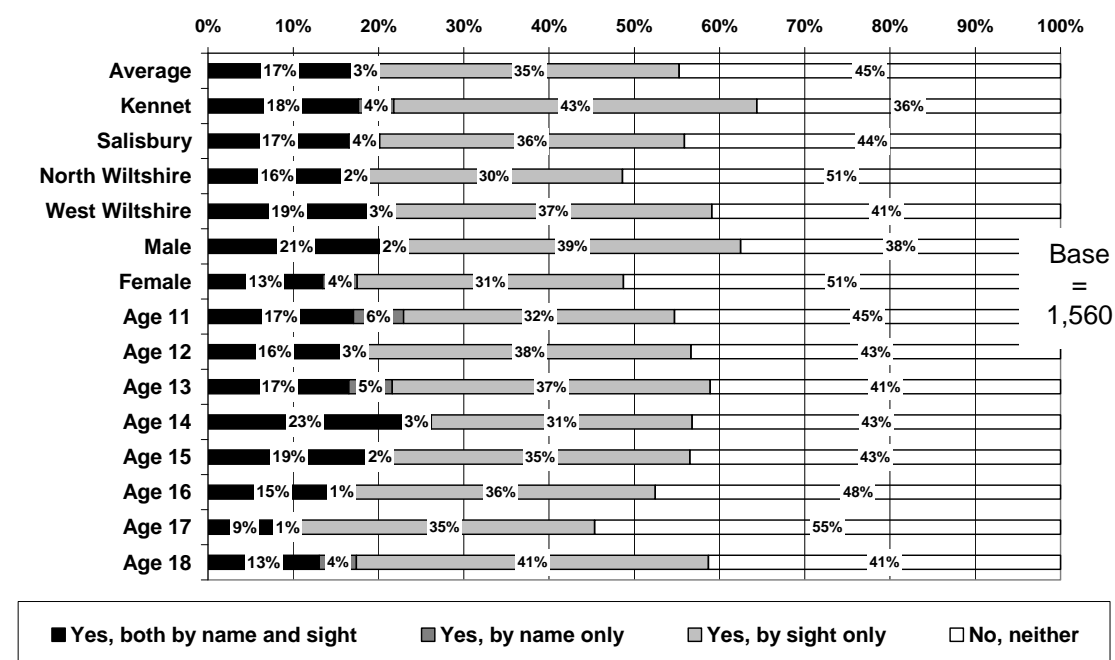
- 4.105 The desire to have more of a say in what happens locally by using the methods suggested was compared with respondents' answers to question 14 about how interested they are in politics. Not surprisingly those who say they are very interested are the most likely to say they would definitely want to use the suggested methods to have more of a say in what happens locally.
- 4.106 Looking at the figures for those who say they are very interested in politics, 62% would definitely like to campaign on a national issue and 46% on a local issue. However, even in this group, with the greatest interest in politics, only 40% would definitely like to take part in School Council and 29% to stand for the Wiltshire Assembly of Youth.
- 4.107 Looking at the figures for those who say they are not at all interested in politics there are only small numbers who definitely want to use any of the suggested methods to have their say, although 16% would definitely like to campaign on a local issue. However, many of this group, with the least interest in politics, are still amenable to having their say by some method, 29% say they would maybe take part in School Council and 28% would maybe campaign on a local issue.
- 4.108 59% of respondents who are not interested in politics at all still say they would either definitely or maybe like to use at least one of the 5 suggested methods to have more of a say in what happens locally.

Neighbourhood Policing

4.109 This section was introduced in the questionnaire with the following guidance:

When answering the next set of questions please think of your "local area" as being the area within 15 minutes walk of your home.

Q17: Would you know or recognise any of the police officers or Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) in your local Neighbourhood Policing Team? (please tick one box only)



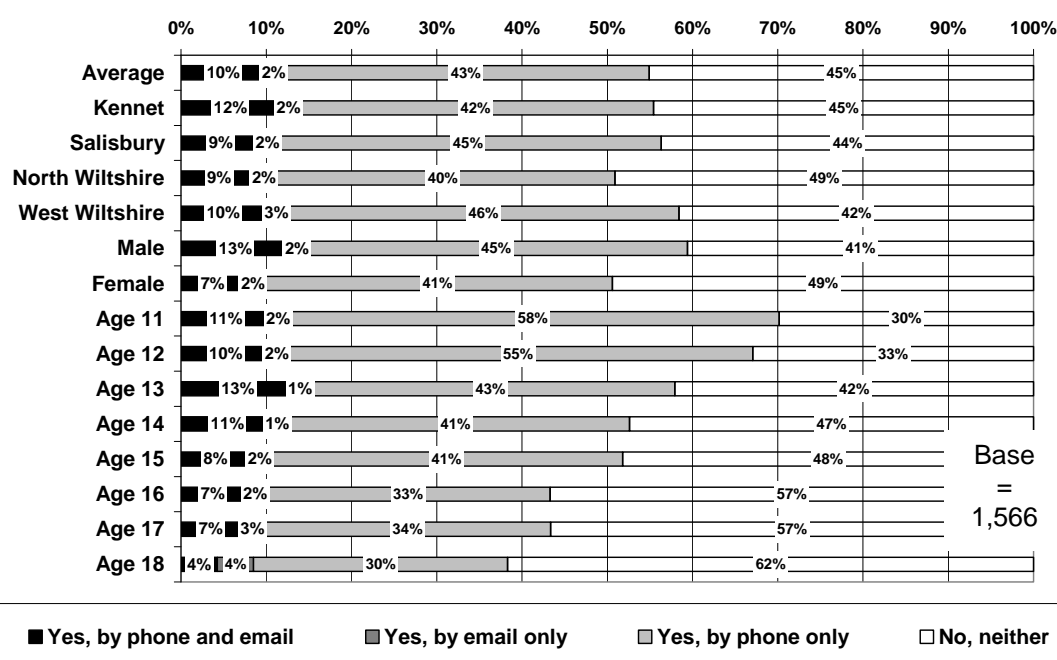
4.110 Overall 17% of respondents said they know a police officer or Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) in their local Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPT). 35% know an officer but by sight only and 3% know one by name only. 45% said they do not know any officers by name or sight. This information can also be expressed by saying that 20% of respondents know an officer by name and 52% by sight

4.111 Older respondents are slightly less likely to know any officers by name and sight. 18% of 11 to 15 year olds know an officer by name and sight compared to only 13% of 16 to 18 year olds. 17 year olds are the least likely age group to know any officer by any means with 55% saying they do not know any by name or sight.

4.112 Male respondents know local officers better than female respondents. 21% of male respondents know an officer by name and sight compared to 13% of female respondents and only 38% of male respondents said they do not know any officers by name or sight compared to 51% of female respondents.

4.113 Knowledge of local officers by name and sight or by name only is very similar across the 4 districts. However, a higher percentage of respondents in Kennet (43%), than in the other 3 districts, know an officer by sight only and in North Wiltshire only 30% do. Associated to this is the fact that 51% of respondents in North Wiltshire do not know any officers by name or sight, the highest percentage out of the 4 districts.

Q18: Would you know how to contact any of the police officers or Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) in your local Neighbourhood Policing Team by phone and e-mail? (please tick one box only)



4.114 Overall 10% of respondents said they know how to contact a police officer or Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) in their local Neighbourhood Policing Team (NPT) by phone and email. 43% know how to contact an officer by phone only but only 2 respondents know how to contact one by email only. 45% said they do not know how to contact any officers by phone or email. This information can also be expressed by saying that 53% of respondents know how to contact an officer by phone and 12% by email.

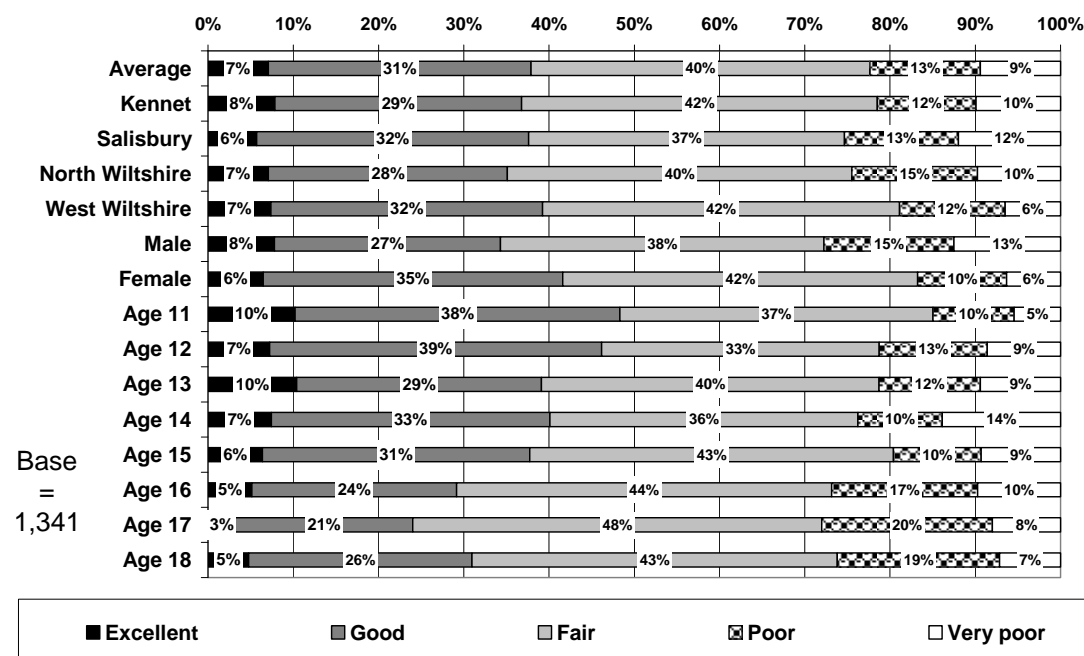
4.115 Younger respondents are more likely to know how to contact officers than older respondents. This is best exemplified by the percentages of respondents who do not know how to contact an officer by phone or email. Only 32% of 11 or 12 year olds don't know how to contact an officer compared to 46% of 13 to 15 year olds and 57% of 16 to 18 year olds.

4.116 Male respondents are slightly more likely to know how to contact local officers than female respondents. 15% of male respondents know how to contact an officer by email compared to 9% of female respondents and 58% of male respondents know how to contact an officer by phone compared to 48% of female respondents.

4.117 Knowledge of how to contact local officers is very similar across the 4 districts. The highest percentage of respondents who do not know how to contact an officer is in North Wiltshire (49%) and the lowest in West Wiltshire (42%).

Q19: Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police in your “local area” are doing? (please tick one box only)

4.118 Note that the following graph and analysis excludes the 233 (14%) respondents who answered “don't know” to this question.



4.119 Overall 31% of respondents think that the police in their “local area” are doing a good job and 7% think they are doing an excellent job. However, 19% think they are doing a poor job and 9% think they are doing a very poor job. The rest (40%) think the police are doing a fair job.

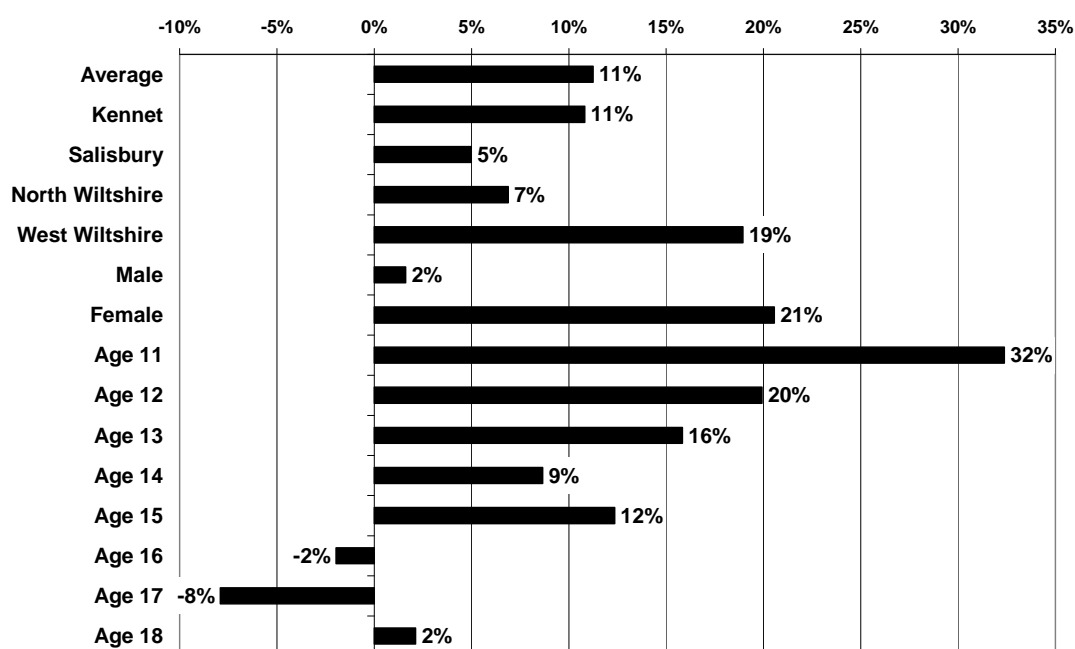
4.120 Younger respondents are more likely to think the police in their local area do a good or excellent job than older respondents. 42% of 11 to 15 year olds think the police do a good or excellent job compared to 27% of 16 to 18 year olds.

4.121 Female respondents are more positive than male respondents about the quality of the job the local police are doing. 42% of female respondents think the police are doing a good or excellent job compared to 34% of male respondents. Also only 17% of female respondents think the police are doing a poor or very poor job compared to 28% of male respondents.

4.122 Respondents in West Wiltshire are the most positive about the police's performance in their local area. 39% of respondents from West Wiltshire think that the police are doing a good or excellent job compared to the average of 38% and only 19% of respondents from West Wiltshire think the police are doing a poor or very poor job compared to the average of 22%.

4.123 In contrast respondents in North Wiltshire and Salisbury are the most negative. Only 35% of respondents from North Wiltshire think that the police are doing a good or excellent job compared to the average of 38% and 25% of respondents from Salisbury think the police are doing a poor or very poor job compared to the average of 22%.

4.124 The differences between districts, ages and genders are perhaps shown more clearly on the following graph. A scoring method has been used to produce a single figure result for each category. This has been calculated by allocating a score of 2 for excellent responses, 1 for good responses, 0 for fair, minus 1 for poor and minus 2 for very poor. The scores were then standardised for the number of respondents in the category and expressed as percentages.

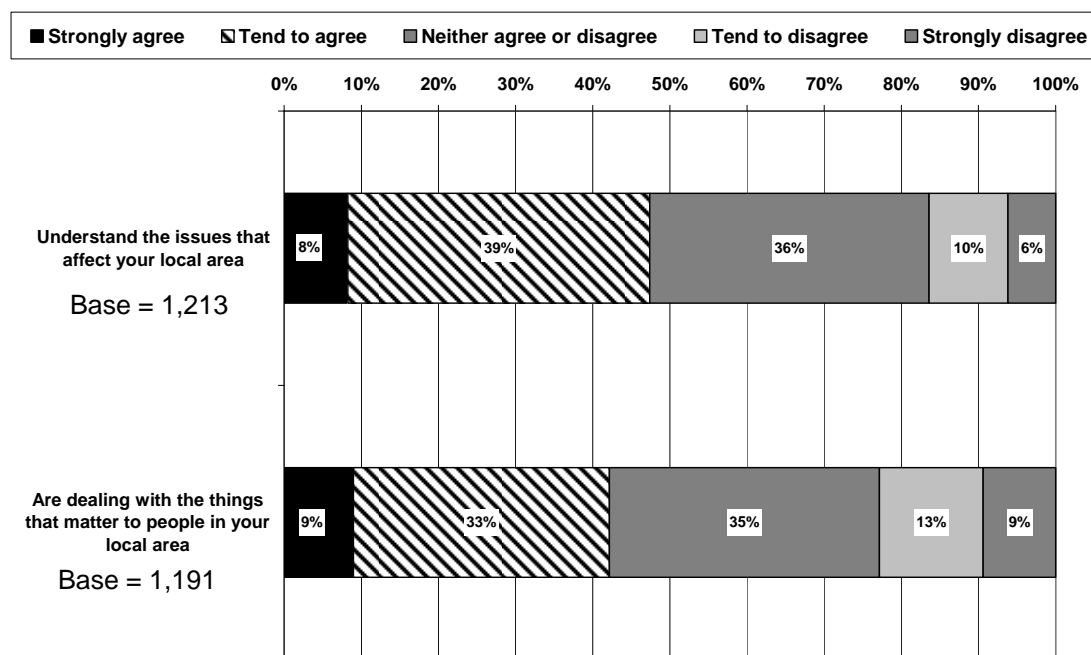


4.125 The important feature of the above graph are the differences in the scores between categories not the scores themselves.

4.126 The above graph clearly shows the greater satisfaction amongst respondents from younger age groups, female respondents and respondents from West Wiltshire.

Q20: How much do you agree or disagree that the police in your local area understand the issues that affect your local area and are dealing with the things that matter to people in your local area?

4.127 Note that the following graph and analysis excludes the 338 (21%) and 347 (21%) respondents who answered “don't know” to the first part of and second parts of this question respectively.

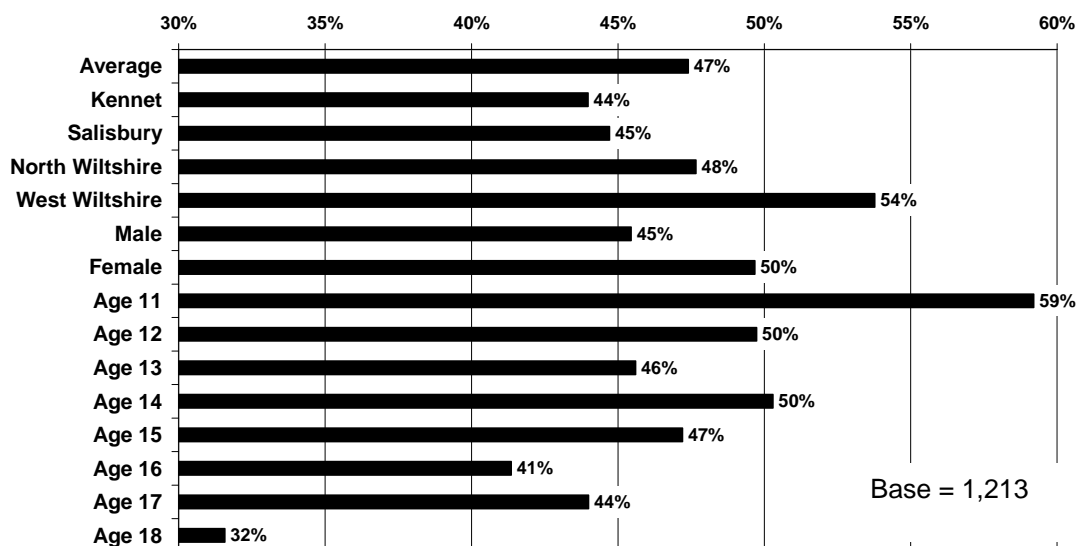


4.128 47% of respondents either strongly agree or tend to agree that the police in their local area understand the issues that affect the area. 10% tend to disagree and 6% strongly disagree that the police understand the local issues.

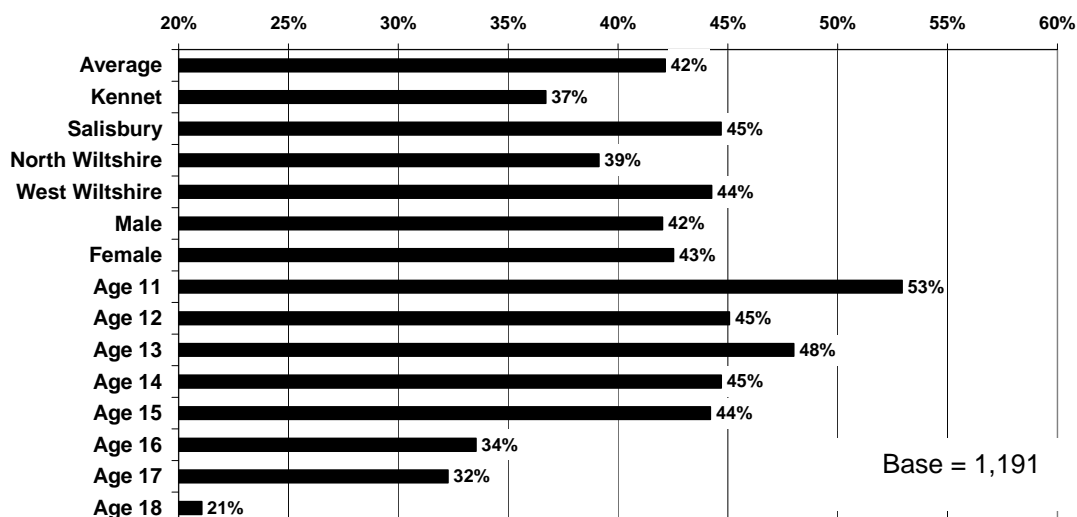
4.129 42% of respondents either strongly agree or tend to agree that the police in their local area are dealing with the things that matter to people in the area. 13% tend to disagree and 9% strongly disagree that the police are dealing with the local issues.

4.130 The following graphs show the percentages from each category of respondent who strongly agree or tend to agree with the two statements in the question.

Percentage of respondents who strongly agree or tend to agree that the police in their local area understand the issues that affect the area



Percentage of respondents who strongly agree or tend to agree that the police in their local area are dealing with the things that matter to people in the area



4.131 Generally the older a respondent is the less likely they are to agree that the police either understand local issues or are dealing with the things that matter to people in the local area. 50% of 11 to 15 year olds agree that the police understand the issues but this drops to 43% for 16 or 17 year olds and 32% for 18 year olds. 53% of 11 year olds agree that the police are dealing with the things that matter to local people but again this figure drops as the respondents get older with 45% of 12 to 15

year olds agreeing, 33% of 16 or 17 year olds and only 21% of 18 year olds.

- 4.132 Female respondents are more likely than males to agree that the police understand the local issues (50% compared to 45%) but no more likely to agree that the police are dealing with the things that matter to local people.
- 4.133 Respondents in West Wiltshire are the most likely to agree that the police understand the local issues (54% compared to an average of 47%). Respondents from Salisbury (45%) and West Wiltshire (44%) are more likely than respondents from Kennet (37%) or North Wiltshire (39%) to agree that the police are dealing with the things that matter to local people.
- 4.134 It could be argued from the results to this question and those from question 19 that the more likely a respondent is to agree that the police understand the local issues and are dealing with the things that matter to local people the more likely they are to say that the police are doing a good or excellent job. However, an alternative view is that both questions are measuring aspects of the same issue (local performance) and a correlation is not surprising or particularly illuminating.

Policing Priorities

Q21: What are the three main issues that you would like the police to deal with in your local area?

4.135 721 respondents wrote down 3 issues, a further 196 wrote down 2 issues and 285 provided a single issue that they would like the Police to deal with in their local area.

4.136 All of the responses to the 3 parts of the question were combined and categorised into themes. Some responses fell into more than one theme and were therefore categorised more than once.

4.137 These are the themes most commonly mentioned by the respondents:

- Vandalism (369 mentions)
- Alcohol (245)
- Environmental connections (242)
- Drugs (241)
- Burglary, theft and robbery (227)
- Car and transport related (220)
- Violence / attacks (171)
- Miscellaneous anti-social behaviour (114)
- Bullying / racism (95)
- Smoking (94)
- Gangs (87)
- Loitering with intent (63)
- "Serious" crimes (60)
- Provision of facilities and activities (54)
- Abuse / intimidation (49)
- Sex related offences (54)
- Miscellaneous (183)
- Don't know / frivolous / un-allocatable (111)

4.138 Vandalism is the number one issue that young people say they would like the police to deal with in their local area. A wide range of type of vandalism were mentioned including damage to bus-stops; graffiti; smashed glass and broken bottles in parks; breaking windows and throwing eggs.

4.139 Alcohol is another high priority issue for the police to deal with according to young people. A number of alcohol related problems were mentioned including:

- Public drunkenness
- Under-age drinking
- Litter from drinking
- Alcohol related violence and anti-social behaviour

- Drink driving
- 4.140 Young people also want more to be done to tackle drug related problems. Many respondents simply put “drugs” as the issue but others specified certain aspects they think should be tackled such as:
- Stopping people taking drugs in public places
 - Preventing syringes and drug equipment from being left in public places
 - Police turning a blind eye to drug use
 - Drug dealers
 - Connection with alcohol and underage drinking
 - Use of public toilets for drug taking
- 4.141 Many of the issues young people would like to see the police dealing with in their local area are related to the local environment. Littering, graffiti and dog mess are all issues young people thought should be a priority for the police. The condition of local parks is also a high priority and many respondents called for a greater police presence in parks to prevent trouble. Respondents also think the police should be doing more to improve safety in certain areas by introducing better street lighting or CCTV cameras.
- 4.142 Respondents also want the police to concentrate on more “traditional” police tasks such as preventing and dealing with burglary, robbery and theft; serious crimes such as murder, kidnap and shootings and sex-related crimes such as rape and paedophilia.
- 4.143 Young people want to see the police dealing with speeding motorists in their local area and also with drunk drivers. They would also like to see less cars on the road generally and more respect given to the young by drivers.
- 4.144 Violence and assault is also mentioned by a large number of respondents who would like the police to deal with issues like fights, muggings, knife crime, drug and alcohol related violence and simply violence in general. Many respondents also mentioned gangs in relation to violence (and other issues) and often referred to gang behaviour (rather than individuals) as the cause of many problems.
- 4.145 Gangs are also mentioned by respondents in connection to a wide range of anti-social behaviours. Indeed anti-social behaviour in general is a prominent issue with a whole gamut of problems raised from abuse and intimidation to young people simply hanging around looking menacing; noisy neighbours; people throwing things; noise late at night and general rowdy behaviour.
- 4.146 Many young people described sections of the community that they would like the police to deal with simply for being part of that community, for example, 92 respondents mentioned “chavs”, 22

mentioned “gypsies” / “pikeys” / “jippos” / “travellers”; 9 mentioned immigrants or foreigners and 15 mentioned homeless people, “tramps” or “hobos”. In some cases young people provided examples of the types of crimes and anti-social behaviour they think these groups commit.

- 4.147 Bullying was raised as an issue young people would like the police to deal with. In addition to many respondents simply stating bullying some provided more specific details, e.g. cyber-bullying; bullying from young people who have left school; inside and outside of school bullying. 17 respondents also mentioned racism some linking it to bullying and some as an issue in its own right.
- 4.148 Although smoking in the right places is legal many young people raised it as an issue they would like the police to deal with and many seem to consider it a type of anti-social behaviour. Many respondents said they would like under-age smoking in particular to be tackled and often linked it to drinking and drug taking.
- 4.149 Some respondents think that the police should be dealing with issues around the provision of local facilities and activities, presumably as a preventative measure to stop people (and young people in particular) turning to crime and committing anti-social acts. Having places to go and things to do especially at evenings and weekends is considered especially important not only to keep young people out of trouble but also to have somewhere safe to go to avoid gangs, etc hanging out on the streets causing trouble.
- 4.150 94 respondents said things in connection with having more police or better policing in general rather than mentioning specific issues. Young people want police to:
- Be more visible (especially after dark)
 - Patrol more
 - Walk rather than stay in their cars
 - Get to incidents quicker
 - Be more approachable and friendly
 - Not to automatically think the worst of young people
 - To treat them with respect
- 4.151 Many of the issues that young people want the police to deal with in their local area are not specifically police issues. However, the impression that is conveyed is that young people are not really concerned with finding the right agency to address the issues but simply want something done. This raises questions about how to ensure feedback reaches the right groups and how young people should communicate the issues they have to the appropriate authorities.

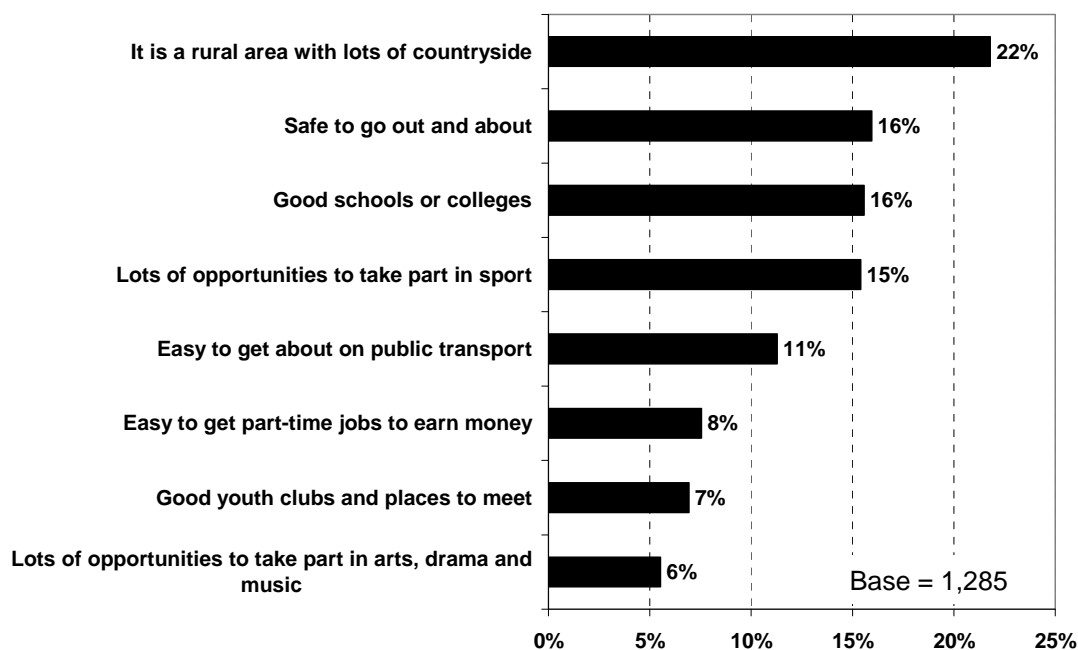
4.152 Not surprisingly a significant number of the issues raised were done so in relation to young people. However, many of the issues raised were ones that are equally likely to apply to the adult population in the local area.

4.153 As expected there was a huge range of subjects that were mentioned only by very few respondents, some of which are unusual, some unlikely and some frivolous, here is a selection:

- A dog that bites people including my mum and her friends
- Benefit fraudsters
- Better uniforms
- Cat poisoning
- Chicken that roams about in Wilton market square.
- Councils
- Counterfeiting of coins
- Crack down on false id
- Fires in the local woods
- Make stuff cheaper
- More learning in schools
- Nasty neighbours
- Next door mothers arguing
- Obesity
- Paranoid old people
- People killing geese
- Petrol station opening hours
- Pranks
- Put a bench outside Tesco
- Safety at carnival in Pewsey
- School attendance
- Think they should cut down on random searches
- Trowbridge park
- Visiting schools so children can understand what they do

The Future

Q22: What is the best thing about living in Wiltshire today? (Please choose one option only)



4.154 “It is a rural area with lots of countryside” is the respondents’ top choice as the best thing about living in Wiltshire today, with 22% of them picking this option. Also popular are “safe to go out and about” (16%), “good schools and colleges” (16%) and “lots of opportunities to take part in sport” (15%).

4.155 There are some differences in the things respondents choose as the best thing about living in Wiltshire today depending on their age, these are the main ones.

- 26% of 14 to 18 year olds choose “it is a rural area with lots of countryside” compared to only 17% of 11 to 13 year olds.
- 17% of 11 to 15 year olds choose “lots of opportunities to take part in sport” compared to only 10% of 16 to 18 year olds.
- 13% of 13 to 18 year olds choose “easy to get about on public transport” compared to only 5% of 11 or 12 year olds.

4.156 Male respondents are much more likely to say that “lots of opportunities to take part in sport” is the best thing about living in Wiltshire today with 23% choosing this option compared to only 8% of female respondents. Conversely 20% of female respondents choose “good schools or colleges” compared to only 11% of male respondents.

4.157 There are some differences in the things respondents choose as the best thing about living in Wiltshire today depending on the district they live in, these are the main ones.

- 30% of respondents from Kennet choose “it is a rural area with lots of countryside” compared to 24% from West Wiltshire, 20% from North Wiltshire and only 17% from Salisbury.
- Only 12% of respondents from North Wiltshire choose “safe to go out and about” compared to an average of 18% in the other 3 districts.
- 27% of respondents from North Wiltshire choose “good schools and colleges” compared to an average of 11% in the other 3 districts.
- 10% of respondents in Salisbury and 8% from West Wiltshire choose “lots of opportunities to take part in arts, drama and music” compared to only 2% from North Wiltshire and only 1 respondent from Kennet.

Q23: What one thing would you most like to change in Wiltshire?

4.158 There was a good response to this question with 1,079 young people (67%) giving their views on what they would like to change in Wiltshire. Some respondents gave more than one answer and the following analysis is based on the number of issues raised rather than the number of respondents.

4.159 The responses have been grouped according to the general issue that is raised. Sometimes a response relates to more than one issue, e.g. better shops and cheaper public transport to get to them. In these cases the response has been allocated to more than one category.

4.160 These are the issues that are most frequently mentioned when respondents stated the one thing they would most like to change in Wiltshire:

- More things to do (335 respondents)
- Crime, safety and anti-social behaviour (164)
- Transport / Public transport (134)
- Environment (80)
- Shops (78)
- Places to go (75)
- Jobs (39)
- Money, cost of living (38)

4.161 The responses could therefore be summarised by saying that young people want more places to go and more things to do and they want to be able to get there cheaply and easily and not be worried about their safety. In these respects the aspirations of young people are similar to that of the population as a whole.

4.162 There are a wide range of activities and facilities young people would like provided, for example:

- General sports facilities
- More sports clubs
- BMX and Motocross tracks
- Cinemas
- Skate parks
- Bowling
- Art, drama and music clubs
- Clubs and bars

4.163 Young people also want activities and facilities that are aimed at or specifically for young people, e.g. gyms.

- 4.164 Young people say they want facilities and activities near them so they don't have to spend time and money travelling to take part or use them.
- 4.165 Closely linked to wanting more things to do is wanting more places to go. Obviously places with more facilities or activities will appeal to many young people but a lot of respondents said they just wanted somewhere safe to hang out and meet other young people. Respondents also mention improving youth clubs.
- 4.166 Crime, safety and anti-social behaviour is mentioned by about 10% of respondents to the survey. There are many aspects young people would change including:
- Reducing anti-social behaviour
 - Generally making it safer to go out
 - Reducing litter and graffiti
 - Having more (and more visible) police with a more understanding attitude to young people
 - Tackling gang culture
 - Stopping drinking in public
 - Reducing trouble on public transport
 - Vandalism
- 4.167 Transport issues are mentioned by a large number of respondents. Public transport is heavily criticised for not being:
- On time
 - Cheaper
 - More frequent
 - Safer
 - Cleaner
 - Available in rural areas
 - Available at evenings and weekends
- 4.168 Other transport issues mentioned included the amount of traffic on the roads, the cost of fuel and the state of the roads (potholes).
- 4.169 There are 80 responses that mention environmental issues (in a loose sense) that young people want to change in Wiltshire, these include:
- Reducing the number of new houses being built
 - More consideration of global warming
 - Reducing pollution from cars
 - Better provision of public toilets
 - Reducing litter
 - Increasing parks, green spaces and play areas
- 4.170 Only one respondent mentions recycling (saying they want more ways to recycle and compost).

4.171 39 respondents mention job related issues they would like to change, mainly about creating more of them for young people and often relating to part time employment.

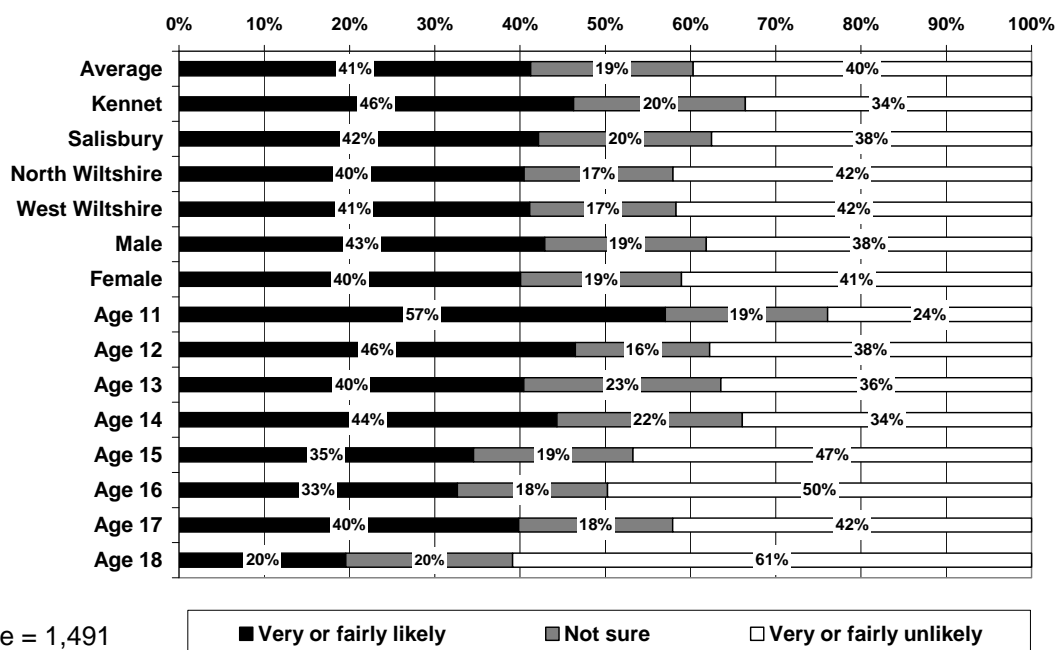
4.172 15 respondents say that they would improve schools or colleges.

4.173 30 respondents mentioned chavs, mostly in relation to getting rid of them and that they felt scared or intimidated by them. Whilst a number of responses could be put down to jumping on bandwagons created by the national press there does seem to be an issue around tensions between different groups of young people.

4.174 There are a number of unusual, innovative or simply strange ideas that are put forward by individual respondents, here is a selection:

- Boys not letting girls play footie
- Boys / men
- Build more hospitals to save lives
- Change the age limit down to any age in the arcades/amusements!
- Elderly people judging youths / how old people think young people are bad.
- Get a successful new look!
- Good food
- Its appearance - some areas aren't very aesthetically pleasing
- Kinder people
- Listen to what the public say
- More respect for multi-cultural communities
- No smoking
- The amount of thought put into young people
- The boredom
- The way people treat animals
- The weather!
- Twin towns with more countries and exchanges for example, Poland.
- Urban migration (amount of people moving here from other cities such as London)
- The scene innit

Q24: When you are older how likely do you think you are to want to live in Wiltshire?



4.175 Respondents are evenly split when it comes to whether they think they will want to live in Wiltshire when they are older. 41% say they do whilst 40% say they don't and 19% aren't sure.

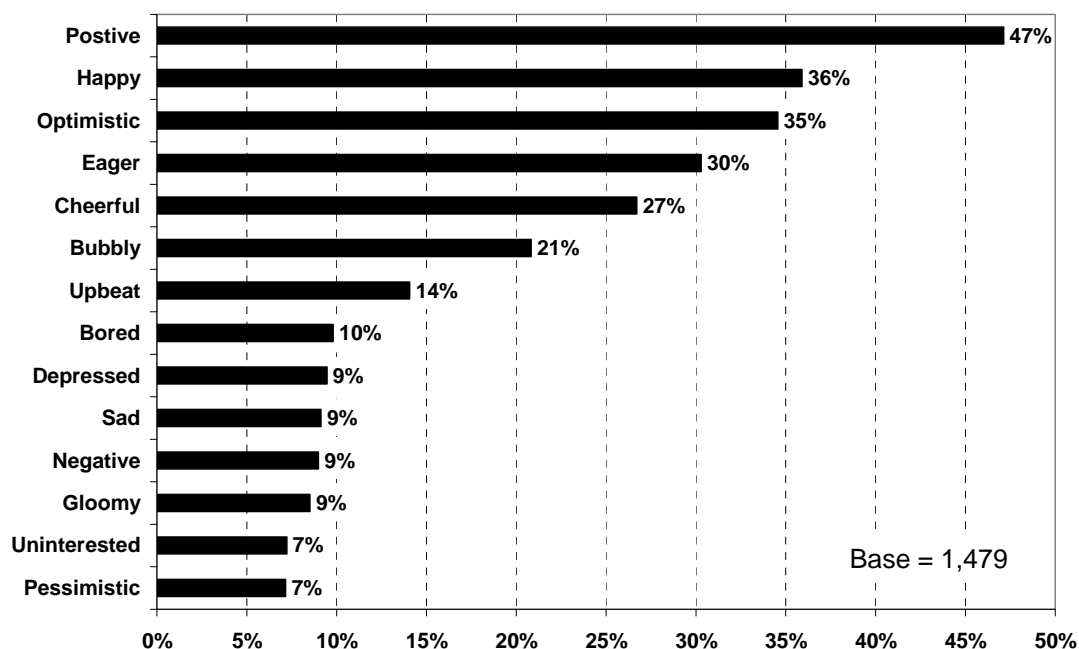
4.176 Young respondents are more likely to want to live in Wiltshire when they are older. 50% of 11 or 12 year olds and 42% of 13 or 14 year olds say they do but only 35% of 15 to 17 year olds want to live in Wiltshire when they are older and even less, 20%, of 18 year olds do.

4.177 Male and female respondents are almost equally likely to want to live in Wiltshire when they are older (43% of males say they do and 40% of females).

4.178 The responses from each district are fairly similar with respondents from Kennet slightly more positive about wanting to live in Wiltshire in the future than the other 3 districts.

4.179 Across all districts, ages and both genders the percentage of respondents who weren't sure whether they would want to live in Wiltshire when they were older was very close to 20%.

Q25: When thinking about the future how does it make you feel? (Please tick all that apply)



4.180 When thinking about the future young people in Wiltshire seem to have a very bright outlook. When given a list of 14 words to describe how they feel about the future each of the 7 'positive' words was chosen more often than any of the 7 'negative' words. The word the respondents used most frequently (47% chose it) was "positive" itself followed by "happy" (36%) and "optimistic" (35%). 84% of respondents chose at least one of the 'positive' sounding words.

4.181 The most commonly chosen word with negative connotations was "bored" with 10% of respondents choosing it. Only 34% of respondents chose any of the 'negative' sounding words.

4.182 "Positive" was the most commonly chosen word among all age groups other than those aged 12 where "happy" was more often chosen. There was little difference between ages in the likelihood of choosing at least one 'positive' sounding word apart from the 18 year olds where only 77% chose one compared to the average of 84%.

4.183 Only 6% of 11 to 16 year olds chose "pessimistic" to describe their outlook on the future but 18% of 17 or 18 year olds chose it. This could be because a higher percentage of 17 or 18 year olds understand what pessimistic means compared to younger pupils. Older respondents were also, in general, more likely to chose the word "optimistic" which would support this contention.

4.184 Female respondents are more 'positive' than males and a higher percentage of them chose each of the 'positive' words, for example

41% of females chose “happy” whereas only 30% of males did. Similar results were observed for “optimistic” (40% compared to 29%) and “bubbly” (26% compared to 15%). Overall 87% of female respondents chose at least one of the positive sounding words compared to 82% of males.

4.185 Respondents from each district were about equally as likely to choose at least one of the ‘positive’ sounding words. Respondents from each district selected “positive” as their most popular description of how they feel about the future.

Mosquitoes

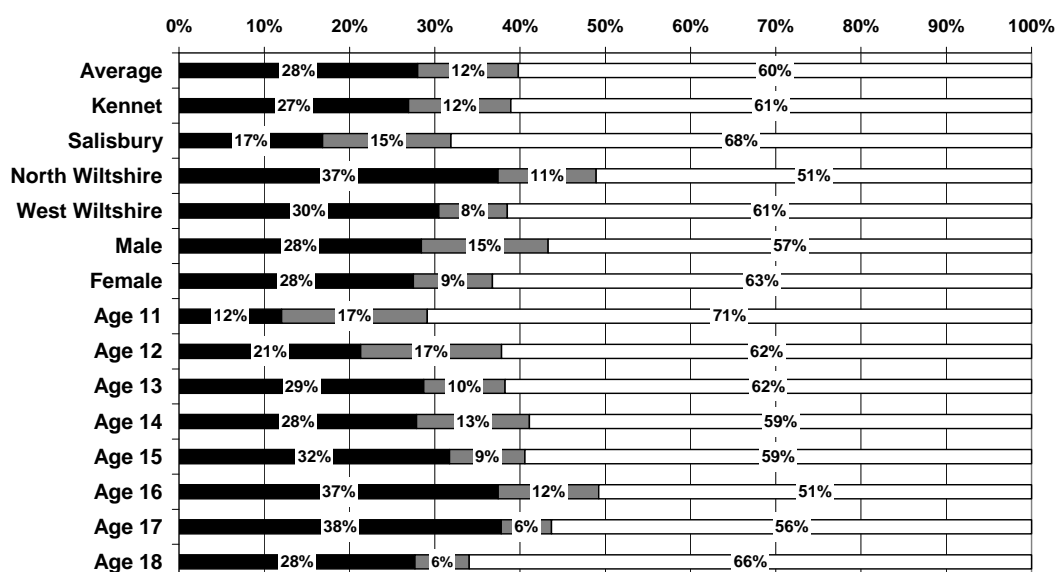
4.186 This section was introduced by the following paragraph:

Mosquitoes are machines that emit a high pitched noise that only younger people can hear. They are increasingly being used by shopkeepers to keep young people off or away from their premises.



(This picture of a Mosquito machine was not provided with the survey)

Q26: Before reading this survey were you aware of Mosquito machines?



Base = 1,487

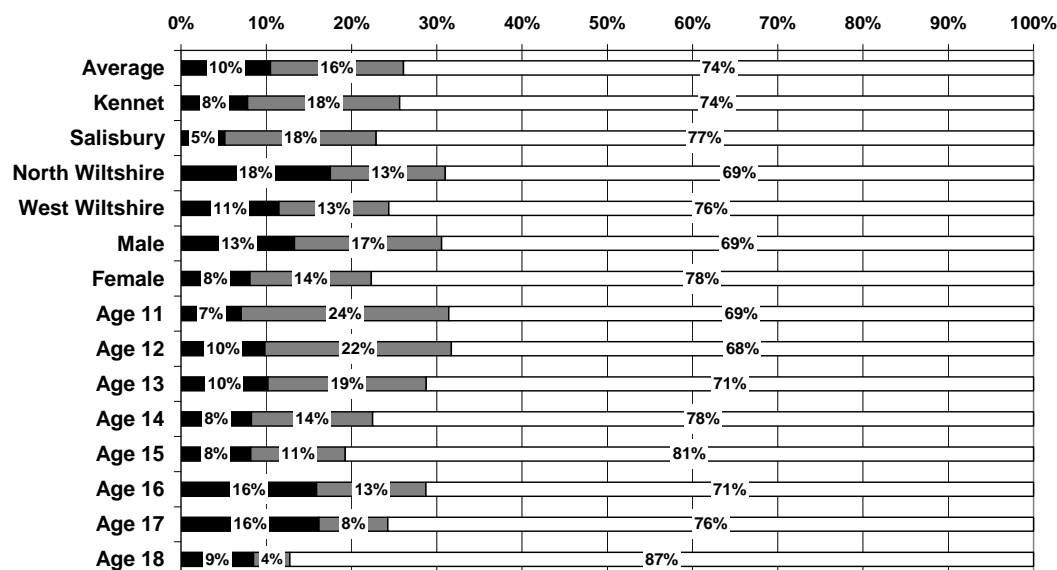


4.187 Just over a quarter (28%) of all respondents were aware of Mosquito machines before reading the survey. 60% said they were not aware of them and 12% were not sure.

4.188 Older respondents were more aware of Mosquitoes before reading the survey. Only 12% of 11 year olds said they were aware of them compared to 38% of 16 or 17 year olds.

- 4.189 The same percentages of male and female respondents were aware of Mosquitoes, although a higher percentage of males were not sure if they were aware of them or not.
- 4.190 Respondents in North Wiltshire were the most aware of Mosquitoes with 37% being aware of them before the survey compared to 30% in West Wiltshire, 27% in Kennet and only 17% in Salisbury.

Q27: Do you know of any shops that have Mosquito machines?



Base = 1,468



4.191 Only 10% of respondents know of any shops that have Mosquito machines. 74% said they did not know of any shops with them and 16% were not sure.

4.192 16 or 17 year olds are the most likely to know of a shop with a Mosquito machine, 16% of respondents of this age said they know of one whilst only 9% of 11 to 15 year olds do.

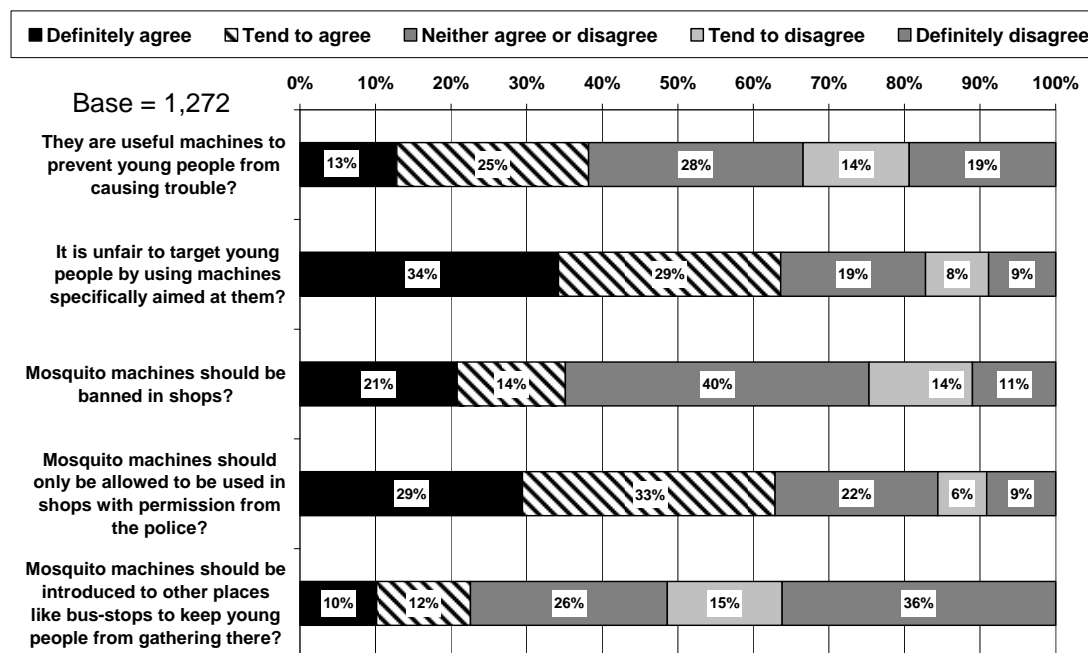
4.193 Male respondents were more likely than females to know of a shop with a Mosquito machine (13% compared to 8%).

4.194 A much higher percentage of respondents from North Wiltshire know of a shop with a Mosquito than the other 3 districts (18% compared to 11% in West Wiltshire, 8% in Kennet and only 5% in Salisbury).

4.195 This may indicate the relative usage of Mosquitoes in these areas although there could be other factors that would also explain these findings, e.g. a single high profile instance of Mosquito use in North Wiltshire.

4.196 An article on the BBC News website (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/>) on the 12th February 2008 estimated that there are 3,500 Mosquitoes in use throughout the country.

Q28: Please tell us if you agree or disagree with the following statements about Mosquito machines?



4.197 Respondents answering “Not sure” were excluded from the above chart and subsequent analysis.

4.198 Young people gave a mixed reaction to the use of Mosquito machines. 64% of respondents agreed with the statement “it is unfair to target young people by using machines specifically aimed at them”. However, a much smaller percentage (35%) agreed with the statement “Mosquito machines should be banned in shops” and 63% agreed that “Mosquito machines should only be used in shops with permission from the police”.

4.199 Young people were also divided over the usefulness of the machines. 38% agreed that “they are useful machines to prevent young people from causing trouble” and 23% agreed with the statement “Mosquito machines should be introduced to other places like bus-stops to keep young people from gathering there”. However, significant percentages disagreed with these statements, 33% and 51% respectively.

4.200 Younger respondents are more likely to agree that “Mosquito machines are useful to prevent young people from causing trouble” with 44% of 11 to 14 year olds agreeing compared to only 30% of 15 to 18 year olds.

4.201 Younger respondents also seemed to more willing to make the police responsible for deciding where Mosquito machines could be put. 71% of 11 to 13 year olds agreed that “Mosquito machines should only be

used in shops with permission from the police” compared to 61% of 14 to 16 year olds and 48% of 17 or 18 year olds.

- 4.202 According to responses to this question male and female respondents share similar views about the use and usefulness of Mosquito machines.
- 4.203 Perhaps surprisingly given the differences in awareness about Mosquito machines and knowledge of where they are used, respondents in each of the 4 districts provided similar answers to this question. The biggest difference is that the percentage of respondents who are “Not sure” is consistently higher in Kennet than the other 3 districts.
- 4.204 The article on the BBC News website (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/>) on the 12th February 2008 states that the Children's Commissioner for England says they should be scrapped as they infringe the rights of young people and has started a new campaign called "Buzz off" which has been backed by groups including civil liberties group Liberty, is calling for them to be scrapped. The organisations want to highlight what they call the "increasingly negative" way society views and deals with children and young people.
- 4.205 Shami Chakrabarti from Liberty said “The use of measures such as these are simply demonising children and young people, creating a dangerous and widening divide between the young and the old. Imagine the outcry if a device was introduced that caused blanket discomfort to people of one race or gender, rather than to our kids.”
- 4.206 The mosquito's inventor, Howard Stapleton, previously told the BBC "I find it sad that a system is needed to combat lawlessness, but its proven effectiveness shows how much it is needed to improve our communities."