

Young Life and Times (YLT)

2020-21 Survey Results Launch



Resources



www.ark.ac.uk/ylt/2020-21/



www.ark.ac.uk/ylt/results/



www.ark.ac.uk/ylt/datasets/



www.ark.ac.uk/nilt, www.ark.ac.uk/klt



www.ark.ac.uk/ARK/resources/teaching







Topics and funders of the 2020-21 survey

	Funder	Version A	Version B
Background	Split among all funders	×	×
Good Relations	The Executive Office (TEO)	*	×
Shared Education and	Department of Education (DE) - also included in		×
(CRED)	KLT 2020/21		
Coronavirus, Children's	NI Commissioner for Children and Young	×	×
Rights	People (NICCY) - also included in KLT 2020/21		
Mental Health	Ohio University HCOM	×	×
Safety and Attitudes to	Department of Justice (DoJ) – also asked in		×
Paramilitaries	NILT 2020		
Attitudes to Politics	ESRC grant held at QUB (PI Dr K. Hayward)	×	
Coercive Control	NHSCT & PHA - also included in NILT 2020	*	×







Survey Fieldwork

Sample drawn from Child Benefit Register

Information about YLT sent out to all eligible 16 year olds

Online survey completed

Reminder sent to all non-respondents

£10 gift voucher sent to all who completed the survey







Background YLT

		(%)
Gender	Male	43
	Female	56
	Other	1
Always lived in	Yes	92
NI	No	8
Disability or	Yes	16
long-term condition	No	84
Type of area	Big city & outskirts	22
	Small town/city	42
	Rural/countryside	34

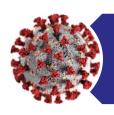
		%
School type	Grammar	43
	Secondary	47
	Formally Integrated	7
	Other	3
Religion	Catholic	34
	Protestant	21
	No religion	40
	Other	2
Family	Well-off	34
financial	Average	48
situation	Not well-off	11







Key findings of the 2020-21 YLT survey



COVID19



Good relations/ community safety



Coercive control



Politics



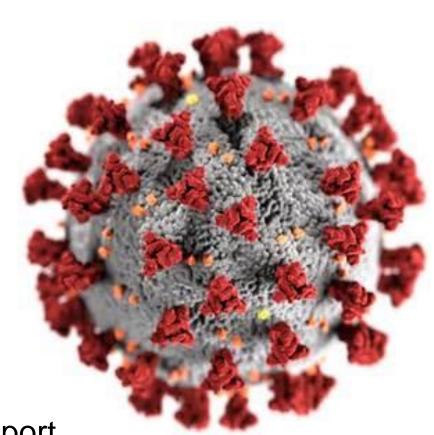




COVID19



See NICCY's <u>A New and Better Normal</u> report including findings from the KLT and YLT surveys

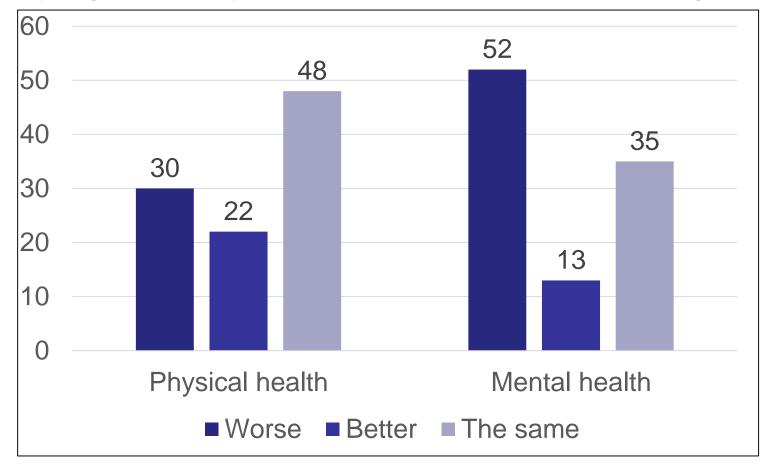




COVID19 - mental and physical health

Young people saying their physical and mental health during lockdown

was... (%)



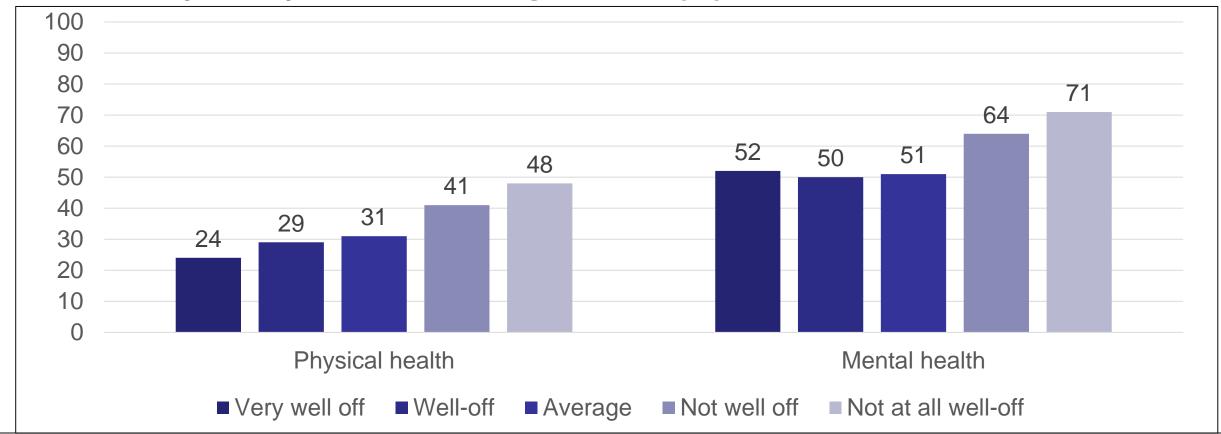






COVID19 – mental and physical health

Respondents saying their physical and mental health during lockdown was WORSE, by family-financial background... (%)











COVID19 – Mental health

Proportion of YLT respondents (by gender and over time) who are showing signs of a possible mental health disorder (via GHQ12)

Year	%			
	All	Males	Female	
2004	23.8	15.6	29.9	
2013	29.3	18.5	37.4	
2020/21	45.0	30.5	55.5	

Factor most associated with GHQ12 caseness in 2020/21:

Mental health was worse during lockdown







COVID19 - Education



- 80% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that their education had been negatively affected by the COVID19 pandemic
- 56% of respondents did not go to school throughout lockdown, 36% went to school some of the time, only 9% attended school all the time.
- 29% of respondents said that their parents/carers were worried about them when they returned to school after the first lockdown, whilst 44% said they were not worried.



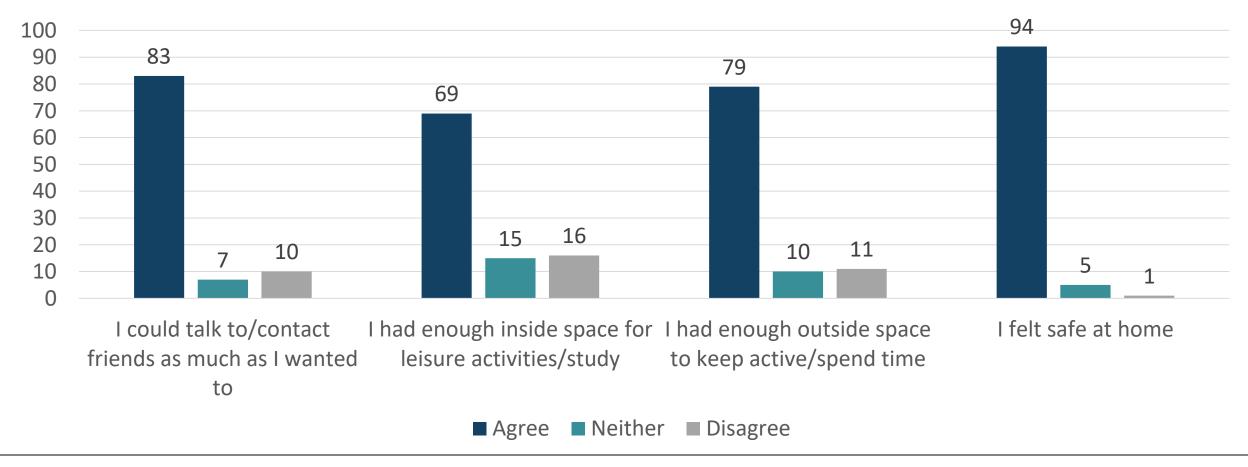






COVID19 - friends, space & safety

Proportion agreeing or disagreeing: During the recent COVID19 lockdown...





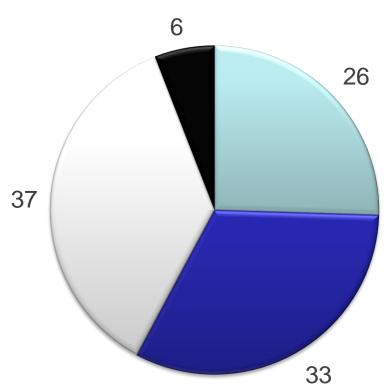




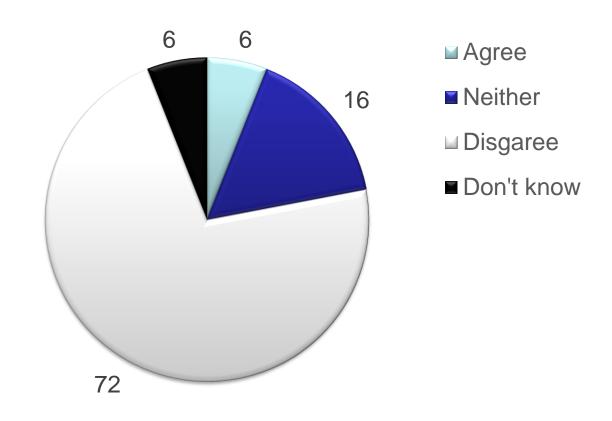


COVID19 – Listening to young people

Government has provided information on Corona virus in a young people-friendly way.



Government listens to young people when making decisions about Corona virus.









COVID19 - Having some say

What actions should the Government take to make things better for children and young people as we look to move forward from the Covid pandemic period?

Create an environment where we feel heard and understood. A lot of the time it feels as though the government and older generations, in general, look down on us and dismiss our opinions and feelings saying that were making a big deal out of it [...] it feels as though they aren't listening.

Ask young people their opinions before making decisions

that will affect young people mentally

Be more clear, give more help to those who are struggling with health problems.

Be better prepared if such a situation







GOOD RELATIONS & COMMUNITY SAFETY







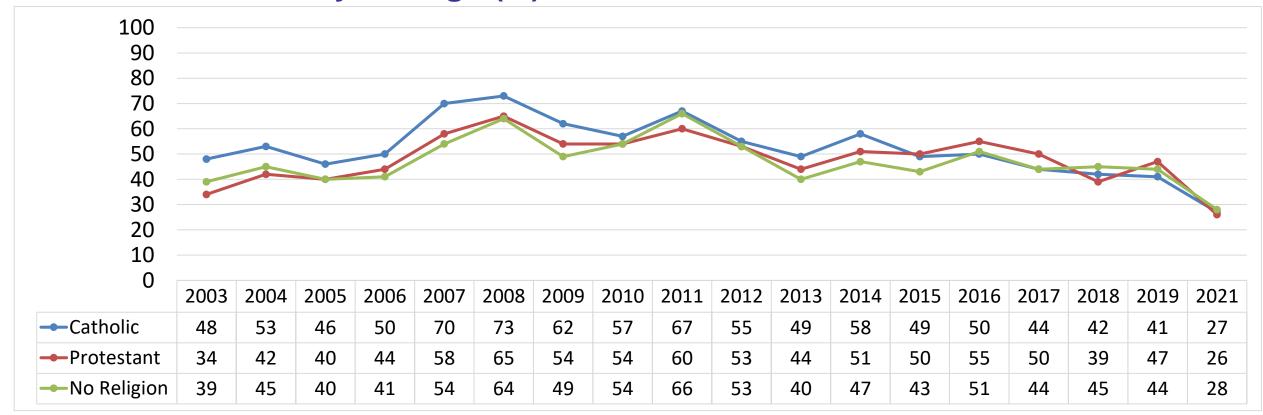
An Roinn Dlí agus Cirt Männystrie o tha Laa





Good relations - Perceptions

16-year olds saying that relationships between Protestants and Catholics are better now than five years ago (%)



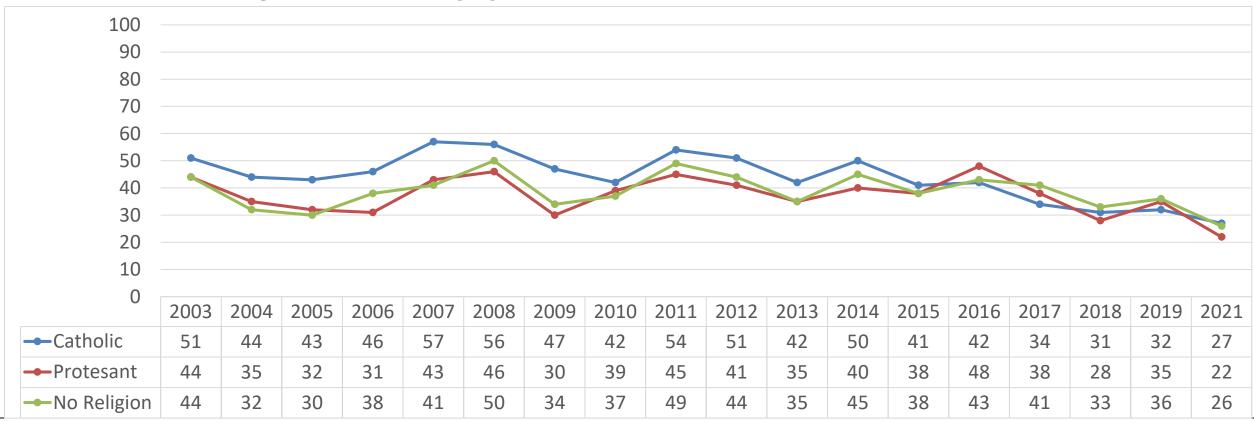






Good relations - Perceptions

16-year olds saying that relationships between Protestants and Catholics will be better in five years' times (%)



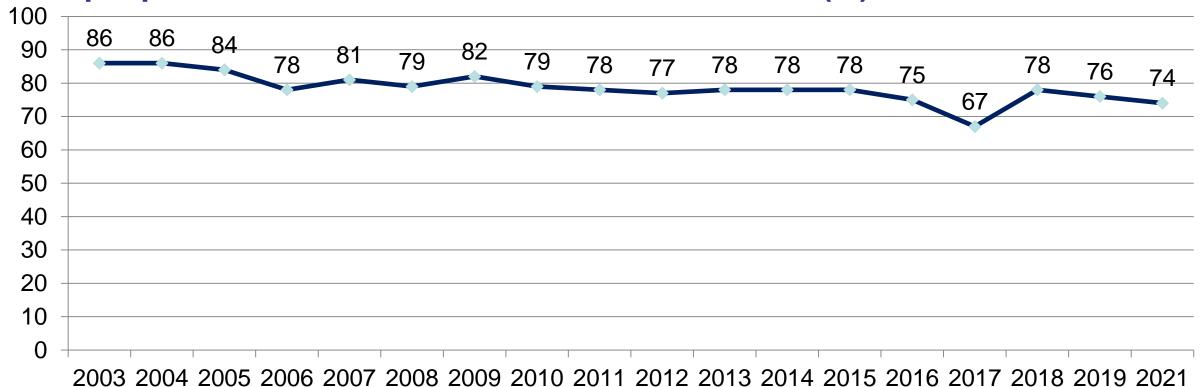






Good relations - Perceptions

Respondents saying religion will always make a difference to how people feel about each other in Northern Ireland (%)



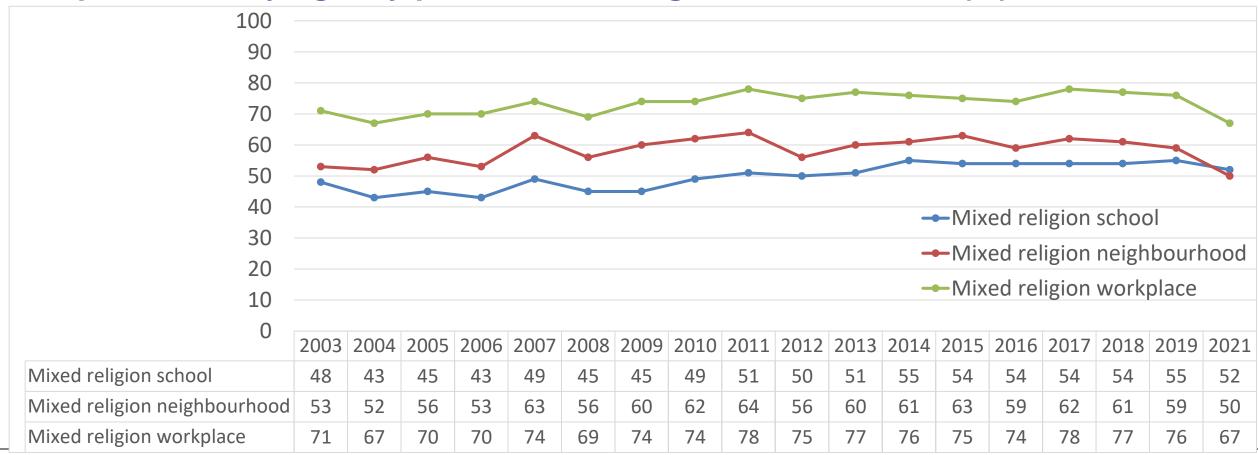






Good relations - Preferences for mixing

Respondents saying they prefer mixed-religion environments (%)









Good relations – Appreciation of diversity

Respondents who 'strongly agree' or 'agree' that the culture and traditions of the Catholic, Protestant and minority ethnic communities add to the richness and diversity of NI society. By religion (%)

	(%)			
	Catholic	Protestant	No religion	
Catholic community	62	41	50	
Protestant community	45	55	46	
Minority ethnic communities	58	45	51	
willionty ethinc communities	30	40	31	







Community safety - Perceptions

People	agreeing	or	stronaly	agreeing
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r depre agreeming or early agreeming.	
There is a strong sense of community in the area.	55%
People in this area generally abide by the law.	63%
People in this area feel protected by the law and justice system.	45%
People in this area not confident reporting crime and anti-social behaviour to the PSNI.	24%
The PSNI keeps this area safe.	35%
There are low levels of crime, drugs and anti-social behaviour in this area.	56%
There is a lot of crime, drugs and anti-social behaviour among young people in the area.	25%







Paramilitary influence

People agreeing or strongly agreeing...



Paramilitaries have a controlling influence on their community	11%
Paramilitaries keep their area safe	5%
Paramilitaries create fear and intimidation in this area	12%
Paramilitaries contribute to crime, drug dealing and anti-social behavior	15%
Young people are influenced by paramilitaries in this area.	15%

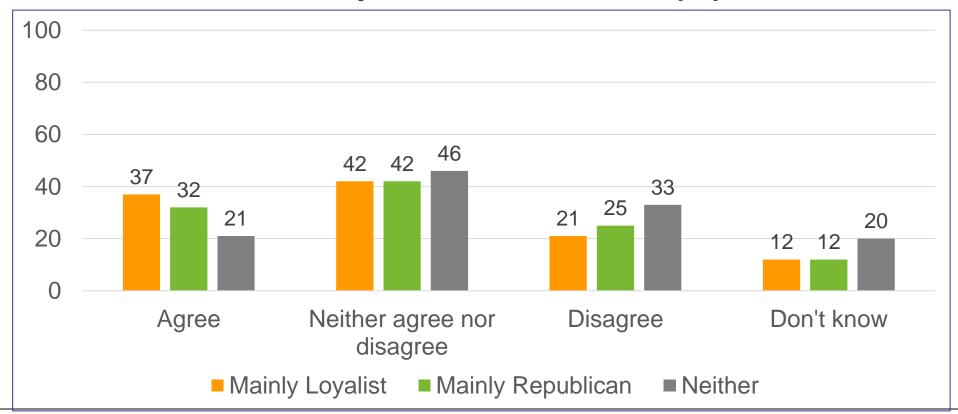






Community Safety – Role of Paramilitaries

Respondents agreeing or disagreeing: I believe paramilitaries should look out for their own communities. By area characteristic (%)



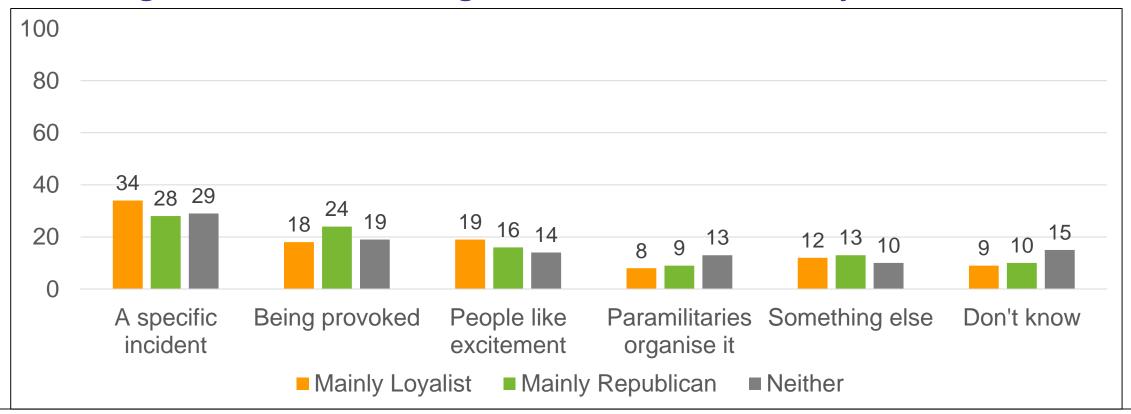






Community Safety - Rioting

In your opinion, what is the main reason that some people in Northern Ireland get involved in rioting or sectarian trouble? By area characteristic (%)



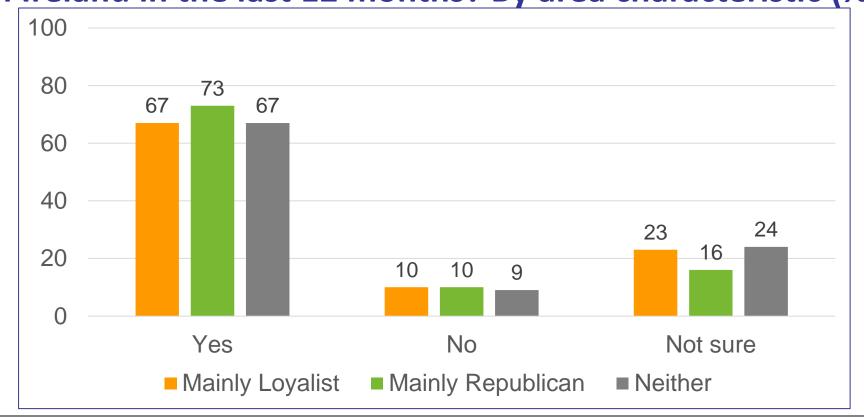






Community Safety – Rioting

Do you think the debates over BREXIT have contributed to the rioting in Northern Ireland in the last 12 months? By area characteristic (%)









POLITICS

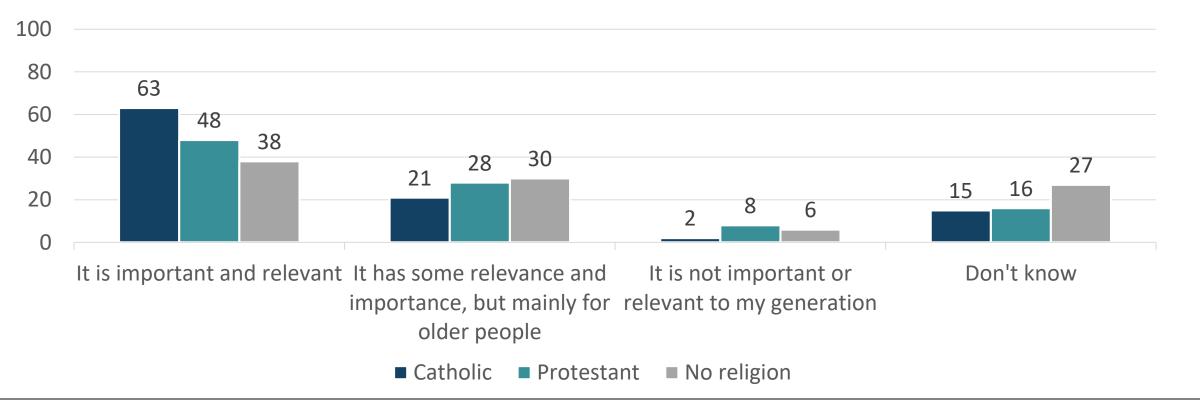






Political attitudes - GFA

Do you think the Good Friday Agreement is still important and relevant for your generation? By religious background of respondents (%)



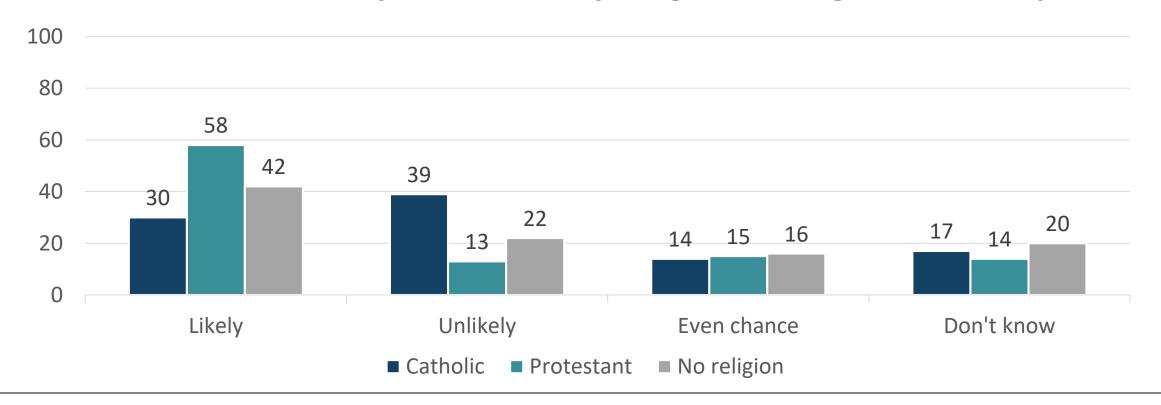






Political attitudes - Constitutional issue

Do you think it is likely that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will still exist in 20 years' time? By religious background of respondents



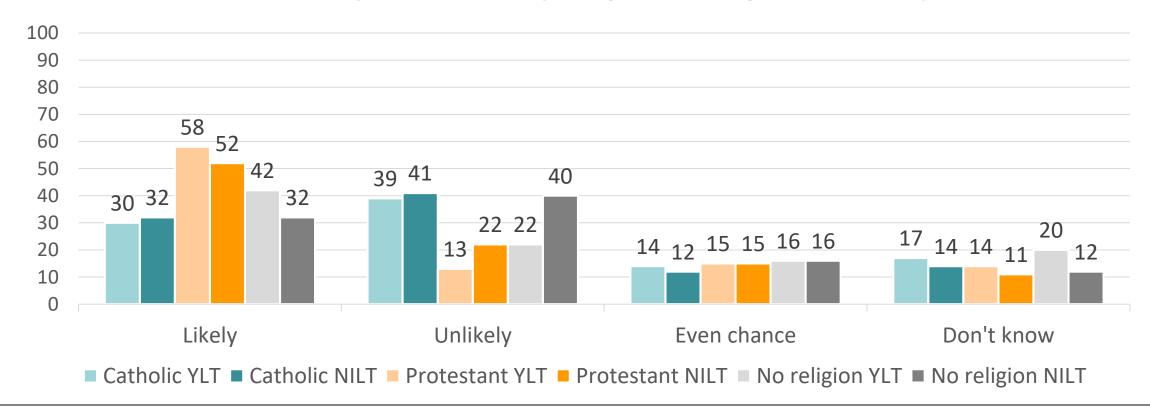






Politics - Constitutional issue NILT and YLT

Do you think it is likely that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will still exist in 20 years' time? By religious background of respondents (%)



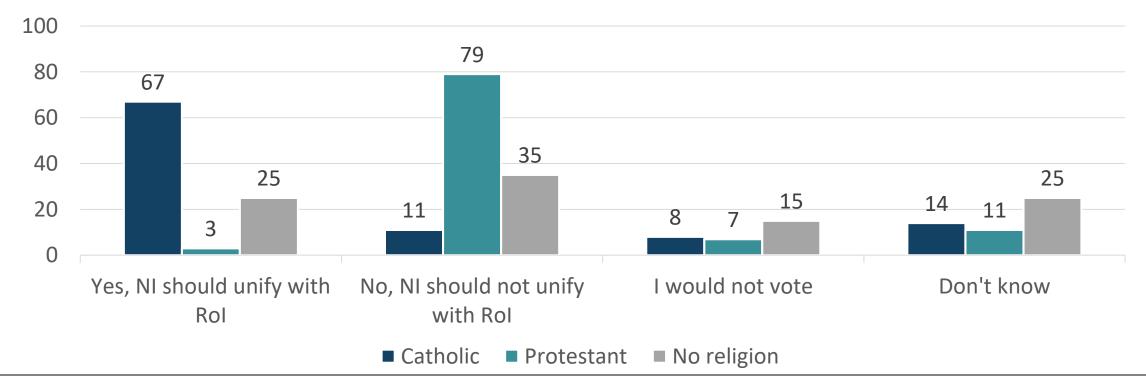






Politics - Constitutional question

If there was a referendum on the future of Northern Ireland ... on whether Northern Ireland should unify with the Republic of Ireland, would you vote 'yes' for a united Ireland? By religious background of respondents



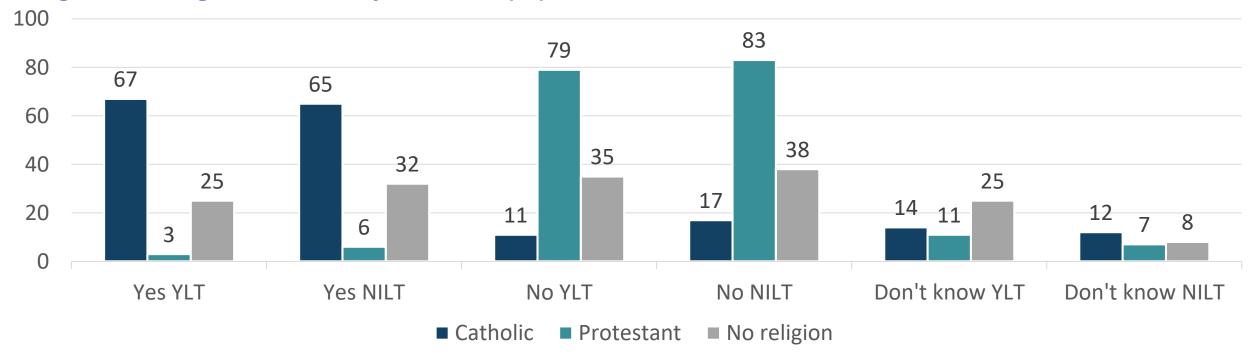






Politics - Constitutional question NILT & YLT

If there was a referendum on the future of Northern Ireland ... on whether Northern Ireland should unify with the Republic of Ireland, would you vote 'yes' for a united Ireland? By religious background of respondents (%)



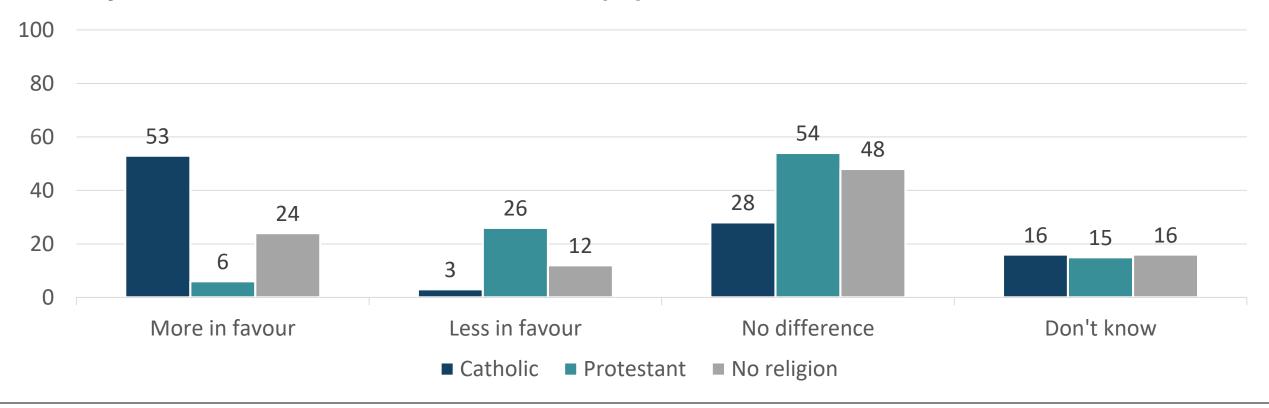






Attitudes to Brexit

Now that the UK (including NI) has left the EU, does it make a difference to how you feel about a united Ireland? (%)









COERCIVE CONTROL

https://www.ark.ac.uk/ARK/sites/default/files/2021-08/update143 0.pdf







Young People's Understanding of Coercive Control

Susan Lagdon, Julie-Ann Jordan, Lucia Klencakova, Ciaran Shannon, Mark Tully and Cherie Armour

Experiences of domestic violence or abuse are not limited to adult relationships. Increasing evidence has demonstrated that a significant proportion of young people can, and do, experience harm within their own ao, experience man and a surface and intimate relationships (Barter et al., 2017). Domestic abuse is defined in the 2016 Northern Ireland Government Strategy - Stopping Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse in Northern Ireland - as 'threatening, controlling, coercive behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, virtual, physical, verbal, sexual, financial or emotional) inflicted on anyone (irrespective of age, ethnicity, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation or any form of disability) by a current or former partner or family

Research has shown that young people are exposed to similar forms of violence and abuse as those described by adult victims (Korkmaz, Överlien and Lagerlöf, 2020), as well as other forms of abuse related to increasing use of technology and media (Patton et al., 2014). The negative outcomes associated with these negative outcomes associated with these experiences for young people include significant mental health consequences as well as increased risk of future victimisation (Barter and Stanley, 2016). Much of the existing youth-related research has concentrated on female experiences of dating violence, with less focus on male victims, in turn generating

This Research Update is focused on coercive control, a form of domestic

abuse also known as emotional or psychological abuse, indirect abuse, or emotional torture. This is characterised by a pattern of behaviour which aims to intimidate, threaten and humiliate a person or restrict a person's liberty (e.g., isolating a person from friends and family; taking control over aspects on raminy; casing control over aspects of everyday life such as where a person can go and who they can see; monitoring or controlling social media accounts; repeatedly putting a person down; or making threats and intimidating a person

During 2020, the Northern Ireland Executive introduced the Domestic Abuse and Civil Proceedings Bill which has now passed its final stages in becoming law. The Bill means that domestic abuse offences in Northern Ireland will no longer be limited to acts of physical violence and makes coercive control an offence. This better reflects the experience of domestic abuse victims, and also should improve the criminal justice response which holds perpetrators accountable for all patterns of harmful and abusive behaviour. This offence is expected to be operational within Northern Ireland by the end of 2021 and recognises those under 18 years of age (https://www.legislation.gov.uk/

To address the need for evidencebased knowledge to improve public awareness and victim responding to coercive control, a module of questions was included in the 2020-21 Young Life and Times (YLT) survey of 16 year olds,

with the aim of capturing data on young people's understanding of coercive control within intimate relationships.

What did we do?

The YLT survey questions were based on the findings of a consultation with relevant stakeholders (e.g. Northern Health and Social Care Trust; Adult Mental Health and Children services; Causeway Women's Aid; Barnardo's NI; Nexus NI; and Department of Justice NI). The survey module included a scenario describing coercive control within an intimate heterosexual relationship. Half of the sample (Group A) were presented with scenario 1, with a male perpetrator and female victim. The other half of the sample (Group B) were presented with scenario 2: a female perpetrator and a male victim. Figure 1 presents excerpts of the scenarios. After reading the scenario, respondents were instructed to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement to ten statements covering attitudes towards: coercive and controlling behaviours; victims of coercive control; talking about coercive control; and whether coercive control is a crime.

Attitudes towards behaviours

All participants were asked if they had heard of the term coercive control and if they understood what this term meant. Sixty per cent of the young people who took part in the survey indicated that they had not heard of the term coercive control and did not know what this means. One quarter of respondents indicated

Research Update Number 143 Assgust 2021



Coercive Control - Understanding

- Two coercive control scenarios presented to respondents one featuring a male victim and female perpetrator, one with a female victim and male perpetrator
- Young women less likely to say that they understand the term
- Young men perceived to be at lower risk from coercive control

Have you heard of the term 'coercive control'?

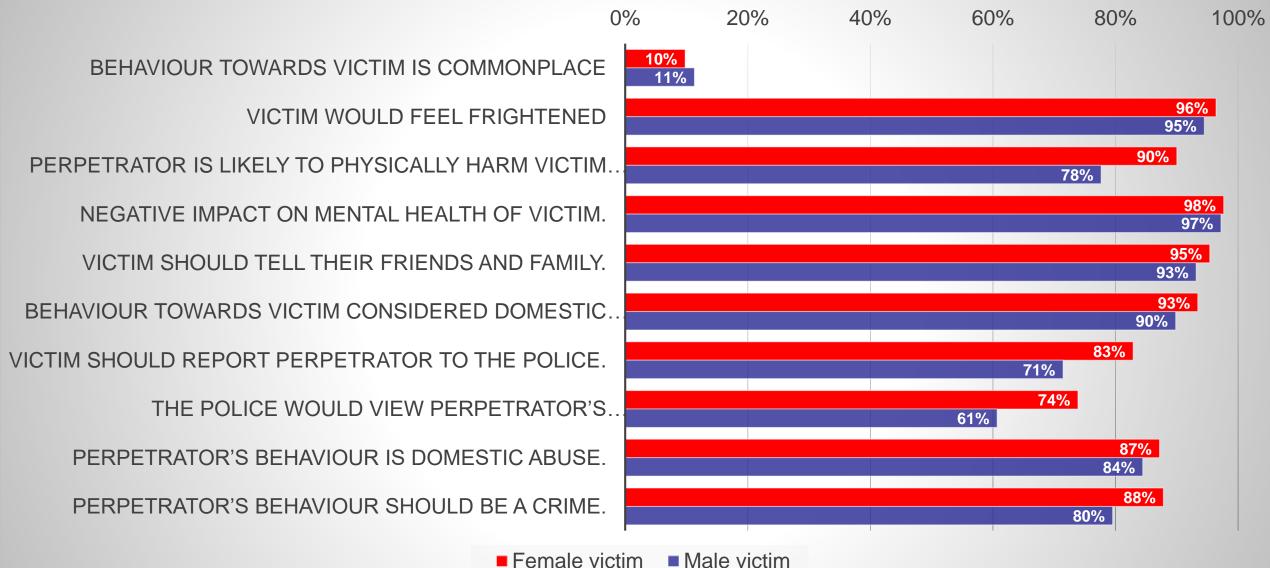
	YLT females	YLT males	NILT females	NILT males
Yes, and I know what it means	13	19	63	62
Yes, but I am unsure what it means	27	20	19	22
No	60	61	17	15
Don't know	n/a	n/a	1	1







Coercive Control - Understanding





Contacts, further activities and news

- Planning of next YLT survey underway
- Research Update on Coercive Control published
- Research Update on Good Relations to be published this autumn
- Further engagement activities and publications watch the space...
- Keep up-to-date on our website and on Facebook/Twitter
- For any information on the surveys please contact:
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Thank you to all other YLT team members (Paula Devine, Katrina Lloyd, Mike McCool) & to HMRC (sample), CDDS (online survey design) and RW Pierce (all mailing)



