

GREATER MANCHESTER COMBINED AUTHORITY

Date: 22 March 2024

Subject: #BeeWell 2023 Headlines

Report of: Councillor Hunter, Portfolio Lead for Children and Young People and
Caroline Simpson, Portfolio Lead Chief Executive for Children and Young
People

Purpose of Report

Over the last three academic years #BeeWell has listened to 63,100 young people in Years 8, 9 and 10 across Greater Manchester (GM) from 192 secondary schools on their wellbeing. This report outlines the key findings of the survey results, ahead of publication in late March 2024, and provides an overview of next steps.

Recommendations:

The GMCA is requested to:

Listen to the key findings of the 2023 #BeeWell survey results.

Act on what the data is telling us and support the #BeeWell mission to make young people's wellbeing everybody's business. Utilise examples provided in the report to suggest connections to local priorities, ensuring young people's voices are leading the response.

Celebrate and share examples where #BeeWell, and the voices of young people, has had impact, locally.

Contact Officers

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Equalities Impact, Carbon and Sustainability Assessment:

Recommendation - Key points for decision-makers

The results of the decision tool indicate a positive impact on equality and inclusion and health. The GMCA is requested to:

1. Listen to the voices of Greater Manchester's young people and become familiar with the findings of the #BeeWell survey in their local area.
2. Act on what the data is telling us and support the #BeeWell mission to make young people's wellbeing everybody's business. Utilise examples provided in the report to suggest connections to local priorities.
3. Celebrate young people's wellbeing, the recovery from the pandemic and share stories from across the 10 local authorities where there is work to enhance young people's wellbeing.
4. Note plans to extend survey for a further 2 years subject to securing further investment.

Impacts Questionnaire

Impact Indicator	Result	Justification/Mitigation
Equality and Inclusion	G	#BeeWell highlights inequalities in the experiences of young people by protected characteristic, including self-identified gender, SEN status and sexual orientation. From the last 3 years of the programme it's clear there is an appetite to reduce these disparities (particularly in the long term) but requires further understanding of local action taken. #BeeWell publishes data and information on a neighbourhood level, to support community response to young people's wellbeing.
Health	G	#BeeWell works with colleagues in health to identify the need for work in different neighbourhoods in GM. The psychological wellbeing score has been adopted as a key indicator within the Greater Manchester Strategy. 1 in 3 young people are achieving 1 hour a day of physical activity, this drops to 1 in 4 girls showcasing clear inequity according to gender. #BeeWell found a strong relationship between young people's peer to peer relationships and loneliness and encourages partners to focus activities to improve mental health and wellbeing. Young people in GM eligible for free school meals (FSM) reported lower frequency of consuming healthy food (47%) than their peers (61%).
Resilience and Adaptation		
Housing		
Economy		
Mobility and Connectivity		
Carbon, Nature and Environment		
Consumption and Production		
Contribution to achieving the GM Carbon Neutral 2038 target		Not applicable.

Further Assessment(s):

Equalities Impact Assessment

G	A	R	RR
Positive impacts overall, whether long or short term.	Mix of positive and negative impacts. Trade-offs to consider.	Mostly negative, with at least one positive aspect. Trade-offs to consider.	Negative impacts overall.

Carbon Assessment

Overall Score					
Buildings	Result	Justification/Mitigation			
New Build residential	N/A				
Residential building(s) renovation/maintenance	N/A				
New build non-residential (including public) buildings	N/A				
Transport					
Active travel and public transport	N/A				
Roads, Parking and Vehicle Access	N/A				
Access to amenities	N/A				
Vehicle procurement	N/A				
Land Use					
Land use	N/A				
No associated carbon impacts expected.	High standard in terms of practice and awareness on carbon.	Mostly best practice with a good level of awareness on carbon.	Partially meets best practice/ awareness, significant room to improve.	Not best practice and/ or insufficient awareness of carbon impacts.	

Carbon Assessment

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Risk Management

N/A

Legal Considerations

There are no specific legal implications with regards to this report

Financial Consequences – Revenue

There are no specific financial implications with regards to this report

Financial Consequences – Capital

There are no specific financial implications with regards to this report

Number of attachments to the report: 0

Comments/recommendations from Overview & Scrutiny Committee

N/A

Background Papers

N/A

Tracking/ Process

Does this report relate to a major strategic decision, as set out in the GMCA Constitution

No

Exemption from call in

Are there any aspects in this report which means it should be considered to be exempt from call in by the relevant Scrutiny Committee on the grounds of urgency?

No

GM Transport Committee

N/A

Overview and Scrutiny Committee

N/A

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. Developed in response to a growing concern for the wellbeing of young people in the UK, highlighted by the OECD PISA report, #BeeWell is a collaboration between The University of Manchester, The Gregson Family Foundation and Anna Freud, who, together with the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA), founded the programme in 2019. #BeeWell believes that young people's wellbeing is as important as their academic attainment. Using a co-designed survey, we listen to the voices of as many young people as possible; publish the results privately to schools and publicly by neighbourhood; and drive action across society to improve young people's wellbeing. #BeeWell's mission is to see this approach implemented nationally by 2030. More information can be found on the website, beewellprogramme.org. The programme has three elements:
- 1.2. **Listen.** By listening to and working with young people, since 2021 #BeeWell GM has heard the voices of over 63,100 young people in years 8 to 10 in 192 schools. This represents over 55% of all young people enrolled in schools across the year groups surveyed, in the biggest exercise of its kind.
- 1.3. **Act.** Each participating school receives confidential results to inform school action. In addition, wellbeing data is published, by neighbourhood, in an online, publicly available, interactive dashboard. There are over 100 partners in our coalition who have committed to act on the results and have already influenced £1M of investment in Greater Manchester.
- 1.4. **Celebrate.** #BeeWell's Youth Steering Group, annual wellbeing festival, youth co-creation activities, published research, extensive communications and focussed policy efforts all combine to shine a light on good practice and elevate our understanding, and appreciation, of young people's wellbeing, both locally and nationally.

2. Headlines summary

Developed with the #BeeWell Youth Steering Group supported by their selected top 5 findings, found in appendix 2.

- 2.1.1. Overall, life satisfaction and mental wellbeing scores of young people in Greater Manchester (GM) have been very stable over the three years of the #BeeWell Survey. When looking at the comparisons of pupils in Year 10 across the three years (2021-2023), there appears to have been a **slight improvement in life satisfaction and psychological wellbeing**. There has been **no improvement in the inequalities** highlighted in 2021 and 2022 analyses, particularly for gender and sexual orientation.
- 2.1.2. **4 in 5 young people (83%) have hope and optimism for their future, returning to pre-pandemic levels** (83% in 2019, 72% in 2020, 80% in 2021 and 81% in 2022.) However, **inequalities persist** across gender, sexual orientation and other demographics.

- 2.1.3. Just under **7 in the average class of 22 pupils report they have experienced discrimination due to race, skin colour or where they were born**. Findings indicate instances of discrimination increase as young people get older. In 2023, 2 in 3 Chinese young people, 3 in 5 Black young people, and 1 in 2 young people born outside the UK reported experiencing discrimination.
- 2.1.4. In 2023, **81% of young people surveyed reported feeling safe in their local area**, this has remained consistent from 2022. However, clear inequalities are evident relating to gender identity, (65% Trans and Gender diverse young people) and sexuality (65% young people who identify as gay/lesbian).
- 2.1.5. **The percentage of young people agreeing they have good places to spend free time has declined over the last 3 years**. Only 60% of young people in Year 10 agreed they had good places to spend their free time; 13 in an average class of 22. This denotes a consistent decrease as pupils grow older, reducing from 75% of Year 8 pupils in 2021.
- 2.1.6. **Young people in GM eligible for free school meals (FSM) reported lower frequency of consuming healthy food (47%) than their peers (61%)**.
- 2.1.7. **1 in 3 young people are doing 1 hour a day of physical activity** in Greater Manchester meeting or exceeding the Chief Medical Officers' guidelines, this **drops to just 1 in 4 girls**. #BeeWell figures show that whilst the percentage of young people meeting physical activity recommendations declines with age, year on year **those in Year 10 are increasingly active**.

3. Next steps

- 3.1. A version of this report will go to the Greater Manchester Combined Authority on March 22nd 2024. #BeeWell partners will be briefed in meetings throughout March and April.
- 3.2. The neighbourhood-level dashboard will be updated at the end of March 2024. The dashboard will show variation in wellbeing across different communities. Confidential "at a glance" dashboards will also be updated and shared with local authority colleagues. Young people will be central to shaping the key messages that emerge from the neighbourhood analysis. #BeeWell will work with partners to act on the data collected and seek to improve wellbeing for young people.
- 3.3. Priority work for the 2024 programme include:
- Seeking feedback from all stakeholders before making changes to the survey for future delivery.
 - Developing connections to local youth voice networks and integrating the data into those networks.
 - Embedding the #BeeWell data in cross policy areas, including Health and Integrated Care; Education, Work and Skills; and Violence Reduction.

Appendix 1 – Full Report

4. Introduction/Background

Developed in response to a growing concern for the wellbeing of young people in the UK, highlighted by the OECD PISA report, #BeeWell is a collaboration between The University of Manchester, The Gregson Family Foundation and Anna Freud, who, together with the Greater Manchester Combined Authority (GMCA), founded the programme in 2019. #BeeWell believes that young people's wellbeing is as important as their academic attainment. Using a co-designed survey, we listen to the voices of as many young people as possible; publish the results privately to schools and publicly by neighbourhood; and drive action across society to improve young people's wellbeing. #BeeWell's mission is to see this approach implemented nationally by 2030. More information can be found on the website, beewellprogramme.org. The programme has 3 elements:

- 4.1. **Listen.** By listening to and working with young people, since 2021 #BeeWell GM has heard the voices of over 63,100 young people in years 8 to 10 in 192 schools. This represents over 55% of all young people enrolled in schools across the year groups surveyed, in the biggest exercise of its kind.
- 4.2. **Act.** Each participating school receives confidential results to inform school action. In addition, wellbeing data is published, by neighbourhood, in an online, publicly available, interactive dashboard. There are over 100 partners in our coalition who have committed to act on the results and have already influenced £1M of investment in Greater Manchester.
- 4.3. **Celebrate.** #BeeWell's Youth Steering Group, annual wellbeing festival, youth co-creation activities, published research, extensive communications and focussed policy efforts all combine to shine a light on good practice and elevate our understanding, and appreciation, of young people's wellbeing, both locally and nationally.

5. Listen – Emerging findings

Highlighted by the #BeeWell Youth Steering Group, supported by their top 5 findings, found in appendix 2.

5.1. Overall wellbeing

5.1.1. Life satisfaction and mental wellbeing scores of young people in Greater Manchester have remained stable over the three years surveyed. (For example, the average life satisfaction score was 6.6/10 in 2021, 6.5/10 in 2022 and 6.6/10 in 2023). The proportion of young people in GM reporting high levels of emotional difficulties was around 16% in both 2021 and 2022, falling to 14% in 2023. When looking at the comparisons of Year 10 pupils across the three years (2021-2023), there appears to have been a slight improvement in life satisfaction (from 6.32 in 2021 to 6.64) in 2023) and psychological wellbeing (from 21.04 in 2021 to 21.82 in 2023). There was a slight increase in wellbeing and a slight decrease in emotional difficulties for young people moving from Year 9 to Year 10.

5.1.2. In 2021 and 2022, the average life satisfaction and mental wellbeing scores of young people in GM are lower than those of young people in England (in studies using the same measures as in #BeeWell)¹. This remains the case in 2023².

5.2. Wellbeing inequalities

5.2.1. There has been no reduction in the inequalities highlighted in 2021 and 2022 reports, particularly for gender and sexual orientation. Given the same patterns have been identified once again gives us greater confidence in highlighting the need for action in reducing disparities in wellbeing for young people.

5.2.2. Wellbeing inequalities were observed by both gender and sexual orientation, as shown in figure 1 and 2. Boys reported the fewest emotional difficulties (4.28), compared to girls' (7.46) and those questioning their gender³ (6.48) and those identifying as Trans- or Gender-Diverse (TGD) (8.62). Gay/lesbian and bi/pansexual young people reported poorer wellbeing, life satisfaction and more emotional difficulties than their heterosexual peers.

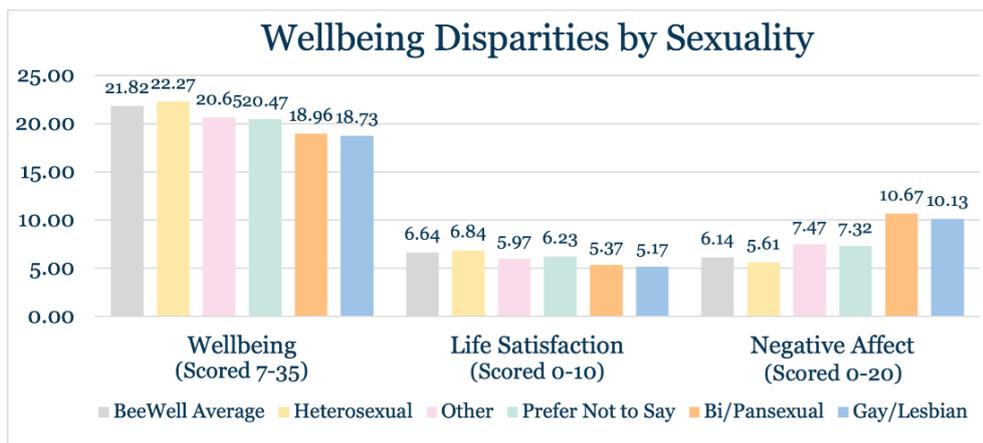


Figure 1 - 2023 Wellbeing Measures by Sexual orientation

¹ Updated life satisfaction national score taken from Good Childhood Report 2022; mental wellbeing national score taken from NHS Digital 2020 Adult's score: <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/health-survey-for-england/2021-part-2/loneliness-and-wellbeing#wellbeing> Wales data: <https://orca.cardiff.ac.uk/id/eprint/158974/1/SHRN-2021-22-National-Indicators-Report-FINAL-en.pdf>

² Caution is needed in interpreting differences between GM and national data, given the socio-demographic differences between the city region and the country, the different age ranges of the GM and national samples, and differences in outcomes are within the limits of expected natural variation.

³ Thanks to work with our #BeeProud young peer researchers, the 2023 survey included an additional question to better understand young people's self identified gender. Partly in response to this, we were able to create a new 'questioning' category (which includes, for example, young people who say they are not sure if they are transgender)

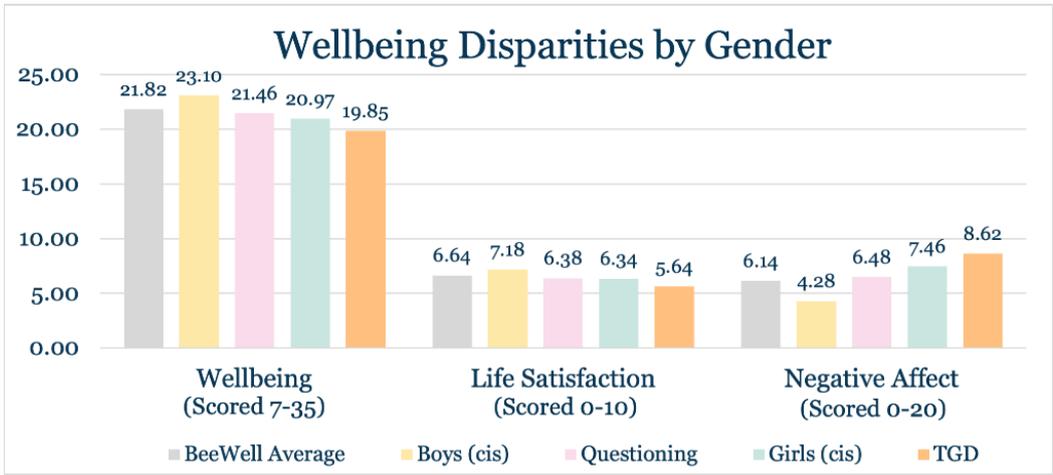


Figure 2 - 2023 Wellbeing Measures by self-identified gender

5.2.3. There is a modest association between socio-economic disadvantage and wellbeing.

Young people in GM eligible for free school meals (FSM) reported lower levels of life satisfaction (6.34) and mental wellbeing (21.48) than their peers with no FSM (6.73, and 21.92 respectively). The proportion of young people with FSM reporting a higher level of emotional difficulties is higher at 16.0%, compared to 13.3% among their peers with no FSM.

5.2.4. The pattern of neighbourhood differences in wellbeing identified in our 2021 and 2022 data remains evident. There is some variation across GM neighbourhoods in the 2023 data, the most notable in relation to the % of young people reporting a high level of emotional difficulties (lowest neighbourhood: 6.1%; highest neighbourhood: 20%)⁴.

5.2.5. The pattern of rather modest and inconsistent ethnicity inequalities identified in our 2021 and 2022 data remains evident in 2023. The #BeeWell research team are currently working on additional analysis of the ethnicity data and hope to share this in the coming months.

5.2.6. A new item to the #BeeWell survey for 2023 asked young people about where they were born. The data revealed 15.4% of young people in GM were born outside the UK and reported slightly lower levels of life satisfaction (6.49), but higher optimism (12.62) than their peers who were born in the UK (6.73, and 12.04).

5.2.7. In 2023, young people in GM with Special Educational Needs (receiving SEN Support or with an EHC Plan) reported very similar levels of life satisfaction, and mental wellbeing than their peers without SEN. The proportion of young people with SEN reporting a level of emotional difficulties is marginally higher at 14.3%, compared to 13.9% among their peers.

5.3. Young people's hope and optimism for their future

5.3.1. In 2023, 83% of year 10 pupils agree that they have hope and feel optimistic for their future, compared to 72% in 2020 and 81% in 2022⁵. Shown in figure 3.

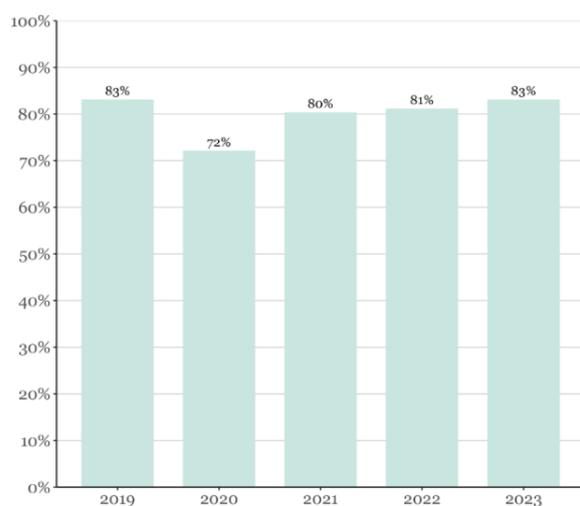


Figure 3 - % of Year 10 pupils with hope and optimism for their future (2019-2023)

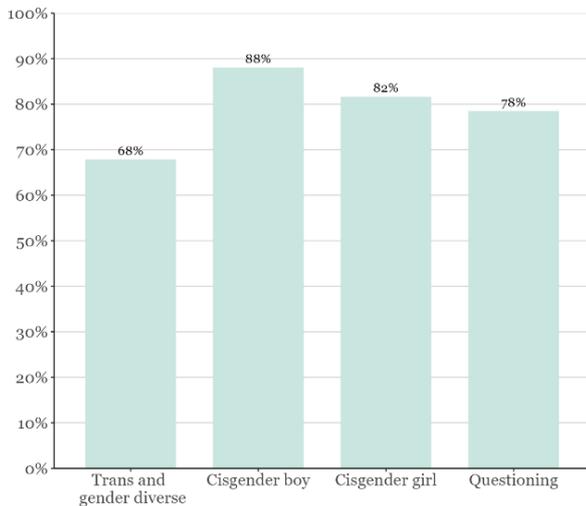


Figure 4 - % of Year 10 Pupils with hope and optimism for their future, by self-identified gender

5.3.2. Figure 4 shows young people's hope and optimism for their future by gender. 68% of trans and gender diverse young people report feeling hope and optimism for the future, compared to 78% of young people questioning their gender, 82% of cisgender girls, and 88% of cisgender boys.

5.3.4. 62% of gay/lesbian young people and 65% of bi/pan-sexual young people report feeling hope and optimism for the future. This is compared to 86% of heterosexual young people.

5.3.5. Hope and optimism for their future varies by approximately 15% percentage points across Greater Manchester neighbourhoods (ranging between 76% and 91%).⁶

5.3.6. 80% of young people with Special Educational Needs (receiving SEN support/ with an EHC Plan) feel hope and optimism for the future, compared to 83% of young people without SEN.

5.3.7. 81% of young people eligible for free school meals feel hope and optimism for the future, compared to 84% of young people who are not eligible for free school meals.

⁴ However, it is important to note that comparing neighbourhoods can over-emphasize differences given the comparison is between the highest and lowest scoring areas (that is, there may be little variation among the neighbourhoods in between).

⁵ Note that the sample size was much smaller in the original Life Readiness Survey, administered by the GMCA, (years 2019 and 2020 in Figure 1) and resulting trends should be treated with caution.

⁶ However, it is important to note that comparing neighbourhoods can over-emphasize differences given the comparison is between the highest and lowest scoring areas (that is, there may be little variation among the neighbourhoods in between).

5.4. Drivers of wellbeing

5.4.1. Discrimination

The #BeeWell survey asks young people, “How often do people make you feel bad because of your race, skin colour or where you were born?” The proportion of Year 10 pupils reporting this occurs (compared to those reporting that it has never occurred) has remained stable since last year with **just under 7 in the average class of 22 pupils** reporting this to be the case. Findings also indicate that reported instances of discrimination due to race, skin colour or birthplace increase, somewhat, as young people progress through school, shown in Figure 5.

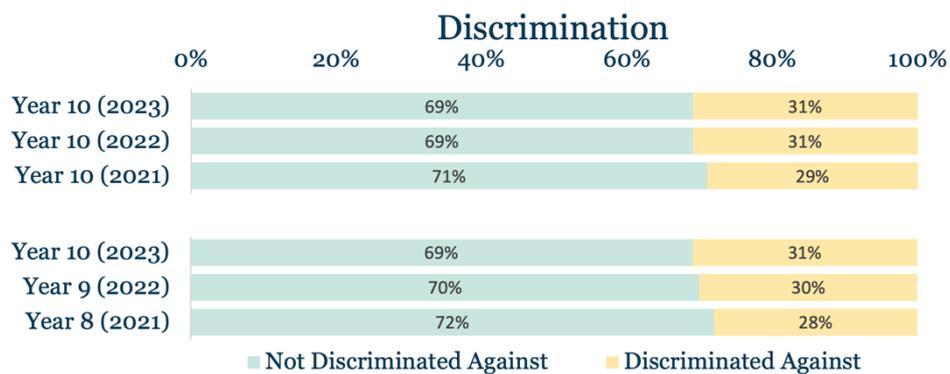


Figure 5 - Young people who've experienced discrimination due to race, skin colour or where they were born.

5.4.2. Migration status was a new addition to the #BeeWell survey this year. Findings show that in GM; nearly 1 in 2 young people born outside the UK experience discrimination.

5.4.3. Considering this data by ethnicity, we see that reports of discrimination vary substantially between young people of different races or ethnicity. In 2023, 2 in 3 Chinese young people, and 3 in 5 young Black people reported experiencing discrimination. That said, the discrimination experienced by Year 10 pupils in these two groups has decreased over time, shown in Figure 6.

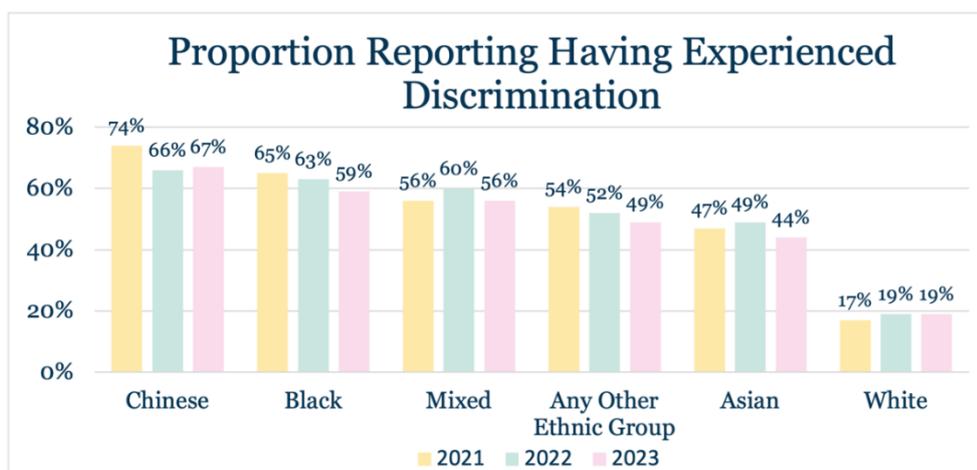


Figure 6 - Percentage of young people experiencing discrimination due to race, skin colour or where they were born, according to ethnicity.

5.4.4. Perceptions of safety

In 2023, 81% of young people surveyed feel safe in their local area (within 5 minutes walking distance of your home), this has remained consistent from 2022. However, clear inequalities are evident relating to gender identity, (85% cisgender males, 81% cisgender females, 65% TGD) and sexuality (65% of young people who identify as, gay/lesbian, 70% bi/pansexual and 83% heterosexual young people). Similarly, young people eligible for free school meals also feel less safe than their peers (77% compared to 82%) Across neighbourhoods, the perceptions of safety range from 69% feeling safe to 94%.⁷

5.4.5. Nutrition

#BeeWell asks young people about their eating habits, focussing on: how many times per week they eat fruit and vegetables (healthy); and sweets, chocolate, crisps or fizzy drinks (unhealthy). 85% of young people are regularly eating healthy food (2-4 days a week or more). There is a modest association between socio-economic disadvantage and healthy eating behaviour. **Young people in GM eligible for free school meals (FSM) reported lower frequency of consuming healthy food (47%) than their peers (61%).**

5.4.6. Good places to spend free time

In 2021, 75% of young people (or 17 per average classroom of 22 pupils) reported having a good place to spend free time, despite having to navigate residual restrictions in place due to the pandemic. In 2022, 15 per classroom reported having access to good places. Our most recent figures now suggest, **only 60% of young people in Year 10 agreed or strongly agreed they had good places to spend their free time**; 13 in an average class of 22. This denotes a consistent decrease as pupils grow older, shown in Figure 7.

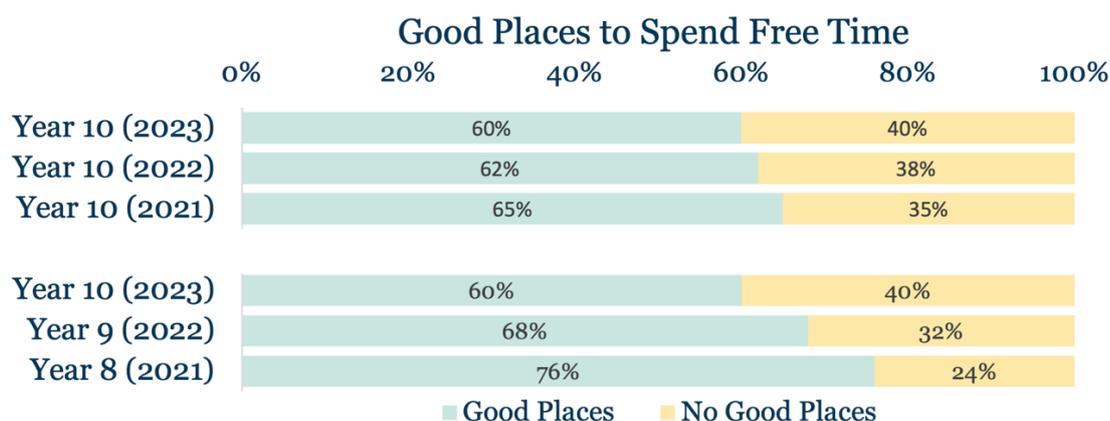


Figure 7 - Young people who feel that they have good places to spend free time from 2021-2023

⁷ However, it is important to note that comparing neighbourhoods can over-emphasize differences given the comparison is between the highest and lowest scoring areas (that is, there may be little variation among the neighbourhoods in between).

5.4.7. Participation in arts, culture and entertainment (PACE)

The #BeeWell data shows there has been a steady decline in participation in some arts, culture and entertainment activities as young people have moved from Year 8 to Year 9 to Year 10, shown in Figure 8, but the Year 10 snapshot data has remained consistent.

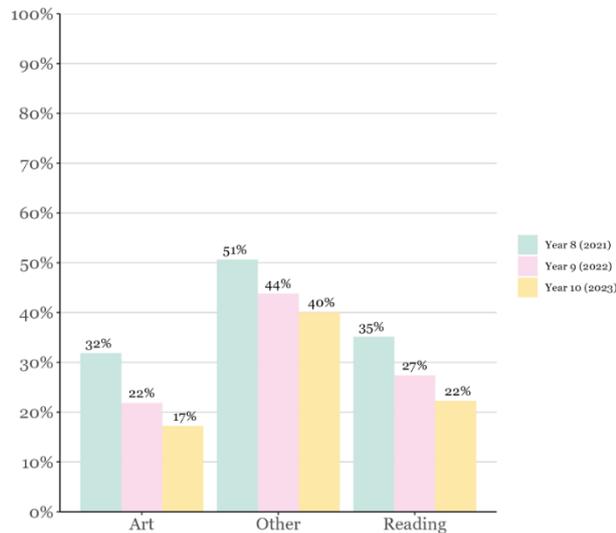


Figure 8 - Percentage of young people participating in draw, paint and making, other creative hobbies and reading over 3 school years

Using the 2021 and 2022 data, #BeeWell researchers shared the PACE briefing that **1 in 5 young people are disengaged from participation in arts, culture and entertainment**, these young people are more likely to live in a disadvantaged neighbourhood and be eligible for Free School Meals compared to those who participate in playing video games, sports and exercise, reading for enjoyment, and creative hobbies such as arts and crafts.

Engagement in PACE activities predicts later wellbeing and practicing a range of activities was found to be beneficial for wellbeing amongst young people. Further information can be found at beewellprogramme.org/research/publications

5.4.8. Physical activity

1 in 3 young people in Greater Manchester are meeting or exceeding the Chief Medical Officers' (CMO) recommended 1 hour a day of physical activity. Young people in GM performed an average of 47 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous intensity physical activity each day. While the percentage of boys meeting these recommendations has largely remained stable since 2021 (44% in 2023, average 56 mins/day), that of girls has decreased (25%, average 39 mins/day) indicating widening disparities as young people get older, shown in Figure 9. Positively, #BeeWell figures show that whilst the percentage of young people meeting physical activity recommendations declines with age, year on year those in Year 10 are increasingly active, shown in Figure 10.

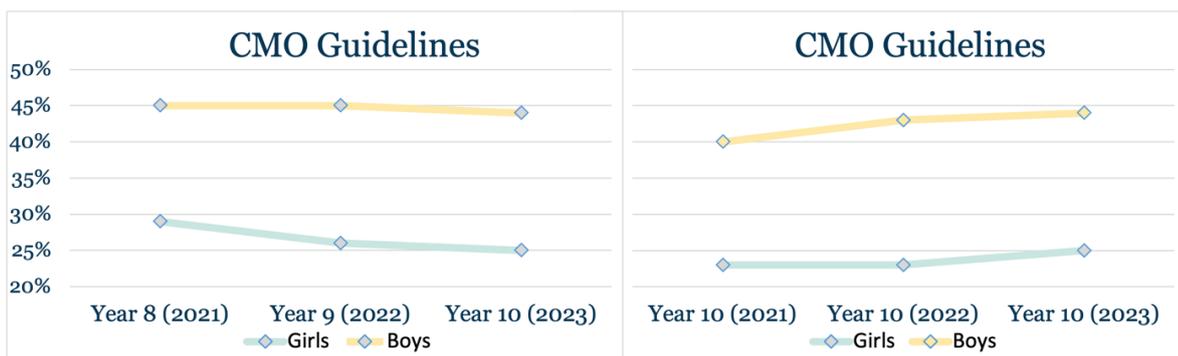


Figure 9 (left) - % of young people achieving 1 hour a day of physical activity, longitudinal (Y8,9,10)

Figure 10 (right)- % of young people achieving 1 hour a day of physical activity, Year 10 comparisons from 2021-2023

6. Act – Neighbourhood dashboard & responses

The neighbourhood-level, interactive, dashboard will be updated at the end of March 2024. The dashboard will be shared with Directors of Childrens Services, Assistant Directors for Education and #BeeWell partners prior to being made public on the 28th March. The dashboard will show variation in wellbeing across different communities, as well as insights into the drivers of young people’s wellbeing. Young people will be central to shaping the key messages that emerge from the neighbourhood analysis.

6.1. Coalition of partners

The #BeeWell programme has leveraged over £1 Million of investment into coalition partners to improve young people’s wellbeing. An example of leveraged investment comes from the Youth Alliance GM, an informal partnership of over 140 organisations supporting children and young people across Greater Manchester. More information about the Youth Alliance GM can be found on the website, www.youthalliancegm.co.uk. The Youth Alliance GM received £100,000 (across three years) from the Esmee Fairburn Foundation to strategically respond to the #BeeWell data to realise its commitment to collectively improve young people’s wellbeing.

6.2. Schools

- 6.2.1. #BeeWell worked with schools both individually through sessions with #BeeWell advisors and existing networks of school leaders to ensure the data collected by the survey is used to improve young people’s wellbeing. According to education stakeholders, #BeeWell has created a common language between schools, health, and others. It has enabled partnership working and understanding where all can make a difference and support schools. Schools in Greater Manchester have used the data to make changes to personal development curriculum and extra-curricular offers. One school has focussed on experiences of discrimination highlighted in the #BeeWell data and are reviewing their recruitment of teachers to improve representation within the school staff. Case studies for schools can be found at <http://beewellprogramme.org/school-case-studies/>
- 6.2.2. Schools across Greater Manchester received their updated data dashboards in January 2024. These provide schools with confidential insights into the strengths and needs of their pupils, with the ability to explore trends by demographics. This year the #BeeWell team has enhanced the follow up support offer to include sessions with parents and pupils, more information can be found on the website, beewellprogramme.org/greater-manchester/school/responding-to-the-survey
- 6.2.3. Pupils in non-mainstream schools were able to complete a short or symbol version of the survey and received either a bespoke dashboard or focussed report, depending on the level of responses. For the first time, #BeeWell supported 4 SEN schools to survey pupils in all year groups, to enhance the bespoke feedback they get.

6.3. Young people

- 6.3.1. #BeeWell's youth-centred approach seeks to ensure young people are at the core of our response to the data. The next steps will be to share back the place-based data with young people in each of the 10 local authorities to develop narratives and co-design localised responses. #BeeWell utilises the Lundy Model of Participation in line with the GM ambition and commitment to embed this approach in all our work with young people.
- 6.3.2. In the last academic year, 100 young people were trained as #BeeWell Champions, completing the Level 2 RSPH Young Health Champion qualification. They worked together to commission £100,000, granted by Children in Need, across 5 neighbourhoods, funding wellbeing activities in their local communities. Activities included fishing, self-defence, cooking, circus skills and arts, to name a few. Impacts on individuals who benefitted from the commissioned activities are currently being collated with case studies including examples like the following: *'the impact of the activity on this young person has been quite amazing to be honest. X has been out of school since last year and basically has gone into school today after these sessions... The activity has massively helped x's confidence about being out of the house, away from home, mingling with other people, everything so thank you so much.'* - Parent of young person. The evaluation for this project will be available in Spring 2024. Early learning suggests young people found marketplace activities interesting to discover activities available in their local area and that longer timeframes were needed to build up trusted relationships and pathways between schools, organisations, and young people.

6.4. Local government and health systems

- 6.4.1. #BeeWell data has been cited by multiple GM strategies and plans over the last two years, including the GM Creative Health strategy, the GMS and the Greater than Violence strategy, showcasing that young people's wellbeing has relevance across policy areas. More recently the programme has been working closely with colleagues in local authorities to map survey data with local priorities, the most notable of which has been seen in Rochdale. #BeeWell recently co-developed a document (appendix 3) mirroring the Rochdale priorities of Healthy, Safe and Successful, providing a baseline outcomes framework. Similarly, #BeeWell data points were also selected to reflect Rochdale's SEN Outcomes Framework.
- 6.4.2. During 2023, #BeeWell co-developed an "at a glance" dashboard for local authority colleagues to focus on their neighbourhood data. These confidential dashboards will be updated and circulated to local authority colleagues, alongside the public neighbourhood dashboards. The #BeeWell team will also work alongside colleagues to develop more visual summaries of their data to reflect local priorities.

6.4.3. Findings in the #BeeWell data 2022 showed inequalities in wellbeing for LGBTQ+ young people. This prompted investment from the ICP to support a project between 42nd Street, The Proud Trust, and The LGBT Foundation - the first time these organisations have collaborated in this way. This project aims to understand the impact of the inequalities and discrimination experienced by LGBTQ+ young people, the impact on their wellbeing and the barriers that they experience to getting support. The partners will engage with young people to understand what is driving the data. Overall, this project will give us greater insight into the barriers faced by LGBTQ+ young people and the approaches required to address this critical area of inequality, discrimination and structural inequity across the health and social care system in Greater Manchester and beyond.

6.4.4. The #BeeWell programme team recently held positive early discussions bringing together The University of Manchester (where the #BeeWell data is held) and the Integrated Care Partnership's Data and Intelligence team. The team are confident that, with the agreement of the Information Governance representatives from the 10 GM local authorities, and with small ethics amendments, #BeeWell will be able to supply pseudonymised data to the GM Advanced Data Science Platform (ADSP).

7. Next steps

- 7.1. #BeeWell partners across GM will be briefed in meetings throughout March and April.
- 7.2. The neighbourhood-level dashboard will be updated at the end of March 2024. The dashboard will show variation in wellbeing across different communities. Confidential "at a glance" dashboards will also be updated and shared with local authority colleagues. Young people will be central to shaping the key messages that emerge from the neighbourhood analysis. #BeeWell will work with partners to act on the data collected and seek to improve wellbeing for young people.
- 7.3. Priority work for the 2024 programme include seeking feedback from all stakeholders before making changes to the survey for the next two years of delivery. Developing connections to local youth voice networks and integrating the data into those networks. Embedding the #BeeWell data in cross policy areas, including Health and Integrated Care; Education, Work and Skills; and Violence Reduction.

8. Next steps – recommendations

1. **Listen** to the key findings of the 2023 #BeeWell survey results.
2. **Act** on what the data is telling us and support the #BeeWell mission to make young people's wellbeing everybody's business. Utilise examples provided in the report to suggest connections to local priorities, ensuring young people's voices are leading the response.
3. **Celebrate** and share examples where #BeeWell, and the voices of young people, has had impact, locally.

Appendix 2 - #BeeWell Top 5 Findings, as chosen by young people

February 2024



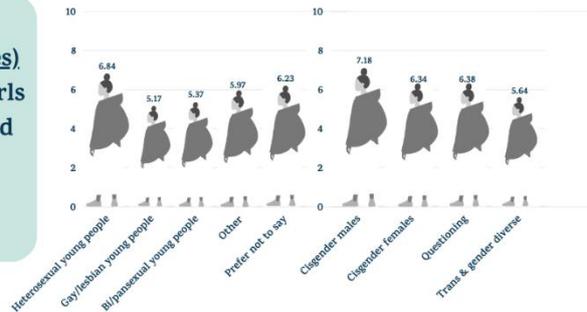
#BEEWELL TOP 5 FINDINGS

From #BeeWell surveys completed by over 63,100 young people at 192 schools in Greater Manchester. Our top findings were decided by the #BeeWell team & Youth Steering Group!

1

We found inequalities in wellbeing scores (Evidence Briefing: Inequalities) by gender and sexual orientation. Girls report lower wellbeing than boys, and LGBTQ+ young people report significantly lower wellbeing than their cisgender, heterosexual peers.

For example, see the life satisfaction scores (scored between 0-10), for different cohorts of young people.



1 in 3 young people.

2

Just over 1 in 3 (35%) young people are meeting the Chief Medical Officer's recommendation of doing 1 hour of physical activity (Brief 1: Physical Activity) per day. This drops to 1 in 4 (25%) girls.

3
44% (around 10 students in the average classroom of 22) of Year 10 students report that they aren't getting enough sleep (Brief 3: Sleep) to feel awake and concentrate at school. This increases to 46% of Year 10 pupils.



10 out of 22 young people.



1 in 7 young people.

4

Approximately one in seven young people (Year 10) are bullied. Analysis in our relationships briefing indicates that, by tackling bullying, we could prevent nearly 1 in 5 cases of young people's significant feelings of worry or sadness.

5
There has been a decline in young people reporting that they have good places to spend free time. 13 in the average class of 22 (60%) Year 10 pupils think that they have good places to spend their free time. Find out more in The Politics Project #BeeWell programme reflections.



13 out of 22 young people.



ROCHDALE #BEEWELL FINDINGS: HEALTHY

From #BeeWell surveys completed by young people in Years 9 and 10 in Rochdale in Autumn 2022.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

1

33.7% (around 1 in 3) of young people in Rochdale meet the Chief Medical Officer's guidelines for physical activity of at least 1 hour per day. This ranges from 32.5% (R. South/ R. North) to 36.7% (Pennines). Boys in Rochdale (43.3%) are more active than girls (24.5%) and those who describe their gender in a different way (e.g. non-binary) (25.9%). Young people with SEN (34.0%) are more active than their peers without SEN (33.6%).



1 in 3 young people.

SLEEP



12 in 22 young people.

2

55.5% (around 12 in the average classroom of 22) of young people in Rochdale are getting enough sleep to feel awake and concentrate on school work during the day. This ranges from 51.9% (Heywood) to 59.2% (R. North). Boys in Rochdale (63.5%) get more sleep than girls (49.1%) and those who describe their gender in a different way (e.g. non-binary) (49.1%). Young people with SEN (57.3%) get more sleep than their peers without SEN (55.1%).

PHYSICAL HEALTH

3

81.0% (around 4 in 5) of young people in Rochdale rate their physical health as excellent, very good, or good. This ranges from 77.3% (Heywood) to 84.2% (Pennines). Boys in Rochdale (86.4%) rate their physical health higher than girls (78.1%) and those who describe their gender in a different way (e.g. non-binary) (60.4%). Young people with SEN (78.0%) rate their physical health lower than their peers without SEN (81.3%).



4 in 5 young people.

EMOTION REGULATION

4

On average, young people in Rochdale score 23.9 for emotion regulation (possible scores between 6 and 42, with higher scores indicating higher levels of emotion regulation). This ranges from 23.3 (Heywood) to 24.5 (Pennines). Boys in Rochdale (25.8) report higher levels of emotion regulation than girls (22.3) and those who describe their gender in a different way (e.g. non-binary) (22.3). Young people with SEN (23.4) report lower levels of emotion regulation than their peers without SEN (24.0).

STRESS AND COPING

5

On average, young people in Rochdale score 7.3 for stress and coping (possible scores between 0 and 16, with higher scores indicating higher levels of perceived stress). This ranges from 7.1 (R. South) to 7.5 (Heywood). Boys in Rochdale (6.7) report lower levels of perceived stress than girls (7.8) and those who describe their gender in a different way (e.g. non-binary) (8.4). Young people with SEN (7.6) report higher levels of perceived stress than their peers without SEN (7.3).

MENTAL WELLBEING

6

On average, young people in Rochdale score 22.8 for mental wellbeing (possible scores range from 7 to 35, with higher scores indicating higher levels of mental wellbeing). This ranges from 22.1 (Heywood) to 23.1 (Middleton). Boys in Rochdale (24.1) report higher levels of mental wellbeing than girls (21.8) and those who describe their gender in a different way (e.g. non-binary) (20.6). Young people with SEN (22.2) report lower levels of mental wellbeing than their peers without SEN (22.9).