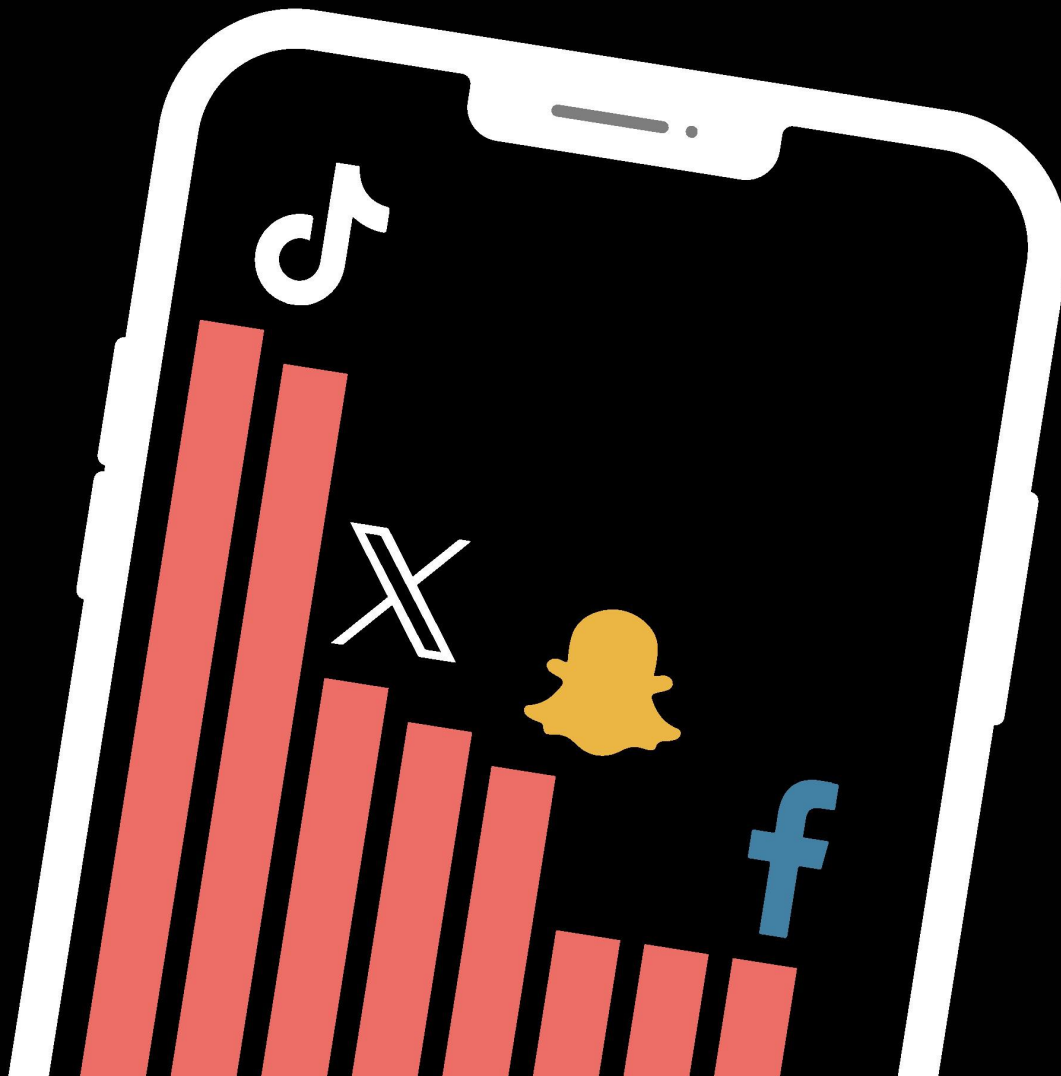


Children, violence and vulnerability 2024

What role does social media play in violence affecting young people?



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All views expressed in this report are those of the Youth Endowment Fund.

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Savanta

Main findings and summary



Executive Summary

The Youth Endowment Fund surveyed over 10,000 teenage children (aged 13-17) in England and Wales about their experiences of violence.

The findings are detailed across five reports, each focusing on a different aspect.

In this second report, we examine teenage children's experiences of violence on social media. We aim to understand its prevalence, the nature of the content the children encounter and its impact on their lives.

Here's what we found.

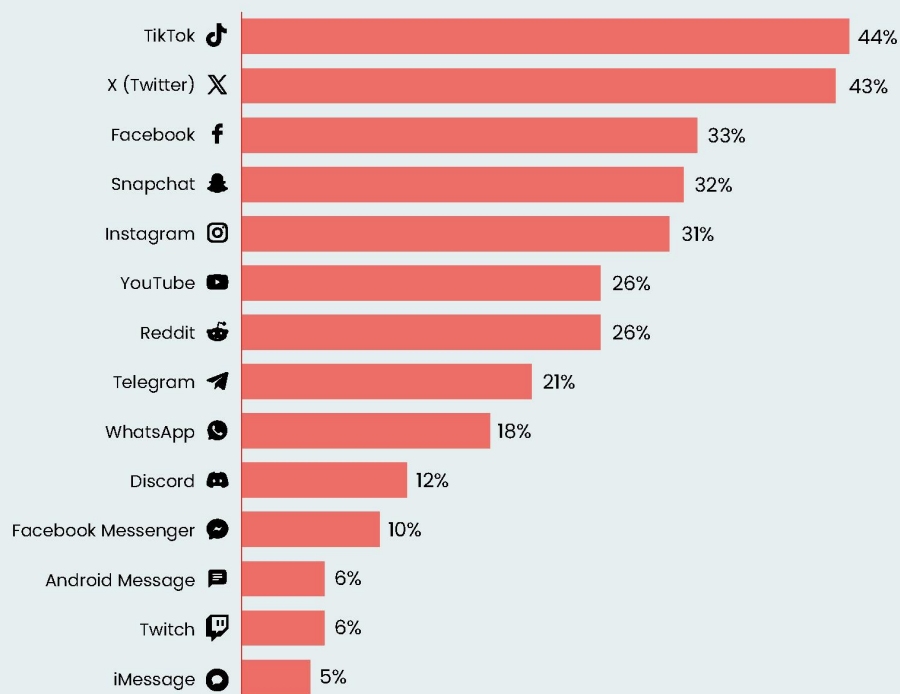
Violence is widespread on social media.

Exposure to real-life violence on social media has become the norm rather than the exception for teenage children. Our findings reveal that 70% of respondents have encountered some form of real-world violence online in the past 12 months. The most frequently observed content is footage of fights involving young people, with 56% of respondents reporting that they've seen such videos.

Other common types of violence witnessed online include threats of physical harm (43%) and content related to gang activity (33%) and weapons (35%). Notably, one in nine children who say they've encountered weapon-related content have seen footage involving zombie knives or machetes – a figure significantly higher than the 1% of 13-17-year-olds who've reported that they carry such weapons, as highlighted in our first report. This suggests that social media may amplify fear by making certain behaviours appear more widespread than they are.

Sexually violent content or threats have been reported by more than a quarter of teenage children (27%). For the second year in a row, TikTok is the platform where children are most likely to witness violent content.

The proportion of children using social media platforms who have seen violent content



While the majority of teenage children encounter violent content online, few actively seek it out. In fact, only 6% of those who've come across such content do so intentionally. Most are exposed to it inadvertently: half (50%) have seen it via someone else's profile or feed, and just over a third (35%) have had it shared directly with them. Alarming, 25% of children have reported that the social media platforms themselves promote this violent content through features like 'Newsfeed', 'Stories' and the 'For You Page'. This underscores the significant role social media companies play in amplifying exposure to violent content beyond what users might encounter by chance.

Seeing violence online has real-world impacts.

Viewing violent content online has impacts that extend far beyond the screen. The vast majority (80%) of teenage children who encounter weapons-related content on social media say it makes them feel less safe in their local communities. This perceived threat has tangible consequences: two-thirds (68%) of teenagers who've seen weapons on social media say it makes them less likely to venture outside, and 39% admit that it makes them more likely to carry a weapon themselves.

The influence of social media doesn't stop there. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of teenagers who report perpetrating violence in the past year say that social media has played a role in their behaviour. Factors like online arguments and the escalation of existing conflicts are commonly cited as catalysts for real-world violence.



It's so easy to see this real-life crime, and it's so easy to see without even trying to search for it. You see it every day. And yeah, social media plays a massive part in promoting this violence... I saw violence at home. I saw violence at school, and I saw violence on social media... so it was pretty much just everywhere I looked was violence. So, there's kind of only one way I can go.

Tommy*, Youth Endowment Fund Youth Advisory Board member

*Name has been changed



Children support limiting access to phones and social media.

The widespread exposure to real-world violence online may partly explain why many teenagers believe that access to social media should come later than access to smartphones.

Our findings highlight the responsibility of social media companies to remove or restrict harmful content. They also point to the need for effective support and education to help children navigate these dangers while still benefiting from the positive aspects that social media can offer.

Headline findings

Violence is widespread on social media.

7 in 10 children have seen real-world violence on social media.

56% of 13–17-year-olds have seen fights involving young people on social media in the past 12 months. 43% have seen threats to beat up children or young people. TikTok is the platform where violence is most commonly seen.

1 in 9 children have seen zombie knives or machetes.

35% of all 13–17-year-olds have seen children carrying, promoting or using weapons on their social media. Of those seeing weapons, kitchen knives (44%) and zombie knives or machetes (34%) appear the most frequently. 8% of respondents have seen young people with guns.

Platforms push violent content at children.

Only 6% of children seeing violence online actually searched for it. 35% have had content shared with them directly (e.g. by a friend). Worryingly, 25% have had it promoted to them by social media platforms.

Seeing violence online has real-world impacts.

Seeing weapons online impacts how safe children feel...

80% of 13–17-year-olds who've seen weapons on social media say it makes them feel less safe in their local areas. 58% say it makes them more likely to see weapons-carrying as a normal part of life.

...and affects their day-to-day behaviour.

68% say seeing weapons content has some impact on them when they are going out and about. 52% say it makes them less likely to use social media. 39% say it makes them more likely to carry a weapon themselves.

Two-thirds of children who've perpetrated violence say social media has played a role.

91% of children who've perpetrated violence have seen violence online, compared to 66% who haven't perpetrated violence. 64% of perpetrators say social media has played a role in the violence they've committed. The most common reasons given are online fights spilling offline, escalation of existing conflicts and people saying things they wouldn't say face to face (23% for each).

Children support limiting access to phones and social media.

Children support greater curbs on social media access.

24% of 13–17-year-olds believe access to phones should be limited to those over age 13. 45% think access to social media should only be allowed at age 13. 20% believe the age of social media access should be at least 16.

Children use their phones in school despite limits in place.

17% of children in schools say they use phones during lessons, despite only 53% saying they're allowed to do so. Over half (53%) use phones during breaks and lunch, when only 42% say it's allowed.

Children who experience violence support limits on phone use in school.

32% of children in schools agree phone use should be banned in school at breaktimes, 50% in corridors between lessons and 72% in lessons. These figures rise to 43% at breaktimes and 57% between lessons for children who've been victims of violence.

Methods and detailed findings



About this report

What we wanted to find out

This is our third annual survey into young people's experience of violence. This year, we surveyed over 10,000 children aged 13-17 in England and Wales about their experiences over the past 12 months – compared to 7,500 last year. The greater number of responses provides more confidence in the findings.

This year, we're publishing the findings of the survey in five separate reports, covering:

1. [Who is affected by violence?](#)
2. [What role does social media play in violence affecting young people? \(this report\)](#)
3. [How are boys and girls affected by violence?](#)
4. [What do children and young people think about the police?](#)
5. [Who has access to positive activities, youth clubs and trusted adults?](#)

This is the second report in this year's series. It covers the amount and types of violent content young people are seeing online, how they come across it, including what platforms they use, the impact of seeing violent content, and access to social media and the use of phones in schools.

What we did

This year, a total of 10,387 children aged 13-17 responded to our survey. As with last year, this was an online survey. This year, we worked with a new surveying partner – Savanta. The survey took 15 minutes on average to complete and was live between 22 May and 2 July 2024. Questions typically related to children's experiences over the past 12 months.

To ensure the results were nationally representative, we did two things. Firstly, we set quotas for key groups. These were age, gender, ethnicity, region and socioeconomic status. The quotas were based on each group's share of the population using Census 2021 population estimates for 13-17-year-olds. Secondly, the results were weighted using the same characteristics to ensure they aligned exactly with their national population totals. For more details, see the [technical report](#).

How children were kept safe when taking part in the survey

Children were invited to take part in the survey and were made aware of the types of questions that would be asked. Anyone could refuse to take part if they wished. For all children aged under 16, a parent or guardian had to consent. Participants could drop out of the survey at any time. Participants were asked to complete the survey on their own and in a safe place where their responses could not be seen. Questions were presented so that responses would not remain visible once they'd been selected to protect their privacy. And it wasn't possible to look back at previous responses once questions had been answered. At the beginning and end and throughout the survey, participants were signposted to relevant support services.

Approach to reporting results

The smaller the number of responses, the less confident we are in the results. For this reason, no results are reported where the total number of responses to a particular question was less than 50. All group comparisons mentioned in the report are statistically significant at a 95% confidence level unless otherwise noted.

What to bear in mind when reading the findings

Like all research, our survey has some limitations. We're trying to understand what children across England and Wales have experienced. While our sample of 10,387 13-17-year-olds is large (for context, the Office for National Statistics' [Crime Survey of England and Wales](#) reached 1,528 10-15-year-olds in 2023/24 and has consistently reached around 3,000 young people in recent years), it still represents a small proportion of all children in the country. It's important, therefore, to remember these limitations when interpreting the results:

- Weights are applied to ensure that the results are broadly representative of the national populations of England and Wales. However, the weights applied only cover a limited number of factors.
- Like most surveys, those who respond are self-selecting. Respondents had the option not to take part. Applying weights helps to address this, but the self-selecting nature of the respondents may have biased the results in a way weighting couldn't account for.
- The sample size is significantly larger than last year's survey and other surveys of this kind. However, when we look at the results for some smaller subgroups (e.g. by region, ethnicity and age), these individual groups can be small. This makes it hard to make generalised conclusions for some smaller populations.
- The subject matter (children's experiences of violence) is sensitive. While we ensured the framing of the questions was suitable for children, it's possible that some may have been unwilling to respond openly and honestly, particularly about things they may have done.
- Caution should be taken when making comparisons between this year's survey and last year's. We cannot rule out that changes made to question order, survey length or respondents to the survey affected comparability between years.

What we found

Violence is widespread on social media.

Seven in 10 children have seen real-world violence on social media.

Seventy per cent of teenage children report seeing some type of real-world violence online in the past 12 months. This compares to the 60% of children who reported seeing such content in last year's survey. Due to changes in the way we ran the survey between this year and last year, we can't say whether violence online is getting worse.

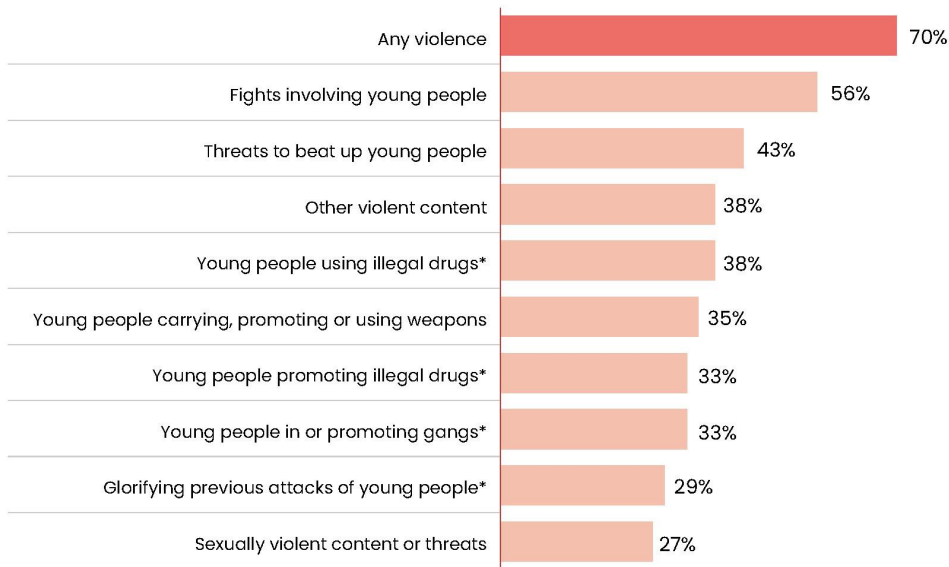
How did we ask about violence online?

We asked teenage children about their experiences of violence online, specifically, when using social media. We wanted to find out how much and what types of real-life violent content they'd seen. We made the following request:

“Don't include anything you have heard about on the news or seen in films or TV shows – we're interested in things involving people you know, friends of friends or people in your local area.”

The most common form of violence witnessed online is fights involving young people – reported by over half (56%) of all 13–17-year-olds. A third say they've seen content related to weapons (35%) or gang activity (33%), and 29% have seen content glorifying attacks on young people. Sexually violent content or threats is the least commonly reported category, yet it still stands at 27% – over one in four children.

Figure 1.1: Proportion of 13–17-year-olds who have seen different types of violent content on social media in the past 12 months



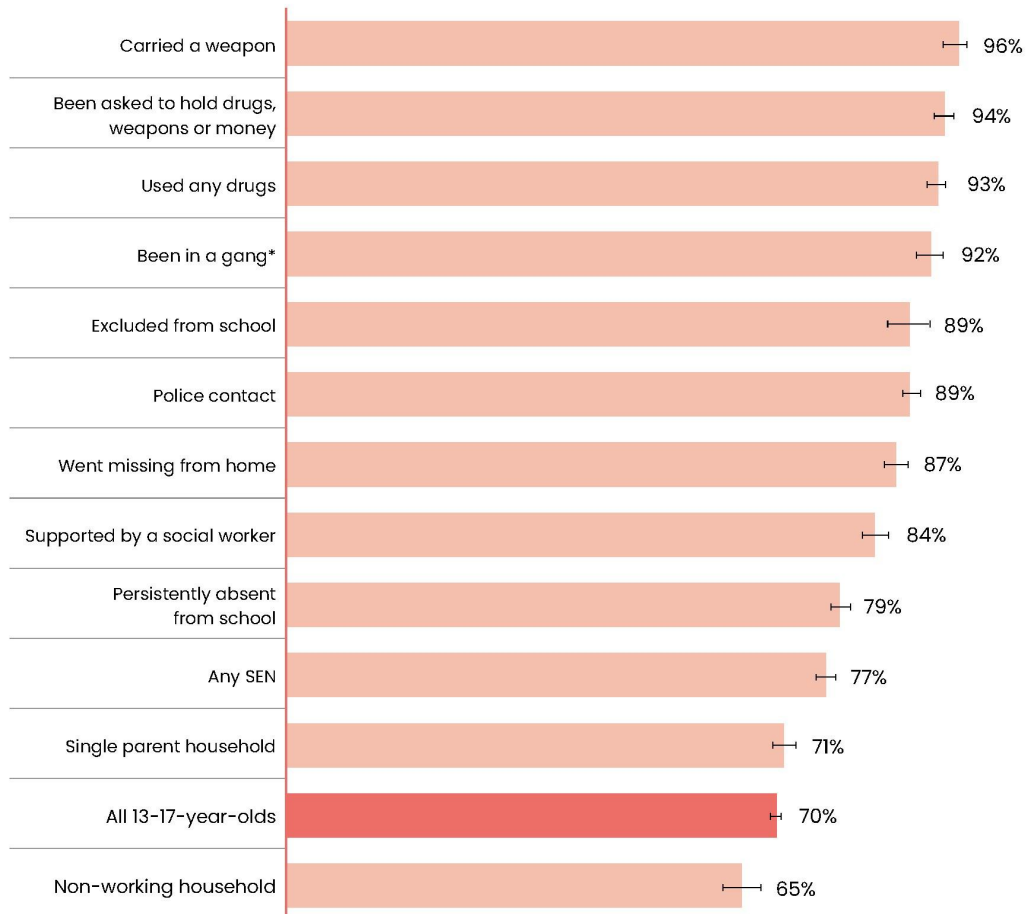
*While we asked about these types of content, they were not included in our overall definition of ‘any violence’, as they are not themselves depictions of violence.

Teenage boys (70%) and girls (70%) are equally likely to report seeing violence online, but girls are more likely to report seeing violence the older they get, whereas the figures for boys do not change as they age. Nearly three-quarters (74%) of girls aged 16–17 report seeing violence online, compared with two-thirds (66%) of girls aged 13–15. In contrast, the rate of seeing violence online is 70% for both older (16–17) and younger (13–15) teenage boys.

Around three-quarters of Black and mixed ethnicity children have been exposed to violent content online (77% and 74%, respectively). This is higher than for White (69%) and Asian (66%) children. Black boys have the highest level of exposure (78%), followed by Black girls (77%).

More vulnerable children are more likely to see violent content. For instance, 77% of children with special educational needs (SEN) have seen violence on social media in the past year, compared to 67% of children without any SEN. This disparity increases even further for the children most at risk of violence. Eighty-nine per cent of children who’ve had interactions with the police over a crime they were suspected of committing have seen violent content on social media in the past year. Ninety-four per cent of those who’ve been approached to hold drugs, weapons or money have been exposed to such content. Children directly exposed to in-person violence are also more likely to be exposed to it on social media – such children make up 85% of witnesses, 90% of victims and 91% of perpetrators of violence.

Figure 1.2: Proportion of 13–17-year-olds who saw violent content online in the past 12 months by vulnerabilities to violence



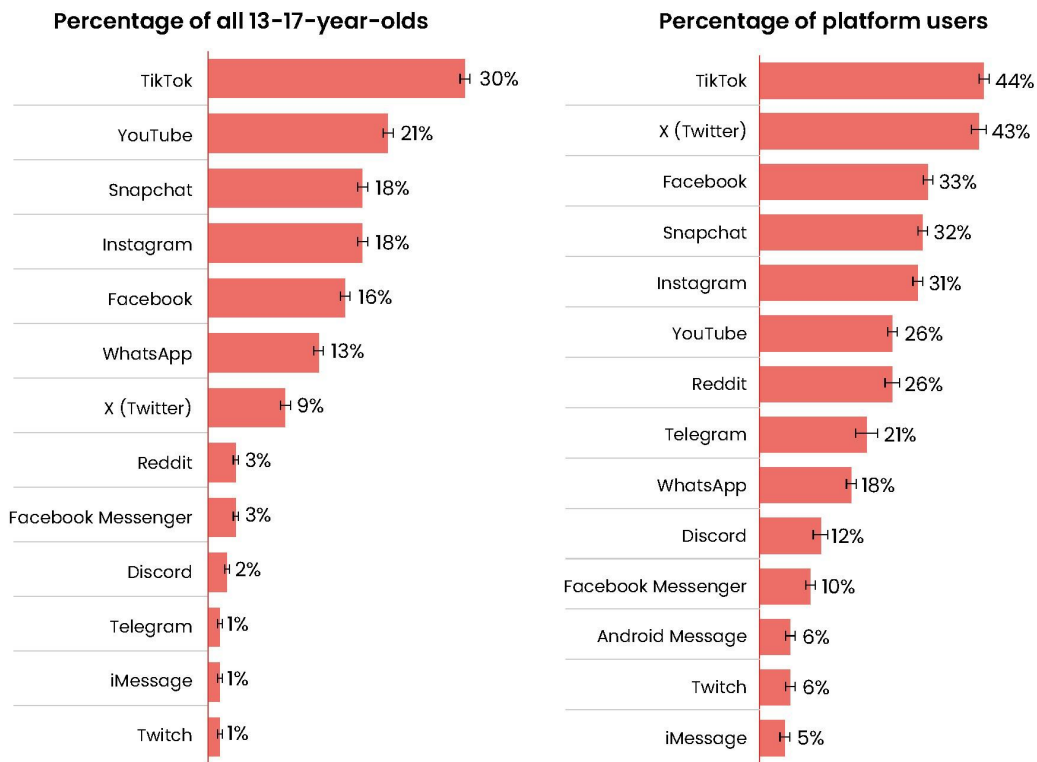
Note. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals – this reflects the range we expect the estimates to fall within.

*We used the following definition of being in a gang: “By a ‘gang’, we mean a group of young people who think of themselves as a gang, probably with a name, and are involved in violence or other crime.”

In addition to what violent content young people say they’ve seen, we asked where they’ve seen it. This includes both direct messaging apps (e.g. WhatsApp) and social media (e.g. Instagram) – we refer to both as social media platforms below.

TikTok is the platform where teenage children are most likely to encounter violent content, with 30% of all 13–17-year-olds and 44% of all TikTok users reporting exposure to violence on the platform. A similar proportion of X (formerly Twitter) users have seen violence on the platform (43%), though this translates to only 9% of all 13–17-year-olds. The next most likely platforms for users to encounter violent content are Facebook (33% of its users), Snapchat (32% of its users) and Instagram (31% of its users).

Figure 1.3: Proportion of children seeing violent content on social media platforms



Note. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals – this reflects the range we expect the estimates to fall within.

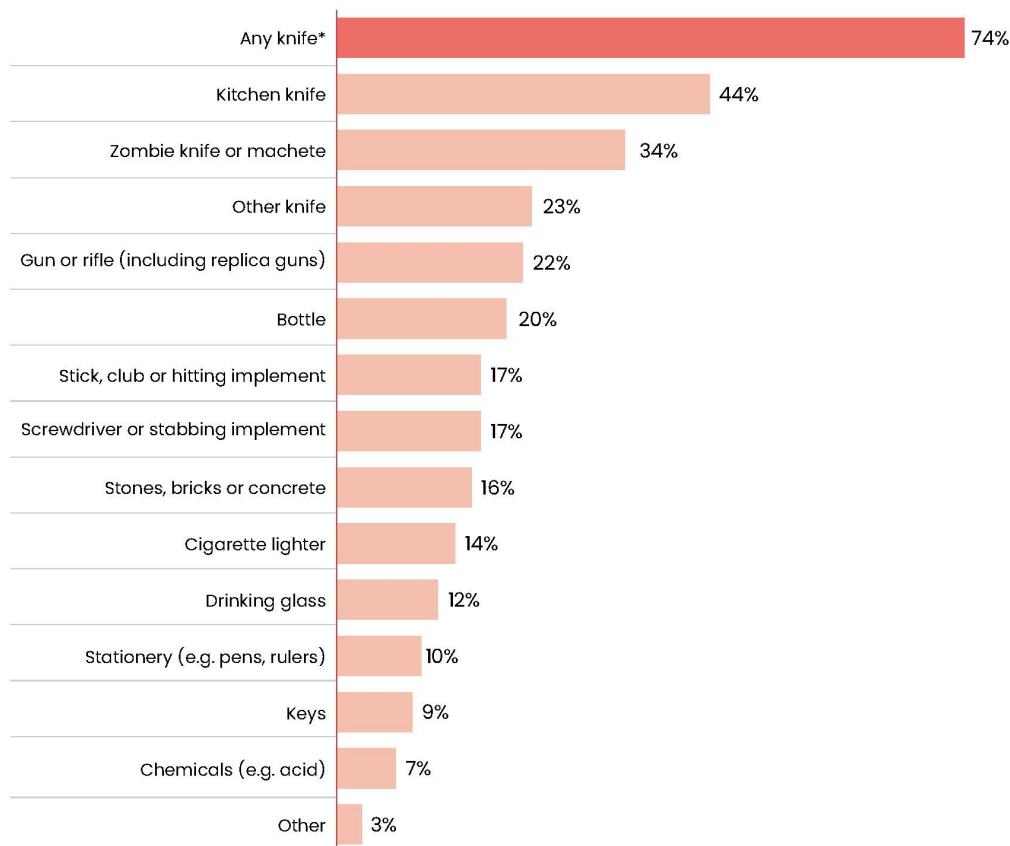
While some platforms have lower overall usage rates, the prevalence of violent content seen by their users can be disproportionately high. For instance, 22% of respondents state that they use X (formerly Twitter), but 43% of these young people report seeing violent content in the past 12 months. Similarly, 11% of respondents use Reddit, but 26% of these users have encountered violent content. Telegram, used by only 7% of respondents, has 21% of its users reporting exposure to violent content. These findings contrast with more widely used platforms like WhatsApp, where despite its 74% usage rate, only 18% of users report seeing violent content. This pattern suggests that the likelihood of encountering violent content varies significantly across different social media platforms, with some less popular platforms potentially having a higher concentration of such content relative to their user base.

One in nine children have seen zombie knives or machetes on their social media.

This year, we wanted to understand, in greater detail, what types of weapons the third of children who have seen weapons content have seen, and particularly what types of weapons they've seen. Seventy-four per cent of children who've seen weapons-related content online have seen content relating to knives – equivalent to a quarter (26%) of all 13-17-year-olds in England and

Wales. Twenty-two per cent have seen content relating to guns or rifles, while other commonly seen weapons include bottles (20%), sticks or clubs (17%) and screwdrivers (17%). Kitchen knives (44%) and zombie knives or machetes (34%) are the weapons most frequently seen online by those viewing weapons-related content. This is equivalent to 15% and 12% of all 13-17-year-olds in England and Wales, respectively.

Figure 1.4: Types of weapons seen by 13-17-year-olds who have seen weapons content online in the past 12 months



*Kitchen knife, zombie knife or machete, or other knife.

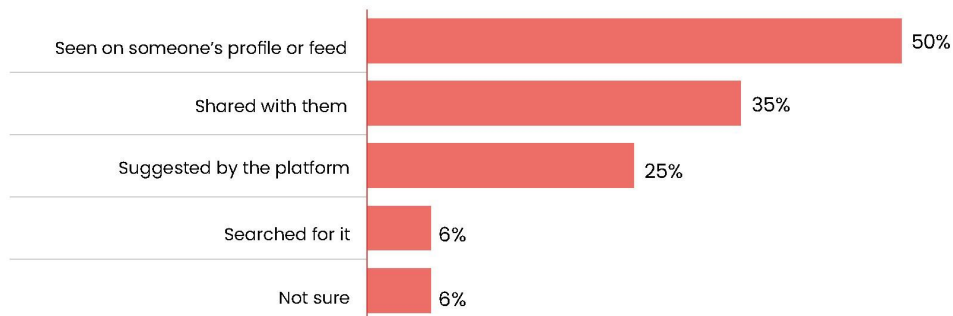
Some groups of children are more likely to view particular types of weapons content; for example, of those children who've seen weapons on social media, boys are more likely to say they've seen zombie knives or machetes (36% vs 32% of girls), while girls are more likely to report seeing kitchen knives (47% vs 41% of boys). Older teenagers are more likely to see more extreme types of weapons, whereas younger teenagers are more likely to see more improvised weapons. For instance, 39% of 16-17-year-olds have seen zombie knives or machetes, compared to 30% of 13-15-year-olds. Seventeen-year-olds are the most likely to have seen guns (26% vs 19% of 13-year-olds). Nineteen per cent of 13-15-year-olds have seen screwdrivers or other stabbing implements used, compared to 13% of 16-17-year-olds. Thirteen-year-olds are the most likely to have seen stationery used as a weapon (14% vs 8% of 17-year-olds).

Interestingly, children most at risk of violence, such as those in gangs and who've carried weapons themselves, are also less likely to have seen content involving formal weapons such as knives (64% of children in gangs vs 76% who are not in gangs) and more likely to say they've seen everyday objects being used as weapons, such as drinking glasses (28% in gangs vs 9% not in gangs); sticks, clubs or other hitting implements (31% in gangs vs 15% not in gangs); and stones, bricks or concrete (23% in gangs vs 15% not in gangs). This isn't so much the case for children who've been directly affected by violence. Children who've been victims (26%) and perpetrators (26%) of violence in the past year are more likely to have seen more lethal weapons like guns or rifles than those who have not been victims or perpetrators of violence (19%).

Platforms push violent content at children.

This year, we also wanted to find out how children are coming across the violent content they are seeing online. Only 6% of those seeing violent content on social media say they searched for it. Half (50%) of children who have seen violence online say they came across it on someone else's profile or feed. Just over a third (35%) report that violent content has been shared with them directly. Worryingly, a quarter (25%) of young people viewing violent content online said the platforms had pushed or made the content available to them (e.g. via their 'Newsfeed' or 'For You Page'). Taken together, these figures suggest that much of the violent content being viewed is being accessed unintentionally.

Figure 1.5: How children who have seen violent content online have come across it*



*Figures do not add up to 100%, as more than one response could be provided.

Children who say they've intentionally searched for violent content are disproportionately from specific demographic groups and backgrounds. Many of these risk factors overlap with the groups we identified in our [first report](#) as being at risk of involvement with violence.

For example:

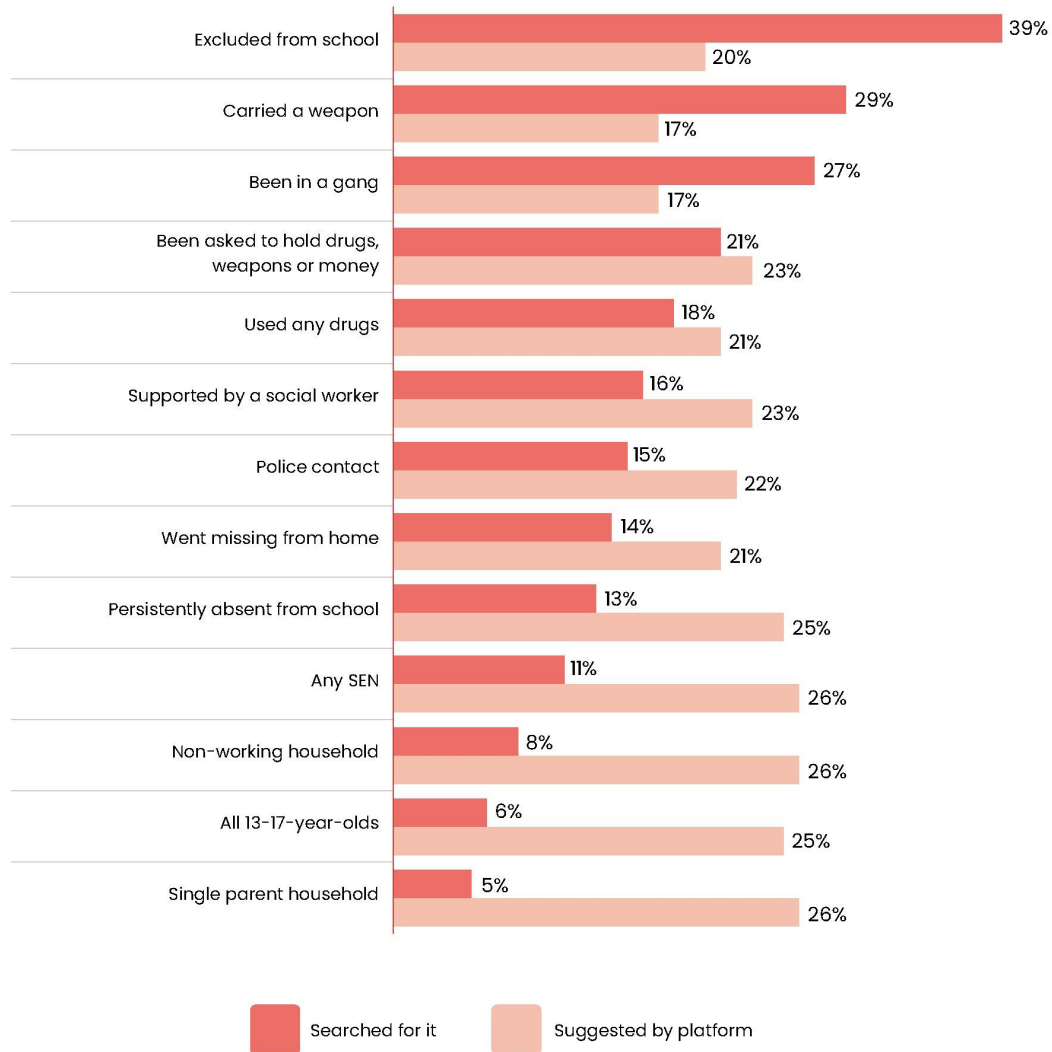
- Boys who've seen violent content are twice as likely as girls who've seen such content to have searched directly for it (8% vs 4%).
- Younger teenagers (aged 13–15) are twice as likely to search for violent content (8%) than 16–17-year-olds (4%).
- Children with SEN are three times as likely to search for violent content (11%) than those without any SEN (3%).
- Children who've been supported by a social worker in the past year are over five times as likely to search for violent content (16%) than those who've never had a social worker (3%).
- Children who've been in a gang (27%) or carried a weapon (29%) are around eight times as likely to search for it than those not in gangs (3%) or carrying weapons (4%).
- Children who've had interactions with the police, especially if arrested, are over ten times as likely to search for violent content (26%) than those who've had no interactions with the police (2%).
- Children who've been excluded from school in the past year are over 14 times as likely to search for violent content (39%) than those that have never been excluded (3%).

We see the opposite pattern when we look at which children say that violent content has been promoted to them by platforms. Children who are less likely to be affected by violence are more likely to say that they've come across violent content because the platforms pushed it at them than those more at risk of violence. This may suggest that social media platforms are increasing the number of children being impacted by violence in their day-to-day lives.

Some examples of these figures include:

- Girls are more likely to say that violent content has been promoted to them (28%) than boys (23%).
- Black children (who, as we found in our [first report](#), experience similar rates of violence to the average) are more likely to say that violent content has been promoted to them (29%) than the average 13–17-year-old (25%).
- Children who've never been excluded from school are more likely to say that violent content has been promoted to them (27%) than those excluded in the past year (20%).
- Children who've had no interactions with the police are more likely to say that violent content has been promoted to them (27%) than those who've experienced interactions such as being stopped and searched or arrested (19% for both).
- Children who haven't been in a gang or carried weapons are more likely to say violent content has been promoted to them (27% for both) than those who've been in gangs or carried weapons (17% for both).

Figure 1.6: Proportion of children who have seen violent content on social media who searched for it and had it suggested by the platform by vulnerabilities to violence



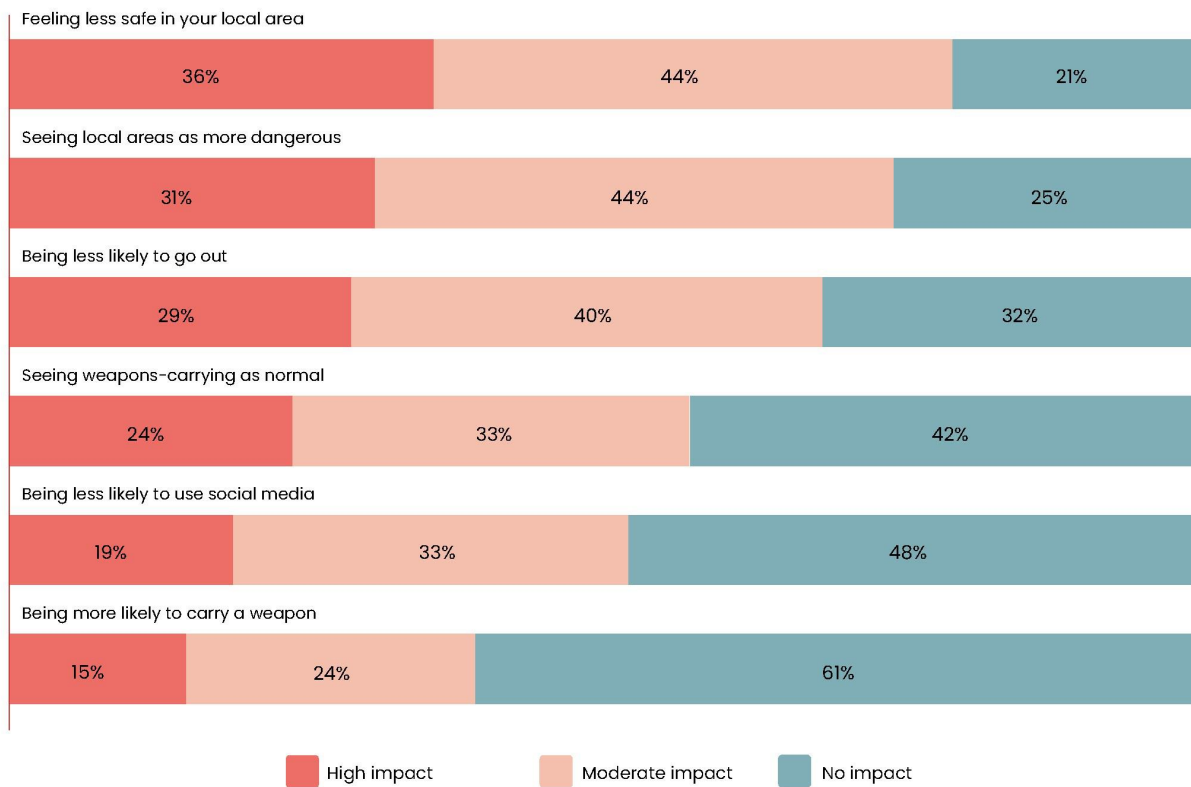
Seeing violence online has real-world impacts.

Seeing weapons online impacts how safe children feel and affects their day-to-day behaviour.

The majority (80%) of children who've seen weapons on social media say it made them feel less safe in their local area, with three-quarters (75%) reporting seeing their local areas as more dangerous. Over two-thirds (68%) say it made them less likely to go out, and over half (58%) say it made them see carrying weapons as more of a normal part of daily life.

Nearly two-fifths (39%) of children who've seen weapons on social media said it has had an impact on the likelihood they will carry a weapon themselves. Among the children who report that seeing weapons on social media has had a high impact on the likelihood that they will carry a weapon, 48% indicate that they already carry a weapon. Of those who say it has had a moderate impact, 45% report that they are carrying or have carried a weapon. These figures suggest that the children who are most influenced by weapons-related content online are also more likely to engage in weapon-carrying in real life.

Figure 2.1: Day-to-day impacts of seeing weapons content on social media



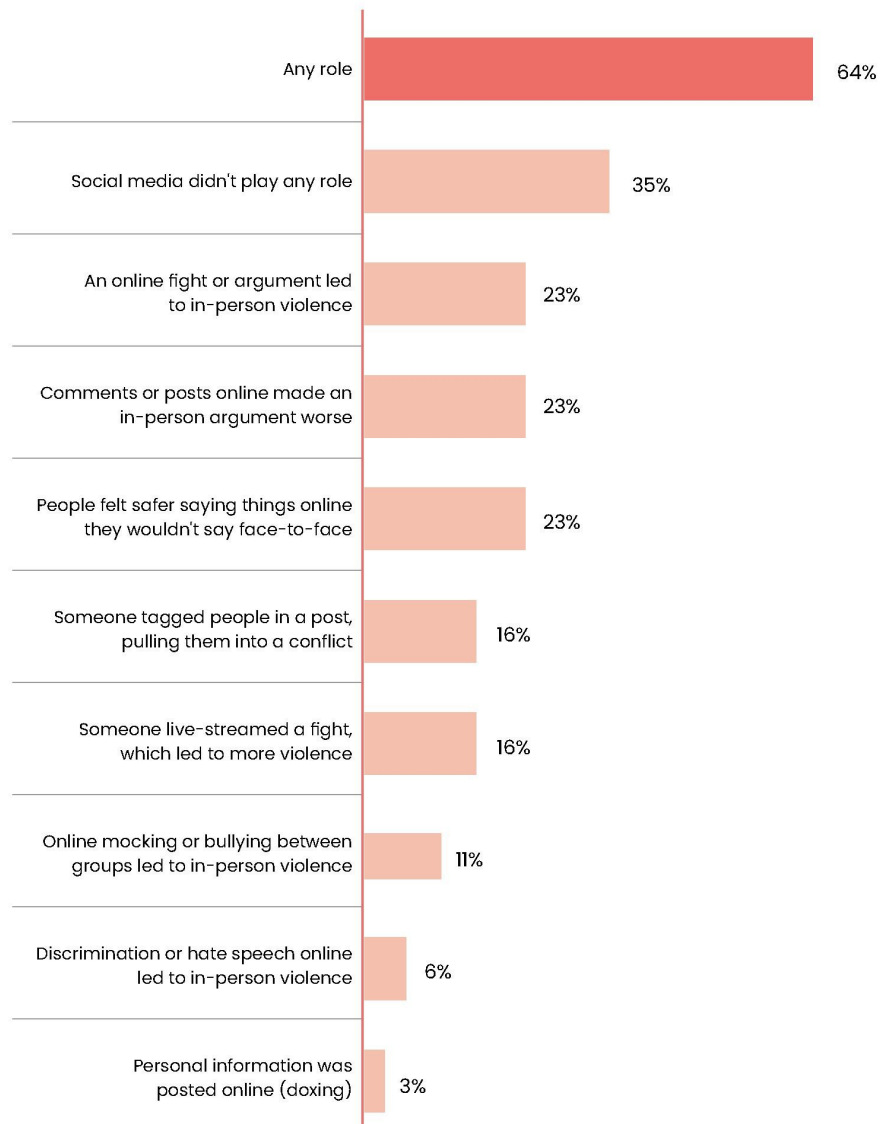
The impact of exposure to weapons-related content online varies by ethnicity. Children from Asian backgrounds are more likely to view their local areas as more dangerous as a result of seeing weapons on social media (37%) than White children (30%). Children from both Asian (33%) and Black backgrounds (35%) are more likely to say that seeing weapons online has led to them going out less frequently compared to responses by White children (27%).

Where children live also plays a role in the impact that seeing weapons-related content online has on them. Children living in urban areas are more affected, with almost half (49%) of those from inner city areas feeling less safe as a result of such content. This is notably higher than the number of children from suburban areas (34%), towns (32%), and rural areas (23%) who've viewed similar content.

Two-thirds of children who've perpetrated violence say social media has played a role.

We also asked the children who say they've perpetrated violence what role social media has played (you can find more about who perpetrates violence in our first report). Nearly two-thirds (64%) of those who've perpetrated violence in the past 12 months say that social media has played some role. Online arguments, the exacerbation of existing conflicts, and online communication making people feel bolder than they would in person have each been cited by 23% of respondents as ways in which social media has led to real-world violence.

Figure 2.2: Proportion of children who have perpetrated violence who say that social media has played a role



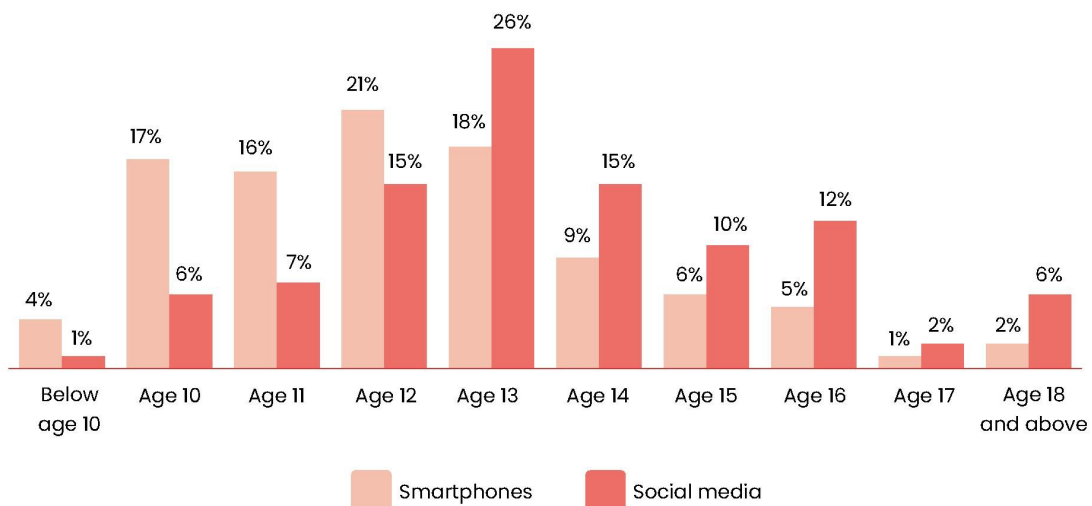
Children support limiting access to phones and social media.

Children support greater curbs on social media access rather than phone use in general.

Phone usage is nearly universal among 13–17-year-olds, with 97% reporting that they have one. Similarly, almost all 13–17-year-olds say they’ve used at least one type of social media platform or messenger service in the past 12 months (99%). There is some variation by age, with younger children being less likely to access either. Ninety-five per cent of 13-year-olds say they have a phone, compared to 99% of 17-year-olds. And while almost all children use at least one form of social media, older teenagers are more likely to use a range of platforms. For instance, Instagram usage increases from 43% among 13-year-olds to 78% among 17-year-olds. Similarly, Snapchat usage increases from 49% among 13-year-olds to 70% among 17-year-olds. Even more widely used platforms like YouTube also show an age disparity, with 78% of 13-year-olds using it compared to 85% of 17-year-olds.

There is also significant variation in when children think access should be allowed to phones and social media, with children typically saying that access to social media should come later than access to smartphones. For instance, three-quarters (76%) of all 13–17-year-olds think that access to smartphones should happen by the age of 13 at the latest. This compares to social media, where just over half (55%) said access should be granted by then.

Figure 3.1: Age at which 13–17-year-olds think young people should be given access to social media and smartphones



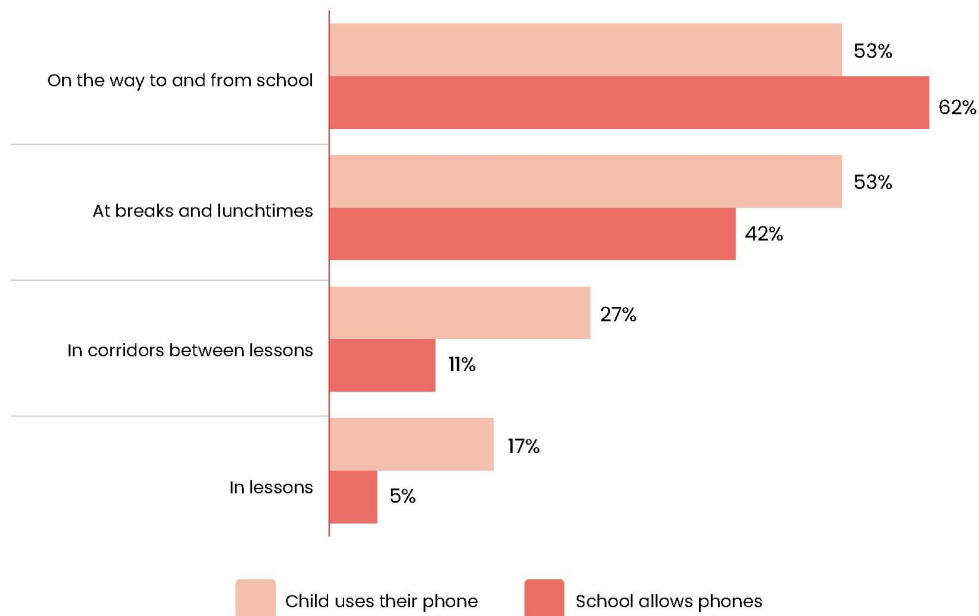
Perhaps unsurprisingly, younger teenagers tend to favour earlier access to both smartphones and social media. For instance, 23% of 13-year-olds believe children aged 10 should have smartphone access, compared to only 14% of 17-year-olds. This pattern extends to social media access, with 19% of 13-year-olds supporting access by the age of 11, compared to just 10% of 17-year-olds. When it comes to children supporting later access to social media (i.e. at age 16 and above), there’s a slight gender difference, with boys being more supportive of its use (22%) than girls (18%).

Children use their phones in school despite the limits in place.

In the past year, there has been significant discussion about whether phone use should be banned in schools. To help explore this, we asked teenagers in education or training whether their school had phone bans in place, which parts of the school day these bans cover and whether they followed the rules or not. We were also interested to know whether children supported banning access to smartphones.

We found that the majority of children attend schools that limit phone use in some way, with only 5% of children saying they are allowed during lessons. Most children say phone use is also limited at other times as well, with just 11% being allowed to use phones in corridors between lessons and 42% permitted to use them during lunchtime and in other breaks. Phones are typically not banned outside of school (e.g. when walking to and from school), with 62% saying their schools allows them to use phones at these times.

Figure 3.2: Where 13–17-year-olds in school use their phones and where in-school phone use is allowed



Despite this, there is clear evidence that children often ignore the bans that are in place. For instance, 17% say they use their phones during lessons (despite only 5% saying they're allowed). Over half (53%) say they use their phones during breaks and lunchtimes (despite only 42% saying it is allowed).

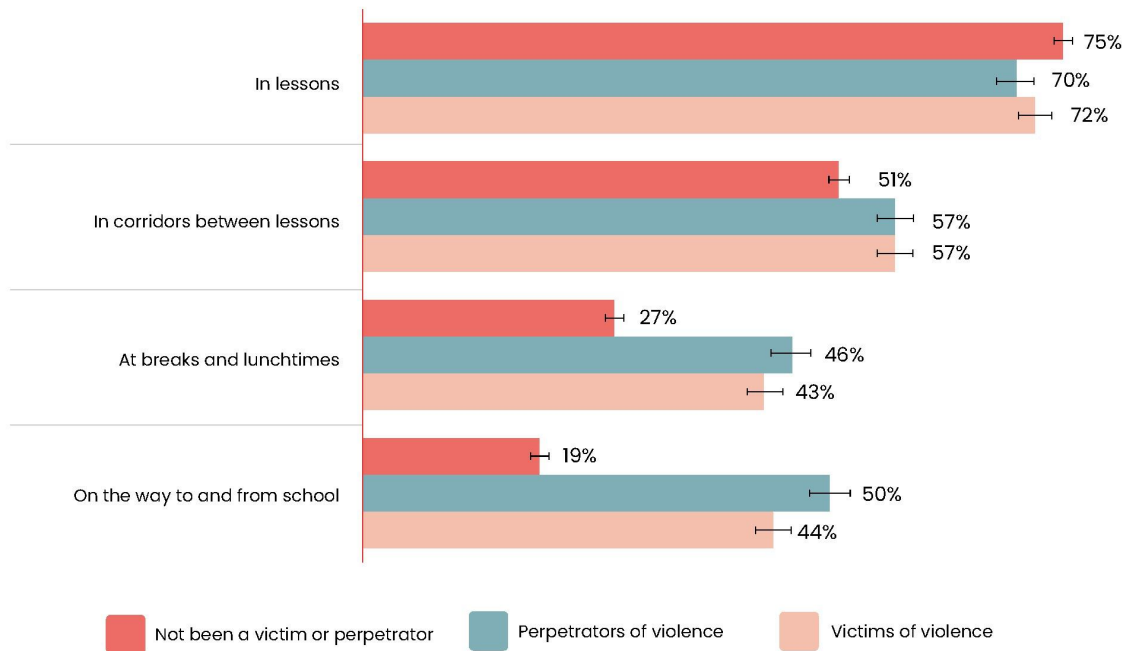
Children who've experienced violence are more supportive of limits to phone use.

We also asked children whether they are supportive of limits to phone use in schools (regardless of whether they are currently banned by their schools). Respondents are largely supportive of phone bans in school, particularly during lesson times. A substantial 72% agree with banning phones during lessons – although it's notable that 28% do not. Opinion is evenly split on phone use during breaks and lunchtimes, with 50% disagreeing with bans during these periods. Students in schools with existing phone bans are, on average, more supportive of them. For instance, 34% of students in schools with phone bans agree that phones should be banned at breaks and lunchtimes, compared to 30% in schools without bans.

Younger teenagers tend to be more supportive of mobile phone bans across various school settings than older teens. For instance, 30% of 13-year-olds support bans on the way to and from school, compared to only 19% of 17-year-olds. This age-related pattern persists for breaks and lunchtimes, with 36% of 13-year-olds favouring bans vs 25% of 17-year-olds.

Boys are also generally more supportive of restrictions. Thirty-two per cent of boys back bans on the way to school compared to 21% of girls, and 36% of boys back bans during breaks compared to 27% of girls. The gap narrows when it comes to bans in corridors between lessons; 53% of boys and 48% of girls endorse such bans, though the age difference remains (55% of 13-year-olds vs 45% of 17-year-olds). Support for bans is highest in lessons, at 72% overall, with little variation across age or gender.

Figure 3.3: Proportion of 13–17-year-olds in school who support bans on phone usage at certain times by experiences of violence



Note. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals – this reflects the range we expect the estimates to fall within.

Pupils who’ve experienced violence show markedly higher support for phone restrictions. Victims of violence in the past year are significantly more likely to back bans: 44% support restrictions on the way to school, 43% during breaks and lunchtimes and 57% in corridors. Similarly, perpetrators of violence show increased support, with 50% favouring bans on the way to school, 46% during breaks and lunchtimes and 57% in corridors. In comparison, 19% of children who haven’t been victims or perpetrators of violence are in agreement with bans on the way to school, 27% during breaks and 51% in corridors. Notably, pupils with SEN also demonstrate higher support, with 36% backing bans on the way to school and 38% during breaks.



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