Unequal Experiences of Well-Being? A Comparative Study of Tribal Youth Across Communities in Wayanad, Kerala

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***Abstract*—Psychological well-being is an important dimension of youth development, yet differences in well-being across tribal communities remain insufficiently explored in India. This study examined psychological well-being among tribal youth aged 18–29 years across five tribal communities in Wayanad district, Kerala: Paniyan, Adiyan, Kattunaykan, Mullakurumar, and Kurichyan. Using a quantitative, cross-sectional research design, the study analysed data from 370 respondents through a 12-item psychological well-being index ranging from 12 to 36. Descriptive statistics and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used to examine item-level response patterns and differences in mean well-being scores across communities. The overall mean psychological well-being score was 26.69 (SD = 5.02).**

Understanding personal abilities and limitations and perceived social support recorded the highest item-level mean scores (M = 2.36 for both), whereas organizing personal matters amid competing life demands recorded the lowest (M = 2.01). Significant differences in mean psychological well-being were observed across the five tribal communities, $F(4, 365) = 24.50$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .212$. Kurichyan youth recorded the highest mean score (M = 30.97), while Paniyan youth recorded the lowest (M = 24.40).

These findings indicate variation in self-reported psychological well-being across the sampled communities and highlight the importance of examining tribal youth as a diverse population rather than a homogeneous group. Further research using validated measures, post-hoc comparisons, and contextual variables is needed to clarify the nature and correlates of these differences.

***Index Terms*—psychological well-being, tribal youth, tribal communities, Wayanad, Kerala, community differences, youth development**

I. INTRODUCTION

Psychological well-being has become an important concern in contemporary social research, particularly in understanding the experiences of young people living in socially and economically diverse contexts. Beyond the absence of mental illness, psychological well-being encompasses positive psychological functioning, including autonomy, purpose in life, personal growth, supportive relationships, and the capacity to manage everyday demands. Ryff (1989) conceptualised psychological well-being as a multidimensional construct comprising self-acceptance, positive relations with others, autonomy, environmental mastery, purpose in life, and personal growth. This perspective provides a useful foundation for examining how young people perceive their abilities, establish life goals, maintain interpersonal relationships, and respond to everyday challenges. Accordingly, psychological well-being should be understood not merely as an individual psychological condition but also as an important dimension of human development and social participation.

Young adulthood is a particularly significant period for investigating psychological well-being because it involves the development of personal identity, increasing responsibility, educational and occupational transitions, and decisions concerning relationships and future aspirations. The World Health Organization (2025) emphasises the importance of promoting mental health and psychological well-being during formative stages of life, recognising that social adversity, poverty, violence, and other environmental pressures can affect development and future opportunities. Although the present study focuses on

adults aged 18–29 years rather than adolescents alone, this broader perspective underscores the importance of examining well-being as young people negotiate changing responsibilities and expectations. Their experiences of autonomy, personal competence, social support, and life management may provide valuable insights into the conditions that facilitate or constrain positive psychological functioning.

Tribal youth constitute a particularly important population for understanding the relationship between social circumstances and psychological well-being in India. Although tribal communities are frequently discussed in relation to social disadvantage, health inequalities, and access to public services, such broad descriptions can obscure differences in lived experiences across communities. A systematic review by Verma et al. (2022) found that community-based research on mental health among tribal populations in India was limited and that the available studies predominantly examined conditions such as alcohol use disorders, anxiety, depression, and suicidal behaviour. The review identified substantial limitations in the volume and scope of the available evidence, highlighting the need for more comprehensive research on the mental health experiences of tribal populations. This gap is particularly relevant to psychological well-being, which encompasses positive functioning and personal resources in addition to the presence or absence of psychological difficulties.

Evidence from Kerala further demonstrates the importance of examining inequalities within tribal populations rather than considering Scheduled Tribes as a single, homogeneous category. Haddad et al. (2012), in a population-based study in rural Kerala, documented differences in health outcomes between tribal and non-tribal populations as well as between tribal communities. Their findings showed that Paniya participants experienced a greater burden of selected health conditions than other Scheduled Tribe groups. Although the study investigated physical health rather than psychological well-being, it provides an important rationale for examining whether comparable variations may exist in other dimensions of human development. Such evidence cautions against assuming that the experiences of one tribal community necessarily represent those of all other communities.

Wayanad provides a significant geographical context for investigating these questions. The district has a substantial tribal population and a history of research concerning social disadvantage, health inequalities, and barriers to accessing public services. For example, Moosan et al. (2019) examined barriers to healthcare utilisation among the Kattunayakan community in Wayanad and highlighted the relevance of geographical constraints, cultural recognition, trust, and the responsiveness of healthcare systems. These findings demonstrate that the social environment in which tribal communities live can influence their experiences of public institutions and access to essential resources. Nevertheless, access to services and psychological well-being are distinct outcomes, and the relationship between them should not be assumed without direct evidence. A small body of research has begun to examine psychological and subjective well-being among tribal populations in Kerala. Satheesan and Sindhu (2023), for example, compared proactive coping and subjective well-being among tribal and non-tribal adolescents in central Kerala. Their findings indicated differences in subjective well-being and suggested an association between proactive coping and well-being among tribal adolescents. However, their study focused on adolescents and compared tribal and non-tribal participants rather than examining differences among multiple tribal communities. Consequently, questions remain concerning how positive psychological functioning varies among tribal young adults belonging to different communities within a specific geographical setting.

The present study addresses this issue by examining psychological well-being among 370 tribal youth aged 18–29 years from five communities in Wayanad, Kerala such as Paniyan, Adiyan, Kattunaykan, Mullakurumar, and Kurichyan. Psychological well-being is assessed through a 12-item index covering decision-making autonomy, self-awareness, purpose in life, goal-setting, personal development, perceived social support, interpersonal trust, communication of personal difficulties, responsibility management, coping with unexpected situations, and the organisation of everyday demands. These indicators reflect selected aspects of positive psychological functioning discussed in Ryff's (1989) multidimensional conceptualisation of well-being, while constituting a study-specific measure rather than

the original Ryff Scales of Psychological Well-Being. The central question guiding this research is whether tribal youth from different communities report different levels of psychological well-being. The study therefore moves beyond an aggregated understanding of tribal youth and investigates variation within a socially and culturally diverse population. By comparing psychological well-being scores across the five communities, the analysis seeks to identify patterns of similarity and difference that may otherwise remain obscured when the population is treated as a single category. The term unequal experiences in the title is used as a question to be investigated empirically, rather than as an assumption that disparities necessarily exist or that any observed difference is caused by tribal identity.

II. METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a quantitative, cross-sectional research design to examine differences in psychological well-being among tribal youth across five tribal communities in Wayanad district, Kerala, namely Paniyan, Adiyan, Kattunaykan, Mullakurumar, and Kurichyan. The study included 370 tribal youth aged 18–29 years. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire comprising 12 items assessing selected aspects of psychological well-being, including autonomy and self-awareness, purpose in life and personal growth, positive relationships and perceived social support, and environmental mastery and everyday life management. Responses were recorded on a three-point scale consisting of Always, Sometimes, and Never, coded as 3, 2, and 1, respectively, with higher scores indicating more frequent positive psychological functioning. An overall psychological well-being index was calculated by summing the item scores, yielding a possible range of 12–36. Descriptive statistics, including frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations, were used to summarize item-level responses and community-specific well-being scores. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was employed to examine differences in mean psychological well-being scores across the five tribal communities, and the effect size was estimated using eta squared. The statistical significance level was set at .05. The study was interpreted as a comparative assessment of self-reported psychological well-being, with no causal claims made about community membership. The study-specific questionnaire was not assumed to be equivalent to an established validated psychological well-being scale; therefore, its measurement properties require appropriate assessment.

III. RESULT

The study examined psychological well-being among 370 tribal youth aged 18–29 years from five tribal communities in Wayanad, Kerala, namely Paniyan, Adiyan, Kattunaykan, Mullakurumar, and Kurichyan.

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics of Psychological Well-Being Indicators among Tribal Youth

Psychological well-being indicator	Mean	SD
Ability to make independent decisions on important life matters	2.27	0.621
Ability to maintain one's own stance despite others' opinions and pressures	2.17	0.722
Understanding one's own abilities and limitations	2.36	0.601
Having a clear purpose in life	2.35	0.659
Setting goals in advance and working towards them	2.13	0.621
Learning new things to develop personal skills	2.24	0.678
Having people who understand and provide support	2.36	0.682
Experiencing trust and closeness in relationships	2.35	0.655
Being able to openly share difficulties and problems with others	2.09	0.7
Managing responsibilities effectively	2.26	0.61
Handling unexpected situations in life	2.1	0.567
Organizing personal matters amid competing life demands	2.01	0.565

The mean psychological well-being score was 26.69 (SD = 5.02) on an index ranging from 12 to 36. The descriptive statistics for individual indicators revealed variation in the reported experiences of autonomy, purpose in life, personal growth, social relationships, and everyday life management among the respondents. The highest mean scores were observed for understanding one's own abilities and limitations (M = 2.36, SD = 0.60) and having people who understand and provide support (M = 2.36, SD = 0.68). These were followed by having a clear purpose in life (M = 2.35, SD = 0.66) and experiencing trust and

closeness in relationships (M = 2.35, SD = 0.66). Learning new things to develop personal skills also received a relatively high mean score (M = 2.24, SD = 0.68). These findings suggest that self-awareness, perceived social support, and a sense of purpose were relatively prominent aspects of reported psychological functioning in the overall sample. organizing personal matters amid competing life demands recorded the lowest mean score (M = 2.01, SD = 0.57). This was followed by the ability to openly share difficulties and problems with others (M = 2.09, SD = 0.70) and the ability to handle unexpected situations in life (M = 2.10, SD = 0.57). Setting goals in advance and working towards them also recorded a comparatively low mean score (M = 2.13, SD = 0.62). These patterns indicate that everyday life management, communicating personal difficulties, coping with unexpected circumstances, and goal-directed behaviour may warrant closer attention in understanding the well-being of tribal youth. The standard deviations ranged from 0.57 to 0.72 across the 12 indicators, indicating some variation in responses.

Maintaining one's own stance despite others' opinions and pressures showed the greatest variability (SD = 0.72), followed by the ability to openly share difficulties and problems (SD = 0.70). Conversely, organizing personal matters amid competing life demands showed comparatively less variability (SD = 0.57). These descriptive findings provide an overview of the relative strengths and challenges reported by respondents, although item-level mean differences alone do not establish statistically significant differences between indicators.

Table 2. Psychological Well-Being Score of Tribal Youth by their community

Tribal community	N	Mean	SD	95% CI for Mean	Min	Max
Paniyan	108	24.4	5.18	23.41–25.39	13	36
Adiyan	49	27.2	4.13	26.02–28.39	19	36
Kattunaykan	53	25.06	3.19	24.18–25.94	18	31
Mullakurumar	92	26.88	4.8	25.89–27.87	18	36
Kurichyan	68	30.97	3.91	30.02–31.92	21	36
Total	370	26.69	5.02	26.18–27.20	13	36

The comparison of mean psychological well-being scores revealed differences among the five tribal communities. Kurichyan youth recorded the highest mean score (M = 30.97, SD = 3.91), followed by Adiyan youth (M = 27.20, SD = 4.13) and Mullakurumar youth (M = 26.88, SD = 4.80). Kattunaykan youth recorded a mean score of 25.06 (SD = 3.19), while Paniyan youth recorded the lowest mean score (M = 24.40, SD = 5.18). The difference between the highest and lowest community means was 6.57 points on the 12–36 psychological well-being index.

This descriptive difference suggests that the experience of psychological well-being was not uniform across the sampled communities. The standard deviations also showed variation in the distribution of scores within communities, with Paniyan youth exhibiting the greatest variability (SD = 5.18) and Kattunaykan youth the lowest (SD = 3.19). A one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was conducted to determine whether the observed differences in mean psychological well-being were statistically significant. The results indicated a statistically significant difference across the five tribal communities, $F(4, 365) = 24.50$, $p < .001$. The between-community sum of squares was 1,970.96, while the within-community sum of squares was 7,340.30.

The estimated effect size was $\eta^2 = .212$, indicating that approximately 21.2% of the observed variance in psychological well-being scores was associated with differences between the community groups in this sample. The ANOVA results therefore provide evidence against the null hypothesis that the five communities have equal population mean scores, subject to the assumptions of the analysis. However, the overall test does not establish which specific community pairs differ significantly. Post-hoc comparisons are required to determine the statistical significance and magnitude of individual pairwise differences.

Table 2. Variation in Psychological Well-Being Score of Tribal Youth by their community

Source of variation	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	p-value
Between communities	1970.962	4	492.74	24.502	< .001
Within communities	7340.295	365	20.11	—	—
Total	9311.257	369	—	—	—

Three principal findings emerged from the analysis. First, the overall psychological well-being index had a mean score of 26.69 out of a possible 36. Second, self-awareness and perceived social support recorded the highest item-level mean scores, whereas organizing personal matters, communicating difficulties, and handling unexpected situations recorded comparatively lower scores. Third, mean psychological well-being varied across the five tribal communities, with Kurichyan youth recording the highest mean and Paniyan youth the lowest. The statistically significant ANOVA result indicates that the observed community-level variation warrants further investigation. Taken together, these findings highlight the importance of examining psychological well-being within tribal communities rather than assuming a uniform experience among all tribal youth. Nevertheless, the observed differences should not be interpreted as inherent characteristics of the communities or as evidence of a causal effect of community membership.

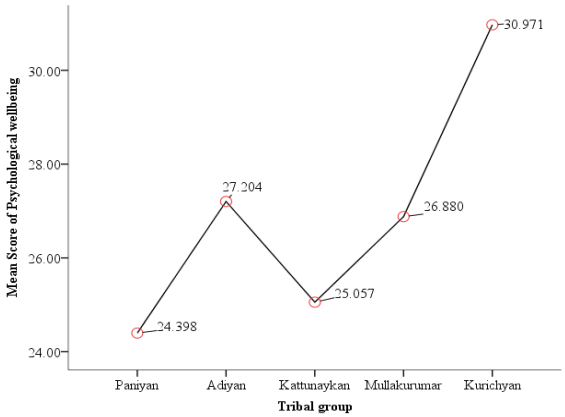


Figure 1. Psychological Well-Being Score of Tribal Youth by their community

IV. DISCUSSION

The present study examined psychological well-being among 370 tribal youth aged 18–29 years belonging to five tribal communities in Wayanad, Kerala. The findings revealed significant differences in mean psychological well-being scores across the Paniyan, Adiyan, Kattunaykan, Mullakurumar, and Kurichyan communities, $F(4, 365) = 24.50$, $p < .001$, with an estimated eta-squared effect size of .212. At the item level, self-awareness and perceived social support recorded the highest mean scores, whereas organizing personal matters, communicating difficulties, and managing unexpected situations received comparatively lower scores. Taken together, these findings suggest that psychological well-being among the sampled tribal youth is multidimensional and varies both across individuals and between community groups.

Psychological Well-Being as a Multidimensional Construct

The findings are broadly consistent with the multidimensional perspective developed by Ryff (1989), who conceptualized psychological well-being in terms of autonomy, environmental mastery, personal growth, positive relations with others, purpose in life, and self-acceptance. The present study's indicators of independent decision-making, life purpose, personal development, supportive relationships, and everyday life management reflect selected aspects of this theoretical framework. The relatively high scores for understanding personal abilities and limitations and for perceived social support suggest that self-awareness and interpersonal resources may be important components of the respondents' reported psychological functioning. However, the results also indicate that different aspects of well-being should not be treated as interchangeable. Respondents reported comparatively favourable scores on some interpersonal and self-awareness indicators while recording lower scores on organizing competing life demands and communicating personal difficulties. This pattern reinforces the importance of examining specific indicators rather than relying exclusively on a single aggregate score. As Ryff (1989) argued, positive psychological functioning encompasses distinct dimensions that may not be adequately represented by a general measure of happiness or life satisfaction. The

interpretation nevertheless requires caution. The 12-item index used in the present study is a study-specific measure and has not yet been established as equivalent to Ryff's validated scales. Consequently, the findings should be understood as evidence concerning the selected indicators measured in this survey, rather than a comprehensive assessment of every dimension of psychological well-being.

Differences in Psychological Well-Being Across Tribal Communities

The most prominent finding was the statistically significant variation in psychological well-being across the five tribal communities. Kurichyan youth recorded the highest mean score ($M = 30.97$, $SD = 3.91$), whereas Paniyan youth recorded the lowest ($M = 24.40$, $SD = 5.18$). Adiyan, Mullakurumar, and Kattunaykan youth occupied intermediate positions. The ANOVA result, $F(4, 365) = 24.50$, $p < .001$, with $\eta^2 = .212$, indicates that community-group membership was associated with a substantial proportion of the observed variation in index scores. Nevertheless, the statistical significance of the overall test should not be interpreted as evidence that every pair of communities differs significantly. These findings are relevant to the work of Haddad et al. (2012), who documented inequalities in selected health outcomes among tribal communities in rural Kerala. Their study reported differences in underweight and anaemia between Paniya participants and other Scheduled Tribe groups, demonstrating that important inequalities can occur within tribal populations, not only between tribal and non-tribal populations. Although Haddad et al. examined physical health rather than psychological well-being, their findings provide a useful contextual parallel: aggregated measures can obscure differences among communities experiencing different social and material circumstances. The present study extends this comparative perspective to selected dimensions of psychological functioning. The lower mean observed among Paniyan youth and the higher mean observed among Kurichyan youth warrant further investigation into the contextual factors associated with these patterns. However, the available results do not identify the mechanisms underlying the differences. Education, employment opportunities, household economic circumstances, social support, access to services, and settlement-level conditions are plausible variables for future investigation, but they cannot be presented as explanations for the observed differences without additional evidence. The findings also reinforce the importance of avoiding deficit-based interpretations of tribal communities. A lower average score should not be taken as evidence of an inherent psychological disadvantage, just as a higher score does not establish that a community is uniformly better off. Community-level averages can conceal considerable differences among individuals, as indicated by the within-community standard deviations in the present study. A culturally sensitive interpretation should therefore distinguish measured outcomes from assumptions about the capabilities, values, or resilience of particular communities.

Social Support, Self-Awareness, and Positive Psychological Functioning

At the item level, understanding one's abilities and limitations and having people who provide understanding and support recorded the highest mean scores ($M = 2.36$ for both indicators). A clear purpose in life and trust and closeness in relationships also recorded relatively high means ($M = 2.35$). These findings suggest that respondents frequently reported positive experiences in areas relating to self-awareness, interpersonal support, and personal meaning. The importance of supportive relationships is consistent with Ryff's (1989) conceptualisation of positive relations with others as a distinct dimension of psychological well-being. Trusting relationships and a sense of being understood can be important components of positive psychological functioning. However, the present study measures perceived support and relationship quality through individual self-report items; it does not establish whether these factors independently predict overall well-being or explain differences between communities. Research on tribal adolescents in Kerala offers a relevant comparison. Satheesan and Sindhu (2023) examined proactive coping and subjective well-being among tribal and non-tribal adolescents in central Kerala. Their study found differences between the two groups and reported a positive association between proactive coping and subjective well-being among tribal adolescents. Although their population, comparison groups, and measurement instruments differed from those used in the present study, their findings support the value of examining positive psychological

resources alongside broader social circumstances. The relatively high scores for self-awareness and perceived support in the current study should not, however, be interpreted as evidence that all respondents experience adequate support or that these resources are equally distributed across communities. Item-level means represent overall patterns across the 370 respondents. Further cross-tabulation or community-specific analysis of these indicators would be necessary to determine whether perceived support and self-awareness vary across the five communities in a manner similar to the overall index.

V. EVERYDAY LIFE MANAGEMENT AND COPING WITH CHALLENGES

In contrast to the relatively high scores for self-awareness and social support, organizing personal matters amid competing life demands recorded the lowest mean (M = 2.01, SD = 0.57). Handling unexpected situations (M = 2.10, SD = 0.57), openly sharing personal difficulties (M = 2.09, SD = 0.70), and setting goals in advance and working towards them (M = 2.13, SD = 0.62) also received comparatively low scores. These patterns indicate that positive psychological functioning may not be uniform across different areas of daily life. Young people may report a sense of purpose and supportive relationships while also experiencing difficulty organizing competing responsibilities, communicating personal problems, or responding to unexpected circumstances. This distinction is compatible with Ryff's (1989) framework, which treats environmental mastery, purpose in life, positive relationships, and autonomy as related but distinct aspects of psychological well-being.

The relatively low score for managing competing demands is particularly relevant to research on young adulthood, when educational, occupational, family, and personal responsibilities may overlap. Nevertheless, the current survey did not directly measure the sources of these demands. It would therefore be inappropriate to attribute the observed pattern to poverty, discrimination, inadequate services, or cultural expectations without additional evidence. the comparatively low score for openly sharing difficulties should not automatically be interpreted as a lack of social support. The ability to disclose personal problems may depend on trust, privacy, social norms, the availability of appropriate confidants, and the perceived consequences of disclosure. These possibilities require further investigation rather than assumption. Future qualitative interviews could help clarify how tribal youth understand personal difficulties, manage responsibilities, seek assistance, and define successful coping within their own social contexts. The findings have practical implications for the design of youth-support initiatives.

Programmes could explore opportunities to strengthen goal-setting, problem-solving, communication, and everyday planning skills while building on existing social resources. Such initiatives should be developed in consultation with young people and community representatives, rather than treating the lower-scoring items as evidence of individual or community deficiencies.

VI. IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH AND POLICY

The results have implications for both research and the design of community-responsive youth programmes. the observed differences between communities indicate that a single aggregate estimate of psychological well-being may not adequately represent the diversity of experiences among tribal youth in Wayanad. Researchers and programme planners should consider examining community-specific patterns alongside individual and household circumstances.

The item-level findings indicate that assessments of youth well-being should include both relational resources and everyday functioning. Measures focusing only on psychological distress or clinical symptoms may overlook perceived support, purpose, self-awareness, and the management of daily responsibilities. Verma et al. (2022), in their systematic review of community-based studies of mental health among tribal populations in India, identified limitations in the available evidence and highlighted the need for further research. The present study contributes to this broader research agenda by examining selected indicators of positive psychological functioning rather than focusing exclusively on mental disorders. The significant

differences observed across communities justify further investigation into the social and contextual correlates of psychological well-being. Future studies could examine whether differences persist after accounting for relevant variables such as age, gender, education, employment, household economic position, and settlement characteristics, provided these variables are collected and the sample size supports adjusted analyses. Longitudinal or mixed-methods research would be especially useful for distinguishing persistent patterns from temporary differences and for understanding how young people themselves interpret their experiences. The current results should also inform, rather than predetermine, policy priorities. Community-specific averages may help identify questions requiring attention, but programme decisions should incorporate qualitative evidence, community consultation, and the availability of local resources. A higher or lower mean score alone cannot establish which intervention a community needs. Instead, the findings offer a starting point for more targeted, participatory investigation.

VII. LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

Several limitations should be considered when interpreting the findings. First, the study uses a cross-sectional design, which limits causal interpretation. The significant association between tribal community and psychological well-being scores does not establish that community membership causes differences in well-being. the 12-item index is a study-specific measure. Although its items reflect selected aspects of psychological functioning, further assessment of reliability, dimensionality, and construct validity is necessary before it can be treated as a validated multidimensional instrument. In particular, the proposed conceptual dimensions should be examined empirically before separate subscale scores are interpreted. the three-point response format provides a relatively broad assessment of the frequency of positive experiences but may not capture their complexity. The responses may also be influenced by how participants understand the questions and response categories. Culturally appropriate cognitive testing and qualitative research could help determine whether the items have comparable meanings across the five communities. the current ANOVA establishes an overall difference but does not identify the specific community pairs responsible for that difference. Post-hoc comparisons, together with confidence intervals and pairwise effect sizes, are required before drawing conclusions about individual community contrasts. The analysis should also be checked for the relevant assumptions, including the homogeneity of variances. Finally, the extent to which the results can be generalized beyond the sampled respondents depends on the sampling design and coverage of tribal settlements in Wayanad. Future research should therefore combine more rigorous measurement assessment with community-specific comparative analysis. Qualitative interviews could provide deeper insight into the meanings of autonomy, personal purpose, support, and life management, while larger and more representative studies could examine the roles of socio-economic and settlement-level factors. Such work would help distinguish observed differences in index scores from the wider social processes that may shape young people's well-being.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The study demonstrates that psychological well-being scores varied significantly across the five tribal communities represented in the sample of 370 young people in Wayanad, Kerala. Kurichyan youth recorded the highest mean score, while Paniyan youth recorded the lowest, and the overall ANOVA indicated a substantial association between community group and variation in the index. At the item level, self-awareness and perceived social support emerged as relatively strong areas, whereas organizing personal matters, sharing difficulties, and handling unexpected situations received comparatively lower scores. These findings support a more differentiated understanding of psychological well-being among tribal youth. Rather than assuming that all tribal communities share the same experiences, research should recognize variation while avoiding explanations based on presumed inherent community characteristics. The results provide a foundation for further investigation into the social, economic, and relational contexts of well-being and for developing culturally responsive approaches to youth support. Establishing the specific sources of observed differences will require post-hoc comparisons, stronger measurement evidence, and further research into the lived experiences of young people across communities.

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