

# Results of the Second Croydon Health & Wellbeing Survey for School-aged Children and Young People

2024/25

This is the second report using data from Croydon's Health & Wellbeing Survey for school-aged children and young people.

The survey is an anonymous online survey conducted by Insight Now and Croydon Council, aimed at Croydon students across school years 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. All schools were eligible to take part in the survey provided they had children in the school years that were being surveyed. This survey is the second of six to run over the next decade.

Following feedback from schools and pupils, a number of the questions were amended for this year's survey and therefore it is not possible to compare all results to those from the [first report](#).

In 2024/25 a total of 4,852 children and young people in the appropriate school years completed the survey (24% of all eligible pupils). 60 schools took part as well as some students who were home-schooled.

**60**

Schools took part (42% eligible schools in the borough).

44 of which were state-funded primary schools (73%) and 9 were state-funded secondary schools (15%).

**4,852**

Pupils took part.

This is an increase from the 4,116 pupils taking part in the previous survey.

More than three in four of the 4,852 pupils were of primary school-age (77%).

This presentation gives a high-level summary of key insights into Croydon's student population using the results from the 2024/25 survey.

It is important to note the following regarding what these insights can and cannot tell us;

1. This survey contains **self-reported information and views** from the children and young people in Croydon schools.
2. These results are not necessarily indicative of all Croydon children and young people – this is a **sample of Croydon pupils**.
3. Owing to the sample nature, **results can be skewed by small numbers**. Confidence intervals have been shown to help interpret results and figures under ten have been suppressed to prevent deductive disclosure. Anywhere where text indicates increase from previous year or certain groups have higher results, these are statistically significant changes.
4. Response rates varied per question (*this has been noted in the report to help with interpretation*).
5. Results are skewed towards primary school-aged children (*analysis has not been weighted to adjust for this*).

Wellbeing



Since the previous survey, pupils reported an increased sense of wellbeing across all three questions.

85% reported good general health, 73% reported a positive life rating and 74% said they were happy with their body / the way they look.

As with the previous survey, primary school-aged pupils were more likely report higher wellbeing scores. Secondary school-aged girls had the lowest wellbeing scores.

Exercise, Diet and Sleep



31% of pupils reported exercising every day of the week, an increase from 25% in the previous survey. Younger pupils and boys were more likely to report exercising every day.



Two in three pupils weren't getting the recommended amount of fruit and / or vegetables a day. This was higher in secondary school aged pupils.



One in four pupils reported not getting the recommended hours sleep, with most getting less than required. This is more pronounced in the older age group.

School, Safety & Pride in Croydon



60% of pupils reported enjoying school. Pupils in Years 4, 6 and 12 were more likely to report enjoying school than those in Years 8 and 10.



Four in every five pupils agreed that they felt safe in their school. Pupils in Years 4, 6 and 12 were more likely to agree that they felt safe at school than those in Years 8 and 10.



55% of pupils said they were proud or very proud to live in Croydon. This was lower in pupils of secondary school age.

## Bullying & Discrimination



28% of pupils said they had been bullied in the last 12 months. The biggest perceived reason for bullying was “how I look”.

19% of those who said they had been bullied in the last 12 months did not tell anyone. 32% said they did tell someone but it did not help.

30% of secondary school-aged pupils said they had been discriminated against in the last few months. The biggest perceived reason for discrimination was race, skin colour, where they were born.

## Smoking, Drinking & Drug use



85% of secondary school-aged pupils said they had never used vapes / e-cigarettes. 95% said they had never used traditional cigarettes.



67% of secondary school-aged pupils said they never drink alcohol.



4% of secondary school-aged pupils said they had ever taken drugs. The most common substance reported using was cannabis.

## Sexual Health



Four in five secondary school-aged pupils said they felt confident in saying no to sexual activity at any point.



37% of secondary school-aged pupils said they felt confident discussing safe sex with a partner. This confidence increased with age (by year group) with 67% of Year 12 pupils saying they felt confident.

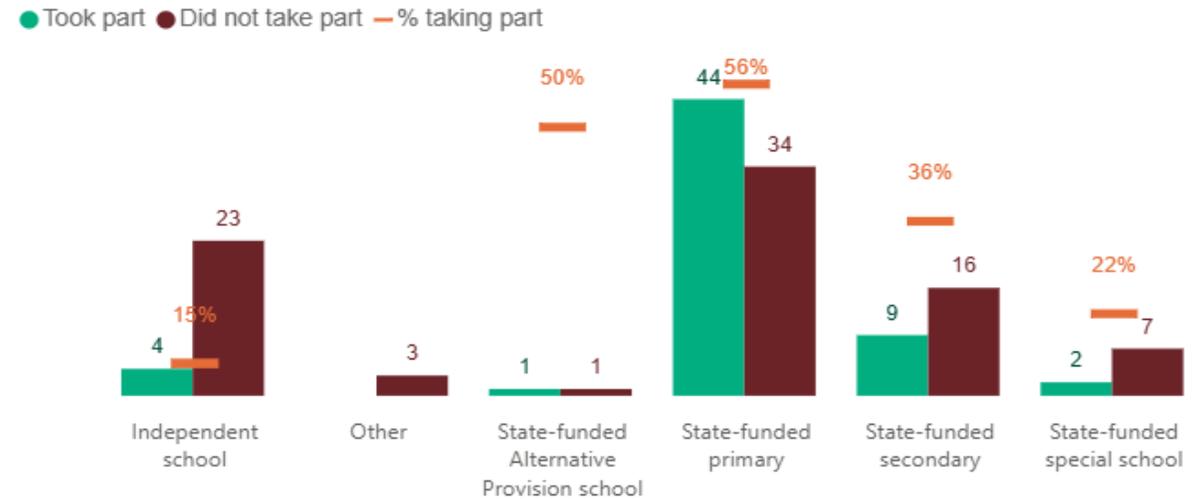
1. Taking part
2. Wellbeing
3. Healthy behaviours
4. School, safety and pride in Croydon
5. Bullying and discrimination
6. Smoking, drinking and drug-use (secondary school-aged pupils only)
7. Sexual health (secondary school-aged pupils only)

# Taking part: uptake

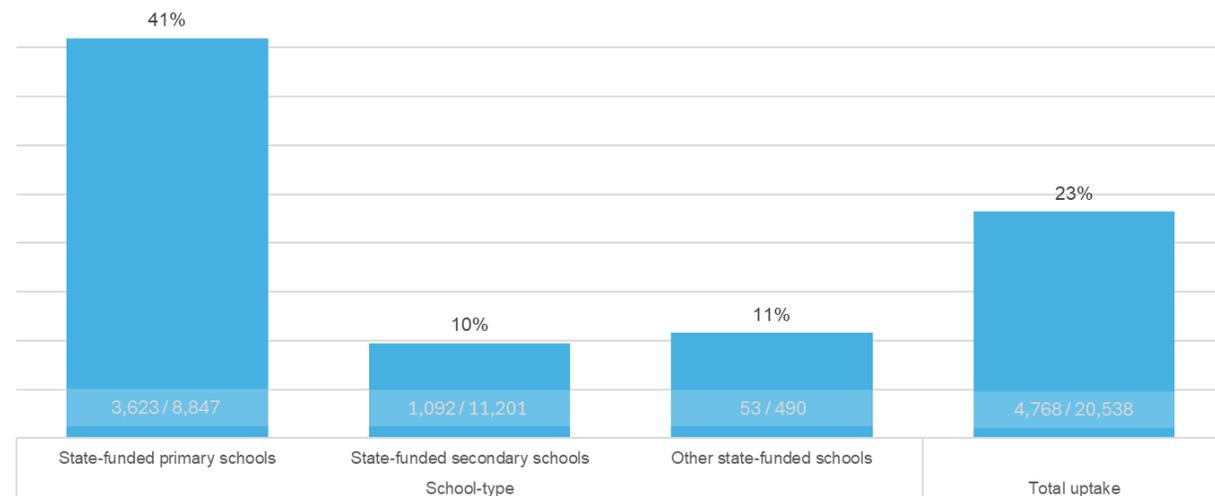
## Results

- All schools were eligible to take part in the survey provided they had children in the school years that were being surveyed (Years 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12). 60 schools with pupils in the eligible years had one or more pupil submit a survey response – this is 42% of eligible schools.
- *A further 10 schools did have one or more pupil submit a survey; however, these 16 responses across the 10 schools did not answer any questions posed in the survey and so have been removed from all analysis).*
- State-funded primary schools had the largest uptake, followed by Alternative Provision (AP) schools (e.g. PRUs) and state-funded secondary schools.
- 24% of eligible pupils across all schools completed a survey. Uptake was considerably higher in the state-funded primary schools.
- *It is not possible to determine the number of eligible pupils for independent schools and therefore these responses have been removed from the pupil uptake and profile analysis on the next slide.*

## School uptake (eligible schools who had one or more pupil submit a survey response)



## Pupil uptake (proportion of eligible pupils in state-funded schools that completed the survey)



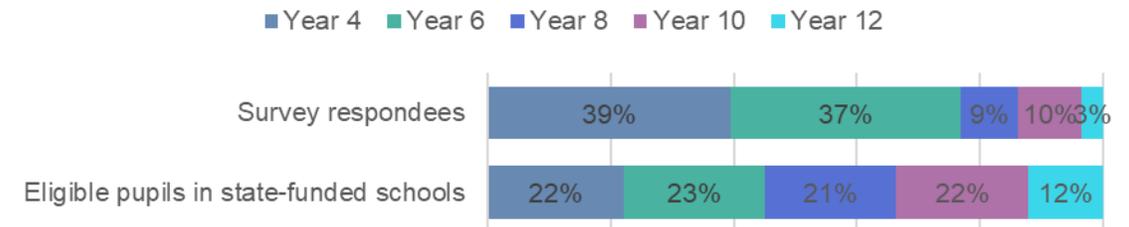
# Taking part: pupil profile

## Results

- Looking at age, gender and ethnic group, the pupil profile of those responding to the survey this year is broadly similar to the profile of those responding in 2022/23.
- Results are skewed towards primary-school year groups with 77% of all respondents being primary school-aged in contrast to 48% of the general eligible pupil population. This is a statistical increase from the previous survey where 73% of respondents were in Year's 4 and 6.
- Therefore, we cannot say that this report is truly representative of the total Croydon pupil population and is a better indication of the health and wellbeing of primary school-aged pupils.
- The profile of respondents is broadly similar to the overarching pupil profile in terms of gender and ethnicity\*.

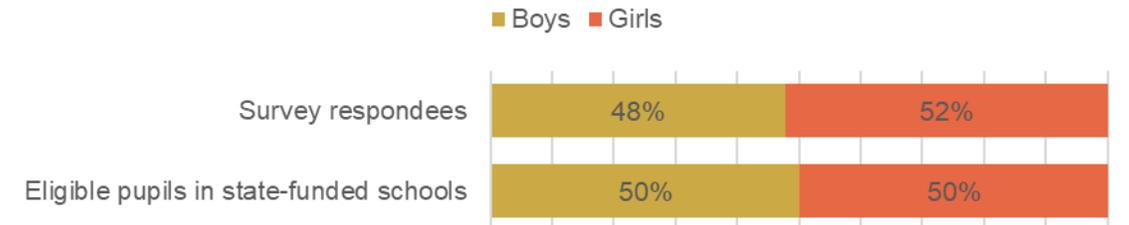
### Pupil profile by year group

(survey respondents compared to eligible pupils in state-funded schools)



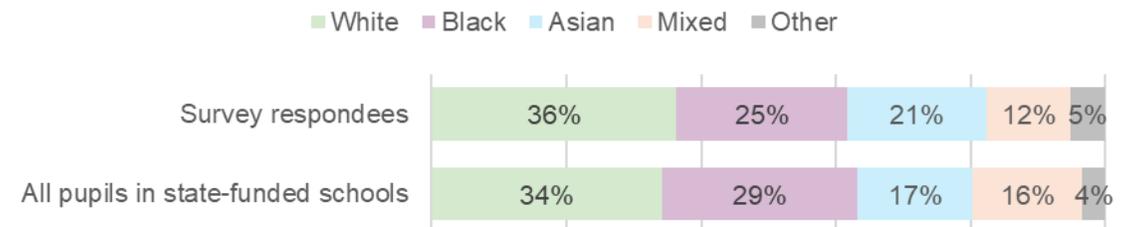
### Pupil profile by gender

(survey respondents compared to eligible pupils in state-funded schools)



### Pupil profile by ethnic group

(survey respondents compared to total state-funded school population)



Eligible pupils in state-funded schools based on Department for Education's [School Pupils and their Characteristics – school level characteristics](#) (2022/23).

\* It is not possible to determine eligible pupils by ethnic group and therefore ethnic group shows all pupils, not just those in the appropriate year groups.

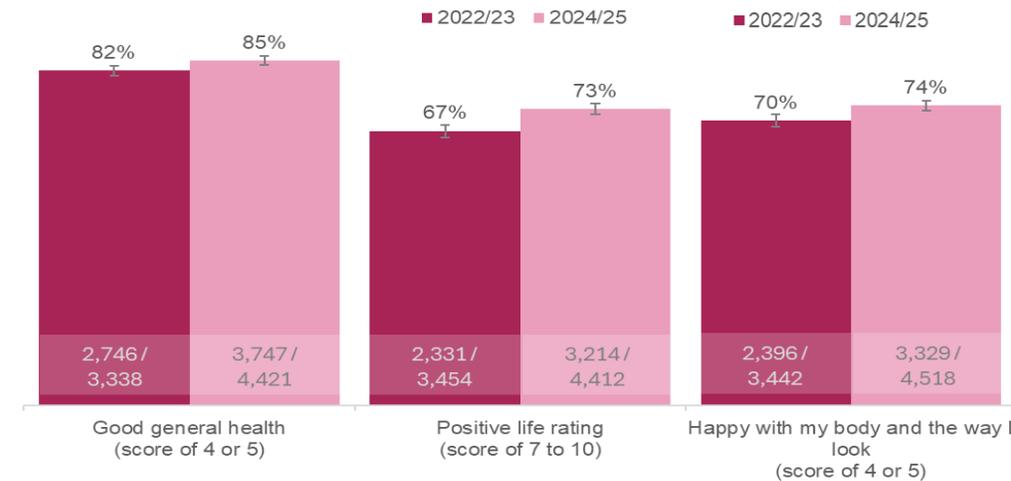
# Wellbeing: general self-reported wellbeing

| Question   | % responding |
|--|--------------|
| In general, how would you say your health is? Please answer from 1 to 5 where 1 is poor and 5 is excellent   | 91%          |
| On a scale of 0-10, how would you rate your life at the moment? 0 is I have the worst possible life and 10 is I have the best possible life            | 91%          |
| How much to you agree or disagree with this sentence? I am happy with my body and the way I look. Where 1 is strongly disagree and 5 is strongly agree | 93%          |

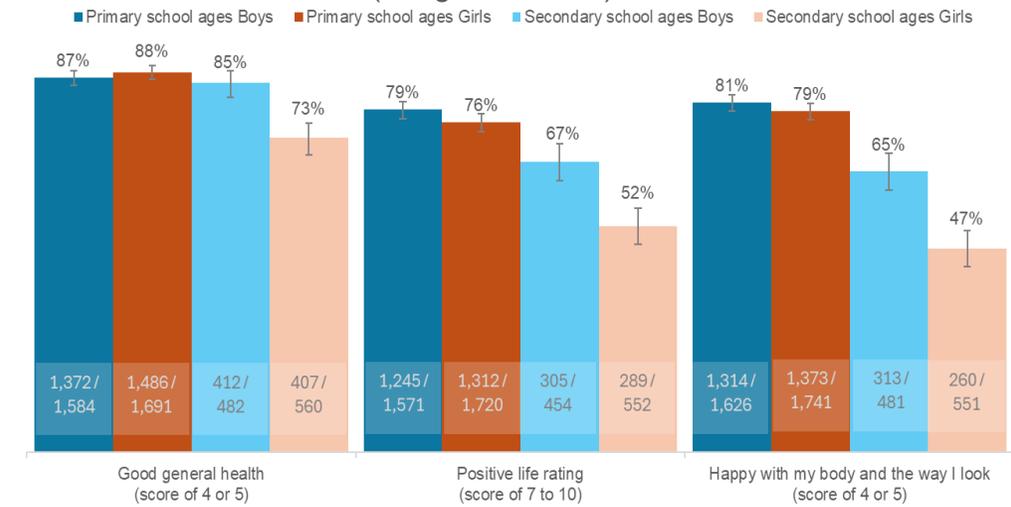
## Results

- Positive responses to all questions statistically increased compared to the previous survey.
- As with the previous survey, primary school-aged pupils were significantly more likely to report higher wellbeing score across all three questions than secondary school-aged pupils.
- Secondary school-aged girls were significantly less likely to report positive wellbeing scores than their male or primary-school aged peers.
- Comparing Croydon's results to national studies, one survey stated 79% of secondary school pupils aged 11, 13 and 15 reported good or excellent health <sup>1</sup> (compared to 79% of Croydon's Year 8 and 10 pupils).

Positive responses to wellbeing questions (all ages, 2024/25)



Positive responses to wellbeing questions (all ages, 2024/25)



<sup>1</sup> World Health Organisation Collaborative Study. [Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children in England, 2021/22](#)

# Wellbeing: worries (free text analysis)

| Question  | % responding |
|---|--------------|
| Do you worry about some things or anything a lot of the time? If so, please tell us what worries you in your own words. | 37%          |

## Results

The overarching finding was that many pupils in Croydon were significantly impacted by both societal issues such as crime and personal challenges in relationships, emotional wellbeing, and education.

**Local Environmental Factors** - Negative references to living conditions in Croydon included issues like pollution, crime rates, and feelings of insecurity. Conversely, some pupils highlighted positive experiences like a good local community and friendships.

**Mental and Emotional Health** - Several pupils highlighted struggling with anxiety, overthinking, or existential concerns. Some responses mentioned specific mental health challenges such as trauma from past events, anxiety about social interactions, and self-esteem issues.

**Personal Relationships** - Some pupils reflected anxiety about family dynamics (e.g., parental conflicts, separation), friendships, and if they are liked or accepted by peers. This included worries linked to social pressure and bullying.

**Safety Concerns** - Many pupils expressed concerns about safety such as crime, stabbings, kidnappings, and gang-related violence in their neighbourhoods. These concerns were frequently reported as causing anxiety, especially when walking alone or navigating dark streets.

**Future and Academics Education** - There was significant worry about future uncertainties relating to exams (GCSEs, SATs), academic achievements, secondary school transitions, and career prospects, particularly among older pupils.

# Wellbeing: Child's feelings about their family's financial situation (cost of living) (secondary school-aged pupils only)

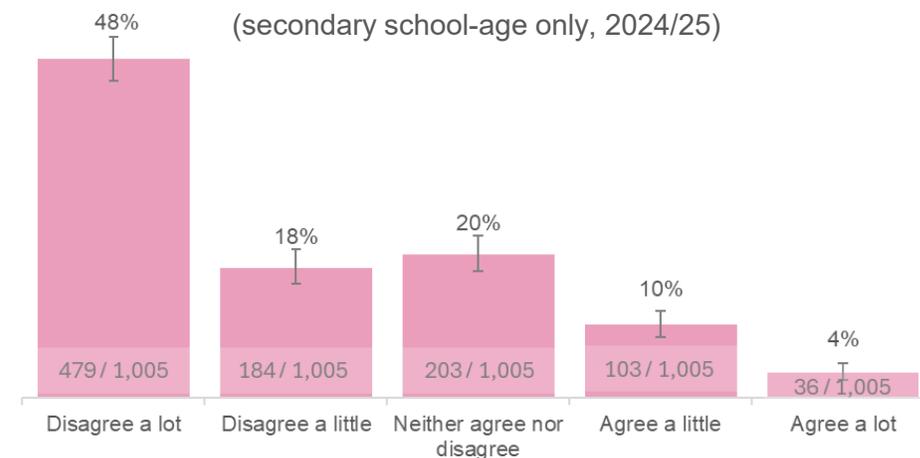
| Question   | % responding |
|--|--------------|
| Some families struggle with money and being able to afford the things they need, Thinking about your life and home at the moment, how much do you agree or disagree with the following statements? |              |
| My family struggles more than other families to afford the things we need  | 90%          |
| My family can afford to keep our home warm enough  | 91%          |
| My family can afford enough food for me to eat   | 91%          |
| My family can afford for me to eat a healthy diet, including fruit and vegetables  | 91%          |
| My family can afford to do activities or fun things together as a family   | 90%          |
| My family can afford to buy me the right clothes and shoes for school  | 90%          |

## Results

- 13.8% of Croydon's secondary school-aged pupils agreed a little or a lot that their family struggled more than others to afford the things they need.
- In comparison, a national study published by NHS England reported 12.4% of secondary school pupils aged 11-16 years old agreed that their family struggled more than others to afford the things they need. <sup>1</sup>
- There was no statistical difference between year groups or genders.
- When looking at individual elements linked to what the young person felt their family could afford, most felt they could afford enough food.

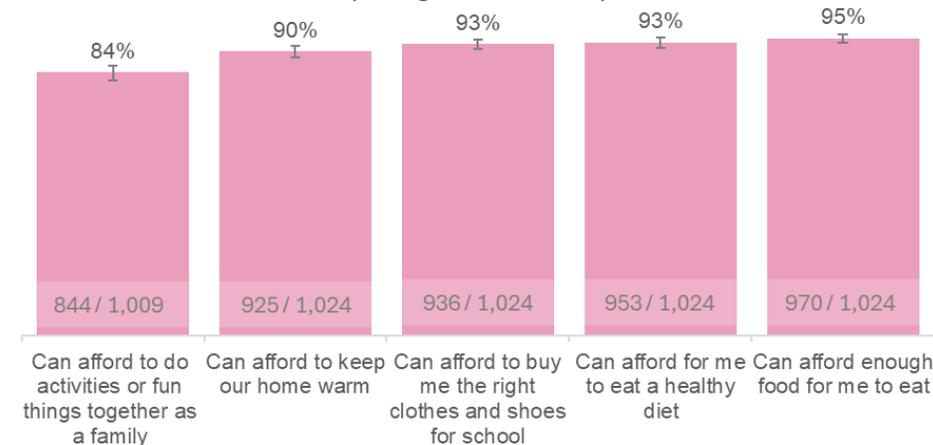
## My family struggles more than other families to afford the things we need

(secondary school-age only, 2024/25)



## Answered 'agree a little' or 'agree a lot' to each additional statement in the question

(all ages, 2024/25)



<sup>1</sup> NHS England. [Mental Health of Children and Young People in England, 2023](https://www.nhs.uk/mentalhealth/childrenandyoungpeople/): Wave 4 follow up to the 2017 survey

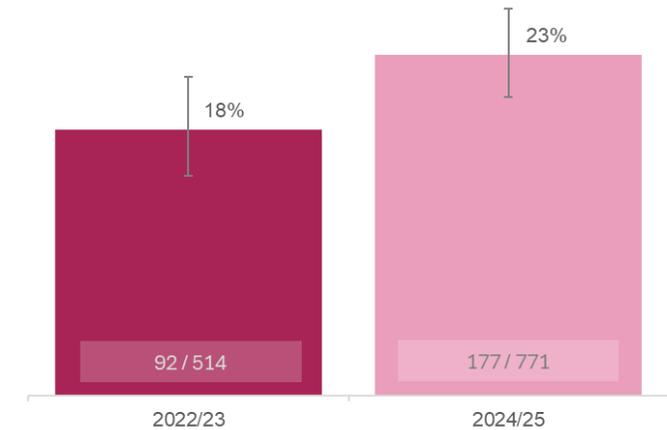
# Wellbeing: self-harm (secondary school-aged pupils only)

| Question  | % responding |
|---|--------------|
| Have you ever hurt yourself on purpose? (self-harmed) | 69%          |

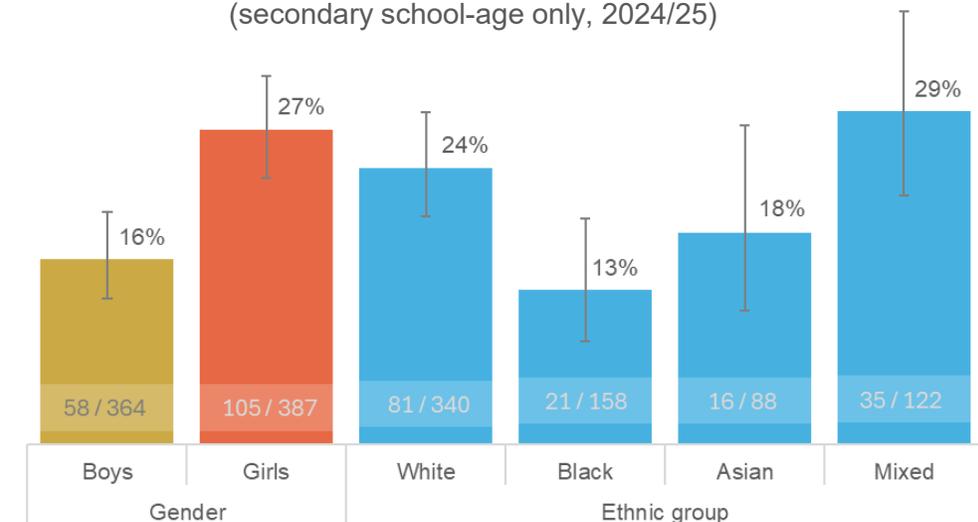
## Results

- Overall, 23% of those that answered the question said they had ever self-harmed. In the previous survey this was 18% (this is **not** a statistically significant increase).
- Looking at demographic differences, in the previous survey there were no statistical differences between year group, gender or ethnic group.
- In this survey, girls were more likely than boys and those with a White ethnic group were more likely than those with a Black ethnic group to report ever self-harming, however caution must be used here given the small numbers.
- A recent NHS survey reported that 11.1% of the secondary school pupils aged 11-16 years old surveyed had ever tried to harm themselves. <sup>1</sup>
- A national study published by the WHO reported that 34% of 15 year olds reporting ever self-harming with girls being more likely to report this (49% compared to 20% of boys). <sup>2</sup>

Have you ever hurt yourself on purpose? (self-harmed)  
(secondary school-age only)



Said they had ever self-harmed  
(secondary school-age only, 2024/25)



<sup>1</sup> NHS England. [Mental Health of Children and Young People in England, 2023](#): Wave 4 follow up to the 2017 survey

<sup>2</sup> World Health Organisation Collaborative Study. [Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children in England, 2021/22](#)

# Healthy behaviours: activity

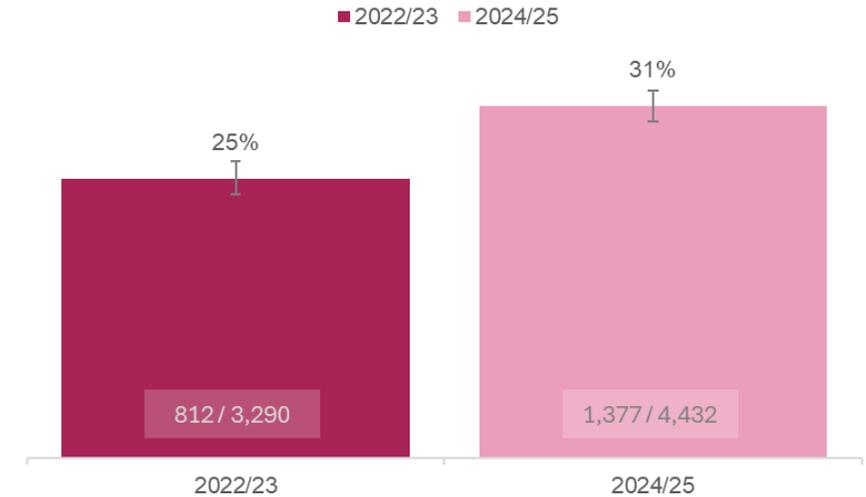
| Question   | % responding |
|--|--------------|
| Over the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for at least one hour (i.e. 60 minutes)? | 91%          |

## Results

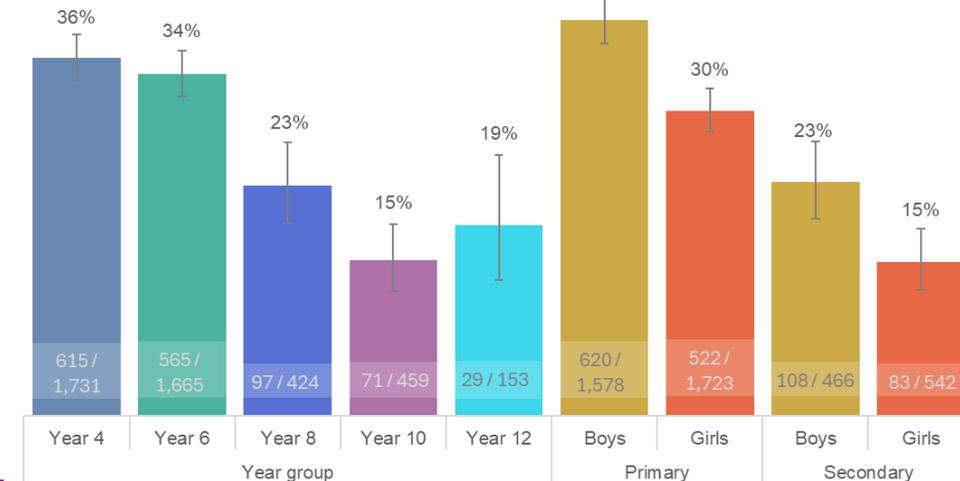
- Overall, 31% of pupils exercised every day of the week, a statistically significant increase from 25% in the last survey.
- Primary school-aged pupils exercised more than secondary school-aged pupils.
- In both age groups, boys were more likely than girls to exercise every day.
- This 31% in Croydon is lower than a national survey that reported 47% of 5-16 year olds in London were active every day. <sup>1</sup>

*National guidelines: Children and young people aged 5 to 18 should aim for an average of at least 60 minutes physical activity per day across the week. <sup>2</sup>*

### Physically active for all 7 days in the last week (all ages)



### Physically active for all 7 days in the last week (all ages, 2024/25)



<sup>1</sup> Sport England. [Active Lives Survey, 2023/24.](#)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/physical-activity-guidelines-uk-chief-medical-officers-report>

# Healthy behaviours: diet and oral hygiene

| Question  | % responding |
|---|--------------|
| How many portions of fruit and / or vegetables do you usually eat each day? | 88%          |
| How many times do you usually brush your teeth a day?                       | 90%          |

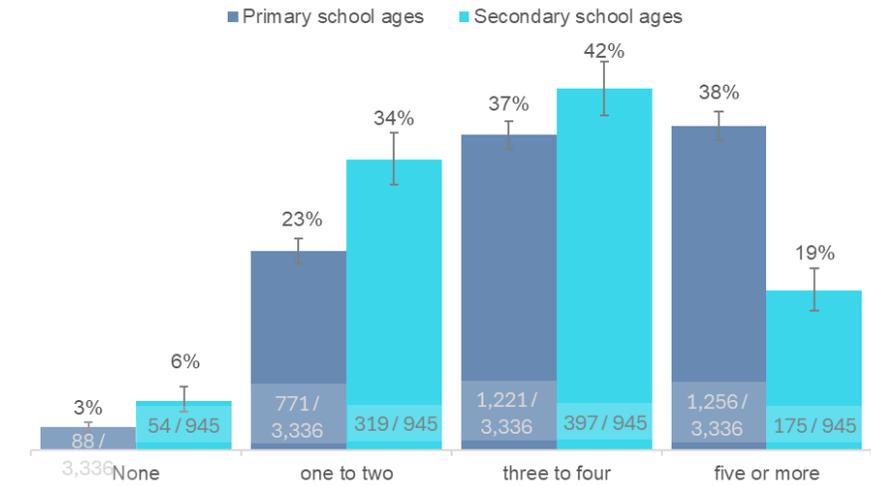
## Results

- Two in three pupils weren't getting the recommended amount of fruit and / or vegetables a day.
- This was statistically higher in older ages with four in every five pupils of secondary school age not getting the recommended amount.
- There were no statistical differences between genders or ethnic groups.
- 86% of pupils brushed their teeth at least twice a day. A statistical increase from the previous survey (82%).
- A national study states that 77% of secondary school pupils aged 11, 13 and 15 years old reported brushing their teeth more than once a day <sup>1</sup> (compared to 88% of Croydon's Year 8 and Year 10 pupils).
- There were no statistical differences between age groups, genders or ethnic groups.

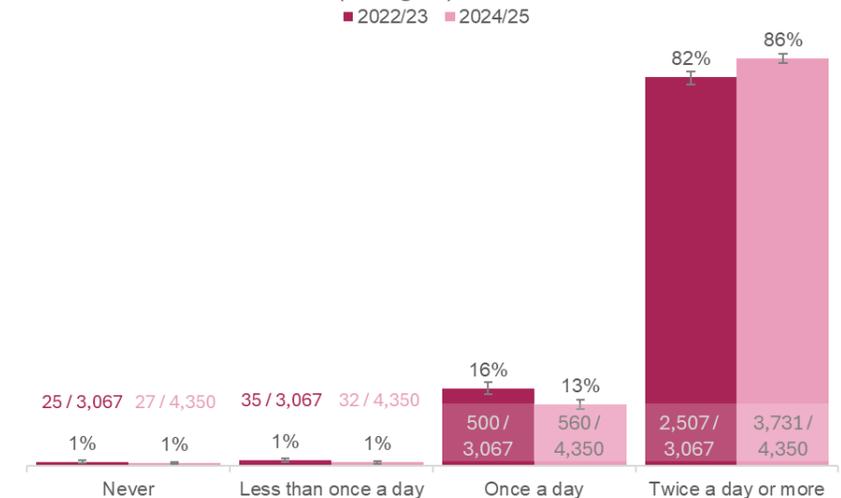
***National guidelines:** Children and young people should eat at least 5 portions of a variety of fruit and vegetables every day. <sup>2</sup>*

*Children and young people aged 7 and over should brush their teeth at least twice a day for about two minutes with fluoride toothpaste. <sup>3</sup>*

## How many portions of fruit and / or vegetables do you usually eat each day? (all ages, 2024/25)



## How many times do you usually brush your teeth a day? (all ages)



<sup>1</sup> World Health Organisation Collaborative Study. [Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children in England, 2021/22](#)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-eatwell-guide>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.nhs.uk/live-well/healthy-teeth-and-gums/taking-care-of-childrens-teeth/>

# Healthy behaviours: sleep

| Question  | % responding |
|---|--------------|
| On a school night (Sun-Thu) what time do you normally fall asleep?" and "On a school morning (Mon-Fri) what time do you usually wake up?"         | 80%          |
| On how many nights in the past 7 days have you had problems in getting to sleep, problems with waking in the night or problems with waking early? | 86%          |

## Results

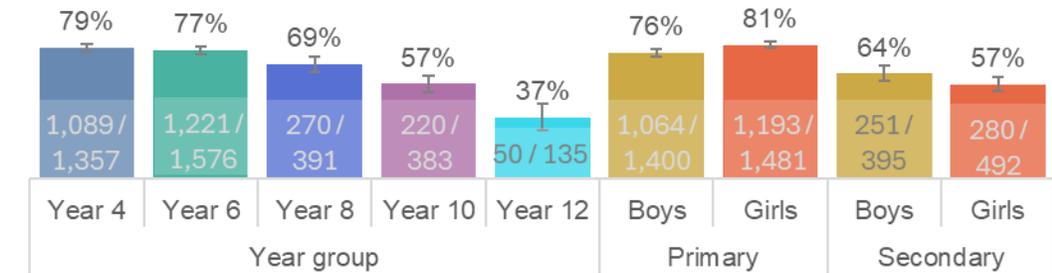
- One in four pupils weren't getting the recommended hours sleep, with most getting less than required. This ratio increases with age (apart from Year 4 and Year 6 which are statistically similar to each other).
- 48% of pupils in Year's 8 and 10 reported getting at least 8.5 hours sleep on a normal night, by comparison a national study reported 42% of secondary school pupils aged 11, 13 and 15 years old reported at least 8.5 hours sleep on school nights. <sup>1</sup>
- 37% of pupils reported experiencing sleep problems on three or more nights in the past week. There were no statistical differences between age groups in those reporting problems with sleep.
- By comparison, a recent NHS survey reported 38% of the 8-16 year olds surveyed experienced problems on three or more nights. <sup>2</sup>

**National guidelines:** Children aged 6 to 12 years are recommended to get between 9 and 12 hours sleep within a 24-hour period. Teenagers aged 13 to 18 years are recommended to get between 8 to 10 hours. <sup>3</sup>

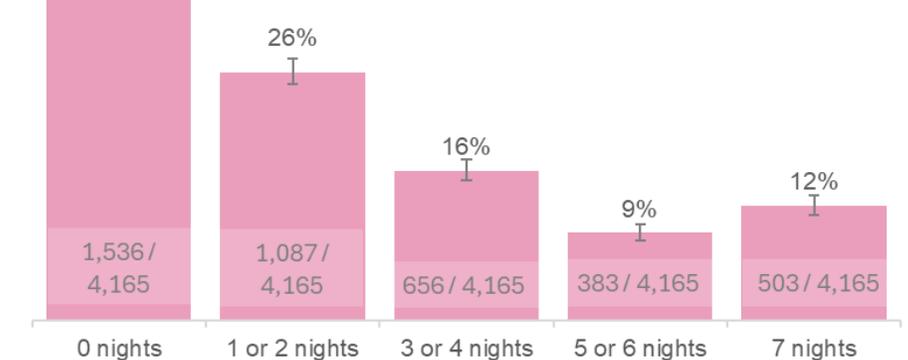
## Pupils getting the recommended hours sleep on a normal school night (all ages, 2024/25)



## Pupils getting the recommended hours sleep on a normal school night (all ages, by year group and gender, 2024/25)



## Number of nights in the past week had problems getting to sleep / waking in the night / waking early (all ages, 2024/25)



<sup>1</sup> World Health Organisation Collaborative Study. [Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children in England, 2021/22](#)

<sup>2</sup> NHS England. [Mental Health of Children and Young People in England, 2023](#): Wave 4 follow up to the 2017 survey

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.gosh.nhs.uk/conditions-and-treatments/procedures-and-treatments/sleep-hygiene-children/>

For analysis purposes in this report, Year 8 students have been classified as 13 years of age and assessed on the recommended 8 to 10 hours sleep.

# School, safety and pride in Croydon: school

| Question                      | % responding |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| How much do you enjoy school? | 90%          |

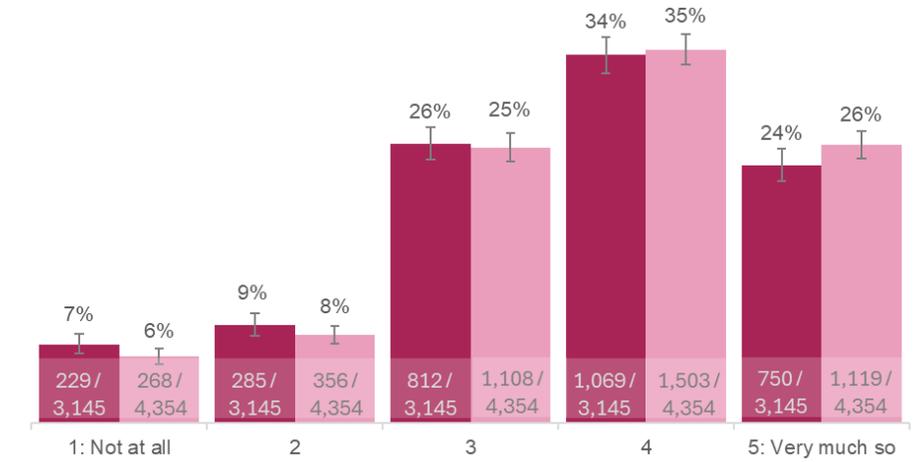
## Results

- Overall, 60% of those that answered the question said four or five (very much so). In the previous survey this was 58% (a statistically similar result).
- The spread of responses overall is very similar to last year.
- Primary school-aged pupils and pupils in Year 12 enjoyed school more than those in Years 8 and 10.
- In primary school-aged pupils, girls were more likely to report enjoying school than boys (this is the same as the previous survey).

## How much do you enjoy school?

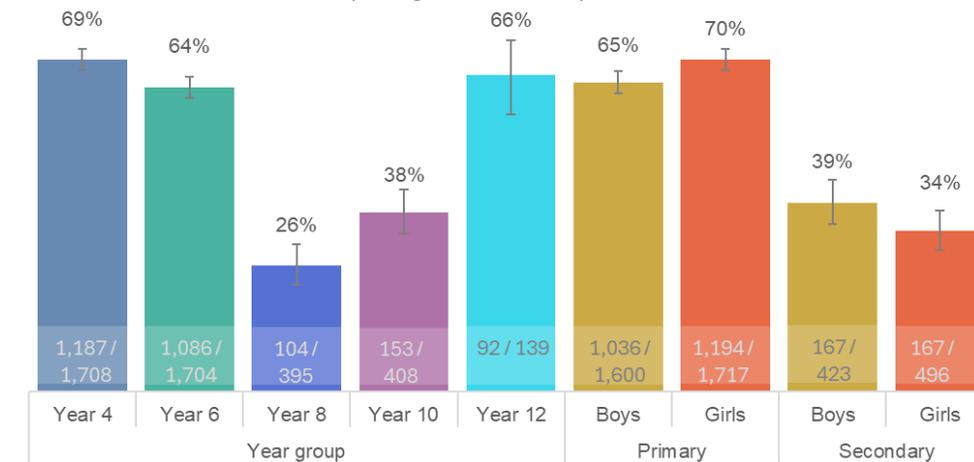
(all ages)

■ 2022/23 ■ 2024/25



## Responded four or five (very much so)

(all ages, 2024/25)



# School, safety and pride in Croydon: safety

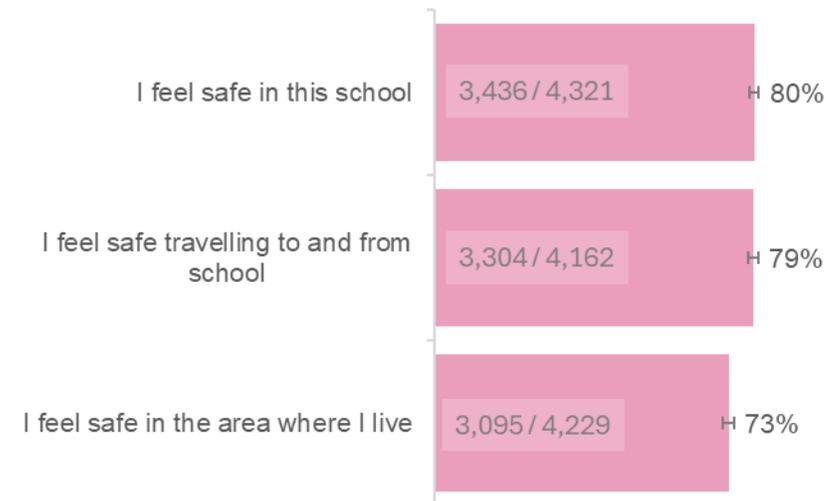
| Question   | % responding |
|--|--------------|
| Please say how you feel about the following statement: I feel safe in this school                | 89%          |
| Please say how you feel about the following statement: I feel safe in the area where I live      | 87%          |
| Please say how you feel about the following statement: I feel safe travelling to and from school | 86%          |

## Results

- Overall, 80% of those that answered agreed that they felt safe in their school compared to 73% who felt safe in the area where they live.
- Primary school-aged pupils and pupils in Year 12 were more likely to agree that they felt safe at school than those in Years 8 and 10. There was no statistical difference in feelings of safety between the genders.
- A recent NHS survey reported 76% of the secondary school pupils aged 11-16 surveyed agreed that they felt safe when at school. <sup>1</sup> By comparison, 64% of Croydon's secondary school-aged pupils agreed they felt safe when at school.
- A different national study published by the WHO reported that 58% of secondary school pupils aged 11, 13 and 15 years old said they feel safe in their school and 72% said they felt safe in the area where they live. <sup>2</sup> By comparison, 59% of Croydon's Year 8 and Year 10 pupils said they felt safe in their school and 57% said they felt safe in the area where they live.

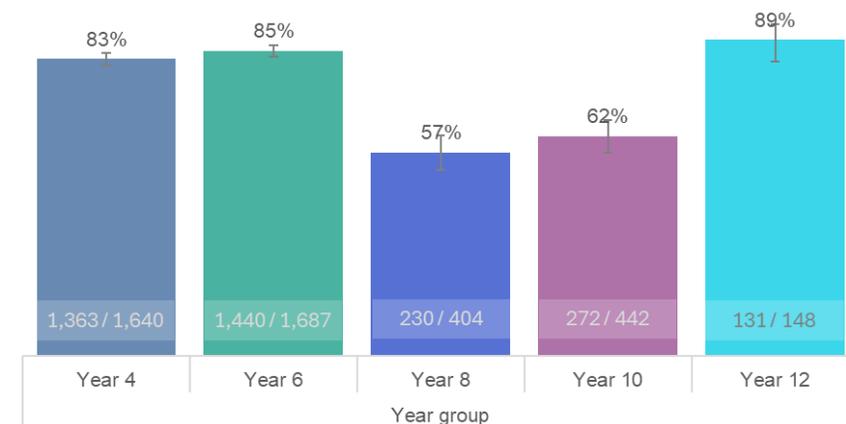
## How do you feel about the following statements?

(% who said agree or strongly agree, all ages, 2024/25)



## Responded agree or strongly agree to I feel safe in this school

(all ages, 2024/25)



<sup>1</sup> NHS England. [Mental Health of Children and Young People in England, 2023](#): Wave 4 follow up to the 2017 survey

<sup>2</sup> World Health Organisation Collaborative Study. [Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children in England, 2021/22](#)

# School, safety and pride in Croydon: safety (free text analysis)

| Question                    | % responding |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| What makes you feel unsafe? | 71%          |

## Results

Overall, pupils' concerns reflected an interplay of environmental threats, community-specific crime issues, personal vulnerabilities, and the impact of witnessed or imagined dangers around them.

**Environmental Factors** - Many pupils mentioned crime rates in Croydon, particularly concerns around violence, stabbings, and shootings. Reports of these occurrences in local news and communities were common causes of fear. Specific areas or individuals, such as "gangs", "drunkards", "roadmen", or "drug users", were frequently cited as making certain streets or parts of Croydon seem unsafe.

**Physical Surroundings** – Concerns were raised about the impact of the local environment on comfort and safety, including issues such as litter, blocked stairwells, non-functioning lifts, noise, and poorly lit areas

**Familial and Social Emotional Causes** - Emotional distress from arguments among parents or fears concerning the health of family members were mentioned, as were personal insecurities and worries (e.g., being judged, not fitting in, or failing academically).

**Safety Perception and Recommendations** - Several respondents noted the necessity for improved police visibility and increased safety measures in hotspots. Trusted guardians or friends provided a sense of relief when travelling or dealing with challenging tasks.

**Personal Interactions** - Bullying within schools or social circles, including being intimidated by classmates or other children, was a recurring topic.

# School, safety and pride in Croydon: pride in Croydon

| Question                              | % responding |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Do you feel proud to live in Croydon? | 81%          |

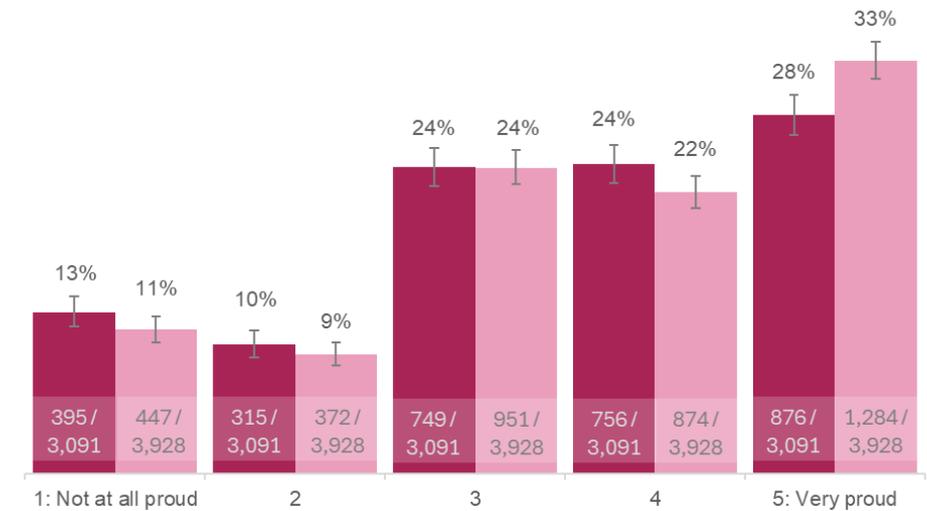
## Results

- Overall, 55% of those that answered the question said four or five (very proud). In the previous survey this was 53% (not a statistically significant increase).
- The spread of responses overall is quite similar to last year, although there is statistically significant increase in the proportion of pupils saying they were very proud to live in Croydon.
- As with the previous survey, primary school-aged pupils were much more likely to report being proud to live in Croydon than those of secondary school age.
- In secondary school-aged pupils, boys had statistically higher results than girls (in the last survey there was no difference between genders).

### Do you feel proud to live in Croydon?

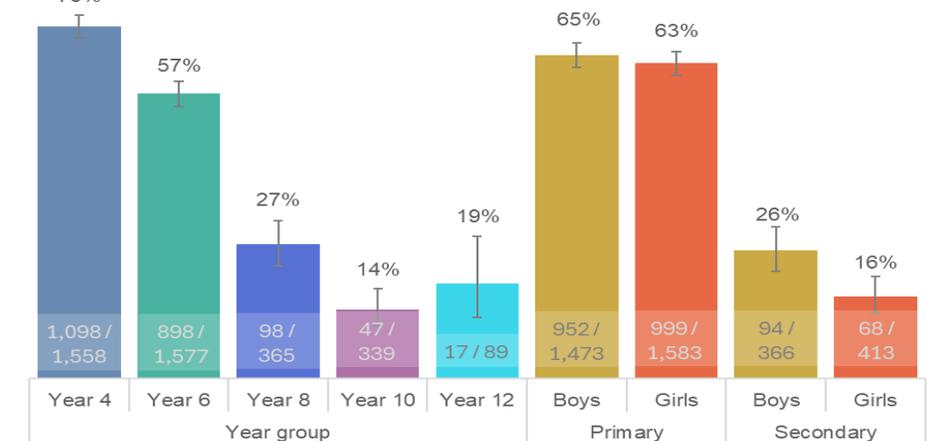
(all ages)

■ 2022/23 ■ 2024/25



### Responded four or five (very proud)

(all ages, 2024/25)



# School, safety and pride in Croydon: pride in Croydon (free text analysis)

| Question   | % responding |
|--|--------------|
| Following your answer to the question "Do you feel proud to live in Croydon?", please say why you gave that answer | 67%          |

## Results

The results reflect a complex picture of Croydon as seen through the eyes of its younger residents, highlighting pride in diversity and community alongside significant concerns about crime and environmental issues.

**Concerns Over Safety** - Concerns about crime, including knife crime and gang activity, were recurrent in the comments. Many pupils expressed feelings of unsafety, especially when walking home alone. Some also specifically mentioned worrying about kidnappings, stabbings, and the area's reputation for violence.

**Diverse Perceptions of Quality of Life** – Perceptions of quality of life varied. Some pupils highlighted the area's cultural diversity and enjoyable activities, while others noted challenges such as limited opportunities and issues with local infrastructure

**Pride in Connections and Amenities**- Many pupils valued their personal connections and proximity to schools, friends, or family in Croydon, making them feel proud or content. They appreciated the borough's diversity, educational facilities, and local amenities like parks, restaurants, and shopping centres.

**Community Sentiment** - Observations about the community were mixed. While some pupils described Croydon's community as welcoming and supportive, incidents of rudeness, bullying, and negative interactions with strangers or school peers were frequently mentioned.

**Civic Environment and Cleanliness** - Environmental issues like litter, pollution, and general uncleanliness in the neighbourhood were highlighted by some students. While a few positively mentioned Croydon's outdoor spaces and green areas, others felt the urban environment negatively affected their pride in the borough.

# Bullying and discrimination: bullying

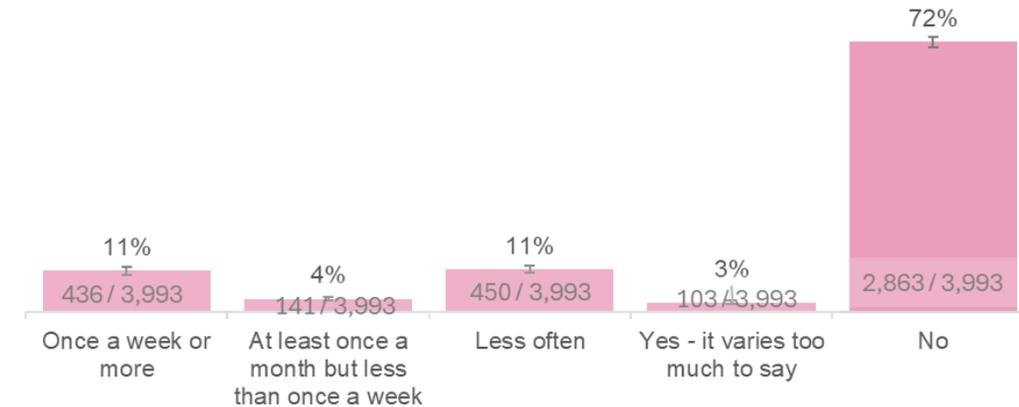
| Question   | % responding |
|--|--------------|
| Have you been bullied (online or in person) in the last 12 months?   | 82%          |
| Why do you think you have been bullied? (only asked to those who answered yes to the above question, pupils could choose as many options as they wanted) | 100%         |
| Have you ever told anyone about being bullied? (only asked to those who answered yes to the 'have you been bullied...' question)                         | 98%          |

## Results

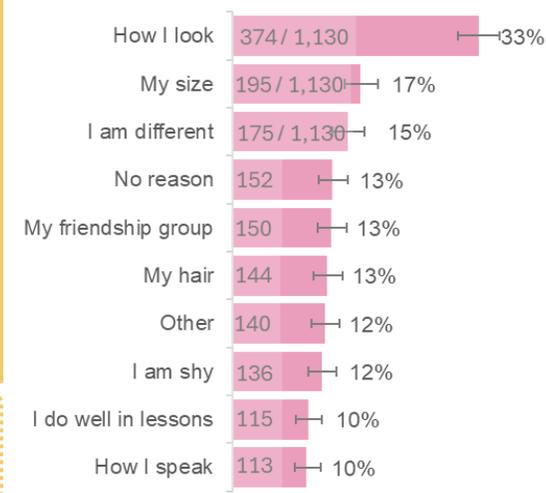
- Overall, 28% of those that answered the question said they had been bullied in the last 12 months. Pupils in Year 4 were statistically more likely to report bullying than those in Years 6, 10 or 12. There were no statistical differences between gender or ethnic group.
- National surveys differ on estimates of bullying; a recent NHS survey reported 16% of secondary school pupils aged 11-16 experiencing in-person bullying in the last 12 months. <sup>1</sup> Another reported 35% of secondary school pupils aged 11, 13 and 15 years old experiencing bullying at school in the last couple of months. <sup>2</sup> By comparison, in Croydon 25% of secondary school-aged pupils said they had been bullied in the last year, 26% of those in Year's 8 and 10.
- The biggest perceived reason for bullying was "how I look".
- 19% of those who said they had been bullied in the last 12 months did not tell anyone. 32% said they did tell someone but it did not help.

**Definition on survey:** *Bullying is the repetitive, intentional hurting of one person or group by another person or group, where the bully has, or appears to have, more power than the person they are hurting. Bullying can be physical, verbal or psychological. It can happen face-to-face or online.*

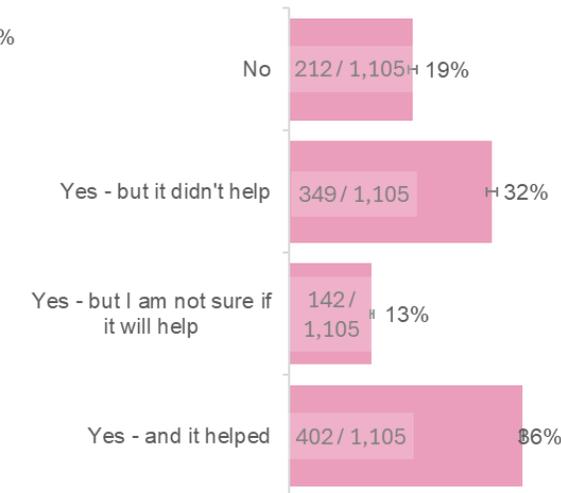
## Have you been bullied in the last 12 months? (2024/25)



## Why do you think you have been bullied? (Top ten reasons, 2024/25)



## Have you ever told anyone about being bullied? (2024/25)



<sup>1</sup> NHS England. [Mental Health of Children and Young People in England, 2023](#): Wave 4 follow up to the 2017 survey

<sup>2</sup> World Health Organisation Collaborative Study. [Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children in England, 2021/22](#)

# Bullying and discrimination: discrimination (secondary school-aged pupils only)

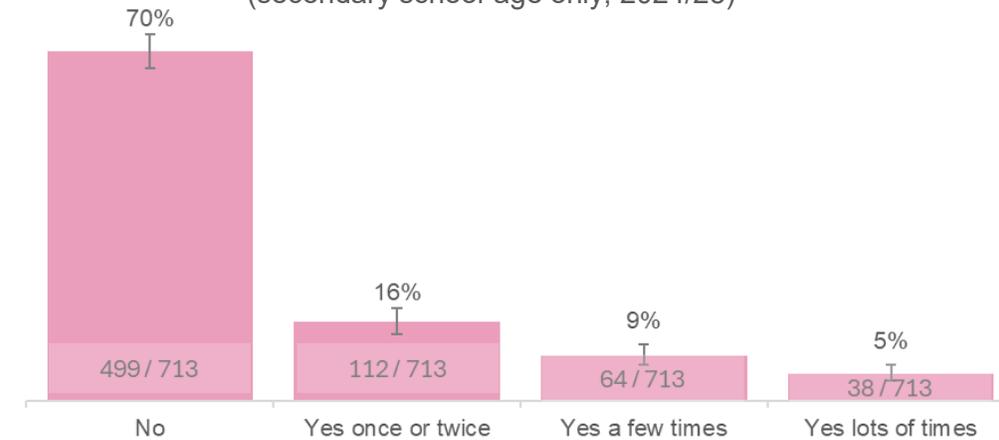
| Question   | % responding |
|--|--------------|
| Do you feel you have been discriminated against in the last few months?  | 64%          |
| If so, why do you think you were discriminated against? (only asked to those who answered yes to the above question, pupils could choose as many options as they wanted) | 100%         |

## Results

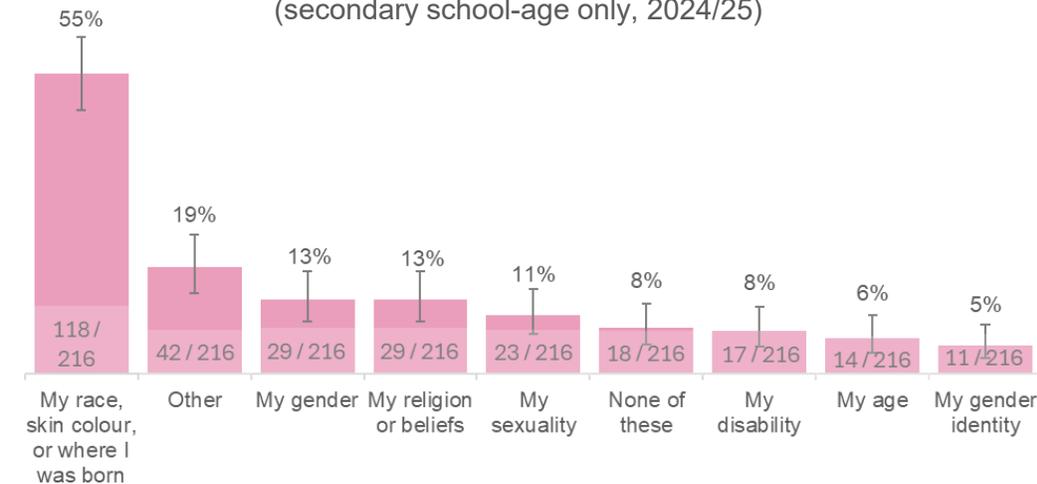
- Overall, 30% of those that answered the question said they had been discriminated against in the last few months.
- Looking at demographic differences, there were no statistical differences between year group or gender of those who reported being discriminated against. Pupils with a Black or Asian ethnic group were statistically more likely to report discrimination than those with a White ethnic group.
- The biggest perceived reason for discrimination was race, skin colour, where they were born.
- *Given the lower response rates to these questions, particular caution should be applied when interpreting the results.*

**Definition on survey:** Discrimination is when someone treats you differently, unfairly or worse because of your age, being disabled, your gender, gender identity, your religion or beliefs, your race, skin colour or where you were born or your sexuality. Both bullying and discrimination are harmful and should not be accepted in your school.

## Do you feel you have been discriminated against in the last few months? (secondary school-age only, 2024/25)



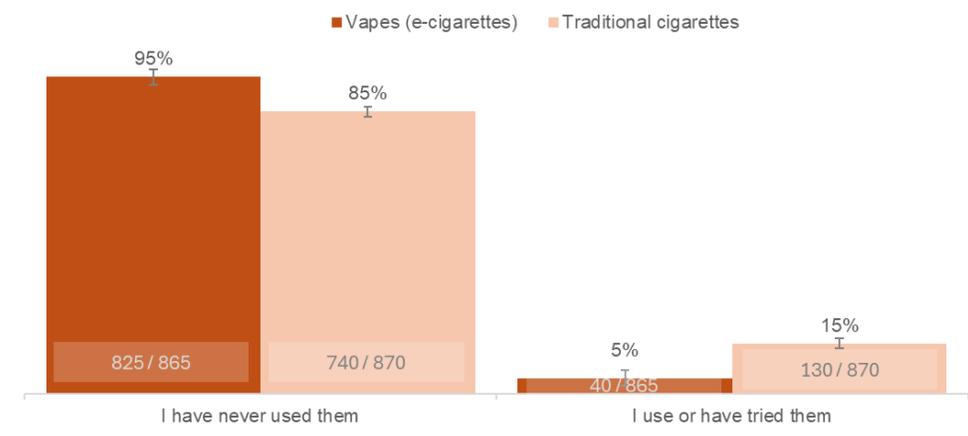
## Why do you think you were discriminated against? (secondary school-age only, 2024/25)



# Smoking, drinking and drug use: nicotine use (secondary school-aged pupils only)

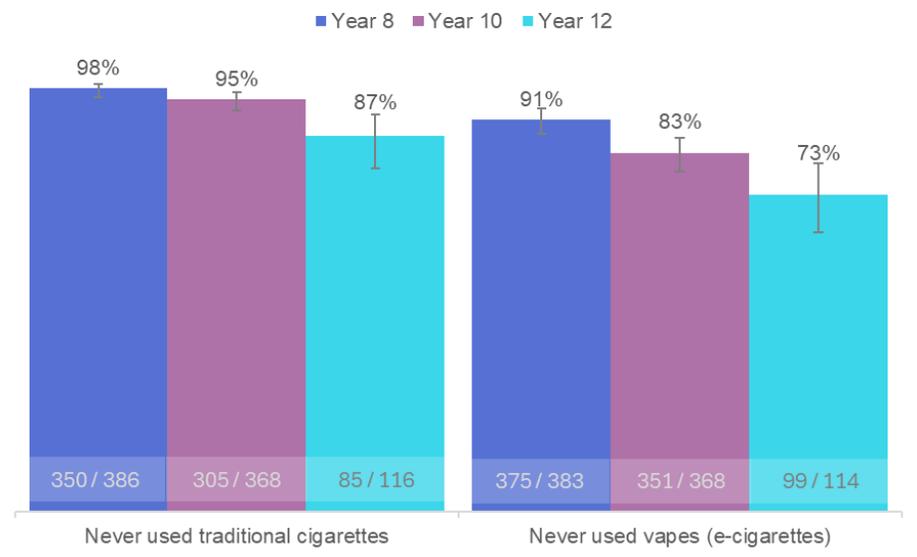
| Question   | % responding |
|--|--------------|
| Have you ever tried any of these products containing nicotine, even if it was just once? |              |
| Vapes (e-cigarettes)   | 78%          |
| Cigarettes (traditional cigarettes)  | 77%          |

Have you ever tried any of these products containing nicotine, even if it was just once?  
(secondary school-age only, 2024/25)



## Results

- 85% of secondary school-aged pupils said they had never used vapes / e-cigarettes.
- 95% said they had never used traditional cigarettes.
- Pupils in Year 8 were statistically less likely to have used vapes than those in Years 10 and 12. Pupils in Year 12 were statistically more likely to have used traditional cigarettes than those in Years 8 and 10.
- Recent national averages show 25% of 11-15 year olds reported ever vaping and 11% reported ever smoking traditional cigarettes. <sup>1</sup> Croydon comparable results for Years 8 and 10 was 13% ever vaping and 3% ever smoking.



<sup>1</sup> NHS England. [Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England, 2023.](#)

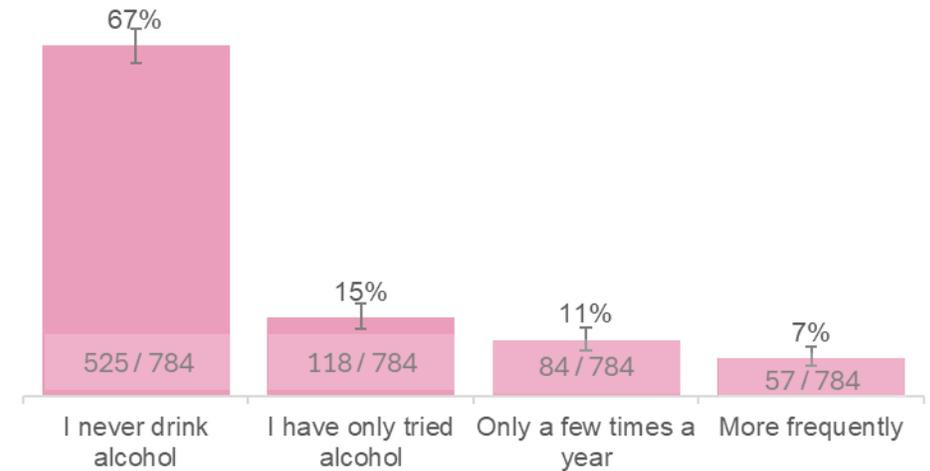
# Smoking, drinking and drug use: alcohol and drug use (secondary school-aged pupils only)

| Question  | % responding |
|---|--------------|
| How often do you usually have an alcoholic drink?   | 70%          |
| Have you drunk any alcohol in the last 7 days? (only asked to those who did not report 'I never drink alcohol')                 | 68%          |
| Have you ever taken drugs?  | 74%          |
| Which drugs have you taken? (only asked to those who reported taking drugs, pupils could choose as many options as they wanted) | 97%          |

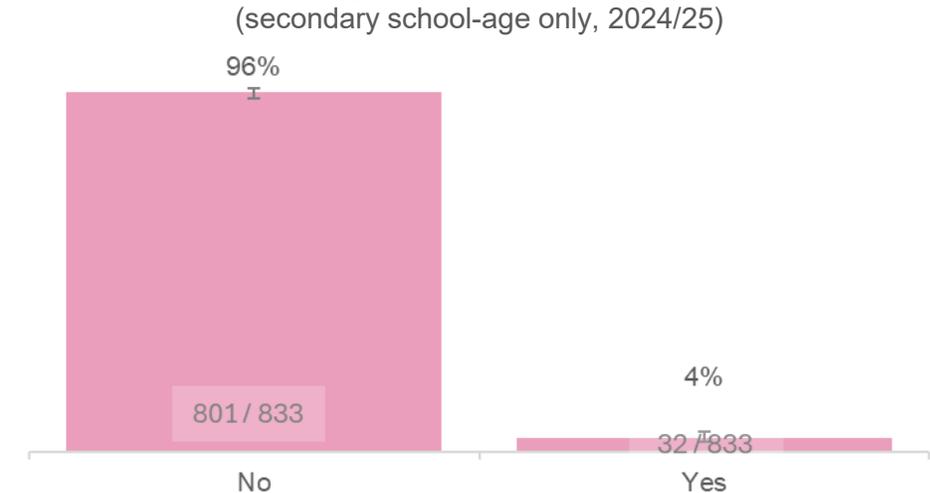
## Results

- Two thirds of secondary school-aged pupils reported never drinking alcohol. This was higher in Year 8 pupils (78%) compared to Years 10 and 12 (63% and 49% respectively). Differences between Year 10 and Year 12 are not statistically significant.
- A national study reported 63% of 11-15 year olds reported never drinking alcohol. Croydon comparable results for Year 8 and Year 10 was 70%.<sup>1</sup>
- 13% of those answering the question reported drinking in the last week.
- 4% of secondary school-aged pupils reported taking drugs. This was lower in pupils in Year 8 (1%) compared to Years 10 and 12 (both 6%).
- The same national study reported 13% of 11-15 year olds reporting ever taking drugs. Croydon comparable results for Years 8 and 10 was 3%.<sup>1</sup>
- The most common substance reported using was cannabis.

### How often do you usually have an alcoholic drink? (secondary school-age only, 2024/25)



### Have you ever taken drugs? (secondary school-age only, 2024/25)



<sup>1</sup> NHS England. [Smoking, Drinking and Drug Use among Young People in England, 2023.](#)

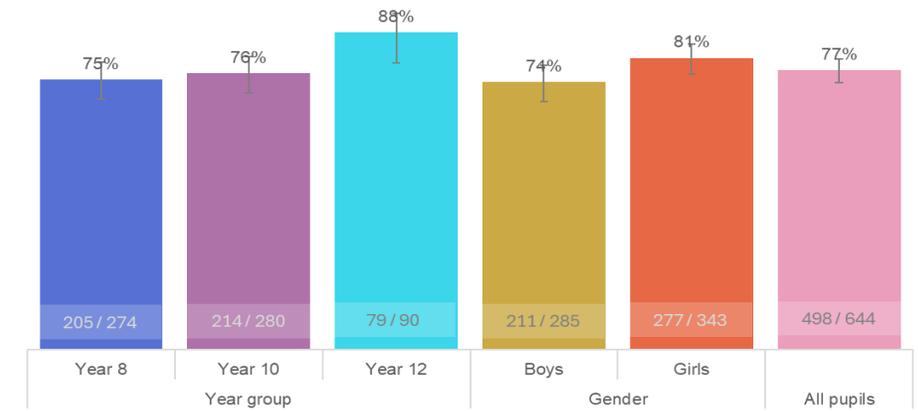
# Sexual health: confidence (secondary school-aged pupils only)

| Question   | % responding |
|--|--------------|
| Do you feel confident enough to say no to sexual activity at any point? 1 is not at all confident, 5 is very confident                                       | 57%          |
| Do you feel confident discussing safe sexual activities, such as using condoms or dental dams with a partner? 1 is not at all confident, 5 is very confident | 45%          |
| Do you understand what is meant by consent in relation to sexual activity?   | 74%          |

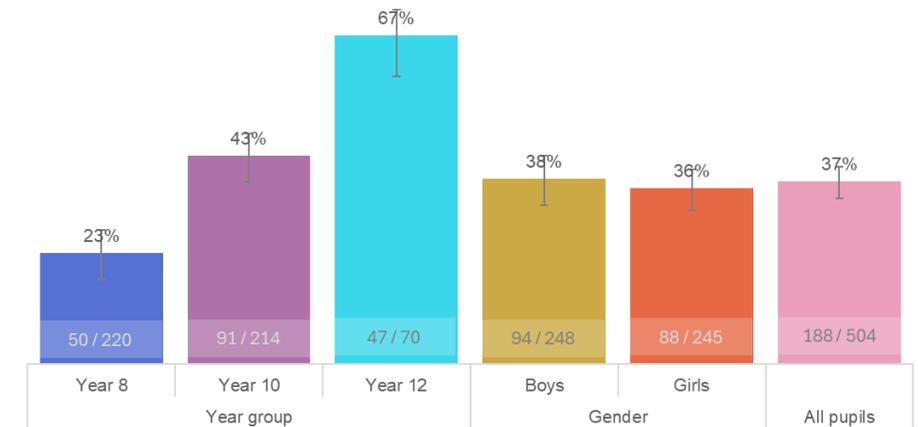
## Results

- Four in five secondary school-aged pupils said they felt confident in saying no to sexual activity at any point (77%).
- There were no statistical differences between age group, gender or ethnic group.
- In contrast, just over one in three secondary school-aged pupils said they felt confident discussing safe sex with a partner (37%). This is a statistically significant decrease from the previous survey when 55% of respondents felt confident discussing safe sex with a partner.
- This confidence increased statistically with age (by year group). There were no statistical differences between gender or ethnic group.
- The survey also asked whether pupils understand consent in relation to sexual activity, 90% said they did (4% said no and 6% didn't know).
- *Given the lower response rates to these questions, particular caution should be applied when interpreting the results.*

**Responded four or five (very confident) to do you feel confident enough to say no to sexual activity at any point?**  
(secondary school-age only, 2024/25)



**Responded four or five (very confident) to do you feel confident discussing safe sex with a partner?**



# Actions taken – Summer Term 2025



# Key next steps – Autumn & Winter Terms 2025/6

