

Rotherham Secondary School
Lifestyle Survey
2014

Borough Wide Report

Contents

Section	Title	Page
1.	<u>Message from Councillor Beaumont</u>	3
2.	<u>Demographic Information</u>	4
3.	<u>Food and Drink</u>	6
4.	<u>Sport and Exercise</u>	7
5.	<u>How Pupils Think and Feel</u>	7
6.	<u>In School</u>	8
7.	<u>Out of School</u>	9
8.	<u>Young Carers</u>	10
9.	<u>Bullying</u>	12
10.	<u>Smoking, Drinking and Drugs</u>	13
11.	<u>Sexual Health</u>	20
12.	<u>Your Town & Local Neighbourhood</u>	22

Message from Councillor Beaumont

Dear Head Teacher/School Staff Member,

I am writing to personally thank you for participating in the Secondary Lifestyle Survey in 2014. The 2014 survey has produced the highest participation rates of any year that the survey has run and for this I would like to personally thank every school and all staff involved for their effort in achieving this result.

There is a lot of interest both locally and nationally regarding seeking the views of children and young people about what matters to them and ensuring that appropriate changes are made. The 2014 survey has shown that all 16 secondary schools and 3 pupil referral units have participated in the survey and in total 4123 pupils have given their feedback, this equates to a 63% participation rate, and this is an outstanding result.

The results of the survey have been analysed to produce the Rotherham wide report. All establishments will receive a copy and this will also be shared with partners from health, housing, voluntary sector, police, South Yorkshire passenger transport (SYPT), councillors and youth cabinet. These results will be taken on board by these partners and will influence their policies around young people and their health & wellbeing, safety issues and young carers.

From the 2013 results, there has been excellent feedback and work ongoing examples include one school has achieved Good Practice Plus for their work to reduce the consumption of high energy drinks. The youth cabinet have been carrying out mystery shopping on behalf of SYPT to identify key safety issues. These are a couple of examples of the work that has happened as a result of the Lifestyle Survey results. Good Practice information has been included in the overall borough wide report and will be sent out to schools in the spring newsletter.

The results of the Lifestyle Survey will also support with Ofsted inspections as you will be able to use the data to identify student needs and be able to plan to address any relevant issues, for example via amending the PSHE curriculum content and also in reviewing pastoral provision to support with presenting issues. In Ofsted inspections, in order to be judged outstanding for the quality of the curriculum the Grade Descriptor states: "The use of local data, such as information on levels of smoking, obesity, teenage pregnancy to inform planning is shown as a strength". Obviously, the Lifestyle Survey can assist with meeting the requirement of designing the curriculum, taking in to account local health and social data. A member of Performance & Quality team will be contacting every school to capture their feedback about the survey, please raise with them any concerns you have about the survey or anything you feel will improve the survey.

Once again, thank you for your participation and I hope similar if not better participation will be achieved in 2015.

Yours faithfully



Councillor Beaumont
Cabinet Member Children & Young People's Services

Demographic Information

All 16 secondary schools in Rotherham participated in the 2014 Lifestyle Survey, with 4,123 pupils completing the survey out of a possible 6,527 year 7 and year 10 pupils in Rotherham (63% participation rate). This is again the best response rate since the Lifestyle Survey began and an increase of 649 pupils from the 2013 survey which had 3,474 responses.

This is the first year the survey has also been made available to young people who attend other educational establishments. These are Swinton Lock, St Mary's and the Rowan Centre. The table below shows the schools that participated in the survey and the numbers of pupils that took part from each school.

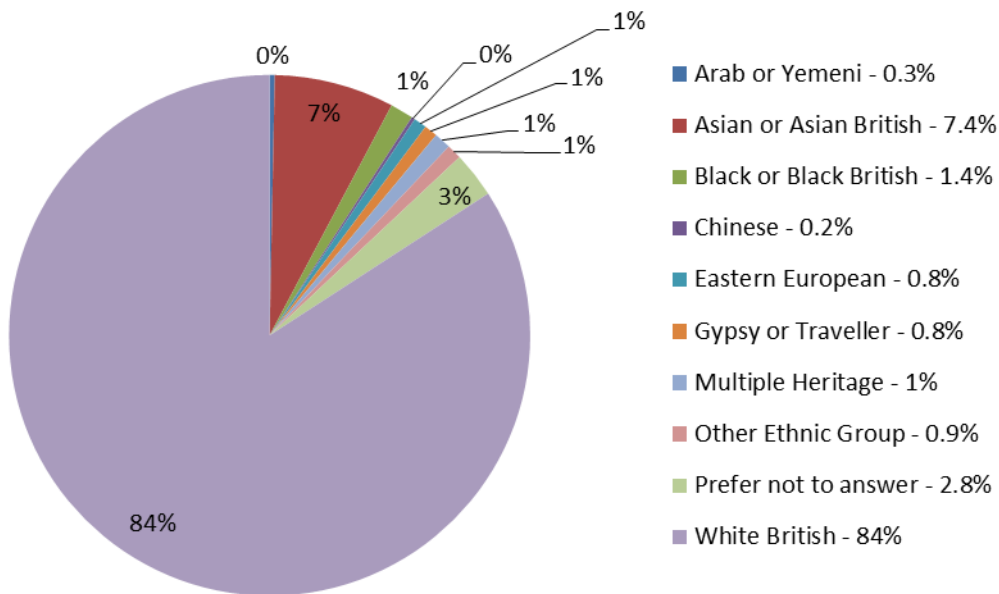
School	Total No. of Pupils Y7	Total No. of Pupils Y10	Overall Total	Total Participation Number	Overall Response Rate %
Aston	305	275	580	344	59
Brinsworth	206	240	446	257	58
Clifton	176	213	389	183	47
Dinnington	192	199	391	183	47
Maltby	179	196	375	262	70
Oakwood	211	211	422	237	56
Rawmarsh	158	166	324	281	87
Saint Bernards	140	137	277	15	5
Saint Pius	129	130	259	171	66
Swinton	127	151	278	229	82
Thrybergh	107	107	214	88	41
Wales	247	257	504	401	80
Wath	302	309	611	463	76
Wickersley	304	309	613	510	83
Wingfield	153	171	324	192	59
Winterhill	265	231	496	283	57
Rowan Centre	0	7	7	7	100
St Mary's	1	6	7	7	100
Swinton Lock	2	8	10	10	100
TOTAL	3204	3323	6527	4123	63%

As with last year's survey, separate questions were produced for both year 7 and year 10 pupils. This allows us to tailor the survey to the two year groups and ask some additional age-appropriate questions to year 10 pupils.

Of the pupils that completed the 2014 survey, 52% were female and 48% were male. 2,172 (53%) are currently in year 7 and 1,951 (47%) are in year 10.

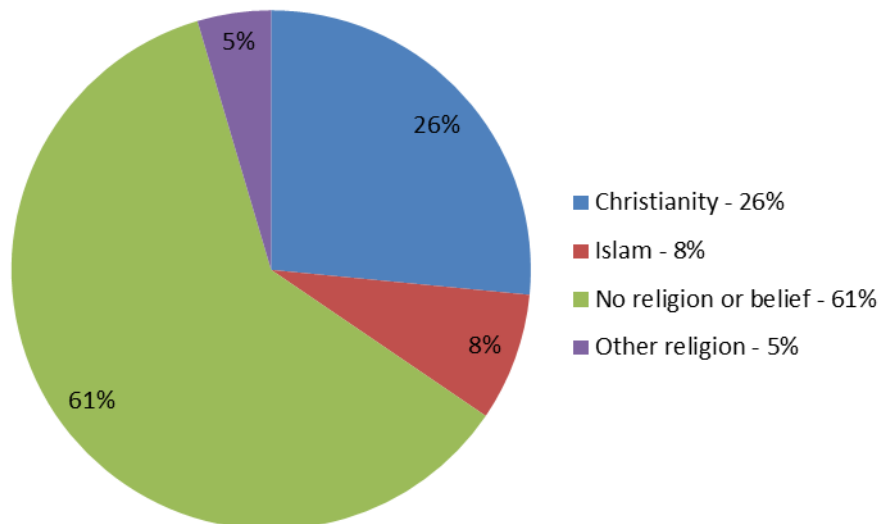
When asked about their ethnicity, 3,470 pupils described themselves as White British (84%, slightly up from 83% in last year's survey), 536 were classed as Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) (13%, down from 14% last year) and 91 preferred not to say (3%). The pie chart below shows the breakdown of pupil ethnicity.

Pupil Ethnicity Breakdown



9% of pupils said they had a long term illness, health problem or disability (same as last year). When asked about their religion, more than half of pupils said that they had no religion or beliefs (61%, up from 56% last year). The main choices are shown in the chart below.

Religion



The number of pupils saying they practiced Christianity has gone down from 32% last year to 26%. Less than 1% of pupils said that they practiced one of the following religions: Buddhism, Judaism, Humanism, Sikhism or Hinduism which is similar to last year's survey.

When asked about their sexual orientation, 90% of year 10 pupils said that they were heterosexual, up from 88% in last year's survey. 3% said that they were bisexual (same as last year) and 2% said that they were lesbian or gay (up from 1% last year). 1% identified themselves as 'other' and 3% preferred not to say.

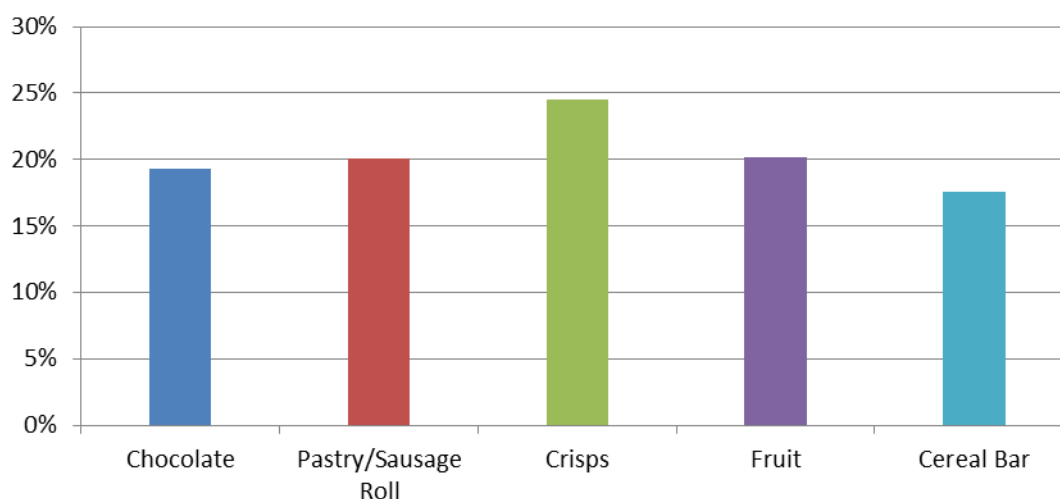
Food and Drink

40% of pupils said that they ate five portions of fruit and vegetables per day (3% lower than 2013). Looking at the age groups separately, 44% of year 7 pupils eat five portions of fruit and vegetables per day compared to only 29% of year 10. This may be due to more year 7 pupils still having food prepared for them at meal times by their parents and are also less likely to buy snacks for themselves.

When asked about how many glasses of water they drank a day, 73% of young people questioned said that they drank 1 to 5 glasses of water (up 6% since last year), 18% said they had 6-10 glasses and 9% said that they drank no water at all (same as last year). More year 7 pupils said that they drank 6-10 glasses than year 10 (21% compared to 16%) and more year 10 pupils said that they drank no water (12% compared to 7% of year 7 pupils).

80% of all pupils said that they ate breakfast (up from 71% in 2013). Year 7 pupils are more likely to have breakfast (86% compared to 73% of year 10). Of the pupils that said they have breakfast, 72% had breakfast at home (lower than last year's figure of 79%). 4% said that they had breakfast on the way to school and a further 3% said that they ate it at school.

70% of pupils have a snack at break time (up from 63% in 2013). This year, crisps are the most popular choice compared with fruit last year. The different types of snacks are shown in the chart below:



52% of pupils that had snacks brought them from home (slightly down from 53% in 2013), 20% bought them from the school snack bar (same as last year) and 18% bought them from a shop on the way to school (down from 21% last year).

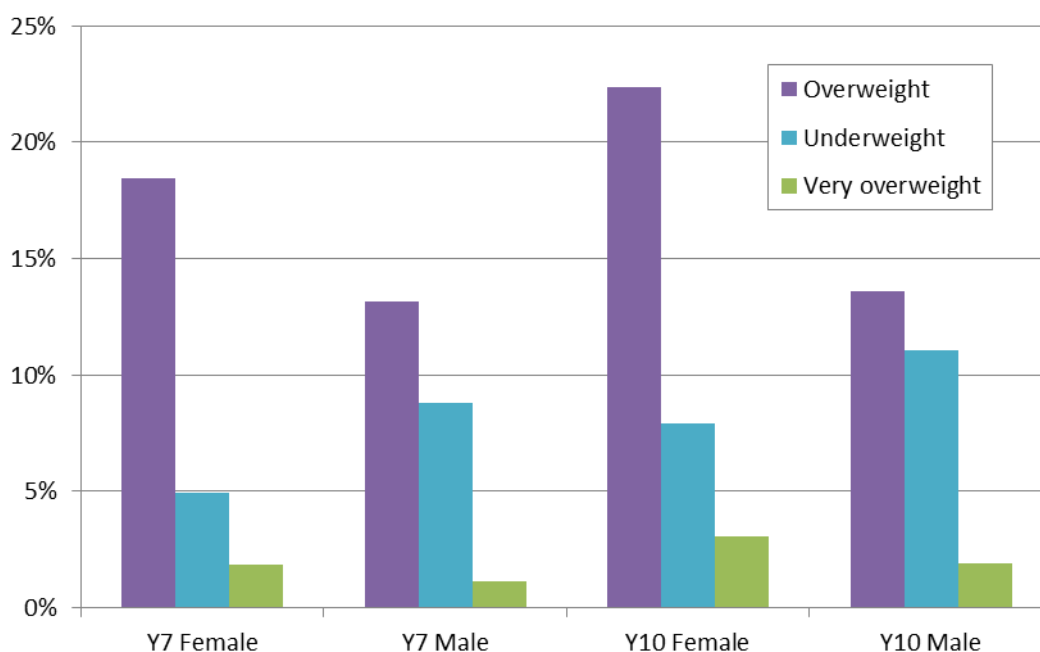
When asked where they mainly have lunch, 44% said that they have school dinners (up from 28% last year although it is difficult to compare as the wording has changed from last year's question). Year 7 pupils are more likely to have school meals than year 10 pupils (55% of year 7 pupils said they have them compared to 32% of year 10).

When the pupils didn't have school meals, 41% said they had brought a packed lunch from home (down from 63% in 2013 but again, difficult to compare to last year's question), 8% bought lunch from the local shop (down from 17% in 2013) and 6% said that they didn't have lunch (slightly down from 7% last year). Only 2% said that they go home for lunch (new option for this year's survey).

Sport and Exercise

77% of pupils said that they regularly take part in sport or exercise (down from 81% in 2013). Year 7 pupils are more likely to exercise regularly (81%) compared to year 10 pupils (72%). Around half of all pupils questioned exercised 1 to 3 times a week (52%) a quarter of pupils exercised 4 to 5 times a week, 12% did 6 to 7 times a week and 11% exercised 7 or more times a week. The figures were almost identical when comparing year 7 and 10 pupils.

When asked about their weight, 73% felt that they were a healthy weight for their age (slightly down from 74% last year). 17% felt that they were overweight (slightly up from 16% last year), 2% felt that they were very overweight and 8% felt that they were underweight (both the same as last year). More year 7 pupils thought they were a healthy weight than year 10 pupils (76% compared to 70% of year 10). More males than females would class themselves as being a healthy weight, this was more pronounced in year 10 (73% of males compared to 67% of females). The rest of the options split by year and by gender are shown below:

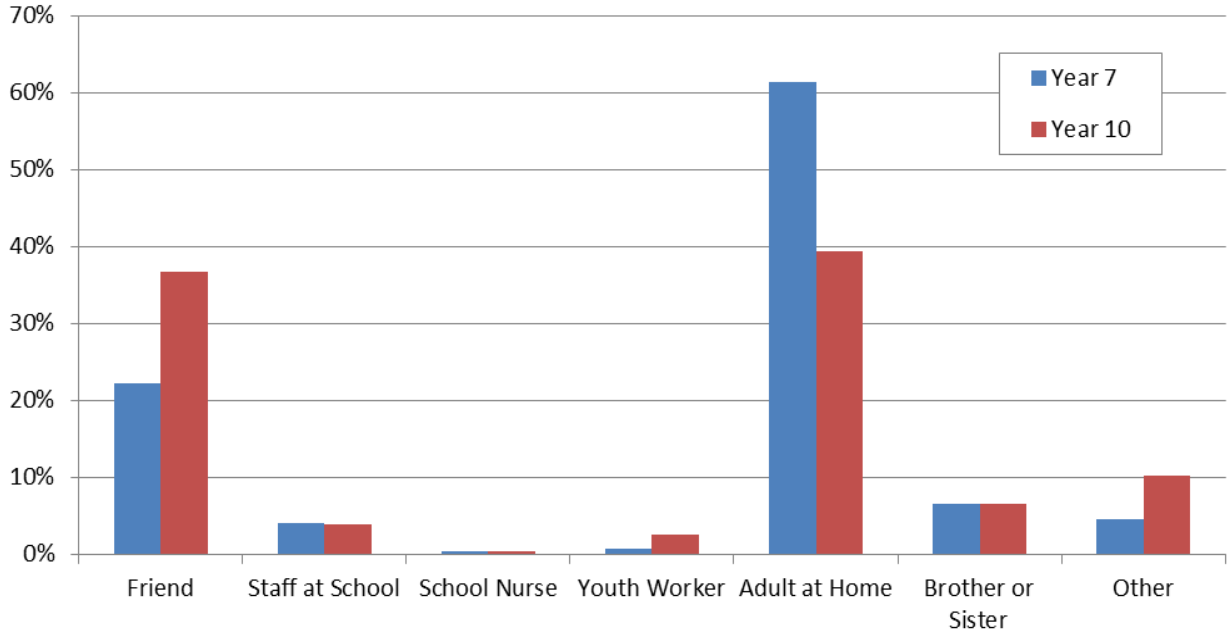


This shows that more females class themselves as being overweight (particularly in year 10) and more males class themselves as being underweight. 28% of pupils were worried about their weight (compared to 29% last year) and 48% of pupils knew where to go for support or advice if they were concerned about their weight (54% last year).

How Pupils Think and Feel

When asked about how they feel about their home and social life, 56% felt good about their family and home life (lower than 62% in 2013) and 64% felt good about their friendships (down from 74% last year). When asked about how they feel about themselves, 34% felt good about the way they looked (down from 37% in 2013). When asked about how they felt about their schoolwork, 41% felt good about it (down from 44% last year). A new question for this year's survey was if pupils felt good about their relationships, 29% said that they did. The responses from both year 7 and year 10 pupils for the above questions were very similar (slightly lower for year 10).

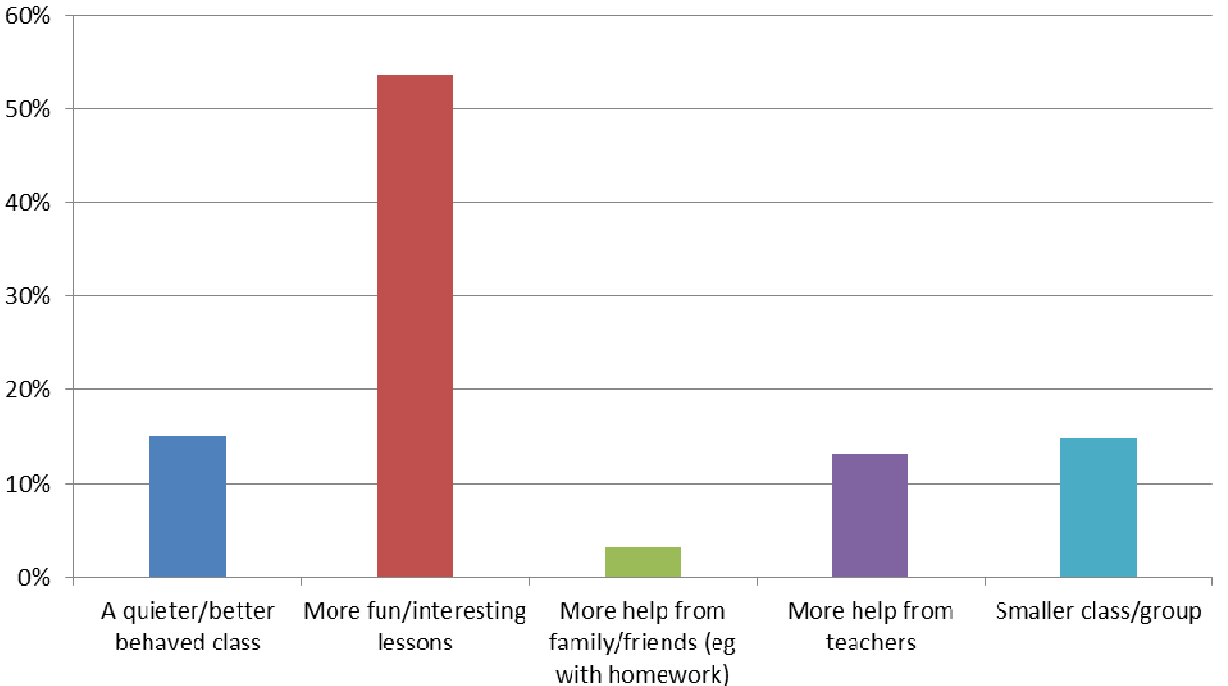
The pupils were then asked about whom they felt they would mainly discuss their problems with. The results are shown in the chart below:



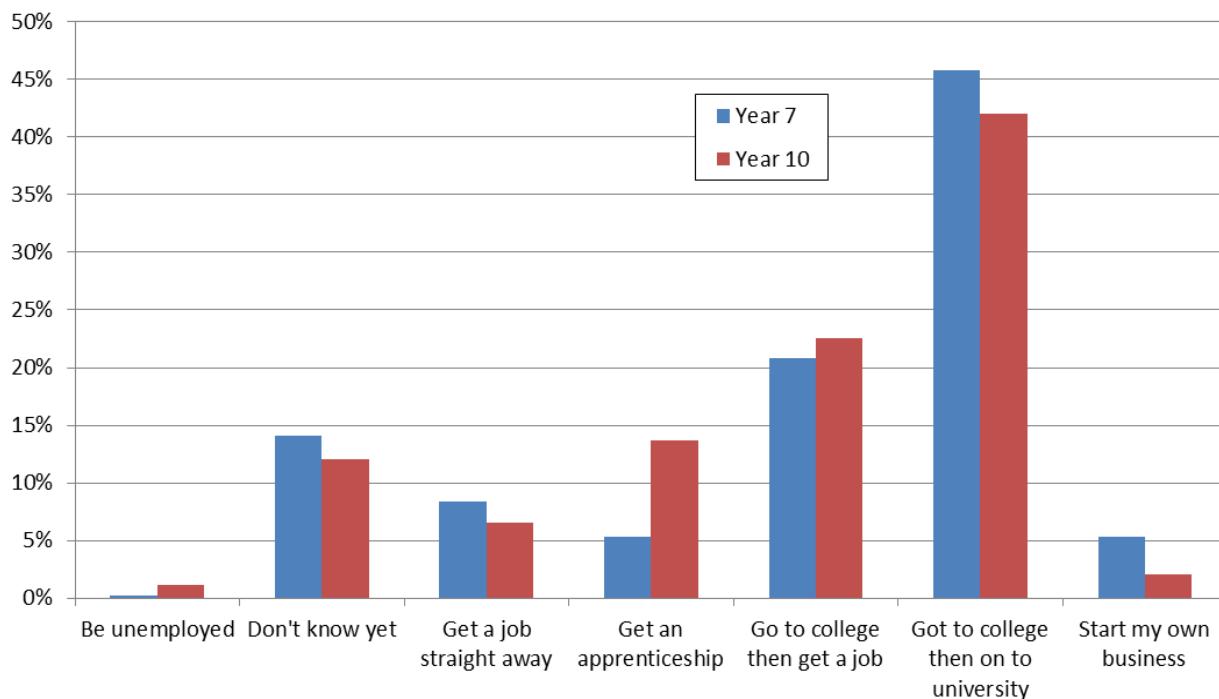
As in previous surveys, the majority of year 7 and year 10 pupils would speak to either an adult at home (61% year 7 and 40% year 10) or a friend (22% and 37% respectively). 7% of both year 7 and year 10 pupils would talk to their brother or sister about their problems. Only 4% of both year groups would mainly talk to a member of staff at school and only 2% of pupils would approach a youth worker about their problems. Females in both year groups are more likely to mainly speak to a friend about their problems and males are more likely to speak to an adult at home.

In School

Pupils were then asked what would help them to do better at school. Overwhelmingly the main thing that would help pupils to do better in school is more fun and interesting lessons, which was also the main option chosen last year.



The graph below shows the responses from pupils when they were asked what they hope to do when they leave school. 8% of year 7 and 7% of year 10 pupils said they want to leave school and get a job straight away (compared to 11% and 5% respectively in last year's survey). The percentage of year 10 pupils that would like to get an apprenticeship has increased from 12% last year to 14% this year, whereas for year 7 pupils there has been a slight decrease from 7% to 5%.



Around 22% of both year 7 and year 10 pupils would like to study and then get a job at 18 (similar to last year's survey). 46% of year 7 pupils would like to study and go on to university (same as last year) compared to 42% of year 10 pupils (down 4% from last year's survey). 5% of year 7 and 2% of year 10 pupils wanted to start their own business (a new option for this year's survey).

Around 1% of pupils said that they wanted to be unemployed when they leave school, which is the same as last year's figure. This shows that increasingly pupils are raising their aspirations and realising that they would prefer to get a job and earn some money, or continue in education. Around 13% of pupils said they didn't know what they wanted to do yet, which is a slight increase from last year's figure of 11%.

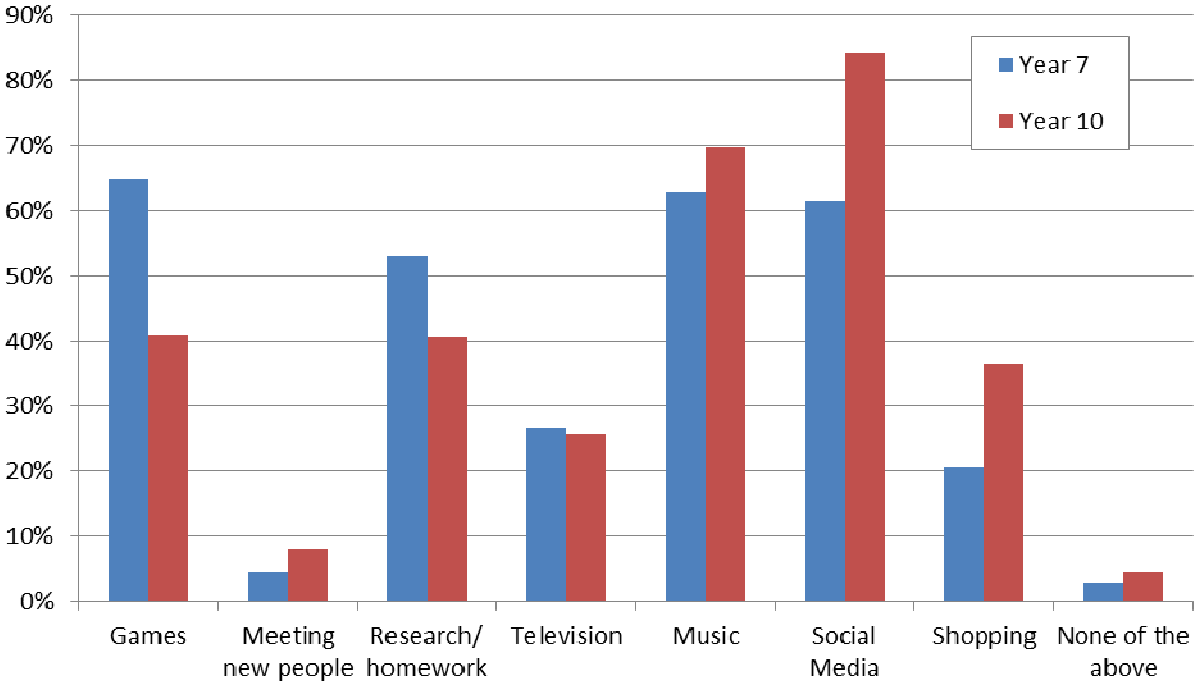
When asked if they felt their School Council made a difference, only 18% of pupils said yes (down from 34% last year). 30% said that they didn't know and 17% said that they didn't realise they had a School Council.

Out of School

Pupils were asked what activities they did outside of school. 20% of pupils were involved with volunteering or a community group (a slight increase from 19% in 2013).

The pupils were then asked some new questions on internet usage and safety. The first of these was on where they mainly access the internet. Pupils mainly either access the internet from their home computer (66%) or from their mobile phones (28%). Year 7 pupils were more likely to use their home computers than year 10 (70% compared to 61%), whereas year 10 pupils were more likely to mainly access the internet on their mobile phones (35% compared to 22% of year 7). This may be because more year 10 pupils own mobile phones than year 7

pupils. Only 6% said that they mainly access the internet at school, someone else’s house or in a library. Less than 1% of pupils said that they didn’t use the internet. The next new question was about what they did on the internet, where pupils could choose up to 3 responses. The results are shown below:



The majority of pupils in both year 7 and 10 use the internet for social media (i.e. Facebook, Twitter, Instagram) and downloading music. A high percentage of year 7 pupils (65%) also do online gaming. 21% of year 7 pupils and 36% of year 10 use the internet for shopping. This is quite a high number for both age groups as they don’t have their own bank cards. This means they are using their parent’s cards to either buy things for themselves or are doing online shopping on behalf of their parents.

The pupils were then asked what they thought the main risk was when using the internet. The main risk was felt to be cyber bullying, particularly for year 7 pupils (38%, compared to 23% for year 10). The second highest risk chosen was someone hacking your information, which was around 22% for both year groups. Security risks such as viruses were felt to be more of an issue for year 10 pupils than year 7 (23% compared to just 9%). 12% of both year 7 and year 10 pupils were concerned about people lying about who they are on the internet. Around 6% of all pupils chose ‘seeing images that make you feel uncomfortable’ and ‘messages from people you don’t know’ as the main risk, whilst a further 6% did not feel that there were any risks when using the internet.

The final new question around internet usage was about where they first learned about internet safety. 68% of pupils learned about it at school, 26% at home, 2% online, 2% through friends and 2% said they had not learned about internet safety.

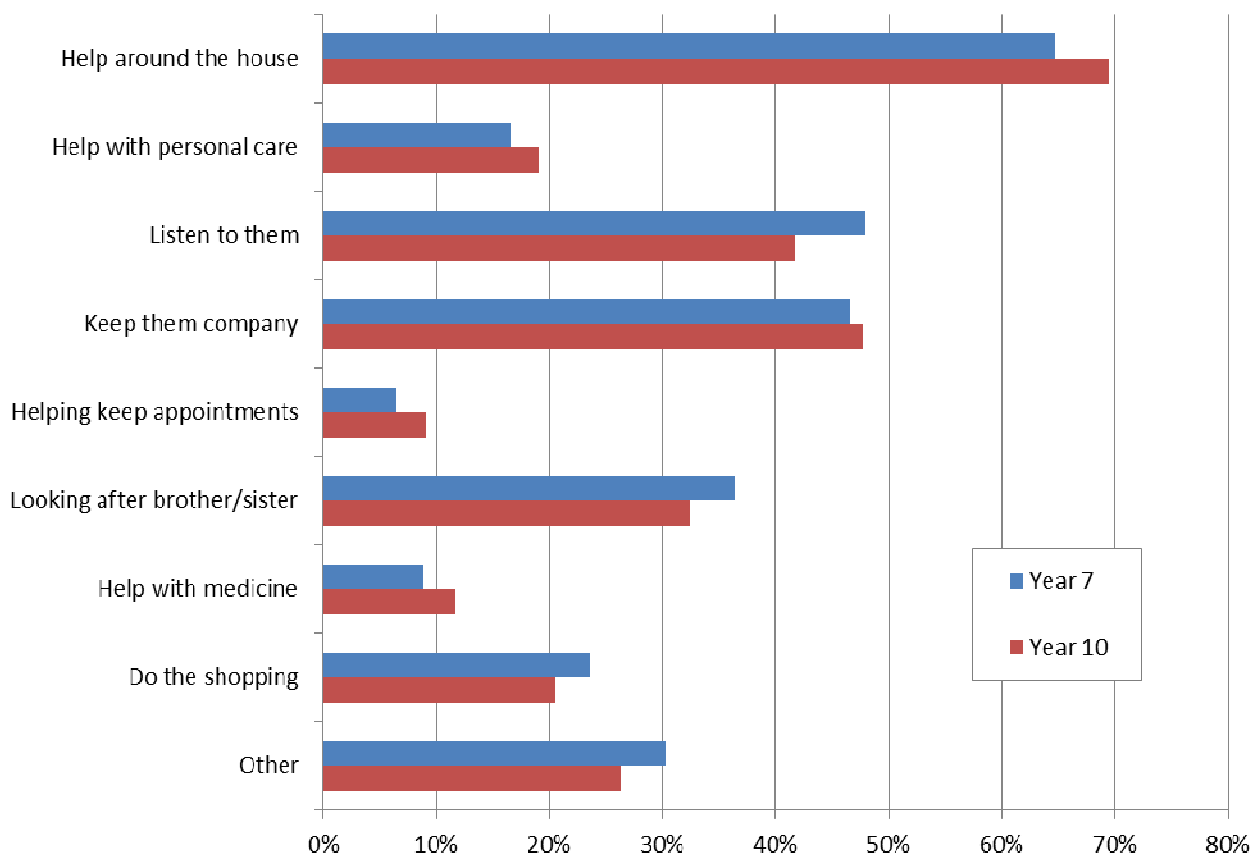
Young Carers

29% of pupils consider themselves to be young carers; this is again a slight increase from the previous year’s survey (27% in 2013). This figure has been gradually increasing year-on-year from 14% in 2011 which would imply that the percentage of young carers has almost doubled in this time. This does not align with the trend between the Census’, as the 2011 Census figure of

12% for carers of all age groups has not increased since the 2001 Census. This could imply that either there is a higher percentage of younger carers, a greater awareness amongst young people or that there is some misunderstanding around the question of what a young carer is.

As with last year's survey, a higher number of year 7 pupils said that they were young carers than year 10 pupils (36% compared to 22%). Of the pupils that said they were young carers, 49% are caring for their parents, 45% for their brother or sister, 53% for another family member and 13% are caring for a friend of the family.

When asked about what are the 3 main things they do to help, the results are very similar for both year 7 and 10 and are shown in the chart below:



The 3 main things that young carers do are helping around the house (66%), keeping them company (47%) and listening to them (46%). However, these are all things that could be done without being a young carer, unlike helping with personal care (18%) and helping with medicine (10%) which are both much lower.

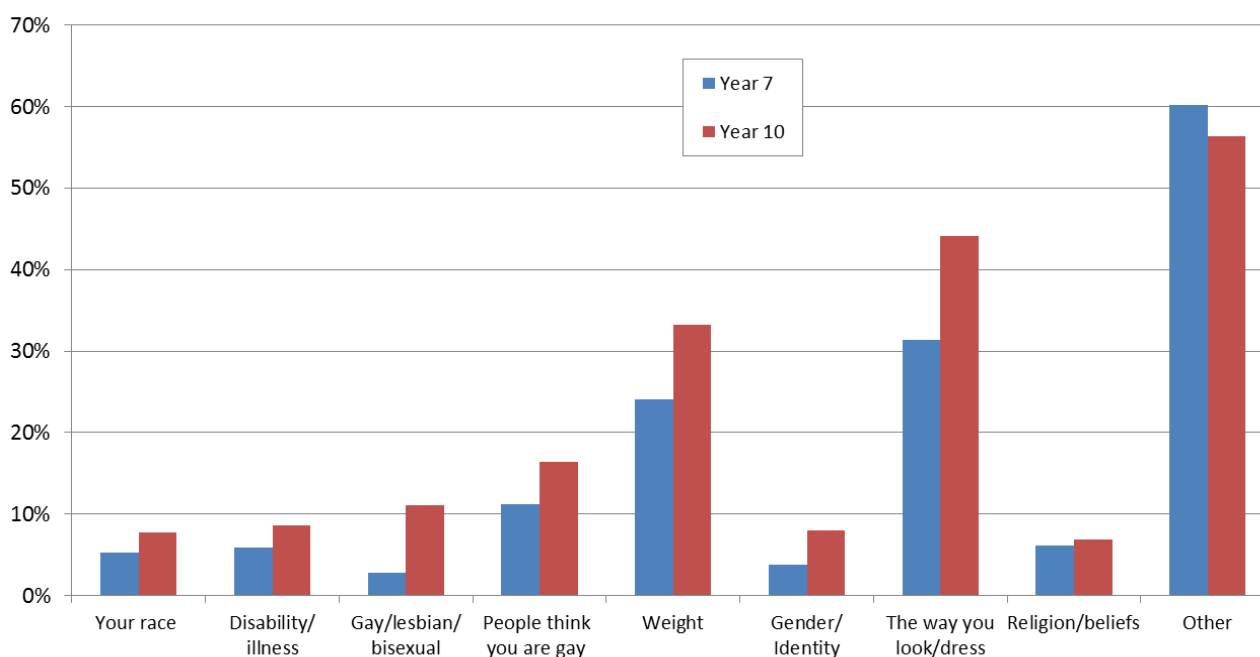
79% of young people cared for someone for 1 to 3 hours a day, 15% looked after someone for 4 to 7 hours a day and 11% looked after someone for 8 hours or more. It is difficult to compare to last year's survey as the question then was around how many hours a week they cared for someone instead of how many hours a day.

The majority of pupils (70%) would prefer to speak to either a parent or family member about being a young carer; this is the same as last year. 26% of pupils had heard about the Young Carer's Service, this is an increase from 20% in 2013.

Bullying

From the 4,123 pupils questioned, 1,167 (28%) had been bullied. This is considerably lower than the percentage that said that they had been bullied in the 2013 survey (38%). A higher percentage of year 7 pupils said that they were bullied (33%) than year 10 pupils (23%).

The most frequent form of bullying is verbal (84%), followed by being ignored (33%), physical bullying (30%) and cyber bullying (26%). These figures are all similar to last year's responses and virtually the same for both year 7 and year 10, except that a higher number of year 10 pupils said that they were victims of cyber bullying (38% compared to 19% of year 7). The main reasons for pupils being bullied are shown in the graph below:



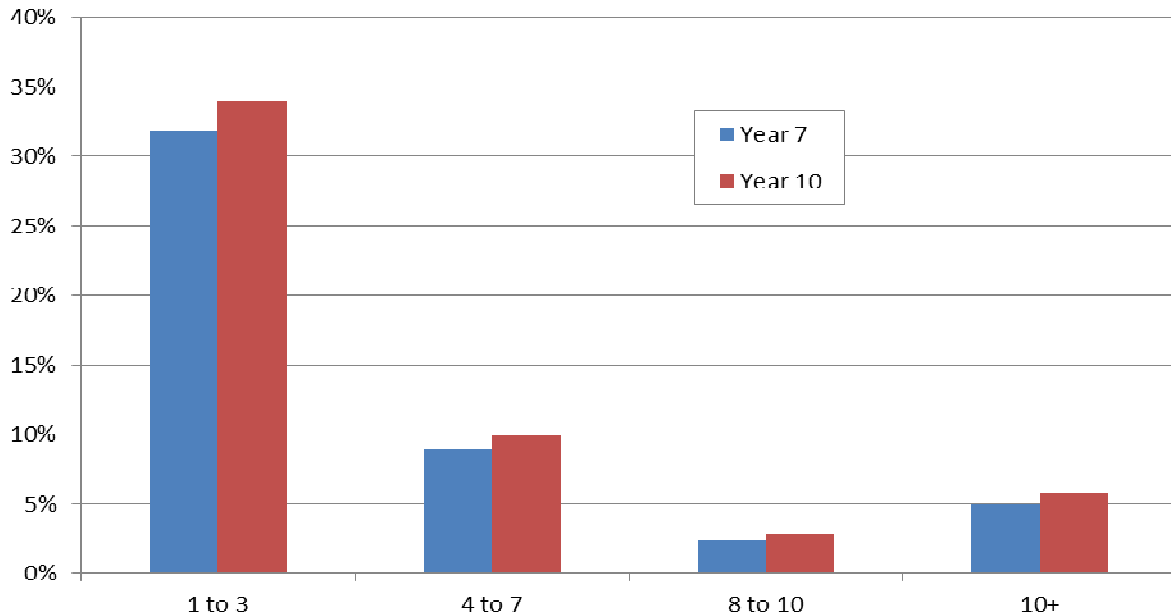
The results show that the main things that people bully others about is their weight and the way they look (same as the 2013 survey). A higher percentage of both year 7 and year 10 pupils also said that they were bullied for another reason, which needs to be explored further.

A new question was asked this year about when the bullying occurred. 49% said that they were bullied during school time, 11% said that they were bullied out of school time and 40% said that they were bullied during both of these.

When reporting the bullying, 36% told a parent or family member about it, 27% told a member of staff at school, 8% told a friend and only 1% told a youth worker. 23% of pupils that were bullied did not report it and 3% said that they did not know who to report the bullying to. 64% of pupils said that they received help when they reported the bullying; this is up from 26% in last year's survey. However, the routing of the question has changed in this year's survey so the only responses to the question were from pupils that said that they had been bullied rather than all pupils, which may have altered the results compared to last year.

Smoking, Drinking and Drugs

Pupils were asked about their consumption of high energy caffeinated drinks such as Red Bull and Monster. 50% of pupils said they regularly drank high energy drinks, down from 59% last year. The number of drinks consumed per week are shown below:



The majority of students that drink high energy drinks only have 1 to 3 drinks per week (similar to last year). However, around 10% of pupils in both year 7 and year 10 have these drinks every day and some pupils seem to be having more than one high energy drink every day.

Healthy Schools Rotherham Wickersley SCS - Good Practice Plus Case Study

The plan

- Target the consumption of caffeine drinks, given the negative impact on young people's health and wellbeing.

Actions

- Hold a focus week. Deliver assemblies to all year groups with a message about the negative impact of caffeinated drinks. Text parents with basic information relating to caffeinated drinks. Deliver staff training
- Deliver assemblies to all year groups with a message about the negative impact of caffeine drinks. Hold a focus week. Deliver staff training

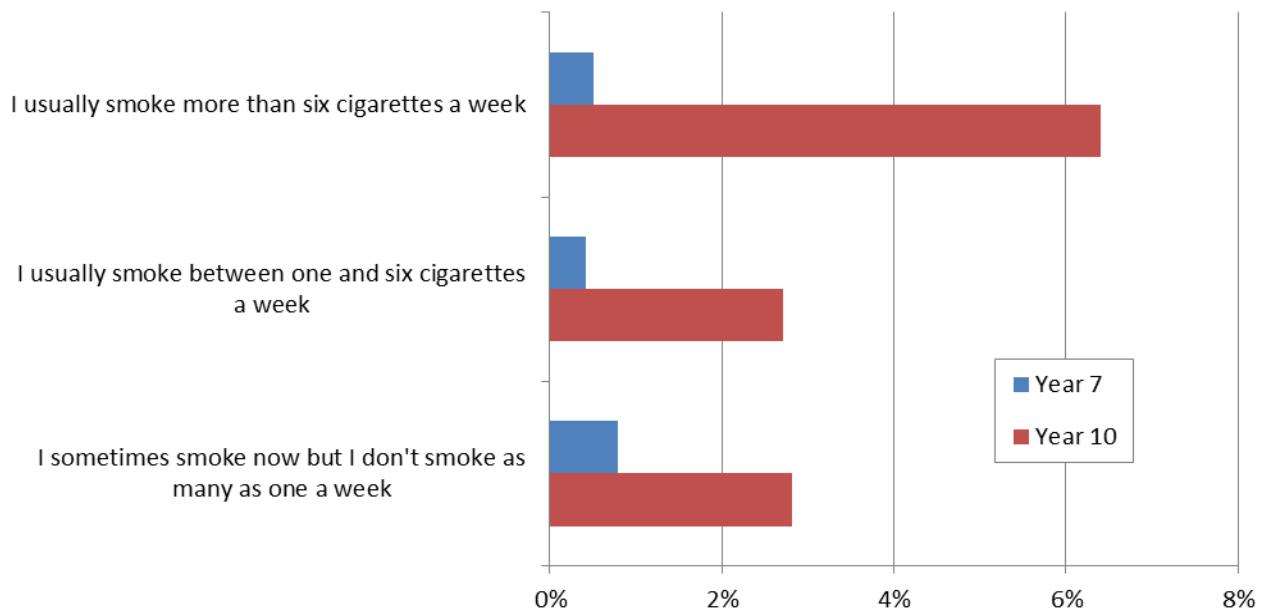
Outcomes

- Wickersley school achieved a reduction in the numbers of their pupils consuming caffeine drinks
- Overall the borough wide figures have shown a reduction in the consumption of caffeine drinks
- Rotherham Health Schools Good Practice Plus award achieved by Wickersley school for this initiative
- Information around this initiative shared with all schools

Smoking

When asked about smoking, 66% of pupils said that their home was smoke-free (the same as last year's survey). A new question this year was if pupils thought it was ok for young people their age to smoke. Only 3% of year 7 pupils thought it was ok for people their age to smoke compared to 25% of year 10. Slightly more females than males thought it was for young people to smoke in both age groups.

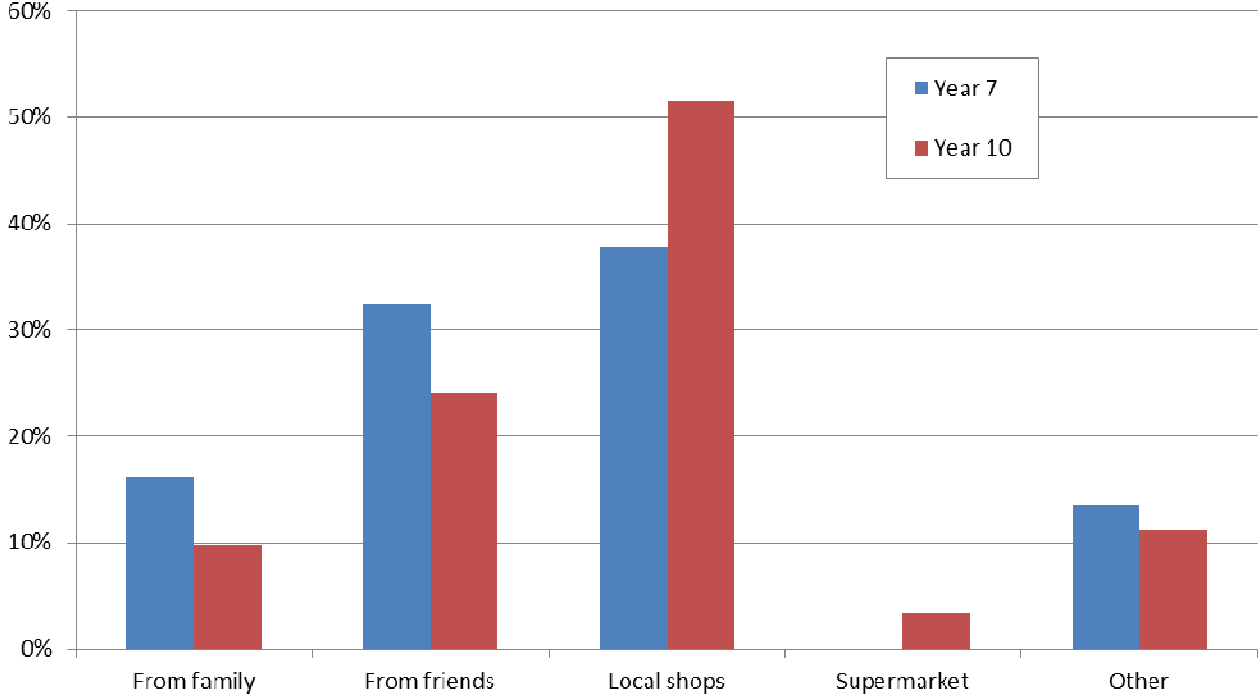
When asked if they smoked cigarettes, only 2% of year 7 pupils smoke compared with 12% of year 10 (these figures have increased slightly for both year groups since last year's survey, 1% and 9% respectively, although the wording has changed slightly this year). The wording of the question around how many cigarettes the young people smoke has also been changed to coincide with a national survey. The results are shown below:



The majority of year 7 pupils that smoke (1%) only smoke sometimes (less than one cigarette a week) compared to 3% of year 10. 0.4% of year 7 smoke between 1 and 6 a week (for year 10 the figure is 3%) and 0.5% smoke more than 6 cigarettes a week (compared to 6% of year 10). A slightly higher percentage of year 10 females said that they smoked (15% compared to 9% of Y10 males). For year 7 pupils an equal number of males and females said that they smoked.

If pupils said that they didn't smoke, they were then asked which statement best described them. 93% of year 7 and 70% of year 10 said that they have never smoked (compared to 94% and 64% respectively in 2013 which shows a higher percentage of Y10 pupils have never tried cigarettes in this year's survey). 5% of Year 7 pupils had tried smoking once compared with 20% of Year 10 pupils (similar to last year's 4% and 18%). A new option for this year's survey was 'I used to smoke sometimes but I never smoke now'. 2% of Y7 and 10% of Y10 pupils chose this option.

The pupils were then asked where they mainly got their cigarettes from. The results are shown in the chart below:

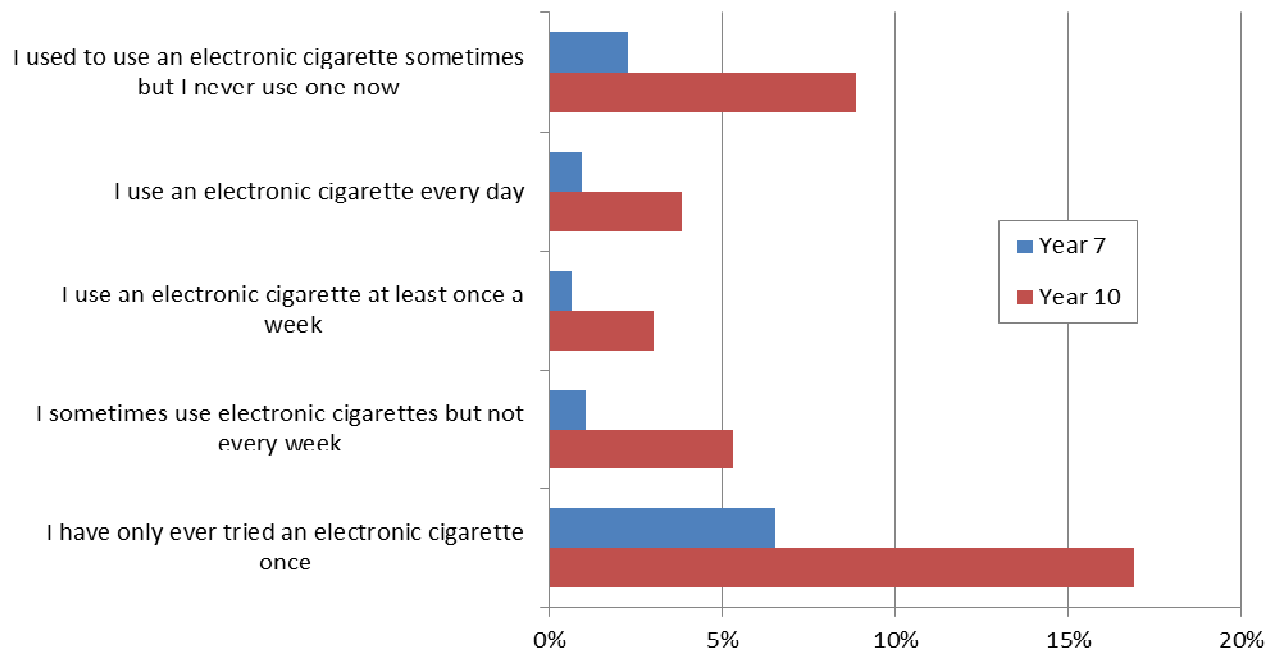


Year 7 and year 10 pupils that smoke are most likely to get their cigarettes from local shops which raises issues around the selling of cigarettes to underage young people. This seems to be less of an issue now with supermarkets, as the percentage has fallen year on year. It is interesting to note that a significant number of smokers get their cigarettes from other sources, which may include informal contacts or ‘tab houses’ who supply cigarettes. Of those that smoke, only 23% would like help to stop smoking. This is significantly lower than last year’s figure of 75%, which again may be attributed to the routing of the question (only pupils that said they smoke regularly were able to answer this question instead of all pupils).

This year’s survey also had a new question around the use of electronic cigarettes. 89% of year 7 pupils have never used an electronic cigarette compared to 62% of year 10 pupils. Of those that said they have used electronic cigarettes, they were then asked which statement best described their usage. The results are shown below:

**National Information
Public Health England**

**Nationally overall rates of smoking – 22% of secondary school pupils had tried smoking at least once – this is confirmed as a reduction on previous years.
(Health & Social Care Information Centre)
By comparison nationally in 1996 nearly half the age group had tried smoking at least once**



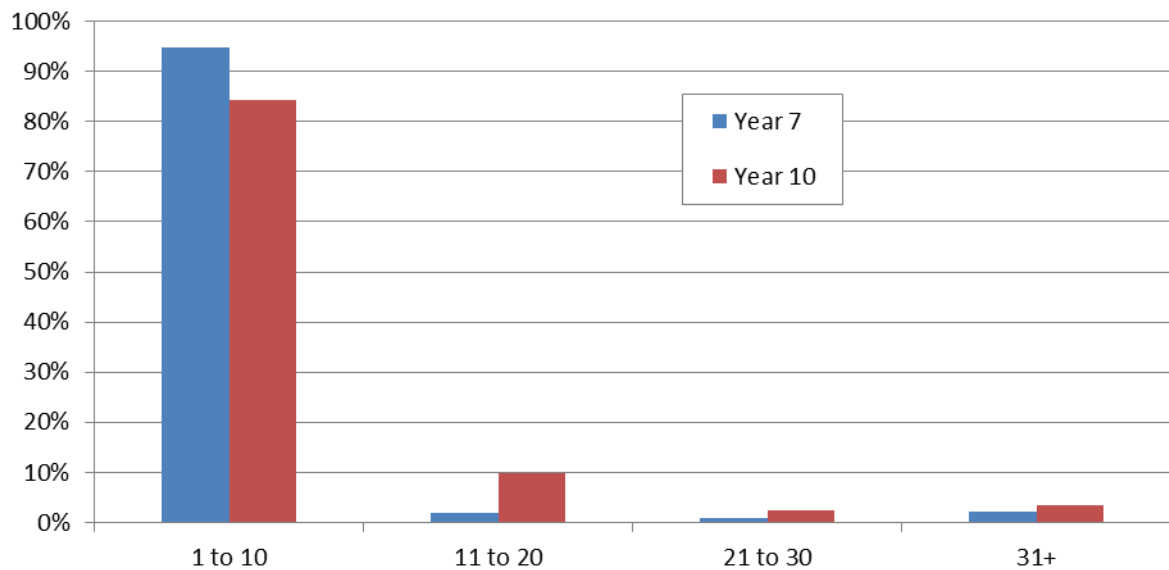
1% of year 7 and 4% of year 10 pupils use an electronic cigarette every day. 7% of year 7 pupils have tried one once compared to 17% of year 10. The rest of the responses show occasional use, either once a week or less. 2% of year 7 and 9% of year 10 used to use electronic cigarettes but never use one now. Of the pupils that use electronic cigarettes, 1% of year 7 and 6% of year 10 use them and smoke normal cigarettes too. 10% of year 7 and 17% of year 10 use electronic cigarettes and don't smoke normal cigarettes and 6% of both Y7 and Y10 pupils said they use electronic cigarettes to help them stop smoking.

Alcohol

A new question this year was if pupils thought it was ok for young people their age to drink alcohol and get drunk. Only 7% of year 7 pupils thought it was ok for people their age to get drunk compared to 49% of year 10. For year 7 pupils, slightly more males thought it was ok to get drunk than females, for year 10 the reverse is true.

The pupils were asked if they have ever drunk alcohol and if so, how often. 63% of year 7 pupils had never tried alcohol (59% in 2013) compared with 24% of year 10 (23% in 2013). 26% of year 7 and 14% of year 10 pupils had tried it once (both slightly lower than last year).

2% of year 7 pupils drink alcohol regularly compared with 10% of year 10 pupils (again, slightly lower than last year). 10% of year 7 and 52% of year 10 pupils classed their drinking as 'social/infrequent' compared to 6% and 50% respectively last year. The same percentage of males and females said that they drank regularly for both age groups. Slightly more year 10 females said they drink socially/infrequently compared to year 10 males (54% compared to 49%). Of the pupils that drink alcohol on a regular basis, the following chart shows the number of units they usually drink per week:

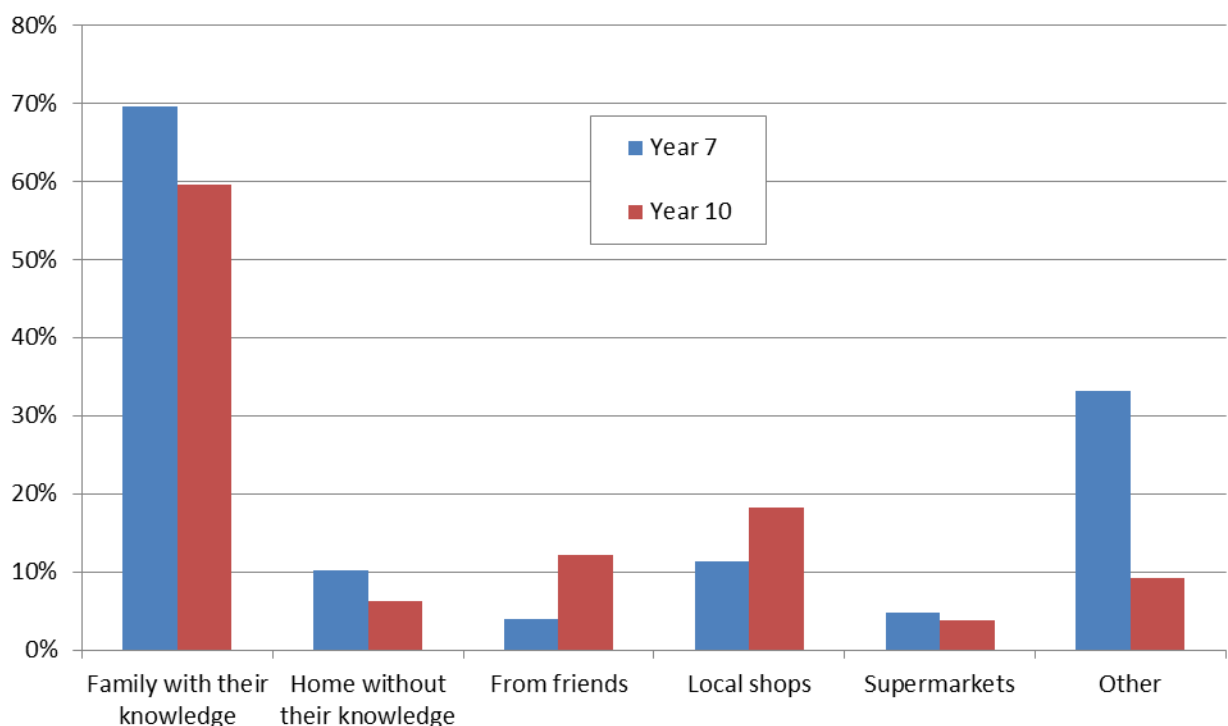


This shows that the majority of pupils from both year groups drink between 1 and 10 units a week (similar to last year) and 10% of year 10 drink slightly more (between 11 and 20 units a week). The number of pupils drinking over 31 units a week is slightly higher than those drinking between 21 and 30 units and may be slightly exaggerated by some pupils.

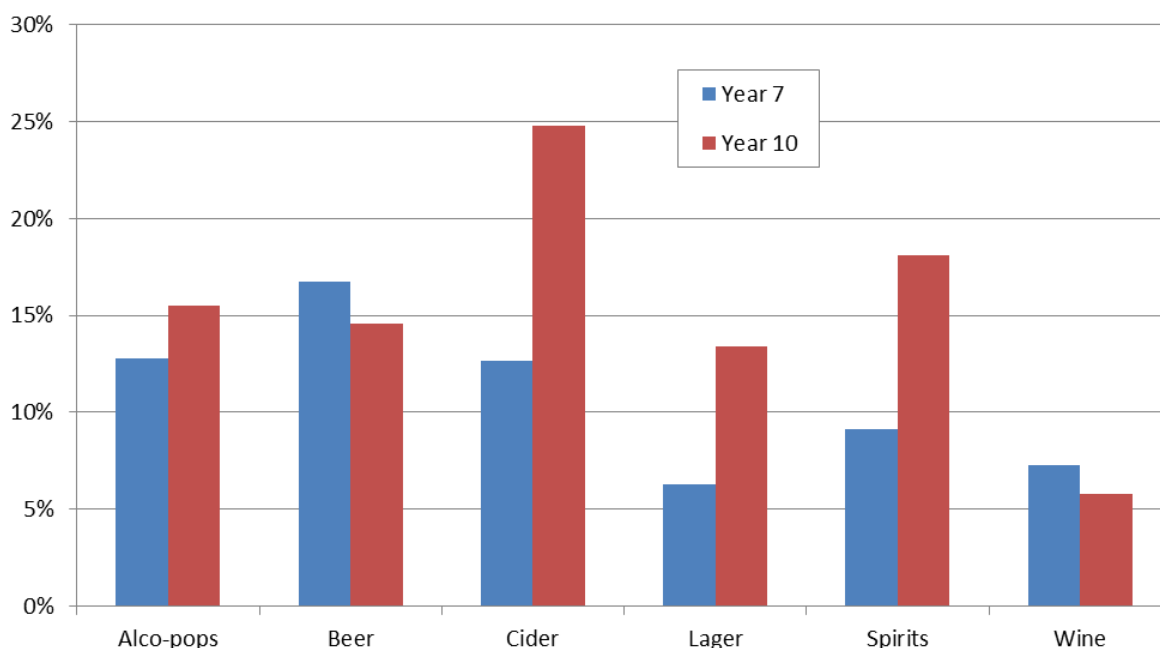
**National Information
Public Health England**

**Nationally overall rates of on the average alcohol consumption
The 2013 data suggested the average was 8.2 units, which for the
first time in 5 years has fallen**

The pupils were then asked where they got their alcohol from. The results are as follows:



As in 2013, the majority of both year 7 and 10 pupils get their alcohol from family members, followed by friends and local shops (which again raises the issue of selling alcohol to underage young people). A new option was added this year, so that alcohol from family members was split into getting the alcohol with or without the family's knowledge. A slightly higher percentage of year 7 pupils got their alcohol from home without the knowledge of their family (10% compared to 6% of Y10). There is a higher number of year 7 pupils that chose 'other' (double the number that chose this option last year, which may warrant further investigation as to what this is). There are lower numbers buying their alcohol from supermarkets which suggests that supermarkets are stricter on asking for ID and enforcing the law on underage drinking. The pupils were also asked which alcoholic drinks they would mainly drink. The results are shown below:

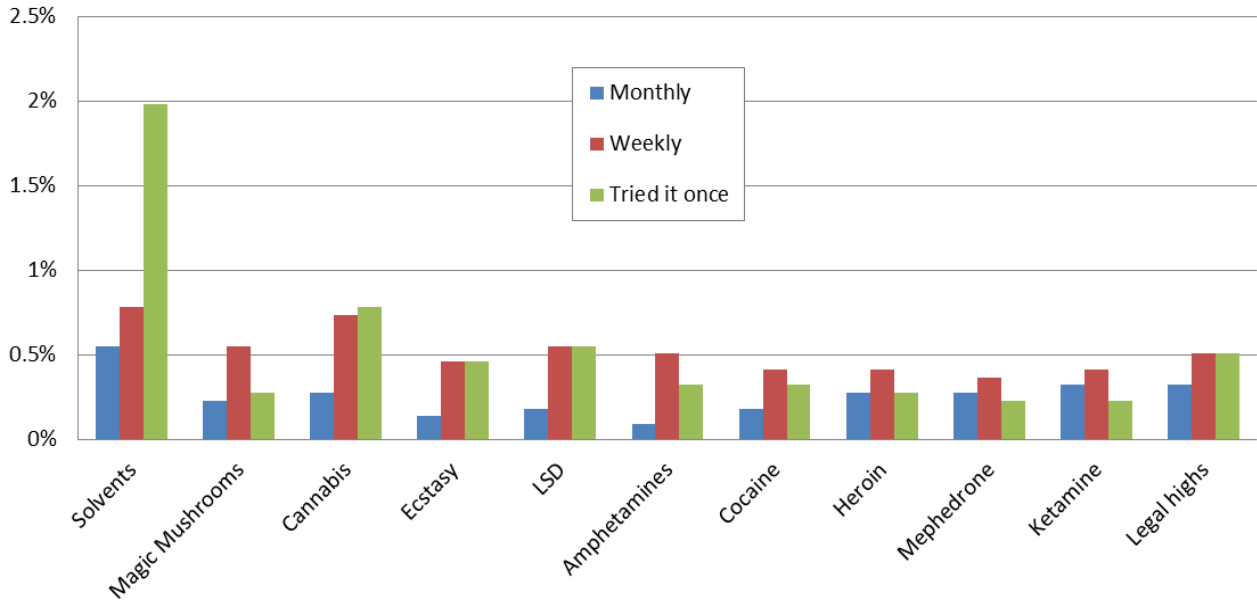


The three most popular drinks for year 7 pupils are Alco Pops, Beer and Cider (same as the previous three years). For year 10 the most popular are Cider, Spirits and Alco Pops (also the same as 2011-2013). Of the pupils that drink regularly, 18% of year 7 and 4% of year 10 pupils would like help to stop drinking (similar to last year).

Drugs

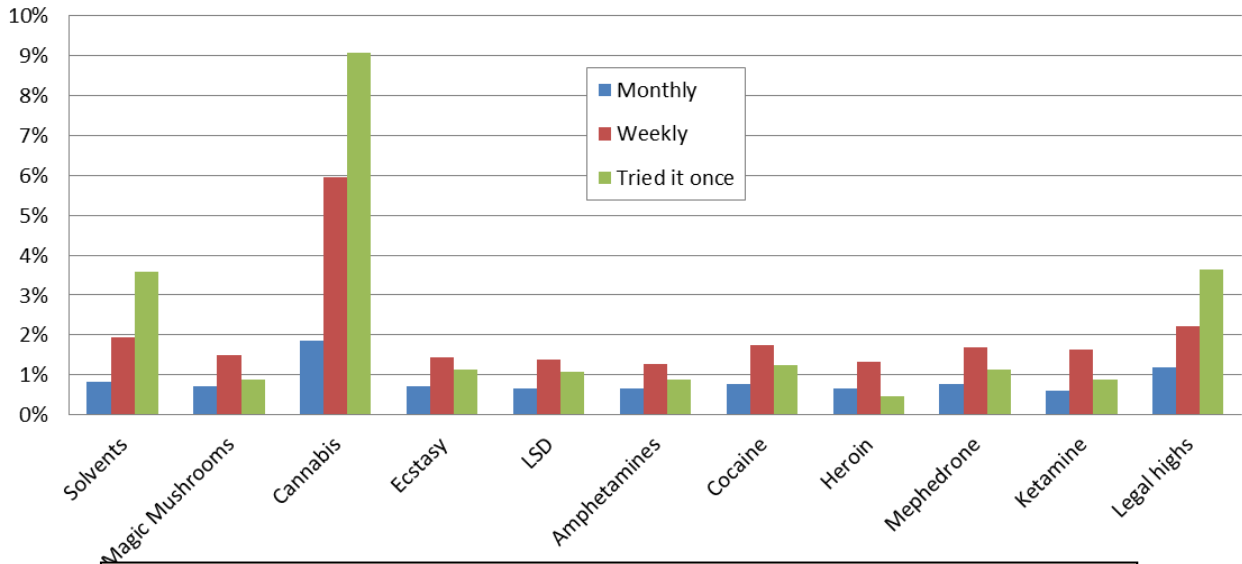
The pupils were asked if and how often they had taken various types of drugs. The results are shown below and are split into separate graphs for year 7 and year 10 responses:

Year 7



According to the year 7 responses, solvents are the most popular drug (same as the last 5 years). However, the number of Y7 pupils that said they use solvents every week has more than halved since last year's survey (down from 4% to 1%). 2% of pupils said they have tried solvents once (same as the 2013 survey). A new type of drug was added to this year's survey, legal highs (novel psychoactive substances). 0.5% of Y7 pupils said that they use legal highs weekly or have tried them once.

Year 10



**National Information
Public Health England**
Continuing falls in illegal drug use, which in 2013 was at its lowest level since 2001. 16% of secondary school pupils saying they have taken drugs, with 11% saying they had taken them in last 12 months

From the year 10 responses, cannabis is the most popular drug (as in previous years), with 9% of pupils saying that they have tried it once (10% of pupils in 2013) and 6% of pupils saying that they use it every week (5% pupils in 2012). This shows that the figures are similar to last year's responses. Again, legal highs are a new option for this year's survey. The percentage of Y10 pupils taking them is similar to those using solvents (over 3% tried them once, 2% take them weekly and 1% use them monthly). 23 pupils (1%) said that they take all the drugs every week which are most likely questionable responses.

12% of year 7 pupils said that they would like help to stop taking drugs whereas only 7% of year 10 pupils said that they would like help to stop (both figures are higher than the 2013 survey, 8% and 4% respectively). However, a higher number of year 7 pupils said they wanted help to stop taking drugs than the number that said they use drugs regularly.

A new question was added to this year's survey asking if pupils thought it was ok for young people their age to take drugs. Only 3% of year 7 pupils thought it was ok compared to 12% of year 10. Slightly more males in both age groups thought it was ok compared to females.

**RMBC Public Health Eastwood Drug Community & Partnership Working
The plan**

- Support this community with prevention and education around drug use

Actions

- Develop a translated directory of services for this area
- Develop newsletter for community
- Partnership project with diversionary activities
- Peer mentoring from Roma community
- Full-time worker GP surgery to enable easy access and fast response to treatment services
- Work with Know The Score to develop drop in sessions for this community

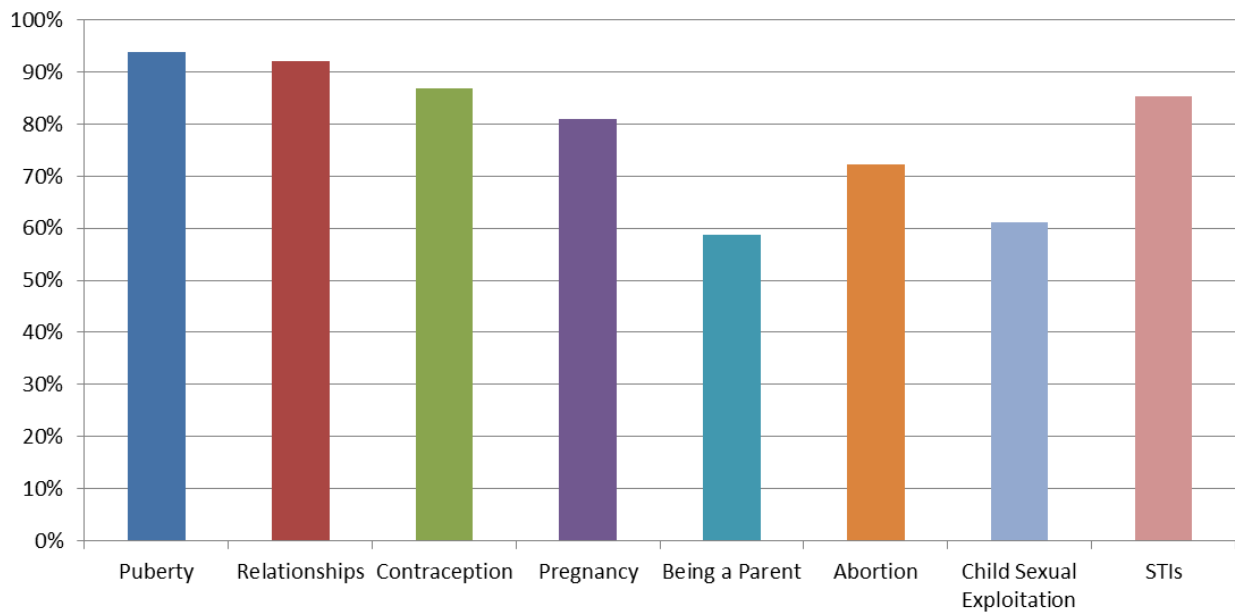
Outcomes

- These will be monitored regularly through the Eastwood Drug Action Plan

Sexual Health

In this section the pupils were asked about sexual health lessons in school. The survey looked at various individual sexual health topics and asked pupils if they had been taught about them or not. For year 7 pupils, the majority said that they had been taught about puberty (91%) and relationships (78%).

The year 10 questions went into more detail and are shown below:



Around 93% of year 10 pupils said that they had been taught about puberty and relationships; 86% said they were taught about contraception and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), 81% about pregnancy, 72% about abortion and around 60% said that they had been taught about being a parent and about child sexual exploitation.

A set of new questions were asked of year 10 in this year's survey around sexual intercourse. 25% of year 10 pupils said that they have had sex, of these 46% (11% of all Y10 pupils) said that they have had sex after drinking alcohol. When asked about the types of contraception they used, 55% used a condom, 15% used a contraceptive pill, 6% used an implant, 2% had an injection and 22% of those having sexual intercourse did not use any method of contraception (5% of all year 10 pupils).

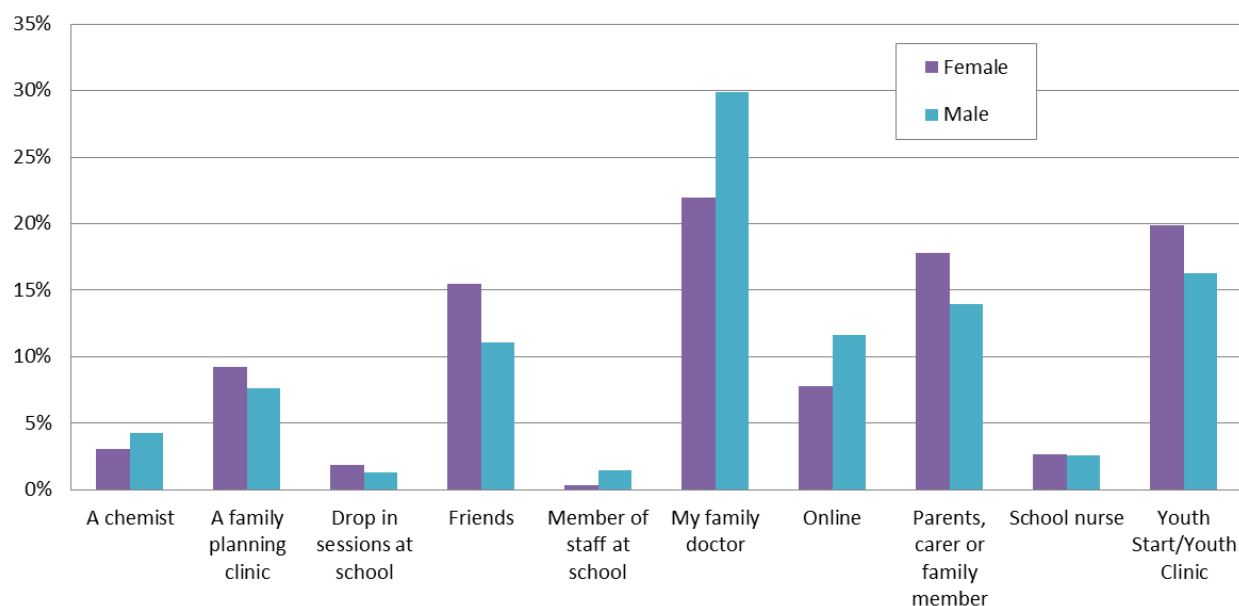
Year 10 pupils were then all asked where they would go for sexual health advice, information and services (split into male and female responses).

National Information

National Survey of Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles 2010-2012

- 31% males reported having had sex under the age of 16
- 29% females reported having had sex under the age of 16
- On average Rotherham statistics are 5% lower than the national figure

Year 10



The most popular responses for both males and females accessing sexual health services are visiting their family doctor, visiting a Youth Start or Youth Clinic or speaking to family. Male pupils were more likely to visit their family doctor for advice and female pupils were more likely to attend a Youth Start/Youth Clinic (same as last year). Both males and females were least likely to attend drop in sessions at school or speak to a member of staff at school.

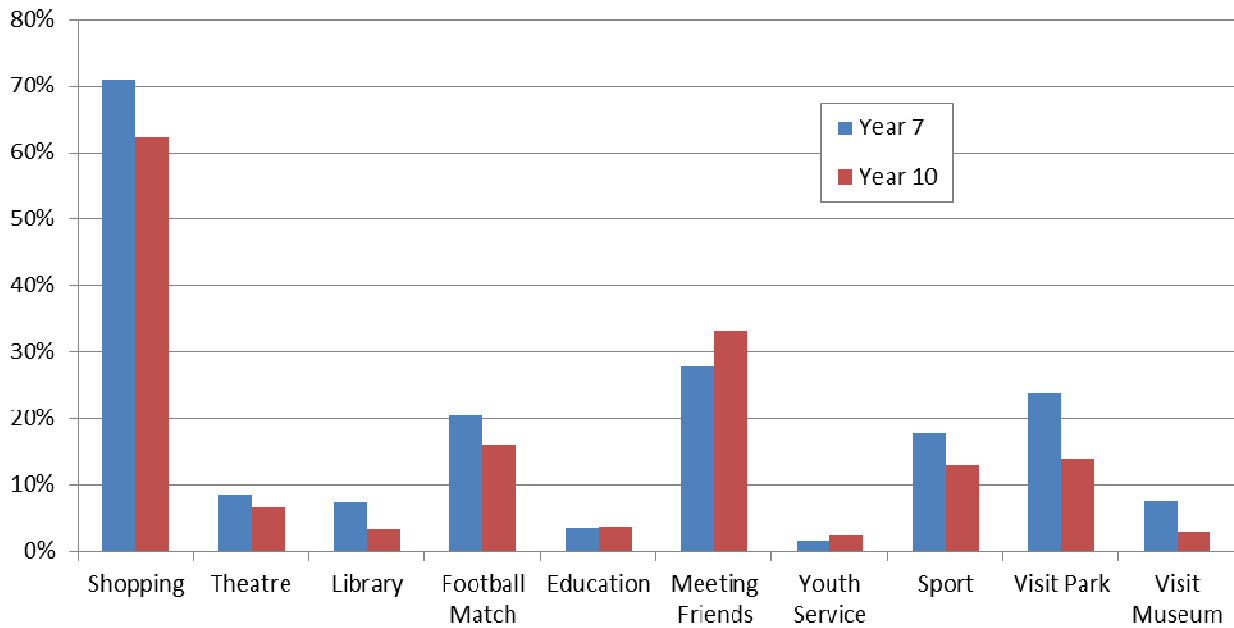
Year 10 pupils were then asked if they had heard of the following methods of contraception (the percentage of students that said yes are included). The figures for all methods are all similar to the 2013 survey, except for IUD/IUS Coil which was a new option for this year's survey:

- Implant - 81%
- Pill - 91%
- Condom - 93%
- Injection - 72%
- IUD/IUS Coil - 51%
- None of these – 7%

When asked if they knew who their school nurse was, 40% said yes (slightly higher than last year's figure of 38%). More year 10 pupils knew who their school nurse was than year 7 pupils (43% compared to 37% respectively). 13% of pupils said that they had visited a Youth Start/Youth Clinic (down from 19% in 2013).

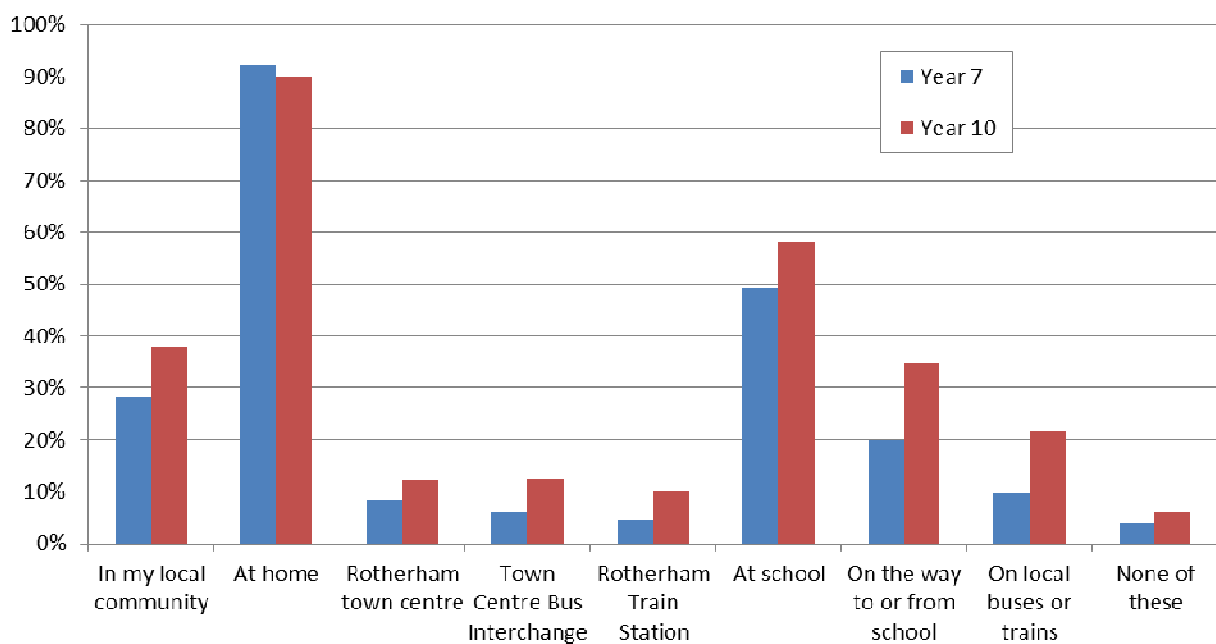
Your Local Town and Neighbourhood

Pupils were asked if they regularly go into Rotherham town centre (at least once a week). 40% of pupils said yes, this is up from 34% last year. A new question this year was about the 3 main reasons pupils went to the town centre. The results are shown below:



Overwhelmingly the main reason that young people go into the town centre is for shopping (71% of year 7 pupils and 62% of year 10). The second most popular reason is meeting friends (around 30%). Going to the park, doing sport and watching football were also popular answers.

The pupils were then asked if they usually feel safe at the locations shown in the graph below:

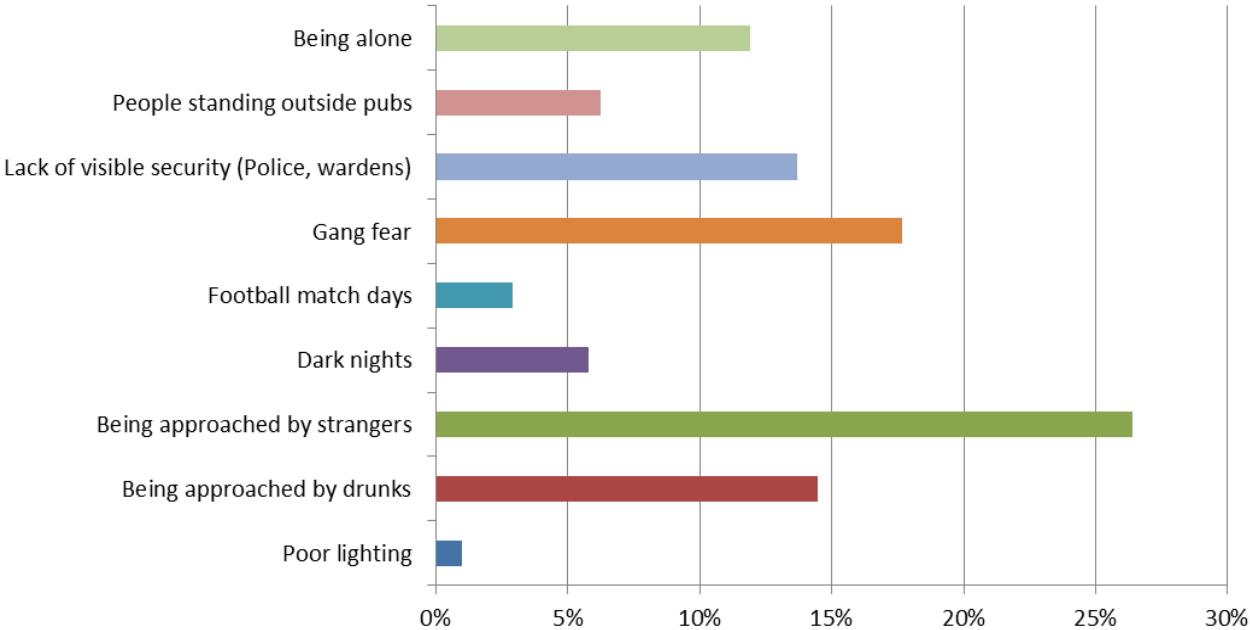


The majority of pupils (91%) always felt safe at home (a slight increase from 90% in 2013). There was also a slight increase in pupils feeling safe at school (54% compared to 51% in 2013) and in their local community (33% compared to 27%).

There was a slight decrease in this year's survey in the percentage of pupils feeling safe in the following areas: going to and from school (27% compared to 28%) and on local buses or trains (15% compared to 18%).

For the first time this year pupils were asked separately about feeling safe at the town centre bus interchange and at the town centre train station. 9% said they feel safe at the bus station and 7% at the train station. The low figure for pupils that feel safe at the train station may be due to fewer pupils travelling by train than by bus. Last year this option was phrased as 'waiting for local transport' where 14% said that they feel safe. For each of the options the percentage of year 7 pupils that usually feel safe is lower than that of year 10 pupils which may be because of their younger age.

Only 10% of pupils said they usually feel safe in Rotherham town centre (which is slightly lower than last year's figure of 12%). Of the 40% of pupils that said they regularly go into the town centre, 15% said they felt safe there compared to 7% of the 60% who are not regular visitors. The same pattern is also true for pupils feeling safe in the bus interchange (13% compared to 7%) and Rotherham Central train station (9% compared to 6%). Another additional question was asked in this year's survey, if pupils didn't feel safe what the 3 main reasons were for this. The results are as follows:



The 3 main reasons why pupils didn't feel safe in the town centre, bus interchange or train station are being approached by strangers (26%), gang fear (18%) and being approached by drunks (15%). 14% of pupils also said that there was a lack of visible security such as a police officer or a warden.

Rotherham Safer Neighbourhood & SYPTE Joint Working

The plan

- Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour at the Interchange
- Protect vulnerable people
- Improve visible policing within the interchange

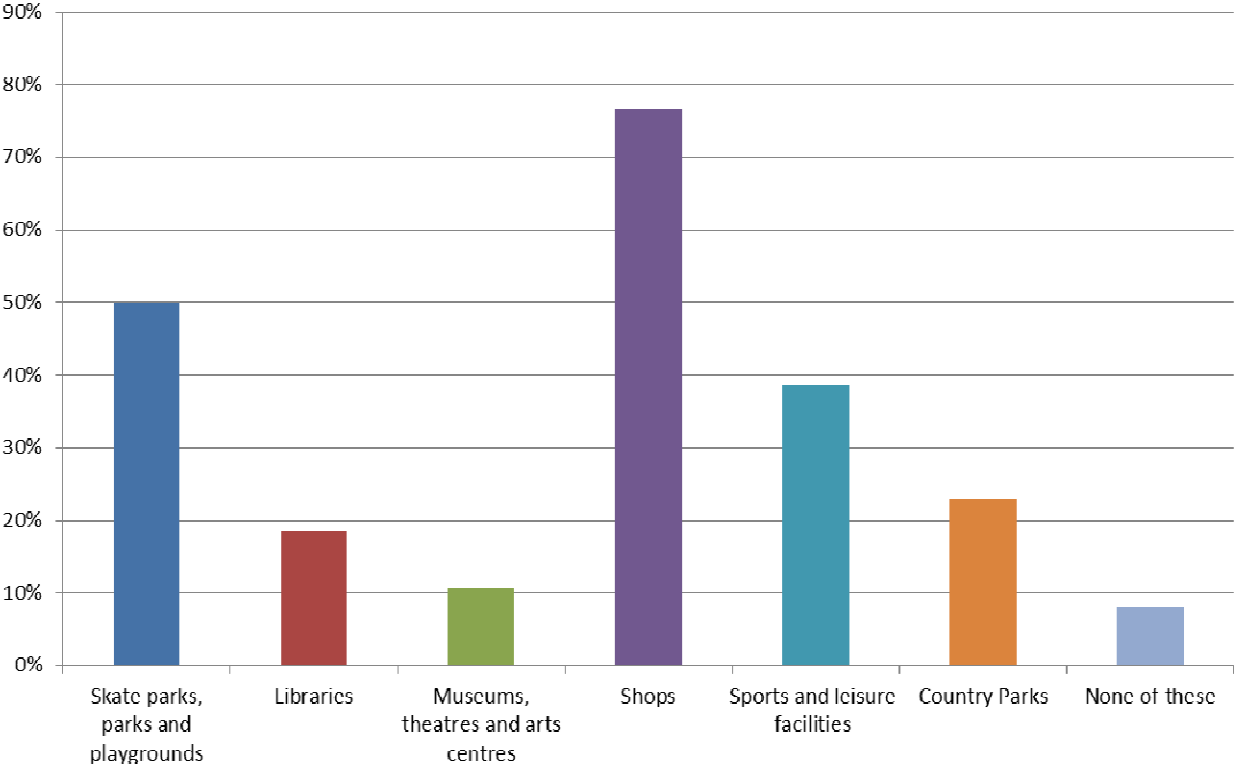
Actions

- Effective sharing of information
- Improve patrols at time times of high footfall
- Improve signage, cameras and lighting at Interchange
- Identify any training needs/knowledge gaps

Outcomes

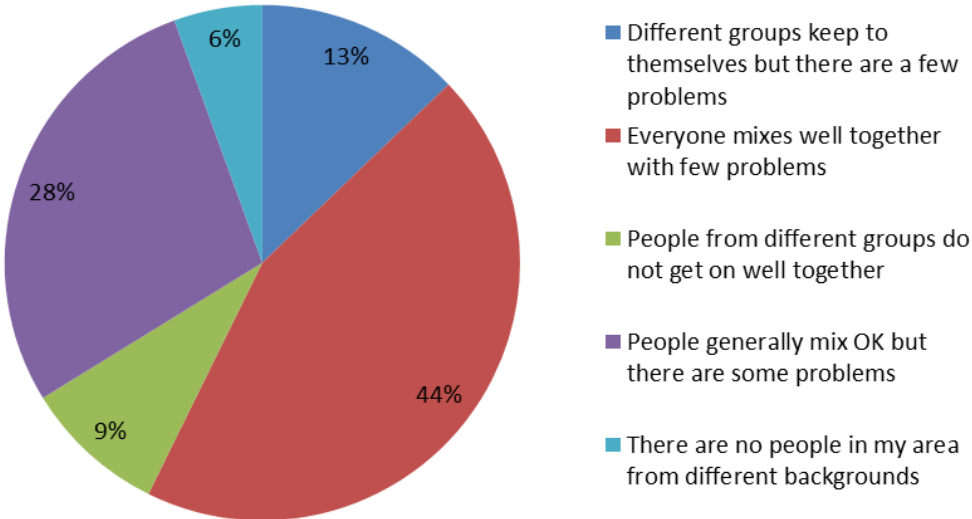
- These will be monitored quarterly through the Rotherham Safer Neighbourhood & SYPTE Joint Action Plan 2014

The pupils were then asked about the area where they live. They were asked if they use any of the following facilities listed below in their local area:



The facilities that pupils use the most in their local areas are shops, parks and playgrounds and sports facilities (same as last two years). The least used facilities are theatres, museums and arts centres (around 11%). 8% of pupils said that they didn't use any of these.

Pupils were then asked which of the following statements best described the way in which people get on with people from different backgrounds in their area. Here are the results:



The majority of pupils felt that people from different backgrounds mixed well together in their area but there were a few problems (44% compared to 42% last year). The number saying that people from different groups do not get on well together has gone down from 11% last year to 9% this year.