

Wiltshire Children and Young People's (8 to 18+ years) Health and Wellbeing Survey 2021

Healthy Lifestyles



Part of Wiltshire Intelligence



Wiltshire Council

A decorative green wavy line that spans the width of the text above it.

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	5
Focus of this report	5
Presentation of results.....	6
Key Findings	7
Comparison to the 2020 and 2017 surveys	9
Response demographics	11
Table 1: Overall response.....	11
Types of school.....	11
Schools and deprivation.....	11
Age and gender	12
Figure 1: Survey response population pyramid (2021 and 2020)*	12
Ethnicity	13
Table 2. Ethnicity breakdown by broad categories	13
Other characteristics.....	13
Table 3: Ethnic minority.....	14
Table 4: Children of military parent/carer(s).....	14
Table 5: Social worker involved	14
Table 6: Special Educational Need and/or Disability.....	15
Table 7: Free School Meals.....	15
Table 8: Young carers	15
Table 9: Children identifying as LGBT	16
Table 10: Children who have/had a family member (who lives with them) in prison	16
Results	17
Physical Activity.....	17
Figure 2: Q2.01 About how much physical activity or play do you do over the week (in and out of school).....	17
Figure 2a: Q2.01 About how much physical activity or play do you do over the week (in and out of school) By gender.....	18
Figure 2b: Q2.01 About how much physical activity or play do you do over the week (in and out of school)? Vulnerable groups.*	19
Figure 5: Q2.18; Why don't you do much sport or physical activity?.....	20
Diet	21
Figure 6: Q1.01; Do you usually eat breakfast?	21
Figure 6a: Q1.01; Do you usually eat breakfast? By gender.	21

Figure 6b: Q1.01; Do you usually eat breakfast? Vulnerable groups. *	22
Figure 7: Q1.02; How many portions of fruit and vegetables do you generally eat a day (think about how much you ate yesterday)?	23
Figure 7a: Q1.02; How many portions of fruit and vegetables do you generally eat a day (think about how much you ate yesterday)? Vulnerable groups. *	24
Figure 8: Q1.05; Do you feel that the food on offer at home or in the place you live allows you to eat healthily?	25
Figure 8a: Q1.05; Do you feel that the food on offer at home or in the place you live allows you to eat healthily? Vulnerable groups. +	26
Figure 9: Q1.17; How often do you eat snacks such as sweets, chocolate, biscuits and crisps?	27
Figure 9a: Q1.17; How often do you eat snacks such as sweets, chocolate, biscuits and crisps? Vulnerable groups. *	28
Figure 10: Q1.18; How often do you drink fizzy drinks (not including water)?	29
Figure 10a: Q1.18; How often do you drink fizzy drinks (not including water)? By Gender.	29
Figure 10b: Q1.18; How often do you drink fizzy drinks (not including water)? Vulnerable groups. *	30
Figure 11: Q1.26 Is drinking water easily available at your school?	31
Figure 12: Q1.19; How often do you drink energy drinks? (e.g. Red Bull, Monster, NOS, Rockstar etc)	32
Figure 12a: Q1.19; How often do you drink energy drinks? (e.g. Red Bull, Monster, NOS, Rockstar etc) By gender	32
Figure 12b: Q1.19; How often do you drink energy drinks? (e.g. Red Bull, Monster, NOS, Rockstar etc) Vulnerable groups. *	33
Figure 13. Q1.25. How often do you drink still (tap or bottled) water?	34
Figure 14: Q1.15; How often do you have a school lunch?	35
Figure 14a: Q1.15; How often do you have a school lunch? Vulnerable groups. *	36
Hygiene	37
Sun protection	37
Figure 15: Q5.10; Do you take care to protect yourself against sunburn when necessary? (e.g. use sun screen, cover up, wear a hat etc)	37
Figure 15a: Q5.10; Do you take care to protect yourself against sunburn when necessary? (e.g. use sun screen, cover up, wear a hat etc). *	38
Hand washing	39
Figure 16: Q2.09; Do you wash your hands after going to the toilet? Primary school. ...	39
Figure 17: Q2.10; Do you wash your hands before eating a meal? Primary school.	39
Figure 16a: Q2.09; Do you wash your hands after going to the toilet? By gender.	40

Figure 17a: Q2.10; Do you wash your hands before eating a meal? By gender	40
Oral health	41
Figure 18: Q2.11; How often do you brush your teeth?	41
Figure 18a: Q2.11; How often do you brush your teeth? By vulnerable groups. *	42
Figure 19: Q2.12 Have you been to the dentist in the last 12 months? Primary school. 43	
Support and knowledge.....	44
Next steps.....	44
Acknowledgements.....	44
Appendix.....	45
Table A. Primary schools involved in the 2021 survey: FSM eligibility and school ranking based on summer 2021 school census data	45
Table B. Secondary schools involved in the 2021 survey: FSM eligibility and school ranking based on summer 2021 school census data	47

Introduction

The Wiltshire Children and Young People's (8 to 18+ years) Health and Wellbeing Survey aims to develop a better understanding of Wiltshire's children and young people's experiences of life, both inside and outside the school environment. The survey helps schools to identify areas for improvement and address issues raised by their own pupils. It also provides evidence to influence the development of services provided by Wiltshire Council and their partners that improve the health and wellbeing of young people in the county. The survey was commissioned by Wiltshire Council and carried out by Foster and Brown Research Limited.

All schools in Wiltshire were invited to take part in the voluntary survey, which was carried out in 2020 (January to March) and 2021 (May to July). In 2020, 57 schools took part and there were approximately 6,000 responses, but the survey was cut short due to the pandemic. In 2021, two months after the end of the third national lockdown and a gradual lifting of Covid regulations¹, all schools were again invited to participate in the survey. 7,499 pupils were involved from 77 schools – 65 primary and 13 secondary. Of these schools, 4 were independent.

Although no sampling method was used, the significant large number of children and young people and different schools involved means that we can have some confidence that the responses are representative of Wiltshire's children and young people. To get an idea of representation in the 2021 survey, see the demographic section below for an overview of the survey population characteristics and school representation in terms of type and deprivation. A similar survey was also carried out in 2017 and 2015. This allows us to begin to track how behaviours have changed over time.

The survey was completed online by pupils in year groups 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 and took advantage of the additional capabilities that online surveys bring. This includes accurate sliding response questions and presenting questions to a respondent based on their previous answers. There were three versions of the questionnaire designed separately for primary, secondary and Year 12/Further Education (FE) college pupils, plus adaptations for children and young people with special educational needs. The questions covered a wide range of aspects of young people's lives, including healthy lifestyles, learning experiences, relationships, wellbeing, safety, risky behaviours, aspirations, and support requirements.

Schools have been given access to their own data, which they can compare to an overall Wiltshire proportion for the appropriate school phase, created using the 2021 survey data. This means that they can make informed decisions about how to support the health and wellbeing needs of their pupils and use the data to monitor the impact of interventions.

Focus of this report

This report provides detailed findings surrounding healthy lifestyles from the survey, predominantly drawn from the 2021 survey data. This includes topics of physical activity, and diet and hygiene (such as sun protection, hand washing and oral health).

Several other topic reports will be published related to emotional wellbeing, risky behaviours, community safety and school experience. For a summary of the key findings across all themes, click here: <https://www.wiltshireintelligence.org.uk/wp->

¹ [Timeline of UK government coronavirus lockdowns and restrictions | The Institute for Government](#)

<content/uploads/2022/07/Wiltshire-CYP-HWB-survey-Overview-report-.pdf> to find the Overview report for the 2021 survey.

Presentation of results

This report starts by providing a summary of the results, including how the 2021 survey compares to the results in 2020 and 2017. This is followed by demographic information, including school participation and a variety of different pupil characteristics. It then details participant responses to questions relating to healthy lifestyles, broken down into the topic sections mentioned above. Also included is a short section on support and knowledge, related to the issues discussed in this report. Most questions are presented graphically with a short narrative.

All results are broken into school phase; primary, secondary or year 12/FE, and are broken down by gender and vulnerable groups where appropriate. The term 'vulnerable group' refers to those who the evidence indicates to be at greater risk of poor outcomes compared to the general population. Through the survey, participants were invited to identify themselves as one or more of the following (these groups are non-exclusive):

- Having a family member in prison – now or in the past
- Being lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or trans (LGBT)
- Being adopted, fostered or looked after by the local authority (AFL)
- Having a parent/carer in the armed forces
- Being part of a family with a social worker
- Have free school meals or knew they were eligible
- Being a young carer
- Having a special educational need
- Having a disability
- From a minority ethnic group

Children reporting that they have a Special Educational Need (SEN) and pupils reporting that they have a disability were grouped together (SEND) due to significant crossovers between the two and wide recognition of the term 'SEND'. Details relating to numbers and proportions of individual groups can be found in the demographic section below.

Where possible, comparisons to the 2017 and 2020 Wiltshire survey results have been made as well as with recent national reports that consider similar themes and provide a useful benchmark. Local comparisons should be used with caution, however, due to the variations in sample size, amendments to question wording and changes to the schools involved, as well as the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Key Findings

The key findings relating to healthy lifestyles from the 2021 survey are outlined below. The survey has shown that, generally, Wiltshire's children and young people are healthy, though this seems to decline as school phase progresses, particularly for breakfast consumption and fruit and veg consumption. To see a visual summary of the key findings from this report, navigate to the Wiltshire Intelligence website: [School Health Survey - Wiltshire Intelligence](#).

Physical activity

- NHS guidelines advise at least 60 minutes of exercise a day for people between the ages of 5 and 18 years old. The results from the survey show that **49%** of primary school respondents, **54%** of secondary school respondents and **39%** of year 12/FE respondents reported being physically active 6 or more hours a week. **Males** undertook more physical activity compared to females.

Breakfast

- Breakfast consumption appears to reduce with school phase. **82%** of primary school respondents had breakfast most days or quite often. This fell to **59%** of the secondary school sample and **47%** of the year 12/FE school sample. A higher proportion of **males** reported eating breakfast every morning compared to females in secondary school phases.
- Among children who identified with the vulnerable groups, **primary young carers, secondary children who have/had a family member in prison and year 12/FE adopted, fostered and looked after (AFL) children** reported particularly low levels of breakfast consumption compared to the Wiltshire proportions.

Healthy food

- Most of the respondents do not eat the recommended 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day. **31%** of primary, **18%** of secondary and **14%** of year 12/FE pupils ate 5 or more portions of fruit or vegetables a day.
- **84%** of primary, **88%** of secondary and **86%** of year 12/FE pupils felt that there was healthy food on offer at home.

Snacks and drinks






- **83%** of each school phase reported eating snacks such as sweets, chocolate, biscuits and crisps at least once a day. **4 in 10** ate unhealthy snacks 3 or more times a day.
- **7%** of primary, **9%** of secondary and **11%** of year 12/FE pupils drank an energy drink at least once a day. Almost all of the vulnerable groups were more likely to drink energy drinks frequently compared to the Wiltshire proportions.
- **29%** of primary, **32%** of secondary and **41%** of year 12/FE pupils drink fizzy drinks at least once a day. **Males** drink fizzy drinks more frequently than females.
- **77%** of pupils reported drinking water 3 times or more a day.

Hygiene




- The proportion of primary school children always or often taking care to protect their skin against the sun is much higher than the other school phases (**66%** primary school, **48%** secondary school and **50%** year 12/FE). **Females** were more likely to protect themselves against sunburn.
- Primary school children were asked about their hand washing habits after going to the toilet and before eating a meal. **80%** always wash their hands after going to the toilet and **35%** always wash their hands before eating a meal.
- **4 in 5** pupils brush their teeth twice or more a day.

Comparison to the 2020 and 2017 surveys



The 2021 survey results show some differences from the previous surveys conducted in 2020 and 2017. For some questions, clear positive or negative changes or fluctuations can be identified, these are indicated using the key below by school phase. Questions that have stayed relatively constant have not been included. Due to changes to samples, sample sizes and question wording over the years, these changes should be interpreted with caution. In addition, the Covid-19 pandemic may have influenced the 2020 and 2021 results and therefore had unusual effects on the proportions. Hence, no significance testing has been carried out on the changes to avoid making inaccurate claims of significant change or trend. Overall, there were not many changes across the years for healthy lifestyle questions, though there were some negative changes and fluctuations in primary and secondary school phases. In the year 12/FE school phases there were several improvements across the healthy lifestyle themes.

Key:					
	Positive increase		Positive decrease		Fluctuation
	Negative increase		Negative decrease		

Primary School

<i>Direction of change</i>	2021	2020	2017	Question
	42%	35%	32%	How often do you eat snacks such as sweets, chocolate, biscuits and crisps? (3 or more times a day)
	66%	74%	74%	Do you take care to protect yourself against sunburn when necessary? (Always/quite often)
	80%	74%	71%	Do you wash your hands after going to the toilet? (Always)

Secondary School

<i>Direction of change</i>	2021	2020	2017	Question
	59%	65%	64%	Do you usually eat breakfast? (Usually/every morning)
	88%	79%	86%	Do you feel that the food on offer at home or in the place you live allows you to eat healthily? (Usually/most of the time)



41%	31%	39%	How often do you eat snacks such as sweets, chocolate, biscuits and crisps? (3 or more times a day)
-----	-----	-----	---



70%	78%	75%	Is drinking water easily available at your school? (Yes)
-----	-----	-----	--



48%	51%	59%	Do you take care to protect yourself against sunburn when necessary? (Always/quite often)
-----	-----	-----	---

Year 12/FE

Direction of change **2021** **2020** **2017** **Question**



39%	36%	32%	About how much physical activity or play do you do over the week (in and out of school)? (6 or more hours)
-----	-----	-----	--



86%	83%	82%	Do you feel that the food on offer at home or in the place you live allows you to eat healthily? (Usually/most of the time)
-----	-----	-----	---



76%	87%	78%	Is drinking water easily available at your school? (Yes)
-----	-----	-----	--



77%	78%	70%	How often do you drink water? (3 times a day or more)
-----	-----	-----	---

Response demographics

There are several ways that the results can be grouped using the following response demographics. The database contains 7,499 respondents in 2021, which is around 11% percent of the Wiltshire population of 8- to 18-year-olds. Table 1 provides a breakdown of these respondents by year group. In 2020, there were nearly 6,000 responses and in 2017 nearly 10,000 (4,375 primary, 4,083 secondary and 1,492 year 12/FE).

Table 1: Overall response

Phase	Primary				Secondary			FE	Total
	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total	Year 8	Year 10	Total	Year 12	
No.	1,330	1,251	1,600	4,181	1,485	773	2,258	1,060	7,499
%	18%	17%	21%		20%	10%		14%	100%

Types of school

The secondary and year 12/FE respondents were taken from 13 of the 77 schools. 31% (4) of these were independent schools. This is a slightly higher proportion to the proportion of independent schools in Wiltshire that have secondary aged pupils (25%).² The primary school respondents were taken from 65 different schools, 6% (4) of which were independent schools. This is a similar proportion to the proportion of independent schools in Wiltshire that have aged primary pupils (6.8%).³ This suggests that the representation from independent schools in the 2021 survey roughly matches the overall representation of independent schools in Wiltshire. The remaining schools were academy or LA schools. No special schools took part in the survey.

Schools and deprivation

To gauge the level of representation in the survey from different schools in relation to deprivation, the proportion of children eligible for free school meals (FSM) has been used as a measure. This is a widely used measure as an indicator of deprivation, found to be a reliable indicator of low socioeconomic status.⁴ The term 'eligible' used here refers to those

² [All schools and colleges in Wiltshire - GOV.UK - Find and compare schools in England \(compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/all-schools-and-colleges-in-wiltshire)

³ [All schools and colleges in Wiltshire - GOV.UK - Find and compare schools in England \(compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/all-schools-and-colleges-in-wiltshire)

⁴ Chris Taylor (2018) The Reliability of Free School Meal Eligibility as a Measure of Socio-Economic Disadvantage: Evidence from the Millennium Cohort Study in Wales, British Journal of Educational Studies, 66:1, 29-51, DOI: [10.1080/00071005.2017.1330464](https://doi.org/10.1080/00071005.2017.1330464)

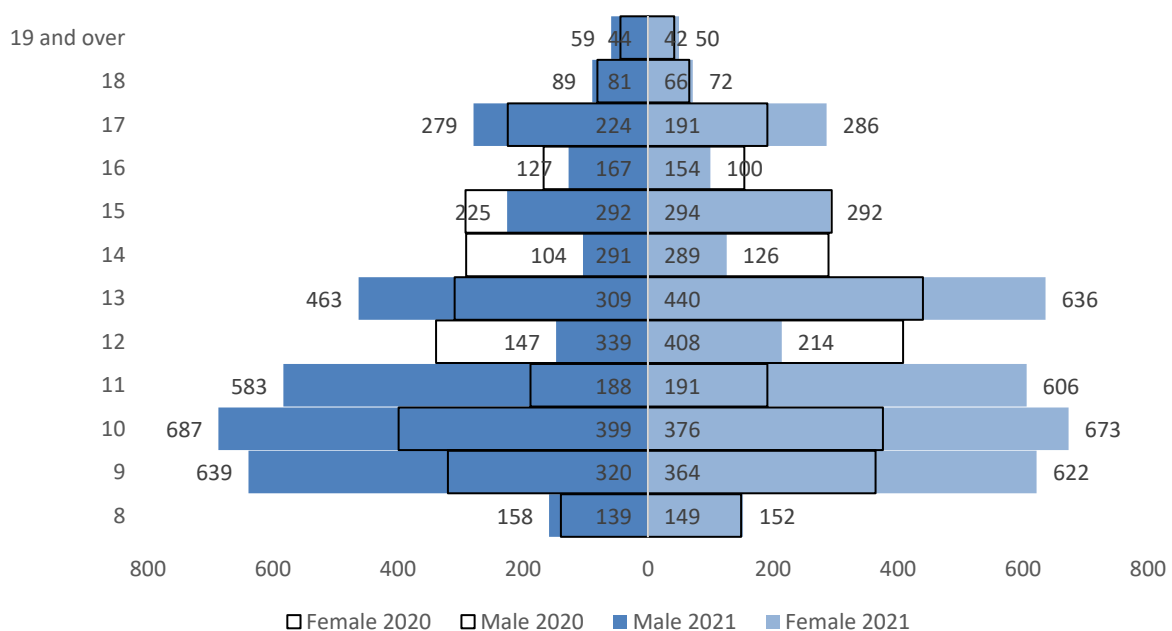
who meet the eligibility criteria AND make a claim.⁵ Data was taken from the summer term 2021 school census to coincide with the dates that the survey was completed. Proportions of pupils eligible for FSM for all Wiltshire non-independent schools were ranked, with 1 being the highest proportion of FSM pupils, indicating higher deprivation. These rankings are displayed in tables in the appendix, only for those schools which took part in the 2021 survey, alongside the proportions. Year 12/FE pupils are not eligible for free school meals so tables only detail primary and secondary schools.

The primary schools involved in the survey cover a wide range of different levels of deprivation, as shown by the variation in the FSM rankings. On the other hand, for secondary schools, the top 9 most deprived schools in terms of proportion of FSM pupils did not take part in the 2021 survey.

Age and gender

Age and gender information was collected from the respondents. Figure 1 below shows this information alongside the population information from the 2020 survey. The numbers sitting closest to the centre point (0) reflect the age and gender split of the 2020 survey responses and the numbers furthest from the centre point show the age and gender split of the 2021 survey response. There were similar or more responses from almost all ages in 2021 than in 2020. However, there were fewer responses from those aged 12, 14 and 16.

Figure 1: Survey response population pyramid (2021 and 2020)*



*Data labels on the inside (closest to the axis) relate to the 2020 bars and on the outside relate to the 2021 bars.

⁵ [Complete the school census - Data items 2022 to 2023 - Guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/complete-the-school-census-data-items-2022-to-2023)

Ethnicity

Pupils were given the same options as the census when asked about their ethnicity.⁶ Overall, 79.6% (5,972) of the pupils described themselves as “White British”, 14.6% (1,096) described themselves as from another ethnic background (see broad breakdown in Table 2) and 5.7% (431) did not want to say or did not respond. The 2020/21 Wiltshire school census found that 84.4% of pupils were white British, slightly higher than the proportion in the survey data.⁷

Table 2. Ethnicity breakdown by broad categories

Ethnicity	Pupils	Proportion of survey respondents
White British	5,972	79.6%
White other (White Irish, White other, White European, Traveller and Gypsy/Roma)	433	5.8%
Asian or Asian British (Pakistani, Indian, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Any other Asian background)	169	2.3%
Black, Black British, British Caribbean or African	155	2.1%
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	339	4.5%
Did not respond/did not want to say	431	5.7%

*Percentages do not sum exactly due to independent rounding

Other characteristics

This section of demographic information relates to the groups termed ‘vulnerable groups’ and displays counts and proportions of each group by school phase (percentages may not sum due to independent rounding). It is difficult to determine whether the proportion of each group is representative of the Wiltshire proportion due to lack of available data for all groups. However, where possible, recent Wiltshire school census statistics have been included to provide some comparison to the survey proportions.

53% of the pupils surveyed in 2021 were a member of at least one of the above groups. Multiple group membership was also apparent. 1,493 pupils across the three school phases were a member of more than one of the above groups, which is 22% of the total sample. In primary school phases, 50% of pupils were a member of at least one vulnerable group, 19% were a member of two or more. In secondary school phases, 58% of pupils were a member of at least one vulnerable group, 24% were a member of two or more. In year 12/FE phases, 55% of pupils were a member of at least one vulnerable group, 18% were a member of two or more.

⁶ [List of ethnic groups - GOV.UK \(ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/list-of-ethnic-groups)

⁷ [Schools, pupils and their characteristics, Academic Year 2020/21 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK \(explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-academic-year-2020-21)

In 2021 most respondents in all school phases were white British (Table 3). Of the ethnic minority individual groups, no single category was large enough to be representative. The proportion of ethnic minority pupils was largest in secondary school phases.

Table 3: Ethnic minority

	Primary		Secondary		Year 12/FE	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
White British	3,277	78%	1,773	79%	922	87%
Ethnic minority	554	13%	421	19%	121	11%
No Response	350	8%	64	3%	17	2%

The percentage of children with military parents/carer(s) decreases by school phase, as seen in Table 4. 11% of primary school children, 11% in secondary school and 6% in year 12/FE had military parents/carer(s). This could be a sign that the parent/carers have exited the armed forces as their child progresses through the school phases. At the time of the survey, the termly school census (summer 2021) reported that 8.66% of primary and 11.42% of secondary pupils in Wiltshire were military children.

Table 4: Children of military parent/carer(s)

	Primary		Secondary		Year 12/FE	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
With military parent/carer(s)	460	11%	253	11%	67	6%
No military parent/carer(s)	3,702	89%	1,999	89%	992	94%

119 children (69 primary, 31 secondary and 19 year 12/FE) reported being either adopted, fostered, in care, or a looked after child (LAC). Between the school phases, 29-37% of these children are adopted (40 children overall). This group will be referred to as AFL throughout the report and it is important to note that this is a relatively small sample size.

Some respondents reported having a social worker (Table 5). The highest proportion of children with a social worker was in primary school (11%).

Table 5: Social worker involved

	Primary		Secondary		Year 12/FE	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Social worker involved	466	11%	186	8%	62	6%
No social worker	3,659	89%	2,054	92%	994	94%

In 2021, 16% of primary school pupils, 14% of secondary school pupils and 24% of year 12/FE pupils from the survey reported having a special educational need and/or a disability (SEND) (Table 6). At the time of the survey, the Wiltshire school census 2020/21 found that 12.6% of primary children had SEN support and 11.5% of secondary children had SEN support.⁸

Table 6: Special Educational Need and/or Disability

	Primary		Secondary		Year 12/FE	
SEND	661	16%	326	14%	255	24%
Non-SEND	3,520	84%	1,932	86%	805	76%

11% of primary school pupils and 10% of secondary school pupils reported that they have free school lunches or knew they were eligible for free school meals (FSM) in the 2021 survey sample (Table 7). In 2020/21, 14.1% of primary and 10.9% of secondary pupils in Wiltshire were known to be eligible for free school meals according to the school census.⁹ The term 'eligible' used here refers to those who meet the eligibility criteria and make a claim.

Table 7: Free School Meals

	Primary		Secondary	
Has free school meals	465	11%	223	10%
Does not have free school meals	2,326	57%	1,584	71%
Did not know	1,325	32%	437	19%

To help to understand and meet young carers' needs, respondents were asked whether they were young carers. The question was worded as 'do you take on a caring role or support a family member who is disabled, long term sick, experiences mental ill health or misuses drugs or alcohol?'. In the 2021 survey 6% of primary school pupils, 7% of secondary school pupils and 6% of year 12/FE students in the survey reported being a young carer (Table 8).

Table 8: Young carers

	Primary School		Secondary School		Year 12/FE	
Yes	255	6%	163	7%	67	6%
No	3,860	94%	2,049	93%	982	94%

⁸ [Special educational needs in England, Academic Year 2020/21 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK \(explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/explore-education-statistics)

⁹ [Schools, pupils and their characteristics, Academic Year 2020/21 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK \(explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/explore-education-statistics)

In this survey, the secondary school and year 12/FE respondents were asked about their sexual orientation and gender identification. Two categories were used to create a combined group of pupils who reported being lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or trans (LGBT). There were 400 LGBT respondents in the secondary school sample and 211 in the year 12/FE sample. This represents 20% of the year 12/FE respondents and 18% of the secondary school respondents (Table 9).

Table 9: Children identifying as LGBT

	Secondary School		Year 12/FE	
LGBT	400	18%	211	20%
Not LGBT	1,858	82%	849	80%

Children were asked whether anyone in their family (who lives in their house) had ever been in prison. In all school phases, less than 8% of children reported that someone in their family had ever been in prison (Table 10). This was not asked in 2017.

Table 10: Children who have/had a family member (who lives with them) in prison

	Primary School		Secondary School		Year 12/FE	
Yes	287	7%	159	7%	52	5%
No	3,856	93%	2,084	93%	1,005	95%

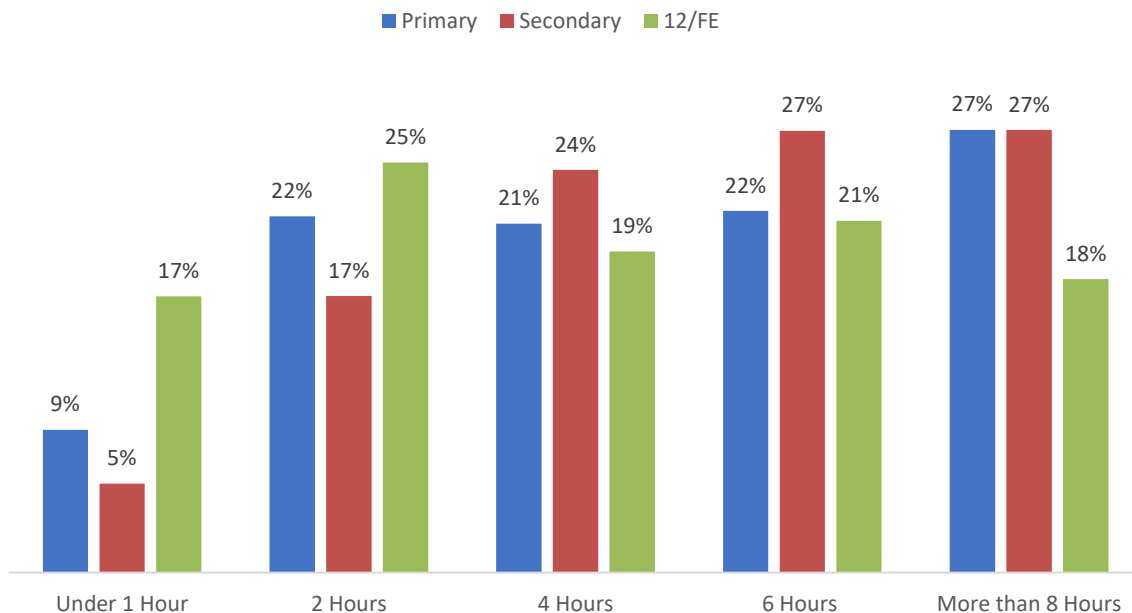
Results

Physical Activity

It is recommended that children between 5 years and 18 years old exercise for at least 60 minutes every day. Figure 2 shows the reported hours of physical activity performed by respondents. Response options were not directly comparable to the national guidance but, 49% of primary school respondents, 54% of secondary school respondents and 39% of year 12/FE respondents reported being physically active 6 or more hours a week. Nationally, between 2020 and 2021, 44.6% of children and young people (aged 5 to 16) met the guidelines for taking part in sport and physical activity for an average of 60 minutes or more a day.¹⁰ This percentage increased to 46.3% in the South West. Due to response categories used in this survey, it is difficult to make a direct comparison to these statistics. The closest statistic is the percentage of 5 to 16 year olds doing 6 hours or more exercise a week, which was 50%.

Previous years: Proportions were very similar in 2020. Since 2017, proportions of children doing 6 or more hours a week of physical activity have increased slightly for secondary (49% in 2017) and year 12/FE pupils (32% in 2017). This is different from national evidence which indicates that physical health has declined in recent years.¹¹

Figure 2: Q2.01 About how much physical activity or play do you do over the week (in and out of school)



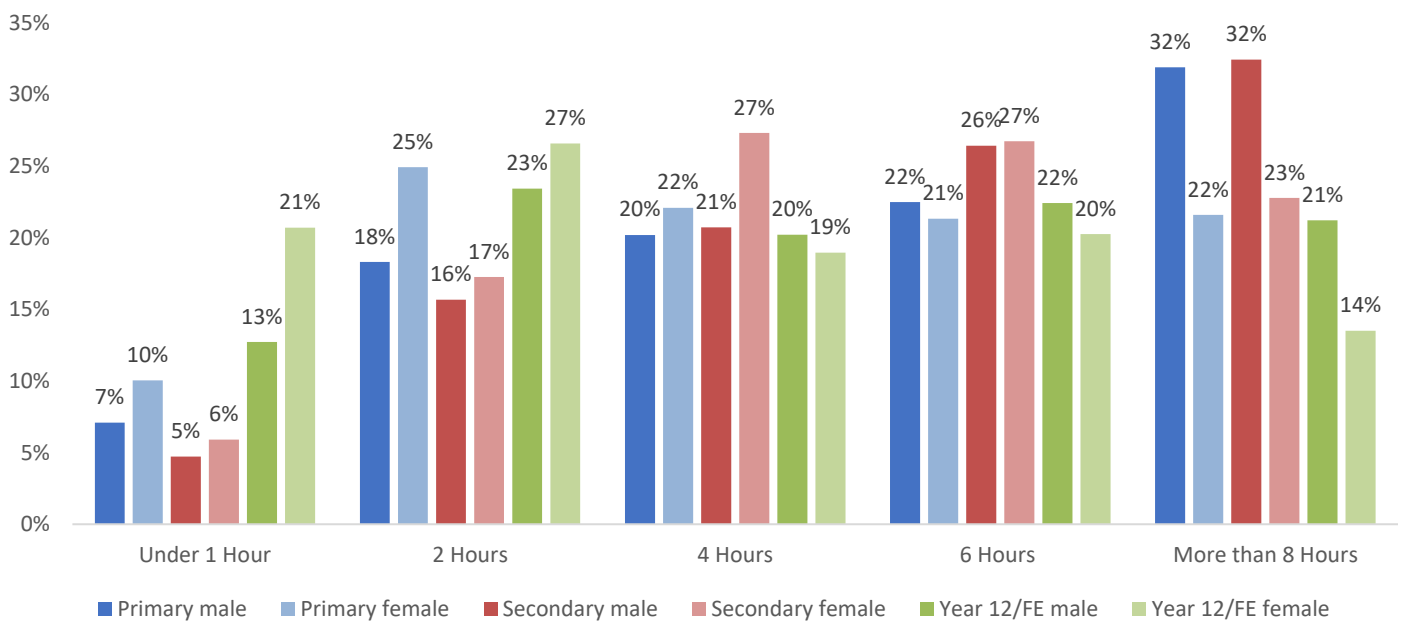
¹⁰[Physical Activity - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://www.phe.org.uk)

¹¹[State of the nation 2021: children and young people's wellbeing - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

Figure 2a shows some differences in the amount of physical activity undertaken between the genders. Males in all school phases undertake more physical activity than the females, which falls in line with recent national findings.¹² For example, 23% of secondary school females reported that they did 8 hours or more of exercise a week compared to 32% of males.

Previous years: These gender patterns were also observed in 2020 and 2017. Proportions for most groups (6 hours or more) have increased over the years. The two groups with the most noticeable changes were primary males and year 12/FE females where proportions of those doing physical exercise for 6 or more hours a week have increased: primary males (50% in 2017, 53% in 2020 and 64% in 2021), year 12/FE females (26% in 2017, 31% in 2020 and 34% in 2021).

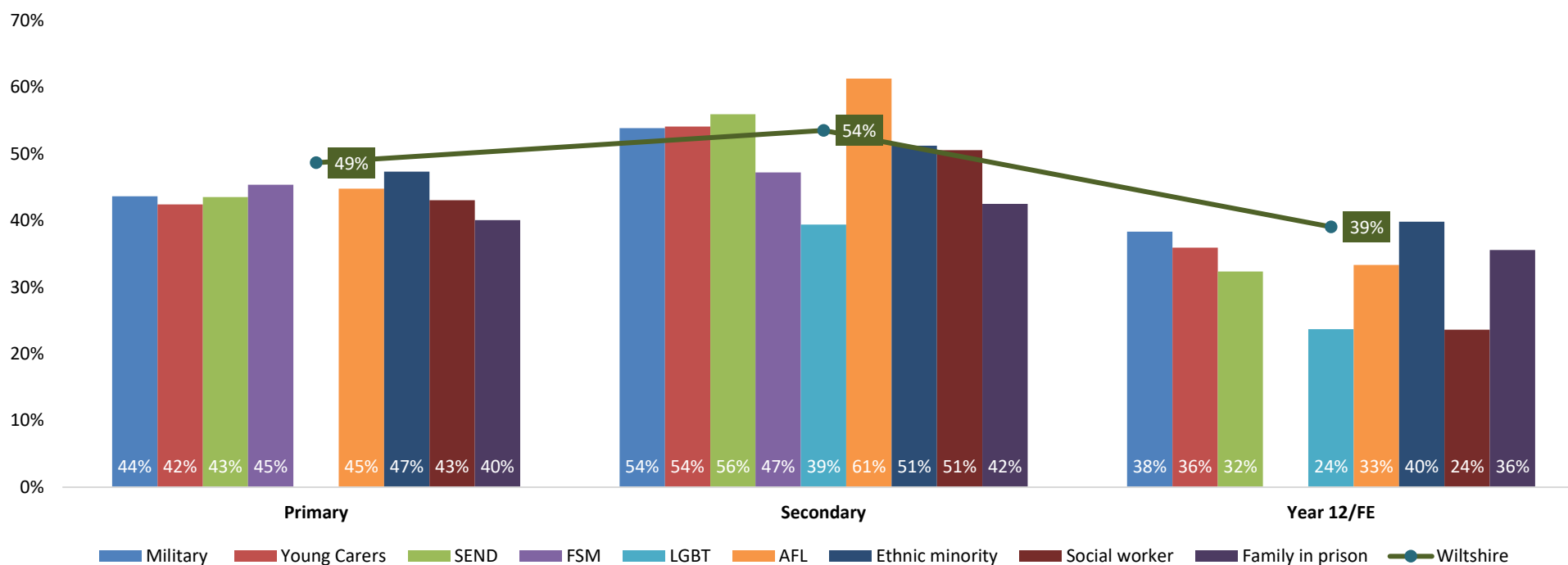
Figure 2a: Q2.01 About how much physical activity or play do you do over the week (in and out of school) By gender



¹² [Physical activity data tool: statistical commentary, March 2021 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/physical-activity-data-tool-statistical-commentary)

In the primary school sample, proportions of all vulnerable groups doing 6 or more hours of physical activity each week were statistically significantly lower than the overall Wiltshire proportion, apart from ethnic minority children (Figure 2b). In the secondary sample, FSM children, LGBT children, ethnic minority children, children with a social worker and children who have/had a family member in prison exercised less often than the overall Wiltshire sample. In year 12/FE phases, almost all the vulnerable groups exercised less than the overall Wiltshire sample, apart from ethnic minority.

Figure 2b: Q2.01 About how much physical activity or play do you do over the week (in and out of school)? Vulnerable groups.*
Response: 6 hours or more

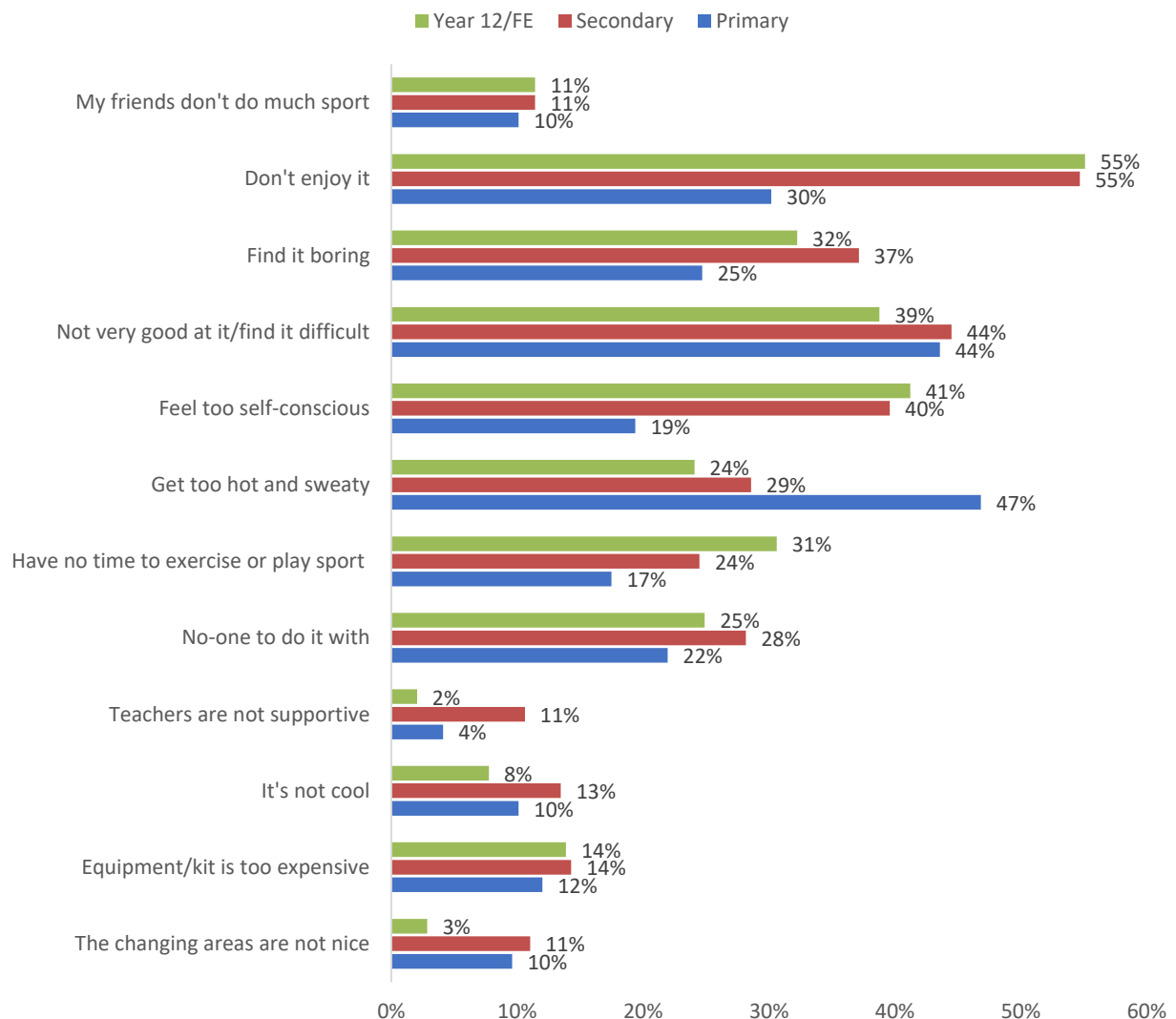


*Primary school children were not asked for their LGBT status and Year 12/FE students were not asked if they were in receipt of free school meals (FSM). The AFL group in all school phases represents a relatively small sample size and caution should be used when interpreting their results.

Respondents were asked why they do not do much sport or physical activity. Figure 5 provides the results of those who answered (primary, N = 583, secondary, N = 245, year 12/FE, N = 245). In the primary school sample, the top 3 reasons for not doing much sport or physical activity were: get too hot and sweaty (47%), are not very good at it/find it too difficult (44%) and don't enjoy it (30%). In secondary school, the top 3 reasons were don't enjoy it (55%), not very good at it/find it difficult (44%) and feel too self-conscious (40%). In the year 12/FE sample, the top 3 reasons were don't enjoy it (55%), feel too self-conscious (41%) and not very good at it/find it difficult (39%). These top reasons were the same in 2020.

When splitting this by gender, the top 3 reasons in primary school phases were the same for both male and female and the overall population. In secondary school and year 12/FE phases, two reasons were top for both male and female 'not very good at it' and 'don't enjoy it' but differed on the third reason. For males this was 'find it boring' and for females this was 'feel too self-conscious'. In both these school phases, a much higher proportion of females reported feeling too self-conscious as a reason for not doing exercise compared to males (secondary: 51% female vs 21% male, year 12/FE: 51% female, 29% male).

Figure 5: Q2.18; Why don't you do much sport or physical activity?*



*Respondents could select multiple options

Diet

Breakfast consumption reduces with school phase (Figure 6). 82% of primary school respondents had breakfast most days or quite often. This fell to 59% of the secondary school sample and 47% of the year 12/FE school sample. 11% of secondary school pupils and 15% of year 12/FE school pupils reported never eating breakfast.

Previous years: Patterns of decreasing proportions among the school phases were apparent in 2020 and 2017. The proportion of secondary pupils frequently eating breakfast has decreased slightly over the years (64% in 2017, 65% in 2020 and 59% in 2021).

Figure 6: Q1.01; Do you usually eat breakfast?

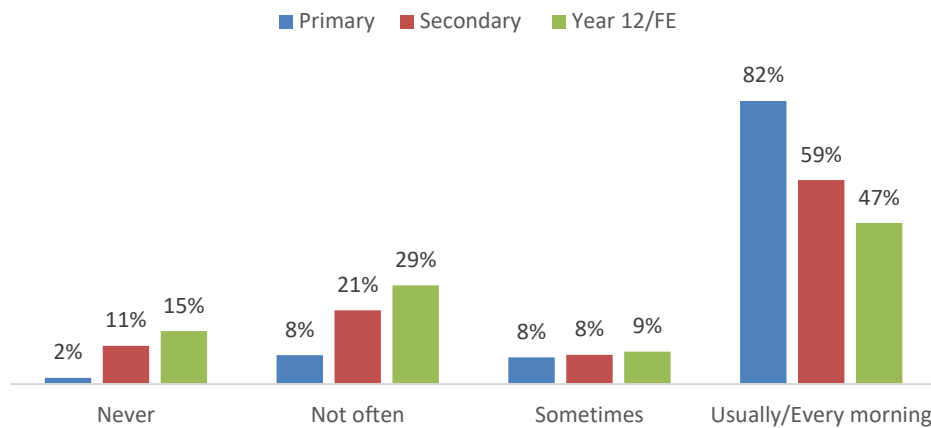
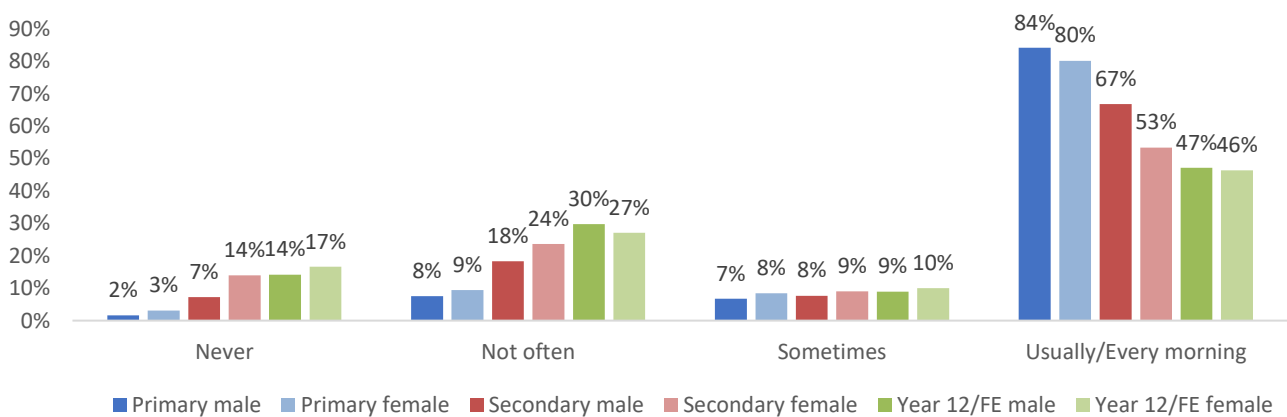


Figure 6a appears to show a slight gender difference in primary and secondary phases as a higher percentage of males reported eating breakfast every morning compared to females. The difference is most prominent in the secondary school sample with 67% of males compared to 53% of females having breakfast most days or quite often.

Previous years: These gender patterns were also apparent in 2020 and 2017, though males were also more likely to eat breakfast frequently than females in year 12/FE phases in 2020. Proportions for most groups have decreased over the years though this was most apparent for primary females (87% in 2017, 84% in 2020 and 80% in 2021).

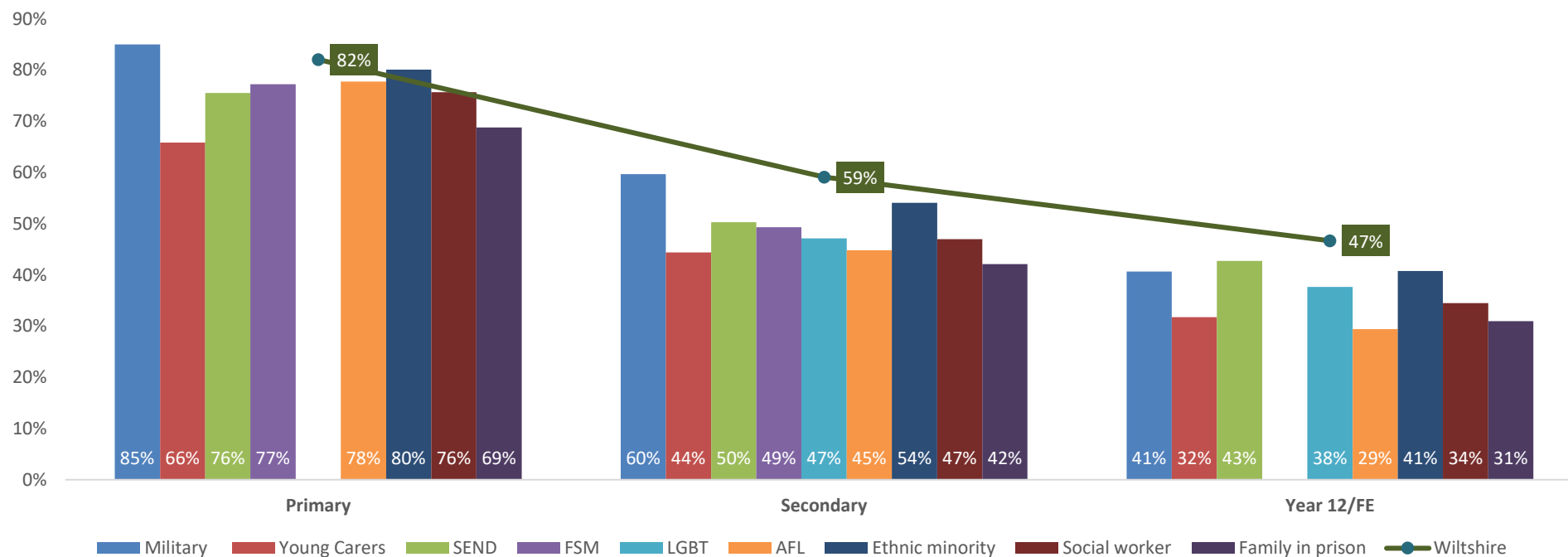
Figure 6a: Q1.01; Do you usually eat breakfast? By gender.



All vulnerable groups, except for primary and secondary military children, had statistically significantly lower proportions of respondents who reported eating breakfast usually or every morning compared to the Wiltshire proportion (Figure 6b). Proportions were particularly low for primary young carers, secondary children who have/had a family member in prison and year 12/FE AFL children. In all school phases, young carers and children who have/had a family member in prison were most likely to report never having breakfast.

Figure 6b: Q1.01; Do you usually eat breakfast? Vulnerable groups. *

Response: Usually or every morning

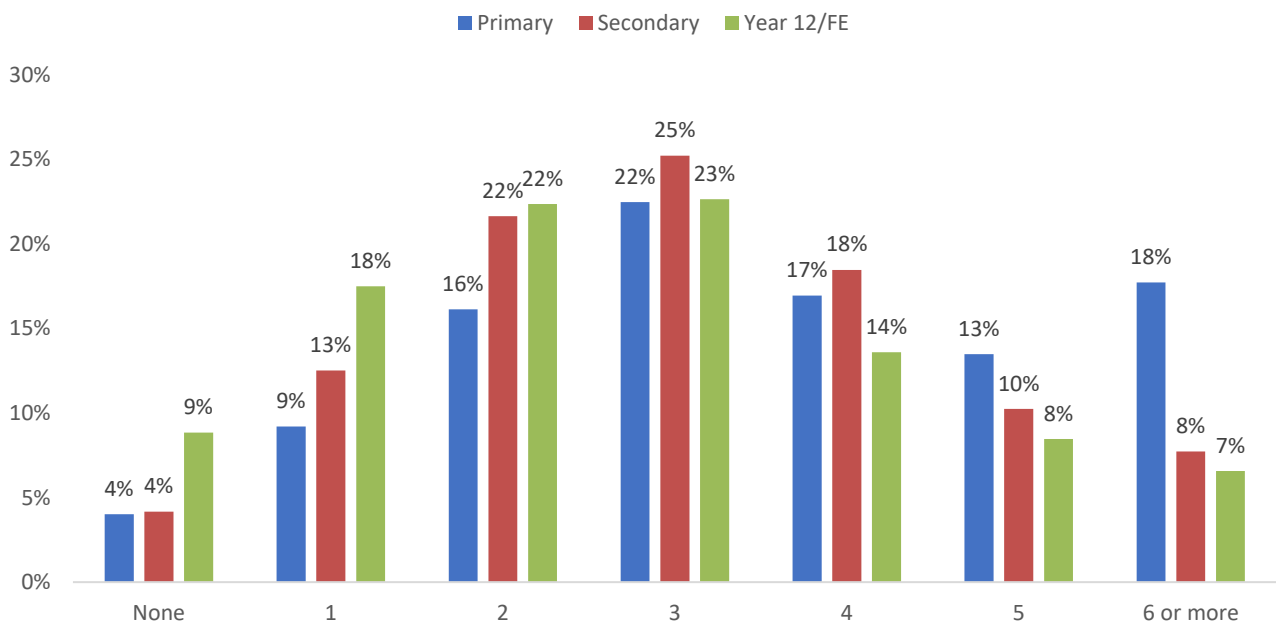


*Primary school children were not asked for their LGBT status and year 12/FE students were not asked if they were in receipt of free school meals (FSM). The AFL group in all school phases represents a relatively small sample size and caution should be used when interpreting their results.

Most respondents do not eat the recommended 5 portions of fruit and vegetables a day (Figure 7). Only 31% of primary school respondents, 18% of secondary school respondents and 15% of year 12/FE respondents **ate 5 or more** portions of fruit and vegetables a day. There does appear to be a reduction in the reported consumption of fruit and vegetables with the progressing school phases. The most recent national data (2018 NHS survey) found that only 18% of children aged 5-to-15 ate the recommended five or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day.¹³ This percentage was higher for the same age group in the Wiltshire school survey: 26%. There was not much of a gender difference between respondents reporting eating less than 5 portions of fruit a day. However, a larger proportion of males appear to eat no fruit and vegetables than females.

Previous years: Proportions are very similar to 2020 and 2017.

Figure 7: Q1.02; How many portions of fruit and vegetables do you generally eat a day (think about how much you ate yesterday)?

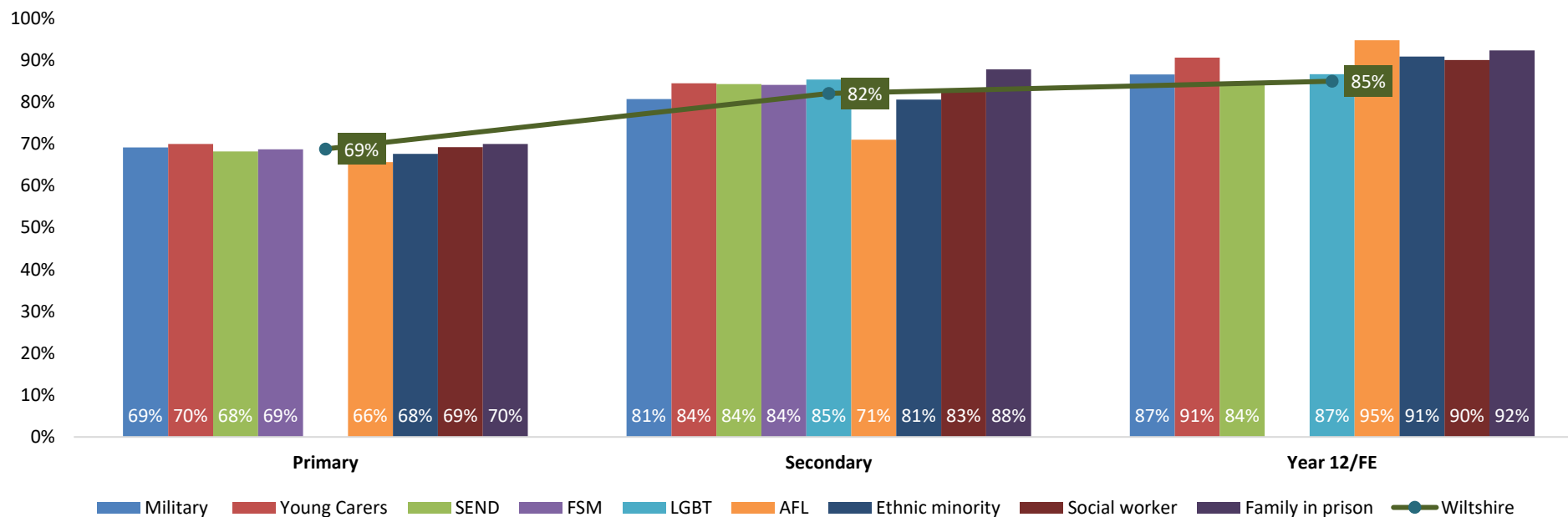


¹³ [Part 6: Diet - NHS Digital](#)

In the primary school sample, there was not a great deal of difference in the proportions between children identifying with the vulnerable groups and the overall Wiltshire proportion when looking at how many portions of fruit and vegetables respondents eat (Figure 7a). The same was true in secondary phases, though lower proportions of AFL children reported eating less than 5 portions compared to the overall Wiltshire sample. In the year 12/FE school phases, young carers, AFL children, ethnic minority children, children with a social worker and children who have/had a family member in prison had statistically significantly higher proportions than the Wiltshire proportion.

Figure 7a: Q1.02; How many portions of fruit and vegetables do you generally eat a day (think about how much you ate yesterday)? Vulnerable groups. *

Response: Less than 5 portions of fruit and vegetables.

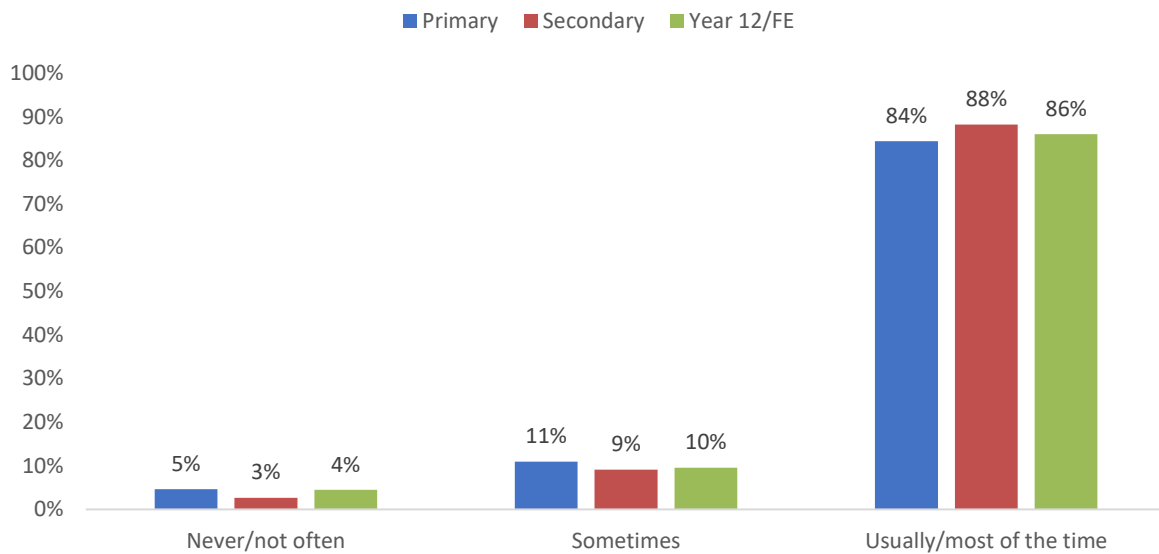


*Primary school children were not asked for their LGBT status and Year 12/FE students were not asked if they were in receipt of free school meals (FSM). The AFL group in all school phases represents a relatively small sample size and caution should be used when interpreting their results.

Over 80% of every school phase felt the food on offer at home is healthy most of the time or usually (Figure 8). There were no gender differences in any school phases when reporting on healthy options for food at home.

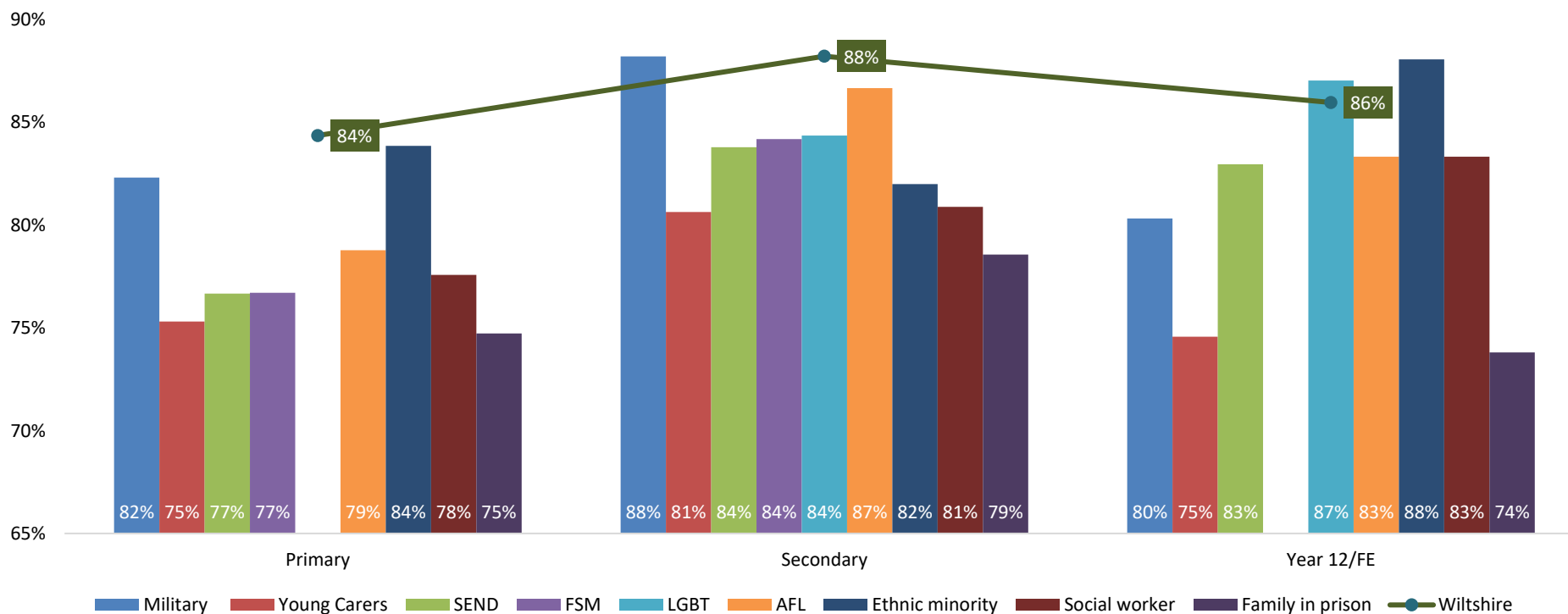
Previous years: Proportions for primary school pupils have not changed over the years. The proportion for secondary pupils has fluctuated (86% in 2017, 79% in 2020 and 88% in 2021) and for year 12/FE has increased slightly (82% in 2017, 83% in 2020 and 86% in 2021).

Figure 8: Q1.05; Do you feel that the food on offer at home or in the place you live allows you to eat healthily?



In the primary school sample, lower proportions of vulnerable groups, apart from ethnic minority children, felt that the food on offer allows them to eat healthily when compared to the overall Wiltshire sample (Figure 8a). This was also the case in secondary school phases, apart from children of military carers and proportions. The differences between proportions were also small. In year 12/FE phases, all groups apart from ethnic minority children and LGBT children had lower proportions compared to the overall Wiltshire proportion.

Figure 8a: Q1.05; Do you feel that the food on offer at home or in the place you live allows you to eat healthily? Vulnerable groups. + Response: Usually/most of the time

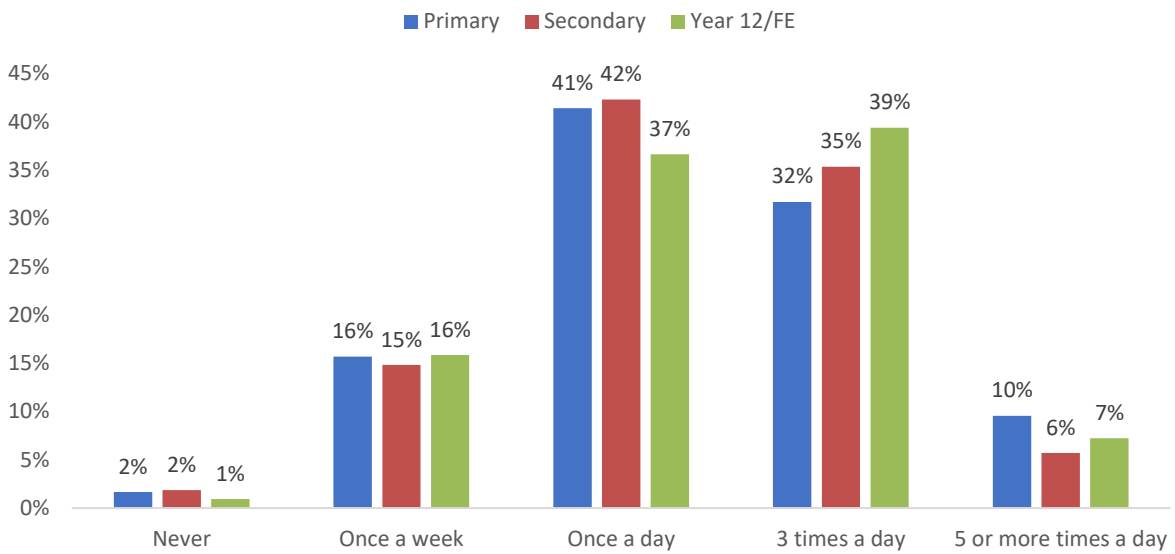


*Primary school children were not asked for their LGBT status and Year 12/FE students were not asked if they were in receipt of free school meals (FSM). The AFL group in all school phases represents a relatively small sample size and caution should be used when interpreting their results.

A large proportion of respondents from primary school and secondary school reported eating snacks once a day (Figure 9, 41% and 42%). In the year 12/FE sample, most reported eating snacks 3 times a day. 42% of primary, 41% of secondary and 46% of year 12/FE reported eating snacks 3 or more times a day. There were no clear gender differences in any school phase.

Previous years: Proportions for year 12/FE pupils have not changed much over the years. For primary school pupils, proportions of children eating snacks 3 or more times a day have increased (32% in 2017, 35% in 2020 and 42% in 2021) and for secondary pupils they have fluctuated (39% in 2017, 31% in 2020 and 41% in 2021).

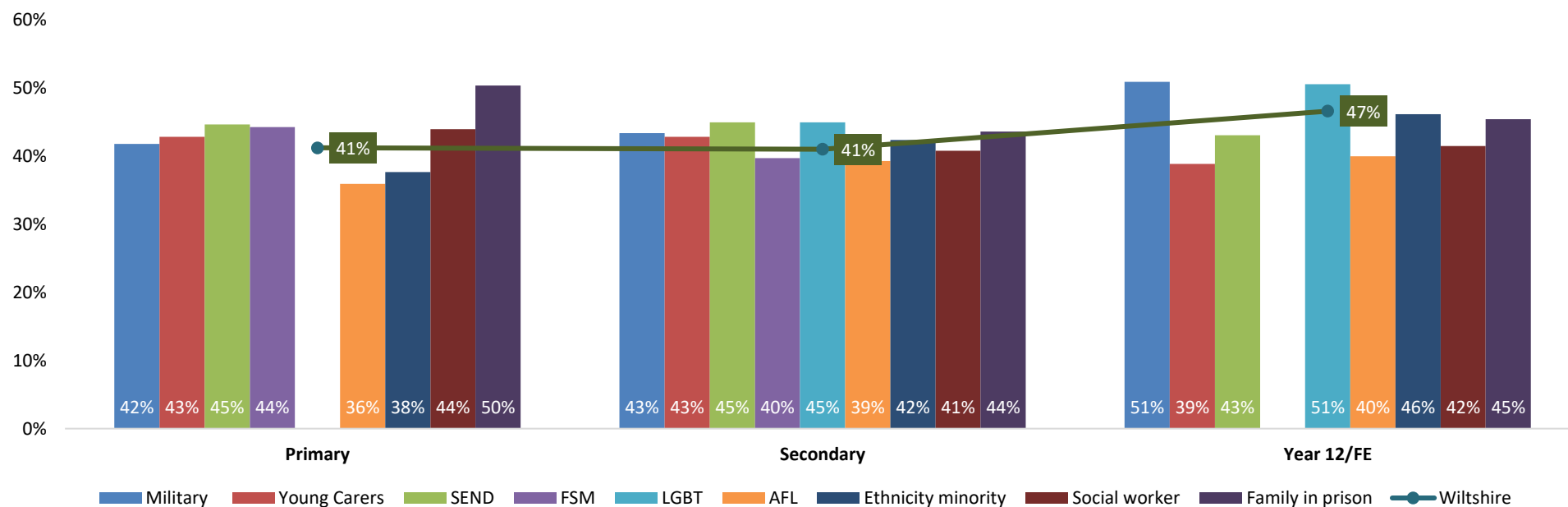
Figure 9: Q1.17; How often do you eat snacks such as sweets, chocolate, biscuits and crisps?



Overall, similar proportions of all vulnerable groups in all school phases reported eating snacks 3 or more times a day compared to the overall Wiltshire proportion (Figure 9a). In primary school phases, children who have/had a family member in prison were the only group with noticeably higher proportions of children eating snacks more frequently than the overall Wiltshire sample. In secondary and year 12/FE phases, military children and LGBT children had slightly higher proportions. Year 12/FE AFL children and young carers were less likely to eat snacks 3 or more times a day compared to the Wiltshire sample.

Figure 9a: Q1.17; How often do you eat snacks such as sweets, chocolate, biscuits and crisps? Vulnerable groups. *

Response: 3 or more times a day



*Primary school children were not asked for their LGBT status and Year 12/FE students were not asked if they were in receipt of free school meals (FSM). The AFL group in all school phases represents a relatively small sample size and caution should be used when interpreting their results.

Close to 50% of primary school and secondary school respondents reported drinking fizzy drinks once a week (Figure 10). In the year 12/FE sample, this falls to 38% and more frequent options such as 3 times a day and 5 or more times a day increase.

Previous years: These patterns were also apparent in previous years and proportions were very similar.

Figure 10: Q1.18; How often do you drink fizzy drinks (not including water)?

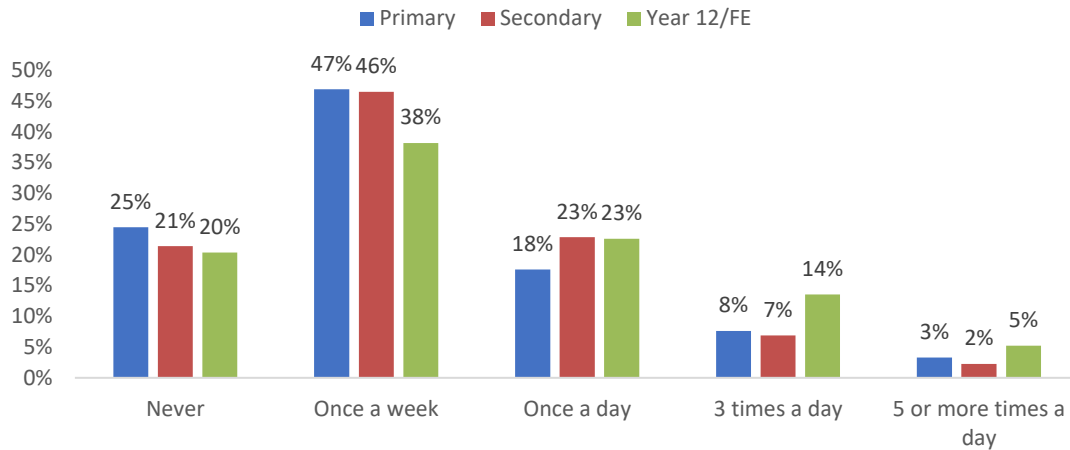
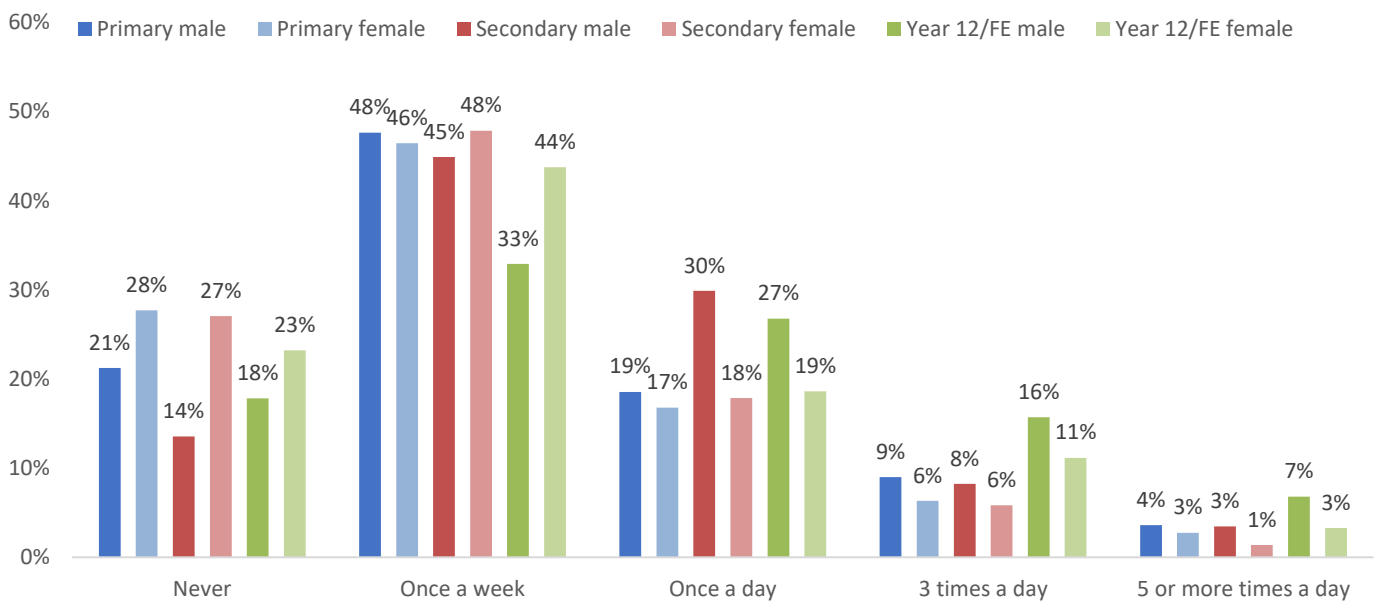


Figure 10a appears to show that a slightly larger proportion of males drink fizzy drinks more frequently than females in secondary and year 12/FE phases. For example, 23% of the male year 12/FE respondents reported drinking fizzy drinks 3 or more times a day compared to 14% of females.

Previous years: The same gender patterns were apparent in 2020 and 2017. Proportions for year 12/FE males drinking fizzy drinks 3 or more times a day have decreased (33% in 2017, 24% in 2020 and 23% in 2021).

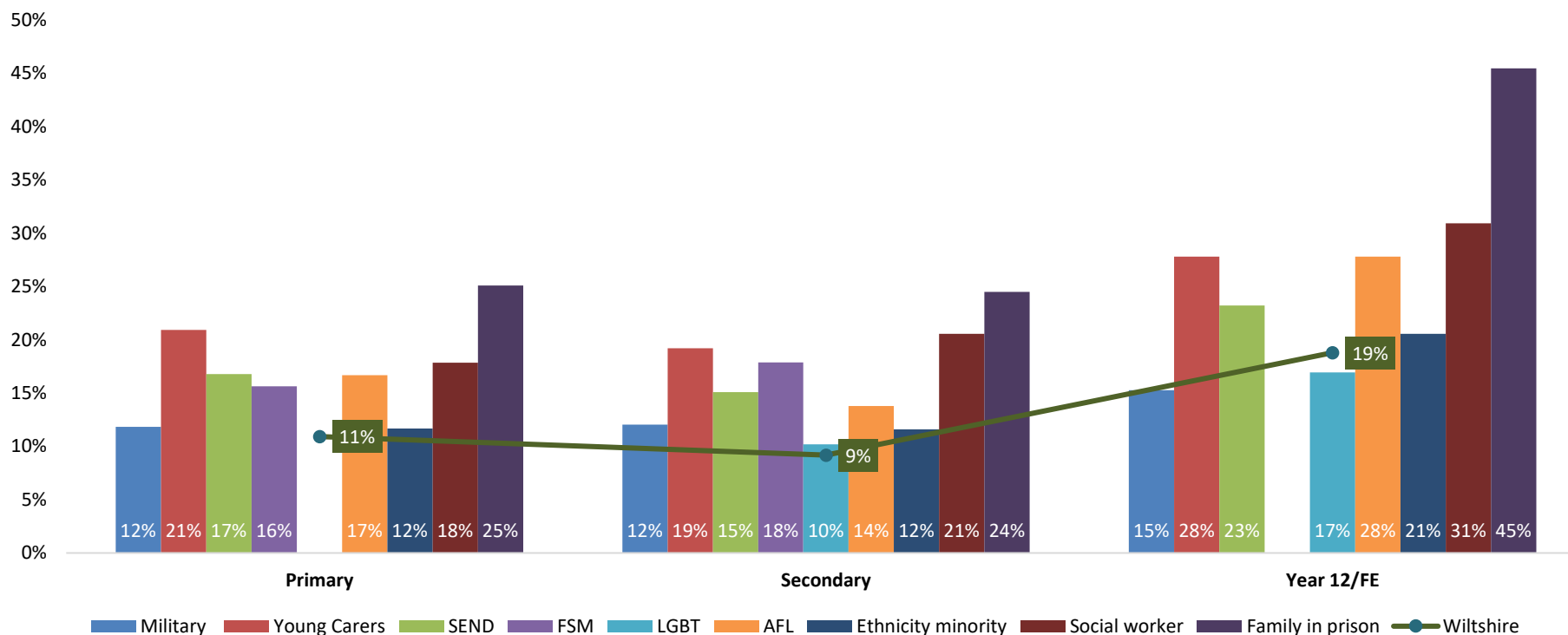
Figure 10a: Q1.18; How often do you drink fizzy drinks (not including water)? By Gender.



Statistically significantly higher proportions of almost all of the vulnerable groups reported drinking fizzy drinks 3 or more times a day compared to the overall Wiltshire sample (Figure 10b). In primary school phases, proportions were particularly high in young carers (21%) and children who have/had a family member in prison (25%). In secondary school and year 12/FE phases, proportions were high among those with a social worker and those who have/had a family member in prison.

Figure 10b: Q1.18; How often do you drink fizzy drinks (not including water)? Vulnerable groups. *

Response: 3 or more times a day

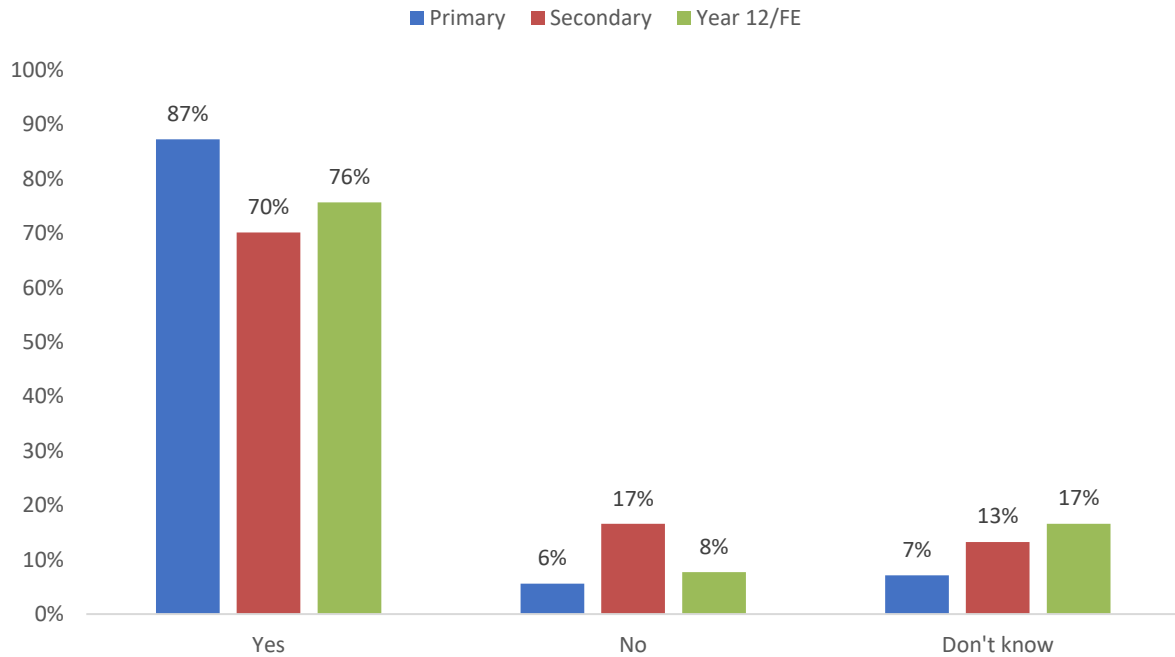


*Primary school children were not asked for their LGBT status and Year 12/FE students were not asked if they were in receipt of free school meals (FSM). The AFL group in all school phases represents a relatively small sample size and caution should be used when interpreting their results.

Nearly 9 in 10 primary school respondents reported that drinking water was easily available at their school. This fell to 7 in 10 respondents in the secondary school sample (Figure 11).

Previous years: Proportions have fluctuated over the years for secondary and year 12/FE respondents. Secondary (75% in 2017, 78% in 2020 and 70% in 2021), year 12/FE (78% in 2017, 87% in 2020 and 76% in 2021).

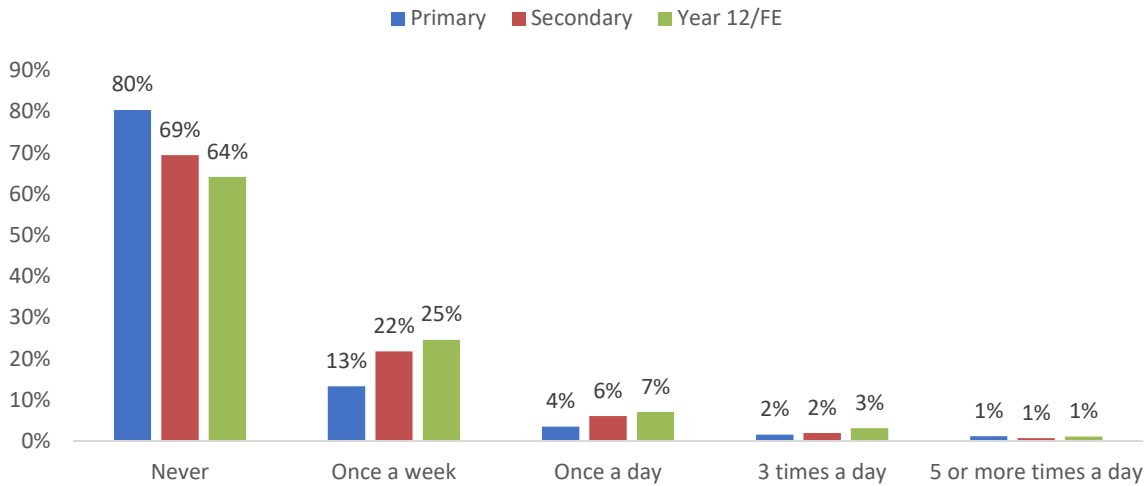
Figure 11: Q1.26 Is drinking water easily available at your school?



Nearly 70% of secondary school, 64% of year 12/FE pupils and 80% of primary school respondents reported never having drunk an energy drink (Figure 12).

Previous years: Proportions were similar in 2020. In 2017, proportions of those reporting that they had never drunk an energy drink were slightly lower for primary (75% in 2017) and year 12/FE pupils (60% in 2017).

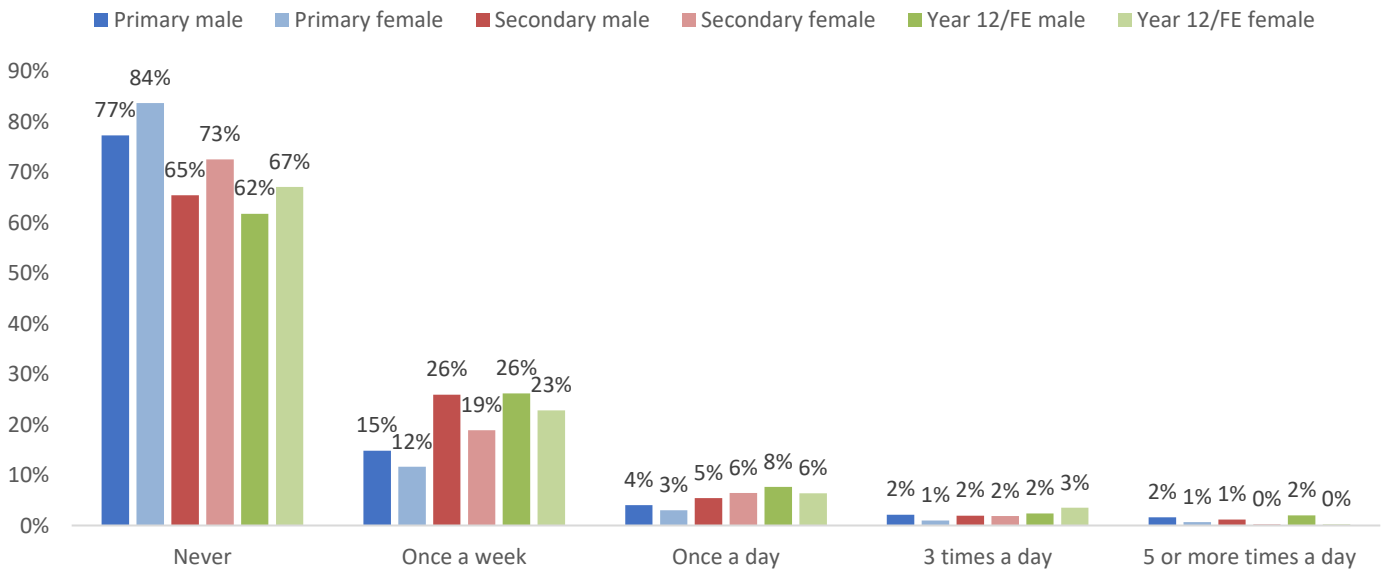
Figure 12: Q1.19; How often do you drink energy drinks? (e.g. Red Bull, Monster, NOS, Rockstar etc)



A higher proportion of females reported never having drunk an energy drink than males in all school phases (Figure 12a).

Previous years: These gender patterns were also apparent in previous years. The proportion of primary males reporting that they had never drunk an energy drink has increased over the years (69% in 2017, 76% in 2020 and 77% in 2021).

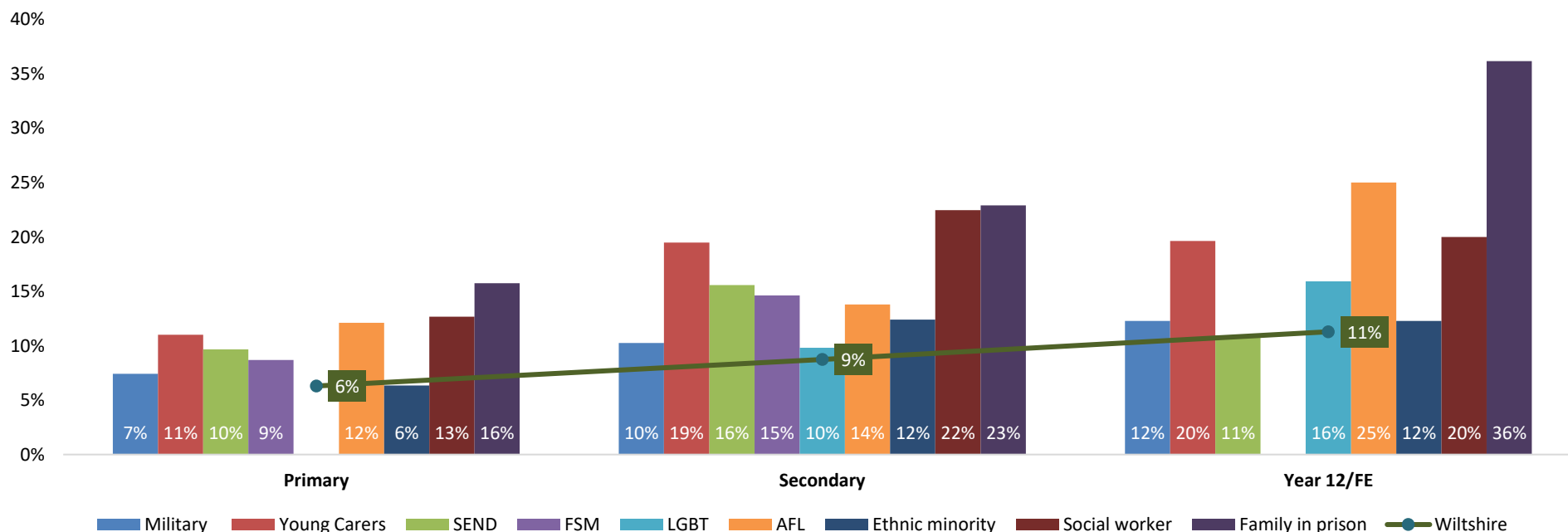
Figure 12a: Q1.19; How often do you drink energy drinks? (e.g. Red Bull, Monster, NOS, Rockstar etc) By gender



In the primary school sample, all vulnerable groups apart from military children and ethnic minority children reported drinking energy drinks more frequently than the overall Wiltshire sample (Figure 12b). The same was true in the secondary phases, though LGBT children were also an exception. In year 12/FE phases, young carers, LGBT children, AFL children, children with a social worker and children who have/had a family member in prison reported drinking energy drinks more frequently than the overall Wiltshire sample.

Figure 12b: Q1.19; How often do you drink energy drinks? (e.g. Red Bull, Monster, NOS, Rockstar etc) Vulnerable groups. *

Response: Once a day or more frequently

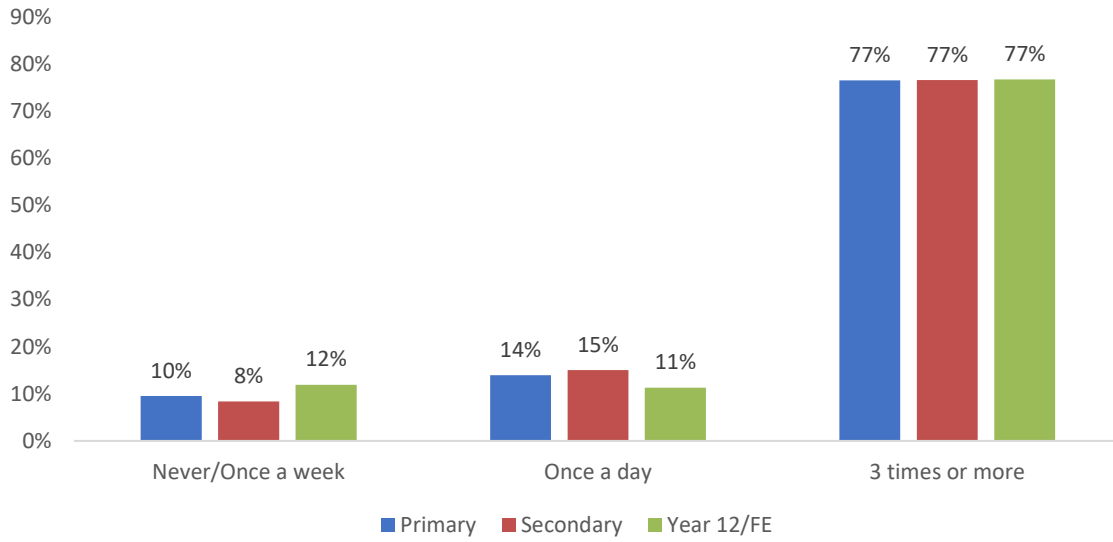


*Primary school children were not asked for their LGBT status and Year 12/FE students were not asked if they were in receipt of free school meals (FSM). The AFL group in all school phases represents a relatively small sample size and caution should be used when interpreting their results.

The British nutrition foundation recommends that children drink 6-8 glasses of fluid per day (120-150ml for children and 250-300ml for older children and young people). They recommend water as it hydrates without extra energy or risk of harm to teeth. Most (77%) pupils responded that they drink water frequently (Figure 13).

Previous years: Proportions for primary and secondary school phases have stayed constant over the past two surveys. For year 12/FE pupils, the proportion of pupils drinking water 3 times a day or more has increased (70% in 2017, 78% in 2020).

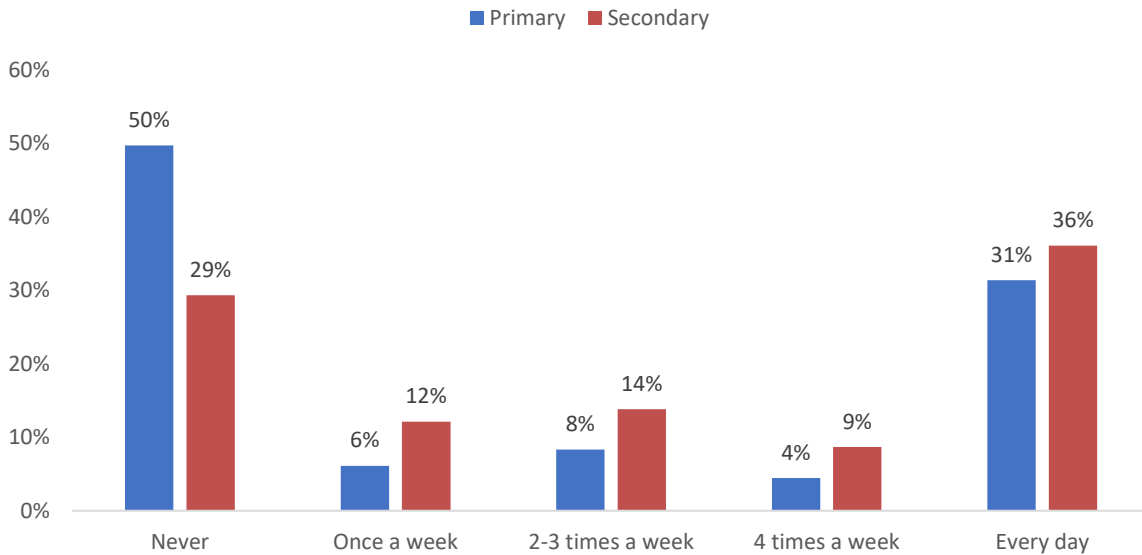
Figure 13. Q1.25. How often do you drink still (tap or bottled) water?



31% of primary and 36% of secondary school respondents reported having school lunches every day (Figure 14). A larger proportion of males reported eating school lunches every day in both the primary school and secondary school samples compared to females.

Previous years: Proportions in both school settings have fluctuated over the years for pupils having a school lunch everyday: primary (33% in 2017, 36% in 2020 and 31% in 2021), secondary (33% in 2017, 31% in 2020 and 36% in 2021).

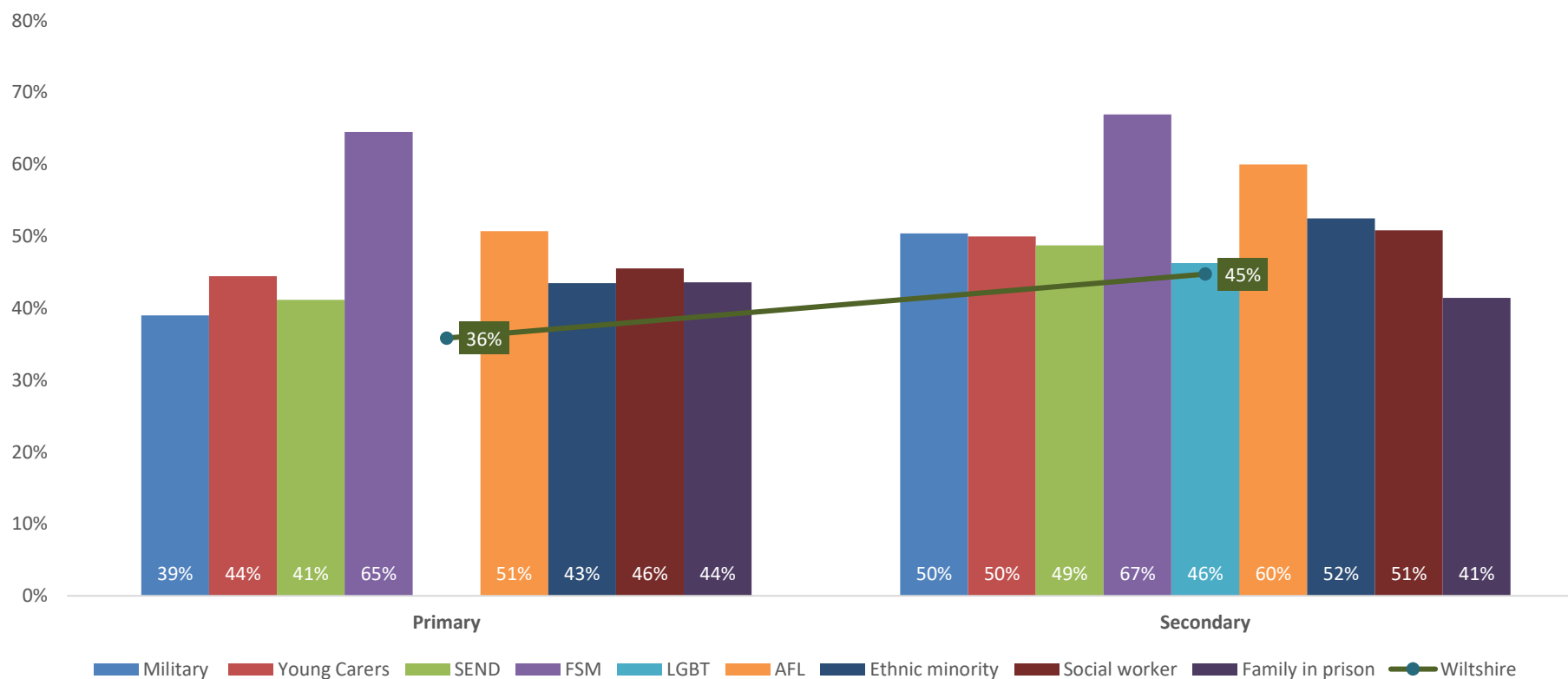
Figure 14: Q1.15; How often do you have a school lunch?



Many of the vulnerable groups in both school phases have statistically significantly larger proportions of respondents having school lunches every day or 4 times a week compared to the Wiltshire sample (Figure 14a). The only vulnerable groups below the Wiltshire proportion were secondary children who have/had a family member in prison and LGBT children.

Figure 14a: Q1.15; How often do you have a school lunch? Vulnerable groups. *

Response: Every day or 4 times a week.



*Primary school children were not asked for their LGBT status. The AFL group in all school phases represents a relatively small sample size and caution should be used when interpreting their results.

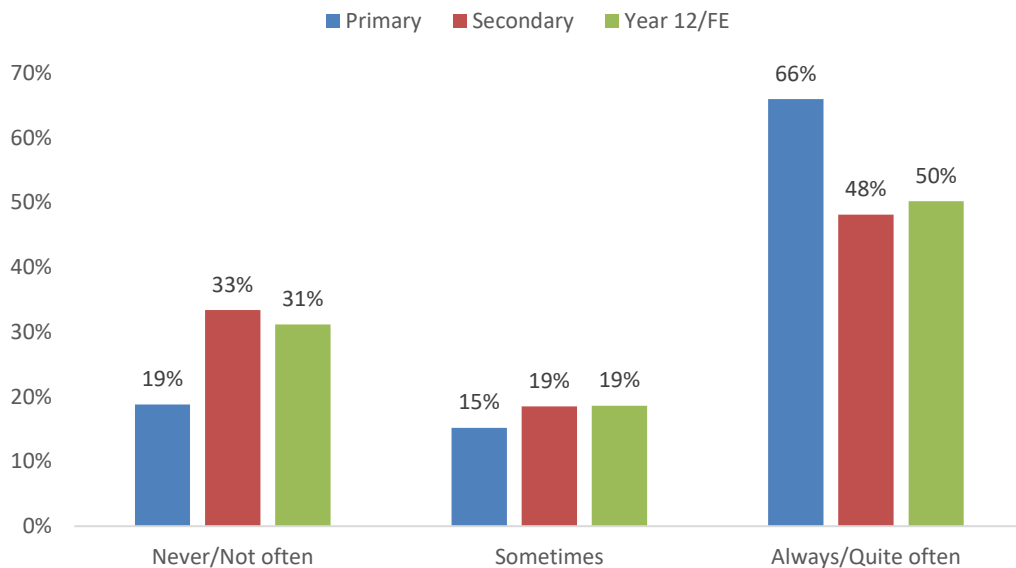
Hygiene

Sun protection

The proportion of primary school children always or quite often taking care to protect their skin is much higher than the other school phases (66%) (Figure 15). The proportions of secondary and year 12/FE pupils always protecting themselves were like each other (48% and 50%). In primary school phases, a larger proportion of females protect themselves against sunburn than males (71% vs 61%). There were no gender differences in secondary and year 12/FE phases.

Previous years: Proportions of those frequently protecting themselves against sunburn have decreased for primary and secondary pupils. Primary (74% in 2017, 74% in 2020 and 66% in 2021) and secondary (59% in 2017, 51% in 2020 and 48% in 2021).

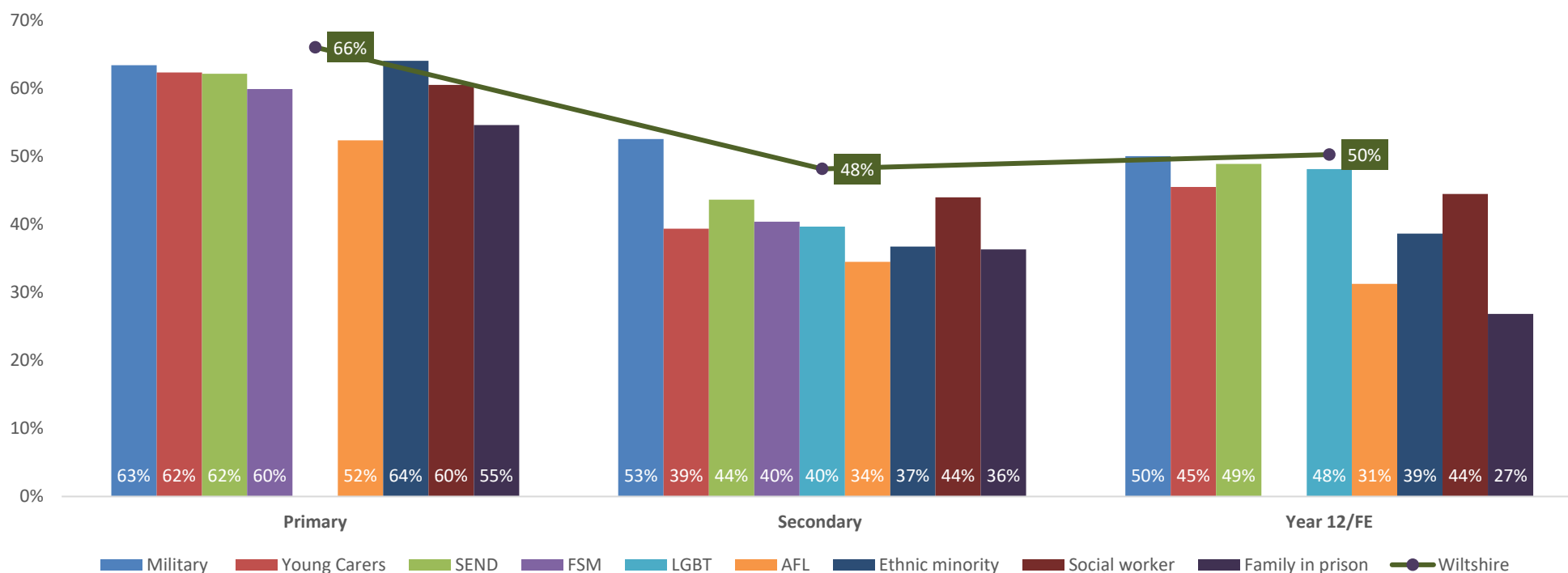
Figure 15: Q5.10; Do you take care to protect yourself against sunburn when necessary? (e.g. use sun screen, cover up, wear a hat etc)



Nearly all vulnerable groups reported protecting themselves against sunburn less often than the overall Wiltshire sample (Figure 15a). Differences in proportions were more apparent in secondary and year 12/FE school phases. Proportions were particularly low for AFL children and children who have/had a family member in prison (AFL: 52% primary, 34% secondary, 31% year 12/FE; Prison: 55% primary, 36% secondary, 27% year 12/FE).

Figure 15a: Q5.10; Do you take care to protect yourself against sunburn when necessary? (e.g. use sun screen, cover up, wear a hat etc). *

Response: Always/quite often.



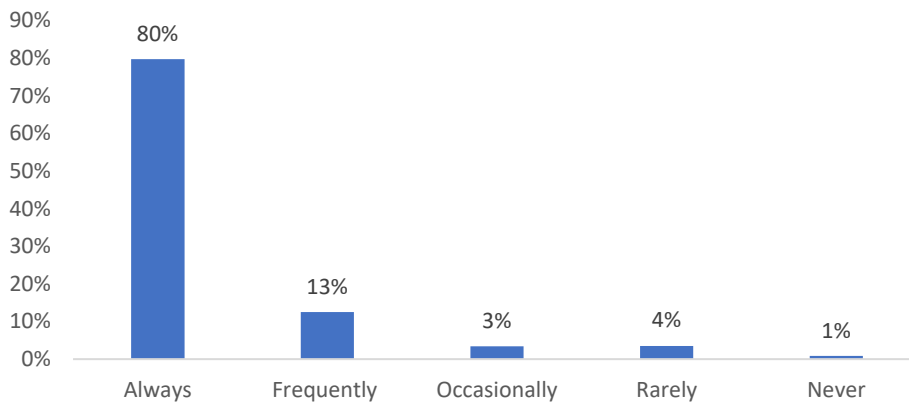
*Primary school children were not asked for their LGBT status and Year 12/FE students were not asked if they were in receipt of free school meals (FSM). The AFL group in all school phases represents a relatively small sample size and caution should be used in interpreting their results.

Hand washing

4 in 5 pupils reported that they always wash their hands after going to the toilet (Figure 16). Lower proportions of SEND children and children who have/had a family member in prison reported always washing their hands after going to the toilet compared to the Wiltshire proportion.

Previous years: Proportions of children always washing their hands have increased slightly since the 2017 and 2020 surveys: 71% and 74% (respectively). These changes may be due to COVID-19 where washing hands regularly was encouraged to avoid the spread of virus.

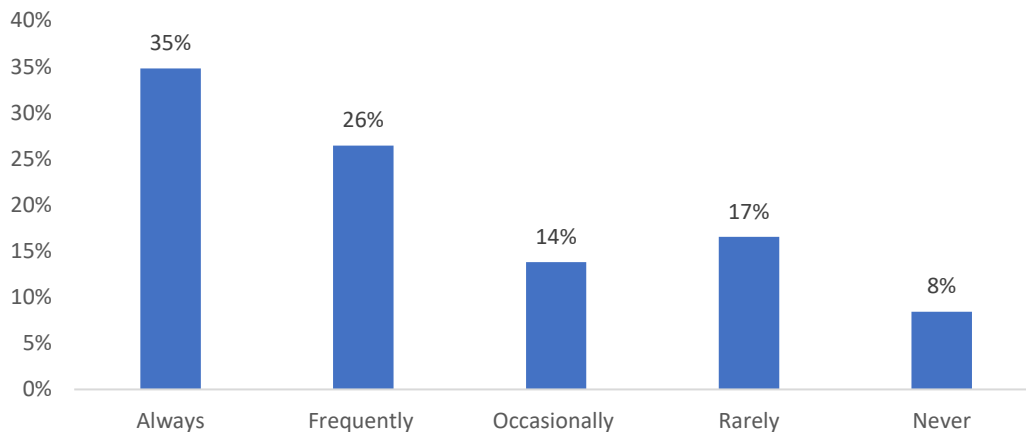
Figure 16: Q2.09; Do you wash your hands after going to the toilet? Primary school.



1 in 3 primary school children reported always washing their hands before eating a meal (Figure 17). There weren't many differences between the Wiltshire proportion and different vulnerable groups when it came to always washing hands before eating a meal, apart from AFL and ethnic minority children who washed were more likely to always wash their hands (72% vs 61%).

Previous years: This proportion was similar in the 2020 and 2017 surveys where 35% and 34% (respectively) reported always washing their hands.

Figure 17: Q2.10; Do you wash your hands before eating a meal? Primary school.



There appeared to be a gender difference in hand washing habits for both situations. The proportion of females reporting always washing their hands was higher than the proportion for males (Figures 16a and 17a).

Previous years: These gender patterns were also observed in previous years.

Figure 16a: Q2.09; Do you wash your hands after going to the toilet? By gender.

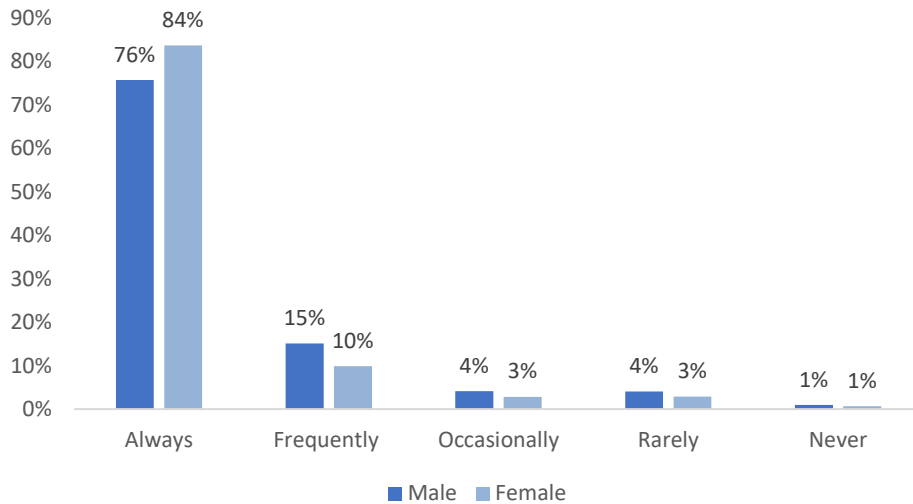
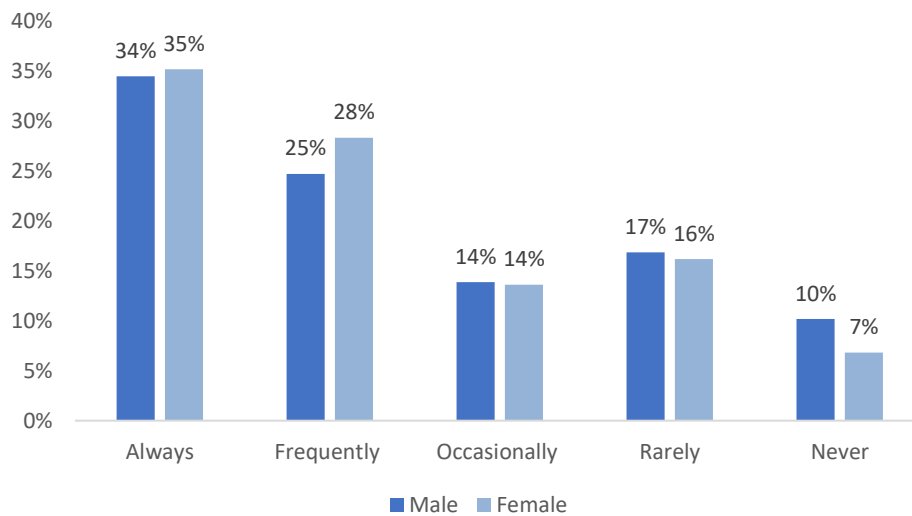


Figure 17a: Q2.10; Do you wash your hands before eating a meal? By gender

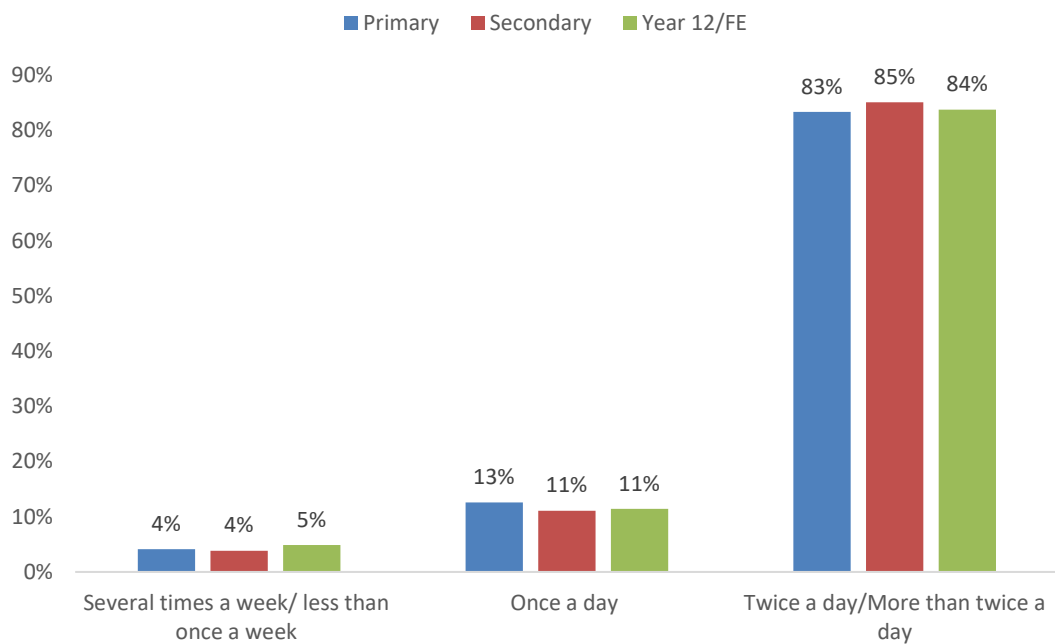


Oral health

Most of the respondents reported brushing their teeth at least twice a day (Figure 18). There was very little difference between the school phases. There was little difference between genders, but primary female pupils were slightly more likely to brush their teeth frequently as compared to males.

Previous years: Proportions have not changed significantly since 2020 and 2017. In 2020 and 2017, in all school phases, females were more likely to brush their teeth frequently compared to males.

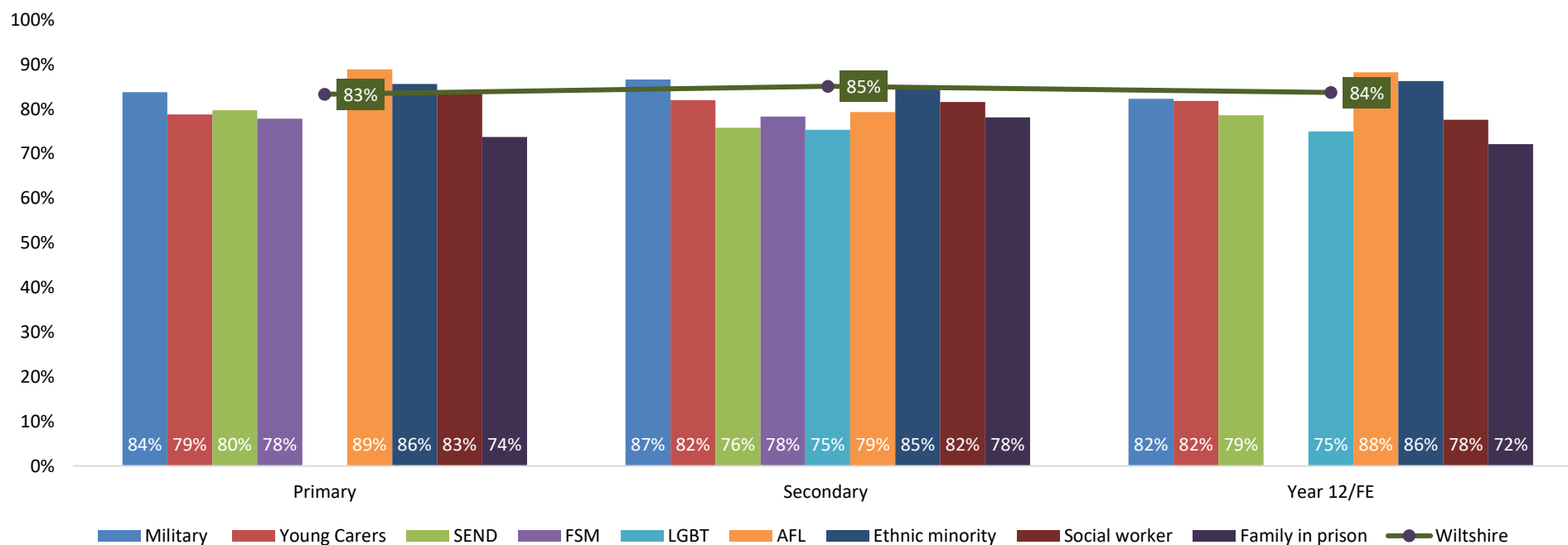
Figure 18: Q2.11; How often do you brush your teeth?



In primary school phases, only those who have/had a family in prison and those who are young carers reported lower proportions of frequent teeth brushing than the overall Wiltshire sample (Figure 18a). In the secondary school sample, the SEND, FSM, LGBT groups and children who have/had a family member in prison had lower proportions of frequent teeth cleaning than the Wiltshire proportion. In year 12/FE, only SEND children, LGBT children, those with a social worker and those who have/had a family member in prison had lower percentages than the overall Wiltshire sample.

Figure 18a: Q2.11; How often do you brush your teeth? By vulnerable groups. *

Response: Twice or more than twice a day.

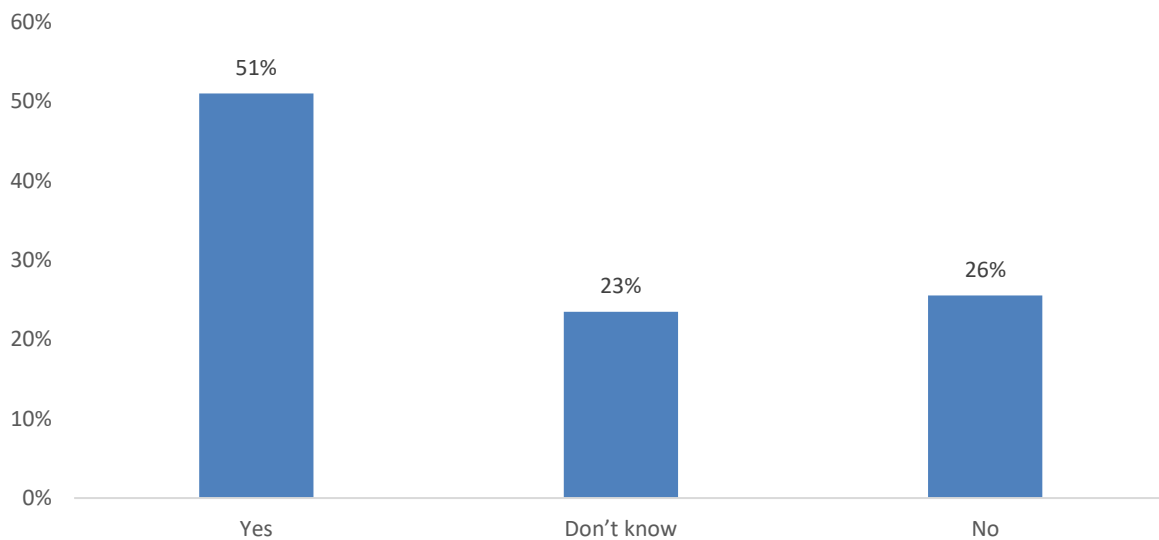


*Primary school children were not asked for their LGBT status and Year 12/FE students were not asked if they were in receipt of free school meals (FSM). The AFL group in all school phases represents a relatively small sample size and caution should be used when interpreting their results.

Around 50% of primary school respondents were certain that they had been to a dentist in the last 12 months. A further 23% did not know (Figure 19). This question was only asked of primary school children. Most of the vulnerable groups had similar percentages of children who reported that they had seen a dentist in the last 12 months compared to the overall Wiltshire proportion. Proportions were slightly lower in military children (44%) and FSM children (44%) and noticeably lower in young carers (38%).

Previous years: In 2020, only 44% of primary school respondents had been to the dentist in 12 months. In 2017, however, a much larger percentage of children had been to the dentist in the last 12 months (69%). This change in percentage could be due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which made it more difficult for people to attend dental appointments as the public were advised to stay at home.

Figure 19: Q2.12 Have you been to the dentist in the last 12 months? Primary school.



Support and knowledge

In terms of healthy lifestyle themes, primary school respondents wanted to know the most or receive more support in cooking skills (39%), followed by getting fit (29%). Similar proportions wanted more support or knowledge in healthy eating, losing weight and physical activity (21%, 19%, 17% respectively). Only 6% wanted more support about gaining weight. Most secondary school children wanted more support or knowledge in getting fit or losing weight (26% and 25%). 20% wanted more support or knowledge in cooking skills. Around 14% wanted to know more about healthy eating and physical activity, and only 9% wanted more support or knowledge in gaining weight. Year 12/FE respondents wanted more support or knowledge in getting fit or cooking skills (20%). 17% wanted more support about losing weight, 13% wanted more support about healthy eating and 9% physical activity. Only 7% wanted more support or knowledge in gaining weight. Respondents could pick multiple options.

Next steps

The data from this report will help schools to identify areas for improvement and address issues that were raised by their own pupils and will provide evidence to influence future services provided by Wiltshire Council and partners to improve the health and wellbeing of our children and young people. If you wish to discuss the data in this report or the other Wiltshire Children and Young People's School Health and Wellbeing Survey reports please contact the Public Health Team at Wiltshire Council: publichealth@wiltshire.gov.uk

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank schools who took part in the 2021 survey (May to July) and the 2020 survey (January to March), particularly the staff that organised its administration and all the pupils who gave up their time to provide information. A list of schools who participated can be found at the end of the Overview report on the Wiltshire Intelligence website: [School Health Survey - Wiltshire Intelligence](#)

Report prepared by

Wiltshire Council Public Health Intelligence Team in partnership with Local Authority colleagues.

Appendix

Table A. Primary schools involved in the 2021 survey: FSM eligibility and school ranking based on summer 2021 school census data

School	Proportion of pupils eligible and claiming FSM	Rank out of all Wiltshire primary schools (203)
River Mead School	58.62%	1
Studley Green Primary School	47.87%	4
Longford CofE (VC) Primary School	44.73%	5
Corsham Regis Primary Academy	37.58%	10
St Martin's CofE Voluntary Aided Primary School	36.49%	12
Holbrook Primary School	26.58%	27
Old Sarum Primary School	24.69%	29
Five Lanes Primary	24.66%	30
Ludgershall Castle Primary School	23.10%	34
Saint Edmund's Roman Catholic Academy Calne	22.73%	35
St Peter's Church of England Academy, Chippenham	22.58%	36
Bellefield Primary and Nursery School	21.92%	37
Fynamore Primary School	20.54%	42
Amesbury Church of England Voluntary Controlled Primary School	20.27%	44
Redland Primary School	18.39%	50
Fitzmaurice Primary School	18.15%	51
Staverton Church of England Voluntary Controlled Primary School	18.15%	52
St Bartholomew's Church of England Primary School Wootton Bassett	17.80%	56
Westbury Leigh CofE Primary School	17.24%	59
Grove Primary School (The)	17.11%	60
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School Malmesbury	16.66%	62
Nursteed Primary School	15.46%	73
Greentrees Primary School	14.39%	80
Wansdyke Community School	14.10%	82
Sutton Benger Church of England Aided Primary School	12.35%	95
Forest & Sandridge Church of England Primary School	12.32%	98
Queen's Crescent School	11.74%	100
St George's Catholic Primary School, Warminster	11.11%	103
Dinton CofE Primary School	10.98%	106

Bowerhill Primary School	10.97%	107
St John's Catholic Primary School Trowbridge	10.35%	112
St Andrew's Church of England Voluntary Aided Primary School Laverstock	10.14%	114
Malmesbury Church of England Primary School	9.43%	118
Cherhill C of E Primary School	9.36%	120
Clarendon Junior School	9.29%	121
Pitton Church of England Voluntary Aided Primary School	9.09%	124
Coombe Bissett Church of England Primary School	8.85%	125
Brinkworth Earl Danby's Church of England Primary School	8.07%	138
Neston Primary School	7.46%	140
Langley Fitzurse Church of England Primary School	7.44%	141
Kington St Michael Church of England Primary School	7.35%	145
Aldbury & West Grimstead Church of England Primary School	7.22%	146
Hilmarton Primary School	7.14%	147
St Nicholas Church of England Primary School, Porton	7.04%	148
St Nicholas Church of England VC Primary School Bromham	6.81%	151
Winterslow Church of England Aided Primary School	6.70%	153
Holt Voluntary Controlled Primary School	6.33%	156
Great Bedwyn Church of England School	6.00%	161
North Bradley CofE Primary School	5.55%	168
Woodford Valley CE Primary Academy	5.26%	171
Bulford St Leonard's CE (VA) Primary School	5.00%	176
Dauntsey's Academy Primary School	4.62%	178
Crudwell CofE Primary School	4.03%	186
Christ Church Church of England Controlled Primary School	3.37%	190
Winterbourne Earls Church of England Primary School	3.19%	191
Colerne CofE Primary School	3.08%	194
Stanton St Quintin Primary School	2.94%	195
Baydon St Nicholas Church of England Primary School	2.83%	197
Box Church of England Primary School	2.38%	199

Newton Tony Church of England Voluntary Controlled School	1.20%	203
--	-------	-----

Source: Summer term school census 2021.

Table B. Secondary schools involved in the 2021 survey: FSM eligibility and school ranking based on summer 2021 school census data

School	Proportion of pupils eligible and claiming FSM	Rank out of all Wiltshire secondary schools (30)
Abbeyfield School	15.22%	10
Wyvern College	14.75%	11
Wellington Academy (The)	12.38%	15
Bradon Forest School	11.17%	18
Royal Wootton Bassett Academy	9.46%	22
Hardenhuish School	7.87%	24
St Laurence School	7.63%	25
South Wilts Grammar School	2.16%	30

Source: Summer term school census 2021.