



Information about Vaping

Curriculum

Assessment

**Receptive
Communication**

**Expressive
Communication**

Organisation

Behaviour

Emotional safety

Safety
Medical, physical, environmental

VAPING

- In March/April 2023 the proportion of children experimenting with vaping had grown by 50% year on year, from one in thirteen to one in nine
- There is an age gradient both for 'ever' and 'current' vaping. Among 11-15 year olds 15% have ever tried vaping, compared to 34% of 16-17 year olds and 38% of 18 year olds. The figures for current use are 4.6% among those aged 11-15, 15% for 16-17 and 18% for 18-year-olds.
- [Use of e-cigarettes among young people in Great Britain - ASH](#)

VAPING - RISKS

The long-term health impacts of vaping are unknown and the nicotine contained within them can be highly addictive, with withdrawal sometimes causing anxiety, trouble concentrating and headaches. While vaping can play a role in helping adult smokers to quit, children should never vape.

[Disposable vapes banned to protect children's health - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/disposable-vapes-banned-to-protect-childrens-health)

Nicotine Withdrawal Symptoms

When you quit vaping, your body and brain must get used to going without nicotine. This is called nicotine withdrawal. The side effects of nicotine withdrawal can be uncomfortable and can trigger cravings for nicotine. Common nicotine withdrawal symptoms include:

- Feeling irritable, restless, or jittery
- Feeling sad or down
- Feeling anxious
- Feeling tired or groggy
- Having trouble thinking clearly or concentrating
- Having trouble sleeping
- Feeling hungry
- Having intense cravings for e-cigarettes
- [Vaping Addiction and Nicotine Withdrawal | Smokefree Teen](#)

These symptoms could be harder to manage for our learners

VAPING – SCHOOL POLICY

Cigarettes and e-vapes are not allowed to be bought onto or used by pupils on the school ground

If a member of staff becomes aware that any of the above items have been bought or suspected to have been bought onto school grounds by a pupil a member of the Senior Leadership Team must be informed immediately. It will be their responsibility to take the next appropriate consequences. This will always involve the informing of parent(s)/carer(s).

The SLT must consider:

- ☒ The immediate and ongoing safety of pupils, staff and visitors
- ☒ The vulnerability and developmental stage of the pupil
- ☒ Involving local agencies (following the schools child protection and safeguarding procedures)
- ☒ Involvement of the police. Using the 'When to call police guidance for schools and colleges' document produced by the National Police Chiefs Council

Brookfields School Therapeutic Thinking Whole School Behaviour Policy