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Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2010

Edited by Elizabeth Fuller

A survey carried out for the NHS Information Centre
by the National Centre for Social Research
and the National Foundation for Educational Research

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Summary

This survey is the latest in a series designed to monitor smoking, drinking and drug use among secondary school pupils aged 11 to 15. Information was obtained from 7,296 pupils in 246 schools throughout England in the autumn term of 2010.

Smoking (Part 2)

The proportion of pupils who have ever smoked continues to decline. In 2010, 27% of pupils had smoked at least once, compared with more than half of pupils (53%) who had ever smoked in 1982, when the survey series began.

In 2010, 5% of pupils smoked regularly (at least once a week), a similar proportion as in 2009. Girls are more likely to smoke regularly than boys. The prevalence of smoking increases with age; 12% of 15 year olds said they smoked at least once a week, compared with less than 0.5% of 11 year olds.

There is strong evidence that pupils' smoking habits are influenced by the smoking behaviour of their families and friends. Almost all smokers (99%) said they knew at least one person who smoked, compared with 81% of non-smokers. Around three-fifths (62%) of pupils lived in households where no one else smoked, and they were less likely to be smokers than those who lived with other smokers, particularly those who lived with several other smokers. Among pupils who said that no one they lived with smoked, 94% did not smoke, compared with 69% of those who lived with three or more smokers.

Pupils who smoked were most likely to get cigarettes by being given them by other people (69%), most usually friends (58%). Pupils who smoked were also likely to buy cigarettes from shops (45%) or other people (41%).

In October 2007, the minimum legal age for buying tobacco rose from 16 to 18. The 2008 survey recorded a steep drop in the proportion of pupils who were regular smokers who said that they bought cigarettes in shops. This fall was largely maintained in 2010, when 58% of regular smokers said they usually bought cigarettes in shops. The proportion of regular smokers who bought cigarettes from other people has risen over time; in 2010 half (50%) of pupils who smoked regularly said that they usually bought cigarettes from other people.

'Proxy purchase', that is getting someone else to buy cigarettes on their behalf, is common among 11 to 15 year olds who smoke. 10% of all pupils asked someone to buy them cigarettes from a shop in the last year, including 72% of smokers. Most pupils who ask someone else to buy cigarettes from a shop are successful, at least some of the time; 90% of those who had tried in the last year had been bought cigarettes at least once. The people most likely to buy cigarettes on behalf of 11 to 15 year olds were older friends (69%) or strangers (58%).

Regular smoking is associated with other risky behaviour. Pupils who have drunk alcohol recently are more likely to be regular smokers than those who have not; regular smoking is also more likely among pupils who take drugs compared with those who do not. Pupils who have truanted from school or been excluded at some time in their lives are also more likely to be regular smokers than pupils who have not.

The report also includes findings on smokers' patterns of cigarette consumption, exposure to second-hand smoke, dependence on smoking, beliefs and attitudes, and sources of information about smoking.

Drinking alcohol (Part 3)

In recent years there has been a steady decline in the proportion of pupils who drink alcohol. In 2010, the year-on-year decline from 2009 was more pronounced than previously. Future surveys in the series will establish how this year's estimates fit into the longer term trend.

The proportion of pupils who had never drunk alcohol rose from 39% in 2003 to 55% in 2010. Less than half (45%) of pupils aged between 11 and 15 said that they had drunk alcohol at least once in their lifetimes. This increased with age from 10% of 11 year olds to 77% of 15 year olds.

The proportion of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week fell from a peak of 26% in 2001 to 18% in 2009. In 2010, this trend was maintained, although the fall in prevalence was greater than expected, down 5 percentage points to 13%. As in past years, similar proportions of boys and girls drank alcohol in the last seven days, and older pupils were more likely to have done so than younger pupils (from 1% of 11 year olds to 30% of 15 year olds).

In 2010, the mean amount of alcohol consumed by pupils who had drunk in the last week was 12.9 units. Mean consumption levels have varied between 11.6 units and 14.6 units since 2007, with no clear trend. (The method used to calculate alcohol consumption changed in 2007 and it is not possible to compare 2010 consumption directly with that measured in 2006 and earlier.) Most pupils who drank in the last week had done so on one or two days (56% and 29% respectively). On the days they did drink, more than half (59%) drank more than four units on average.

Pupils are more likely to be given alcohol than to buy it, most commonly by family or friends. However, about half (48%) of pupils who ever drink also said they buy alcohol, despite being well below the age when they can legally do so (18 years old). In 2010, pupils who drank were most likely to buy alcohol from friends or relatives (26%), someone else (16%), an off-licence (16%) or a shop or supermarket (12%). Since the late 1990s, there has been an increase in the proportion who buy alcohol from other people and a fall in the proportion who buy from off-licences. The proportion of pupils who drink who buy alcohol in pubs and bars has also decreased; otherwise there has been little change in where pupils buy alcohol.

There are differences between the settings in which younger and older pupils are likely to drink. 68% of 11 and 12 year olds who drank alcohol usually drank with their parents, and a similar proportion (65%) said they usually drank at home. By the age of 15, pupils were most likely to drink with friends of both sexes (74% of 15 year old drinkers). They were less likely than younger pupils to drink at home (45%) and more likely to drink in other locations; 57% drank at parties with friends, 51% in someone else's home, and 29% outside (on the street, in a park or somewhere else).

Pupils' drinking behaviour is influenced by the attitudes and behaviour of their families. They are less likely to drink if their parents disapprove, and more likely to drink if this is tolerated by their parents. More than half (51%) of pupils said their families didn't like them drinking. Almost as many (48%) said their families didn't mind them drinking, as long as they didn't drink too much, with a small proportion (1%) who said their parents let them drink as much as they like. Most pupils (85%) who said that their parents would not like them to drink had never drunk alcohol, compared with 27% of those whose parents don't mind them drinking, as long as they didn't drink too much.

Similarly, pupils are more likely to drink if they live with other people who do; the proportion of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week increased from 4% of those who lived in non-

drinking households to 26% of those who lived with three or more people who drank alcohol.

Pupils are becoming less tolerant of drinking and drunkenness among their peers. For example, in 2010, 32% agreed that it was OK for someone of their age to drink alcohol once a week, compared with 46% in 2003. Over the same period, the proportion who thought it OK for someone of their age to get drunk once a week also fell, from 20% to 11%.

Pupils aged between 11 and 15 were most likely to believe that people of their own age drink to look cool in front of their friends (76% in 2010), to be more sociable with friends (65%), because their friends pressured them into it (62%) or because it gives them a rush or buzz (60%). There are differences between the perceptions of pupils who drink and those who don't. Pupils who had never drunk alcohol were most likely to believe that people of their age drank to look cool (83%) or because of pressure from their friends (70%). Those who had drunk alcohol in the last week were most likely to think that their peers drank to be more sociable (84%), because it gives them a rush or buzz (78%), or to feel more confident (71%).

The patterns of behaviour associated with having recently drunk alcohol (in the last seven days) are not unlike those related to regular smoking. Regular smokers and recent drug users have an increased likelihood of having drunk alcohol in the last week, as do pupils who have played truant from school.

The report also includes findings on pupils' patterns of drinking, being drunk and other consequences of drinking, attitudes and beliefs, and sources of information about alcohol.

Drug use (Part 4)

The prevalence of drug use has declined since 2001. In 2010, 18% of pupils said they had ever used drugs, 12% had taken any drugs in the last year and 7% had taken drugs in the last month. In 2001, the corresponding proportions were 29%, 20% and 12%. Pupils were most likely to have taken cannabis (8.2% in the last year, down from 13.4% in 2001). 3.8% of pupils had sniffed glue, gas or other volatile substances in the last year. For all the other types of drug, the proportion of pupils who reported any use in the last year was below 2%.

The proportion of pupils who have taken drugs increases with age. Boys are more likely than girls to have taken drugs.

2% of pupils said that they usually took drugs at least once a month, the survey definition of frequent drug use. This is a smaller proportion than that reported in previous survey years.

In 2010, 28% of pupils reported that they had ever been offered drugs, a decrease from 42% in 2001.

The report also presents findings about pupils' awareness of individual drugs, patterns of use, drug use among vulnerable pupils, attitudes and beliefs, sources of information about drugs and factors associated with drug use.

Smoking, drinking and drug use (Part 5)

Pupils aged 11 to 15 were more likely to have ever drunk alcohol (45%), than to have smoked (27%) or tried drugs (18%). By the age of 15, 83% of pupils had done at least one of these.

One in five pupils who had ever smoked or drunk alcohol or taken drugs had done so recently; 13% of pupils had drunk alcohol in the last week, 7% had smoked in the last week and 7% had taken drugs in the last month.

The survey sample represents an estimated population of around 3 million young people aged between 11 and 15 in England. It is estimated that in 2010 around 150,000 young

people in this age group were regular smokers, around 400,000 had drunk alcohol in the last week, around 200,000 had taken drugs (including glue, gas and other volatile substances) in the last month and around 380,000 had taken drugs in the last year.

11 to 15 year olds are more likely to think that smoking is less acceptable than drinking for someone of their own age. 55% thought drinking alcohol was OK to try once and 32% thought it is OK to drink alcohol once a week. In comparison, 35% thought it OK for someone of their age to try smoking once, and 15% thought it is OK to smoke cigarettes once a week. Getting drunk or taking drugs were seen as less acceptable.

The report also presents findings about sources of helpful information about smoking, drinking alcohol and drug use.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The survey series

This is the latest in the series of surveys of secondary school children in England that provides the national estimates of the proportions of young people aged 11 to 15 who smoke, drink alcohol or take illegal drugs. The first survey in the series, carried out in 1982, measured the prevalence of smoking among pupils and described their smoking behaviour. Trends in smoking were monitored by similar surveys carried out every two years. Questions on alcohol consumption were added to the survey in 1988; the 1998 survey was the first to include questions on the prevalence of drug use. Since 2000, the survey has been carried out annually by the National Centre for Social Research and the National Foundation for Educational Research.

Each survey now includes a core section of questions covering the following:

- Pupils' experience of smoking, drinking and drug use;
- Consumption of cigarettes and alcoholic drinks in the last week; and
- Awareness and availability of specific named drugs.

As well as these core measures, questionnaires since 2000 have included more detailed questions, with the focus alternating between smoking and drinking in one year and drug use the next. The focus in 2010 was smoking and drinking, and this report reflects that.

Tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs have long been the focus of government concern.¹ Underage drinking was highlighted in the coalition government's *Programme for government*.² The White Paper *Healthy lives, healthy people: our strategy for public health in England*, published in November 2010, included alcohol and drug misuse and smoking as key public health priorities, and also identified ways in which healthy behaviour could be promoted among children and young people at school.³

More specific policies have since been outlined. In December 2010, the Home Office published a new drug strategy,⁴ which also included alcohol dependence within its scope. Actions to reduce smoking were set out in the tobacco control plan, published in March 2011.⁵ This included the ambition to reduce rates of regular smoking among 15 year olds to 12% or less by 2015.⁵ The *Public health responsibility deal*,⁶ an agreement between the government and businesses, includes pledges on alcohol. More detail about these and other government policies on smoking, drinking alcohol, and drug use can be found in the relevant sections of this report.

1.2 The 2010 survey

1.2.1 Sample design

In 2010 the design of the sample changed from that used in previous years. In 2010, the sample was stratified by Strategic Health Authority (SHA); within each SHA an equal number of schools was sampled. This new methodology is intended to enable more up-to-date analyses by region than was possible with the previous sample design.

The change in sampling methodology was designed to produce results comparable with previous years' surveys. In 2010, some key survey estimates, while continuing established trends, showed greater than expected change from 2009 (for example, estimates of the prevalence of drinking alcohol). Detailed analysis was undertaken to assess whether these were due in part or whole to the change in sampling methodology, the application of weights or the school response rate, which was 6 percentage points lower in 2010, than in 2009. The analysis did not find any evidence to suggest that they were (see Appendix B). Future data will be needed to establish how the results from this year's survey fit into longer term trends.

For further details of the sample design, see Appendix A.

1.2.2 **Data collection**

Data were collected from pupils using a self-completion paper questionnaire. It was usually completed during a single school period, generally between 30 and 40 minutes in length. The time taken by individual pupils to complete the questionnaire was not recorded and it is not possible to estimate an average. However, the allotted time was sufficient for almost all pupils to answer the questionnaire in full.

1.2.3 **Coverage**

As well as the core questions on smoking, drinking and drug use, the 2010 questionnaire collected more extensive information about smoking and drinking alcohol. This included:

- Where pupils get cigarettes and alcohol;
- Dependence on smoking;
- Exposure to secondhand smoke;
- Where and with whom pupils drink;
- Experience of drunkenness;
- The attitudes of pupils and their families to smoking and drinking alcohol; and
- The impact of school lessons and other sources of information.

This focus on smoking and drinking alcohol is reflected in the content of this report, which also presents key data on drug use. Finally, there is a chapter exploring the overlaps and relationships between behaviours.

1.2.4 **Response**

The 2010 survey achieved a sample of 7,296 pupils aged between 11 and 15 in 246 schools. For details of response, see Appendix A.

1.2.5 **Weighting**

All 2010 data in this report are weighted; both weighted and unweighted bases are shown in the tables. For further details of the weighting, see Appendix B.

1.3 **How reliable are young people's answers?**

1.3.1 **Are pupils honest?**

This survey relies on several strategies to encourage honest reporting of behaviours which pupils may wish to conceal from adults or to exaggerate to their peers; these include collecting information in school classrooms rather than homes, and repeated assurances of confidentiality, backed up by survey procedures which demonstrate this.⁸ But, as with most surveys, there are limited opportunities to provide independent verification of pupils' responses. This has been investigated in two main ways.

Between 1990 and 1998 the survey obtained saliva samples from pupils in half of the participating schools. The samples were tested for the presence of cotinine, a major metabolite of nicotine that indicates recent exposure to tobacco smoke, in order to validate

the estimates of the prevalence of smoking derived from the questionnaire. Results from these surveys consistently indicated that children were largely honest about their smoking; only a few children in each survey had saliva cotinine levels that clearly contradicted their self-reported smoking behaviour, and there were no significant differences in the prevalence of smoking between children who supplied saliva samples for testing and those who did not.^{9,10}

Since questions about drugs were introduced in 1998, the questionnaire has asked about Semeron, a fictional drug. In 2010, only 13 pupils (0.2% of the total sample) reported that they had ever taken Semeron; this matches the experience of previous years, and lends support to the view that most pupils do not exaggerate their drug use. However, reported rates of awareness may be exaggerated, given that 11% of pupils claimed to have heard of Semeron (this, too, has remained at a similar level since the question was introduced).

1.3.2 **Are pupils accurate?**

Honesty is not the only factor affecting the accuracy of responses. In particular, recall of the number of cigarettes smoked or the amount of alcohol drunk can be problematic, given that pupils' patterns of behaviour between the ages of 11 and 15 may be experimental and episodic rather than habitual and regular. In order to minimise the difficulties of reporting 'usual' behaviour, questions are asked about consumption of alcohol and cigarettes in the last week, in each case using a series of questions designed to provide effective prompts to memory, while minimising data loss caused by incomplete recording.

1.4 **Precision of estimates**

As the data are based on a sample (rather than a census) of pupils, the estimates are subject to sampling error. Appendix B details how to calculate sampling errors for this survey, and includes true standard errors and design effects calculated for key survey estimates.

Differences are generally commented upon in the text only if they are significant at the 95% confidence level, implying no more than a 5% chance that any reported difference is not a real one but a consequence of sampling error.

1.5 **About the tables**

The tables within this report follow these conventions:

- Percentages may not add up to 100% because of rounding.
- A few pupils failed to answer each question. These 'no answers' have been excluded from the analysis, and so tables that describe the same population may have slightly different bases.
- The following convention has been used:
 - '0' = less than 0.5%, but not zero
 - '-' = zero (i.e. no responses were recorded in the answer category).
- Square brackets in tables are used to warn of small sample bases (between 30 and 49). Estimates based on less than 30 cases would not normally be shown in tables.
- In tables where age is a variable, those aged 16 have been grouped with 15 year olds. This is because the survey did not include pupils in Year 12, and the small number of 16 year olds sampled from Year 11 were not representative of all schoolchildren aged 16. Similarly, pupils aged 10 have been grouped with 11 year olds.
- The school year classification is based on the years or forms of maintained secondary schools. The school years of pupils attending some non-maintained schools have been adjusted accordingly.

Notes and references

- 1 For a summary of official strategy, guidance and legislation between 1998 and 2010, see past reports in this survey series.
- 2 HM Government (2010) *The coalition: our programme for government*. London. http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/media/409088/pfg_coalition.pdf
- 3 Department of Health (2010) *Healthy lives, healthy people: our strategy for public health in England*. London. http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/@ps/documents/digitalasset/dh_122347.pdf
- 4 Home Office (2010) *Drug strategy 2010 reducing demand, restricting supply, building recovery: supporting people to live a drug-free life*. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/alcohol-drugs/drugs/drug-strategy/drug-strategy-2010?view=Binary>
- 5 Department of Health (2011a) *Healthy lives, healthy people: a tobacco control plan for England*. London. http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/documents/digitalasset/dh_124960.pdf
- 6 Department of Health (2011b) *The public health responsibility deal*. London. http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/documents/digitalasset/dh_125237.pdf
- 7 For a description of the sample design of these surveys, see Appendix A in Fuller E & Sanchez M (eds) (2010) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2009*. NHS Information Centre, Leeds <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/sdd09fullreport>
- 8 For example the omission of names or other identifiers from the questionnaires pupils complete.
- 9 See Goddard E & Higgins V (1999) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young teenagers in 1998*, TSO, London, for a fuller discussion.
- 10 The Health Survey for England (HSE) measures smoking among 8 to 15 year olds using confidential self-completion questionnaires. The prevalence of self-reported smoking among 11 to 15 year olds is consistently lower than that reported by pupils in this survey; for example in 2008, 3% of 11 to 15 year olds reported to the HSE that they smoked at least once a week, compared with 6% reported to this survey. The HSE also collects saliva samples which are tested for cotinine. 15ng/ml of cotinine is used as a threshold, above which the subject can be reliably considered to have smoked in recent days. Once children with cotinine at this level have been taken into account, HSE estimated of the prevalence of smoking are at levels similar to SDD's. See Moody A, Reilly N (2009) *Children's smoking and exposure to others' smoke* in Craig R, Mindell J, Hirani V (eds) *Health Survey for England 2008: Volume 1: Physical activity and fitness*. NHS Information Centre, Leeds <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/hse08physicalactivity>.

2 Smoking

Victoria Wright and Valdeep Gill

Key findings for 2010

- In 2010, just over a quarter (27%) of pupils had tried smoking at least once. In the last decade there has been a sustained decline in the proportion of pupils who have smoked, from 44% in 2001.
- 5% of pupils were categorised as regular smokers; that is, they reported smoking at least once a week. As in previous years, girls were more likely than boys to be regular smokers (6% and 4% respectively).
- The prevalence of regular smoking increased with age: from under 0.5% of pupils aged 11 years old to 12% of 15 year olds.
- 7% of pupils reported smoking in the last week, and this was higher amongst girls than boys (9% and 6% respectively).
- 83% of pupils said that at least one of their family members or friends smoked, including 33% who said that one or both of their parents smoked.
- Smokers were more likely than non-smokers to know at least one person that smoked (99% of both regular and occasional smokers, compared with 81% of non-smokers).
- Among pupils who smoked, the most likely source of cigarettes was being given them by other people (69%), typically other friends (58%).
- Both regular and occasional smokers were most likely to be given cigarettes by others (63% and 77% respectively). Regular smokers were also likely to report buying cigarettes from a shop (58%) or from other people (50%).
- In 2010, 37% of pupils who said they smoked said they found it difficult to buy cigarettes from any shop. Among pupils who had tried to buy cigarettes in a shop in the last year, more than half (58%) had been refused at least once, but 42% were always successful.
- One in ten pupils had asked someone to buy them cigarettes from a shop in the last year. Of those who had, 90% were bought cigarettes on at least one occasion.
- The people most likely to buy cigarettes on a pupil's behalf were older friends (69%) and strangers (58%).
- Pupils who were regular smokers were likely to show signs of dependence on the habit. Around two thirds (67%) reported that they would find it difficult not to smoke for a week, while almost three quarters (73%) would find it difficult to give up smoking altogether. Almost two thirds (63%) of regular smokers had tried to give up smoking.
- The proportion of pupils who thought it was OK for someone of their age to try smoking to see what it is like has steadily decreased from more than half of pupils (54%) in 1999 to around a third (35%) in 2010. The proportion of pupils who thought it was OK for someone of their age to smoke once a week has also decreased over time.

- Half of pupils believed, accurately, that only a few people of their own age smoked. However, pupils who had some friends who smoked were more likely to believe that half or more people of their age smoked than those who did not know anyone who smoked (48% compared with 16%).
- Regular smoking among 11 to 15 year olds was related to other risk-taking behaviours (drinking alcohol, drug taking, truancy and exclusion). Living with other smokers or having friends who smoke also increased the odds of smoking, as did a relatively lenient attitude to smoking by pupils' families. Pupils who received free school meals, an indicator of family deprivation, also had increased odds of being regular smokers.

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Background

Smoking has been a long term public health concern, particularly in regard to the protection of children and young people from its harmful effects. In November 2010, the coalition government published the White Paper, *Healthy lives, healthy people: our strategy for public health in England*,¹ which described their vision for improving public health across England. The paper set out the government's ambitions to protect the population from serious health threats, to help people to live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives and to reduce health inequalities by prioritising the health of the poorest. The White Paper stated that tobacco consumption continued to be a key public health priority and made a commitment to publish a tobacco control plan detailing how tobacco use was to be reduced.

The 2010 White Paper built on previous government policy. An earlier White Paper, *Smoking kills*, had introduced a comprehensive tobacco control strategy in 1998. It promoted a number of measures intended to reduce the number of children and young people who smoked, and set a target to reduce the prevalence of regular smoking (defined as usually smoking at least one cigarette a week) in the 11 to 15 age range from a baseline of 13% in 1996 to 11% by 2005 and 9% in 2010.²

The Health Act 2006³ introduced changes in the law aimed at reducing exposure to second hand smoke and reducing the prevalence of smoking among young people. The smokefree legislation, implemented in July 2007, prohibited smoking in enclosed public spaces, including the workplace. This was unlikely to have a direct effect on the age group covered by this survey, though there may have been indirect effects, for example through the influence of changes in smoking habits by other household members. In October 2007, it became illegal to sell tobacco products to anyone under the age of 18 (rather than 16), in England and Wales.

The Health Act 2009⁴ included provisions to prohibit sales from vending machines in 2011, and ban the display of tobacco products at the point of sale by the end of 2013, both measures partly aimed at discouraging young people from smoking.

Following the 2010 White Paper, *Healthy lives, healthy people: a tobacco control plan for England* was published in March 2011.⁵ This set out the government's strategy for reducing tobacco use in the next five years, with the stated aims 'to reshape social norms to make smoking less desirable, less acceptable and less accessible'.⁶ The plan acknowledged that tobacco use amongst adults must be addressed in order to reduce the number of young people who take up smoking. It set out three national ambitions to reach by the end of 2015:

- To reduce smoking prevalence amongst adults in England to 18.5% or less;
- To reduce the proportion of 15 year olds who are regular smokers to 12% or less; and
- To reduce rates of smoking throughout pregnancy to 11% or less.

2.1.2 Smoking and health

There is extensive research demonstrating the negative effects of smoking on health. Smoking can contribute to a number of health conditions, including cancers and respiratory, digestive and circulatory diseases.⁷

Individuals who start smoking at a young age have higher age-specific rates for all types of tobacco related cancers, linked primarily to their earlier exposure to the harmful toxins from cigarettes. Furthermore, girls who start smoking at a young age are 79% more likely to develop bronchitis or emphysema in adulthood than those who had begun smoking as adults.⁸ Young smokers are also exposed to more short and long term respiratory symptoms than their non-smoking peers, such as coughing, wheezing and phlegm. Further, smoking aggravates asthma symptoms in those already diagnosed, and increases the risk of asthma in young people with no history of the condition.⁹ It can also lead to impaired lung growth in children and young adults.⁸

There is evidence that 11 to 16 year olds who smoke can also experience high rates of dependence on cigarettes, showing signs of addiction within four weeks of starting to smoke. It has even been suggested that smoking a single cigarette is a risk indicator of becoming a regular smoker up to three years later.^{8,10}

2.1.3 Measuring smoking

All pupils were asked questions about their smoking behaviour, including whether they had ever smoked and for those that had, the number of cigarettes and how often they smoke. Based on their responses, pupils were categorised in three ways:

- Regular smokers (defined as usually smoking at least one cigarette per week)
- Occasional smokers (defined as usually smoking less than one cigarette per week) or
- Non-smokers.

The term current smoker used in this chapter refers to those who smoke regularly or occasionally. Pupils who stated that they did not smoke, but recorded elsewhere that they had smoked at least one cigarette in the past seven days, were re-classified in the analysis as occasional smokers, regardless of the number of cigarettes recorded.¹¹

Until 2002, a detailed smoking diary was used to cover smoking behaviour in the past seven days. This method was replaced in 2003 by a question recording the number of cigarettes smoked in each of the previous seven days. This change in method means that estimates of the number of cigarettes smoked in the last seven days since 2003 are not comparable with estimates from surveys between 1982 and 2002.¹²

2.1.4 Outline of content

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Smoking prevalence and consumption
- Influences on pupils' smoking, including family and friends
- Where pupils get cigarettes
- Dependence on smoking
- Attitudes and beliefs
- Sources of information about smoking

Finally, this report presents an analysis of factors that are associated with regular smoking among pupils.

2.2 Smoking prevalence and consumption

2.2.1 Whether pupils have ever smoked

In 2010, 27% of pupils had tried smoking at least once. In the last decade there has been a sustained decline in the proportion of pupils who have smoked, from 44% in 2001.

(Table 2.1)

As in previous years, girls were more likely to have smoked than boys (28% and 25% respectively). The proportion of pupils who had ever smoked increased with age: 4% of 11 year olds compared with 49% of 15 year olds.

(Table 2.2, Figure 2.1)

2.2.2 Regular smoking

In this study, pupils are defined as a regular smoker if they report that they usually smoke at least one cigarette a week. In 2010, 5% of pupils were regular smokers. This maintains the overall decline in regular smoking recorded since the mid-1990s.

(Table 2.3, Figure 2.2)

As with any smoking, the prevalence of regular smoking varied with sex and age. The proportion of regular smokers increased with age: less than 0.5% of 11 year olds said that they smoked at least one cigarette a week, but this increased to 12% amongst 15 year olds. Girls were more likely than boys to be regular smokers, with 6% of girls aged 11 to 15 reporting that they smoked at least one cigarette a week compared with 4% of boys.

Figure 2.1

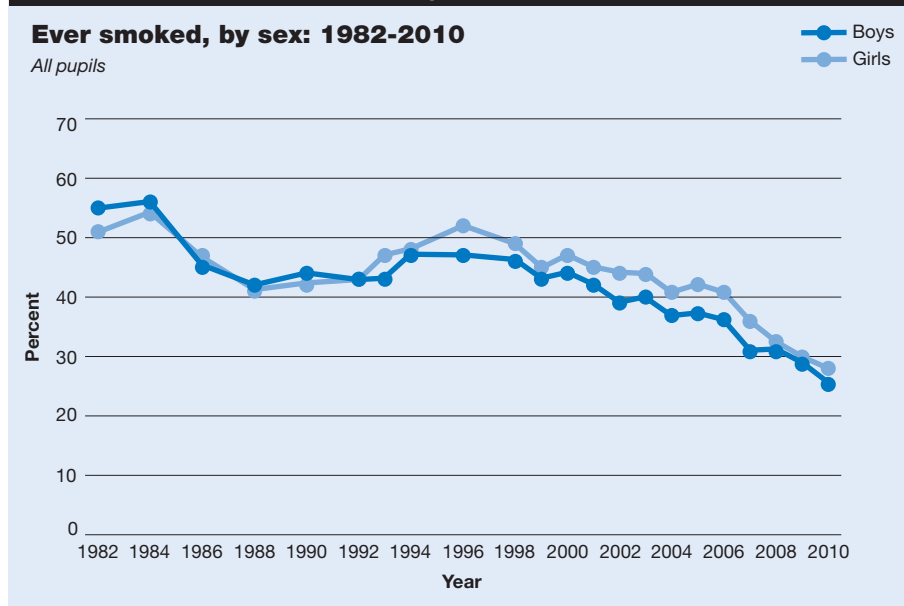
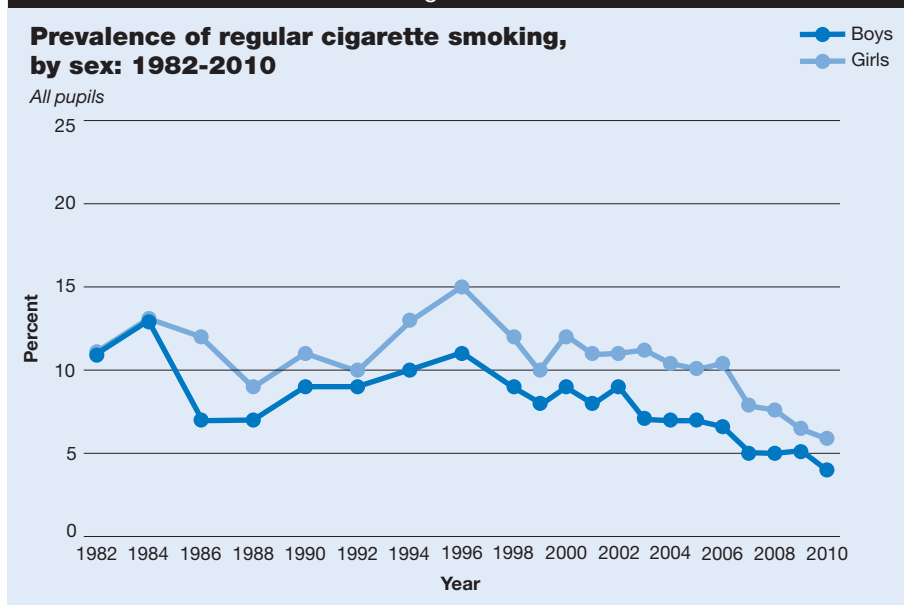


Figure 2.2



Differences between boys and girls in the prevalence of regular smoking became apparent from the age of 13; by the age of 15, 14% of girls were regular smokers compared to 10% of boys. (Table 2.3, Figure 2.3)

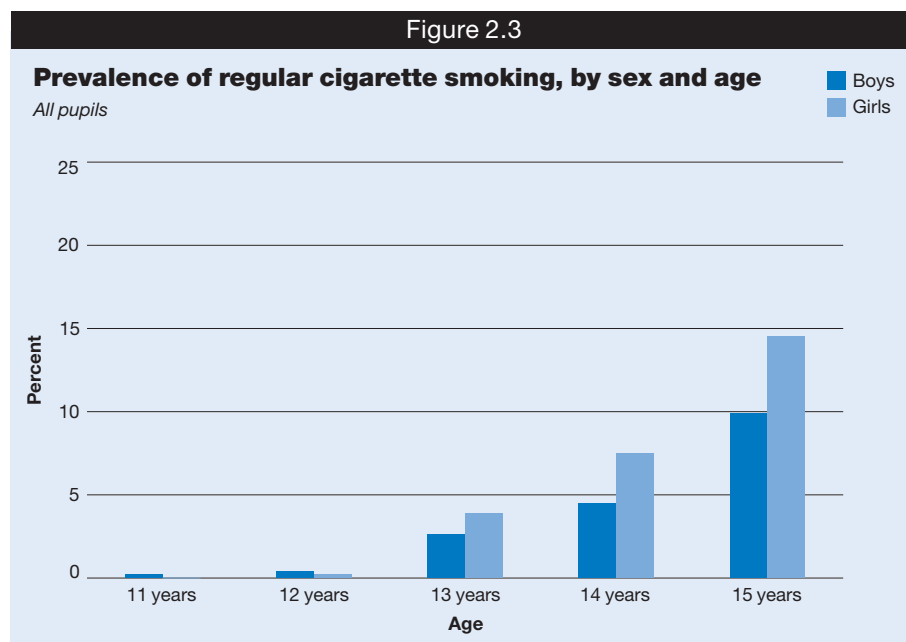
2.2.3 Cigarettes smoked in the last week

As well as questions about their usual smoking habits, pupils were also asked whether they had smoked any cigarettes in the last week and if so, how many they had smoked on each day. In 2010, 7% of pupils said that they had smoked in the last week.

Cigarette smoking in the last week differed by sex and age. Girls were more likely than boys to have smoked in the last week, with 9% of girls saying that they had smoked in the last week compared with 6% of boys. Older pupils were more likely to have smoked in the last week than younger pupils: 1% of 11 year olds reported smoking in the last week, and this increased to 17% amongst 15 year olds. (Table 2.4)

As in previous years, the survey findings suggest that pupils tend to underestimate their cigarette consumption when categorising their behaviour. For example, in 2010, 5% of pupils who reported that they used to smoke but never smoked now also reported that they

Figure 2.3



had smoked at least one cigarette in the last week. Further, 43% of pupils who said that they sometimes smoked but less than once a week reported that they had smoked at least one cigarette in the last week, and of those who smoked between one and six cigarettes per week, 57% of pupils reported smoking more than six cigarettes in the last week. (Table 2.5)

Almost all (95%) regular smokers said that they had smoked on at least one day in the last week. The mean consumption amongst regular smokers was around 37 cigarettes per week, continuing the gradual decline since 2007 in the number of cigarettes smoked per week by regular smokers. Unlike previous years, in 2010, boys and girls who smoked regularly consumed similar numbers of cigarettes per week (on average 37.5 cigarettes and 35.7 cigarettes respectively). (Tables 2.6, 2.8)

53% of occasional smokers had smoked on at least one day in the last week. The mean consumption amongst occasional smokers was just under three cigarettes per week.

(Tables 2.6, 2.8)

2.2.4 When pupils smoke

On each day of the last week between 4% and 5% of pupils had smoked. On all days, girls were more likely to have smoked than boys. At least 75% of regular smokers had smoked on each day. (Tables 2.7, 2.8)

Pupils who smoked were more likely to smoke on Friday and Saturday than any other day of the week. This difference was largely accounted for by occasional smokers who were more likely to smoke on Friday (28%) and Saturday (33%) than any other day of the week (9% to 17% with no clear pattern across the week). The proportion of regular smokers who smoked on any one day in the last week varied less. (Table 2.8)

Past surveys showed that smokers also smoked more cigarettes on Fridays and Saturdays. This was still the case in 2010, but the small numbers of smokers in the sample mean that differences across the week were of borderline significance. (Tables 2.9, 2.10)

2.2.5 The cigarettes smoked by pupils

Current smokers were asked whether they usually smoked cigarettes from a packet, hand rolled cigarettes or both about equally. Overall, in 2010, 48% of current smokers said that they smoked packet cigarettes, 16% hand rolled cigarettes and 36% smoked both types equally. Boys who smoked were more likely than girls to smoke hand rolled cigarettes only (22% of boys compared with 12% of girls). (Table 2.11)

2.3 Influences on pupils' smoking

2.3.1 Exposure to second-hand smoke

The 2010 survey included a question about exposure to other people's smoke. Pupils were asked whether they are often near people smoking in different places.

Around a quarter of pupils (26%) reported that they were not often near other people smoking in any of the places asked about. The most common locations where pupils were often near other people smoking were outside¹³ (34%), in other people's homes (32%) and in their own homes (26%). **(Table 2.12)**

Reported exposure to second-hand smoke in most locations varied with sex and age. Girls were more likely than boys to report often being near smokers in other people's homes and in other places outside, and were less likely to say that they were not often near other people smoking. Older pupils were more likely to be near to other smokers in most locations other than their own homes.

The differences in the likelihood of reporting exposure to other people's smoke reflect the variations by age and sex in the prevalence of smoking and may be linked to pupils' own smoking behaviour. Non-smokers were most likely to say that they were not often near other people smoking in any of the locations asked about (28% of non-smokers, compared with 8% of occasional smokers and 3% of regular smokers). **(Table 2.13)**

Regular smokers were the most likely to report often being around smokers in all of the locations asked about, and non-smokers were the least likely.

2.3.2 Whether pupils' friends or family smoke

Pupils were also asked whether any of their friends or family members smoked cigarettes.

Most pupils knew someone who smoked cigarettes, and this was more likely to be a family member (67%) than a friend (54%). Among family members, 33% of pupils reported that a parent or guardian smoked, 13% that a brother or sister smoked and 51% that another relative was a smoker. Pupils were most likely to say that they had friends of their own age or older who smoked (45% and 41% respectively), compared with 19% with younger friends who smoked and 5% who had a boyfriend or girlfriend who smoked. The pattern among friends is likely to reflect the pattern of smoking among the different age groups represented by these categories. **(Table 2.14)**

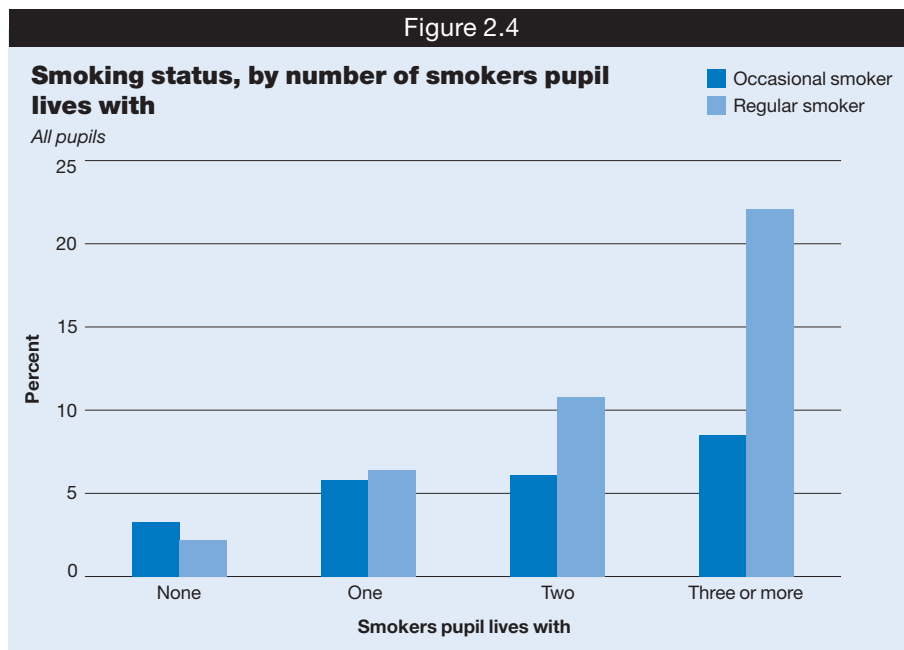
Whether pupils reported knowing other smokers was related to their own age and sex. Although there were no differences in the proportions of pupils who said that their parents smoked, girls were more likely than boys to say their siblings or other relatives smoked. The proportion of pupils who said a brother or sister smoked also increased with age, from 8% of 11 year olds to 18% of 15 year olds. Older pupils were also more likely than younger ones to say that a relative outside the immediate family circle smoked. For all types of friend, girls were more than boys likely to know one who smoked, and the likelihood of having a smoker among one's friends also increased with age. Similar proportions of boys and girls said that none of their friends or family smoked (18% and 17% respectively), but the proportion of pupils who said this decreased with age from 28% of 11 year olds to 8% of 15 year olds.

As with exposure to other people's smoke, the pupils who were most likely to know other smokers were also those who were most likely to smoke themselves. Cigarette smoking status was very strongly related to the likelihood of knowing other smokers. Just 1% of regular and occasional smokers said that none of their friends or family smoked, compared with 19% of non-smokers. The pattern differed for friends and family. Smoking, whether regular or occasional, was strongly related to whether friends smoked; overall, 98% of regular smokers and 97% of occasional smokers said they had friends who smoked, compared with half (50%) of non-smokers. Regular smokers were more likely than either occasional smokers or non-smokers to have family members who smoked (84%, compared with 64% and 66% respectively). **(Table 2.15)**

2.3.3 Other smokers at home

Pupils were also asked how many of the people they lived with were smokers. 62% of pupils lived in a household where no one else smoked, 23% where one person smoked, 12% where two people smoked and 4% where three or more people smoked (data not shown).

Pupils who lived in a household where someone else smoked were more likely to smoke than those who did not live with any smokers, and the proportion of pupils who smoked increased in line with the number of smokers in their household. For example, 2% of pupils who did not live with any smokers were regular smokers, 6% of pupils living with one smoker were regular smokers and this increased to 22% amongst pupils living with three or more smokers. Similarly, the proportion of pupils who were non-smokers decreased with the number of smokers living in the household, from 94% of pupils who lived with no other smokers to 69% of pupils living with three or more other smokers. (Table 2.16, Figure 2.4)



2.3.4 Perceived family attitudes to smoking

Pupils were asked what their families would think about their smoking. Pupils were likely to interpret ‘family’ as referring primarily to their parents or carers. Questions covered three different situations:

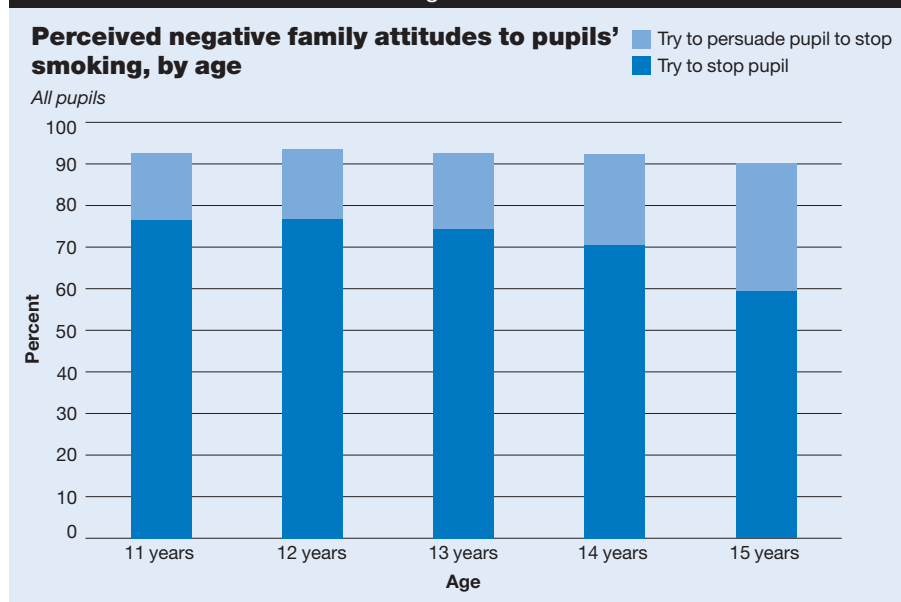
- Pupils who smoke and think that their families know they do (these pupils were asked ‘How does your family feel about you smoking?’)
- Pupils who smoke, but who think that their families do not know (these pupils were asked ‘How do you think your family would feel if they knew that you smoked?’)
- Pupils who do not smoke (these pupils were asked ‘How do you think your family would feel if you started smoking?’).

The answer categories for these three questions were comparable and have been combined for analysis purposes.

In 2010, the majority of pupils thought that their families would have a negative attitude towards them smoking, with 71% believing that their families would try to stop them smoking and 21% saying that their families would try to persuade them to stop. This is in line with findings from previous years. Just 1% reported that their families would do nothing.

Younger pupils were more likely than their older counterparts to think that their families would try to stop them smoking (77% of both 11 and 12 years olds, compared with 60% of 15 year olds) whilst older pupils were more likely to think that their families would use persuasion to encourage them to stop (31% of 15 year olds, compared with 16% of 11 year olds). (Tables 2.17, 2.18, Figure 2.5)

Figure 2.5

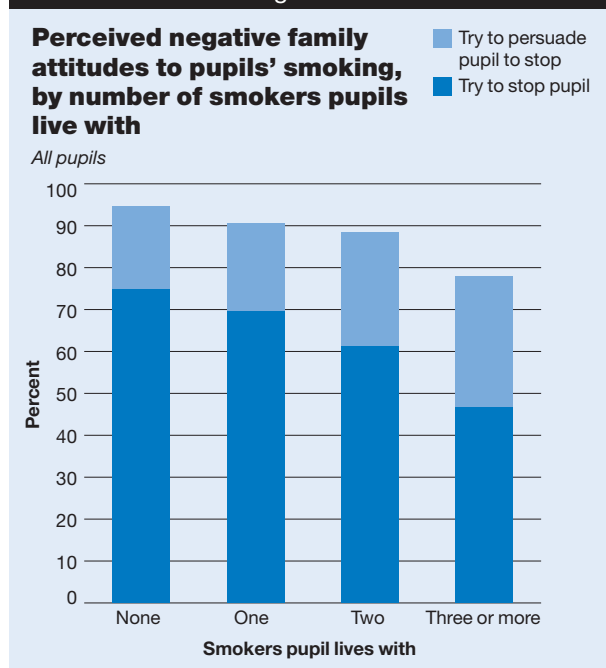


2.3.5 Perceived family attitudes in 'smoking' and 'non-smoking' households

How pupils perceived their families' attitudes to their smoking varied according to the number of smokers they lived with. As in previous years, as the number of smokers living in the household increased, pupils became less likely to report that their families would try to stop them smoking. For example, 75% of pupils living in a non-smoking household believed that their family would try to stop them smoking and this decreased to 47% amongst pupils living with three or more smokers. Pupils living with three or more smokers were more likely to believe that their families would use persuasion, or do nothing. For example, just 1% of pupils living in a non-smoking household thought that their families would do nothing, compared with 9% amongst pupils living with three or more smokers.

(Table 2.19, Figure 2.6)

Figure 2.6

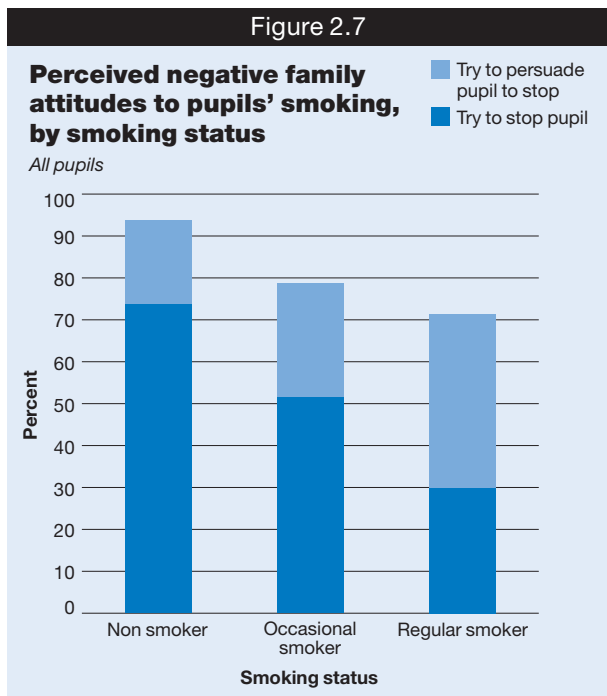


2.3.6 Perceived family attitudes and smoking behaviour

Perceived family attitudes towards smoking varied with pupils' individual smoking behaviour. Non-smokers were most likely to perceive their families as taking a negative attitude towards smoking: 74% of non-smokers thought that their families would try to stop

them smoking. Smokers were less likely to think that their families would try to stop them smoking, but this varied by the type of smoker they were: regular smokers were the least likely to think that their families would try to stop them smoking (30%) and occasional smokers were more likely than regular smokers to think that their families would stop them but less likely than non-smokers (51%). Similarly, regular smokers were the most likely to report that their family would do nothing (14% regular smokers, compared with 3% occasional smokers and 1% non-smokers).

(Table 2.20, Figure 2.7)



These findings indicate that parents, family and other household members exercise a strong influence on pupils' smoking habits, both by the example of their behaviour and the likelihood that they will be more tolerant if their children do smoke.

2.3.7 Do pupils' families know about their smoking?

Current smokers were categorised as being either 'secret smokers' or 'open smokers'. 'Secret smokers' were those who thought that their families did not know about their smoking, whilst 'open smokers' were those who thought that their families were aware of their smoking. It may be possible that some families knew that pupils smoked, even though pupils thought that they didn't. Similarly, it may be possible that families were not aware of pupils smoking, even though the pupil reported that they were.

Just under half (47%) of current smokers were secret smokers. Occasional smokers were more likely to be secret smokers than regular smokers (63% of occasional smokers, compared with 35% regular smokers). Conversely, the proportion of open smokers was greater amongst regular smokers than occasional smokers (65% regular smokers, compared with 37% of occasional smokers).

(Table 2.21)

The proportion of open smokers varied by the presence of smokers in the household, and the likelihood of being an open smoker increased with the number of smokers in the household. For example, 42% of current smokers who were not living with any other smokers were open smokers, compared with 78% of current smokers who lived with three or more other smokers.

(Table 2.22)

Open smokers were less likely than secret smokers to think that their families would have a negative attitude towards smoking: 22% of open smokers thought that their families would try to stop them smoking, compared with 56% of secret smokers.

(Table 2.23)

2.4 Where pupils get cigarettes

2.4.1 The law on selling cigarettes to children

In October 2007 a change in the law made it illegal to sell cigarettes to young people under the age of 18 years. The aim of this legislation was to increase barriers to buying cigarettes and encourage a reduction in the proportions of young people who smoke cigarettes (see Section 2.1.1).³

It is also illegal for children under the age of 18 to buy cigarettes from vending machines, and the code produced by the National Association of Cigarette Machine Operators states that machines should be sited in monitored, supervised areas so that staff can be sure of preventing their use by young people.¹⁴ The Health Act 2009 included powers to ban the sale of tobacco products from vending machines, and this is likely to be enforced from October 2011.⁴

2.4.2 Usual sources of cigarettes

Pupils who smoked obtained cigarettes from a variety of sources. Most commonly, pupils reported being given cigarettes by other people (69%), most commonly by friends; over half of pupils who smoked (58%) were given cigarettes by friends.

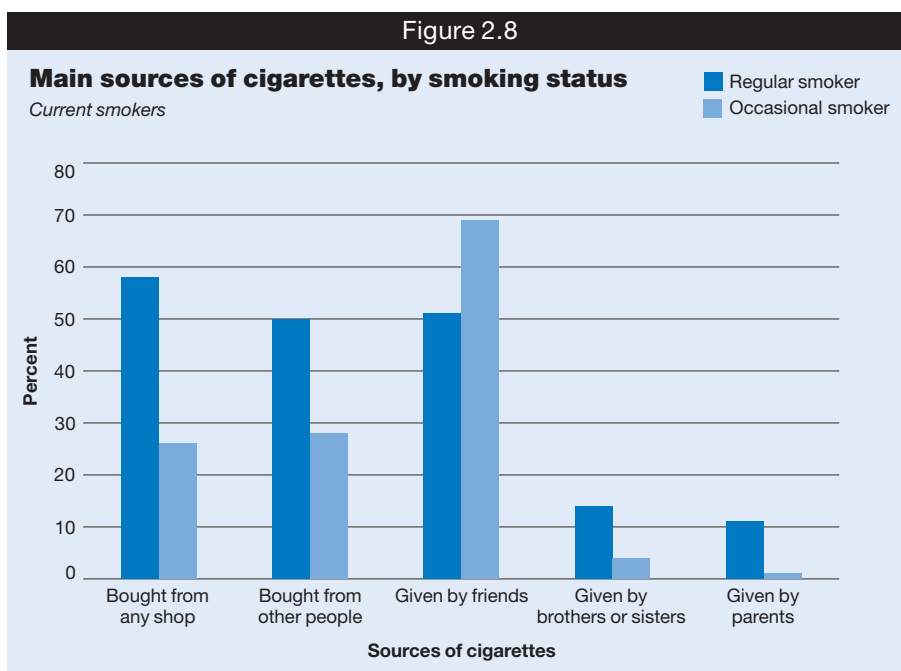
Despite the law, 45% of pupils who smoked cigarettes said that they bought them from a shop. Pupils most commonly reported buying cigarettes from a newsagent, tobacconist or sweetshop (37%), followed by garage shop (11%), supermarket (10%) or other type of shop (7%). Older pupils were more likely to buy cigarettes from a shop than younger pupils (50% of 15 year olds, compared with 25% of 11 to 13 year old smokers).

41% of pupils had bought cigarettes from other people. This includes 28% who bought them from friends or relatives and 23% who bought them from someone else. Fewer than one in ten pupils bought cigarettes from a vending machine (8%) or obtained them in other ways.

Regular and occasional smokers obtained cigarettes from different sources. Regular smokers were more likely than occasional smokers to buy cigarettes from a shop (58% and 26% respectively) or from other people (50% and 28%). Regular smokers were also more likely than occasional smokers to be given cigarettes by their siblings or parents.

Occasional smokers were more commonly given cigarettes by friends (69%, compared with 51% of regular smokers).

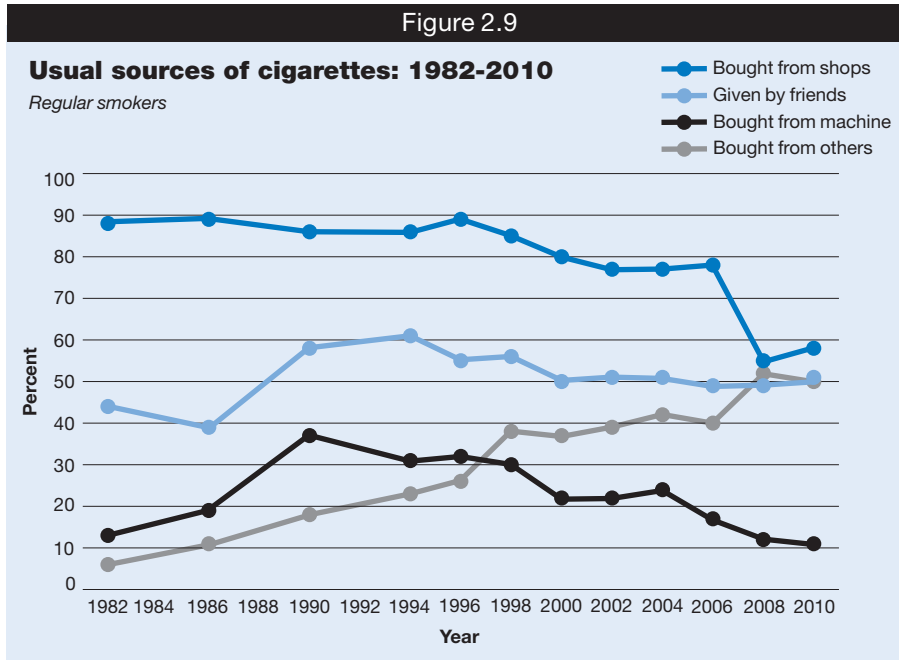
(Tables 2.24-2.26, Figure 2.8)



2.4.3 Trends in where regular smokers usually buy cigarettes

Since 1982, the survey has measured where regular smokers usually buy cigarettes. Between 1982 and 1998, the proportion of regular smokers who bought cigarettes from a shop remained at a similar level, between 85% and 89%. The proportion decreased to 77% by 2002, and remained around that level until 2006. In 2008, the first year after the change in the law on selling tobacco to young people, the proportion fell by 23 percentage points, from 78% to 55% - the lowest since the survey began. In 2010, the proportion of regular smokers who bought cigarettes from a shop remained at a similar level at 58%.

(Tables 2.27, 2.28, Figure 2.9)



11% of pupils who smoked regularly bought cigarettes from a vending machine in 2010; this has fallen from a peak of 37% in 1990.

Conversely, the proportion of regular smokers who bought cigarettes from other people has steadily been rising.¹⁵ In 2010, half of all pupils who regularly smoked purchased cigarettes from other people (50%).

(Tables 2.27, 2.28, Figure 2.9)

2.4.4 Buying cigarettes from shops

In 2010, 37% of pupils who smoked said that they found it difficult to buy cigarettes from shops. This is at a similar level to 2008, a year after the change in the law. However, over time the proportion of young smokers who said they found it difficult to purchase cigarettes from a shop has increased, from 18% in 1996.

(Table 2.29)

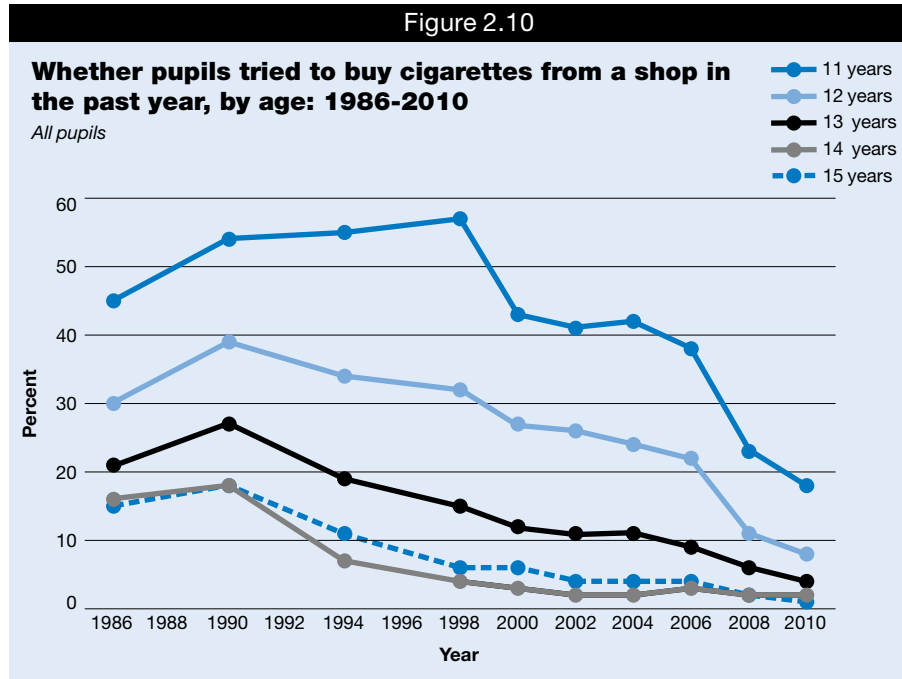
All pupils, including non-smokers, were asked if they had tried to buy cigarettes from a shop in the past year. From the early 1990s, when around 30% pupils had tried to buy cigarettes in shops, the proportion who had attempted to do so declined to 17% in 2004. In 2008, this proportion fell to 10% of pupils, and was at a similar level (7%) in 2010. The change between 2006 and 2010 - during which time the minimum age for buying cigarettes was raised from 16 to 18 - had the greatest impact on older pupils. For example, in 2006 38% of 15 year olds had tried to buy cigarettes from a shop, compared with 23% in 2008 and 18% in 2010.

(Tables 2.30, 2.31, Figure 2.10)

The proportion of pupils refused cigarettes when they tried to buy them in a shop has been rising steadily since the mid 1990s. Among pupils who attempted to buy cigarettes from a shop in the past year, more than half (58%) were refused them at least once. Nevertheless, in 2010, 42% of pupils who tried to buy cigarettes in the past year were always able to do so. Similarly, in 2010, three in ten pupils who had tried to buy cigarettes in a shop (30%) reported that they had been refused cigarettes the last time they tried. In other words, 70% of pupils had successfully purchased cigarettes on their last attempt.

(Tables 2.32, 2.33)

Figure 2.10



Pupils who had attempted to buy cigarettes from a shop in the past year were asked how often they bought them. Around one in ten (11%) reported that they bought cigarettes from a shop almost every day and one in five (20%) bought them once or twice a week.

(Table 2.34)

Pupils who were successful at buying cigarettes from a shop on their last attempt were asked how many cigarettes they had bought. In 2010, 41% of pupils who purchased cigarettes had bought ten cigarettes and 44% had bought twenty.

(Table 2.35)

2.4.5 Asking other people to buy cigarettes

The preceding sections of this report have explored the decline in recent years in the proportions of pupils who bought cigarettes in shops, and the increasing difficulties experienced by pupils in this age group who try to buy cigarettes from shops. This trend may have contributed to the increase in the proportion of pupils who buy cigarettes from other people (see Section 2.4.3). This includes pupils who have asked other people to buy them cigarettes from a shop ('proxy purchasing'). For the first time in 2010 this survey included questions about whether pupils had ever asked anyone else to buy cigarettes for them from a shop.

One in ten pupils (10%) said that they had asked other people to buy cigarettes on their behalf. This proportion increased with age from 1% of 11 year olds to 21% of 15 year olds. Girls were more likely than boys to have done this (11% and 8% respectively). Most smokers had asked someone else to buy them cigarettes from a shop; 53% of occasional smokers and 89% of regular smokers had done this.

(Tables 2.36, 2.37)

Pupils who did ask someone to buy cigarettes on their behalf were generally successful, at least sometimes. 90% of those who had asked someone to buy them cigarettes from a shop had been bought cigarettes at least once in the last year. Girls were more likely to be successful than boys (94% compared with 86%). Almost all regular smokers (97%) had been successful at getting others to buy cigarettes on their behalf, compared with 89% of occasional smokers.

(Tables 2.38, 2.39)

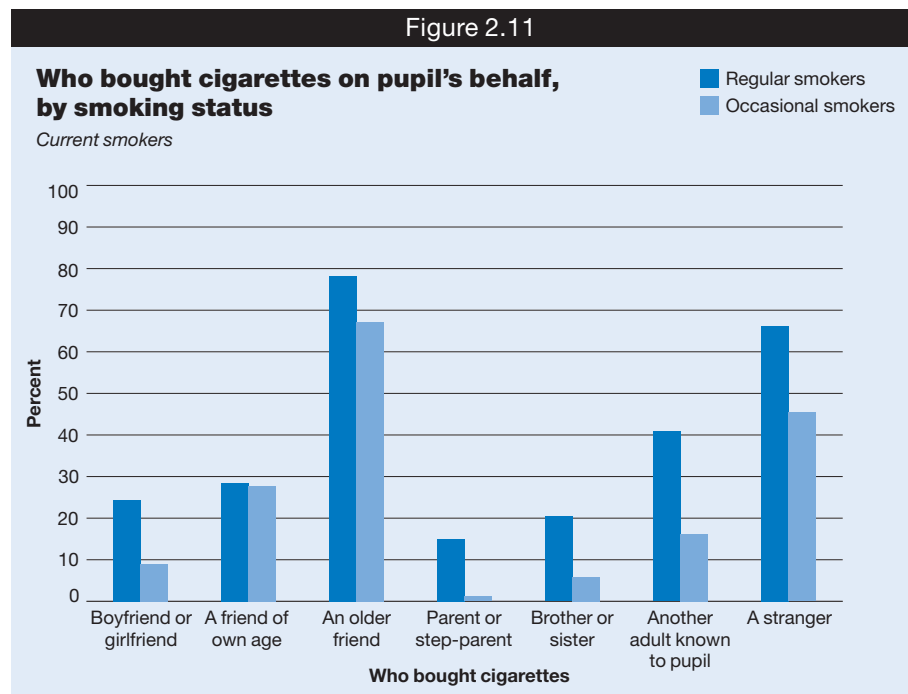
The people who bought cigarettes on behalf of pupils were most likely to be friends (78%), specifically older friends (69%). The next most frequent source was strangers (58%). Other sources included friends of the same age (27%) and adult acquaintances (28%). It was less common for pupils to be bought cigarettes by parents (8%) or siblings (14%).

(Table 2.40)

Girls were more likely than boys to have been bought cigarettes by a boyfriend or girlfriend

or an older friend. There was a shift in the sources of cigarettes with age; older pupils were more likely than younger ones to have been bought cigarettes by friends and were also more likely to have been bought cigarettes by a parent. (Tables 2.40, 2.41)

Among smokers, regular smokers were more likely than occasional smokers to have been bought cigarettes by a boyfriend or girlfriend, or an older friend. Regular smokers were also more likely to have been bought cigarettes by their parents, siblings, other adults they knew or strangers. (Table 2.42, Figure 2.11)



2.5 Dependence on smoking

2.5.1 Measuring dependence

Concern about pupils' smoking is based not only on the immediate health effects they might experience but also on the impact that regular smoking can have in the longer term (see Section 2.1.2). Evidence suggests definite stages in the development of regular smoking in children and adolescents, progressing from contemplation of smoking through to established smoking and dependence.¹⁶ This survey includes questions designed to ascertain the extent to which regular smokers have already become dependent on smoking.

Defining dependence is necessarily a subjective measure. The analysis explores pupils' views on whether they would like to give up smoking, how easy they believe that would be, and whether they have tried and failed. Although the length of time a habit has been established does not necessarily imply dependence, it may contribute to that perception. Among these 11 to 15 year olds, more than half (54%) of regular smokers had been smoking at least once a week for more than a year. (Table 2.43)

Because only regular smokers were asked whether they had tried to give up smoking, these findings measure the extent to which pupils had tried and failed to give up. There are no corresponding measures of success in giving up smoking, for example questions for former smokers, who might have succeeded in their attempts to give up. The relatively small number of regular smokers precludes precise comparisons between boys or girls or across different age groups. Therefore, unless there is a substantial difference between groups, this section will focus on regular smokers. Similarly though some tables show trend data, these will be commented on only where there are clear trends.

2.5.2 Are regular smokers dependent on smoking?

Pupils who smoke regularly tend to see themselves as dependent on the habit. Around two thirds (67%) of regular smokers reported that they would find it very or fairly difficult to not smoke for a week while almost three quarters (73%) reported that they would find it difficult to give up smoking altogether. (Tables 2.44, 2.45)

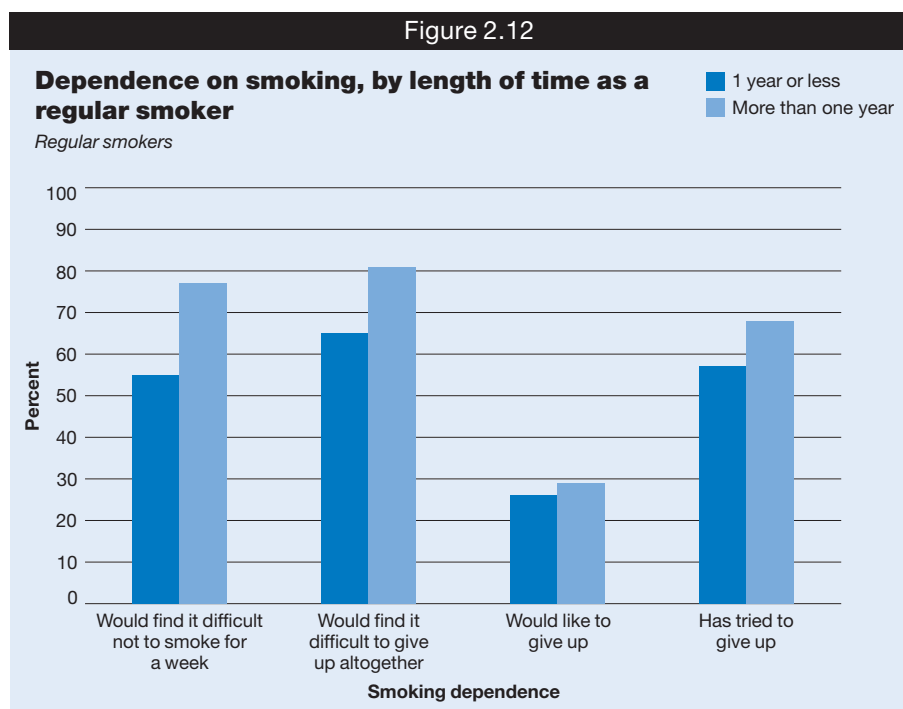
While 27% of regular smokers would like to give up smoking altogether, a similar proportion (25%) reported that they would not like to give up smoking, and almost half (48%) were undecided. But almost two thirds (63%) of regular smokers had tried to give up smoking. Boys were more likely than girls to want to give up (36%, compared with 21%), although similar proportions of boys and girls said they had tried to give up in the past. (Table 2.46)

The commitment of regular smokers to giving up can be represented as a combination of past behaviour (whether they have tried to give up) and current attitudes (whether they would like to give up). 23% of regular smokers were committed to quitting smoking as they had tried in the past and expressed that they would still like to. At the other extreme, 32% of regular smokers demonstrated that they were not concerned about dependence on smoking as they had never tried to give up and did not want to. (Table 2.47)

2.5.3 Smoking behaviour and dependence

Dependence on smoking was associated with the length of time pupils had been regular smokers. 77% of those who had been regular smokers for more than one year thought they would find giving up smoking for a week difficult, compared with 55% of those who had been smoking for one year or less. Pupils who had smoked regularly for more than one year were also more likely to report that they would find it difficult to give up smoking altogether (81%), compared with those who had been smoking for a year or less (65%).

Pupils who had smoked regularly for more than one year were more likely to have tried to give up smoking and failed (68%) compared with pupils who had smoked for one year or less (57%), but they were no more likely to want to give up smoking altogether (29% and 26% respectively). (Table 2.48, Figure 2.12)



Dependence on smoking was also related to the number of cigarettes pupils have smoked in the last week. Pupils were classified into three categories based on the number of cigarettes that they had smoked 'heavy smokers' (more than 70 cigarettes in the last week); 'medium smokers' (21 to 70 cigarettes); and 'light smokers' (fewer than 21 cigarettes).

Almost all heavy smokers felt that they were dependent on smoking; 96% reported that they would find it difficult not to smoke for one week and the same proportion would find it difficult not to smoke altogether. Medium smokers were almost as dependent; 88% thought it would be hard to stop smoking for a week, and 90% to stop altogether. Light smokers were less likely to see themselves as dependent on smoking; 35% of light smokers said that they would find it difficult to give up for a week and 49% to give up altogether.

Medium (74%) and heavy smokers (63%) were more likely to have tried to give up smoking, than light smokers (44%). But cigarette consumption was not related to whether smokers wanted to give up. (Table 2.49)

2.5.4 Help giving up smoking

Pupils who had tried to give up smoking and those who had tried smoking or had smoked in the past were also asked whether they had asked for help to stop. As the latter group may not have deliberately tried to give up smoking, the experiences of these two sets of pupils are not directly comparable.

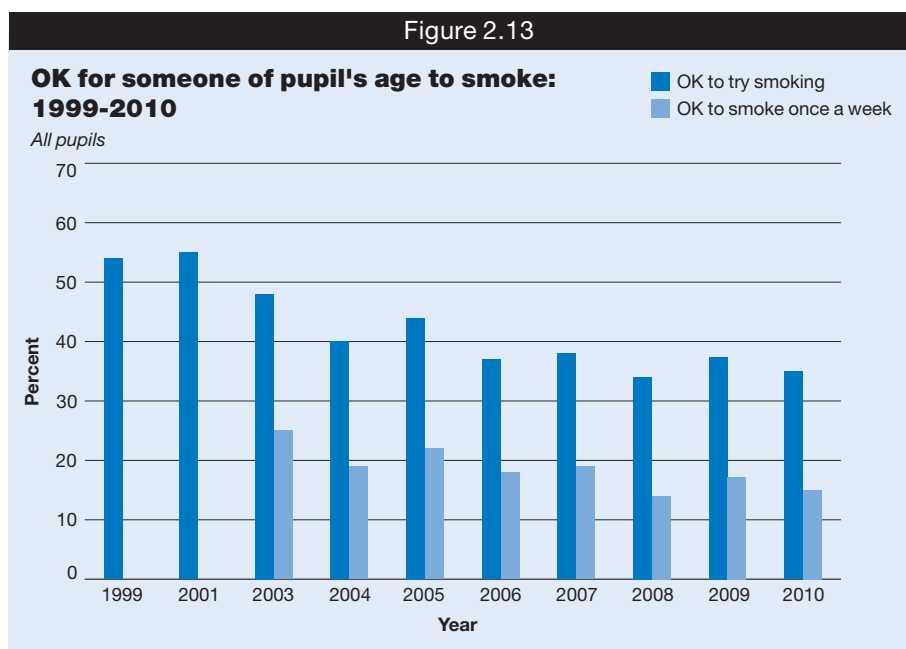
Current smokers who had tried to give up were more likely than ex-smokers to have tried one or more of the sources of help asked about (73%, compared with 41%). Not spending time with friends who smoke was the most likely source of help for both current smokers (48%) and ex-smokers (34%), followed by help from family and friends (39% and 14% respectively). (Tables 2.51)

2.6 Attitudes and beliefs

2.6.1 Attitudes to smoking

All pupils were asked whether they thought it was OK for people their own age to try smoking to see what it is like, or to smoke cigarettes once a week. The proportion of pupils who thought it was acceptable to try smoking a cigarette to see what it is like has decreased since the question was first asked in 1999. Currently, around one third of pupils (35%) said that it was acceptable to try smoking, compared with more than half in 1999. Since 2003, there has been a similar decline in the proportion of pupils who thought it OK for someone of their age to smoke once a week, from 25% to 15% in 2010.

(Table 2.52, Figure 2.13)



The acceptability of smoking reflected the pattern of smoking prevalence by both age and sex. More girls than boys thought that it was acceptable to try smoking, and older pupils

were more tolerant than younger pupils. As with regular smoking (see Section 2.2.1), differences between boys and girls became apparent after the age of 13. **(Table 2.53)**

Attitudes to smoking are compared with those towards drinking and drug use in section 5.5.2.

2.6.2 Pupils' beliefs about smoking among their peers

Current guidance to schools suggests that one element of a successful drug education programme is 'normative education'. Challenging pupils' misconceptions about the number of their peers that smoke, drink or take drugs, may discourage pupils from adopting behaviour they think is more common than it actually is. Therefore, the survey asks how many people of the pupil's age smoke to determine whether pupils are likely to overestimate or underestimate the number that actually do.¹⁷

In 2010, 5% of pupils were regular smokers and 4% smoked occasionally (see Table 2.1). Pupils were more likely than not to have a realistic view of the number of people their own age who smoked. Half of pupils (50%) thought that only a few of their peers smoked, the most accurate answer, and an increase from 45% in 2009.¹⁸ **(Table 2.54)**

Pupils' perceptions of their peers smoking behaviour varied with sex and age. Compared with boys, girls tended to think that more people of their own age smoked, and the same was true for older pupils compared with younger ones. These variations were in line with the pattern of prevalence of regular smoking. **(Table 2.55)**

The beliefs of regular and occasional smokers and non-smokers were compared; this was restricted to 15 year olds to control for differences in smoking prevalence between age groups. At this age, 12% of pupils are regular smokers and 9% occasional smokers (see Table 2.2), so 'only a few' is still the most accurate answer of the options offered. The proportions who thought that only a few of their peers smoked ranged from 7% of regular smokers to 50% of non-smokers. Most regular smokers overestimated the number of their peers who smoked, including 51% who chose 'most, but not all' and 4% who chose 'all of them'. By comparison, 14% of non-smokers thought that most, but not all people of their own age smoked and 1% of non-smokers thought all of them did. **(Table 2.56)**

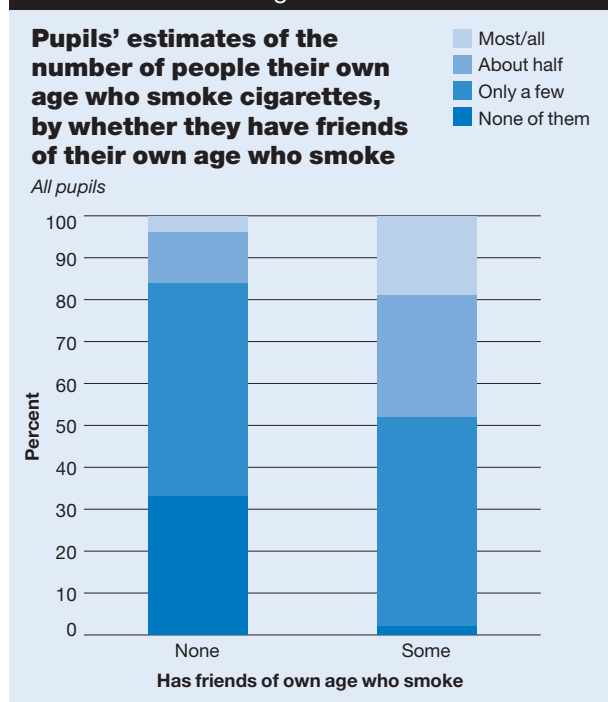
The variations by age and smoking behaviour indicate that it is likely that pupils' perceptions are influenced by the behaviour of their friends. As Section 2.3.2 showed, smokers are much more likely than non-smokers to have friends who smoke; in other words social groups share similar smoking habits. There was no difference in the proportions of pupils who (accurately) thought that only a few people of their own age smoked. But those who knew smokers of their own age were more likely to overestimate the proportion who did smoke. 48% thought that half or more people of their own age smoked (29% thought about half the people of their age smoked, 18% thought most did, and 1% thought everyone of their age smoked). In comparison, among those who did not have any friends of their own age who smoked, 16% thought that at least half of their peers smoked (12% thought that about half smoked, 3% thought that most people of their age smoked, and less than 0.5% thought that everyone of their age smoked). Conversely, pupils who did not know anyone of their own age who smoked were more likely to say that no one of their age smoked (33% compared with 2% of those who knew contemporaries who smoked). **(Table 2.57, Figure 2.14)**

2.7 Sources of information about smoking

2.7.1 Lessons about smoking

All pupils were asked whether they remember having any lessons, videos or discussions in class about smoking in the last 12 months. As the questionnaire was administered in the autumn term, this question covers lessons in the previous academic year, which, for most pupils in year 7, means lessons at their primary school rather than their current secondary school. For this reason, school year rather than age is used for the analyses of lesson recall and impact.

Figure 2.14



In 2010, six in ten pupils (60%) remembered receiving lessons on smoking, broadly in line with recent years. There was no difference in the proportion remembering lessons on smoking by sex, with an equal amount of boys and girls remembering lessons. However, remembering lessons did differ by year group, with year 10 pupils being the most likely to remember lessons on smoking (67%) and pupils in year 7 the least (49%). (Tables 2.58, 2.59)

2.7.2 Sources of helpful information about smoking

The questionnaire included a list of sources where pupils may have got useful information about smoking and they were asked whether they had received any helpful information about smoking cigarettes from any of these sources.

As in previous years, the most common sources of helpful information were parents and television (both 73%), and teachers (71%). Pupils were less likely to have received helpful information from other sources. (Table 2.60)

Girls were more likely than boys to say that newspapers and magazines, friends, teachers, other adults at school and parents were helpful. Boys were more likely than girls to report that GPs, radio and FRANK were helpful sources.¹⁹ (Table 2.60)

The sources reported as helpful also differed with age. In particular, older pupils were more likely than younger pupils to say that their friends, teachers, TV, newspapers or magazines, the internet and FRANK were helpful sources. (Table 2.61)

2.8 Factors associated with regular smoking

2.8.1 Using logistic regression to analyse pupils' smoking

The characteristics of pupils and their environments that are associated with regular smoking among pupils were explored by constructing a logistic regression model. This approach is advantageous in that it allows each factor to be considered separately by controlling for the effects of other, sometimes related, factors. For example, there are associations between regular smoking and both increased age and recent drug use. At the same time, older pupils are more likely to take drugs. The model allows an evaluation of the strength of the relationship between each of these variables and pupils' smoking behaviour.

The model identifies associations, not causes; in other words, factors which identify pupils with an increased or decreased risk of being regular smokers. These variations in risk are expressed as odds ratios and expressed relative to a reference category, which is given a value of 1. Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate higher odds (increased risk), and odds ratios less than 1 indicate lower odds (reduced risk). Also shown are 95% confidence intervals for the odds ratio. Where the interval does not include 1, this category is significantly different from the reference category.

For further information on the logistic regression method used, see Appendix B.

2.8.2 **The variables included in the model**

The model included variables relevant to individual pupils and to their schools; these are listed below. Most variables are categorical; those marked * are continuous.²⁰

Pupil-level variables (taken from the pupil questionnaire):

- Sex
- Age*
- Ethnicity (White, Mixed, Asian, Black, other)
- When last drank alcohol (never, in the last week, drunk alcohol but not in the last week)
- Whether taken drugs in last year
- Whether the pupil lives with smokers in their household
- Family attitude to pupil's smoking
- Whether has friends who smoke
- Ever truanted
- Ever been excluded
- Receives free school meals
- Whether there are any books in home (used as a proxy measure of family's social class)

School-level variables (taken from the National Foundation for Educational Research's Register of Schools²¹):

- School type (maintained schools, academies, independent)
- Sex of school intake (mixed, boys only, girls only)
- Strategic Health Authority (SHA)
- Percentage of GCSE A*-C passes (in quintiles)
- Percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals*
- Percentage of pupils with English as an additional language (EAL)*
- Faith school (none/not known, Christian denomination, other religion)

Only those variables which were significantly associated with regular smoking are shown in Table 2.62.

2.8.3 **Factors associated with regular smoking**

Sex and age

Once other factors were controlled for, the girls were more likely than boys to be regular smokers (odds ratio=2.08). Age was also associated with regular smoking; with each additional year of age, the odds of a pupil becoming a regular smoker increased by 1.65 times.

Ethnicity

Ethnicity was not found to be associated with being a regular smoker.

Drinking and drug use

There was a relationship between regular smoking and having drunk alcohol. The increase was greatest for those who had drunk alcohol in the previous week (odds ratio=6.17). The odds of being a regular smoker were also increased for pupils who had drunk alcohol but not in the last week (odds ratio=2.72).

As in previous years, drug use was strongly related to the likelihood of regular smoking.

Pupils who had taken drugs in the last year had greater odds of being a regular smoker than pupils who had never taken drugs (odds ratio=6.28).

The influence of family and friends

The attitudes of pupils' families were associated with regular smoking. Compared with pupils whose families would try to stop them smoking, those whose families would try to persuade them to stop had increased odds of being regular smokers (odds ratio=2.43) and those who thought their families would do nothing or encourage them to smoke had odds increased by a ratio of 9.23.

Regardless of family attitudes, pupils who lived with other smokers were more likely to be regular smokers (odds ratio=2.89). The influence of friends was even stronger; pupils who had friends who smoked had their odds of being regular smokers increased by 5.25.

Truancy and exclusion from school

Pupils who had played truant from school had increased odds of being smokers by a ratio of 2.37. Pupils who had been excluded from school were also more likely to be regular smokers (odds ratio=3.05).

Socio-economic indicators

Pupils who received free school meals, an indication of family deprivation, were more likely than others to be regular smokers (odds ratio=1.71).

School characteristics

None of the school characteristics included in the model were associated with whether pupils smoked regularly. (Table 2.62)

Notes and references

- 1 Department of Health (2010) *Healthy lives, healthy people: our strategy for public health in England*. http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_121941
- 2 The Stationery Office (1998) *Smoking Kills: a White Paper on tobacco*. Cm4177, London. <http://www.archive.official-documents.co.uk/document/cm41/4177/4177.htm>
- 3 The Health Act 2006. http://www.opsi.gov.uk/ACTS/acts2006/ukpga_20060028_en_1
- 4 The Health Act 2009. http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2009/ukpga_20090021_en_1
- 5 Department of Health (2011) *Healthy lives, healthy people: a tobacco control plan for England*. http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_124917
- 6 Department of Health (2011) p.6.
- 7 The NHS Information Centre for health and social care. *Statistics on smoking: England 2010*. [http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles/smoking/statistics-on-smoking-in-england-2010-\[ns\]](http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles/smoking/statistics-on-smoking-in-england-2010-[ns])
- 8 Muller, T (2007) *Breaking the cycle of children's exposure to tobacco smoke*. British Medical Association, London. <http://www.bma.org.uk/ap.nsf/Content/breakingthecycle>
- 9 Ash Research Report (2007) *Asthma and Smoking*. http://www.ash.org.uk/files/documents/ASH_595.pdf
- 10 Fidler JA, Wardle J, Henning Brodersen N, Jarvis MJ, West R (2006). *Vulnerability to smoking after trying a single cigarette can lie dormant for three years or more*. *Tobacco Control*;15:205-209
- 11 From 1982 to 1998, and in 2000 and 2002, around 2% to 3% of pupils said they did not smoke, but recorded in the smoking diary that they smoked at least one cigarette in the last week. They were consequently reclassified as occasional smokers. In 1999 there was no smoking diary, so pupils could not be reclassified in this way. In 2001, pupils were asked a question about smoking on each of the last seven days, and the diary was replaced by this question from 2003 onwards (see note 12 for more details). In response to this question, around 1% of pupils each year recorded that they had smoked at least one cigarette in the last seven days and were consequently reclassified as occasional smokers. The number of cigarettes recorded in the additional questions does not affect the definition of a regular smoker.
- 12 The changes were made for a number of reasons.

- Interviewers reported that pupils had problems completing the diary: they were confused by having to work backwards from 'yesterday' and didn't fill in entries for all seven days.
- The large amount of missing data on the diaries led to potentially unreliable estimates of the numbers of cigarettes smoked. Analysis was based on the assumption that, where sections of the diary had been left blank, no cigarettes had been smoked, even when there were whole days with no data and the parts of the diary that were completed indicated that the pupil had smoked some cigarettes.
- The diary could be used only in alternate years because it took up too much time to complete in a year where the focus was on drugs. This affected the estimates for occasional smokers, by excluding pupils who described themselves as non-smokers but who had smoked in the past seven days. Consequently, in years when the diary was not included, the prevalence of occasional smokers was underestimated by 2% to 3%.

Until 2002, the mean number of cigarettes smoked by regular smokers as measured by the diary varied between 46 cigarettes and 56 cigarettes; after the change from the diary to the single question regular smokers' mean consumption was 37 in 2003 and between 39 and 44 cigarettes per week in subsequent years. This apparent decrease in reported consumption between 2002 and 2003 was almost certainly due to the change in the way consumption was measured rather than a decrease in the actual number of cigarettes smoked. For data on cigarette consumption before 2003, see Hills A (2006) *Smoking*, in Fuller E (ed) *Drug use, smoking and drinking among young people in England in 2005*. The NHS Information Centre, Leeds. The space saved by removing the diary also allowed the inclusion of additional questions in years when the focus was on smoking and drinking.

- 13 The question asked about 'Somewhere else outside' i.e. other than at home, someone else's home or in a car. Some smoking at home or at others' homes may have been out of doors.
- 14 National Association of Cigarette Machine Operators (2008) *Cigarette vending machines: a guide to your responsibilities*. <http://www.nacmo.org.uk/Vending%20Machine%20Guide%20nacmo.pdf>
- 15 Since 1998, the category 'Bought from other people' has been split into 'Bought from family/friends' and 'Bought from other people'. Prior to this, there was only one category for 'Bought from other people'.
- 16 Mayhew KP, Flay BR, Mott JA (2000) *Stages in the development of adolescent smoking*. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 59 (Supplement 1), S61-S81.
- 17 See for example, Dusenbury L and Falco M (1995). *Eleven components of effective drug abuse prevention curricula*, *Journal of School Health*, 65(10), and the Drug Education Forum's advice on the principles of good drug education <http://www.drugeducationforum.com/index.cfm?PageID=33>
- 18 Pupils were offered the following options: 'all of them', 'most, but not all', 'about half', 'only a few', 'none of them'.
- 19 <http://www.talktofrank.com/>
- 20 Categorical variables are those which group data in a specific number of discrete categories; for example, in this survey, sex has two categories: boy and girl. Continuous variables present data as a continuous range; for example, the percentage of pupils in the school who receive free school meals, from 0 to 100.
- 21 The sample of schools was drawn from the 2010 Register of Schools, which included 2008 data for some of the indicators used in the model.

Table 2.1a

Smoking behaviour, by sex: 1982-2000^a

<i>All pupils</i>													<i>1982-2000</i>	
Smoking behaviour	Year													
	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	1998	1999 ^b	2000		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Boys														
Regular smoker	11	13	7	7	9	9	8	10	11	9	8	9		
Occasional smoker	7	9	5	5	6	6	7	9	8	8	4	7		
Used to smoke	11	11	10	8	7	6	6	7	7	9	9	8		
Tried smoking	26	24	23	23	22	22	22	21	22	20	22	20		
Never smoked	45	44	55	58	56	57	57	53	53	54	57	56		
Ever smoked	55	56	45	42	44	43	43	47	47	46	43	44		
Girls														
Regular smoker	11	13	12	9	11	10	11	13	15	12	10	12		
Occasional smoker	9	9	5	5	6	7	9	10	10	8	6	10		
Used to smoke	10	10	10	9	7	7	10	8	9	10	11	8		
Tried smoking	22	22	19	19	18	19	18	17	18	18	18	17		
Never smoked	49	46	53	59	58	57	53	52	48	51	55	53		
Ever smoked	51	54	47	41	42	43	47	48	52	49	45	47		
Total														
Regular smoker	11	13	10	8	10	10	10	12	13	11	9	10		
Occasional smoker	8	9	5	5	6	7	8	9	9	8	5	9		
Used to smoke	10	10	10	8	7	7	8	8	8	10	10	8		
Tried smoking	24	23	21	21	20	20	20	19	20	19	20	19		
Never smoked	47	45	54	58	57	57	55	53	51	53	56	55		
Ever smoked	53	55	46	42	43	43	45	47	49	47	44	45		
Bases														
<i>Boys</i>	<i>1460</i>	<i>1928</i>	<i>1676</i>	<i>1489</i>	<i>1643</i>	<i>1662</i>	<i>1613</i>	<i>1522</i>	<i>1445</i>	<i>2311</i>	<i>4791</i>	<i>3654</i>		
<i>Girls</i>	<i>1514</i>	<i>1689</i>	<i>1508</i>	<i>1529</i>	<i>1478</i>	<i>1626</i>	<i>1527</i>	<i>1523</i>	<i>1409</i>	<i>2413</i>	<i>4542</i>	<i>3407</i>		
<i>Total</i>	<i>2979</i>	<i>3658</i>	<i>3189</i>	<i>3018</i>	<i>3121</i>	<i>3295</i>	<i>3140</i>	<i>3045</i>	<i>2854</i>	<i>4723</i>	<i>9333</i>	<i>7061</i>		

Data from 1982 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Table 2.1b shows trends in smoking behaviour from 2001 onwards.

^b Questions about how many cigarettes were smoked in the last seven days were not asked in 1999, and pupils were not reclassified as occasional smokers. The figures for regular smokers in 1999 are comparable with other years, but figures for other classifications of smokers are not.

Table 2.1b

Smoking behaviour, by sex: 2001-2010^a

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2001-2010</i>									
Smoking behaviour	Year										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys											
Regular smoker	8	9	7	7	7	7	5	5	5	4	
Occasional smoker	7	6	6	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	
Used to smoke	8	6	7	7	7	7	6	5	5	4	
Tried smoking	20	18	20	19	18	18	16	16	15	13	
Never smoked	58	61	60	63	63	64	69	69	71	75	
Ever smoked	42	39	40	37	37	36	31	31	29	25	
Girls											
Regular smoker	11	11	11	10	10	10	8	8	7	6	
Occasional smoker	9	8	8	7	8	6	6	6	6	5	
Used to smoke	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	5	5	
Tried smoking	17	16	17	15	16	16	15	13	12	12	
Never smoked	55	56	56	59	58	59	64	67	70	72	
Ever smoked	45	44	44	41	42	41	36	33	30	28	
Total											
Regular smoker	10	10	9	9	9	9	6	6	6	5	
Occasional smoker	8	7	7	5	6	5	5	5	5	4	
Used to smoke	8	7	8	8	8	7	6	6	5	5	
Tried smoking	19	17	18	17	17	17	15	15	14	13	
Never smoked	56	58	58	61	60	61	67	68	71	73	
Ever smoked	44	42	42	39	40	39	33	32	29	27	
Bases^b											
<i>Boys</i>	4652	5064	5179	4989	4623	4018	4021	3950	3820	3676	
<i>Girls</i>	4625	4732	5081	4629	4469	4134	3717	3800	3792	3575	
<i>Total</i>	9277	9796	10260	9618	9092	8152	7738	7750	7612	7252	

Data from 2001 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Table 2.1a shows trends in smoking behaviour between 1982 and 2000.

^b Bases for 2001 to 2009 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2

Smoking behaviour, by age and sex						
<i>All pupils</i>						<i>2010</i>
Smoking behaviour	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys						
Regular smoker	0	0	3	5	10	4
Occasional smoker	1	1	2	5	8	4
Used to smoke	0	3	4	5	8	4
Tried smoking	4	9	14	17	19	13
Never smoked	94	87	78	69	56	75
Ever smoked	6	13	22	31	44	25
Girls						
Regular smoker	-	0	4	8	14	6
Occasional smoker	0	2	3	6	11	5
Used to smoke	0	1	4	7	9	5
Tried smoking	2	6	13	16	20	12
Never smoked	98	90	76	64	45	72
Ever smoked	2	10	24	36	55	28
Total						
Regular smoker	0	0	3	6	12	5
Occasional smoker	1	1	3	5	9	4
Used to smoke	0	2	4	6	8	5
Tried smoking	3	8	13	16	19	13
Never smoked	96	88	77	66	51	73
Ever smoked	4	12	23	34	49	27
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	566	770	743	711	873	3663
<i>Girls</i>	578	721	734	748	810	3591
<i>Total</i>	1144	1491	1477	1459	1683	7254
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	550	753	724	716	933	3676
<i>Girls</i>	547	716	691	733	888	3575
<i>Total</i>	1097	1469	1415	1450	1821	7252

Table 2.3a

**Proportion of pupils who were regular smokers, by sex and age:
1982-2000^a**

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>1982-2000</i>											
Regular smokers	Year												
	1982 %	1984 %	1986 %	1988 %	1990 %	1992 %	1993 %	1994 %	1996 %	1998 %	1999 %	2000 %	
Boys													
11 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
12 years	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	
13 years	8	10	5	5	6	6	3	4	8	5	4	6	
14 years	18	16	6	8	10	14	14	14	13	15	10	11	
15 years	24	28	18	17	25	21	19	26	28	19	21	21	
Total	11	13	7	7	9	9	8	10	11	9	8	9	
Girls													
11 years	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
12 years	1	2	2	0	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	2	
13 years	6	9	5	4	9	9	5	8	11	9	8	10	
14 years	14	19	16	12	16	15	18	20	24	19	15	19	
15 years	25	28	27	22	25	25	26	30	33	29	25	26	
Total	11	13	12	9	11	10	11	13	15	12	10	12	
Total													
11 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
12 years	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	3	4	3	2	
13 years	7	10	5	5	7	7	4	6	10	8	6	8	
14 years	16	17	11	10	13	14	16	17	18	19	12	15	
15 years	25	28	22	20	25	23	22	28	30	24	23	23	
Total	11	13	10	8	10	10	10	12	13	11	9	10	
<i>Bases</i>													
<i>Boys</i>													
11 years	299	260	236	229	313	289	251	268	272	300	870	618	
12 years	298	378	320	280	350	336	318	310	297	349	1011	751	
13 years	303	416	347	318	313	351	349	307	282	302	946	736	
14 years	277	376	352	311	305	311	337	306	298	612	918	752	
15 years	348	490	421	350	360	369	358	331	296	754	1046	797	
Total	1525	1920	1676	1488	1641	1656	1613	1522	1445	2317	4791	3654	
<i>Girls</i>													
11 years	250	254	213	226	296	307	253	236	274	303	870	572	
12 years	276	332	314	315	281	359	316	307	278	375	892	686	
13 years	303	355	266	297	292	335	325	329	278	390	924	697	
14 years	312	333	314	315	302	297	323	310	288	670	933	688	
15 years	372	412	400	376	304	320	310	341	291	673	923	764	
Total	1513	1686	1507	1529	1475	1618	1527	1523	1409	2411	4542	3407	
Total													
11 years	549	514	449	455	609	596	504	504	546	603	1740	1190	
12 years	574	710	634	595	631	695	634	617	575	724	1903	1437	
13 years	606	771	613	615	605	686	674	636	560	692	1870	1433	
14 years	589	709	666	626	607	608	660	616	586	1282	1851	1440	
15 years	720	902	821	726	664	689	668	672	587	1427	1969	1561	
Total	3038	3606	3183	3017	3116	3274	3140	3045	2854	4728	9333	7061	

Data from 1982 to 2000 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Table 2.3b shows trends in the prevalence of regular smoking from 2001 onwards.

Table 2.3b

Proportion of pupils who were regular smokers, by sex and age: 2001-2010^a

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2001-2010</i>									
Regular smokers	Year										
	2001 %	2002 %	2003 %	2004 %	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %	2009 %	2010 ^b %	
Boys											
11 years	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
12 years	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	
13 years	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	
14 years	12	13	9	11	10	10	7	6	5	5	
15 years	19	20	18	16	16	16	12	11	14	10	
Total	8	9	7	7	7	7	5	5	5	4	
Girls											
11 years	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	-	
12 years	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	
13 years	8	8	8	6	6	7	4	6	4	4	
14 years	19	18	16	14	14	16	12	11	10	8	
15 years	25	26	26	26	25	24	19	17	16	14	
Total	11	11	11	10	10	10	8	8	7	6	
Total											
11 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
12 years	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	
13 years	7	6	6	6	5	5	3	5	3	3	
14 years	15	16	13	12	12	13	9	9	8	6	
15 years	22	23	22	21	20	20	15	14	15	12	
Total	10	10	9	9	9	9	6	6	6	5	
<i>Bases</i>											
<i>Boys</i>											
11 years	830	892	892	877	744	624	609	643	598	550	
12 years	944	1037	1047	1031	954	853	871	803	795	753	
13 years	951	1051	1077	1020	984	794	819	790	799	724	
14 years	902	961	1015	983	937	837	804	779	722	716	
15 years	1025	1123	1148	1078	1004	910	918	935	906	933	
Total	4652	5064	5179	4989	4623	4018	4021	3950	3820	3676	
<i>Girls</i>											
11 years	795	816	863	826	734	642	590	619	615	547	
12 years	976	997	1072	927	885	848	741	777	778	716	
13 years	956	943	1055	939	924	856	790	755	767	691	
14 years	944	952	979	915	956	789	710	770	761	733	
15 years	954	1022	1112	1022	970	999	886	879	871	888	
Total	4625	4732	5081	4629	4469	4134	3717	3800	3792	3575	
Total											
11 years	1625	1700	1755	1703	1478	1266	1199	1262	1213	1097	
12 years	1920	2034	2119	1958	1839	1701	1612	1580	1573	1469	
13 years	1907	1994	2132	1959	1908	1650	1609	1545	1566	1415	
14 years	1846	1913	1994	1898	1893	1626	1514	1549	1483	1450	
15 years	1979	2145	2260	2100	1974	1909	1804	1814	1777	1821	
Total	9277	9796	10260	9618	9092	8152	7738	7750	7612	7252	

Data from 2001 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Table 2.3a shows trends in the prevalence of regular smoking between 1982 and 2000.^b Bases for 2001 to 2009 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.4

Proportion of pupils who smoked in the last week, by age and sex

<i>All pupils</i>							<i>2010</i>
Smoked in the last week	Age					Total	
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys	2	1	4	7	14	6	
Girls	0	2	6	11	19	9	
Total	1	1	5	9	17	7	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	536	742	713	683	856	3530	
<i>Girls</i>	556	704	729	742	803	3534	
<i>Total</i>	1092	1446	1442	1425	1659	7064	
<i>Weighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	526	723	690	691	911	3541	
<i>Girls</i>	527	700	685	730	879	3522	
<i>Total</i>	1052	1423	1376	1421	1790	7062	

Table 2.5

Cigarettes smoked in the last week, by smoking behaviour

<i>All pupils</i>								<i>2010</i>
Cigarettes smoked in the last week	Smoking behaviour						Total^a	
	Never smoked	Tried smoking once	Used to smoke, never now	Less than one a week	1 to 6 a week	More than 6 a week		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
None	100	97	94	57	10	2	94	
1 to 6	0	3	4	36	33	2	2	
7 to 69	0	0	1	7	56	71	3	
70 or more	-	-	-	-	1	25	1	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	5302	776	326	228	104	206	6974	
<i>Weighted bases</i>	5265	802	341	231	104	199	6978	

^a Total includes pupils who did not answer questions about their smoking behaviour.

Table 2.6

Mean and median number of cigarettes smoked in the last week, by sex and smoking status: 2003-2010^a

<i>Current smokers</i>		<i>2003-2010</i>							
Cigarettes smoked in last week	Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c
		<i>Mean/median number of cigarettes</i>							
Boys									
Regular smokers									
Mean		38.9	41.6	39.7	47.0	45.2	44.7	40.3	37.5
SE of mean		2.26	2.12	2.08	2.42	3.23	3.23	3.32	2.81
Median		29	35	35	42	38	36	29	28
Occasional smokers^b									
Mean		3.6	5.8	5.6	3.7	5.0	5.4	5.2	3.3
SE of mean		0.49	1.19	1.24	0.87	1.06	1.18	1.41	0.77
Median		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Girls									
Regular smokers									
Mean		35.7	42.3	42.8	41.5	43.3	36	36.5	35.7
SE of mean		1.40	1.60	1.73	1.78	2.32	2.11	2.44	2.86
Median		30	35	37	36	38	23	29	29
Occasional smokers									
Mean		2.6	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.8	2.9	4.1	2.3
SE of mean		0.27	0.47	0.36	0.68	0.55	0.49	0.97	0.35
Median		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total									
Regular smokers									
Mean		36.9	42.0	41.6	43.5	44.1	39.3	38.1	36.5
SE of mean		1.27	1.34	1.33	1.41	1.94	1.9	2.04	2.08
Median		30	35	35	39	38	27	29	28
Occasional smokers									
Mean		3.1	4.4	3.9	3.4	4.3	3.9	4.5	2.8
SE of mean		0.28	0.54	0.50	0.53	0.60	0.57	0.80	0.40
Median		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bases^c									
Boys									
<i>Regular smokers</i>		319	307	275	227	179	162	156	123
<i>Occasional smokers</i>		287	192	190	158	151	145	126	124
Girls									
<i>Regular smokers</i>		530	446	416	379	262	260	214	179
<i>Occasional smokers</i>		363	304	331	239	225	196	190	160
Total									
<i>Regular smokers</i>		849	753	691	606	441	422	370	303
<i>Occasional smokers</i>		650	496	521	397	376	341	316	284

Data from 2003 re-used by permission of the Department of Health

^a Data shown from 2003 onwards, when the current method of measuring cigarette consumption was introduced (see Section 2.1.3).

^b 'Occasional smokers' includes pupils who described themselves as non-smokers but who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last week.

^c Bases for 2003 to 2009 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are as follows: (boys) regular smokers: N=129, occasional smokers: N=117, (girls) regular smokers: N=181, occasional smokers: N=161, (total) regular smokers: N=310, occasional smokers: N=278.

Table 2.7

Days on which pupils smoked in last week, by sex			
<i>All pupils</i>		2010	
Days on which smoked	Sex		
	Boys %	Girls %	Total %
Monday	3	4	4
Tuesday	3	4	4
Wednesday	3	4	4
Thursday	3	4	4
Friday	4	5	5
Saturday	4	6	5
Sunday	3	5	4
Any smoking in past week	6	9	7
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	3530	3534	7064
<i>Weighted bases</i>	3541	3522	7062

Table 2.8

Days on which pupils smoked in last week, by smoking status			
<i>Current smokers</i>		2010	
Days on which smoked	Smoking status		
	Regular smoker %	Occasional smokers ^a %	Total %
Monday	79	15	49
Tuesday	77	11	47
Wednesday	78	9	47
Thursday	79	13	49
Friday	87	28	60
Saturday	85	33	60
Sunday	75	17	48
Any smoking in past week	95	53	75
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	310	278	588
<i>Weighted bases</i>	303	284	587

^a 'Occasional smokers' includes pupils who described themselves as non-smokers but who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last week.

Table 2.9

Mean number of cigarettes smoked per day, by sex			
<i>Pupils who had smoked in last week</i>		2010	
Days on which smoked	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	<i>Mean number of cigarettes</i>		
Monday	3.7	3.6	3.6
SE of the mean	0.37	0.36	0.26
Tuesday	3.9	3.6	3.7
SE of the mean	0.39	0.36	0.26
Wednesday	3.9	3.5	3.7
SE of the mean	0.41	0.35	0.27
Thursday	3.8	3.6	3.7
SE of the mean	0.36	0.36	0.26
Friday	5.0	5.2	5.1
SE of the mean	0.41	0.44	0.31
Saturday	5.3	5.6	5.5
SE of the mean	0.44	0.42	0.30
Sunday	4.8	4.2	4.4
SE of the mean	0.48	0.41	0.31
All seven days ^a	27.1	26.7	26.9
SE of the mean	2.48	2.31	1.71
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	190	256	446
<i>Weighted bases</i>	185	254	440

^a Not all smokers gave valid answers for all seven days; consequently the total for the week does not equal the sum of individual days.

Table 2.10

Mean number of cigarettes smoked per day, by smoking status			
<i>Pupils who had smoked in last week</i>		2010	
Days on which smoked	Smoking status		
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker ^a	Total
	<i>Mean number of cigarettes</i>		
Monday	4.9	0.6	3.6
SE of the mean	0.32	0.13	0.26
Tuesday	5.0	0.6	3.7
SE of the mean	0.32	0.12	0.26
Wednesday	5.0	0.5	3.7
SE of the mean	0.33	0.12	0.27
Thursday	5.0	0.5	3.7
SE of the mean	0.32	0.11	0.26
Friday	6.8	1.3	5.1
SE of the mean	0.38	0.18	0.31
Saturday	7.2	1.8	5.5
SE of the mean	0.37	0.26	0.30
Sunday	5.8	1.2	4.4
SE of the mean	0.37	0.32	0.31
All seven days ^b	38.3	5.2	26.9
SE of the mean	2.10	0.67	1.71
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	295	151	446
<i>Weighted bases</i>	288	152	440

^a 'Occasional smokers' includes pupils who described themselves as non-smokers but who reported smoking at least one cigarette in the last week.

^b Not all smokers gave valid answers for all seven days; consequently the total for the week does not equal the sum of individual days.

Table 2.11			
Types of cigarettes smoked, by sex			
Current smokers		2010	
Types of cigarettes smoked	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Packet	45	51	48
Hand-rolled	22	12	16
Both equally	33	37	36
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	246	342	588
<i>Weighted bases</i>	242	339	580

Table 2.12						
Places where exposed to second-hand smoke, by age and sex						
All pupils						2010
Places where exposed to second-hand smoke ^a	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys						
At home	27	26	28	26	26	27
In other people's homes	30	28	28	30	32	29
In cars	18	16	17	18	22	18
Somewhere else inside	7	7	7	9	10	8
Somewhere else outside	31	29	26	32	34	31
None of these places	26	28	28	30	26	28
Girls						
At home	23	23	27	28	27	26
In other people's homes	30	34	33	36	42	35
In cars	13	16	18	20	24	19
Somewhere else inside	6	8	9	6	9	8
Somewhere else outside	35	34	36	37	42	37
None of these places	24	24	25	23	21	24
Total						
At home	25	25	28	27	27	26
In other people's homes	30	31	30	33	37	32
In cars	15	16	17	19	23	19
Somewhere else inside	6	8	8	8	10	8
Somewhere else outside	33	31	31	34	38	34
None of these places	25	26	27	27	24	26
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	542	743	700	680	823	3488
<i>Girls</i>	557	694	718	726	788	3483
<i>Total</i>	1099	1437	1418	1406	1611	6971
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	530	730	684	690	876	3510
<i>Girls</i>	527	685	673	712	863	3460
<i>Total</i>	1057	1415	1357	1402	1739	6970

^a Percentages total more than 100 because pupils could give more than one answer.

Table 2.13

Places where exposed to second-hand smoke, by smoking status

<i>All pupils</i>					<i>2010</i>
Places where exposed to second-hand smoke ^a	Smoking status			Total ^b	
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker	Non-smoker		
	%	%	%		
At home	54	36	24	26	
In other people's homes	72	50	30	32	
In cars	53	31	16	19	
Somewhere else inside	14	12	8	8	
Somewhere else outside	39	49	33	34	
None of these places	3	8	28	26	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>6279</i>	<i>6971</i>	
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>6282</i>	<i>6970</i>	

^a Percentages total more than 100 because pupils could give more than one answer.

^b Total column includes pupils who did not say how often they smoked.

Table 2.14

Whether friends or family members smoke, by age and sex

All pupils

2010

Friends/family smoke ^a	Age					Total
	11	12	13	14	15	
	years	years	years	years	years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Any friends	22	34	50	65	80	53
My boyfriend or girlfriend	1	1	2	4	5	3
Some friends of my own age	9	18	38	57	75	43
Some friends older than me	17	27	34	48	59	39
Some friends younger than me	2	5	11	20	36	16
Any family members	65	67	63	66	63	65
My mother, father or step-parent	35	35	30	32	29	32
My brother or sister	8	11	11	12	15	12
Other relatives	45	47	45	52	51	48
None of my friends/family smoke	27	22	21	15	9	18
Girls						
Any friends	19	32	54	75	83	56
My boyfriend or girlfriend	0	2	5	9	15	7
Some friends of my own age	7	21	43	70	78	48
Some friends older than me	16	23	40	55	66	43
Some friends younger than me	2	5	16	29	45	22
Any family members	66	67	68	69	72	69
My mother, father or step-parent	31	33	32	33	37	33
My brother or sister	7	10	15	16	21	15
Other relatives	48	52	54	58	56	54
None of my friends/family smoke	30	26	17	9	6	17
Total						
Any friends	20	33	52	70	81	54
My boyfriend or girlfriend	1	2	4	6	10	5
Some friends of my own age	8	20	41	64	77	45
Some friends older than me	17	25	37	52	63	41
Some friends younger than me	2	5	13	25	41	19
Any family members	66	67	65	68	68	67
My mother, father or step-parent	33	34	31	32	33	33
My brother or sister	8	10	13	14	18	13
Other relatives	47	49	50	55	54	51
None of my friends/family smoke	28	24	19	12	8	17
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
Boys	531	712	680	663	804	3390
Girls	539	664	701	710	767	3381
Total	1070	1376	1381	1373	1571	6771
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
Boys	520	696	666	670	857	3409
Girls	507	660	659	698	841	3365
Total	1028	1355	1326	1367	1698	6774

^a Percentages total more than 100 because pupils could give more than one answer.

Table 2.15

Whether friends or family members smoke, by smoking status*All pupils*

2010

Friends/family smoke ^a	Smoking status			Total
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker	Non-smoker	
	%	%	%	%
Any friends	98	97	50	54
My boyfriend or girlfriend	43	19	2	5
Some friends of my own age	94	91	40	45
Some friends older than me	92	81	36	41
Some friends younger than me	73	52	14	19
Any family members	84	64	66	67
My mother, father or step-parent	58	37	31	33
My brother or sister	49	23	11	13
Other relatives	64	49	51	51
None of my friends/family smoke	1	1	19	17
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	362	291	6085	6771
<i>Weighted bases</i>	349	297	6094	6774

^a Percentages total more than 100 because pupils could give more than one answer.

^b Total column includes pupils who did not say how often they smoked.

Table 2.16

Smoking status, by number of smokers pupil lives with*All pupils*

2010

Smoking status	Number of smokers pupil lives with				
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Total ^a
	%	%	%	%	%
Regular smokers	2	6	11	22	5
Occasional smokers	3	6	6	8	4
Non-smokers	94	88	83	69	91
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	4255	1523	828	246	6852
<i>Weighted bases</i>	4244	1544	812	244	6844

^a Total column includes pupils who did not say how many smokers they lived with.

Table 2.17

Perceived family attitude towards pupil's smoking, by sex: 2000-2010

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2000-2010</i>					
Perceived family attitude ^a	Year						
	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^b	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys							
Try to stop me	61	65	67	68	69	70	
Try to persuade me to stop	27	22	21	20	20	22	
Do nothing	2	2	2	2	1	1	
Encourage me to smoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Don't know	10	11	9	10	8	7	
Girls							
Try to stop me	57	62	66	66	71	72	
Try to persuade me to stop	31	25	23	23	19	20	
Do nothing	2	2	2	2	1	1	
Encourage me to smoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Don't know	10	11	9	8	8	6	
Total							
Try to stop me	59	63	67	67	70	71	
Try to persuade me to stop	29	23	22	21	20	21	
Do nothing	2	2	2	2	1	1	
Encourage me to smoke	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Don't know	10	11	9	9	8	6	
<i>Bases^b</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	3643	5030	4726	3816	3818	3496	
<i>Girls</i>	3399	4712	4422	3954	3646	3397	
<i>Total</i>	7042	9742	9148	7770	7464	6892	

Data from 2000 to 2002 re-used by permission of the Department of Health

^a See Section 2.3.4 for an explanation of how the categories were derived.^b Bases for 2000 to 2008 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are boys: N=3496, girls: N=3413, total: N=6909.

Table 2.18

Perceived family attitude towards pupil's smoking, by age

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2010</i>					
Perceived family attitude ^a	Age						
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Try to stop me	77	77	74	71	60	71	
Try to persuade me to stop	16	17	18	22	31	21	
Do nothing	0	1	1	1	3	1	
Encourage me to smoke	0	-	0	0	0	0	
Don't know	7	6	6	6	7	6	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	1089	1417	1425	1379	1599	6909	
<i>Weighted bases</i>	1044	1396	1367	1363	1723	6892	

^a See Section 2.3.4 for an explanation of how the categories were derived.

Table 2.19

Perceived family attitude towards pupil's smoking, by number of smokers pupil lives with

All pupils 2010

Perceived family attitude ^a	Number of smokers pupil lives with				
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Total ^b
	%	%	%	%	%
Try to stop me	75	70	61	47	71
Try to persuade me to stop	20	21	27	31	21
Do nothing	1	1	2	9	1
Encourage me to smoke	0	0	0	1	0
Don't know	5	8	9	13	6
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	4098	1446	792	221	6909
<i>Weighted bases</i>	4083	1467	772	219	6892

^a See Section 2.3.4 for an explanation of how the categories were derived.

^b Total column includes pupils who did not say how many smokers they had lived with.

Table 2.20

Perceived family attitudes towards pupil's smoking, by smoking status

All pupils 2010

Perceived family attitude ^a	Smoking status			Total ^b
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker	Non-smoker	
	%	%	%	%
Try to stop me	30	51	74	71
Try to persuade me to stop	42	27	20	21
Do nothing	14	3	1	1
Encourage me to smoke	1	0	0	0
Don't know	13	18	6	6
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	337	265	6307	6909
<i>Weighted bases</i>	323	270	6299	6892

^a See Section 2.3.4 for an explanation of how the categories were derived.

^b Total column includes pupils who did not say how often they smoked.

Table 2.21

Whether family is aware of pupil's smoking, by smoking status			
<i>Current smokers^a</i>			<i>2010</i>
Family knowledge	Smoking status		Total
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker ^a	
	%	%	%
Family doesn't know (secret smoker)	35	63	47
Family knows (open smoker)	65	37	53
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>569</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>559</i>

^a Excludes 'reclassified' occasional smokers, pupils who recorded some smoking in the past seven days, but described themselves as non-smokers and so were not given the opportunity to record whether their families knew they smoked.

Table 2.22

Whether family is aware of pupil's smoking, by number of smokers pupil lives with					
<i>Current smokers^a</i>					<i>2010</i>
Family knowledge	Number of smokers pupils live with				
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Total ^b
	%	%	%	%	%
Family doesn't know (secret smoker)	58	48	41	22	47
Family knows (open smoker)	42	52	59	78	53
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>569</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>559</i>

^a Excludes 'reclassified' occasional smokers, pupils who recorded some smoking in the past seven days, but described themselves as non-smokers and so were not given the opportunity to record whether their families knew they smoked.

^b Total column includes pupils who did not say how many smokers they had lived with.

Table 2.23

Perceived family attitude towards pupil's smoking, by family's knowledge of whether pupil smokes			
<i>Current smokers^a</i>			<i>2010</i>
Perceived family attitude ^b	Family knowledge		Total ^c
	Secret smokers	Open smokers	
	%	%	%
Try to stop me	56	22	37
Try to persuade me to stop	28	43	36
Do nothing	3	16	10
Encourage me to smoke	1	1	1
Don't know	13	18	15
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>310</i>	<i>556</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>545</i>

^a Excludes 'reclassified' occasional smokers, pupils who recorded some smoking in the past seven days, but described themselves as non-smokers and so were not given the opportunity to record whether their families knew they smoked.

^b See Section 2.3.4 for an explanation of how the categories were derived.

^c Total estimates based on current smokers only.

Table 2.24

Sources of cigarettes, by sex			
<i>Current smokers</i>			<i>2010</i>
Usual sources of cigarettes ^a	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Bought from a shop	40	48	45
Supermarket	10	10	10
Newsagent/tobacconist/sweetshop	32	41	37
Garage shop	11	12	11
Other type of shop	9	6	7
Bought from street markets	5	5	5
Bought from a vending machine	10	6	8
Bought from the internet	-	0	0
Bought from other people	34	46	41
Friends or relatives	24	31	28
Someone else	20	25	23
Given by other people	68	69	69
Friends	57	59	58
Brothers or sisters	7	12	10
Parents	6	7	7
Someone else	17	17	17
Found or taken	11	8	9
Other	7	9	8
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>593</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>583</i>

^a Percentages total more than 100 because pupils could give more than one answer.

Table 2.25

Usual sources of cigarettes, by age				
<i>Current smokers</i>				<i>2010</i>
Usual sources of cigarettes ^a	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	
Bought from any shop	25	44	50	45
Supermarket	4	8	12	10
Newsagent/tobacconist/sweetshop	18	37	42	37
Garage shop	4	10	14	11
Other type of shop	4	3	9	7
Bought from street markets	6	4	5	5
Bought from a vending machine	3	8	8	8
Bought from the internet	-	1	-	0
Bought from other people	45	39	41	41
Friends or relatives	23	23	32	28
Someone else	33	24	21	23
Given by other people	67	73	67	69
Friends	57	61	58	58
Brothers or sisters	11	10	9	10
Parents	1	8	7	7
Someone else	19	22	15	17
Found or taken	13	10	8	9
Other	23	8	5	8
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>593</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>583</i>

^a Percentages total more than 100 because pupils could give more than one answer.

Table 2.26

Usual sources of cigarettes, by smoking status

<i>Current smokers</i>				<i>2010</i>
Usual sources of cigarettes^a	Smoking status			Total
	Regular smoker	Occasional smokers		
	%	%	%	
Bought from a shop	58	26	45	
Supermarket	15	3	10	
Newsagent/tobacconist/sweetshop	49	20	37	
Garage shop	16	5	11	
Other type of shop	9	4	7	
Bought from street markets	6	3	5	
Bought from a vending machine	11	2	8	
Bought from the internet	0	-	0	
Bought from other people	50	28	41	
Friends or relatives	35	19	28	
Someone else	30	14	23	
Given by other people	63	77	69	
Friends	51	69	58	
Brothers or sisters	14	4	10	
Parents	11	1	7	
Someone else	20	13	17	
Found or taken	10	8	9	
Other	12	4	8	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>593</i>	
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>583</i>	

^a Percentages total more than 100 because pupils could give more than one answer.

Table 2.27

Usual sources of cigarettes for regular smokers: 1982-2010

<i>Regular smokers</i>													<i>1982-2010</i>
Usual source of cigarettes^a	Year												
	1982	1986	1990	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^e	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Bought from shop ^b	88	89	86	86	89	85	80	77	77	78	55	58	
Bought from machine	13	19	37	31	32	30	22	22	24	17	12	11	
Bought from other people ^c	6	11	18	23	26	38	37	39	42	40	52	50	
Given by friends	44	39	58	61	55	56	50	51	51	49	49	51	
Given by brother/sister	9	12	19	18	16	20	12	13	16	15	13	14	
Given by father/mother	10	7	5	7	7	11	6	10	10	9	9	11	
Found or taken	1	2	3	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	10	
Other sources ^d	1	2	8	11	14	11	9	7	13	12	21	33	
<i>Bases^e</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>719</i>	<i>962</i>	<i>833</i>	<i>695</i>	<i>476</i>	<i>344</i>	

^a Percentages total more than 100 because pupils could give more than one answer.

^b Until 1986 there was only one category for shop. This has been split into four since 1990, but for comparability all the shop categories in this table have been collapsed into one.

^c Until 1996 there was only one category for 'Bought from other people'. This was split into 'Bought from family/friends' and 'Bought from other people' since 1998, but for comparability these two categories have been collapsed into one here.

^d The category 'Other sources' includes those who bought cigarettes over the internet (a separate category since 2002), those who bought them from street markets (a separate category since 2004) and those who were given cigarettes by someone other than friends or family members (introduced as a separate category in 2010).

^e Bases for 1982 to 2008 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. The unweighted base for 2010 is shown in Table 2.26.

Data from 1982 to 2002 re-used by permission of the Department of Health

Table 2.28

Shops that were usual sources of cigarettes for regular smokers: 1990-2010

<i>Regular smokers</i>													<i>1990-2010</i>	
Usual source of cigarettes (shops only)^a	Year													
	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^b		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Newsagent/ tobacconist/ sweet shop	80	77	82	83	84	79	71	69	69	66	46	49		
Garage shop	39	40	43	47	52	44	39	33	37	29	14	16		
Supermarket	19	19	22	22	27	25	22	26	27	27	15	15		
Other shops	15	22	22	21	19	21	14	14	16	16	9	9		
Bases^b	305	310	297	348	360	496	719	962	833	695	476	344		

^a Percentages total more than 100 because pupils could give more than one answer.

^b Bases for 1990 to 2008 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. The unweighted base for 2010 is shown in Table 2.26.

Table 2.29

Proportion of smokers who found it difficult to buy cigarettes from a shop, by age: 1996-2010

<i>Current smokers</i>									<i>1996-2010</i>	
Age	Year									
	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^a		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
11-13 years	40	54	47	48	48	44	34	47		
14 years	16	20	24	22	24	26	42	39		
15 years	9	8	9	13	15	18	39	35		
Total	18	22	21	23	24	24	39	37		
Bases^a										
11-13 years	96	76	186	203	188	126	93	52		
14 years	128	294	248	335	263	227	148	102		
15 years	213	450	454	556	506	462	297	263		
Total	437	820	888	1094	957	815	538	417		

^a Bases for 1996 to 2008 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are as follows; 11-13 years old: N=56, 14 years old: N=104, 15 years old: N=255, total: N=415.

Data from 1982 to 2002 re-used by permission of the Department of Health

Data from 1982 to 2000 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

Table 2.30

Proportion of pupils who tried to buy cigarettes from a shop in the past year, by age: 1986-2010

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>1986-2010</i>									
Age	Year										
	1986	1990	1994	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^b	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
11 years	16	18	7	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	
12 years	15	18	11	6	6	4	4	4	2	1	
13 years	21	27	19	15	12	11	11	9	6	4	
14 years	30	39	34	32	27	26	24	22	11	8	
15 years	45	54	55	57	43	41	42	38	23	18	
Total	27	32	26	22	19	18	17	17	10	7	
<i>Bases^{a,b}</i>											
11 years	446	601	500	603	1162	1655	1650	1217	1218	1218	
12 years	628	619	613	722	1408	1972	1901	1651	1525	1525	
13 years	610	598	635	691	1422	1967	1904	1617	1508	1508	
14 years	654	605	615	1276	1433	1893	1879	1603	1529	1529	
15 years	818	662	670	1421	1551	2128	2078	1884	1786	1786	
Total	3157	3092	3033	4742	6976	9615	9412	7972	7566	7566	

Data from 1982 to 2000 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Bases for individual ages may not sum to total due to missing age data in some surveys between 1986 to 1998. Bases for 2002 have been revised since the original publication.

^b Bases for 1986 to 2008 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 2.31.

Table 2.31

Proportion of pupils who tried to buy cigarettes from a shop in the past year, by age and sex

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2010</i>		
Age	Sex			
	Boys	Girls	Total	
	%	%	%	
11-12 years	2	1	1	
13 years	4	4	4	
14 years	9	8	8	
15 years	16	19	18	
Total	7	8	7	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>				
11-12 years	1284	1253	2537	
13 years	712	718	1430	
14 years	691	728	1419	
15 years	840	795	1635	
Total	3527	3494	7021	
<i>Weighted bases</i>				
11-12 years	1256	1214	2470	
13 years	695	675	1370	
14 years	700	714	1414	
15 years	889	873	1762	
Total	3541	3476	7017	

Table 2.32

Proportion of pupils who tried to buy cigarettes in a shop in the last year and who were refused at least once, by age: 1990-2010

<i>Pupils who attempted to buy cigarettes in a shop in the past year</i>													<i>1990-2010</i>
Age	Year												
	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^b	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
11-12 years	49	52	48	46	48	57	59	59	58	55	57	[46]	
13 years	44	47	30	38	42	51	59	58	54	61	49	57	
14 years	31	38	36	43	39	46	46	49	59	55	56	58	
15 years	29	26	21	27	33	36	39	43	47	49	59	60	
Total	37	36	29	35	38	43	45	48	52	53	57	58	
<i>Bases^{a,b}</i>													
11-12 years	215	131	86	102	85	52	124	115	109	99	51	36	
13 years	158	119	111	123	104	81	176	221	201	150	94	52	
14 years	234	211	207	207	200	450	380	484	440	351	163	116	
15 years	360	344	333	366	317	746	667	915	867	709	405	308	
Total	971	811	737	798	706	1329	1347	1735	1617	1309	713	512	

^a Bases for individual ages may not sum to total due to missing age data in some surveys between 1986 to 1998. Bases for 2002 have been revised since the original publication.

^b Bases for 1990 to 2008 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are as follows; 11-12 years old: N=38, 13 years old: N=54; 14 years old: N=308, 15 years old: N=283, total: N=487.

Data from 1982 to 2000 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

Table 2.33

Proportion of pupils who tried to buy cigarettes in a shop in the last year and who were refused on the most recent occasion, by age: 1990-2010

<i>Pupils who attempted to buy cigarettes in a shop in the past year</i>													<i>1990-2010</i>
Age	Year												
	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^b	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
11-12 years	31	35	34	29	35	38	47	47	48	49	57	[49]	
13 years	18	23	19	24	18	29	28	31	32	37	35	37	
14 years	11	13	6	14	11	11	15	17	22	24	30	26	
15 years	6	3	3	4	3	6	7	7	10	14	24	27	
Total	15	14	10	13	11	14	15	15	19	22	29	30	
<i>Bases^{a,b}</i>													
11-12 years	213	132	85	102	84	52	122	112	107	93	51	35	
13 years	159	118	112	122	104	81	176	220	199	148	94	51	
14 years	235	211	206	207	200	452	379	484	440	352	163	116	
15 years	361	345	334	366	317	748	669	914	868	706	404	307	
Total	972	812	737	797	705	1333	1346	1730	1614	1299	712	510	

^a Bases for individual ages may not sum to total due to missing age data in some surveys between 1986 to 1998. Bases for 2002 have been revised since the original publication.

^b Bases for 1990 to 2008 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are as follows; 11-12 years old: N=38, 13 years old: N=54; 14 years old: N=308, 15 years old: N=283, total: N=487.

Data from 1982 to 2000 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

Table 2.34

How often pupils who buy cigarettes from shops do so: 2004-2010

Pupils who attempted to buy cigarettes in a shop in the past year 2004-2010

Frequency of buying cigarettes from shops	Year			
	2004	2006	2008	2010
	%	%	%	%
Almost every day	18	22	15	11
Once or twice a week	24	19	20	20
2 or 3 times per month	10	10	12	10
Once a month	11	11	12	14
Few times a year	37	38	41	45
Bases ^a	1523	1219	673	480

^a Bases for 2004 to 2008 are unweighted. The base for 2010 is weighted. The unweighted base for 2010 is N=457.

Table 2.35

The number of cigarettes bought by pupils on the last occasion: 1988-2010

Pupils who bought cigarettes in a shop on their last attempt 1988-2010

Number of cigarettes bought	Year													
	1988	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^d	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Fewer than 10 ^a	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	6	7	
Ten ^b	38	40	48	46	50	49	54	60	56	55	54	37	41	
Twenty ^c	54	51	45	46	41	44	38	32	36	36	37	50	44	
More than 20	6	7	6	6	7	5	6	3	4	5	5	8	8	
Bases ^d	693	809	680	642	686	614	821	1108	1433	1269	979	461	332	

^a Under the Children and Young Persons (Protection from Tobacco) Act 1991, it is an offence to sell cigarettes by retail to any person other than in pre-packed quantities of 10 or more cigarettes in their original package.

^b This includes a few children who bought between 11 and 15 cigarettes.

^c This includes a few children who bought between 16 and 19 cigarettes.

^d Bases for 1990 to 2008 are unweighted. The base for 2010 is weighted. The unweighted base for 2010 is N=303.

Table 2.36

Proportion of pupils who have asked someone else to buy them cigarettes in a shop in the last year, by age and sex

All pupils 2010

Asked someone else to buy cigarettes in a shop	Age						Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys	1	2	6	10	17	8	
Girls	1	2	8	14	25	11	
Total	1	2	7	12	21	10	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	515	724	701	679	822	3441	
<i>Girls</i>	540	675	712	714	787	3428	
<i>Total</i>	1055	1399	1413	1393	1609	6869	
<i>Weighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	503	711	687	687	876	3463	
<i>Girls</i>	508	668	669	699	862	3406	
<i>Total</i>	1011	1378	1356	1385	1738	6868	

Table 2.37

Proportion of pupils who have asked someone else to buy them cigarettes in a shop in the last year, by smoking status

<i>Current smokers</i>				2010
Asked someone else to buy cigarettes in a shop	Smoking status		Total	%
	Regular smoker	Occasional smokers		
	%	%		%
Asked someone else to buy cigarettes in a shop	89	53	72	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	351	300	651	
<i>Weighted bases</i>	363	295	658	

Table 2.38

Proportion of pupils who asked someone else to buy them cigarettes in a shop and were bought cigarettes, by age and sex

<i>Pupils who asked someone to buy them cigarette from a shop in the last year</i>					2010
Bought cigarettes from a shop by someone else	Age			Total	%
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%		%
Boys	79	86	88	86	
Girls	94	97	93	94	
Total	87	92	91	90	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	65	66	149	280	
<i>Girls</i>	78	99	201	378	
<i>Total</i>	143	165	350	658	
<i>Weighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	63	68	148	279	
<i>Girls</i>	71	95	214	379	
<i>Total</i>	133	163	362	658	

Table 2.39

Proportion of pupils who asked someone else to buy them cigarettes in a shop and were bought cigarettes, by smoking status

<i>Current smokers who asked someone to buy them cigarettes from a shop in the last year</i>				2010
Bought cigarettes from a shop by someone else	Smoking status		Total	%
	Regular smoker	Occasional smokers		
	%	%		%
Bought cigarettes from a shop by someone else	97	89	95	
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>	312	158	470	
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>	322	157	479	

^a Bases exclude non-smokers and pupils who did not say whether they smoked.

Table 2.40

Who bought cigarettes in a shop on pupil's behalf, by sex

Pupils who had been bought cigarettes by someone else 2010

Who bought cigarettes on pupil's behalf ^a	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Any friends	72	81	78
My boyfriend or girlfriend	5	25	17
A friend of my own age	26	28	27
A friend older than me	63	72	69
A friend younger than me	1	2	2
Any family members	15	20	18
My mother, father or step-parent	7	9	8
My brother or sister	12	16	14
Another adult I know	27	29	28
A stranger	59	57	58
Someone else	3	2	2
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>590</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>592</i>

^a Percentages total more than 100 because pupils could give more than one answer.

Table 2.42

Who bought cigarettes in a shop on pupil's behalf, by smoking status

Smokers who had been bought cigarettes by someone else 2010

Who bought cigarettes on pupil's behalf ^a	Smoking status		Total ^b
	Regular smoker	Occasional smokers	
	%	%	%
Any friends	84	77	82
My boyfriend or girlfriend	24	9	19
A friend of my own age	28	28	28
A friend older than me	78	67	75
A friend younger than me	2	2	2
Any family members	27	7	21
My mother, father or step-parent	15	1	11
My brother or sister	20	6	16
Another adult I know	41	16	33
A stranger	66	45	60
Someone else	2	4	2
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>452</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>444</i>

^a Percentages total more than 100 because pupils could give more than one answer.

^b Total estimates based on current smokers only.

Table 2.41

Who bought cigarettes in a shop on pupil's behalf, by age

Pupils who had been bought cigarettes by someone else 2010

Who bought cigarettes on pupil's behalf ^a	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%
Any friends	66	69	85	78
My boyfriend or girlfriend	7	20	19	17
A friend of my own age	14	23	33	27
A friend older than me	57	64	74	69
A friend younger than me	2	1	2	2
Any family members	13	17	20	18
My mother, father or step-parent	2	8	10	8
My brother or sister	12	13	16	14
Another adult I know	25	28	30	28
A stranger	61	62	55	58
Someone else	1	5	1	2
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>590</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>592</i>

^a Percentages total more than 100 because pupils could give more than one answer.

Table 2.43

Length of time as a regular smoker, by sex: 1988-2010

<i>Regular smokers</i>		<i>1988-2010</i>										
Length of time as a regular smoker	Year											
	1988 %	1990 %	1992 %	1994 %	1996 %	1998 %	2000 %	2002 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 ^a %
Boys												
Less than 3 months	11	8	17	13	7	10	12	11	11	15	13	10
3 to 6 months	14	14	14	8	5	5	9	11	8	11	10	13
6 months to 1 year	21	16	12	19	19	18	16	18	16	18	15	25
More than 1 year	54	62	57	61	69	67	63	60	65	56	62	52
Girls												
Less than 3 months	10	11	11	11	10	10	8	10	12	12	11	11
3 to 6 months	11	13	18	13	9	8	16	13	7	9	15	7
6 months to 1 year	21	23	14	22	16	18	22	18	18	15	22	27
More than 1 year	57	53	57	54	65	64	54	59	63	64	52	55
Total												
Less than 3 months	11	9	14	12	9	10	10	11	11	13	12	10
3 to 6 months	13	14	16	11	7	6	13	12	7	10	13	9
6 months to 1 year	21	19	13	20	18	18	19	18	17	16	19	26
More than 1 year	55	58	57	57	67	65	58	59	64	61	56	54
<i>Bases^a</i>												
<i>Boys</i>	106	146	143	150	150	198	303	436	337	252	190	143
<i>Girls</i>	134	153	153	195	198	277	385	519	460	405	273	199
<i>Total</i>	243	299	305	345	348	475	688	955	797	657	463	342

^a Bases for 1988 to 2008 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. The unweighted bases for 2010 are boys: n=150, girls: N=202, total: N=352.

Table 2.44

Whether regular smokers would find it difficult not to smoke for a week: 1994-2010

<i>Regular smokers</i>		<i>1994-2010</i>								
Difficulty not smoking	Year									
	1994 %	1996 %	1998 %	2000 %	2002 %	2004 %	2006 %	2008 %	2010 ^a %	
Very difficult	22	32	29	25	28	31	33	32	32	
Fairly difficult	36	33	28	33	35	35	36	37	35	
<i>Very or fairly difficult</i>	58	65	58	58	63	66	69	69	67	
Fairly easy	28	25	29	30	25	25	22	24	23	
Very easy	14	10	13	11	12	9	9	7	10	
<i>Very or fairly easy</i>	42	35	42	42	37	34	31	31	33	
<i>Bases^a</i>	343	349	475	690	951	802	660	462	344	

^a Bases for 1994 to 2008 are unweighted. The 2010 base is weighted. The unweighted base is N=355.

Table 2.45

Whether regular smokers would find it difficult not to smoke altogether: 1994-2010

<i>Regular smokers</i>		<i>1994-2010</i>								
Difficulty of giving up smoking	Year									
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^a	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Very difficult	35	44	36	36	39	43	40	42	39	
Fairly difficult	35	32	35	37	34	36	37	34	34	
<i>Very or fairly difficult</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>73</i>	
Fairly easy	21	19	22	20	21	15	17	18	20	
Very easy	9	6	6	7	6	5	6	6	6	
<i>Very or fairly easy</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>27</i>	
<i>Bases^a</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>475</i>	<i>689</i>	<i>950</i>	<i>804</i>	<i>664</i>	<i>465</i>	<i>343</i>	

^a Bases for 1994 to 2008 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. The unweighted base is N=355.

Table 2.46

Whether regular smokers would like to give up smoking and whether they have ever tried to give up: 1994-2010

<i>Regular smokers</i>		<i>1994-2010</i>								
Attitude to and experience of giving up smoking	Year									
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^c	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys										
Would like to give up										
Yes	36	45	38	37	38	42	41	36	36	
No	20	21	22	14	20	22	22	23	22	
Don't know	44	33	40	49	42	37	37	41	42	
Have tried to give up	52	67	69	62	64	62	60	61	61	
Girls										
Would like to give up										
Yes	33	44	32	41	36	39	45	35	21	
No	18	9	16	15	16	17	14	16	27	
Don't know	49	47	52	44	48	44	40	49	52	
Have tried to give up	70	80	74	69	69	73	72	66	64	
Total										
Would like to give up										
Yes	34	45	35	39	37	40	43	36	27	
No	19	14	18	15	18	19	18	19	25	
Don't know	47	41	47	46	45	41	39	45	48	
Have tried to give up	62	75	72	66	67	68	67	64	63	
<i>Bases^{a,b,c}</i>										
<i>Boys</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>141</i>	
<i>Girls</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>518</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>202</i>	
<i>Total</i>	<i>344</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>476</i>	<i>690</i>	<i>952</i>	<i>817</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>474</i>	<i>343</i>	

^a Bases shown for regular smokers who answered the question about whether they had ever tried to give up smoking.

^b Bases between 2000 and 2006 have been revised since the original publication.

^c Bases for 1994 to 2008 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. The unweighted bases for 2010 are boys: N=150, girls: N=205, total: N=355.

Table 2.47

Whether regular smokers have tried to give up smoking and whether they would like to, by sex: 2002-2010

<i>Regular smokers</i>		<i>2002-2010</i>				
Experience of and attitude to giving up smoking	Year					
	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^b	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys						
Tried to give up, would still like to	30	32	32	30	31	
Not tried to give up, would like to	8	10	9	7	5	
Tried to give up, would not like to	33	31	28	31	31	
Not tried to give up, would not like to	28	27	31	33	32	
Girls						
Tried to give up, would still like to	31	36	40	29	17	
Not tried to give up, would like to	5	4	6	6	4	
Tried to give up, would not like to	39	37	33	36	47	
Not tried to give up, would not like to	25	24	22	29	32	
Total						
Tried to give up, would still like to	31	34	36	29	23	
Not tried to give up, would like to	7	6	7	6	4	
Tried to give up, would not like to	36	34	31	34	40	
Not tried to give up, would not like to	27	25	26	30	32	
<i>Bases^{a,b}</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	434	343	263	189	139	
<i>Girls</i>	518	474	419	273	202	
<i>Total</i>	952	817	682	462	341	

^a Bases between 2000 and 2006 have been revised since the original publication.

^b Bases for 1994 to 2008 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. The unweighted bases for 2010 are boys: N=148, girls: N=205, total: N=353.

Table 2.48

Dependence on smoking, by length of time as a regular smoker

<i>Regular smokers</i>		<i>2010</i>		
Smoking dependence regularly	How long smoked			
	One year or less	More than one year	Total ^a	
	%	%	%	
Would find it difficult not to smoke for a week	55	77	67	
Would find it difficult to give up altogether	65	81	73	
Would like to give up	26	29	27	
Has tried to give up	57	68	63	
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	159	192	355	
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	156	185	344	

^a Total column includes pupils who did not say how long they had smoked regularly.

^b Bases shown are for the first statement, bases for the other statements are of equal or similar size.

Table 2.49

Dependence on smoking, by number of cigarettes smoked in the last week

<i>Regular smokers</i>					<i>2010</i>
Smoking dependence ^a	Type of smoker			Total ^b	
	Light smoker (0-20 cigarettes)	Medium smoker (21-70 cigarettes)	Heavy smoker (71 or more cigarettes)		
	%	%	%		
Would find it difficult not to smoke for a week	35	88	96	67	
Would find it difficult not to give up altogether	49	90	96	73	
Would like to give up	24	32	29	27	
Has tried to give up	44	74	63	53	
<i>Unweighted bases^c</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>355</i>	
<i>Weighted bases^c</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>344</i>	

^a Percentages total more than 100 because pupils could give more than one answer.

^b Total column includes pupils who did not say how many cigarettes they had smoked in the last week

^c Bases shown are for the first statement, bases for the other statements are of equal or similar size.

Table 2.50

Whether asked for help or used services to give up smoking, by age

<i>Pupils who have stopped smoking or tried to do so</i>						<i>2010</i>
Services or other help used to give up smoking ^a	Age				Total	
	11-12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%	%		
Not spent time with friends who smoke	47	40	36	35	38	
Asked family or friends to help give up smoking	23	21	20	19	20	
Used nicotine products to help give up smoking	10	9	8	10	9	
Asked adult to help give up smoking	3	4	3	5	4	
Visited GP to help give up smoking	2	2	1	2	2	
Phoned NHS smoking helpline to help give up smoking	2	1	1	0	1	
Used NHS stop smoking services to help give up smoking	2	1	1	1	1	
Tried any of the above	60	52	47	48	50	
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>493</i>	<i>1155</i>	
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>523</i>	<i>1170</i>	

^a Percentages total more than 100 because pupils could give more than one answer.

^b Bases shown are for the first statement, bases for the other statements are of equal or similar size.

Table 2.51

Whether asked for help or used services to give up smoking, by smoking status*Pupils who have stopped smoking or tried to do so* 2010

Services or other help used to give up smoking ^a	Smoking status		Total
	Tried smoking/ used to smoke	Current smoker	
	%	%	
Not spent time with friends who smoke	34	48	38
Asked family or friends to help give up smoking	14	39	20
Used nicotine products to help give up smoking	3	28	9
Asked adult to help give up smoking	2	10	4
Visited GP to help give up smoking	1	5	2
Phoned NHS smoking helpline to help give up smoking	1	2	1
Used NHS stop smoking services to help give up smoking	1	3	1
Tried any of the above	41	73	49
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	863	292	1155
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	882	288	1170

^a Percentages total more than 100 because pupils could give more than one answer.

^b Bases shown are for the first statement, bases for the other statements are of equal or similar size.

Table 2.52

Attitudes towards smoking: 1999-2010*All pupils*

1999-2010

Attitudes to smoking	Year									
	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2010 ^d	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
OK to try smoking a cigarette to see what it's like ^a	54	55	48	40	44	37	38	34	35	
OK to smoke once a week ^b	b	b	25	19	22	18	19	14	15	
<i>Bases^{c,d}</i>	9234	9160	10166	9549	8959	8025	7650	7685	7143	

^a In 1999 and 2001, pupils were asked whether it was 'OK to try smoking once'.

^b The question about whether it's OK to smoke cigarettes once a week was first asked in 2003.

^c Based on pupils who answered whether it was OK to try smoking once; bases for views about other behaviours may vary slightly.

^d Bases for 1999 to 2008 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 2.53.

Table 2.53

Attitudes to smoking, by age and sex						
<i>All pupils</i>						2010
Attitudes to smoking	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys						
OK to try smoking to see what it's like	7	14	28	42	56	32
OK to smoke once a week	5	5	10	17	30	15
Girls						
OK to try smoking to see what it's like	3	14	34	52	67	37
OK to smoke once a week	2	5	13	21	32	16
Total						
OK to try smoking to see what it's like	5	14	31	48	62	35
OK to smoke once a week	3	5	11	19	31	15
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	549	752	722	699	862	3584
<i>Girls</i>	566	708	735	746	807	3562
<i>Total</i>	1115	1460	1457	1445	1669	7148
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	538	736	703	704	918	3598
<i>Girls</i>	535	702	691	734	882	3544
<i>Total</i>	1073	1438	1394	1438	1801	7143

^a Based on pupils who answered whether it was OK to try smoking to see what it's like.

Table 2.54

How many people of pupil's age smoke: 2004-2010							
<i>All pupils</i>							2004-2010
How many people of pupil's age smoke	Year						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All of them	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Most but not all	17	21	17	13	17	15	10
About half	26	27	27	23	26	23	20
Only a few	40	39	41	46	42	45	50
None of them	15	11	13	16	14	16	19
<i>Bases^a</i>	9548	8965	7951	7641	7557	7434	7018

^a Bases for 1994 to 2008 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 2.55.

Table 2.55

How many people of pupil's age smoke, by age and sex*All pupils*

2010

How many people of pupil's age smoke	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys						
All of them	0	0	0	1	1	1
Most but not all	2	2	4	13	16	8
About half	7	7	15	19	31	17
Only a few	40	57	62	60	48	54
None of them	51	33	18	7	4	20
Girls						
All of them	0	0	1	1	1	1
Most but not all	3	4	10	16	25	13
About half	6	14	19	29	36	22
Only a few	43	49	56	51	36	47
None of them	47	32	14	3	2	17
Total						
All of them	0	0	1	1	1	1
Most but not all	2	3	7	15	20	10
About half	7	10	17	24	34	20
Only a few	41	53	59	55	42	50
None of them	49	33	16	5	3	19
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	536	736	702	682	850	3506
<i>Girls</i>	559	696	724	739	798	3516
<i>Total</i>	1095	1432	1426	1421	1648	7022
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	528	721	684	686	903	3521
<i>Girls</i>	528	691	679	727	873	3498
<i>Total</i>	1055	1412	1363	1413	1776	7018

Table 2.56

Fifteen year olds' perceptions of the number of people of their own age that smoke, by smoking status

Pupils aged 15

2010

How many people of pupil's age smoke	Smoking status			Total ^a
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker	Non-smoker	
	%	%	%	
All of them	4	1	1	1
Most, but not all	51	28	14	20
About half	37	45	32	34
Only a few	7	24	50	42
None of them	0	2	3	3
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	218	154	1273	1648
<i>Weighted bases</i>	219	166	1389	1776

^a Total column includes pupils who did not say whether they smoked.

Table 2.57

How many people of pupil's age smoke, by whether pupil has friends of the same age who smoke

All pupils

2010

How many people of pupil's age smoke	Has friends of the same age who smoke		
	No	Yes	Total ^a
	%	%	%
All of them	0	1	1
Most, but not all	3	18	10
About half	12	29	20
Only a few	51	50	50
None of them	33	2	19
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	3608	2976	7022
<i>Weighted bases</i>	3594	2992	7018

^a Total column includes pupils who did not say whether they smoked.

Table 2.58

Proportion of pupils who remembered receiving lessons about smoking: 2001-2010^{a,b}

All pupils

2001-2010

Whether remembered lessons on smoking	Year										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Remembered lessons on smoking	63	65	61	58	59	58	60	61	58	60	
<i>Bases^c</i>	9175	9594	10106	9443	8800	7860	7567	7570	7402	7013	

^a Estimates for survey years between 1986 and 2000 can be found in Fuller E and Sanchez M (ed) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2008*, published by the NHS Information Centre.

^b Some estimates and bases between 2003 and 2006 have been revised since their original publication.

^c Bases for 2001 to 2009 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. The unweighted base for 2010 is shown in Table 2.59

Table 2.59

Proportion of pupils who remembered receiving lessons about smoking, by school year and sex

<i>All pupils</i>							<i>2010</i>
Whether remembered lessons on smoking	School year					Total	
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys							
Remembered lessons on smoking	49	60	64	64	60	59	
Girls							
Remembered lessons on smoking	49	60	66	71	60	61	
Total							
Remembered lessons on smoking	49	60	65	67	60	60	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	698	722	710	689	683	3502	
<i>Girls</i>	715	703	747	699	646	3510	
<i>Total</i>	1413	1425	1457	1388	1329	7012	
<i>Weighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	684	700	692	716	726	3518	
<i>Girls</i>	673	710	689	704	720	3495	
<i>Total</i>	1357	1410	1380	1420	1446	7013	

Table 2.60

Sources of helpful information about smoking, by sex

<i>All pupils</i>				<i>2010</i>
Sources of helpful information ^a	Sex			
	Boys	Girls	Total	
Parents	72	75	73	
Siblings	30	28	29	
Other relatives	46	45	46	
Friends	39	44	42	
GP	34	31	33	
Teachers	69	73	71	
Other adults at school	37	40	39	
Police	50	47	48	
TV	72	74	73	
Radio	27	24	26	
Newspapers or magazines	46	58	52	
Internet	55	55	55	
FRANK	29	26	28	
Helplines	16	17	16	
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	3454	3461	6915	
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	3465	3441	6906	

^a Percentages total more than 100 because pupils could give more than one answer.

^b Bases shown are for 'parents'; bases for other sources are of equal or similar size

Table 2.61

Sources of helpful information about smoking, by age

<i>All pupils</i>							<i>2010</i>
Sources of helpful information ^a	Age					Total	
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Parents	75	74	73	73	72	73	
Siblings	28	28	30	31	28	29	
Other relatives	50	48	44	45	43	46	
Friends	28	34	41	48	50	42	
GP	35	35	31	31	32	33	
Teachers	65	70	71	73	73	71	
Other adults at school	37	36	36	39	43	39	
Police	58	53	49	46	41	48	
TV	63	71	74	75	77	73	
Radio	26	24	28	28	25	26	
Newspapers or magazines	46	48	53	55	56	52	
Internet	44	49	56	59	62	55	
FRANK	13	19	28	34	37	28	
Helplines	18	17	16	16	16	16	
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	1080	1404	1405	1401	1625	6915	
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	1040	1385	1341	1395	1746	6906	

^a Percentages total more than 100 because pupils could give more than one answer.

^b Bases shown are for 'parents'; bases for other sources are of equal or similar size.

Table 2.62

Estimated odds ratios for regular smoking, by individual and school-level measures^a

All pupils

2010

Variable ^b	N	Odds ratio	p-value	95% confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Sex (p=0.001)					
Boys	3663	1			
Girls	3591	2.08	<0.001	1.53	2.81
Age in years^c	7254	1.65	<0.001	1.44	1.90
Whether drunk alcohol (p<0.001)					
Never drunk alcohol	3911	1			
Drank alcohol in the last week	941	6.17	<0.001	3.21	11.88
Has drunk alcohol but not in the last week	2135	2.72	0.002	1.46	5.05
Not given	267	4.52	0.001	1.88	10.90
Taken drugs in the last year (p<0.001)					
No	5981	1			
Yes	818	6.28	<0.001	4.59	8.59
Not given	455	1.76	0.062	0.97	3.19
Family attitudes to smoking (p<0.001)					
Try to stop me smoking	4878	1			
Try to persuade me to stop	1463	2.43	<0.001	1.76	3.35
Do nothing/encourage me	103	9.23	<0.001	4.70	18.13
Not given	810	2.77	<0.001	1.91	4.01
Lives with other smokers (p<0.001)					
No	4255	1			
Yes	2597	2.89	<0.001	2.11	3.95
Not given	402	3.43	0.003	1.52	7.73
Has friends who smoke (p<0.001)					
No	3062	1			
Yes	3676	5.25	<0.001	2.64	10.42
Not given	516	0.97	0.958	0.36	2.60
Ever truanted (p<0.001)					
No	6151	1			
Yes	845	2.37	<0.001	1.67	3.36
Not given	258	1.27	0.669	0.42	3.88
Ever excluded from school (p<0.001)					
No	6475	1			
Yes	595	3.05	<0.001	2.12	4.39
Not given	184	3.02	0.071	0.91	10.02
Receives free school meals (p=0.009)					
No	6031	1			
Yes	995	1.71	0.009	1.15	2.54
Not given	228	1.12	0.844	0.36	3.44

^a Variables included in the model which were not significant predictors of regular smoking are not shown (see Section 2.8.2 for a complete list).

^b P-value for each variable excludes missing values.

^c Odds ratio indicates change in odds for each additional year of age.

3 Drinking alcohol

Rosie Sutton and Sally Bridges

Key findings for 2010

- 45% of pupils said that they had drunk alcohol at least once. This continues the downward trend since 2003, when 61% of pupils had drunk alcohol, and is markedly lower than the equivalent proportion in 2009, which was 51%.
- Boys and girls were equally likely to have drunk alcohol. The proportion who had done so increased with age from 10% of 11 year olds to 77% of 15 year olds.
- In 2010, 13% of pupils had drunk alcohol in the last week, similar proportions of boys and girls. As with all drinking, this continues a decline from 26% in 2001, and is significantly lower than in 2009, when 18% of pupils reported drinking in the last week.
- Pupils aged 11 to 15 who drank in the last week drank a mean amount of 12.9 units, a median amount of 8.5 units.
- 36% of pupils said they had obtained alcohol in the last four weeks, most commonly being given it by friends (23%) or parents (20%) or by asking someone else to buy it (15%).
- About half (48%) of pupils who drank alcohol said they bought it. This was usually from friends or relatives (26% of pupils who drank alcohol), someone else (16%), off-licences (16%) or shops and supermarkets (12%). The proportion of pupils who bought alcohol from other people has increased since 1996, at the same time as the proportion who bought it from retail outlets has fallen.
- Pupils are most likely to drink alcohol in their own homes (49%), at parties with friends (44%), in someone else's home (43%) or on the street, in a park or somewhere else outside (25%). Younger pupils who drank alcohol were more likely to drink at home than anywhere else, but older pupils were increasingly likely to drink away from home.
- Pupils were most likely to drink with friends of both sexes (59% of current drinkers), their parents (50%) or friends of the same sex (39%). Younger pupils were most likely to drink with family members, older pupils with friends.
- About half (54%) of pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last four weeks said they had been drunk at least once during that time. Although 59% said they had deliberately tried to get drunk, 41% said that they had not.
- Pupils are more likely to drink if they live with other people who drink alcohol. 83% who lived with no one else who drank alcohol had themselves never drunk, compared with 26% of pupils who lived with three or more drinkers.
- Half (51%) of pupils thought their parents didn't like them to drink, slightly more than the proportion who said their parents didn't mind as long as they didn't drink too much (48%). A few pupils (1%) said their parents let them drink as much as they liked. There was a strong relationship between pupils' drinking behaviour and their parents' attitudes to their drinking. 85% of pupils whose parents did not like them to drink had never drunk alcohol, compared with 27% who thought their parents wouldn't mind as long as they didn't drink too much.

- There has been a fall in recent years in the proportion of pupils who think that drinking is acceptable for someone of their age. In 2010, 32% thought it was OK for someone of their age to drink once a week, compared with 46% in 2003. Similarly 11% of pupils thought that it was OK for someone of their age to get drunk once a week, compared with 20% who thought that in 2003.
- Pupils are most likely to think that people of their age drink to look cool in front of their friends (76%), to be more sociable with friends (65%), because their friends pressured them into it (62%) or because it gives them a rush or buzz (60%). There were differences between the opinions of pupils who drank alcohol and those who did not. Those who did drink were more likely to agree that people of their age drank to be sociable or for the rush or buzz; pupils who had never drunk alcohol were more likely to believe that people of their age drank to look cool or because of pressure from their friends.
- Factors associated with having drunk alcohol in the last week included age, ethnicity, other risk-taking behaviours (smoking, drug taking, truancy), the number of drinkers at home, parental attitudes and the pupils own beliefs about why their age group drinks.

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Background

Alcohol consumption, particularly among young people, is a particular concern for government.¹ Children in England are more likely to drink alcohol than children in many other European countries.² Drinking during childhood, particularly heavy drinking, is associated with a range of immediate and future harms including physical and mental health problems, alcohol-related accidents, violence, and anti-social behaviour.^{3,4}

The influences on children's drinking are various. For younger children, parents and family play the most important role in their understanding of alcohol.⁵ As teenagers grow older and socialise more, peers have a greater effect on their attitudes and behaviour.⁶ Recently there has been concern about the effect that commercial advertising and social networking have on young people's drinking behaviour.^{7,8}

The recent White Paper, *Healthy lives, healthy people: our strategy for public health in England*,⁹ published in 2010, included proposals to address the public health problems raised by alcohol. This included a focus on young people, to 'reduce their susceptibility to harmful influences, in areas such as sexual health, teenage pregnancy, drugs and alcohol'. The Change4Life programme¹⁰ is to be expanded, with strategies to help parents discuss health issues and behaviours, including alcohol with their children. *The public health responsibility deal*,¹¹ published in March 2011, aims to bring together government, business and public health organisations to tackle public health issues. Alcohol is one of five areas of activity, with a core commitment to 'foster a culture of responsible drinking, which will help people to drink within guidelines'. Within the pledges made around alcohol, specific pledges concerning young people include tackling underage alcohol sales by enforcing the existing Challenge 21¹² and Challenge 25¹³ identification campaigns and ensuring alcohol advertising is not targeted at children and young people.

The coalition government's *Programme for government*¹⁴ published in May 2010 included proposals to address underage drinking by targeting those who persistently sell to underage drinkers. Proposals have been included in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill¹⁵ (under debate at the time of writing) to allow councils and police permission to shut down permanently any shop or bar found to be persistently selling alcohol to children as well as doubling the maximum fine for under-age sales of alcohol.

Guidance from the Chief Medical Officer for the consumption of alcohol by children and young people was published in 2009.¹⁶ It makes clear that the healthiest and safest option is an alcohol free childhood at least up to the age of 15. If young people aged 15 to 17 do drink it should be under the guidance of a parent or carer in a supervised environment. Drinking in this age group should be infrequent and on no more than one day per week and should never exceed adult daily limits. This is the first official guidance published in England specifically directed at this age group.

3.1.2 Measuring alcohol consumption

Consumption in units

Pupils who had drunk in the last seven days were asked how much they had drunk in that period. Their answers were used to calculate their consumption in units (one unit of alcohol is equivalent to 10ml by volume of pure alcohol). These questions about alcohol consumption have been asked in a consistent way since 1990, with minor changes in 2002.¹⁷ The questionnaire specified six types of drink; for each type, pupils were asked whether they had drunk any in the last seven days and, if so, how much.

Beer, lager and cider: pints, half pints, large cans, small cans, bottles

Shandy: pints, half pints, large cans, small cans

Wine: glass

Martini and sherry (i.e. fortified wine): glass

Spirits and liqueurs (e.g. whisky, vodka, gin, tequila, Baileys, Tia Maria): glass

Alcopops (e.g. Bacardi Breezer, Reef, Smirnoff Ice, Vodka Kick, WKD): small cans, bottles.

Pupils who had drunk beer, lager or cider were asked if they usually drank normal strength or strong beer.

Attempting to accurately measure alcohol consumption among 11 to 15 year olds presents similar but not identical challenges to surveys of adults. First, with both adults and children, recall of their drinking can be erroneous; a generally acknowledged problem for all surveys measuring alcohol consumption. Second, the majority of pupils' drinking is in informal settings, and the quantities they drink are not necessarily standard measures. Finally, the survey method limits the amount of detail that can be recorded about the alcoholic strength and quantities drunk, so that, to convert actual drinks into units of alcohol consumed, it is necessary to make consistent assumptions about the strength and size of each type of drink.

Converting consumption of alcohol into units

Since the established unit measurement was introduced in 1990 there have been significant changes in the alcohol content of drinks and the variability in glass size. As a result, the 2006 General Household Survey and the Health Survey for England changed the method by which adult alcohol consumption is converted into units of alcohol.^{18,19} The 2007 report in this survey series revised the method of calculating units in line with these surveys of adults and reported 'original' and 'revised' units of alcohol. This resulted in a higher, more accurate estimate of alcohol consumption among pupils, and reflected a likely gradual change in drinking behaviour since the 1990s.²⁰ From 2008, consumption has been shown only in 'revised' units and so direct comparisons between consumption of alcohol in 2010 and trend data based on the original units from 2006 and before are not possible.

The conversion factors used in this report are shown in the table below.

Type of drink	Measure	Units of alcohol
Beer, lager or cider	Pint	2
	Half pint	1
	Large can	2
	Small can or bottle	1.5
	Less than half a pint	0.5
Shandy	Pint	1
	Half pint	0.5
	Large can	0
	Small can or bottle	0
	Less than half a pint	0.25
Wine	Glass	2
	Less than a glass	0.5
Martini, sherry, spirits and liqueurs	Glass	1
	Less than a glass	0.5
Alcopops	Can or bottle	1.5
	Less than a bottle	0.75

Where pupils have indicated that they normally drink strong rather than normal strength beer, lager or cider, the number of units has been multiplied by 1.5.

3.1.3 Outline of content

This chapter covers the following topics:

- Drinking prevalence
- Drinking patterns
- Obtaining alcohol
- Where pupils drink
- Who pupils drink with
- Consequences of drinking
- Family influences on pupils' drinking

- Attitudes and beliefs
- Sources of information about alcohol

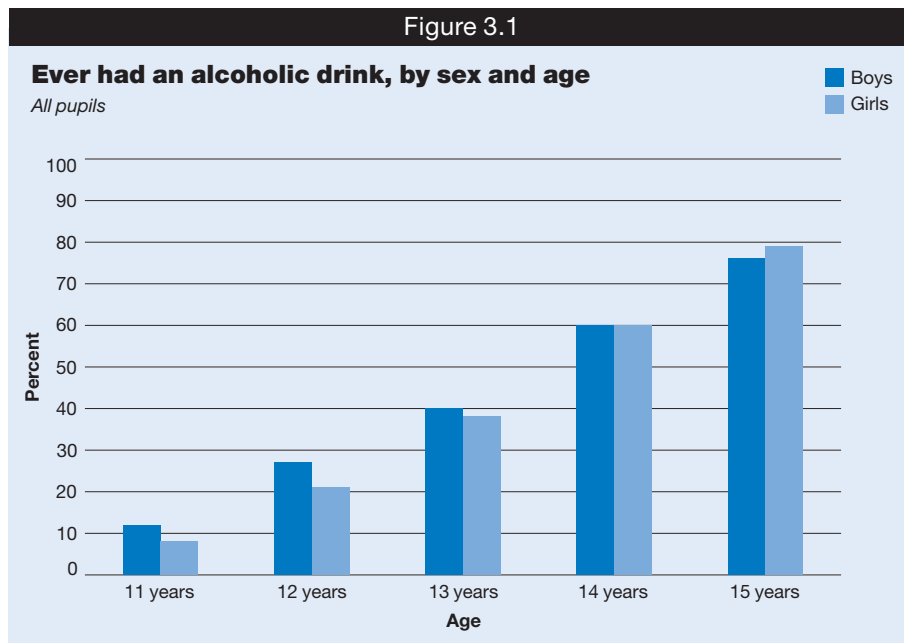
Finally, this report presents an analysis of factors that are associated with whether pupils had drunk alcohol in the last week.

3.2 Prevalence of drinking alcohol

3.2.1 Whether pupils have ever drunk alcohol

Pupils were asked ‘Have you ever had a proper alcoholic drink – a whole drink, not just a sip?’. In 2010, 45% of pupils said that they had. This was very much lower than in 2009 when 51% of pupils reported ever having had an alcoholic drink. This continues the downward trend seen in recent years; however, the difference between 2009 and 2010 represents a greater fall than would be expected and data in future surveys will establish how it fits into the long term trend. (Tables 3.1a, 3.1b)

Boys and girls were equally likely to have had an alcoholic drink. As in previous years, older pupils were more likely to have drunk alcohol than younger pupils, with 77% of 15 year olds having ever had an alcoholic drink compared with 10% of 11 year olds. (Table 3.2, Figure 3.1)



3.2.2 Drinking in the last week

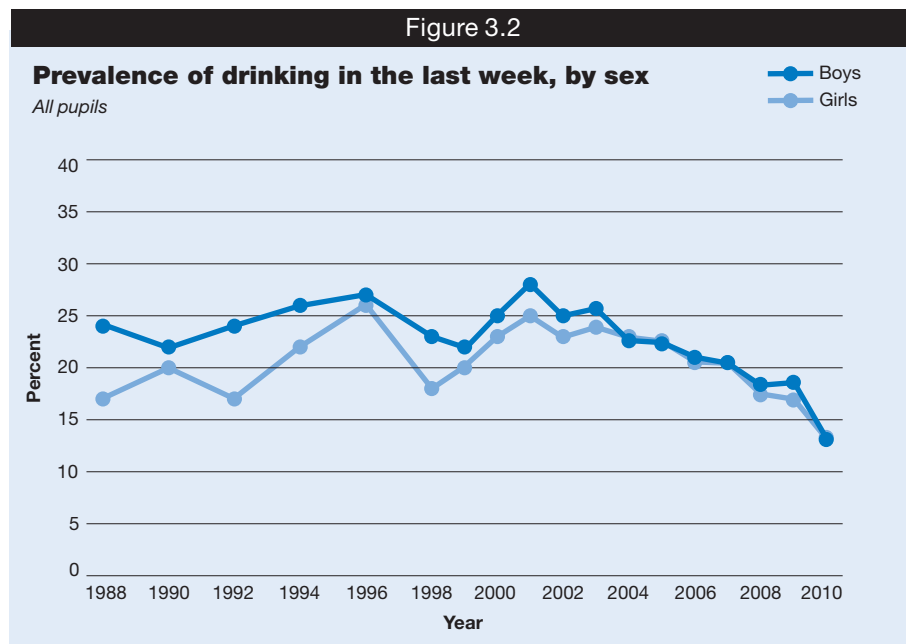
Pupils who had drunk alcohol were asked when they last did so. In 2010, 13% of pupils said they had drunk alcohol in the last week. This is lower than in 2009 when it was 18%, and continues the downward trend seen from 2001 when it was 26% as with the prevalence of ever having drunk alcohol. As with the prevalence of ever having drunk alcohol, the 2010 estimate is lower than would be expected and data in future surveys will establish how it fits into the long term trend.

In 2010, there was no difference in the proportions of boys and girls who had drunk alcohol in the last week (both 13%). The proportion of pupils who had drunk in the last week increased with age, from 1% of 11 year olds to 30% of 15 year olds. This continued the pattern seen in previous years. (Tables 3.3a-3.5b, Figure 3.2)

3.2.3 Usual drinking frequency

The proportion of pupils who said that they drank alcohol at least once a week has also been declining in recent years. In 2010, 8% of pupils said that they usually drank at least

Figure 3.2



once a week, compared with 20% of pupils in 2001. A very small number of pupils (less than 1%) said that they usually drank almost every day. (Tables 3.6a-3.7)

Boys and girls were equally likely to drink at least once a week. The proportion of pupils who did say they usually drank at least once a week increased with age, from 1% of 11 year olds to 20% of 15 year olds.

3.3 Patterns of drinking alcohol in the last week

3.3.1 When pupils drink

Pupils who said they had drunk alcohol in the last week were asked when and what they had drunk. It is important to bear in mind that the data that refer to patterns of drinking are based on the 13% of pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week. Because older pupils were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week than younger pupils, the age profile of this group is skewed towards older pupils; it includes 5% of 11 to 13 year olds, 15% of 14 year olds and 30% of 15 year olds (data not shown).

More than half (56%) of pupils who drank in the last week had done so on only one day. The mean number of drinking days in the last week was 1.7 days for both boys and for girls, which is similar to recent years. (Tables 3.8, 3.9)

As in previous years, pupils were more likely to drink at weekends than midweek; 72% of those who had drunk in the last week had done so on Saturday, 47% had drunk on Friday and 26% on Sunday, compared with 6% on each of the other days of the week.

(Tables 3.10, 3.11)

3.3.2 Trends in pupils' alcohol consumption

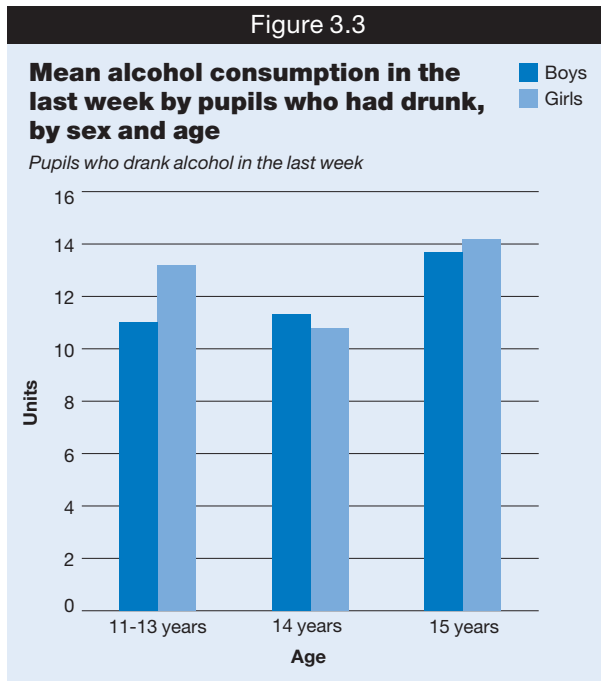
The method for calculating alcohol consumption based on actual drinks is described in Section 3.1.2. This method was revised in 2007, and in reporting that year's survey both the original and revised unit calculations were shown and commented on. From 2008 onwards only the revised calculation has been used. The adjustment in the unit calculation has a significant impact on the trend data in this section. Consequently, estimates of the numbers of units of alcohol consumed by 11 to 15 year olds in 2010 are not comparable with those reported from surveys in this series before 2007. (Tables 3.12a-3.12c)

In 2010, the average (mean) alcohol consumption by pupils who had drunk in the last week was 12.9 units. Mean consumption levels have varied between 11.6 units and 14.6 units since 2007, with no clear trend. (Table 3.12c)

3.3.3 How much do pupils drink?

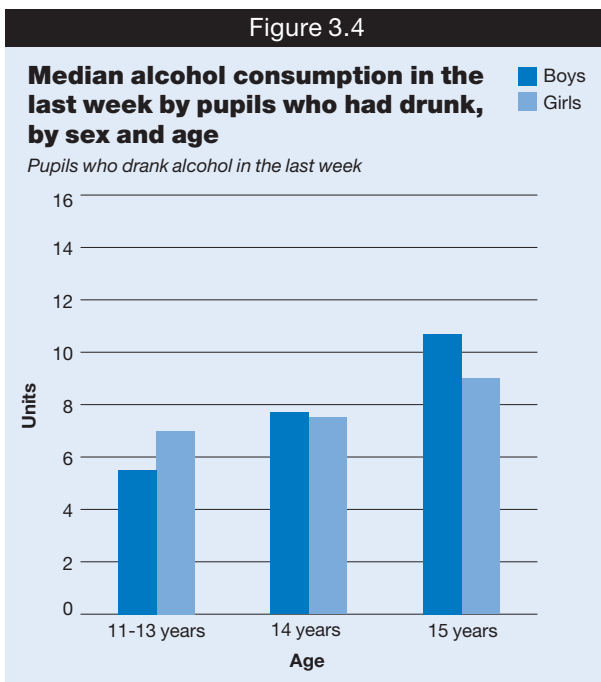
As in previous years, boys and girls who had drunk alcohol in the last week consumed similar amounts on average. Mean consumption varied with age, with no clear pattern.

(Table 3.12c, Figure 3.3)



Mean consumption can be misleading if it is based on data whose distribution is skewed, as it is here. Even if the majority of pupils drink well below the mean value, the latter may be increased by relatively small numbers of pupils who record very high consumption. As in previous years, the median consumption of alcohol over the last week, was lower than the mean consumption of alcohol.²¹ In 2010, the median was 8.5 units (8.8 units for boys and 8.0 units for girls). Median consumption increased with age from 6.0 units for 11 to 13 year old drinkers to 10.0 units for 15 year olds.

(Table 3.13, Figure 3.4)



Of those who had drunk in the last week, almost a third (31%) drank 15 units or more. This was more common among older pupils, with 22% of 11-13 years olds having drunk 15 or more units in the last week compared with 36% of 15 year olds. Similar proportions of boys and girls had drunk this amount in the last week.

(Table 3.14)

Although pupils were not asked about alcohol consumption on a single day (the usual measure for adults), it is possible to calculate their average (mean) consumption on each day they drank in the last week. 59% of pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week had drunk an average of more than four units per day on the days they drank. This proportion increased with age, from 47% of 11 to 13 year olds to 64% of 15 year olds. (Table 3.15)

3.3.4 What do pupils drink?

Pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week were asked how much, if any, they had drunk of each of six types of drink:

- Beer, lager, cider
- Shandy
- Wine
- Martini, sherry
- Spirits
- Alcopops

Most pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week had consumed more than one type of drink. 73% said they had drunk beer, lager or cider, 67% said they had drunk spirits, 54% said they had drunk alcopops. Fewer pupils had drunk wine (37%), shandy (18%) or Martini or sherry (11%) in the last week.

Boys and girls tended to drink different types of drink. Among boys who had drunk alcohol in the last week, the most common type of drink was beer, lager, or cider (drunk by 88% of boys). Spirits (60%) and alcopops (46%) were the next most popular drinks among boys. Girls were less likely to have drunk beer, lager or cider (58% of girls who drank in the last week), and more likely to have drunk spirits (74%) and alcopops (63%). These findings are similar to those in previous years. (Tables 3.16a, 3.16b)

Among those who had drunk alcohol in the last week, there was little variation by age in the proportion who had drunk beer, lager or cider, spirits or wine, but younger pupils were more likely to have drunk shandy, fortified wines or alcopops than older pupils. (Table 3.17)

3.3.5 How different types of alcoholic drink contribute to alcohol intake

In 2010, beer, lager and cider accounted for over half of pupils' average weekly intake (7.0 units), followed by alcopops (2.1 units), spirits (2.1 units), and wine (1.4 units).

Boys and girls consumed similar amounts of alcohol in the last week (an average of 12.6 units for boys, 13.2 units for girls). However, boys drank more beer, lager, and cider than girls (8.7 units and 5.4 units respectively). Girls drank more wine, spirits and alcopops than boys. Girls who drank in the last week consumed an average of 2.3 units as wine, 2.5 units as spirits and 2.6 units as alcopops; the corresponding amounts for boys were 0.6, 1.6 and 1.6 units.

(Tables 3.18a- 3.19, Figure 3.5)

As a result, the majority of boys' alcohol intake in the last week came from beer, lager, or cider (69% of total intake) followed equally by alcopops (12%) and spirits (12%). Beer, lager, or cider was also the largest proportion of girls' alcohol consumption in the last week, but the proportion of the total was much lower than for boys (41%). The rest of girls' alcohol intake came primarily from alcopops (20%), spirits (19%), and wine (17%). (Table 3.20, Figure 3.6)

3.4 Obtaining alcohol

3.4.1 Where pupils get alcohol

The 2003 Licensing Act²² reiterated the provisions of previous legislation which made it illegal to sell alcohol to young people under the age of 18, to buy alcohol on behalf of someone under that age, or for anyone aged under 18 to attempt to buy alcohol. A number of schemes have since been launched to support retailers in enforcing the law. In 2003 the government launched the Proof of Age Standards Scheme (PASS)²³ and in 2010 it was estimated that over 2 million young people carried PASS cards. Industry initiatives include the British Beer and

Figure 3.5

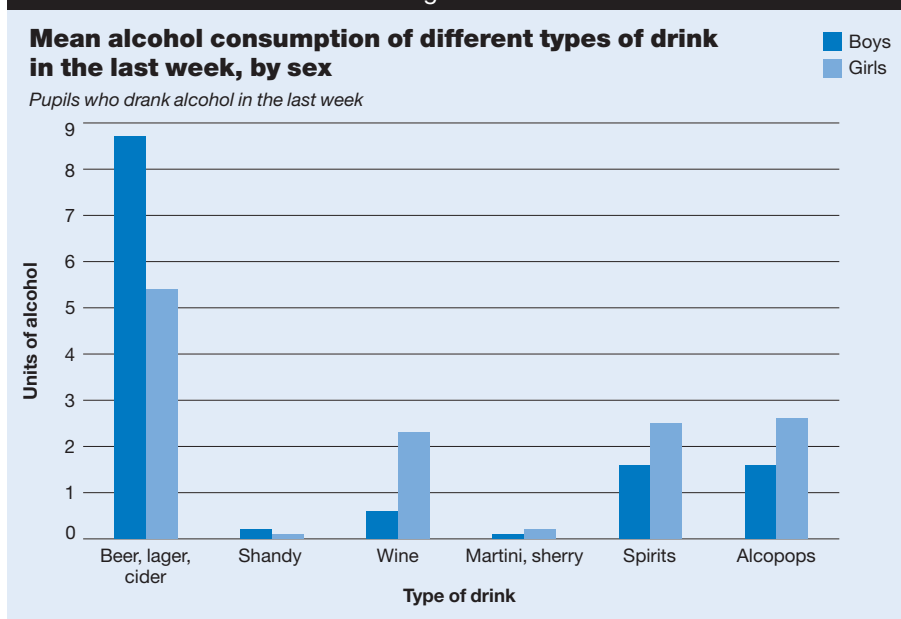
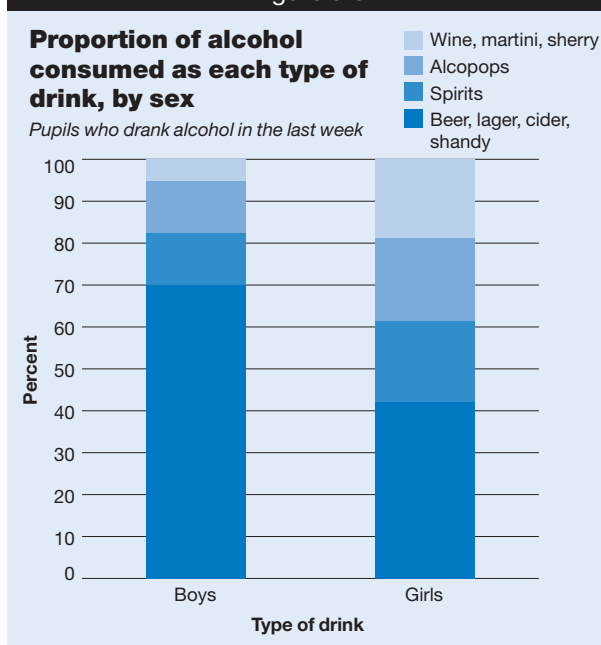


Figure 3.6



Pub Association's Challenge 21 scheme and the Retail of Alcohol Standards Group's Challenge 25 scheme, as well as a number of community-based programmes.²⁴

All pupils, whether or not they drank, were asked whether they had obtained alcohol in the last four weeks and, if so, how. 36% of pupils said they had; this proportion was similar for boys and girls. The proportion of pupils who had obtained alcohol in this period increased with age, from 8% of 11 year olds to 64% of 15 year olds.

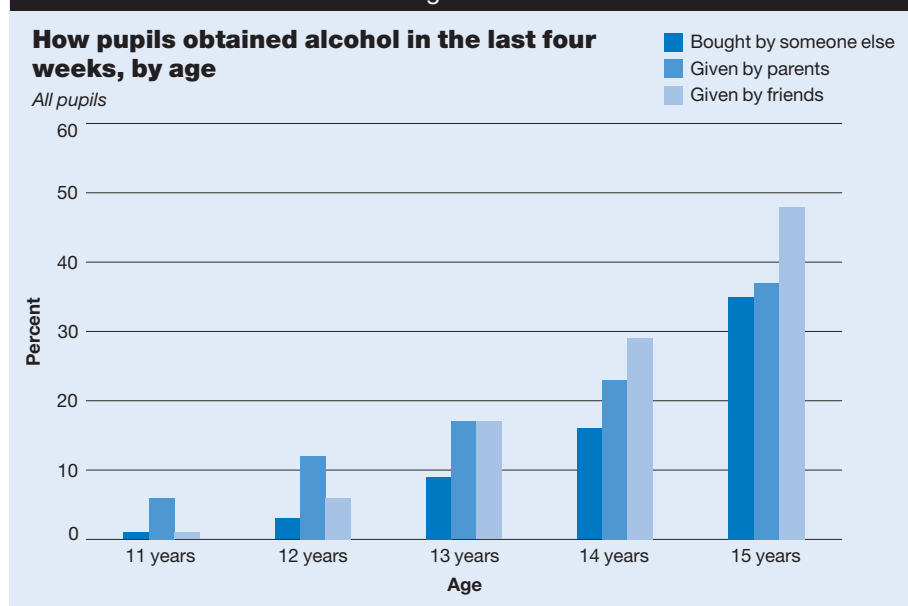
The most common ways to get alcohol were being given it by friends (23% of all pupils) or parents (20%), asking someone else to buy alcohol (15%) or taking alcohol from home with permission (12%). These findings are in line with estimates from previous years.

(Tables 3.21, 3.22)

Boys and girls obtained alcohol from similar sources, but there were differences according to age. Among 11 year olds, 6% had been given alcohol by their parents, with no more than 2% reporting that they had obtained alcohol from any other source. 15 year olds were most likely to get alcohol by being given it by friends or parents (48% and 37% respectively), getting someone else to buy it (35%). Older pupils were more likely than younger ones to get alcohol from all the sources asked about.

(Table 3.22, Figure 3.7)

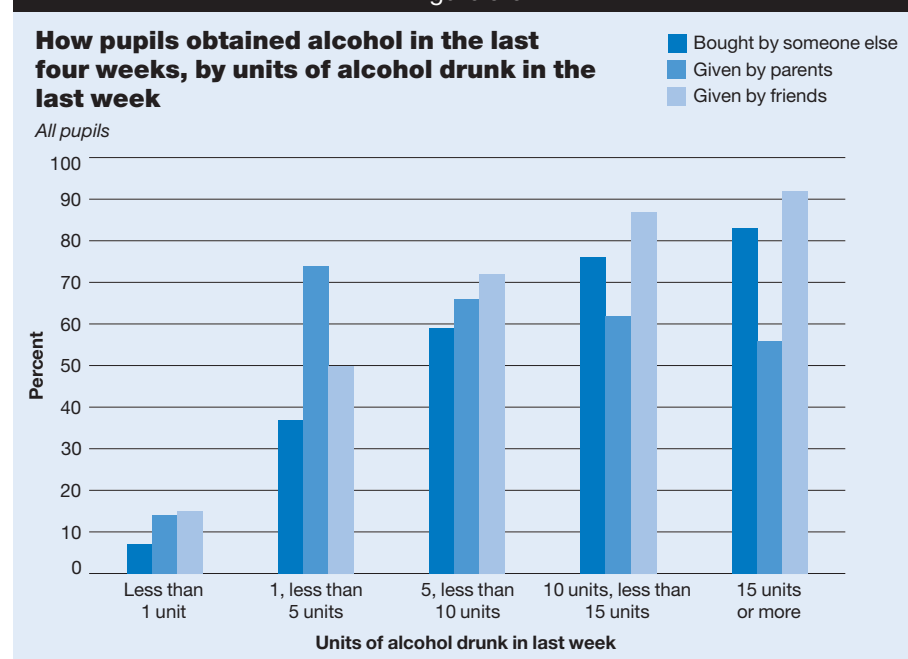
Figure 3.7



For pupils who had drunk the least in the last week, including those who had not drunk any alcohol, the most common sources of alcohol were from friends (15%) or parents (14%). Apart from these pupils, the proportion who were given alcohol by their parents decreased as the amount pupils had drunk in the last week increased. The proportion of pupils who got other people to buy alcohol for them increased with the amount drunk, as did the proportion who bought alcohol from shops or pubs. There were similar increases in the proportions of pupils given alcohol by friends, siblings or other relatives, and those whose alcohol had been taken from a friend's home. Pupils who drank the most – 15 or more units in the last week – were likely to make use of a number of different sources; most commonly being given alcohol by friends (92%), asking someone else to buy alcohol for them (83%), being given it by parents (56%), or taking alcohol from their own or a friend's home (45% and 49% respectively).

(Table 3.23, Figure 3.8)

Figure 3.8



3.4.2 Where pupils usually buy alcohol

Pupils who drank any alcohol were asked if they bought alcohol and where they usually bought it from. (This included those who had drunk alcohol at least once and who did not

report that they never drank nowadays.) Just under half of all current drinkers bought alcohol (48%); this was more common for girls (53%) than boys (43%). (Table 3.24, 3.25)

Pupils who drank alcohol were most likely to buy it from friends or relatives (26%), someone else (16%), an off-licence (16%) or a shop or supermarket (12%). The proportion who usually bought alcohol from an off-licence has declined since 1996, from 27% to 16% in 2010. Similarly, a smaller proportion said they usually bought it from a pub or bar (6%) than in 1996 (10%). The proportion of current drinkers able to buy alcohol from a shop or supermarket has varied with no clear pattern since 1996, when it was 13%. This overall decline in the proportions of current drinkers buying alcohol from retail outlets has been matched by an increase in the proportion who said they usually bought it from a friend or relative, from 9% in 1998 to 26% in 2010. (Table 3.24)

There were few differences by sex in where pupils bought alcohol. Girls who drank were more likely than boys to buy alcohol from a friend or relative (31% compared with 21%) or someone else (18% and 15%). Even the youngest pupils said they were able to buy alcohol. Among the relatively small proportion of 11 to 13 year olds who drank, 7% said they usually bought alcohol from a shop or supermarket, 6% from an off-licence and 3% from a pub or bar. 15 year olds who drank were more likely than younger drinkers to buy alcohol from off-licences (24%), shops or supermarkets (16%) and pubs or bars (10%). (Table 3.25)

Among pupils who bought alcohol, 40% of 15 year olds did so from off-licences, 27% did so from shops or supermarkets, and 16% said they usually bought alcohol in pubs or bars. (Table 3.26)

Among pupils who bought alcohol, the amount they had drunk in the last week was not related to whether they bought alcohol from friends, relatives or someone else. But pupils who drank the most were more likely than others to have bought alcohol in an off-licence (56%), shop or supermarket (41%) or a pub or bar (25%). (Table 3.27)

3.5 Where pupils drink

3.5.1 Where pupils usually drink

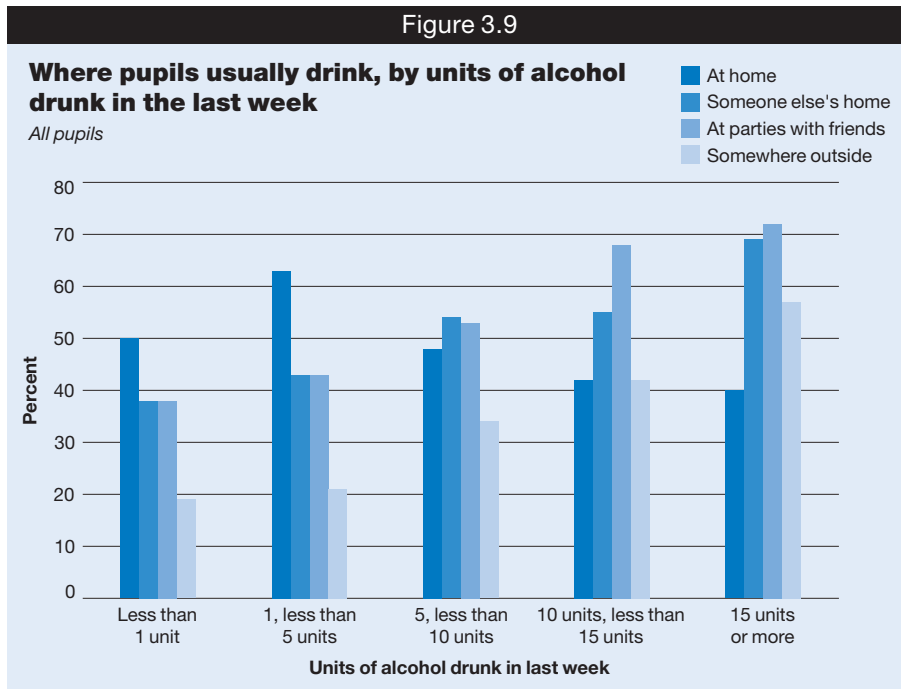
In 2010, as in previous years, pupils were most likely to drink in their own or someone else's home, at parties with friends, or somewhere out of doors. The proportion of current drinkers who said they usually drank in their own or someone else's home was greater than in previous years (74%, compared with 64% in 2008), as was the proportion who said they usually drank at parties with friends (33% in 2008, 44% in 2010). The proportions drinking in other places had not changed significantly since 2008. (Table 3.28)

Girls were more likely to drink at someone else's home than were boys (49% and 38% respectively), or at parties with friends (48% and 40% respectively). Otherwise, there was little difference in the places where girls and boys were likely to drink.

If younger pupils drank alcohol, they were more likely than older pupils to drink at home (65% of 11-12 year olds who drank, compared with 45% of 15 year olds). Older pupils were more likely than younger pupils to drink at someone else's home, parties with friends, somewhere outside, or in a pub or bar. At the age of 15, pupils were most likely to drink at parties with friends (57%) or at someone else's home (51%). (Table 3.29)

Where pupils usually drank was related to how much alcohol they consumed in the last week. Those who drank up to five units in the last week were most likely to say they usually drank alcohol at home (50% of those who drank less than one unit, 63% of those who drank up to five units), and less likely to mention anywhere else. The more alcohol pupils had consumed in the last week, the more locations they were likely to report. Pupils who had drunk 15 or more units in the last week were less likely to usually drink at home (40%), and more likely to drink elsewhere; at parties with friends (72%), at someone else's home (69%), or somewhere outside (57%). (Table 3.30, Figure 3.9)

Figure 3.9



3.5.2 Drinking in pubs, bars and clubs

The age group covered by this survey may only visit licensed premises, such as pubs, bars and clubs, if accompanied by an adult aged 18 or over, and may not drink alcohol under any circumstances. It is illegal for someone to buy alcohol on behalf of someone aged under 18, or to sell it to someone of that age. The only exception is where the young person is aged 16 or 17, is accompanied by an adult and is eating at a table on the premises. If a young person under 18 succeeds in purchasing alcohol they too are guilty of an offence.²²

All pupils, whether they drank or not, were asked whether they had visited a pub, bar or club in the evening in the last four weeks, and if so on how many days. A quarter of pupils had been in a pub, bar or club in the last four weeks, including 27% of boys and 23% of girls. The proportion of pupils who had been in a pub increased with age from 18% of 11 year olds to 31% of 15 year olds. Most pupils who had been in a pub had only been in once in the last four weeks (11% of all pupils). Older pupils were more likely to have been in a pub more than once during this time. **(Table 3.31)**

Although 25% of all pupils had been in a pub, bar or club in the last four weeks, only 5% of pupils had consumed an alcoholic drink there. Boys and girls were equally likely to have had an alcoholic drink in a pub in the last four weeks. The proportion who had increased with age; less than 0.5% of 11 year olds had consumed an alcoholic drink in a bar or club in the last four weeks, and this proportion increased with age to 13% of 15 year olds. **(Table 3.32)**

3.6 Who pupils drink with

3.6.1 Who pupils usually drink with

When pupils drank alcohol, they were most likely to usually be with friends of both sexes (59% of pupils who drank alcohol), their parents (50%) or friends of the same sex (39%). This pattern is broadly similar to findings in previous years. However, it is not possible to compare directly the response to this question in 2010 with earlier surveys, as there were marked differences in the way pupils responded to this question in each year. Although the overall pattern is similar, in 2010 pupils who answered this question said 'yes' for more response categories than in previous years. **(Table 3.33)**

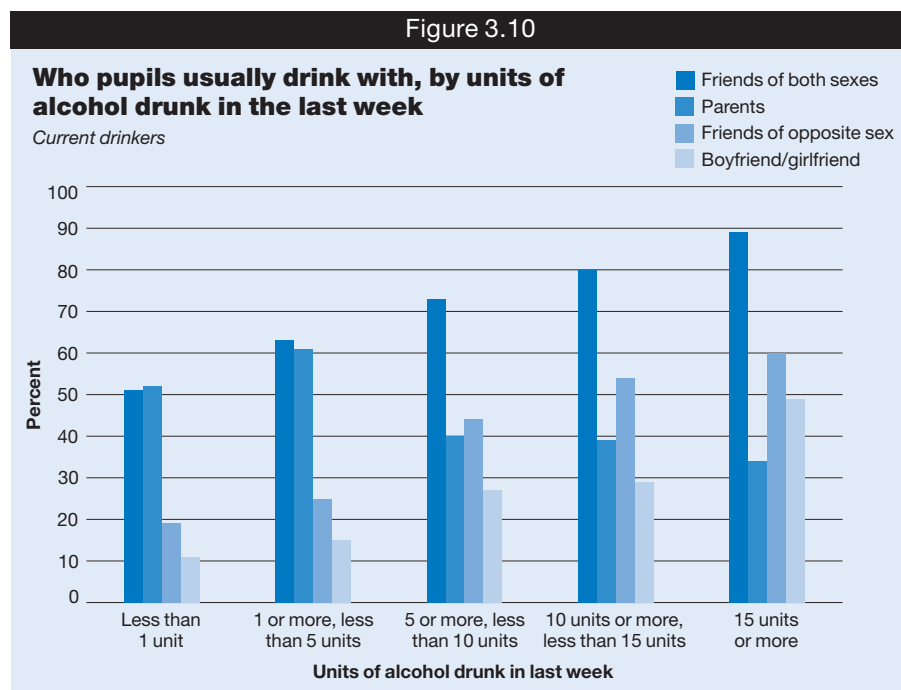
Among current drinkers, girls were more likely than boys to usually drink with friends of both sexes (63%, compared with 54%), friends of the same sex (43% of girls, 36% of boys), a boyfriend or girlfriend (22% of girls, 13% of boys), and brothers, sisters or other relatives

(39% of girls, 32% of boys). There were also differences according to age. Younger pupils who drank were most likely to drink with their parents (68%) or other family members (34%), and relatively unlikely to say they drank with friends. 26% of 11-13 year olds who drank said they usually did so with friends of both sexes; otherwise fewer than one in five said they drank with any other type of friend. Older pupils were most likely to say that they usually drank with friends of both sexes (74%), friends of the same sex (49%), or friends of the opposite sex (37%). 43% of 15 year olds said they usually drank with their parents.

(Table 3.34)

Among pupils who currently drank, those who had drunk less than one unit of alcohol in the last week (including those who had not drunk any alcohol in the last week) were most likely to say they usually drank with their parents or with friends of both sexes (52% and 51% respectively). The same was true for pupils who drank between one and five units (61% and 63%). Above that level, the more pupils had drunk in the last week the less likely they were to drink with their parents, and more likely to drink with friends. Among pupils who had drunk most (15 or more units in the last week), 34% said they usually drank with their parents, and 89% usually drank with friends of both sexes. Similarly pupils who had drunk more than 15 units in the last week were more likely than those who had drunk less than one unit to say they drank with friends of the opposite sex (60% and 19% respectively), friends of the same sex (66% and 33%) or a boyfriend or girlfriend (49% and 11%).

(Table 3.35, Figure 3.10)



3.6.2 Drinking in pubs, bars and clubs

Pupils who had drunk alcohol in a pub, bar or club in the last four weeks were most likely to have been with their parents (52%) or friends of both sexes (43%). Younger pupils who had drunk in a pub, bar or club were most likely to have been with their parents. 15 year olds who had drunk alcohol in a pub, bar or club were as likely to have been with friends of both sexes as with their parents (47% and 46%, respectively).

(Tables 3.36, 3.37)

3.7 Consequences of drinking

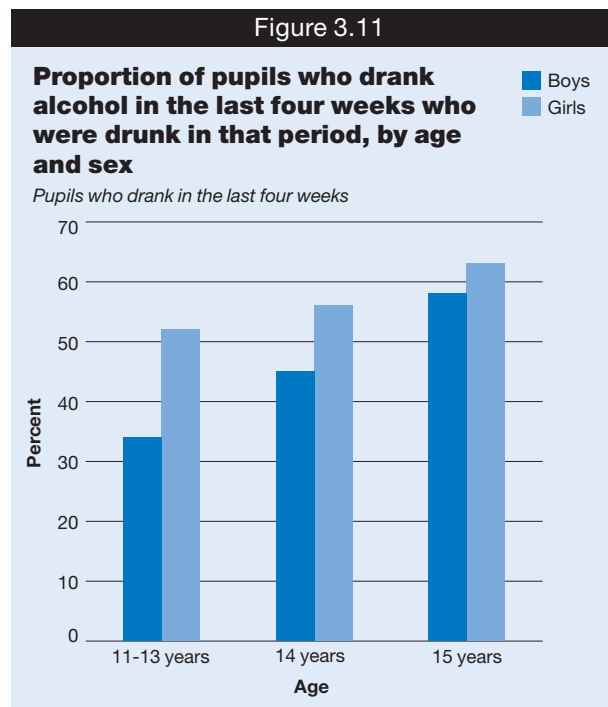
3.7.1 Being drunk

25% of pupils had drunk alcohol in the last four weeks; they were asked a series of questions about drinking alcohol over this time, including whether they had been drunk. Pupils' evaluation of whether they had been drunk was necessarily a subjective measure.

As in previous years, pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last four weeks were more likely to

say that they had been drunk than not. 14% of pupils had been drunk on at least one occasion in the last four weeks, compared with 12% who reported drinking, but not getting drunk during the same period. Pupils who did get drunk were more likely to do so occasionally than frequently. 10% of pupils had been drunk once or twice in the past month, compared with 4% who had been drunk three or more times. (Tables 3.38, 3.39)

Over half (54%) of the pupils who drank alcohol in the last four weeks said they had been drunk during that time. Girls who drank alcohol in the last four weeks were more likely than boys to have been drunk (59% and 49% respectively). The likelihood of being drunk was also associated with age; among pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last four weeks, the proportion who had been drunk increased from 42% of 11 to 13 year olds to 61% of 15 year olds. (Table 3.40, Figure 3.11)



The majority (59%) of those who had been drunk in the last four weeks had drunk alcohol with the intention of getting drunk (not necessarily on the same occasion). This was equally common among boys and girls who had been drunk. The likelihood of this increased with age from 41% of 11 to 13 year olds who had been drunk in the last four weeks to 64% of 15 year olds who had drunk alcohol during this period.

Conversely, 41% of pupils who had been drunk at least once in the last four weeks did not intend to get drunk; this was more common among younger pupils. (Table 3.41)

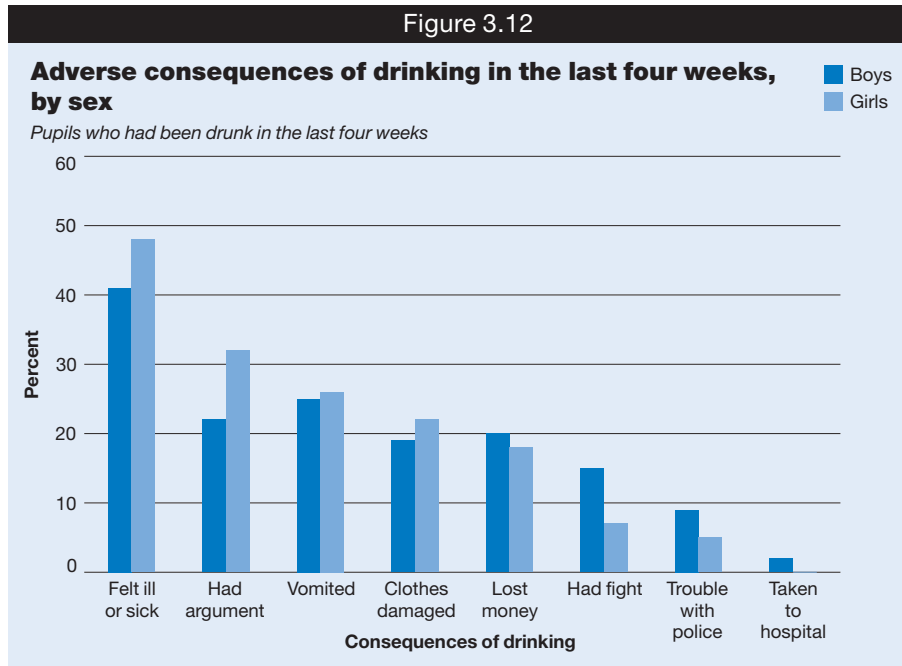
3.7.2 Adverse consequences of drinking

Pupils who had been drunk in the last four weeks were asked whether they had experienced various outcomes when they drank alcohol during that period. They were most likely to report feeling ill or sick (45% of those who had been drunk in the last four weeks), followed by an argument (28%), vomiting (26%), damage to clothes (20%) and losing money (19%). Other negative consequences of drinking – being in a fight, trouble with the police, being taken to hospital – were less common.

Girls who had been drunk were much more likely than boys to have had an argument (32% and 22% respectively). Boys were more likely than girls to report being in a fight (15% and 7%), or having trouble with the police (9% and 5%). Among pupils who had been drunk in the last four weeks, there was no difference by age in the likelihood of experiencing one or more of these things. (Table 3.42, Figure 3.12)

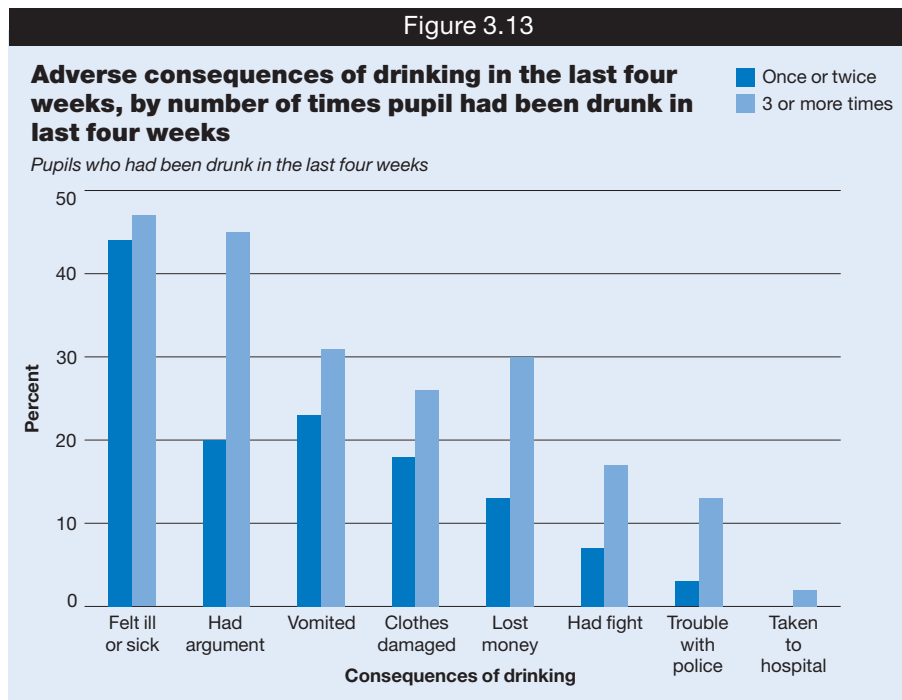
The more times that a pupil had been drunk in the last four weeks, the more likely he or she was to have experienced one or more of the negative outcomes asked about. Nearly half

Figure 3.12



(47%) of those who had been drunk three or more times in the past month had felt sick and 45% had argued. Those who were drunk three or more times in the last four weeks were prone to aggressive or troublesome behaviour: 31% had vomited, 30% had lost money, 26% had experienced damage to their clothes or belongings, 17% had had a fight, 13% had been in trouble with police and 2% had been taken to hospital. (Table 3.43, Figure 3.13)

Figure 3.13

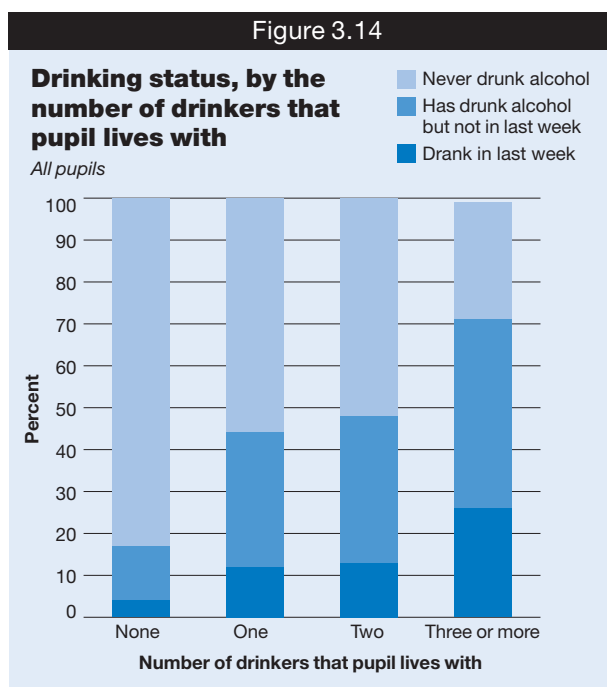


3.8 Family influences

3.8.1 Other drinkers at home

All pupils were asked how many of the people they lived with drank alcohol; this could be parents, siblings or anyone else they lived with. 22% said that no one they lived with drank alcohol, 19% said that they lived with one person who drank alcohol, 40% said they lived with two people and 19% with three or more people who drank alcohol (data not shown).

Whether pupils drank alcohol was strongly related to the number of drinkers they lived with. 83% of pupils who lived in households where nobody else drank alcohol said they had never had an alcoholic drink. As the number of drinkers in the household increased, the proportion of pupils who had never drunk fell. The proportion of pupils who lived with three or more drinkers and said they had never had an alcoholic drink was 28%. Similarly 4% of pupils who lived in non-drinking households said they had drunk alcohol in the last week, compared with 26% of pupils who lived with three or more other drinkers. (Table 3.44, Figure 3.14)



3.8.2 Perceived family attitudes to pupils' drinking

All pupils were asked how their parents felt about them drinking alcohol. Questions covered three scenarios:

- Pupils who drink and think their family know they do ('How do your parents/guardians feel about you drinking alcohol?');
- Pupils who drink but do not believe their family know they do ('How would your parents/guardians feel about you drinking alcohol if they knew?'); and
- Pupils who do not drink ('How would your parents/guardians feel if you started drinking alcohol?').

Just over half of pupils said that their families didn't like them drinking (51%), and almost as many said that their parents would not mind, as long as they didn't drink too much (48%). Few pupils (1%) said that their parents let them drink as much as they liked.

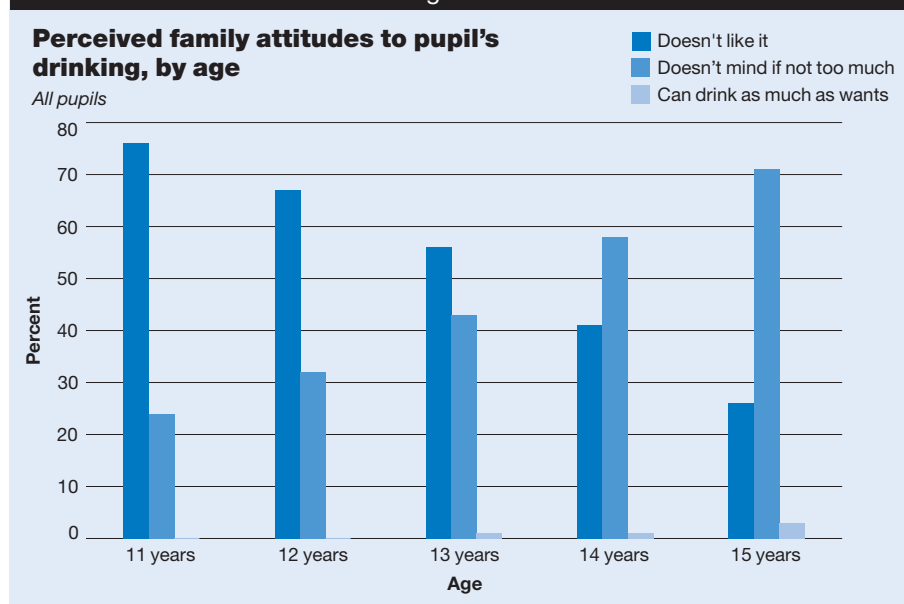
(Table 3.45, Figure 3.15)

Boys were more likely than girls to say that their parents wouldn't mind them drinking and less likely to say that their parents would not like them to drink alcohol. There was a clear relationship between (perceived) parental attitudes to drinking and a pupil's age. Younger pupils were more likely to say that their parents did not like them drinking at all (76% of 11 year olds compared with 26% of 15 year olds). Conversely, older pupils were more likely to answer that their parents would not mind them drinking as long as it was not too much (24% of 11 year olds, increasing to 71% of 15 year olds). The difference between boys' and girls' perceptions of their families' attitudes diminished with age. (Table 3.45)

3.8.3 Family attitudes and pupils' drinking behaviour

Pupils' perceptions of their parents' attitudes to their drinking is a strong indicator of whether or not they have drunk alcohol. 85% of pupils who felt their parents would disapprove of their drinking had never drunk alcohol, compared with 27% of those who thought their parents approved within limits and 17% of those whose parents let them drink as much as they liked.

Figure 3.15



Conversely, 4% of those who felt their parents would disapprove had drunk alcohol in the last week, compared with 23% of those who thought their parents didn't mind them drinking within limits, and 46% of those who thought their parents would let them drink as much as they liked. **(Table 3.46)**

This relationship is reflected in differences in how pupils view their families' attitudes to their drinking according to whether or not they have drunk alcohol. More than three quarters (76%) of pupils who had never drunk alcohol said that their parents would not like them to drink. Most pupils who had drunk in the last week or had drunk alcohol but not in the last week said their parents did not mind them drinking as long as they didn't drink too much (82% and 79% respectively). Pupils who had drunk in the last week were most likely to say their parents let them drink as much as they like. **(Table 3.47)**

All pupils who had consumed alcohol in the last four weeks were asked whether they had been drunk during that time. Pupils who said that their parents did not mind them drinking, as long as they didn't drink too much were least likely to have been drunk in the past four weeks (51%). Pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last four weeks but who said their parents disapproved of their drinking were more likely to have been drunk (66%), as were those who said that their parents let them drink as much as they liked (75%). **(Table 3.48)**

3.9 Attitudes and beliefs

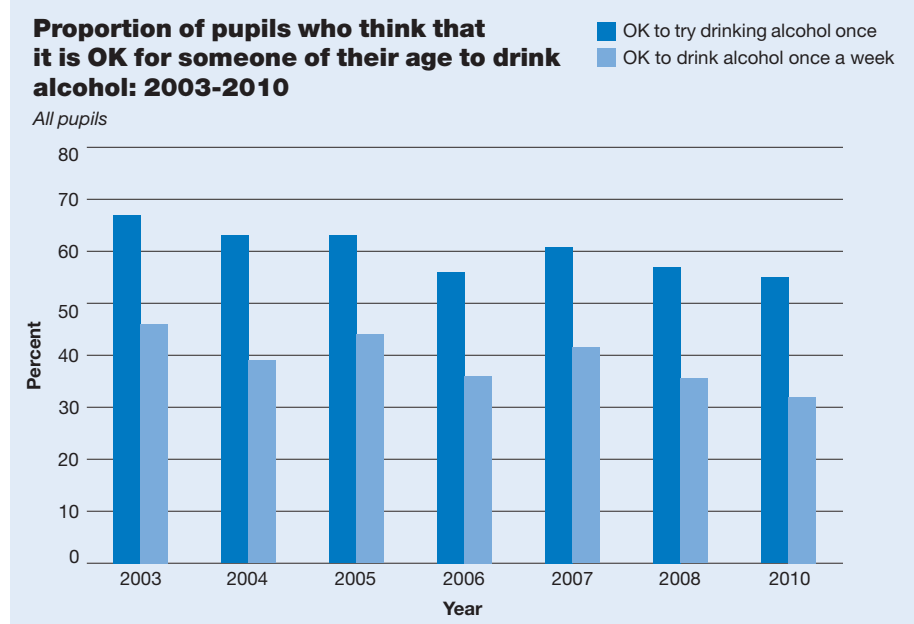
3.9.1 Attitudes towards drinking

In recent years, there has been a gradual decline in pupils' acceptance of people of their own age drinking alcohol. In 2010, just over half of all pupils (55%) agreed that it was 'OK to try drinking alcohol to see what it's like' and about a third (32%) agreed that it was 'OK to drink alcohol once a week'. This compares with 67% and 46% respectively in 2003 when these questions were first asked. There was a similar decline in the proportions of pupils who thought it was OK to get drunk. In 2010, 22% thought it was OK for someone of their age to try getting drunk once, and 11% that it was OK to get drunk once a week.

(Table 3.49, Figure 3.16)

Older pupils' attitudes towards drinking by people of their own age were more tolerant than younger pupils'. For example, only a tenth (10%) of 11 year olds thought it OK for someone of their age to drink alcohol once a week, compared with more than half (55%) of 15 year olds. There were some differences between boys and girls, but these were not consistent. Girls were more likely than boys to think it was OK for someone of their age to try getting drunk once; boys were more likely than girls to think that it was OK for someone of their age

Figure 3.16



to drink alcohol once a week. Boys and girls were equally likely to think that it was OK for someone of their age to try drinking once or to get drunk once a week. (Table 3.50)

Pupils' own experiences of drinking alcohol were associated with their attitudes. For example, 89% of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week agreed that it was OK to try drinking alcohol, compared with 82% of those who last drank alcohol more than a week ago and 32% of those who had never drunk alcohol. This pattern was repeated for the other statements. (Table 3.51)

The more times a pupil had been drunk in the last four weeks, the more likely it was that he or she agreed that it was OK for someone of their age to try getting drunk or to get drunk once a week. But not all pupils who said they had been drunk three or more times in the last four weeks thought that this type of behaviour was OK for someone of their age. 77% of pupils who were drunk three or more times in the last four weeks agreed that it was OK for people their age to try getting drunk, and 62% agreed that it was OK for people their age to get drunk once a week; in other words, there were substantial minorities of pupils who did not agree with these attitudes. (Table 3.52)

3.9.2 Pupils' beliefs about drinking alcohol among their peers

Current guidance to schools suggests that one element of a successful drug education programme is 'normative education'.²⁶ Challenging pupils' misconceptions about the number of their peers that smoke, drink alcohol or take drugs, may discourage pupils from adopting behaviour they think is more common than it actually is. Therefore, the survey asks how many people of the pupils age drink alcohol to determine whether pupils are likely to overestimate or underestimate the number that actually do.²⁷

Most pupils were able to fairly accurately estimate what proportion of those in their age group drank alcohol. For example, most 11 year olds correctly believed that 'only a few' or 'no' 11 year olds drank alcohol; whereas most 15 year olds correctly estimated that 'most, but not all' 15 year olds drank. However, some pupils in age groups between these did overestimate how many people of their own age drank: 8% of 12 year olds believed that 'most, but not all' people of their age drank as did 20% of 13 year olds when the actual prevalence of having ever drunk alcohol is 24% of 12 year olds and 39% of 13 year olds.

(Table 3.2, Table 3.53)

Pupils' own drinking was associated with their perceptions of the prevalence of drinking among others of their age. To avoid the confounding effects of the variations in drinking prevalence by age, the analysis is limited to 15 year olds. Compared with 15 year olds who had drunk alcohol in the last week, those who had never done so were much more likely to

say that only a few people their own age drank (29% of those who had never drunk alcohol, compared with 2% of those who had drunk in the last week and 6% of those who had drunk alcohol, but not in the last week). Similarly, 18% of 15 year olds who had drunk in the last week thought that all people their age drank alcohol, compared with 10% of those who had drunk alcohol but not in the last week, and just 1% of those who had never drunk alcohol.

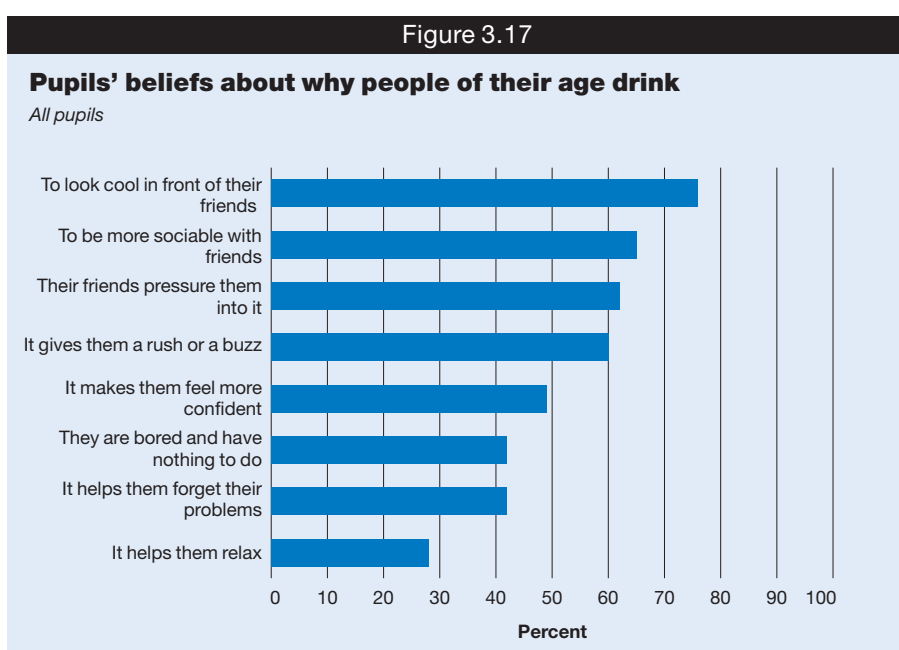
(Table 3.54)

3.9.3 Beliefs about why pupils drink alcohol

In 2010, for the first time in this survey series pupils were asked whether they agreed with statements about why people of their age drink.

Pupils were most likely to believe people of their age drank to look cool in front of their friends (76%), to be more sociable with friends (65%), because their friends pressure them into it (62%), or because it gives them a rush or buzz (60%). Reasons to do with their own mood or state of mind were less common: because it makes them confident (49%), they are bored and have nothing to do (42%), or because drinking helps them forget their problems (42%). Pupils were least likely to agree that people of their age drink to help them relax (28%).

(Table 3.55, Figure 3.17)



Girls were more likely than boys to agree with most statements, although overall the pattern of agreement was similar.

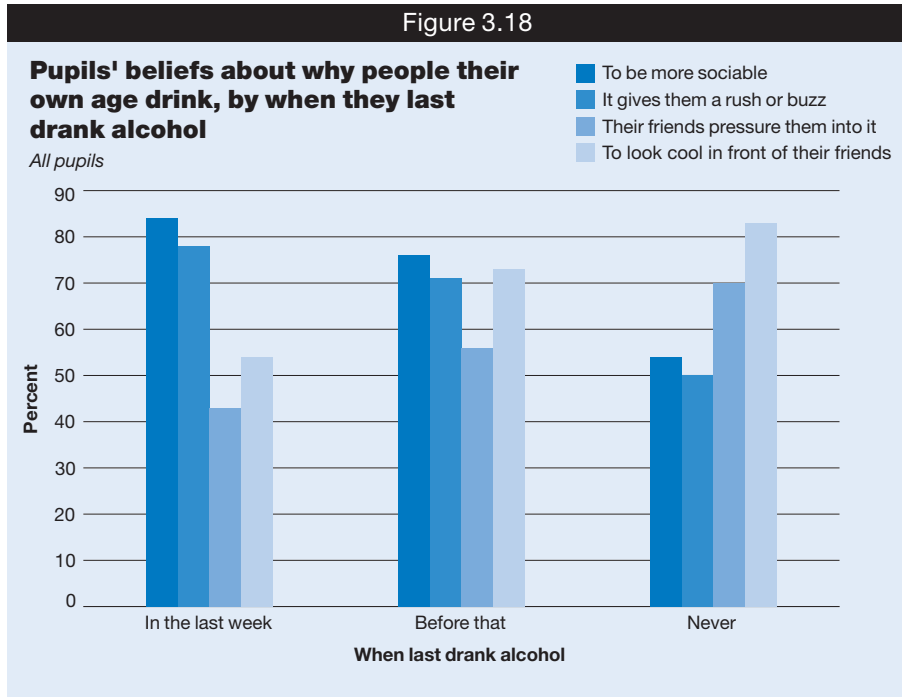
There was a clear relationship between pupils' age and what statements they thought were true. In most cases older pupils were more likely than younger pupils to agree with statements: for example to think that people of their own age drank to be feel more confident (68% of 15 year olds compared with 25% of 11 year olds), to be sociable with friends (87% compared with 36%) or because it gave them a rush or a buzz (78% compared with 32%).

(Table 3.55)

There were also differences according to whether pupils drank alcohol. Pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week were more likely to agree with most statements than those who had drunk less recently or not at all. But the reverse was true of two rather negative statements. Pupils who had drunk in the last week were less likely than others to say people drink to look cool in front of their friends (54% of pupils who had drunk in the last week, compared with 73% of those who had drunk alcohol less recently and 83% of those who had never drunk alcohol). The same was true for the statement that 'People of my age drink because their friends pressure them into it'; 43% of those who drunk in the last week agreed with this, compared with 56% of those who had drunk alcohol less recently and 70% of those who had never drunk alcohol.

(Table 3.56, Figure 3.18)

Figure 3.18



3.10 Sources of information about alcohol

3.10.1 Lessons about alcohol

Pupils were asked about the health education lessons they had been given over the last 12 months. Because the questionnaire was administered in the autumn term, this question referred mainly to lessons in the previous academic year. For most Year 7 pupils this meant classes taken in their final year at primary school, rather than in their first year in secondary school. For this reason, school year rather than age is used for analyses of lesson recall and impact.

Overall, 60% of pupils reported that they remembered receiving health education lessons about alcohol in the last year. This has increased since 2004 when 52% recalled such lessons. **(Table 3.57)**

Girls were slightly more likely to recall lessons about alcohol than boys (62% of girls compared to 59% of boys respectively). Recall of lessons in the last 12 months varied with school year, from 46% of pupils in Year 7 to 70% of pupils in Year 10. **(Table 3.58)**

3.10.2 Sources of helpful information about alcohol

All pupils, whether or not they had drunk alcohol, were asked which of a list of sources of potential information about drinking they had found to be the most helpful. Interpersonal and media sources are considered here separately.

Parents (75%) and teachers (67%) were cited by most pupils as sources of helpful information. Peers, including friends (38%) and siblings (31%), were less likely to be mentioned, as were the police (49%), other relatives (45%), other adults at school (38%) or GPs (30%). Among the media, TV was by far the most likely source to be mentioned (71%), followed by the internet (51%), newspapers or magazines (50%) and the radio (30%). **(Table 3.59)**

Girls were more likely than boys to cite friends, teachers, other adults at school, TV, and newspapers and magazines. Boys were more likely than girls to mention GPs and FRANK.²⁸ Newspapers or magazines were mentioned by a higher proportion of girls (56%) than boys (44%), otherwise similar proportions of boys and girls cited each source. **(Table 3.59)**

Older pupils tended to cite more sources than younger ones, but younger pupils were much more likely to cite their GP or the police in schools. **(Table 3.60)**

3.11 Factors associated with drinking alcohol in the last week

3.11.1 Using logistic regression to analyse pupils' drinking

The characteristics of pupils and their environments associated with drinking in the last week were explored by constructing a logistic regression model. The advantage of this approach is that it allows each factor to be considered separately by controlling for the effects of other, sometimes related, factors. For example, there are associations between drinking behaviour and both increased age and recent drug use. At the same time, older pupils are more likely to take drugs. The model allows an evaluation of the strength of the relationship between each of these variables and pupils' drinking behaviour.

The model identifies associations, not causes; in other words, factors which identify pupils with an increased or decreased risk of having drunk alcohol in the last week. These variations in risk are expressed as odds ratios and expressed relative to a reference category, which is given a value of 1. Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate higher odds (increased risk), and odds ratios less than 1 indicate lower odds (reduced risk). Also shown are 95% confidence intervals for the odds ratio. Where the interval does not include 1, this category is significantly different from the reference category.

For further information on the logistic regression method used, see Appendix B.

3.11.2 Using logistic regression to analyse pupils' drinking

The model included variables relevant to individual pupils and to their schools. All variables considered are listed below. Most variables are categorical; those marked * are continuous.²⁹

Pupil level variables

- Sex
- Age*
- Ethnicity (White, Mixed, Asian, Black, other)
- Smoking status (non-smoker, occasional smoker, regular smoker)
- Whether taken drugs in the last year
- Ever truanted
- Ever been excluded
- Received free school meals
- Number of books in the home (used as a proxy measure of family's social class)
- Family attitudes to pupil's drinking
- The number of drinkers pupil lives with
- Whether pupil agrees that people their age drink because:
 - o it helps them relax
 - o it makes them feel more confident
 - o to be more sociable with friends
 - o they are bored and having nothing to do
 - o to look cool in front of their friends
 - o it helps them forget their problems
 - o it gives them a rush or a buzz
 - o their friends pressure them into it

School-level variables (taken from the National Foundation for Educational Research's Register of Schools)³⁰

- School type (maintained schools, academies, independent)
- Sex of school intake (mixed, boys only, girls only)
- Strategic Health Authority (SHA)
- Percentage of GCSE A*-C passes (in quintiles)
- Percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals*
- Percentage of pupils with English as an additional language (EAL)*
- Faith school (none/not known, Christian denomination, other religion)

Only those variables which were significant predictors of recent drinking, that is, drinking in the last week, are shown in Table 3.61.

3.11.3 Predictors of drinking alcohol in the last week

Sex and age

The likelihood of having drunk alcohol in the last week increased with age, (odds ratio=1.44 for each additional year). Once other factors were controlled for, boys and girls were equally likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week.

Ethnicity

Asian pupils were less likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week (odds ratio=0.17) compared with White pupils (the reference group). There was no difference in the odds of any other ethnic group having drunk alcohol in the last week compared to white pupils.

Smoking and drug use

Smoking was strongly associated with recent drinking. Compared with non-smokers, both regular and occasional smokers were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week (odds ratios=3.04 and 2.46 respectively).

There was also an association between drug use and drinking in the last week. Compared with pupils who had not taken drugs in the last year, pupils who had taken drugs in the last year were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week (odds ratio=2.36).

Truancy and exclusion from school

Pupils who had played truant from school at least once were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week (odds ratio=2.00) compared with pupils who had never played truant. Once other factors were controlled for, whether a pupil had ever been excluded from school was not a significant predictor of recent drinking.

Family attitudes to drinking

Whether pupils had drunk alcohol in the last week was strongly related to how they felt their parents would view them drinking. Compared with pupils who believed that their parents didn't like them drinking at all, pupils who felt that their parents 'don't mind as long as I don't drink too much' were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week (odds ratio= 3.48), as were pupils who felt that their parents 'would let me drink as much as I like' (odds ratio=3.77).

Number of drinkers pupil lives with

The odds that a pupil had drunk alcohol in the last week were increased if pupils lived with other drinkers. Pupils that lived with one or two other drinkers were more likely to have drunk in the last week compared to those who lived with no drinkers (odds ratio=1.59 and 1.54 respectively). There was a greater increase in the odds if pupils who lived with 3 or more drinkers (odds ratio=2.34).

Pupils' beliefs

Whether pupils had drunk alcohol in the last week was related to their beliefs about why people their own age drink. Pupils who believed that people their own age drink because it helps them to relax were more likely than those who didn't believe this to have drunk in the last week (odds ratio=1.43). A similar relationship was found for pupils who believed that people their own age drink because it makes them feel more confident, to forget about their problems and to give them a rush or buzz (odds ratios=1.38, 1.32 and 1.30 respectively).

In contrast, pupils who believed that people their own age drink to look cool in front of their friends or because their friends pressure them into it were less likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week than those who didn't believe these statements (odds ratios=0.50 and 0.78 respectively).

School characteristics

Once other factors were taken into account, there was no association between having drunk alcohol in the last week and any of the school characteristics in the model.

Table 3.61

Notes and references

- 1 For a summary of government policy in this area between 2002 and 2010 see Fuller E and Sanchez M (2010) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2009*. NHS Information Centre, Leeds. <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/sdd09fullreport>
- 2 Hibell B, Guttormson U, Ahlstrom S, et al (2009) *The 2007 ESPAD report: substance use among students in 35 European countries*. The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs, Stockholm.
- 3 Alcohol Concern (2011) Factsheet: *Young people and alcohol*. <http://www.alcoholconcern.org.uk/assets/files/Publications/Young%20People%20%20factsheet%20ec-2010.pdf>
- 4 Viner R, and Taylor B, (2007) *Adult outcomes of binge drinking in adolescence: findings from a UK national birth cohort*. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, 61: 902-907.
- 5 Sondhi A, Turner C, (2011) *The influence of family and friends on young people's drinking*. Joseph Rowntree Foundation, York. A summary of findings is available on http://www.partnershipforyounglondon.org.uk/data/files/Resource_Library/Health/influencingyoungpeoplesdrinkingsummary.pdf
- 6 Seaman P, Ikegwuonu T (2010) *Understanding young adults' alcohol use within social networks*. Joseph Rowntree Foundation, York. http://www.gcph.co.uk/assets/0000/0897/Findings_2551_SeamanFINAL_DEC.pdf
- 7 Department for Education, (2011), available at <http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/healthandwellbeing/substancemisuse/a0070043/alcohol>
- 8 Gordon R, MacKintosh AM, Moodie C (2010) *The impact of alcohol marketing on youth drinking behaviour: a two-stage cohort study*. *Alcohol*, 45(5): 470-480.
- 9 Department of Health (2010) *Healthy lives, healthy people: our strategy for public health in England*. London. http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/@ps/documents/digitalasset/dh_122347.pdf
- 10 <http://www.nhs.uk/change4life/Pages/change-for-life.aspx>
- 11 Department of Health (2011) *The public health responsibility deal*. London. http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/documents/digitalasset/dh_125237.pdf
- 12 <http://www.challenge21.co.uk/>
- 13 <http://www.wsta.co.uk/Challenge-25.html>
- 14 HM Government (2010) *The coalition: our programme for government*. London. http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/media/409088/pfg_coalition.pdf
- 15 <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201011/cmbills/116/11116.72-78.html#j105>
- 16 Donaldson L (2009) *Guidance on the consumption of alcohol by children and young people*. Department of Health http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_110258
- 17 The questionnaire development for the 2002 survey included cognitive testing of questions about alcohol consumption in the last week, focusing on children's comprehension of the categories of drink asked about in the survey and the language used in the questionnaire. It found that:
 - 'alcopops' was a widely used and commonly understood term among young people, but 'pre-mixed alcoholic drinks' was not;
 - there was some confusion about how strong shandy should be before it counted as a proper alcoholic drink; and
 - there were some brands and types of drink, such as champagne, that young people have difficulty classifying.As a result of these findings a number of changes were made in 2002 to the questions asking about alcohol consumption in the last week. First, references to 'alcopops and pre-mixed alcoholic drinks' were replaced with just 'alcopops'. Second, a question asking about the composition of shandy usually drunk was added to the end of the set of questions asking about drinking shandy in the last week. Finally, an additional set of questions was added, asking whether any types of alcohol had been drunk, other than the categories already asked about (i.e. alcopops; beer, lager and cider; Martini and sherry; shandy; spirits and liqueurs; and wine). The examples of spirits and liqueurs and alcopops given were updated to reflect those young people were most likely to have drunk or be least likely to be able to classify. These changes are likely to have only a very minor effect on comparability and estimates of alcohol consumption in the last week for the following reasons.
 - Where new questions were introduced, these were placed at the end of a section to minimise any effect on how preceding questions were answered.
 - Analysis of the quantities of other alcoholic drinks that were reported suggested that the 'other types of alcohol' questions were not completed very reliably. Therefore answers from this additional set of questions have not been included in survey estimates of amount of alcohol drunk, and comparability with how these estimates were derived in surveys before 2002 has been retained.

- The questions measuring drinking in the last week are regularly updated to reflect changes in the drinks market: 'alcopops' was introduced as a new category of drink in 1996 and the list of example brands is updated annually. Therefore estimates have not been strictly comparable year-on-year.
- 18 Data from the General Household Survey are reported in Goddard E (2008) *Smoking and drinking among adults, 2006*, ONS.
 - 19 Fuller E (2008) *Alcohol consumption* in Craig R, Mindell J (eds) *Health Survey for England 2006. Volume 1: Cardiovascular disease and risk factors in adults*. The NHS Information Centre, Leeds.
<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/HSE06CVDandriskfactors>
 - 20 The main changes were as follows:
 - Beer, cider and lager:** a large can increased from 1.5 to 2 units, a small can or bottle increased from 1 unit to 1.5 units, other measures unchanged. Where pupils report that they usually drink strong rather than normal strength beer, the total units drunk as beer, cider or lager is multiplied by 1.5.
 - Shandy:** bottle and cans removed from the total, since they are not counted by the GHS or HSE.
 - Wine:** a glass increased from 1 unit to 2 units.
 - Martini, sherry:** unchanged.
 - Spirits and liqueurs:** unchanged.
 - Alcopops:** a bottle or can increased from 1 unit to 1.5 units, in line with the GHS.
 The revised analysis resulted in a higher, probably more accurate, estimate of alcohol consumption amongst pupils. This did not reflect a sudden change in actual consumption by pupils between 2006 and 2007, but it is probable that there have been real but gradual changes in what adults and children drink since the early 1990s. For further details, see Lynch S (2008) *Drinking alcohol in Fuller E (ed) Drug use, smoking and drinking among young people in England in 2007*. The NHS Information Centre, Leeds.
<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/sdd07fullreport>
 - 21 The mean is equivalent to the total amount of alcohol drunk divided by the number of pupils who drank. The median is the mid point in the range of consumption; half of pupils who drank consumed less than or equal to the median, half consumed equal to or more than the median.
 - 22 The Licensing Act 2003, TSO, London, available at
http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2003/ukpga_20030017_en_1
 - 23 <http://www.pass-scheme.org.uk/>
 - 24 Home Office (2010) *Selling alcohol responsibly: good practice examples from the alcohol retail and hospitality industries*. London.
<http://www.alcoholconcern.org.uk/assets/files/Good%20practice%20examples%20-%20Selling%20alcohol%20responsibly%20-%20Home%20Office.pdf>
 - 25 For example, in 2008, 85% of respondents said that they usually drank with people in one or two categories only, compared with 61% in 2010. Similarly, 10% of respondents to this question chose five or more categories, compared with 3% in 2008. Eligible respondents said they usually drank with people in an average of 1.5 categories in 2008, 2.3 in 2010. This increase was seen among both boys and girls.
 - 26 See for example, Dusenbury L and Falco M (1995). *Eleven components of effective drug abuse prevention curricula*, *Journal of School Health*, 65(10), and the Drug Education Forum's advice on the principles of good drug education <http://www.drugeducationforum.com/index.cfm?PageID=33>
 - 27 Pupils were offered the following options: 'all of them', 'most, but not all', 'about half', 'only a few', 'none of them'.
 - 28 <http://talktofrank.com/>
 - 29 Categorical variables are those which group data in a specific number of discrete categories; for example, in this survey, sex has two categories: boy and girl. Continuous variables present data as a continuous range; for example, the percentage of pupils in the school who receive free school meals, from 0 to 100.
 - 30 The sample of schools was drawn from the 2010 Register of Schools, which included 2008 data for some of the indicators used in the model.

Table 3.1a

Proportion of pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink, by sex: 1988-2000^a

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>1988-2000</i>							
Ever had an alcoholic drink	Year								
		1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	1999	2000
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys		65	65	63	62	63	62	62	59
Girls		59	63	56	60	61	58	59	59
Total		62	64	60	61	62	60	61	59
<i>Bases</i>									
<i>Boys</i>		1472	1622	1650	1508	1431	2245	4823	3540
<i>Girls</i>		1523	1466	1608	1510	1387	2356	4568	3313
<i>Total</i>		3021	3088	3263	3018	2818	4607	9391	6853

Data from 1988 to 2000 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Table 3.1b shows trends in drinking prevalence from 2001 onwards.

Table 3.1b

Proportion of pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink, by sex: 2001-2010^a

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2001-2010</i>									
Ever had an alcoholic drink	Year										
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys		62	62	62	59	57	56	54	53	53	46
Girls		60	60	61	59	60	55	54	52	50	45
Total		61	61	61	59	58	55	54	52	51	45
<i>Bases</i>											
<i>Boys</i>		4620	5026	5221	4981	4629	3976	4032	3924	3828	3640
<i>Girls</i>		4622	4711	5098	4635	4478	4128	3730	3795	3790	3558
<i>Total</i>		9242	9737	10319	9616	9107	8104	7762	7719	7618	7198

Data from 2001 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Table 3.1a shows trends in drinking prevalence from 1988-2000.^b Bases for 2001-2009 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2

Ever had an alcoholic drink, by age and sex						
<i>All pupils</i>						2010
Ever had an alcoholic drink	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Yes	12	27	40	60	76	46
No	88	73	60	40	24	54
Girls						
Yes	8	21	38	60	79	45
No	92	79	62	40	21	55
Total						
Yes	10	24	39	60	77	45
No	90	76	61	40	23	55
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
Boys	558	765	734	707	864	3628
Girls	568	717	737	746	808	3576
Total	1126	1482	1471	1453	1672	7204
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
Boys	544	745	716	714	921	3640
Girls	538	710	693	732	885	3558
Total	1082	1455	1409	1446	1806	7198

Table 3.3a

When pupils last drank alcohol, by sex: 1988-2000 ^a									
<i>All pupils</i>									1988-2000
When last drank alcohol	Year								
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	1999	2000	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys									
During the last week	24	22	24	26	27	23	22	25	
One to four weeks ago	19	15	12	14	15	15	16	13	
One to six months ago	12	13	13	11	12	12	12	11	
More than six months ago	11	15	14	10	9	12	11	11	
Never had a drink ^b	35	35	37	39	37	38	38	40	
Girls									
During the last week	17	20	17	22	26	18	20	23	
One to four weeks ago	17	14	12	16	13	15	17	15	
One to six months ago	13	13	14	12	13	13	12	11	
More than six months ago	11	15	12	10	10	11	10	10	
Never had a drink ^b	41	38	44	40	38	42	41	41	
Total									
During the last week	20	21	21	24	27	21	21	24	
One to four weeks ago	18	15	12	15	14	15	16	14	
One to six months ago	12	13	13	11	12	13	12	11	
More than six months ago	11	15	13	10	9	11	11	10	
Never had a drink ^b	38	36	41	39	38	40	40	40	
<i>Bases</i>									
Boys	1427	1619	1646	1503	1432	2249	4816	3656	
Girls	1518	1456	1606	1506	1391	2362	4558	3409	
Total	3015	3082	3252	3009	2823	4609	9374	7065	

Data from 1988 to 2000 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Table 3.3b shows trends in drinking prevalence from 2001-2010.

^b Bases exclude pupils who said they had ever drunk alcohol, but who did not answer the question about when they last did so. These bases are different from those used to measure how many pupils have ever drunk alcohol, and so estimates shown in this table for the proportions of pupils who had never drunk alcohol are not definitive. (Definitive estimates are given in Tables 3.1a and 3.1b.)

Table 3.3b

When pupils last drank alcohol, by sex: 2001-2010^a

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2001-2010</i>									
When last drank alcohol	Year										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys											
During the last week	28	25	26	23	22	21	20	18	19	13	
One to four weeks ago	14	14	14	14	13	13	12	14	13	12	
One to six months ago	11	12	12	12	11	11	10	10	11	11	
More than six months ago	9	11	10	10	10	10	11	9	11	9	
Never had a drink ^b	38	38	38	41	43	46	46	49	47	55	
Girls											
During the last week	25	23	24	23	23	20	20	17	17	13	
One to four weeks ago	17	15	16	16	15	15	14	14	13	13	
One to six months ago	11	12	12	11	12	10	11	11	11	10	
More than six months ago	8	9	9	10	11	9	9	8	9	7	
Never had a drink ^b	40	40	39	41	40	46	47	50	50	57	
Total											
During the last week	26	24	25	23	22	21	20	18	18	13	
One to four weeks ago	15	14	15	15	14	14	13	14	13	12	
One to six months ago	11	12	12	11	11	10	10	10	11	10	
More than six months ago	8	10	10	10	10	9	10	8	10	8	
Never had a drink ^b	39	39	39	41	42	46	47	49	49	56	
Bases^c											
<i>Boys</i>	4611	4961	5204	4947	4609	3857	4015	3798	3812	3541	
<i>Girls</i>	4621	4669	5086	4625	4459	4036	3717	3680	3783	3468	
<i>Total</i>	9232	9630	10290	9572	9068	7893	7732	7478	7595	7009	

Data from 2001 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Table 3.3a shows trends in drinking prevalence from 1998-2000.

^b Bases exclude pupils who said they had ever drunk alcohol, but who did not answer the question about when they last did so. These bases are different from those used to measure how many pupils have ever drunk alcohol, and so estimates shown in this table for the proportions of pupils who had never drunk alcohol are not definitive. (Definitive estimates are given in Tables 3.1a and 3.1b.)

^c Bases for 2001-2009 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4

When pupils last drank alcohol, by age and sex

<i>All pupils</i>							<i>2010</i>
When last drank alcohol	Age					Total	
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%	%	%		
Boys							
During the last week	2	3	9	15	29	13	
One to four weeks ago	2	4	10	15	22	12	
One to six months ago	3	7	11	17	14	11	
More than six months ago	5	10	9	12	9	9	
Never had a drink ^a	89	75	61	41	25	55	
Girls							
During the last week	1	3	9	16	30	13	
One to four weeks ago	1	3	11	16	27	13	
One to six months ago	2	6	9	17	14	10	
More than six months ago	4	7	7	9	8	7	
Never had a drink ^a	92	80	64	42	22	57	
Total							
During the last week	1	3	9	15	30	13	
One to four weeks ago	1	4	10	15	25	12	
One to six months ago	2	6	10	17	14	10	
More than six months ago	5	8	8	11	8	8	
Never had a drink ^a	91	78	63	42	23	56	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	549	743	718	686	835	3531	
<i>Girls</i>	564	703	713	721	785	3486	
<i>Total</i>	1113	1446	1431	1407	1620	7017	
<i>Weighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	537	725	702	691	886	3541	
<i>Girls</i>	534	696	673	705	859	3468	
<i>Total</i>	1071	1421	1375	1397	1746	7009	

^a Bases exclude pupils who said they had ever drunk alcohol, but who did not answer the question about when they last did so. These bases are different from those used to measure how many pupils have ever drunk alcohol, and so estimates shown in this table for the proportions of pupils who had never drunk alcohol are not definitive. (Definitive estimates are given in Tables 3.1a and 3.1b.)

Table 3.5a

Proportion of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week, by sex and age: 1988-2000^a

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>1988-2000</i>								
Drank alcohol in last week	Year									
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	1999	2000		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys										
11 years	7	8	8	8	7	4	7	5		
12 years	12	9	13	10	12	14	10	11		
13 years	20	17	15	22	27	16	16	18		
14 years	25	32	32	34	37	28	28	34		
15 years	45	42	49	52	50	48	48	51		
Total	24	22	24	26	27	23	22	25		
Girls										
11 years	4	4	5	4	6	2	4	5		
12 years	7	6	7	9	9	6	8	9		
13 years	11	19	11	16	22	14	17	19		
14 years	19	32	25	26	35	29	28	31		
15 years	36	39	40	48	55	40	41	45		
Total	17	20	17	22	26	18	20	23		
Total										
11 years	5	6	6	6	7	3	6	5		
12 years	9	8	10	9	11	10	9	10		
13 years	16	18	13	19	24	15	16	19		
14 years	22	32	29	30	36	29	28	32		
15 years	40	40	45	50	53	44	45	48		
Total	20	21	21	24	27	21	21	24		
<i>Bases</i>										
<i>Boys</i>										
11 years	227	309	284	266	269	285	882	612		
12 years	279	340	335	307	296	336	1017	740		
13 years	312	312	351	304	275	293	947	737		
14 years	306	300	310	306	297	597	921	750		
15 years	348	358	366	326	295	745	1049	796		
Total	1473	1623	1652	1509	1432	2256	4816	3635		
<i>Girls</i>										
11 years	225	289	304	231	266	291	881	564		
12 years	312	277	354	304	272	365	896	681		
13 years	296	290	333	326	277	383	925	696		
14 years	311	298	298	309	285	657	933	691		
15 years	374	302	317	341	291	666	923	764		
Total	1518	1459	1614	1511	1391	2362	4558	3396		
Total										
11 years	458	598	588	497	535	577	1763	1176		
12 years	598	617	690	611	568	702	1913	1421		
13 years	613	602	685	630	552	675	1872	1433		
14 years	621	598	608	615	582	1254	1854	1441		
15 years	725	660	683	667	586	1409	1972	1560		
Total	3018	3082	3271	3020	2823	4617	9374	7031		

Data from 1988 to 2000 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Table 3.5b shows trends in the proportions of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week from 2001 onwards.

Table 3.5b

Proportion of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week, by sex and age: 2001-2010^a

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2001-2010</i>									
Drank alcohol in last week	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys											
11 years		8	7	8	5	4	5	4	3	3	2
12 years		14	12	12	11	7	8	7	6	7	3
13 years		22	20	22	17	18	16	17	15	12	9
14 years		35	34	32	32	31	29	26	24	25	15
15 years		54	49	49	44	46	40	42	38	39	29
Total		28	25	26	23	22	21	20	18	19	13
Girls											
11 years		4	4	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	1
12 years		11	9	9	9	9	7	7	4	4	3
13 years		22	21	19	19	18	15	16	13	12	9
14 years		35	34	34	33	33	30	30	25	24	16
15 years		50	45	48	46	45	41	40	37	37	30
Total		25	23	24	23	23	20	20	17	17	13
Total											
11 years		6	5	6	4	3	3	3	3	3	1
12 years		12	11	11	10	8	8	7	5	6	3
13 years		22	20	21	18	18	16	17	14	12	9
14 years		35	34	33	33	32	29	28	24	25	15
15 years		52	47	49	45	46	41	41	38	38	30
Total		26	24	25	23	22	21	20	18	18	13
<i>Bases^b</i>											
<i>Boys</i>											
11 years		814	866	894	861	735	600	599	621	598	537
12 years		930	1003	1052	1024	957	818	873	769	790	725
13 years		937	1035	1084	1007	977	765	821	756	801	702
14 years		898	950	1017	977	938	805	798	756	716	691
15 years		1032	1107	1157	1078	1002	869	924	896	907	886
Total		4611	4961	5204	4947	4609	3857	4015	3798	3812	3541
<i>Girls</i>											
11 years		800	798	856	820	728	636	589	612	612	534
12 years		967	978	1076	923	887	829	739	759	773	696
13 years		956	935	1057	941	919	826	790	718	767	673
14 years		942	946	983	917	953	767	710	746	758	705
15 years		956	1012	1114	1024	972	978	889	845	873	859
Total		4621	4669	5086	4625	4459	4036	3717	3680	3783	3468
Total											
11 years		1614	1664	1750	1681	1463	1236	1188	1233	1210	1071
12 years		1897	1981	2128	1947	1844	1647	1612	1528	1563	1421
13 years		1893	1970	2141	1948	1896	1591	1611	1474	1568	1375
14 years		1840	1896	2000	1894	1891	1572	1508	1502	1474	1397
15 years		1988	2119	2271	2102	1974	1847	1813	1741	1780	1746
Total		9232	9630	10290	9572	9068	7893	7732	7478	7595	7009

Data from 2001 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Table 3.5a shows trends in the proportions of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week from 1988-2000.

^b Bases for 2001-2009 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.6a

Usual frequency of drinking alcohol, by sex: 1988-2000^a

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>1988-2000</i>							
Usual frequency of drinking alcohol	Year	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	1999	2000
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys									
Almost every day		1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
About twice a week		7	5	7	7	8	8	7	8
About once a week		8	8	8	10	12	8	10	9
<i>At least once a week^b</i>		15	14	16	19	21	18	19	19
About once a fortnight		10	8	8	7	8	8	8	8
About once a month		11	10	9	8	8	8	8	8
Only a few times a year		24	30	28	25	22	24	23	22
Doesn't drink now ^c		40	39	40	41	41	42	42	44
Girls									
Almost every day		1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1
About twice a week		3	4	3	5	7	6	6	7
About once a week		6	7	7	9	10	8	9	9
<i>At least once a week^b</i>		10	12	10	15	18	14	15	17
About once a fortnight		9	8	7	10	10	7	9	8
About once a month		9	10	8	9	9	9	9	9
Only a few times a year		26	30	27	25	21	23	22	22
Doesn't drink now ^c		45	40	47	40	42	46	44	45
Total									
Almost every day		1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
About twice a week		5	5	5	6	7	7	7	8
About once a week		7	7	7	10	11	8	9	9
<i>At least once a week^b</i>		13	13	13	17	20	16	17	18
About once a fortnight		9	8	7	9	9	7	9	8
About once a month		10	10	8	9	9	9	8	9
Only a few times a year		25	30	28	25	21	23	23	22
Doesn't drink now ^c		43	39	43	41	42	44	43	44
Bases									
<i>Boys</i>		1472	1622	1650	1509	1431	2245	4823	3540
<i>Girls</i>		1523	1466	1608	1511	1387	2356	4568	3313
<i>Total</i>		3021	3088	3263	3020	2818	4607	9391	6853

Data from 1988 to 2000 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Table 3.6b shows trends in how often pupils usually drink alcohol from 2001 onwards.

^b 'At least once a week' is the sum of 'Almost every day', 'About twice a week' and 'About once a week'. Individual categories may not add to this total due to rounding.

^c 'Doesn't drink now' includes pupils who say they don't drink now and those who have never drunk alcohol.

Table 3.6b

Usual frequency of drinking alcohol, by sex: 2001-2010^a

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2001-2010</i>									
Usual frequency of drinking alcohol	Year										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys											
Almost every day	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
About twice a week	10	8	8	7	7	7	6	5	5	3	
About once a week	11	9	10	9	9	8	8	7	8	4	
<i>At least once a week^c</i>	22	19	20	17	17	16	15	14	14	8	
About once a fortnight	9	8	8	8	8	6	8	7	7	7	
About once a month	8	9	9	8	8	8	6	8	7	8	
Only a few times a year	22	22	21	21	20	21	21	20	21	19	
Doesn't drink now ^d	42	41	45	47	49	50	50	51	51	58	
Girls											
Almost every day	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	
About twice a week	7	6	7	7	6	6	6	5	4	3	
About once a week	10	9	10	8	9	8	8	7	6	5	
<i>At least once a week^c</i>	18	16	17	16	16	15	14	13	10	8	
About once a fortnight	10	9	10	9	9	8	9	7	8	7	
About once a month	9	10	9	9	9	8	7	8	9	8	
Only a few times a year	20	22	22	21	22	20	20	19	20	18	
Doesn't drink now ^d	42	43	42	45	43	49	50	52	53	59	
Total											
Almost every day	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
About twice a week	8	7	8	7	7	6	6	5	5	3	
About once a week	10	9	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	5	
<i>At least once a week^c</i>	20	18	19	17	17	15	15	13	12	8	
About once a fortnight	9	9	9	8	8	7	8	7	8	7	
About once a month	8	9	9	9	9	8	7	8	8	8	
Only a few times a year	21	22	22	21	21	20	20	19	20	18	
Doesn't drink now ^d	41	42	42	45	45	49	50	52	52	59	
Bases^b											
<i>Boys</i>	4620	4988	5198	4950	4612	3845	4005	3811	3814	3553	
<i>Girls</i>	4622	4690	5085	4612	4461	4028	3709	3687	3778	3473	
<i>Total</i>	9242	9678	10283	9562	9073	7873	7714	7498	7592	7026	

Data from 2001 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Table 3.6a shows trends in how often pupils usually drink alcohol from 1988-2000.

^b Bases for 2001-2009 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 3.7.

^c 'At least once a week' is the sum of 'Almost every day', 'About twice a week' and 'About once a week'. Individual categories may not add to this total due to rounding.

^d 'Doesn't drink now' includes pupils who say they don't drink now and those who have never drunk alcohol.

Table 3.7

Usual frequency of drinking alcohol, by age and sex

<i>All pupils</i>							<i>2010</i>
Usual frequency of drinking alcohol	Age					Total	
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%	%	%		
Boys							
Almost every day	-	0	0	0	2	1	
About twice a week	0	0	2	4	8	3	
About once a week	1	0	3	5	10	4	
<i>At least once a week^a</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>8</i>	
About once a fortnight	1	2	5	7	15	7	
About once a month	1	4	7	9	16	8	
Only a few times a year	7	14	18	29	23	19	
Doesn't drink now ^b	90	79	64	45	27	58	
Girls							
Almost every day	0	0	0	0	-	0	
About twice a week	0	0	1	4	9	3	
About once a week	0	1	4	6	11	5	
<i>At least once a week^a</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>8</i>	
About once a fortnight	0	2	4	8	16	7	
About once a month	0	2	6	11	18	8	
Only a few times a year	4	11	18	25	22	17	
Doesn't drink now ^b	95	83	66	45	25	60	
Total							
Almost every day	0	0	0	0	1	0	
About twice a week	0	0	2	4	8	3	
About once a week	1	1	4	5	10	5	
<i>At least once a week^a</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>8</i>	
About once a fortnight	1	2	5	8	15	7	
About once a month	1	3	6	10	17	8	
Only a few times a year	6	13	18	27	22	18	
Doesn't drink now ^b	92	81	65	45	26	59	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>745</i>	<i>718</i>	<i>685</i>	<i>837</i>	<i>3539</i>	
<i>Girls</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>705</i>	<i>719</i>	<i>723</i>	<i>783</i>	<i>3493</i>	
<i>Total</i>	<i>1117</i>	<i>1450</i>	<i>1437</i>	<i>1408</i>	<i>1620</i>	<i>7032</i>	
<i>Weighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	<i>541</i>	<i>727</i>	<i>702</i>	<i>692</i>	<i>890</i>	<i>3553</i>	
<i>Girls</i>	<i>534</i>	<i>698</i>	<i>676</i>	<i>708</i>	<i>857</i>	<i>3473</i>	
<i>Total</i>	<i>1075</i>	<i>1425</i>	<i>1378</i>	<i>1401</i>	<i>1747</i>	<i>7026</i>	

^a 'At least once a week' is the sum of 'Almost every day', 'About twice a week' and 'About once a week'. Individual categories may not add to this total due to rounding.

^b 'Doesn't drink now' includes pupils who say they don't drink now and those who have never drunk alcohol.

Table 3.8

**Number of drinking days in last week, by sex:
1998-2010**

Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week

1998-2010

Number of drinking days	Year							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2009	2010 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys								
One day	57	69	66	68	57	52	67	57
Two days	21	17	19	17	25	30	21	28
Three days	10	8	8	7	10	10	6	8
Four days	6	3	4	4	3	3	2	3
Five days	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
Six days	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Seven days	3	1	1	2	3	3	1	1
Mean number of drinking days	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7
Standard error of the mean	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06
Girls								
One day	64	67	65	63	53	58	65	55
Two days	20	22	21	23	30	27	26	29
Three days	10	6	9	8	11	10	6	12
Four days	4	3	3	4	3	3	2	2
Five days	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Six days	1	1	0	1	0	1	-	-
Seven days	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Mean number of drinking days	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7
Standard error of the mean	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05
Total								
One day	60	68	65	65	55	55	66	56
Two days	21	19	20	20	28	29	23	29
Three days	10	7	9	8	11	10	6	10
Four days	5	3	4	4	3	3	2	3
Five days	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
Six days	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Seven days	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Mean number of drinking days	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7
Standard error of the mean	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04
Bases^a								
Boys	528	905	1243	1110	799	692	704	460
Girls	444	789	1088	1060	825	638	634	458
Total	968	1694	2331	2170	1624	1330	1338	918

Data from 1998 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Bases for 1998-2009 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9

Number of drinking days in the last week, by age and sex

<i>Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week</i>		<i>2010</i>			
Number of drinking days in the last week	Age			Total	
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%		
Boys					
One day	66	61	51	57	
Two days	19	25	32	28	
Three days	9	8	8	8	
Four days	3	3	4	3	
Five days	1	2	1	1	
Six days	-	-	1	1	
Seven days	1	1	2	1	
Mean number of drinking days	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	
Standard error of mean	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.06	
Girls					
One day	53	51	58	55	
Two days	38	31	26	29	
Three days	6	17	12	12	
Four days	-	-	3	2	
Five days	-	1	0	0	
Six days	-	-	-	-	
Seven days	4	1	-	1	
Mean number of drinking days	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	
Standard error of mean	0.14	0.09	0.06	0.05	
Total					
One day	60	56	55	56	
Two days	28	28	29	29	
Three days	7	13	10	10	
Four days	2	1	4	3	
Five days	1	1	1	1	
Six days	-	-	0	0	
Seven days	2	1	1	1	
Mean number of drinking days	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	
Standard error of mean	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.04	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	105	108	261	474	
<i>Girls</i>	99	119	244	462	
<i>Total</i>	204	227	505	936	
<i>Weighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	98	102	261	460	
<i>Girls</i>	90	113	256	458	
<i>Total</i>	187	215	516	918	

Table 3.10

Days on which pupils drank alcohol in the last week, by sex: 1998-2010

<i>Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week</i>		<i>1998-2010</i>						
Days on which pupils drank	Year							
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2009	2010 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys								
Sunday	37	29	28	28	30	28	23	29
Monday	11	10	9	12	12	9	7	8
Tuesday	10	10	11	10	11	11	6	7
Wednesday	16	9	10	11	11	10	9	8
Thursday	11	9	9	8	8	9	7	7
Friday	43	39	41	42	49	52	44	44
Saturday	59	51	54	53	60	65	61	70
Girls								
Sunday	27	24	23	25	24	19	18	24
Monday	10	8	7	8	8	8	6	4
Tuesday	7	7	9	9	7	7	4	5
Wednesday	8	9	8	8	7	8	5	5
Thursday	8	6	8	7	8	7	6	5
Friday	45	44	45	48	53	54	46	50
Saturday	57	54	58	58	64	64	66	74
Total								
Sunday	33	27	25	26	27	24	20	26
Monday	10	9	8	10	10	9	6	6
Tuesday	9	9	10	9	9	9	5	6
Wednesday	12	9	9	10	9	9	7	6
Thursday	10	7	9	7	8	8	6	6
Friday	44	41	43	45	51	53	45	47
Saturday	58	52	56	55	62	64	63	72
<i>Bases^a</i>								
<i>Boys</i>	526	905	1243	1110	799	692	704	460
<i>Girls</i>	442	789	1088	1060	825	638	634	458
<i>Total</i>	969	1694	2331	2170	1624	1330	1338	918

^a Bases for 1998-2009 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 3.11.

Data from 1998 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

Table 3.11				
Days on which pupils drank alcohol in the last week, by age and sex				
<i>Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week</i>				2010
Days on which pupils drank in the last week	Year			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%
Boys				
Sunday	31	27	29	29
Monday	4	15	7	8
Tuesday	5	5	8	7
Wednesday	7	7	8	8
Thursday	5	5	8	7
Friday	38	41	47	44
Saturday	66	63	74	70
Girls				
Sunday	34	25	20	24
Monday	8	1	3	4
Tuesday	8	7	3	5
Wednesday	8	4	4	5
Thursday	7	6	4	5
Friday	40	49	54	50
Saturday	67	80	74	74
Total				
Sunday	32	26	25	26
Monday	6	8	5	6
Tuesday	7	6	6	6
Wednesday	7	5	6	6
Thursday	6	5	6	6
Friday	39	45	50	47
Saturday	66	72	74	72
<i>Unweighted bases</i>				
Boys	105	108	261	474
Girls	99	119	244	462
Total	204	227	505	936
<i>Weighted bases</i>				
Boys	98	102	261	460
Girls	90	113	256	458
Total	187	215	516	918

Table 3.12a						
Mean alcohol consumption in the last week by pupils who had drunk, by sex and age: 1990-2000 ^{a,b}						
<i>Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week</i>				1990-2000		
Mean consumption in units ^b	Year					
	1990 ^c	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
	<i>Units of alcohol^b</i>					
Boys						
11-13 years	c	3.6	5.2	7.1	6.2	8.3
14 years	c	5.3	6.7	7.3	12.3	9.5
15 years	c	9.6	8.8	12.9	12.9	14.5
Total		5.7	7.0	7.4	9.7	11.7
Girls						
11-13 years	c	3.1	3.0	4.0	6.4	4.6
14 years	c	3.8	5.5	8.2	8.1	10.1
15 years	c	6.0	6.6	8.0	9.7	11.2
Total		4.7	4.7	5.4	7.0	8.4
Total						
11-13 years	c	3.4	4.1	5.5	6.3	6.4
14 years	c	4.7	6.1	7.7	9.9	9.8
15 years	c	8.1	7.7	10.4	11.5	12.9
Total		5.3	6.0	6.4	8.4	9.9
<i>Bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>						
11-13 years	c	104	101	78	55	163
14 years	c	98	87	85	122	205
15 years	c	169	140	129	266	351
Total		231	376	329	351	719
<i>Girls</i>						
11-13 years	c	71	76	79	53	184
14 years	c	72	66	80	160	187
15 years	c	121	135	134	221	321
Total		192	264	277	334	692
<i>Total</i>						
11-13 years	c	176	177	157	108	347
14 years	c	170	154	165	282	392
15 years	c	290	276	263	487	672
Total		423	641	606	686	1411

Data from 1990 to 2000 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Table 3.12b shows trends in alcohol consumption between 2001 and 2007. Table 3.12c shows trends in consumption between 2007 and 2010.

^b Estimates are based on the original method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 3.1.3) and are not comparable with estimates based on the revised method shown elsewhere in this report.

^c Data by age group not available for 1990.

Table 3.12b

Mean alcohol consumption in the last week by pupils who had drunk, by sex and age: 2001-2007^{a,b}*Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week* 2001-2007

Mean consumption in units ^b	Year						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<i>Units of alcohol^b</i>							
Boys							
11-13 years	5.5	7.3	7.7	8.1	8.6	11.9	6.2
14 years	10.0	10.7	9.4	10.1	11.1	10.1	10.2
15 years	13.8	14.3	12.9	13.9	13.1	13.9	10.9
Total	10.6	11.5	10.5	11.3	11.5	12.3	9.6
Girls							
11-13 years	5.7	6.3	6.4	7.3	7.9	8.4	5.7
14 years	9.3	10.0	8.7	9.7	9.5	11.7	9.1
15 years	10.7	11.4	9.8	12.1	10.5	10.9	10.1
Total	8.9	9.6	8.5	10.2	9.5	10.5	8.8
Total							
11-13 years	5.6	6.8	7.1	7.8	8.2	10.1	6.0
14 years	9.6	10.3	9.0	9.9	10.3	10.9	9.6
15 years	12.3	13.0	11.3	12.9	11.8	12.3	10.5
Total	9.8	10.6	9.5	10.7	10.5	11.4	9.2
Bases							
Boys							
11-13 years	283	256	312	237	189	150	153
14 years	253	254	267	256	238	190	179
15 years	491	463	490	395	395	298	316
Total	1027	973	1069	888	822	638	648
Girls							
11-13 years	274	256	292	226	214	157	157
14 years	279	279	291	271	266	190	178
15 years	446	407	484	428	368	343	314
Total	999	942	1067	925	848	690	649
Total							
11-13 years	557	512	604	463	403	307	310
14 years	532	533	558	527	504	380	357
15 years	937	870	974	823	763	641	630
Total	2026	1915	2136	1813	1670	1328	1297

^a Table 3.12a shows trends in alcohol consumption between 1990 and 2000. Table 3.12c shows trends in consumption between 2007 and 2010.

^b Estimates are based on the original method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 3.1.3) and are not comparable with estimates based on the revised method shown elsewhere in this report.

Table 3.12c

Mean alcohol consumption in the last week by pupils who had drunk, by sex and age (revised method): 2007-2010^{a,b}*Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week* 2007-2010

Mean consumption in units ^b	Year			
	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c
<i>Units of alcohol^b</i>				
Boys				
11-13 years	8.3	10.9	9.4	11.0
Standard error of mean	1.04	1.48	1.70	2.03
14 years	13.7	18.0	10.8	11.3
Standard error of mean	1.13	1.72	1.10	1.52
15 years	15.0	17.4	13.5	13.7
Standard error of mean	1.03	1.11	0.87	0.92
Total	13.1	16.0	11.9	12.6
Standard error of mean	0.62	0.82	0.70	0.84
Girls				
11-13 years	8.1	13.4	9.2	13.2
Standard error of mean	0.94	1.91	1.02	2.18
14 years	12.8	12.3	10.0	10.8
Standard error of mean	0.99	1.15	0.86	1.07
15 years	14.4	13.5	12.9	14.2
Standard error of mean	0.88	0.90	0.89	1.13
Total	12.4	13.1	11.3	13.2
Standard error of mean	0.94	1.14	0.57	0.87
Total				
11-13 years	8.2	12.0	9.3	12.1
Standard error of mean	0.69	1.20	1.00	1.47
14 years	13.2	15.1	10.4	11.0
Standard error of mean	0.77	1.02	0.73	0.94
15 years	14.7	15.5	13.2	13.9
Standard error of mean	0.74	0.74	0.61	0.76
Total	12.7	14.6	11.6	12.9
Standard error of mean	0.46	0.57	0.45	0.63
Bases^c				
Boys				
11-13 years	153	136	126	79
14 years	179	146	136	80
15 years	316	288	283	218
Total	648	570	545	377
Girls				
11-13 years	157	111	110	74
14 years	178	157	144	94
15 years	314	279	270	226
Total	649	547	524	394
Total				
11-13 years	310	247	236	154
14 years	357	303	280	174
15 years	630	567	553	444
Total	1297	1117	1069	772

^a Tables 3.12a and 3.12b show trends in alcohol consumption from 1990-2007.

^b Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 3.1.3) and are not comparable with estimates based on the original method shown in Table 3.12a.

^c Bases for 2007-2009 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 3.14.

Data from 2001 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

Table 3.13

Median alcohol consumption in the last week by pupils who had drunk, by sex and age (revised method): 2007-2010^{a,b}

<i>Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week</i>		<i>2007-2010</i>			
Median consumption in units^a	Year				
	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	
<i>Units of alcohol^a</i>					
Boys					
11-13 years	3.5	5.1	4.4	5.5	
14 years	9.0	10.0	5.8	7.7	
15 years	10.0	12.0	9.0	10.7	
Total	7.8	9.8	6.8	8.8	
Girls					
11-13 years	4.0	6.5	5.8	7.0	
14 years	8.0	7.5	6.5	7.5	
15 years	9.8	8.0	8.0	9.0	
Total	8.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	
Total					
11-13 years	3.9	5.8	5.0	6.0	
14 years	8.5	8.5	6.3	7.5	
15 years	9.9	10.5	8.5	10.0	
Total	7.8	8.5	7.0	8.5	
<i>Bases^b</i>					
<i>Boys</i>					
11-13 years	153	136	126	79	
14 years	179	146	136	80	
15 years	316	288	283	218	
Total	648	570	545	377	
<i>Girls</i>					
11-13 years	157	111	110	74	
14 years	178	157	144	94	
15 years	314	279	270	226	
Total	649	547	524	394	
<i>Total</i>					
11-13 years	310	247	236	154	
14 years	357	303	280	174	
15 years	630	567	553	444	
Total	1297	1117	1069	772	

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 3.1.3).

^b Bases for 2007-2009 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 3.14.

Table 3.14

Units of alcohol drunk in the last week, by age and sex^a

<i>Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week</i>		<i>2010</i>			
Units of alcohol drunk in last week^a	Age			Total	
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years		
<i>%</i>					
Boys					
Less than 1 unit	12	9	6	8	
1 unit, less than 2 units	9	8	6	7	
2 units, less than 4 units	21	12	12	14	
4 units, less than 6 units	10	12	10	10	
6 units, less than 10 units	18	21	13	16	
10 units, less than 15 units	12	14	20	17	
15 or more units	18	24	35	29	
Girls					
Less than 1 unit	2	3	3	3	
1 unit, less than 2 units	15	9	6	8	
2 units, less than 4 units	11	12	14	13	
4 units, less than 6 units	17	19	13	15	
6 units, less than 10 units	17	22	17	18	
10 units, less than 15 units	11	9	11	10	
15 or more units	26	26	37	32	
Total					
Less than 1 unit	7	5	4	5	
1 unit, less than 2 units	12	8	6	8	
2 units, less than 4 units	16	12	13	13	
4 units, less than 6 units	14	16	11	13	
6 units, less than 10 units	17	22	15	17	
10 units, less than 15 units	12	12	15	14	
15 or more units	22	25	36	31	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	84	85	220	389	
<i>Girls</i>	82	102	216	400	
<i>Total</i>	166	187	436	789	
<i>Weighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	79	80	218	377	
<i>Girls</i>	74	94	226	394	
<i>Total</i>	154	174	444	772	

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 3.1.3).

Table 3.15

Mean number of units drunk on each drinking day, by age and sex^a*Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week*

2010

Mean number of units drunk on each drinking day ^a	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%
Boys				
Less than one	2	3	1	2
One or two	37	25	20	25
Three or four	15	13	18	16
More than four	45	58	62	58
Girls				
Less than one	-	-	1	0
One or two	28	23	17	20
Three or four	24	18	16	18
More than four	48	59	66	61
Total				
Less than one	1	2	1	1
One or two	32	24	18	22
Three or four	20	16	17	17
More than four	47	59	64	59
<i>Unweighted bases</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	82	85	220	387
<i>Girls</i>	82	102	216	400
<i>Total</i>	164	187	436	787
<i>Weighted bases</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	78	80	218	376
<i>Girls</i>	74	95	226	395
<i>Total</i>	152	175	444	771

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 3.1.3).

Table 3.16a

Types of alcohol drunk in the last week, by sex: 1990-2000^a*Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week*

1990-2000

Types of alcohol drunk	Year					
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Beer, lager, cider	76	81	82	81	78	85
Shandy	38	26	27	22	19	23
Wine	44	46	44	38	47	38
Martini, sherry	14	15	12	11	16	17
Spirits	33	38	37	42	52	55
Alcopops ^b	b	b	b	52	33	55
Girls						
Beer, lager, cider	56	67	70	67	63	63
Shandy	22	23	21	18	18	15
Wine	56	60	52	43	55	52
Martini, sherry	22	20	18	19	24	21
Spirits	38	36	42	48	56	63
Alcopops ^b	b	b	b	58	42	69
Total						
Beer, lager, cider	67	76	76	74	71	75
Shandy	31	25	24	20	18	20
Wine	50	52	48	40	51	44
Martini, sherry	18	17	15	15	20	19
Spirits	35	37	39	45	54	59
Alcopops ^b	b	b	b	55	37	62
<i>Bases^c</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	339	394	375	372	446	914
<i>Girls</i>	284	275	324	349	410	790
<i>Total</i>	623	669	699	721	856	1704

^a Table 3.16b shows trends in types of alcohol consumed from 2001 onwards.

^b Alcopops were first asked about in 1996.

^c Bases shown for pupils who gave a valid answer for at least one type of drink.

Data from 1990 to 2000 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

Table 3.16b

**Types of alcohol drunk in the last week, by sex:
2001-2010^a***Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week**2001-2010*

Types of alcohol drunk	Year									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys										
Beer, lager, cider	83	85	85	86	89	87	86	88	91	88
Shandy	21	22	28	24	23	22	22	23	25	22
Wine	33	34	35	33	33	30	30	32	25	25
Martini, sherry	10	13	14	14	9	12	9	15	12	9
Spirits	54	55	60	60	59	59	54	60	56	60
Alcopops	59	61	61	57	52	50	49	53	48	46
Girls										
Beer, lager, cider	57	55	53	56	56	59	60	55	59	58
Shandy	15	15	14	15	15	13	19	16	16	14
Wine	51	53	52	49	54	47	50	49	46	48
Martini, sherry	14	15	13	12	13	12	11	13	10	12
Spirits	61	68	68	67	71	67	69	73	67	74
Alcopops	77	76	76	73	73	69	70	69	66	63
Total										
Beer, lager, cider	70	71	69	71	73	72	74	72	76	73
Shandy	22	19	21	20	19	17	21	19	20	18
Wine	42	43	43	41	43	39	40	40	35	37
Martini, sherry	12	14	13	13	11	12	10	14	11	11
Spirits	57	61	64	63	65	63	61	66	61	67
Alcopops	68	68	68	65	63	60	59	61	56	54
<i>Bases^{b,c}</i>										
<i>Boys</i>	<i>1027</i>	<i>1253</i>	<i>1335</i>	<i>1118</i>	<i>1026</i>	<i>809</i>	<i>823</i>	<i>698</i>	<i>709</i>	<i>463</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>999</i>	<i>1093</i>	<i>1217</i>	<i>1064</i>	<i>1006</i>	<i>827</i>	<i>761</i>	<i>641</i>	<i>639</i>	<i>458</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>2026</i>	<i>2346</i>	<i>2552</i>	<i>2182</i>	<i>2032</i>	<i>1636</i>	<i>1584</i>	<i>1339</i>	<i>1348</i>	<i>921</i>

Data from 2001 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Table 3.16a shows trends in types of alcohol consumed from 1990-2000.

^b Bases for 2001-2009 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 3.17.

^c Bases shown for pupils who gave a valid answer for at least one type of drink.

Table 3.17

Types of alcohol drunk in the last week, by age and sex*Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week*

2010

Types of alcohol drunk	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	
Boys				
Beer, lager, cider	83	92	89	88
Shandy	39	23	15	22
Wine	32	18	25	25
Martini, sherry	18	5	7	9
Spirits	59	53	62	60
Alcopops	57	50	40	46
Girls				
Beer, lager, cider	62	57	57	58
Shandy	27	17	8	14
Wine	48	47	48	48
Martini, sherry	18	11	11	12
Spirits	68	73	69	74
Alcopops	71	67	49	63
Total				
Beer, lager, cider	73	74	73	73
Shandy	34	20	12	18
Wine	39	34	37	37
Martini, sherry	18	8	9	11
Spirits	63	64	69	67
Alcopops	63	59	49	54
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	108	108	260	476
<i>Girls</i>	98	121	244	463
<i>Total</i>	206	229	504	939
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	101	102	260	463
<i>Girls</i>	88	114	256	458
<i>Total</i>	189	216	516	921

^a Bases shown for pupils who gave a valid answer for at least one type of drink.

Table 3.18a

Mean alcohol consumption of different types of drink in the last week: 1992-2000^{a,b}*Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week*

1992-2000

Types of alcohol ^b	Year				
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
	<i>Units of alcohol^b</i>				
Beer, lager, cider	3.7	4.0	4.7	5.7	4.7
Shandy	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Wine	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.0
Martini, sherry	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Spirits	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.9
Alcopops ^c	c	c	1.4	1.0	2.3
Total	6.0	6.4	8.4	9.9	10.4
<i>Bases</i>	544	569	585	686	1704

^a Table 3.18b shows trends in types of alcohol consumed between 2001 and 2007. Table 3.18c shows trends in consumption between 2007 and 2010.

^b Estimates are based on the original method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 3.1.2) and are not comparable with estimates based on the revised method shown elsewhere in this report.

^c Alcopops were first asked about in 1996

Table 3.18b

Mean alcohol consumption of different types of drink in the last week: 2001-2007^{a,b}*Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week*

2001-2007

Types of alcohol ^b	Year						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	<i>Units of alcohol^b</i>						
Beer, lager, cider	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.9	4.8	5.4	4.4
Shandy	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wine	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Martini, sherry	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Spirits	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.8
Alcopops	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.7
Total	9.8	10.6	9.5	10.7	10.5	11.4	9.2
<i>Bases</i>	2026	1915	2136	1813	1670	1328	1297

^a Table 3.18a shows trends in types of alcohol consumed between 1992 and 2000. Table 3.18c shows trends in consumption between 2007 and 2010.

^b Estimates are based on the original method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 3.1.2) and are not comparable with estimates based on the revised method shown elsewhere in this report.

Data from 1992 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

Data from 2001 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

Table 3.18c

Mean alcohol consumption in the last week by pupils who had drunk, by sex and age (revised method): 2007-2010^{a,b}

Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week

2007-2010

Types of alcohol	Year			
	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c
	<i>Units of alcohol^b</i>			
Beer, lager, cider	6.4	7.6	6.2	7.0
Standard error of mean	0.29	0.40	0.35	0.44
Shandy	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Standard error of mean	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02
Wine	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4
Standard error of mean	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12
Martini, sherry	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Standard error of mean	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03
Spirits	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.1
Standard error of mean	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.12
Alcopops	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.1
Standard error of mean	0.12	0.14	0.12	0.15
Total	12.7	14.6	11.6	12.9
Standard error of mean	0.46	0.57	0.45	0.63
<i>Bases</i>	<i>1297</i>	<i>1117</i>	<i>1069</i>	<i>772</i>

^a Tables 3.18a and 3.18b show trends in alcohol consumption between 1992 and 2007.

^b Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 3.1.2) and are not comparable with estimates based on the original method shown in Table 3.18a.

^c Bases for 2007-2009 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 3.19.

Table 3.20

Consumption of different types of drink as a percentage of the total in the last week, by sex^a

Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week

2010

Types of alcohol	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	<i>Percentage of total units^a</i>		
Beer, lager, cider	69	41	54
Shandy	1	1	1
Wine	5	17	11
Martini, sherry	1	1	1
Spirits	12	19	16
Alcopops	12	20	16
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>789</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>772</i>

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 3.1.2).

Table 3.19

Mean alcohol consumption of different types of drink in the last week, by sex (revised method)^a

Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week

2010

Types of alcohol	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	<i>Units of alcohol^a</i>		
Beer, lager, cider	8.7	5.4	7.0
Standard error of mean	0.65	0.54	0.44
Shandy	0.2	0.1	0.2
Standard error of mean	0.03	0.04	0.02
Wine	0.6	2.3	1.4
Standard error of mean	0.09	0.19	0.12
Martini, sherry	0.1	0.2	0.1
Standard error of mean	0.02	0.05	0.03
Spirits	1.6	2.5	2.1
Standard error of mean	0.15	0.18	0.12
Alcopops	1.6	2.6	2.1
Standard error of mean	0.19	0.22	0.15
Total	12.6	13.2	12.9
Standard error of mean	0.84	0.87	0.63
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>789</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>394</i>	<i>772</i>

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 3.1.2).

Table 3.21

How obtained alcohol in the last four weeks: 2004-2010

All pupils

2004-2010

How obtained alcohol in last four weeks ^a	Year			
	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^c
	<i>%</i>			
Asked someone else to buy alcohol	20	20	18	15
Tried to buy from shop	6	7	6	5
Tried to buy from pub	5	4	4	2
Given alcohol by parents	27	23	22	20
Given alcohol by friends	27	26	24	23
Given alcohol by other relatives	12	10	9	9
Given alcohol by siblings	8	7	7	6
Given alcohol by other people	9	10	9	8
Taken alcohol from home	18	14	14	12
Taken alcohol from friends home	11	10	10	9
Stolen alcohol from home	6	6	6	5
Stolen alcohol from friends home	1	1	1	1
Stolen alcohol from somewhere else	1	2	1	1
Obtained any alcohol in last four weeks ^b	49	44	42	36
<i>Bases^c</i>	<i>9715</i>	<i>8200</i>	<i>7798</i>	<i>7296</i>

^a Percentages total more than 100, because pupils could give more than one answer.

^b Includes pupils who tried to buy alcohol, but were refused.

^c Bases for 2004 to 2008 are unweighted, bases for 2010 are weighted. The unweighted bases for 2010 is N=7296.

Table 3.22

How obtained alcohol in the last four weeks, by age and sex^a

All pupils

2010

How obtained alcohol ^b	Age					Total
	11	12	13	14	15	
	years	years	years	years	years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Asked someone else to buy alcohol	2	2	7	14	32	13
Bought from shop ^c	-	0	1	4	9	3
Bought from pub ^c	0	-	1	2	5	2
Given alcohol by parents	6	15	17	21	36	20
Given alcohol by friends	2	5	15	26	44	21
Given alcohol by other relatives	2	5	8	12	13	9
Given alcohol by siblings	2	2	5	8	11	6
Given alcohol by other people	2	2	4	8	14	7
Taken alcohol from home	2	5	8	13	25	12
Taken alcohol from friend's home	1	2	6	10	21	9
Stolen alcohol from home	1	1	5	5	9	5
Stolen alcohol from friend's home	1	0	1	2	2	1
Stolen alcohol from somewhere else	0	0	1	1	2	1
Obtained any alcohol in last four weeks ^c	9	20	31	42	61	35
Girls						
Asked someone else to buy alcohol	0	3	11	18	38	16
Bought from shop ^c	0	1	2	4	8	3
Bought from pub ^c	-	0	1	2	4	1
Given alcohol by parents	5	9	17	24	39	20
Given alcohol by friends	1	7	18	32	51	25
Given alcohol by other relatives	2	4	8	12	15	9
Given alcohol by siblings	0	2	6	9	14	7
Given alcohol by other people	0	3	9	12	18	9
Taken alcohol from home	2	5	9	13	25	12
Taken alcohol from friend's home	0	3	7	11	21	9
Stolen alcohol from home	0	2	5	6	10	5
Stolen alcohol from friend's home	-	1	0	3	1	1
Stolen alcohol from somewhere else	0	1	0	1	1	1
Obtained any alcohol in last four weeks ^c	6	16	34	48	66	37
Total						
Asked someone else to buy alcohol	1	3	9	16	35	15
Bought from shop ^c	0	0	1	4	9	3
Bought from pub ^c	0	0	1	2	4	2
Given alcohol by parents	6	12	17	23	37	20
Given alcohol by friends	1	6	17	29	48	23
Given alcohol by other relatives	2	4	8	12	14	9
Given alcohol by siblings	1	2	6	9	13	6
Given alcohol by other people	1	2	6	10	16	8
Taken alcohol from home	2	5	9	13	25	12
Taken alcohol from friend's home	1	2	7	11	21	9
Stolen alcohol from home	1	1	5	6	10	5
Stolen alcohol from friend's home	0	0	1	2	2	1
Stolen alcohol from somewhere else	0	0	1	1	1	1
Obtained any alcohol in last four weeks ^c	8	18	33	46	64	36
<i>Unweighted bases^d</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	522	723	703	677	829	3454
<i>Girls</i>	551	686	704	723	790	3454
<i>Total</i>	1073	1409	1407	1400	1619	6908
<i>Weighted bases^d</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	510	706	681	680	882	3460
<i>Girls</i>	525	680	661	707	864	3438
<i>Total</i>	1035	1386	1342	1388	1746	6897

^a Some categories differ from those in Table 3.21; this table excludes pupils who tried but did not succeed in buying alcohol from a shop, pub or bar.

^b Percentages total more than 100, because pupils could give more than one answer.

^c Excludes pupils who tried to buy alcohol, but were refused.

^d Bases shown for those who responded to the question about whether they has asked someone else to buy alcohol for them in the last four weeks. Other bases are similar.

Table 3.23

How obtained alcohol in the last four weeks, by units of alcohol drunk in the last week^a*All pupils*

2010

How obtained alcohol ^b	Units of alcohol in the last week					Total ^d
	Less than 1 unit ^c	1 unit, less than 5 units	5 units, less than 10 units	10 units, less than 15 units	15 units or more	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Asked someone else to buy alcohol	7	37	59	76	83	15
Bought from shop ^e	1	3	19	25	25	3
Bought from pub ^e	1	1	4	6	17	2
Given alcohol by parents	14	74	66	62	56	20
Given alcohol by friends	15	50	72	87	92	23
Given alcohol by other relatives	6	20	32	34	28	9
Given alcohol by siblings	4	16	21	27	35	6
Given alcohol by other people	4	17	28	34	47	8
Taken alcohol from home	7	44	43	41	45	12
Taken alcohol from friend's home	5	24	34	38	49	9
Stolen alcohol from home	3	13	24	13	27	5
Stolen alcohol from friend's home	1	2	4	5	5	1
Stolen alcohol from somewhere else	0	-	2	2	4	1
<i>Unweighted bases^f</i>	5837	205	175	111	240	6908
<i>Weighted bases^f</i>	5840	210	170	104	233	6897

^a Some categories differ from those in Table 3.21; this table excludes pupils who tried but did not succeed in buying alcohol from a shop, pub or bar.

^b Percentages total more than 100, because pupils could give more than one answer.

^c Less than one unit includes pupils who did not drink in the last week.

^d Total column includes pupils who did not answer the question about how much alcohol they had drunk in the last week.

^e Excludes pupils who tried to buy alcohol, but were refused.

^f Bases shown for those who responded to the question about whether they has asked someone else to buy alcohol for them in the last four weeks. Other bases may vary slightly.

Table 3.24

**Where pupils usually buy alcohol, by sex:
1996-2010**

<i>Current drinkers</i>		<i>1996-2010</i>								
Where usually buy alcohol^a	Year									
	1996	1998	1999	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^c	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys										
Friend/relative ^b	b	10	9	16	15	16	18	21	21	
Someone else	10	7	8	9	8	9	11	12	15	
Off-licence	26	22	22	17	16	17	17	14	14	
Shop or supermarket	12	11	11	8	9	11	12	10	11	
Pub or bar	8	9	8	9	8	7	7	6	6	
Club or disco	4	6	4	5	3	4	4	3	2	
Off the street ^b	b	b	b	b	b	1	1	2	1	
Garage forecourt ^b	b	b	b	b	b	1	1	1	1	
Never buys alcohol	51	51	48	48	51	53	51	52	57	
Girls										
Friend/relative ^b	b	9	9	19	20	19	22	28	31	
Someone else	6	6	7	7	8	9	13	17	18	
Off-licence	28	18	21	17	16	17	18	15	18	
Shop or supermarket	14	10	12	9	10	14	14	12	13	
Pub or bar	12	9	10	10	9	11	7	6	6	
Club or disco	8	6	7	9	6	8	5	4	4	
Off the street ^b	b	b	b	b	b	0	1	1	1	
Garage forecourt ^b	b	b	b	b	b	1	0	0	0	
Never buys alcohol	47	56	47	44	45	49	44	43	47	
Total										
Friend/relative ^b	b	9	9	17	17	17	20	24	26	
Someone else	8	6	8	8	8	9	12	15	16	
Off-licence	27	20	21	17	16	17	18	15	16	
Shop or supermarket	13	10	12	9	10	12	13	11	12	
Pub or bar	10	9	9	9	8	9	7	6	6	
Club or disco	6	6	5	7	5	6	4	3	3	
Off the street ^b	b	b	b	b	b	1	1	1	1	
Garage forecourt ^b	b	b	b	b	b	1	1	1	1	
Never buys alcohol	49	53	49	46	48	51	48	48	52	
Bases^c										
<i>Boys</i>	838	1427	2772	2070	2854	2666	1918	1808	1449	
<i>Girls</i>	802	1400	2527	1882	2660	2518	2031	1731	1374	
<i>Total</i>	1640	2827	5299	3952	5514	5184	3949	3539	2823	

Data from 1996 to 2002 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Percentages total more than 100, because pupils could give more than one answer.

^b Friends/relatives was introduced as a separate answer category in 1998. 'Off the street' and 'Garage forecourt' were introduced as separate answer categories in 2004.

^c Bases for 1996 to 2008 are unweighted, bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 3.25.

Table 3.25

Where pupils usually buy alcohol, by age and sex*Current drinkers* 2010

Where usually buy alcohol ^a	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%
Boys				
Friend/relative	15	15	29	21
Someone else	11	13	18	15
Off-licence	4	10	23	14
Shop or supermarket	5	8	17	11
Pub or bar	4	3	9	6
Club or disco	1	2	3	2
Off the street	1	2	1	1
Garage forecourt	0	1	1	1
Never buys alcohol	68	68	43	57
Girls				
Friend/relative	22	29	38	31
Someone else	15	17	20	18
Off-licence	9	16	24	18
Shop or supermarket	9	14	16	13
Pub or bar	3	3	11	6
Club or disco	3	3	5	4
Off the street	0	1	1	1
Garage forecourt	-	1	1	0
Never buys alcohol	59	49	38	47
Total				
Friend/relative	18	22	34	26
Someone else	13	15	19	16
Off-licence	6	13	24	16
Shop or supermarket	7	11	16	12
Pub or bar	3	3	10	6
Club or disco	2	3	4	3
Off the street	1	1	1	1
Garage forecourt	0	1	1	1
Never buys alcohol	64	59	40	52
<i>Unweighted bases</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	470	381	611	1462
<i>Girls</i>	383	391	591	1365
<i>Total</i>	853	772	1202	2827
<i>Weighted bases</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	441	371	637	1449
<i>Girls</i>	362	372	640	1374
<i>Total</i>	803	742	1277	2823

^a Percentages total more than 100, because pupils could give more than one answer.

Table 3.26

Where pupils who buy alcohol usually buy it, by age

Pupils who buy alcohol 2010

Where usually buy alcohol ^a	Age				Total
	11-12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%
Friend/relative	54	49	53	56	54
Someone else	25	43	36	32	34
Off-licence	9	22	31	40	33
Shop or supermarket	17	21	28	27	26
Pub or bar	13	8	7	16	13
Club or disco	7	5	6	7	6
Off the street	2	3	3	1	2
Garage forecourt	0	0	2	1	1
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	101	209	331	733	1374
<i>Weighted bases</i>	100	188	311	765	1365

^a Percentages total more than 100, because pupils could give more than one answer.

Table 3.27

Where pupils who buy alcohol usually buy it, by units of alcohol drunk in the last week

Pupils who buy alcohol 2010

Where usually buy alcohol ^a	Units of alcohol in the last week					Total ^c
	Less than 1 unit ^b	1 unit	5 units, less than 5 units	10 units, less than 10 units	15 units or more	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Friend/relative	52	70	56	59	56	54
Someone else	33	33	33	35	38	34
Off-licence	27	15	43	40	56	33
Shop or supermarket	21	20	27	28	41	26
Pub or bar	9	11	12	13	25	13
Club or disco	6	4	4	4	11	6
Off the street	1	2	1	2	4	2
Garage forecourt	0	0	3	0	4	1
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	772	82	115	88	209	1374
<i>Weighted bases</i>	780	88	110	83	203	1365

^a Percentages total more than 100, because pupils could give more than one answer.

^b 'Less than one unit' includes pupils who did not drink in the last week.

^c Total column includes pupils who did not answer the questions about how much alcohol they had drunk in the last week.

Table 3.28

Where pupils usually drink, by sex: 1996-2010

<i>Current drinkers</i>		<i>1996-2010</i>						
Where usually drink^a	Year							
	1996	1998	1999	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^c	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys								
At home or someone else's home	53	60	61	59	60	62	72	
Parties with friends	23	23	20	30	26	29	40	
On the street, in a park, or somewhere else outside ^b	b	b	22	26	30	26	25	
Pub or bar	11	12	11	10	9	7	9	
Club or disco	9	10	8	5	5	4	4	
Somewhere else	28	22	5	6	7	6	9	
Girls								
At home or someone else's home	52	56	61	61	62	66	76	
Parties with friends	24	24	24	33	31	37	48	
On the street, in a park, or somewhere else outside ^b	b	b	21	25	31	29	26	
Pub or bar	15	12	12	11	9	7	8	
Club or disco	16	11	12	10	6	7	7	
Somewhere else	24	21	4	6	6	5	7	
Total								
At home or someone else's home	52	58	61	60	61	64	74	
Parties with friends	23	23	22	31	29	33	44	
On the street, in a park, or somewhere else outside ^b	b	b	21	25	31	27	25	
Pub or bar	13	12	11	10	9	7	8	
Club or disco	13	10	10	7	6	5	6	
Somewhere else	26	21	5	6	6	6	8	
Bases^c								
<i>Boys</i>	<i>840</i>	<i>1411</i>	<i>2788</i>	<i>2675</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1811</i>	<i>1474</i>	
<i>Girls</i>	<i>804</i>	<i>1397</i>	<i>2536</i>	<i>2544</i>	<i>2053</i>	<i>1731</i>	<i>1390</i>	
<i>Total</i>	<i>1644</i>	<i>2808</i>	<i>5324</i>	<i>5219</i>	<i>4003</i>	<i>3542</i>	<i>2864</i>	

Data from 1996 to 1999 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Percentages total more than 100, because pupils could give more than one answer.

^b 'Out on the street, in a car park or somewhere else outside' was introduced as a separate answer category in 1999.

^c Bases for 1996 to 2008 are unweighted, bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 3.29.

Table 3.29

Where pupils usually drink, by age and sex*Current drinkers* 2010

Where usually drink ^a	Age				Total
	11-12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%
Boys					
At own home	67	58	48	46	51
At someone else's home	18	33	38	46	38
Parties with friends	13	34	38	51	40
On the street, in a park, or somewhere else outside	11	23	24	30	25
Pub or bar	8	7	5	12	9
Club or disco	3	3	4	5	4
Somewhere else	9	8	9	9	9
Girls					
At own home	63	52	46	44	47
At someone else's home	36	42	46	55	49
Parties with friends	21	31	43	64	48
On the street, in a park, or somewhere else outside	18	23	27	29	26
Pub or bar	4	3	7	10	8
Club or disco	5	6	8	8	7
Somewhere else	10	11	7	5	7
Total					
At own home	65	55	47	45	49
At someone else's home	25	37	42	51	43
Parties with friends	17	33	40	57	44
On the street, in a park, or somewhere else outside	0	23	25	29	25
Pub or bar	6	5	6	11	8
Club or disco	4	4	6	6	6
Somewhere else	9	9	8	7	8
<i>Unweighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	213	266	388	621	1488
<i>Girls</i>	139	248	400	592	1379
<i>Total</i>	352	514	788	1213	2867
<i>Weighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	201	249	379	645	1474
<i>Girls</i>	137	228	384	641	1390
<i>Total</i>	339	477	762	1286	2864

^a Percentages total more than 100, because pupils could give more than one answer.

Table 3.30

Where pupils usually drink, by units of alcohol drunk in the last week

Current drinkers

2010

Where usually drink ^a	Units of alcohol in the last week					Total ^c
	Less than 1 unit ^b	1 unit, less than 5 units	5 units, less than 10 units	10 units, less than 15 units	15 units or more	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
At own home	50	63	48	42	40	49
At someone else's home	38	43	54	55	69	43
Parties with friends	38	43	53	68	72	44
On the street, in a park, or somewhere else outside	19	21	34	42	57	25
Pub or bar	6	7	9	12	24	8
Club or disco	4	5	10	4	13	6
Somewhere else	8	6	5	7	9	8
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>2867</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>2864</i>

^a Percentages total more than 100, because pupils could give more than one answer.

^b Less than one unit includes pupils who did not drink in the last week.

^c Total column includes pupils who did not answer the questions about how much alcohol they had drunk in the last week.

Table 3.31

Number of evenings been in a pub, bar or club in the last four weeks, by age and sex

All pupils

2010

Number of evenings been in a pub, bar or club	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
One	11	11	10	11	11	11
Two	4	7	7	9	9	7
3 to 4	4	5	6	5	8	6
5 to 8	1	2	2	2	3	2
9+	1	1	1	1	2	1
<i>In a pub on one or more evenings in last four weeks</i>	21	25	27	28	33	27
Not in the last four weeks	79	75	73	72	67	73
Girls						
One	9	10	11	12	12	11
Two	4	6	7	8	8	7
3 to 4	1	3	3	5	6	4
5 to 8	0	0	1	2	2	1
9+	0	0	0	1	1	1
<i>In a pub on one or more evenings in last four weeks</i>	15	19	23	28	29	23
Not in the last four weeks	85	81	77	72	71	77
Total						
One	10	10	11	11	11	11
Two	4	6	7	8	9	7
3 to 4	3	4	5	5	7	5
5 to 8	1	1	2	2	2	2
9+	1	0	1	1	1	1
<i>In a pub on one or more evenings in last four weeks</i>	18	22	25	28	31	25
Not in the last four weeks	82	78	75	72	69	75
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
Boys	533	728	706	673	837	3477
Girls	548	693	709	732	798	3480
Total	1081	1421	1415	1405	1635	6957
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
Boys	520	713	685	675	887	3479
Girls	522	689	665	716	875	3468
Total	1041	1402	1350	1391	1763	6947

Table 3.32

Number of evenings had an alcoholic drink in a pub, bar or club in the last four weeks, by age and sex

All pupils

2010

Number of evenings had an alcoholic drink in a pub, bar or club	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
One	0	1	2	3	5	2
Two	-	0	1	2	3	1
3 to 4	0	0	1	1	2	1
5 to 8	-	0	-	0	1	0
9+	-	-	-	0	0	0
<i>Had a drink in the last four weeks</i>	1	1	4	6	12	5
Not in the last four weeks	99	99	96	94	88	95
Girls						
One	-	1	2	4	8	3
Two	0	0	0	1	2	1
3 to 4	0	0	1	0	2	1
5 to 8	-	0	-	1	1	0
9+	-	-	-	-	0	0
<i>Had a drink in the last four weeks</i>	0	1	3	6	13	5
Not in the last four weeks	100	99	97	94	87	95
Total						
One	0	1	2	3	7	3
Two	0	0	1	2	3	1
3 to 4	0	0	1	1	2	1
5 to 8	-	0	-	0	1	0
9+	-	-	-	0	0	0
<i>Had a drink in the last four weeks</i>	0	1	4	6	13	5
Not in the last four weeks	100	99	96	94	87	95
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
Boys	536	731	710	675	842	3494
Girls	550	696	714	734	797	3491
Total	1086	1427	1424	1409	1639	6985
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
Boys	522	715	688	676	893	3495
Girls	525	692	669	719	874	3479
Total	1048	1407	1357	1395	1767	6974

Table 3.33

Who pupils usually drink with, by sex: 1996-2010

<i>Current drinkers</i>		<i>1996-2010</i>						
Who usually drink with^a	Year							
	1996	1998	1999	2004	2006	2008	2010 ^c	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys								
Friends of both sexes	38	32	36	41	46	47	54	
Parents	41	46	44	43	39	42	51	
Brothers/sisters or other relatives	15	16	15	19	18	19	32	
Friends of same sex	18	19	16	17	15	15	36	
Girlfriend or boyfriend	5	6	3	8	8	8	13	
Friends of opposite sex	3	4	3	6	6	7	25	
Other people	b	b	b	4	4	5	11	
Alone	4	5	2	2	3	3	1	
Girls								
Friends of both sexes	50	39	45	50	54	56	63	
Parents	38	43	41	43	37	40	48	
Brothers/sisters or other relatives	12	16	15	22	21	22	39	
Friends of same sex	16	16	11	18	17	15	43	
Girlfriend or boyfriend	9	8	6	10	11	10	22	
Friends of opposite sex	4	4	2	7	7	6	29	
Other people	b	b	b	4	5	4	12	
Alone	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Total								
Friends of both sexes	44	36	40	45	50	52	59	
Parents	39	44	43	43	38	41	50	
Brothers/sisters or other relatives	14	16	15	20	20	21	35	
Friends of same sex	17	18	14	17	16	15	39	
Girlfriend or boyfriend	7	7	4	9	10	9	17	
Friends of opposite sex	4	4	3	6	6	6	27	
Other people	b	b	b	4	4	4	12	
Alone	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	
Bases^{c,d}								
<i>Boys</i>	843	1415	2787	2690	1936	1802	1476	
<i>Girls</i>	804	1396	2538	2544	2046	1727	1401	
<i>Total</i>	1647	2811	5325	5234	3982	3529	2877	

Data from 1996 to 1999 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Percentage totals more than 100, because pupils could give more than one answer.

^b 'Other people' was introduced as a separate answer category in 2004.

^c Bases for 1996-2008 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 3.34.

^d Bases shown for the question about whether pupils drank alone or with other people. Bases for other questions may vary slightly.

Table 3.34

Who pupils usually drink with, by age and sex

<i>Current drinkers</i>						<i>2010</i>
Who usually drink with^a	Age				Total	
	11-12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%	%		
Boys						
Friends of both sexes	19	41	54	71	54	
Parents	73	58	47	43	51	
Brothers/sisters or other relatives	31	39	29	31	32	
Friends of same sex	12	29	33	48	36	
Girlfriend or boyfriend	3	10	10	19	13	
Friends of opposite sex	5	16	24	35	25	
Other people	11	10	14	10	11	
Alone	1	0	1	2	1	
Girls						
Friends of both sexes	35	50	58	77	63	
Parents	61	53	50	43	48	
Brothers/sisters or other relatives	38	40	40	37	39	
Friends of same sex	29	37	41	49	43	
Girlfriend or boyfriend	13	16	19	28	22	
Friends of opposite sex	20	22	23	38	29	
Other people	14	10	11	13	12	
Alone	3	1	1	1	1	
Total						
Friends of both sexes	26	45	56	74	59	
Parents	68	56	49	43	50	
Brothers/sisters or other relatives	34	39	35	34	35	
Friends of same sex	19	33	37	49	39	
Girlfriend or boyfriend	7	13	14	24	17	
Friends of opposite sex	11	19	23	37	27	
Other people	13	10	12	12	12	
Alone	2	1	1	1	1	
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>619</i>	<i>1493</i>	
<i>Girls</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>596</i>	<i>1390</i>	
<i>Total</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>793</i>	<i>1215</i>	<i>2883</i>	
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>644</i>	<i>1476</i>	
<i>Girls</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>645</i>	<i>1401</i>	
<i>Total</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>765</i>	<i>1289</i>	<i>2877</i>	

^a Percentages total more than 100, because pupils could give more than one answer.

^b Bases shown for the question about whether pupils drank alone or with other people. Bases for other questions may vary slightly.

Table 3.35

Who pupils usually drink with, by units of alcohol drunk in the last week

<i>Current drinkers</i>							<i>2010</i>
Who usually drink with ^a	Units of alcohol in the last week					Total ^c	
	Less than 1 unit ^b	1 unit, less than 5 units	5 units, less than 10 units	10 units, less than 15 units	15 units or more		
	%	%	%	%	%		
Friends of both sexes	51	63	73	80	89	59	
Parents	52	61	40	39	34	50	
Brothers/sisters or other relatives	34	42	38	24	44	35	
Friends of same sex	33	42	51	66	66	39	
Girlfriend or boyfriend	11	15	27	29	49	17	
Friends of opposite sex	19	25	44	54	60	27	
Other people	10	6	11	20	22	12	
Alone	1	1	2	1	2	1	
<i>Unweighted bases^d</i>	<i>1969</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>2883</i>	
<i>Weighted bases^d</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>2877</i>	

^a Percentage totals more than 100, because pupils could give more than one answer.

^b 'Less than one unit' includes pupils who did not drink in the last week.

^c 'Total' column includes pupils who did not answer the questions about how much alcohol they had drunk in the last week.

^d Bases shown for the question about whether pupils drank alone or with other people. Bases for other questions may vary slightly.

Table 3.36

Who pupils were with when last drank alcohol in a pub, bar or club, by sex

Pupils who drank in a pub, bar or club in the last four weeks

2010

Who with when last drank alcohol in a pub, bar or club ^a	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Friends of both sexes	35	50	43
Parents	56	47	52
Brothers/sisters or other relatives	33	32	33
Friends of same sex	26	25	25
Girlfriend or boyfriend	12	23	18
Friends of opposite sex	17	19	18
Other people	10	10	10
Alone	0	0	0
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>382</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>386</i>

^a Percentage totals more than 100, because pupils could give more than one answer.

Table 3.37

Who pupils were with when last drank alcohol in a pub, bar or club, by age

Pupils who drank in a pub, bar or club in last four weeks

2010

Who with when last drank alcohol in a pub, bar or club ^a	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	
Friends of both sexes	34	38	47	43
Parents	67	56	46	52
Brothers/sisters or other relatives	33	39	30	33
Friends of same sex	17	23	29	25
Girlfriend or boyfriend	15	19	18	18
Friends of opposite sex	13	16	20	18
Other people	8	11	10	10
Alone	0	0	0	0
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>382</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>386</i>

^a Percentage totals more than 100, because pupils could give more than one answer.

Table 3.38

Whether pupils have drunk alcohol and been drunk in the last four weeks, by sex: 2006-2010

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2006-2010</i>		
Whether drank alcohol and became drunk in last four weeks	Year			
	2006	2008	2010 ^a	
	%	%	%	
Boys				
Drank alcohol but not been drunk	15	16	12	
Been drunk once or twice	11	10	8	
Been drunk 3+ times	6	5	3	
Not drank alcohol in past 4 weeks	68	69	76	
Girls				
Drank alcohol but not been drunk	12	12	11	
Been drunk once or twice	14	12	10	
Been drunk 3+ times	9	7	5	
Not drank alcohol in past 4 weeks	65	70	74	
Total				
Drank alcohol but not been drunk	14	14	12	
Been drunk once or twice	12	11	10	
Been drunk 3+ times	7	6	4	
Not drank alcohol in past 4 weeks	66	69	75	
<i>Bases^a</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	<i>3774</i>	<i>3712</i>	<i>3512</i>	
<i>Girls</i>	<i>3960</i>	<i>3604</i>	<i>3447</i>	
<i>Total</i>	<i>7734</i>	<i>7316</i>	<i>6959</i>	

^a Bases for 1996-2008 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 3.39.

Table 3.39

Whether pupils have drunk alcohol and been drunk in the last four weeks, by age and sex

<i>All pupils</i>							<i>2010</i>
Whether drank alcohol and became drunk in last four weeks	Age					Total ^a	
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%	%	%		
Boys							
Drank alcohol but not been drunk	2	6	12	16	22	12	
Been drunk once or twice	0	1	6	9	21	8	
Been drunk 3+ times	1	0	2	3	9	3	
Not drank alcohol in past 4 weeks	97	92	81	72	49	76	
Girls							
Drank alcohol but not been drunk	1	3	9	14	21	11	
Been drunk once or twice	0	2	8	11	23	10	
Been drunk 3+ times	0	1	3	6	12	5	
Not drank alcohol in past 4 weeks	98	94	81	69	44	74	
Total							
Drank alcohol but not been drunk	2	5	10	15	21	12	
Been drunk once or twice	0	2	8	11	23	10	
Been drunk 3+ times	0	0	2	5	10	4	
Not drank alcohol in past 4 weeks	98	93	81	70	46	75	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	547	739	712	673	828	3499	
<i>Girls</i>	562	701	708	715	779	3465	
<i>Total</i>	1109	1440	1420	1388	1607	6964	
<i>Weighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	534	721	698	680	879	3512	
<i>Girls</i>	533	693	668	700	853	3447	
<i>Total</i>	1067	1414	1366	1380	1732	6959	

^a Total based on pupils who answered questions about whether they had been drunk in the last four weeks; because of different bases, estimates of whether pupils drank in the last four weeks may vary slightly from those shown elsewhere in this report.

Table 3.40

Proportion of pupils who drank alcohol in the last four weeks who were drunk in that period, by age and sex

<i>Pupils who drank alcohol in the last four weeks</i>					<i>2010</i>
Been drunk in last four weeks	Age			Total	
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%		
Boys					
	34	45	58	49	
Girls					
	52	56	63	59	
Total					
	42	51	61	54	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	222	215	448	885	
<i>Girls</i>	199	236	452	887	
<i>Total</i>	421	451	900	1772	
<i>Weighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	205	202	457	865	
<i>Girls</i>	185	224	485	893	
<i>Total</i>	390	426	942	1758	

Table 3.41

Whether pupils had deliberately tried to get drunk in the last four weeks, by age and sex
Pupils who had been drunk in the last four weeks 2010

Tried to get drunk in the last four weeks	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%
Boys				
Deliberately tried to get drunk	36	63	64	59
Did not try to get drunk	64	37	36	41
Girls				
Deliberately tried to get drunk	45	55	65	59
Did not try to get drunk	55	45	35	41
Total				
Deliberately tried to get drunk	41	58	64	59
Did not try to get drunk	59	42	36	41
<i>Unweighted bases</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	71	94	257	422
<i>Girls</i>	102	133	290	525
<i>Total</i>	173	227	547	947
<i>Weighted bases</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	67	91	260	418
<i>Girls</i>	95	126	303	524
<i>Total</i>	162	217	563	942

Table 3.42

Adverse consequences of drinking in the last four weeks, by age and sex*Pupils who had been drunk in the last four weeks*

2010

Consequences of drinking	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%
Boys				
Felt ill or sick	45	49	38	41
Had argument	24	28	20	22
Lost money	27	28	15	20
Vomited	24	25	25	25
Clothes damaged	21	19	18	19
Had fight	25	14	14	15
Trouble with police	13	14	7	9
Taken to hospital	-	7	1	2
Girls				
Felt ill or sick	49	48	47	48
Had argument	32	33	32	32
Lost money	15	21	18	18
Vomited	31	27	25	26
Clothes damaged	16	22	23	22
Had fight	7	8	7	7
Trouble with police	4	8	3	5
Taken to hospital	1	-	-	0
Total				
Felt ill or sick	48	49	43	45
Had argument	29	31	26	28
Lost money	20	24	17	19
Vomited	29	26	25	26
Clothes damaged	18	21	21	20
Had fight	14	11	10	11
Trouble with police	8	11	5	7
Taken to hospital	1	3	0	1
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	63	88	238	389
<i>Girls</i>	88	118	271	477
<i>Total</i>	151	206	509	866
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	58	86	244	388
<i>Girls</i>	84	114	284	482
<i>Total</i>	142	200	528	870

^a Bases are shown for those who answered whether they felt ill or sick when drinking.

Table 3.43

Consequences of drinking, by number of times have been drunk in last four weeks*Pupils who had been drunk in the last four weeks*

2010

Consequences of drinking	Number of times been drunk in the last four weeks		
	Once or twice	3 or more times	Total ^a
	%	%	%
Felt ill or sick	44	47	45
Had argument	20	45	28
Vomited	23	31	26
Clothes damaged	18	26	20
Lost money	13	30	19
Had fight	7	17	11
Trouble with police	3	13	7
Taken to hospital	-	2	1
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	568	274	866
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	581	266	870

^a Total column includes pupils who did not answer the question about the number of times they had been drunk in the last four weeks.

^b Bases are shown for those who answered whether they felt ill or sick when drinking.

Table 3.44

When last drank alcohol, by number of drinkers pupil lives with

All pupils 2010

When last drank alcohol	Number of drinkers pupils live with				
	None	One	Two	Three or more	Total ^a
	%	%	%	%	
Drank alcohol in the last week	4	12	13	26	13
Has drunk alcohol but not in the last week	13	32	35	45	31
Never drunk alcohol	83	56	52	28	56
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	1319	1271	2759	1207	7017
<i>Weighted bases</i>	1426	1262	2637	1218	7009

^a Total column includes pupils who did not say how many drinkers they lived with.

Table 3.45

Perceived family attitude to pupil's drinking, by age and sex

All pupils 2010

Perceived family attitude	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys						
Doesn't like pupil drinking	71	62	55	42	24	48
Doesn't mind pupil drinking if not too much	29	38	44	57	73	50
Lets pupil drink as much as he likes	1	1	0	1	3	1
Girls						
Doesn't like pupil drinking	80	73	58	40	28	53
Doesn't mind pupil drinking if not too much	19	26	42	59	70	46
Lets pupil drink as much as she likes	0	0	1	0	3	1
Total						
Doesn't like pupil drinking	76	67	56	41	26	51
Doesn't mind pupil drinking if not too much	24	32	43	58	71	48
Lets pupil drink as much as he or she likes	0	0	1	1	3	1
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	544	727	704	671	829	3475
<i>Girls</i>	550	681	700	709	777	3417
<i>Total</i>	1094	1408	1404	1380	1606	6892
<i>Weighted Bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	531	709	684	676	881	3482
<i>Girls</i>	521	674	659	695	850	3398
<i>Total</i>	1052	1383	1344	1371	1730	6880

Table 3.46

When last drank alcohol, by perceived family attitude to pupil's drinking*All pupils* 2010

Last drank alcohol	Perceived family attitude			Total ^a
	Doesn't like pupil drinking	Doesn't mind, as long as not too much	Lets pupil drink as much as he/she likes	
	%	%	%	%
In the last week	4	23	46	13
Has drunk alcohol but not in the last week	12	50	38	31
Never	85	27	17	56
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	3468	3330	78	7017
<i>Weighted bases</i>	3485	3299	80	7009

^a Total includes pupils who did not answer the question about their parents' attitude to their drinking.

Table 3.47

Perceived family attitude to pupil's drinking, by when last drank alcohol*All pupils* 2010

Perceived family attitude	When last drank alcohol			Total ^a
	In the last week	Has drunk alcohol, not in last week	Never	
	%	%	%	%
Doesn't like pupil drinking	14	20	76	51
Doesn't mind pupil drinking if not too much	82	79	23	48
Lets pupil drink as much as he or she likes	4	1	0	1
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	929	2076	3871	6892
<i>Weighted Bases</i>	913	2092	3859	6880

^a Total includes pupils who did not say when they last drank alcohol.

Table 3.48

The proportion of pupils who have been drunk in the last four weeks, by perceived family attitude to pupil's drinking

<i>Pupils who drank in the last four weeks</i>					<i>2010</i>
Been drunk in the last four weeks	Perceived family attitude			Total ^a	
	Doesn't like pupil drinking	Doesn't mind, as long as not too much	Lets pupil drink as much as he/she likes		
	%	%	%	%	
Been drunk in last four weeks	66	51	75	54	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	243	1444	56	1772	
<i>Weighted bases</i>	242	1432	59	1758	

^a Total includes pupils who did not answer the question about their parents' attitude to their drinking.

Table 3.49

Attitudes to drinking: 1999-2010

<i>All pupils</i>										<i>1999-2010</i>
Attitudes to drinking	Year									
	1999	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2010 ^b	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
OK to try drinking alcohol to see what it's like ^a	a	a	67	62	63	56	61	57	55	
OK to try getting drunk to see what it's like ^a	a	a	31	24	28	22	25	22	22	
OK to drink alcohol once a week ^a	a	a	46	39	44	36	41	36	32	
OK to get drunk once a week ^b	13	14	20	14	18	15	17	12	11	
<i>Bases^{c,d}</i>	<i>9234</i>	<i>9250</i>	<i>10147</i>	<i>9536</i>	<i>8940</i>	<i>8015</i>	<i>7650</i>	<i>7670</i>	<i>7140</i>	

^a Only the question about whether it was OK to get drunk was asked in 1999 and 2001. Other questions were asked for the first time in 2003.

^b In 1999 and 2001, pupils were asked whether it was OK to 'get drunk every week'. From 2003, pupils have been asked whether it was OK to 'get drunk once a week'.

^c Bases are shown for those who answered whether they thought it was OK to try drinking alcohol; bases for views about other behaviours may vary slightly.

^d Bases for 1999-2008 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 3.50

Data from 1999 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

Table 3.50

Attitudes to drinking, by age and sex

<i>All pupils</i>							<i>2010</i>
Attitudes to drinking	Age					Total ^a	
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%	%	%		
Boys							
OK to try drinking alcohol to see what it's like	24	35	50	67	78	54	
OK to try getting drunk to see what it's like	2	5	14	24	47	21	
OK to drink alcohol once a week	13	20	26	40	60	34	
OK to get drunk once a week	2	2	8	13	24	11	
Girls							
OK to try drinking alcohol to see what it's like	16	32	57	75	83	56	
OK to try getting drunk to see what it's like	1	4	16	32	49	23	
OK to drink alcohol once a week	7	15	27	40	50	30	
OK to get drunk once a week	7	3	8	14	22	11	
Total							
OK to try drinking alcohol to see what it's like	20	33	53	71	81	55	
OK to try getting drunk to see what it's like	1	4	15	28	48	22	
OK to drink alcohol once a week	10	18	27	40	55	32	
OK to get drunk once a week	2	3	8	13	23	11	
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	548	750	721	700	862	3581	
<i>Girls</i>	565	710	734	745	807	3561	
<i>Total</i>	1113	1460	1455	1445	1669	7142	
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	537	734	701	705	918	3594	
<i>Girls</i>	534	706	690	734	882	3546	
<i>Total</i>	1072	1439	1390	1438	1800	7140	

^a Bases are shown for those who answered whether they thought it was OK to try drinking alcohol; bases for views about other behaviours may vary slightly.

Table 3.51

Attitudes to drinking, by when last drank alcohol				
<i>All pupils</i>				2010
Attitudes to drinking	When last drank alcohol			Total ^a
	In the last week	Has drunk alcohol, not in last week	Never	
	%	%	%	%
OK to try drinking alcohol to see what it's like	89	82	32	55
OK to try getting drunk to see what it's like	61	36	4	22
OK to drink alcohol once a week	72	43	16	32
OK to get drunk once a week	36	15	2	11
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	925	2109	3860	7142
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	908	2132	3851	7140

^a Total column includes pupils who did not answer question about when last drank alcohol.

^b Bases are shown for those who answered whether they thought it was OK to try drinking alcohol; bases for views about other behaviours may vary slightly.

Table 3.52

Attitudes to drinking, by number of times have been drunk in last four weeks				
<i>Pupils who drank alcohol in the last four weeks</i>				2010
Attitudes to drinking	Number of times been drunk in last four weeks			Total ^a
	Drank alcohol, but not been drunk	Once or twice	Three or more times	
	%	%	%	%
OK to try drinking alcohol to see what it's like	90	90	92	90
OK to try getting drunk to see what it's like	39	69	77	56
OK to drink alcohol once a week	60	62	79	64
OK to get drunk once a week	14	35	62	30
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	804	620	296	1763
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	795	632	284	1753

^a Total column includes pupils who did not answer question about whether had been drunk in the last four weeks.

^b Bases are shown for those who answered whether they thought it was OK to try drinking alcohol; bases for views about other behaviours may vary slightly.

Table 3.53

Perceptions of how many people of pupil's age drink alcohol, by age and sex						
<i>All pupils</i>						2010
Perceptions of how many people of pupil's age drink alcohol	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
All of them	0	1	3	3	10	4
Most, but not all	3	6	15	33	53	25
About half	9	15	27	32	22	22
Only a few	42	49	39	26	12	32
None of them	45	29	16	5	3	17
Girls						
All of them	0	-	3	4	10	4
Most, but not all	3	10	25	43	62	32
About half	10	17	29	31	19	22
Only a few	44	47	33	19	8	28
None of them	43	25	9	2	1	14
Total						
All of them	0	0	3	4	10	4
Most, but not all	3	8	20	38	58	28
About half	10	16	28	32	21	22
Only a few	43	48	36	23	10	30
None of them	44	27	13	3	2	16
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	549	751	713	694	862	3569
<i>Girls</i>	565	708	730	743	808	3554
<i>Total</i>	1114	1459	1443	1437	1670	7123
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	537	735	691	696	918	3576
<i>Girls</i>	533	702	686	730	885	3535
<i>Total</i>	1069	1437	1377	1426	1803	7112

Table 3.54

Fifteen year olds' perceptions of the number of people of their own age that drink alcohol, by when last drank alcohol				
<i>Pupils aged 15</i>				2010
Perceptions of how many people of pupil's age drink alcohol	When last drank alcohol			Total ^a
	In last week	Before that	Never	
	%	%	%	%
All of them	18	10	1	10
Most, but not all	70	61	36	58
About half	10	23	28	21
Only a few	2	6	29	10
None of them	-	0	6	2
<i>Unweighted bases</i>				
	502	751	357	1670
<i>Weighted bases</i>				
	514	816	401	1803

^a Total includes pupils who did not say when they had last drunk alcohol.

Table 3.55

Pupils' beliefs about why people their own age drink, by age and sex

<i>All pupils</i>							<i>2010</i>
Why people their own age drink	Age					Total	
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%	%	%		
Boys							
To look cool in front of their friends	70	76	80	77	67	74	
To be more sociable with friends	35	44	60	73	86	62	
Their friends pressure them into it	61	63	68	58	51	60	
It gives them a rush or a buzz	34	46	60	68	75	58	
It makes them feel more confident	22	27	42	46	64	42	
They are bored and have nothing to do	28	33	40	46	52	41	
It helps them forget their problems	29	29	37	40	44	36	
It helps them relax	13	18	24	33	40	27	
Girls							
To look cool in front of their friends	80	84	86	78	68	79	
To be more sociable with friends	37	51	67	80	88	67	
Their friends pressure them into it	67	73	69	64	49	63	
It gives them a rush or a buzz	31	46	61	77	81	62	
It makes them feel more confident	28	41	57	64	73	55	
They are bored and have nothing to do	26	33	42	52	56	43	
It helps them forget their problems	30	38	49	52	58	47	
It helps them relax	15	19	27	34	41	29	
Total							
To look cool in front of their friends	75	80	83	77	67	76	
To be more sociable with friends	36	47	64	77	87	65	
Their friends pressure them into it	64	68	69	61	50	62	
It gives them a rush or a buzz	32	46	61	73	78	60	
It makes them feel more confident	25	34	50	55	68	49	
They are bored and have nothing to do	27	33	41	49	54	42	
It helps them forget their problems	29	33	43	46	51	42	
It helps them relax	14	18	25	34	41	28	
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	538	729	708	674	836	3485	
<i>Girls</i>	557	700	720	734	801	3512	
<i>Total</i>	1095	1429	1428	1408	1637	6997	
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	528	714	687	678	886	3494	
<i>Girls</i>	530	696	675	722	878	3501	
<i>Total</i>	1058	1410	1363	1400	1764	6995	

^a Bases shown for 'It helps them relax'. Other bases are similar.

Table 3.56

Pupils' beliefs about why people their own age drink, by when last drank alcohol

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2010</i>			
Why people their own age drink	When last drank alcohol			Total ^a	
	In the last week	Has drunk alcohol, not in last week	Never		
	%	%	%	%	
To look cool in front of their friends	54	73	83	76	
To be more sociable with friends	84	76	54	65	
Their friends pressure them into it	43	56	70	62	
It gives them a rush or a buzz	78	71	50	60	
It makes them feel more confident	71	58	38	49	
They are bored and have nothing to do	54	49	36	42	
It helps them forget their problems	58	44	37	42	
It helps them relax	47	32	21	28	
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	908	2067	3803	6997	
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	893	2086	3795	6995	

^a Total column includes pupils who did not answer question about when last drank alcohol.

^b Bases shown for 'It helps them relax'. Other bases are similar.

Table 3.57

Proportion of pupils who remembered receiving lessons about alcohol: 2001-2010^{a,b}

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2001-2010</i>									
Whether remembered lessons on alcohol	Year										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Remembered lessons on alcohol	59	57	56	52	54	54	58	59	57	60	
<i>Bases^c</i>	9149	9469	9415	9405	8743	7799	7505	7548	7374	6996	

^a Estimates for survey years between 1986 and 2000 can be found in Fuller E and Sanchez M (ed) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2008*, published by the NHS Information Centre.

^b Some estimates and bases between 2003 and 2006 have been revised since their original publication.

^c Bases for 2001 to 2009 are unweighted. Bases for 2010 are weighted. The unweighted base for 2010 is shown in Table 3.58

Table 3.58

Proportion of pupils who remembered receiving lessons about alcohol in the last year, by school year and sex

<i>All pupils</i>							<i>2010</i>
Whether remembered lessons on alcohol	School year					Total	
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11		
	%	%	%	%	%		
Boys							
Remembered lessons on alcohol	46	57	63	64	63	59	
Girls							
Remembered lessons on alcohol	45	55	69	76	62	62	
Total							
Remembered lessons on alcohol	46	56	66	70	62	60	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	693	722	710	688	681	3494	
<i>Girls</i>	712	701	748	698	646	3505	
<i>Total</i>	1405	1423	1458	1386	1327	6999	
<i>Weighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	680	700	690	713	724	3507	
<i>Girls</i>	669	708	689	703	719	3489	
<i>Total</i>	1349	1408	1380	1416	1444	6996	

Table 3.59

Sources of helpful information about drinking alcohol, by sex

<i>All pupils</i>				<i>2010</i>
Sources of helpful information	Sex			
	Boys	Girls	Total	
	%	%	%	
Parents	74	76	75	
Siblings	31	30	31	
Other relatives	46	44	45	
Friends	35	40	38	
GP	32	28	30	
Teachers	65	68	67	
Other adults at school	36	39	38	
Police	50	48	49	
TV	70	72	71	
Radio	31	30	30	
Newspapers or magazines	44	56	50	
Internet	50	52	51	
FRANK	24	21	22	
Helplines	16	16	16	
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>	3382	3383	6765	
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>	3399	3364	6763	

^a Bases are shown for all those pupils who answered they used the internet to obtain helpful information about alcohol.

Table 3.60

Sources of helpful information about drinking alcohol, by age

<i>All pupils</i>							<i>2010</i>
Sources of helpful information	Age					Total	
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Parents	72	73	75	76	78	75	
Siblings	26	27	31	33	35	31	
Other relatives	46	44	43	45	45	45	
Friends	26	28	36	44	48	38	
GP	34	31	30	28	28	30	
Teachers	62	65	67	68	69	67	
Other adults at school	36	35	36	38	42	38	
Police	56	52	49	47	43	49	
TV	61	68	72	75	76	71	
Radio	31	28	31	32	30	30	
Newspapers or magazines	42	45	52	55	54	50	
Internet	41	46	52	54	58	51	
FRANK	12	18	22	26	29	22	
Helplines	18	16	15	15	15	16	
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>	<i>1040</i>	<i>1373</i>	<i>1379</i>	<i>1374</i>	<i>1599</i>	<i>6765</i>	
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>1358</i>	<i>1318</i>	<i>1367</i>	<i>1723</i>	<i>6763</i>	

^a Bases are shown for all those pupils who answered they used the internet to obtain helpful information about alcohol.

Table 3.61

Estimated odds ratios for having drunk alcohol in the last week, by pupil characteristics^a

All pupils

2010

Variable ^b	N	Odds ratio	p-value	95% confidence interval	
				Lower	Upper
Age in years^c	7017	1.44	<0.001	1.32	1.56
Ethnicity (p<0.001)					
White	5797	1			
Mixed	273	0.87	0.675	0.47	1.64
Asian	469	0.17	<0.001	0.07	0.40
Black	163	0.63	0.332	0.25	1.60
Other or not given	315	0.55	0.041	0.31	0.98
Smoking status (p<0.001)					
Non-smoker	6379	1			
Occasional smoker	285	2.46	<0.001	1.75	3.45
Regular smoker	353	3.04	<0.001	2.17	4.26
Drug use (p<0.001)					
Not used drugs in the past year	5837	1			
Used drugs in the past year	790	2.36	<0.001	1.79	3.10
Not given	390	1.32	0.179	0.88	2.00
Ever truanted (p<0.001)					
No	5985	1			
Yes	811	2.00	<0.001	1.57	2.54
Not given	221	1.68	0.036	1.03	2.73
Family's attitude to pupil's drinking (p<0.001)					
Doesn't like pupil drinking alcohol	3468	1			
Wouldn't mind pupil drinking alcohol, as long as not too much	3330	3.48	<0.001	2.72	4.44
Lets pupil drink as much as he or she likes	78	3.77	0.001	1.78	7.99
Not given	141	1.09	0.793	0.56	2.15
Number of people in household who drink alcohol (p<0.001)					
None	1319	1			
One	1271	1.59	0.019	1.08	2.35
Two	2759	1.54	0.015	1.09	2.18
Three or more	1207	2.34	<0.001	1.64	3.33
Not given	461	2.18	0.008	1.22	3.90
People of my age drink alcohol because it helps them relax (p=0.001)					
False	4906	1			
True	1872	1.43	0.001	1.16	1.75
Not given	239	1.16	0.775	0.41	3.32

^a Variables included in the model which were not significant predictors of having drunk alcohol in the last seven days are not shown (see section 3.11.2).

^b P-value for each variable excludes missing values.

^c Odds ratio indicates change in odds for each additional year of age.

Continued...

Table 3.61 continued

All pupils						2010
Variable ^b	N	Odds ratio	p-value	95% confidence interval		
				Lower	Upper	
People of my age drink alcohol because it makes them feel more confident (p=0.001)						
False	3492	1				
True	3267	1.38	0.001	1.13	1.67	
Not given	258	1.48	0.450	0.53	4.10	
People of my age drink alcohol to forget (p=0.002)						
False	3935	1				
True	2802	1.32	0.002	1.11	1.58	
Not given	280	1.07	0.886	0.42	2.72	
People of my age drink alcohol because it gives them a rush or a buzz (p=0.009)						
False	2706	1				
True	4055	1.30	0.009	1.07	1.58	
Not given	256	2.13	0.084	0.90	5.04	
People of my age drink alcohol to look cool in front of their friends (p<0.001)						
False	1604	1				
True	5160	0.50	<0.001	0.39	0.63	
Not given	253	0.45	0.071	0.19	1.07	
People of my age drink alcohol because their friends pressure them into it (p=0.015)						
False	2573	1				
True	4161	0.78	0.015	0.64	0.95	
Not given	283	0.63	0.224	0.30	1.32	

^a Variables included in the model which were not significant predictors of having drunk alcohol in the last seven days are not shown (see section 3.11.2).

^b P-value for each variable excludes missing values.

^c Odds ratio indicates change in odds for each additional year of age.

4 Drug use

Tosin Omole

Key findings for 2010

- The prevalence of drug use among 11 to 15 year olds has declined since 2001. In 2010, 18% of pupils reported that they had ever taken drugs. 12% said they had taken drugs in the last year.
- Older pupils were more likely to report ever taking drugs. 9% of 11 year olds said they had ever taken drugs, but this proportion increased to 32% of 15 year olds. This pattern was also seen for drug use in the last year (5% of 11 year olds, compared with 25% of 15 year olds), and in the last month (2% of 11 year olds, increasing with age to 14% of 15 year olds).
- In 2010, cannabis was the most widely used drug; 8.2% of pupils reported taking it in the last year.
- 2% of pupils said that they usually took drugs at least once a month, the survey definition of frequent drug use. This is a smaller proportion than that reported in previous survey years.
- Vulnerable pupils were defined as those who had ever truanted or been excluded from school. This group was more likely to take drugs frequently (at least once a month) than other pupils and also more likely to have taken Class A drugs in the last year.
- In 2010, 28% of pupils reported ever being offered any drugs. This figure was 42% in 2001.
- When asked where they obtained helpful information about drugs, pupils were most likely to cite teachers (67%) and television (64%).
- Sex and age were associated with whether pupils had taken drugs in the last year. Other factors associated with drug use were behavioural: smoking, drinking, truancy and whether or not a pupil had ever been excluded from school.

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Background

The use of legal and illegal drugs by young people is associated with immediate health risks, which vary with the drug, and also with wider harm.¹ There is evidence to suggest that young people who use recreational drugs run the risk of damage to mental health including suicide, depression and disruptive behaviour disorders.^{2,3} Research shows that regular use of cannabis or other drugs may also lead to dependence and psychotic symptoms.⁴ Among 10 to 15 year olds, an increased likelihood of drug use is linked to a range of adverse experiences and behaviour, including truancy, exclusion from school, homelessness, time in care, and serious or frequent offending.⁵

Addressing illegal drug use has been a long term focus of government policy. In December 2010, the coalition government published its drug strategy, *Reducing demand, restricting supply, building recovery: supporting people to live a drug-free life*.⁶

The strategy makes a number of pledges towards reducing drug and alcohol misuse in young people in particular. First, it has a distinct focus on early intervention and support for vulnerable young people and families through local authority funding, including the creation of a single Early Intervention Grant, worth around £2 billion by 2014-15. Youth justice services will also be incentivised to find innovative ways to reduce the number of young people who commit crime, including tackling drug or alcohol misuse where this was the reason for their offending. Financial support will be made available to the most disadvantaged young people to allow them to remain in training or education up to the age of 18.

The strategy also proposes to provide young people with high quality drug and alcohol education to allow them to actively resist substance misuse. This will be the responsibility of schools, which will also be empowered to tackle problem behaviour with wider search and confiscation powers. Schools will be expected to work with local voluntary organisations, the police and others to prevent drug or alcohol misuse. Finally, those at risk or already showing signs of dependency will have rapid access to specialist support that tackles their misuse as well as the wider issues they face.

The previous government published its first ten-year strategy, *Tackling drugs to build a better Britain*, in 1998. It outlined a series of long-term goals which covered both drug enforcement and prevention, and had four main objectives, one of which was 'to help young people resist drug misuse in order to achieve their full potential in society'.⁷ An updated drug strategy, published in 2002, included a stronger focus on Class A drugs and emphasised education, prevention and treatment as ways to tackle problematic drug use.⁸

A second ten-year drug strategy, *Drugs: protecting families and communities*, was published in 2008.⁹ Its delivery was underpinned by a three-year action plan, which included measures designed to increase young people's awareness of the risks of drug and alcohol misuse in order to change their attitudes and behaviour, as well as providing advice and information to parents to increase their involvement in preventing young people's drug taking.¹⁰ The strategy was designed to complement the *Every Child Matters* programme with a shared focus on reducing drug use by young people.¹¹

4.1.2 Measuring drug use

Survey measures

Principal survey measures include the proportion of pupils who had taken specific drugs in the last year and last month, including particular Class A drugs. The questionnaire covers the following drugs or types of drugs: amphetamines, anabolic steroids, cannabis, cocaine, crack, ecstasy, heroin, ketamine, LSD, magic mushrooms, methadone, poppers (e.g. amyl nitrite), tranquillisers, volatile substances such as gas, glue, aerosols and other solvents, and 'other' drugs (not obtained from a doctor or chemist). Within the questionnaire, pupils are asked about each drug in turn, including a series of questions on whether they had

heard of the drug, been offered it, ever tried it and, if so, when they had last taken the drug. A fictional drug, semeron, is also asked about to measure for exaggerations in the reporting of drug use; it is not discussed within the report.

Changes in the method of measuring drug use

This series of surveys first collected information on the prevalence of drug use among young people in 1998, and the current method of measuring drug use was introduced in 2001.¹²

The effect of the changes, from a grid format to a repeated sequence of questions about each drug, was such that findings from 2001 onwards are not comparable with those from surveys between 1998 and 2000. As a result, trend data are shown in this report from 2001 only. Data from previous surveys can be found in earlier reports.¹³

There have been two other small changes made to the core questions about drugs since 2001. In 2004, the questions relating to amphetamines were reworded to refer to 'speed and other amphetamines', instead of 'amphetamines', the wording taken in previous years.¹⁴ Ketamine was added to the list of drugs asked about in 2005.

Drug classification

The following table lists the specific drugs that pupils were asked about in this survey, and indicates the classification under the Misuse of Drugs Act (1971) and its subsequent amendments.¹⁵ The Act classifies controlled substances into three categories according to their harmfulness, with Class A drugs considered the most harmful.¹⁶

Classifications of drugs covered by the survey		
Drug	Mode of use	Classification
Amphetamines	Inject	A
Ecstasy	Oral	A
Cocaine	Sniff and inject	A
Crack	Inject or smoke	A
Heroin	Smoke, inject or sniff	A
LSD	Oral	A
Magic mushrooms	Oral	A
Methadone	Oral	A
Amphetamines	Sniff or oral	B
Cannabis	Smoke or oral	B ¹⁷
Tranquillisers	Oral or inject	B/C (depends on drug)
Anabolic steroids	Oral or inject	C
Ketamine	Oral, sniff or inject	C
Poppers	Sniff	It is an offence for anyone other than a licensed outlet, such as a pharmacist, to supply amyl nitrite. ¹⁸ Other types of poppers, for example butyl nitrite and isobutyl nitrite, are legal to possess and supply. ¹⁹
Glue	Sniff	It is an offence to supply these substances if it is likely that the product is intended for abuse.
Gas	Sniff	

This chapter includes estimates of the prevalence of use of Class A drugs. It is important to note the following points.

- The Class A drugs mentioned in the survey (amphetamines if prepared for injection, ecstasy, cocaine, crack, heroin, LSD, magic mushrooms and methadone) are not an exhaustive list of Class A drugs.
- Some drugs are classified according to the method of delivery taken. For example, amphetamines are Class B drugs if taken orally and Class A drugs if injected.
- Methylamphetamine (crystal meth), included in the category 'Speed and other amphetamines', was reclassified to Class A in all its forms on 18th January 2007. The current questionnaire does not allow a distinction between methylamphetamine and other forms of amphetamines. For the sake of comparability with previous years, this

survey has continued to define all amphetamines as Class A if injected, and otherwise Class B.

- Within the Drugs Act 2005,²⁰ raw magic mushrooms were classified as Class A drugs; this came into force on the 18th July 2005. Previously, magic mushrooms were Class A drugs only if prepared, for example dried or stewed. The survey questionnaire has never made the distinction and magic mushrooms have always been counted as Class A drugs in the analysis.
- Cannabis was reclassified from a Class C to a Class B drug on 26th January 2009.²¹

4.1.3 Outline of content

This chapter covers the following topics:

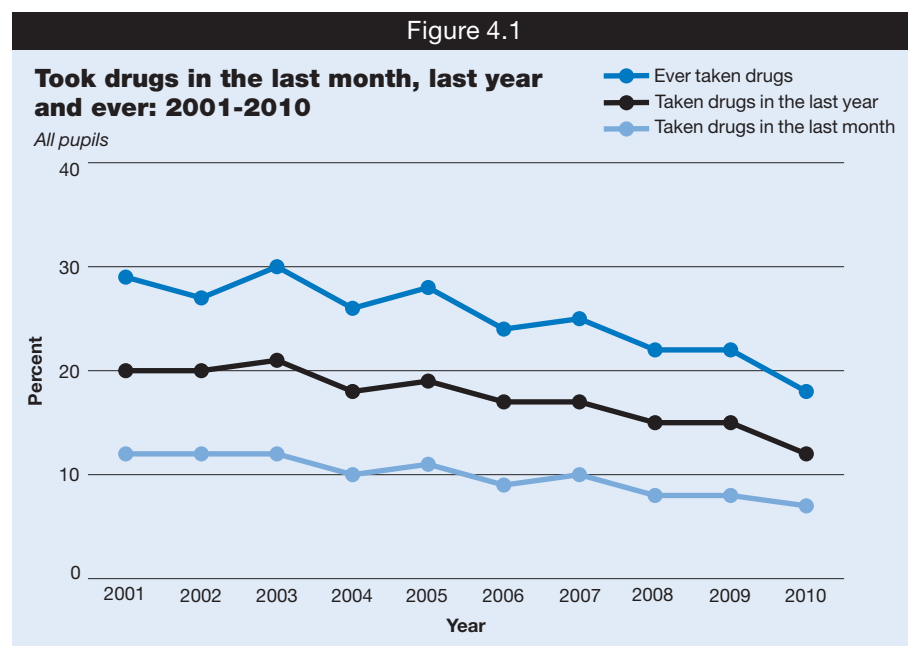
- Prevalence and frequency of drug use
- Drug use among vulnerable young people
- Availability and awareness of drugs
- Information about drug use
- Factors associated with drug use in the last year and the last month.

4.2 Prevalence and frequency of drug use

4.2.1 Prevalence of drug use

In the last ten years, the prevalence of drug use among pupils has declined. The proportion of pupils who reported having taken drugs ever fell from 29% in 2001 to 18% in 2010. Over the same period, the proportion of pupils who had taken drugs in the last year decreased from 20% to 12% and those who had taken drugs in the last month from 12% to 7%.²²

(Tables 4.1-4.3, Figure 4.1)



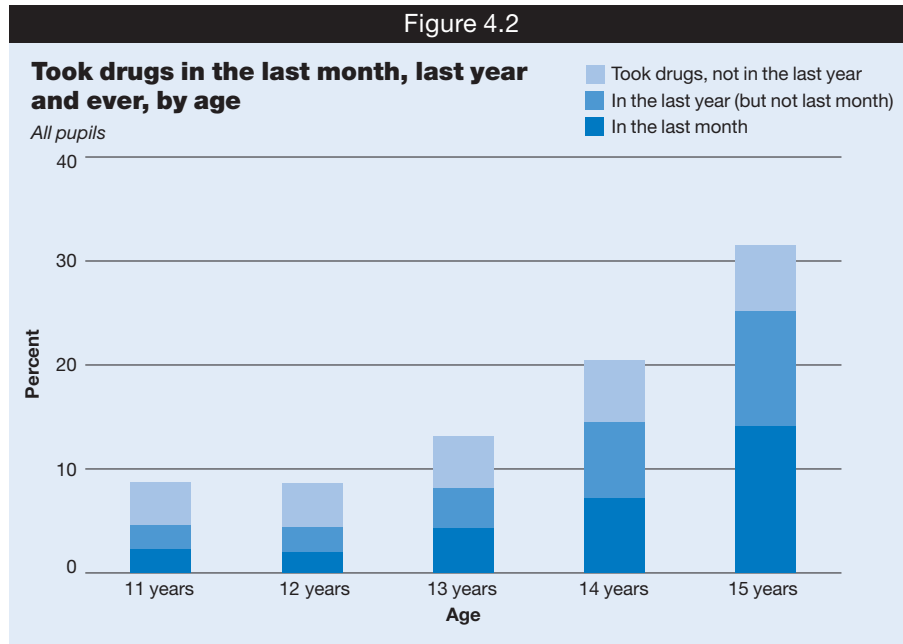
Older pupils were more likely to report that they had taken drugs. For example, 9% of 11 year olds said they had taken drugs at least once, compared with 32% of 15 year olds. This pattern was also seen for drug use in the last year (5% of 11 year olds, compared with 25% of 15 year olds), and in the last month (2% of 11 year olds, compared with 14% of 15 year olds).

(Tables 4.1-4.3, Figure 4.2)

Similar proportions of boys and girls had ever taken drugs (both 18%), and the same was true for drug use in the last year (13% and 12% respectively). More boys than girls reported that they had taken drugs in the last month; 7% and 6% respectively. When volatile substance use is excluded, boys were more likely than girls to report having ever taken drugs (13% compared with 11%) and having taken drugs in the last year (11% and 9%).

(Tables 4.4, 4.5)

Figure 4.2

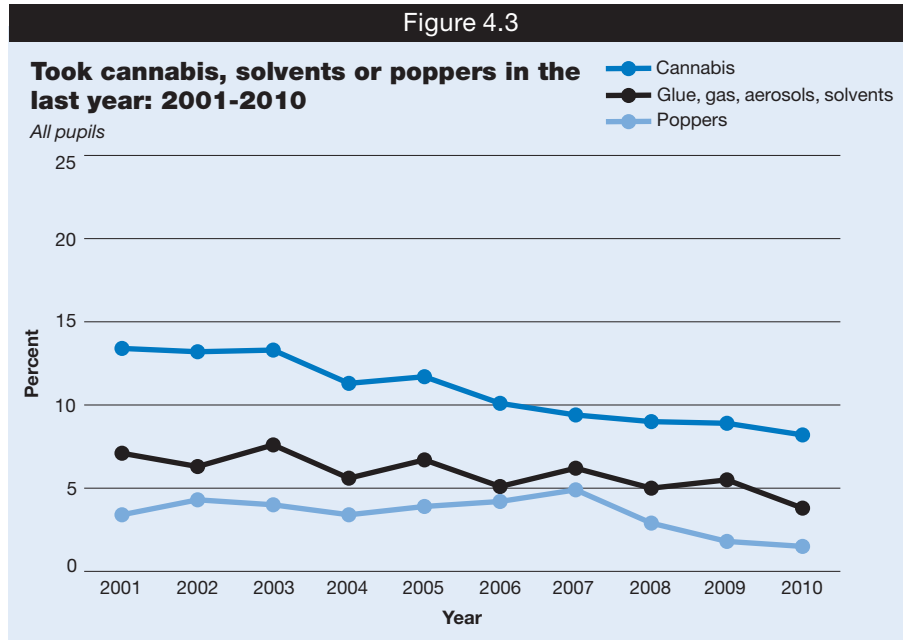


4.2.2 **Types of drugs taken in the last year**

In 2010, as in previous years, cannabis was the most widely used drug; 8.2% of pupils reported taking it in the last year. This compares with 8.9% in 2009, and continues the decline in the prevalence of cannabis use seen since 2001. 3.8% of pupils reported sniffing volatile substances such as glue, gas, aerosols or other solvents, a decrease from 5.5% of pupils in 2009. Sniffing poppers has fallen from a high of 4.9% in 2007 to 1.5% in 2010. For all the other drug types, the proportion of pupils who reported any use in the last year was below 2%.

(Tables 4.6a-c, Figure 4.3)

Figure 4.3



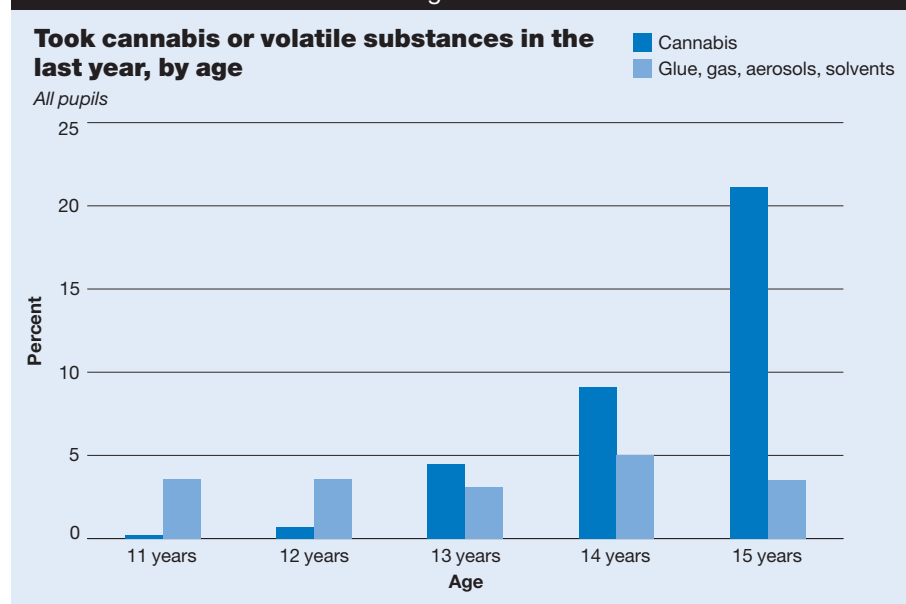
As in previous years, the proportion of pupils who had taken specific drugs in the last year tended to increase with age. For example, in 2010, 0.2% of 11 year olds reported taking cannabis in the last year, compared with 21.1% of 15 year olds. The exception to this was sniffing glue, gas and other volatile substances, where prevalence in the last year was similar across all ages.

(Tables 4.7a-4.8, Figure 4.4)

Class A drug use was relatively rare among pupils. Between 2001 and 2009, around 4% of pupils reported taking any of the eight Class A drugs asked about in the survey in the last year. In 2010, this proportion was lower, 2.4%.

(Tables 4.7a-4.8)

Figure 4.4



In 2010, amongst those pupils who had taken drugs in the last year, 71% had only taken one type of drug, 29% had taken two or more. Boys were more likely than girls to report only taking cannabis in the last year (49% and 38% respectively). Otherwise differences in the pattern of drug use in the last year between boys and girls were not significant.

(Table 4.9)

Younger pupils were less likely than older ones to report any drug use in the last year. Among those who did take drugs, younger pupils were most likely to have taken one type of drug only. For 73% of 11 and 12 year olds who had taken drugs in the last year this was restricted to sniffing volatile substances, compared with 7% of 15 year olds.

Not only were older pupils more likely to take drugs, but they were more likely to have taken two or more different types of drug, from 14% of 11 and 12 year olds who had taken drugs to 33% of 15 year olds who had done so. If older pupils had taken drugs in the last year, they were most likely to have taken cannabis only (56% of 15 year olds compared with 4% of 11 and 12 year olds).

(Table 4.9)

4.2.3 Frequency of drug use

Pupils were asked questions about their drug use in general, specifically how many times they had taken drugs in the last year and how often they usually took them. These were based on a filter question. The estimates of drug use in the last year derived from this question are different from those reported elsewhere and should not be considered definitive.²³

Pupils who said they had taken drugs in the last year were asked on how many occasions they had taken drugs and how often, if at all, they usually did so. 2% of all pupils said they had only ever taken drugs on one occasion, 3% said they had taken them on two to five occasions, and 1% reported having taken drugs on six to ten occasions. Repeated drug use, on more than ten occasions was reported by 2% of pupils.

(Tables 4.10, 4.11)

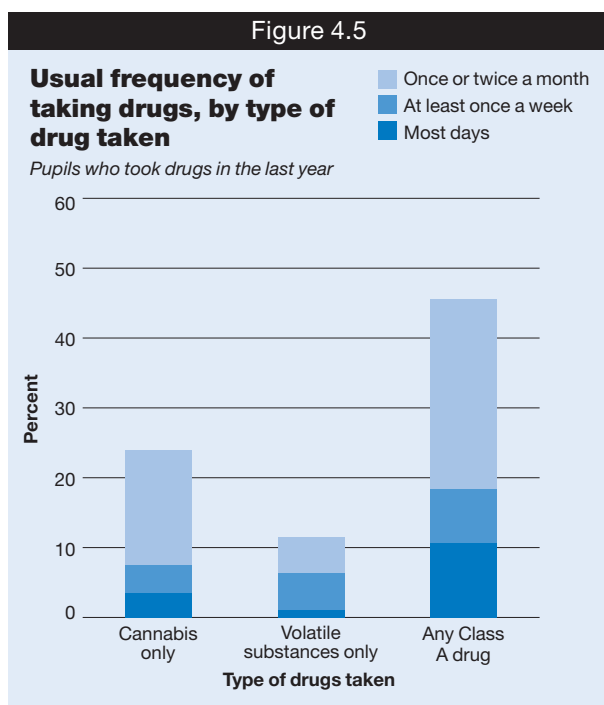
There has been a decrease since 2003 in the proportion of pupils who report that they usually take drugs at least once a month, from 7% to 2% in 2010.²⁴

(Table 4.12)

Older pupils were more likely to report taking drugs at least once a month (5% of 15 year olds, compared with 1% of 11 and 12 year olds). Among pupils who had taken drugs in the last year, usual frequency of taking drugs varied according to the type of drug taken. Those who reported taking Class A drugs in the last year were most likely to be frequent drug users; 46% of pupils who had taken Class A drugs in the last year reported that they took drugs at least once a month, compared with 24% of pupils who had taken cannabis only in the last year and 12% who had sniffed volatile substances only. Furthermore, 11% of pupils

who had taken Class A drugs in the last year reported taking drugs on most days, compared with 4% of those who had taken cannabis only and 1% of those who had sniffed volatile substances only.

(Tables 4.13-4.15, Figure 4.5)



4.3 Vulnerable pupils and drug use

Some young people whose circumstances or patterns of behaviour already make them the focus of concern have been shown to be vulnerable to problematic drug use.⁵ These include those who truant or have been excluded from school.²⁵

Pupils were asked whether they had ‘ever stayed away from school without permission (truanted)’ or been excluded from school. It should be noted that pupil’s own reports of truancy and exclusion are not verified as part of the survey and so they should be interpreted with caution. In addition, regular truants and those excluded from school during the fieldwork period were almost certainly underrepresented in the sample, despite additional effort to include them.²⁶ In 2010 12% of pupils in the sample reported that they had ever truanted from school and 9% had been excluded. Overall, 17% reported either truantiing, having been excluded from school or both.

Pupils who had truanted or been excluded from school were more likely to report usually taking drugs at least once a month, the measure of frequent drug use, than those who had never truanted nor been excluded (8% and 1% respectively). The pattern was similar to previous years, but the prevalence of frequent drug use among vulnerable pupils was lower than in 2009, when it was 14%, and continues the overall downward trend since 2003.

(Table 4.16, Figure 4.6)

In 2010, of those pupils who had ever truanted or been excluded, 9% had taken any Class A drugs in the last year, compared with 1% who had never truanted or been excluded from school.

(Table 4.17)

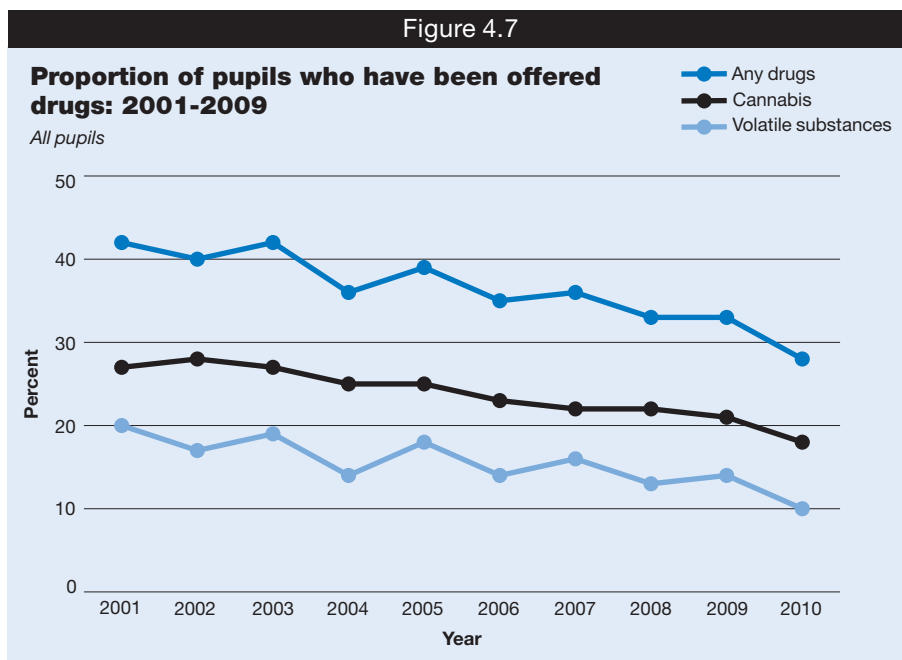
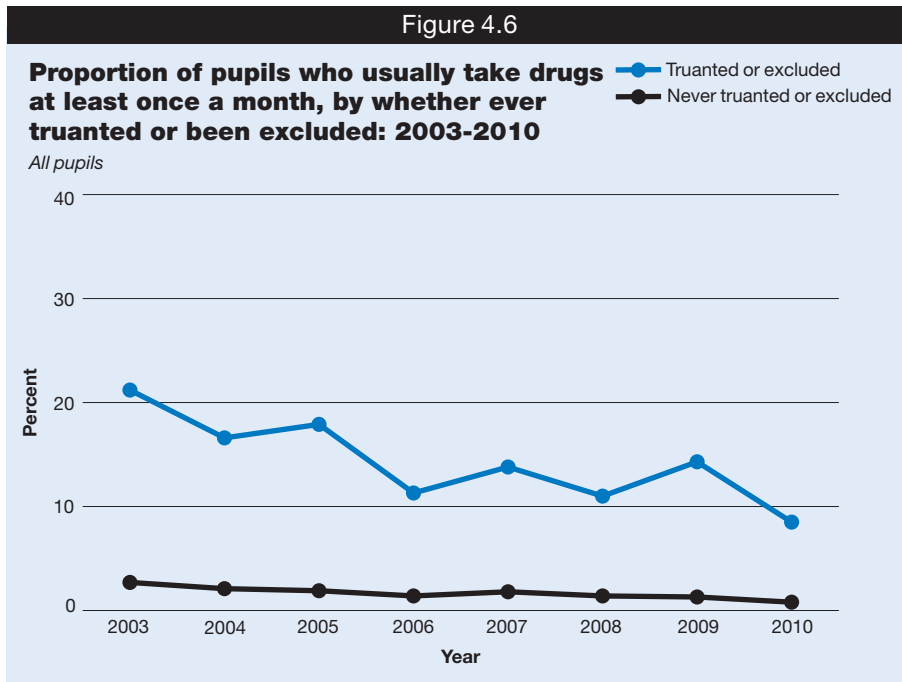
4.4 Availability and awareness of drugs

4.4.1 Whether pupils have been offered drugs

Pupils were asked whether they had ever been offered individual drugs. There has been a decline in the proportion of pupils who report having been offered drugs since 2001. In

2010, 28% of pupils reported ever being offered any drugs. As in previous years, they were most likely to have been offered cannabis (18%) or volatile substances (10%).

(Table 4.18, Figure 4.7)



The proportion of pupils who had been offered drugs increased with age. By the age of 15, 49% of pupils had been offered at least one of the drugs asked about, compared with 9% of 11 year olds. As pupils were asked whether they had ‘ever’ been offered drugs, this result reflects not only that older pupils are more likely to be offered drugs, but also that they had a longer period to refer to.

Boys were more likely than girls to say they had been offered drugs (30% of boys compared with 26% of girls).

(Table 4.19a, 4.19b)

4.4.2 Awareness of individual drugs

As in previous years, pupils displayed a widespread awareness of illegal drugs in 2010. Around nine in ten pupils had heard of cocaine (93%), heroin (92%), cannabis (89%) and crack (87%). Fewer had heard of other drugs, with poppers (43%) and ketamine (31%) the least well known of the drugs asked about.

(Table 4.20)

4.5 Sources of information about drugs

4.5.1 Sources of helpful information about drugs

Pupils were asked the different sources where they had got helpful information about taking drugs from. Overall, they were most likely to get helpful information from teachers (67%), TV (64%) or their parents (62%). (Table 4.21)

There were differences between the sources boys and girls found helpful. Boys were more likely than girls to cite siblings and other relatives, GPs, the police in schools and the radio. Girls were more likely than boys to mention newspapers or magazines.

There were also differences by age; where these were apparent, older pupils were more likely to mention sources than were younger pupils. For instance, 59% of 11 year olds mentioned their teachers as a useful source of information, compared with 72% of 15 year olds, and there was a similar pattern for TV. Other sources that were more likely to be seen as helpful by older pupils include friends, other adults at school, the internet and FRANK.²⁷

(Table 4.22)

4.5.2 Lessons about drugs

Pupils were asked whether, in the past 12 months, they had any lessons, videos or discussions in class on drugs in general.

The question has been asked in different ways between 1998 and 2003; whilst the current wording has been used since 2004. Since then pupils' recall of lessons about drugs has remained fairly consistent; 61% of pupils said they remembered this type of lesson in 2010.

(Table 4.23)

The proportion of pupils who remembered having lessons about drugs in the last year varied from 44% of pupils in Year 7, to 72% of Year 10 pupils. (Many pupils in Year 7 will have been referring to lessons received in the previous school year, when they were in primary school.)

(Table 4.24)

4.6 Factors associated with drug use in the last year

4.6.1 Using logistic regression to analyse pupils' drug use

This section examines the relationship between drug use in the last year and the characteristics of pupils and their environment. Logistic regression was used to model factors associated with drug use in the last year. The strength of this method is that it allows each factor to be considered separately by controlling for the effects of other, sometimes related, factors. For example, drug use is associated with increased age, and so is smoking. But older pupils are more likely to smoke. The model allows an evaluation of the strength of the relationship between each of these variables and pupils' drug use.

The model demonstrates associations, not causes; in other words, factors which identify pupils with an increased or decreased risk of having taken drugs in the last year. These variations in risk are expressed as odds ratios and expressed relative to a reference category, which is given a value of 1. Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate higher odds (increased risk), and odds ratios less than 1 indicate lower odds (reduced risk). Also shown are 95% confidence intervals for the odds ratio. Where the interval does not include 1, this category is significantly different from the reference category.

For further information on the logistic regression methods used, see Appendix B.

4.6.2 The variables included in the model

The model included key variables relevant to pupils and their schools. Most variables are categorical; those marked * are continuous.²⁸

Pupil level variables (taken from the pupil questionnaire):

- Sex
- Age*
- Ethnicity (White, Mixed, Asian, Black, other)
- Smoking status (non-smoker, occasional smoker, regular smoker)
- Whether drunk alcohol (never drunk alcohol, drank alcohol in the last week, has drunk alcohol but not in the last week)
- Ever truanted
- Ever been excluded
- Receives free schools meals (an indicator of low family income)
- Number of books in the home (used as a proxy measure of social class)

School-level variables (taken from the National Foundation for Educational Research's Register of Schools²⁹):

- School type (maintained schools, academies, independent)
- Sex of school intake (mixed, boys only, girls only)
- Strategic Health Authority (SHA)
- Percentage of GCSE A*-C passes (in quintiles)
- Percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals*
- Percentage of pupils with English as an additional language (EAL)*
- Faith school (none/not known, Christian denomination, other religion)

Only those variables which were significantly associated with drug use in the last year are shown in Table 4.25.

4.6.3 **Factors associated with drug use in the last year**

Sex and age

After controlling for other factors, girls were less likely than boys to have taken drugs in the last year (odds ratio=0.74). The odds of having taken drugs in the last year also increased with age (odds ratio=1.13 for each additional year).

Ethnicity

Compared with White pupils, pupils of Asian ethnicity were more likely to have taken drugs in the last year (odds ratio=2.10). This was not the case for pupils from Mixed, Black and other backgrounds.³⁰

Smoking and drinking alcohol

Both smoking and drinking alcohol were associated with drug use in the last year.

Pupils who were regular smokers had increased odds of having taken drugs in the last year compared with non-smokers (odds ratio=11.30), and there was a similar but less strong increase in likelihood for occasional smokers (odds ratio=5.99).

Compared with non-drinkers, pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week were more likely to have taken drugs in the last year (odds ratio=6.94). Those who had drunk alcohol but not in the last week also had increased odds of having taken drugs in the last year (odds ratio=3.32).

Truancy and exclusion

Vulnerable pupils, defined as those who had ever truanted from school or been excluded, were more likely to have taken drugs in the last year than those who were not vulnerable in this way. The increase in the odds of having taken drugs in the last year were 2.44 for pupils who had ever played truant; for pupils who had been excluded it was 1.70.

Other individual characteristics

Other pupil characteristics in the model were not significantly associated with having taken drugs in the last year.

School characteristics

None of the school characteristics included in the model was significantly associated with drug use in the last year. (Table 4.25)

Notes and references

- 1 Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (2006) *Pathways to problems*. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/drugs/acmd1/pathways-to-problems/>
- 2 BMA (2003) *Adolescent Health*, BMA London. http://www.bma.org.uk/images/Adhealth_tcm41-19549.pdf
- 3 Patton G. et al. (2002). *Cannabis use and mental health in young people: cohort study*. *BMJ*. 2002 November 23; 325(7374): 1195–1198. <http://www.bmj.com/content/325/7374/1195.1.full.pdf>
- 4 Kuepper, R. et al (2011). *Continued cannabis use and risk of incidence and persistence of psychotic symptoms: 10 year follow-up cohort study*. *BMJ*. 2011 March 1; 342:d738. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3047001/pdf/bmj.d738.pdf>
- 5 Becker J and Roe S (2005) *Drug use among vulnerable groups of young people: findings from the 2003 Crime and Justice Survey*. <http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/05/r254.pdf>
- 6 Home Office (2010) *Drug strategy 2010 reducing demand, restricting supply, building recovery: supporting people to live a drug-free life*. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/alcohol-drugs/drugs/drug-strategy/drug-strategy-2010?view=Binary>
- 7 Home Office (1998). *Tackling drugs to build a better Britain*, Cm 3945, Stationery Office. <http://www.archive.official-documents.co.uk/document/cm39/3945/3945.htm>
- 8 Home Office (2002) *Updated drug strategy 2002*, which can be accessed via the University of Stirling's online drug and alcohol library http://www.drugslibrary.stir.ac.uk/documents/uk_ds2002.pdf
- 9 Home Office (2008) *Drugs: protecting families and communities. The 2008 drugs strategy* <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100418065544/http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/drug-strategy/>
- 10 HM Government (2008). *Drugs: protecting families and communities. Action plan 2008-2011*. <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100418065544/http://drugs.homeoffice.gov.uk/publication-search/drug-strategy/drug-strategy-2008f6ce.html?view=Standard&pubID=531716>
- 11 Department for Education and Skills, Home Office, Department of Health (2004) *Every Child Matters: change for children: young people and drugs.*, available via http://www.capic.org.uk/documents/every-child-matters_change_for_children_young_people_and_drugs.pdf
- 12 The questionnaire was revised following development work for the 2001 survey, which included cognitive testing of questions about drug use, described in full in the 2001 report (Boreham R and Shaw A (2002) *Drug use, smoking and drinking among young people in England in 2001* TSO, London). As a result, two major changes were made to the questionnaire.
 - The core drug questions were changed to the current format; information is collected about pupils' knowledge and experience of fifteen individual drugs by asking a series of questions about each drug separately. This replaced the approach of previous surveys; pupils were presented with a list of around fifteen drugs shown in grid format on a single page, and were asked which ones they had heard of, been offered and had taken. Evidence from testing suggested that pupils found the grid format difficult to answer, and as a result they were more likely to miss some questions.
 - At the same time, it was found that the term 'using' drugs was associated with regular use rather than trying drugs once or taking them occasionally, and the question wording was changed so that pupils were asked about whether they had ever 'tried' drugs rather than ever 'taken' drugs.
 - Comparison of data from the 2000 and 2001 surveys showed that in 2001 there was less missing data and significantly higher reporting of volatile substance use. Given that volatile substances were at the bottom of the list of drugs taken in previous survey questionnaires, it is likely that the difference in reporting was due to the change in question format rather than a real change in behaviour.
- 13 Trend data concerning drug use from surveys in this series between 1998 and 2000 are available in Fuller E (ed) (2006) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2005*. The NHS Information Centre, Leeds. <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/sdd06fullreport>
- 14 Recorded awareness of amphetamines since 2001 had not followed the increase generally observed for other drugs. Cognitive testing suggested two potential problems; low awareness of the term 'amphetamines' (the drug was more commonly known as 'speed'); and, for some children, problems with reading the word 'amphetamines' on a written questionnaire though they might recognise it when said out loud. Because of this change, the measures of awareness, having been offered and having ever tried this drug in this report are not strictly comparable with estimates from 2003 and before.
- 15 The 1971 Misuse of Drugs Act, HMSO, London (not available online). The legislation is summarised at <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/drugs/drugs-law/>

- 16 See <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/drugs/drugs-law/> for a summary of current classifications.
- 17 In the corresponding table in the 2009 survey report, cannabis was mistakenly presented as a Class C drug.
- 18 Amyl nitrite is covered by the Medicines Act 1968; it is legally available on prescription only. See http://www.opsi.gov.uk/RevisedStatutes/Acts/ukpga/1968/cukpga_19680067_en_1
- 19 There is some question as to whether these alkyl nitrites, legally available in products such as room deodorants, but also sold by sex shops and other outlets, should be covered by the Medicines Act. See <http://www.drugscope.org.uk/resources/drugsearch/drugsearchpages/nitrites.htm>
- 20 The 2005 Drugs Act can be found at http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2005/ukpga_20050017_en_1
- 21 Cannabis was previously reclassified from Class B to Class C on 29th January 2004.
- 22 For a discussion of how changes to the sample design in 2010 may have affected survey estimates, see Appendix B, Section 5.
- 23 The prevalence rates of drug use measured by the questions about drugs in general are lower than the key survey estimates reported earlier, based on pupils' responses to questions about individual drugs; the latter estimates should be considered definitive. In response to the question about drug use in general, 14% of pupils reported that they had ever taken any drug, whereas the proportion who had ever taken any of the 15 individual drugs listed in the questionnaire (including 'other' drugs) was 18%. The figures for drug use in the last year were 9% in response to the single question, and 12% when reported use of individual drugs was combined. Similar disparities have been noted in previous years.
- 24 Pupils were first asked how often they usually took drugs in 2003.
- 25 Other groups include looked-after children, those who have experienced homelessness and persistent offenders, none of whom are identified by this survey.
- 26 If four or more pupils were absent when the survey was carried out, the interviewer returned to the school at a time when those pupils were likely to be present (see Appendix A).
- 27 <http://www.talktofrank.com/>
- 28 Categorical variables are those which group data in a specific number of discrete categories; for example, in this survey, sex has two categories: boy and girl. Continuous variables present data as a continuous range; for example, the percentage of pupils in a school who receive free school meals: from 0 to 100.
- 29 The sample of schools was drawn from the 2010 Register of Schools, which included 2008 data for some indicators used in the logistic regression model.
- 30 The increase in odds for pupils of Mixed ethnicity (odds ratio=1.68) was just outside the 95% confidence interval, this report's threshold for statistical significance.

Table 4.1

Proportion of pupils who have ever taken drugs, by sex and age: 2001-2010^{a,b}

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2001-2010</i>									
Ever taken drugs	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys											
11 years		13	12	16	11	15	10	13	10	9	7
12 years		16	18	17	14	16	13	15	12	14	8
13 years		30	24	28	24	22	19	20	23	17	14
14 years		35	39	37	36	36	32	35	26	27	21
15 years		51	49	49	44	46	40	42	38	43	33
Total		30	29	31	26	28	24	26	23	23	18
Girls											
11 years		12	12	15	10	13	10	8	6	9	11
12 years		17	12	17	15	15	11	12	11	13	9
13 years		27	24	27	20	23	19	21	19	16	13
14 years		37	32	38	32	36	31	32	27	27	20
15 years		45	43	48	42	44	40	41	38	37	30
Total		28	25	30	25	27	24	24	21	21	18
Total											
11 years		12	12	15	11	14	10	11	8	9	9
12 years		17	15	17	14	16	12	14	11	13	9
13 years		28	24	27	22	22	19	20	21	17	13
14 years		36	35	38	34	36	32	33	26	27	20
15 years		48	46	49	43	45	40	41	38	40	32
Total		29	27	30	26	28	24	25	22	22	18
<i>Bases^c</i>											
<i>Boys</i>											
11 years		782	803	820	795	680	553	558	578	549	513
12 years		877	950	980	962	864	769	783	734	714	697
13 years		902	968	1024	960	904	734	758	732	729	676
14 years		866	921	974	944	881	781	745	729	684	671
15 years		1008	1092	1123	1052	967	870	889	908	865	878
Total		4435	4734	4921	4713	4296	3707	3733	3681	3541	3434
<i>Girls</i>											
11 years		762	754	811	778	670	586	542	586	575	517
12 years		939	929	1023	886	836	787	692	737	725	675
13 years		920	905	1012	902	877	808	741	725	724	654
14 years		920	925	940	890	929	754	683	741	720	705
15 years		933	998	1086	1005	940	971	856	852	849	862
Total		4474	4511	4872	4461	4252	3906	3514	3641	3593	3413
Total											
11 years		1544	1557	1631	1573	1350	1139	1100	1164	1124	1031
12 years		1816	1879	2003	1848	1700	1556	1475	1471	1439	1371
13 years		1822	1873	2036	1862	1781	1542	1499	1457	1453	1329
14 years		1786	1846	1914	1834	1810	1535	1428	1470	1404	1376
15 years		1941	2090	2209	2057	1907	1841	1745	1760	1714	1740
Total		8909	9245	9793	9174	8548	7613	7247	7322	7134	6847

Data from 2001 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Because of changes to the questionnaire in 2001, estimates of the prevalence of drug use from surveys in this series carried out between 1998 and 2000 are not comparable with those shown here. Data from the earlier surveys have consequently been omitted from this table; they are available in the 2006 report: Fuller E (ed) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2006*.

^b The 2003 report contained revisions of the previously published estimates for 2002.

^c The bases shown for 2001 to 2009 are unweighted; the bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.2

Proportion of pupils who took drugs in the last year, by sex and age: 2001-2010^{a,b}

<i>All pupils</i>											
Took drugs in the last year	<i>2001-2010</i>										
	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys											
11 years		7	7	8	6	7	7	8	5	5	4
12 years		8	10	11	8	11	8	8	6	7	4
13 years		20	17	19	16	15	13	11	14	10	9
14 years		26	29	27	27	26	23	24	19	19	16
15 years		41	39	39	33	34	28	32	30	32	27
Total		21	21	22	18	19	17	18	16	16	13
Girls											
11 years		4	6	7	4	6	5	4	2	4	5
12 years		9	6	9	8	8	6	7	5	6	5
13 years		18	16	17	13	14	12	14	13	10	8
14 years		27	25	29	23	27	23	24	18	18	13
15 years		36	34	36	32	34	30	30	28	27	24
Total		19	18	20	17	19	16	17	14	14	12
Total											
11 years		6	6	8	5	6	6	6	4	5	5
12 years		9	8	10	8	9	7	8	5	7	4
13 years		19	16	18	14	15	12	12	13	10	8
14 years		27	27	28	25	26	23	24	19	19	14
15 years		39	37	38	32	34	29	31	29	30	25
Total		20	20	21	18	19	17	17	15	15	12
<i>Bases^c</i>											
<i>Boys</i>											
11 years		779	797	812	792	673	553	554	576	547	511
12 years		865	945	976	958	858	765	780	728	710	692
13 years		894	960	1012	953	899	727	750	730	723	674
14 years		860	916	964	936	867	770	735	722	679	669
15 years		996	1088	1112	1044	956	866	878	903	861	870
Total		4394	4706	4876	4683	4253	3681	3697	3659	3520	3416
<i>Girls</i>											
11 years		759	753	808	774	668	583	541	585	574	517
12 years		939	927	1020	885	827	783	687	735	722	675
13 years		915	903	1004	899	870	805	733	719	723	650
14 years		916	921	936	886	927	752	679	739	716	704
15 years		929	993	1077	999	931	965	849	848	845	858
Total		4458	4497	4845	4443	4223	3888	3489	3626	3580	3404
Total											
11 years		1538	1550	1620	1566	1341	1136	1095	1161	1121	1029
12 years		1804	1872	1996	1843	1685	1548	1467	1463	1432	1366
13 years		1809	1863	2016	1852	1769	1532	1483	1449	1446	1324
14 years		1776	1837	1900	1822	1794	1522	1414	1461	1395	1373
15 years		1925	2081	2189	2043	1887	1831	1727	1751	1706	1728
Total		8852	9203	9721	9126	8476	7569	7186	7285	7100	6820

Data from 2001 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Because of changes to the questionnaire in 2001, estimates of the prevalence of drug use from surveys in this series carried out between 1998 and 2000 are not comparable with those shown here. Data from the earlier surveys have consequently been omitted from this table; they are available in the 2006 report: Fuller E (ed) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2006*.

^b The 2003 report contained revisions of the previously published estimates for 2002.

^c The bases shown for 2001 to 2009 are unweighted; the bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.3

Proportion of pupils who took drugs in the last month, by sex and age: 2001-2010^{a,b}

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2001-2010</i>									
Took drugs in the last month	Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys											
11 years		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	2
12 years		4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	1
13 years		11	9	11	8	8	7	5	9	6	5
14 years		17	19	17	17	16	15	14	10	10	9
15 years		25	26	25	21	22	18	19	18	21	16
Total		13	13	13	11	11	10	10	9	9	7
Girls											
11 years		2	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	2	2
12 years		4	3	5	4	4	3	4	2	3	3
13 years		9	8	8	7	8	6	7	7	6	3
14 years		15	15	18	13	16	12	15	11	11	6
15 years		22	19	22	20	19	16	16	14	13	13
Total		11	10	12	9	10	8	9	7	7	6
Total											
11 years		3	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
12 years		4	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	3	2
13 years		10	8	9	7	8	6	6	8	6	4
14 years		16	17	17	15	16	13	15	10	10	7
15 years		24	22	23	21	20	17	17	16	17	14
Total		12	12	12	10	11	9	10	8	8	7
<i>Bases^c</i>											
<i>Boys</i>											
11 years		778	794	810	792	672	552	551	576	545	510
12 years		861	941	973	954	851	764	772	728	707	687
13 years		887	950	1005	952	891	722	745	722	720	673
14 years		852	910	951	932	853	764	727	716	673	664
15 years		982	1077	1101	1034	941	855	868	899	848	860
Total		4360	4672	4840	4664	4208	3657	3663	3641	3493	3395
<i>Girls</i>											
11 years		759	751	806	774	667	582	540	584	572	517
12 years		937	924	1017	883	825	780	685	732	721	673
13 years		913	897	997	897	865	801	730	716	722	647
14 years		911	914	929	878	921	745	677	737	714	700
15 years		919	987	1069	990	922	958	838	837	835	850
Total		4439	4473	4818	4422	4200	3866	3470	3606	3564	3388
Total											
11 years		1537	1545	1616	1566	1339	1134	1091	1160	1117	1028
12 years		1798	1865	1990	1837	1676	1544	1457	1460	1428	1360
13 years		1800	1847	2002	1849	1756	1523	1475	1438	1442	1320
14 years		1763	1824	1880	1810	1774	1509	1404	1453	1387	1364
15 years		1901	2064	2170	2024	1863	1813	1706	1736	1683	1711
Total		8799	9145	9658	9086	8408	7523	7133	7247	7057	6783

Data from 2001 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Because of changes to the questionnaire in 2001, estimates of the prevalence of drug use from surveys in this series carried out between 1998 and 2000 are not comparable with those shown here. Data from the earlier surveys have consequently been omitted from this table; they are available in the 2006 report: Fuller E (ed) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2006*.

^b The 2003 report contained revisions of the previously published estimates for 2002.

^c The bases shown for 2001 to 2009 are unweighted; the bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.4

Proportion of pupils who have taken drugs (including and excluding volatile substances) ever, in the last year and in the last month, by sex: 2001-2010^{a,b}

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2001-2010</i>									
Taken drugs	Year	2001	2002	2003 ^b	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys											
All drugs											
Ever taken drugs		30	29	31	26	28	24	26	23	23	18
Taken drugs in the last year		21	21	22	18	19	17	18	16	16	13
Taken drugs in the last month		13	13	13	11	11	10	10	9	9	7
Excluding volatile substances											
Ever taken drugs		21	21	22	19	19	18	17	16	15	13
Taken drugs in the last year		17	18	18	15	15	14	14	13	12	11
Taken drugs in the last month		11	11	10	9	10	9	8	8	8	6
Girls											
All drugs											
Ever taken drugs		28	25	30	25	27	24	24	21	21	18
Taken drugs in the last year		19	18	20	17	19	16	17	14	14	12
Taken drugs in the last month		11	10	12	9	10	8	9	7	7	6
Excluding volatile substances											
Ever taken drugs		17	17	18	16	18	16	15	13	12	11
Taken drugs in the last year		15	14	15	13	15	13	13	10	10	9
Taken drugs in the last month		9	8	9	7	8	7	7	5	5	4
Total											
All drugs											
Ever taken drugs		29	27	30	26	28	24	25	22	22	18
Taken drugs in the last year		20	20	21	18	19	17	17	15	15	12
Taken drugs in the last month		12	12	12	10	11	9	10	8	8	7
Excluding volatile substances											
Ever taken drugs		19	19	20	18	18	17	16	14	13	12
Taken drugs in the last year		16	16	16	14	15	13	13	12	11	10
Taken drugs in the last month		10	10	10	8	9	8	7	6	6	5
<i>Bases^{c,d}</i>											
<i>Boys</i>		4360	4734	4921	4713	4296	3707	3733	3681	3540	3430
<i>Girls</i>		4439	4511	4872	4461	4252	3906	3514	3641	3602	3413
<i>Total</i>		8799	9145	9658	9086	8408	7523	7247	7322	7142	6843

Data from 2001 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Because of changes to the questionnaire in 2001, estimates of the prevalence of drug use from surveys in this series carried out between 1998 and 2000 are not comparable with those shown here. Data from the earlier surveys have consequently been omitted from this table; they are available in the 2006 report: Fuller E (ed) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2006*.

^b The 2003 report contained revisions of the previously published estimates for 2002.

^c Bases shown for any drug use excluding volatile substances. Other bases may vary slightly.

^d The bases shown for 2001 to 2009 are unweighted; the bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5

Proportion of pupils who have taken drugs (including and excluding volatile substances) ever, in the last year and in the last month, by age and sex

All pupils

2010

Taken drugs	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
All drugs						
Ever taken drugs	7	8	14	21	33	18
Taken drugs in the last year	4	4	9	16	27	13
Taken drugs in the last month	2	1	5	9	16	7
Excluding volatile substances						
Ever taken drugs	2	3	8	15	28	13
Taken drugs in the last year	1	1	7	13	25	11
Taken drugs in the last month	1	1	4	7	15	6
Girls						
All drugs						
Ever taken drugs	11	9	13	20	30	18
Taken drugs in the last year	5	5	8	13	24	12
Taken drugs in the last month	2	3	3	6	13	6
Excluding volatile substances						
Ever taken drugs	2	2	6	12	26	11
Taken drugs in the last year	0	1	5	9	22	9
Taken drugs in the last month	0	1	2	4	12	4
Total						
All drugs						
Ever taken drugs	9	9	13	20	32	18
Taken drugs in the last year	5	4	8	14	25	12
Taken drugs in the last month	2	2	4	7	14	7
Excluding volatile substances						
Ever taken drugs	2	2	7	13	27	12
Taken drugs in the last year	1	1	6	11	24	10
Taken drugs in the last month	1	1	3	6	13	5
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>						
Boys	521	714	690	667	825	3417
Girls	552	680	697	720	786	3435
Total	1073	1394	1387	1387	1611	6852
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>						
Boys	512	695	677	671	875	3430
Girls	523	671	652	705	861	3413
Total	1035	1367	1329	1376	1736	6843

^a Bases shown for drug use excluding volatile substances. Other bases may vary slightly.

Table 4.6a

Proportion of boys who have taken individual drugs in the last year: 2001-2010^{a,b}

<i>All boys</i>		<i>2001-2010</i>									
Type of drugs taken in the last year	Year										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Cannabis	14.3	14.4	14.2	12.2	12.2	10.8	9.6	10.1	9.8	8.8	
Any stimulants	5.8	6.5	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.4	5.1	3.7	2.5	
Cocaine	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.5	0.8	
Crack	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	
Ecstasy	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.8	
Amphetamines ^d	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	
Poppers	3.7	4.7	4.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.5	3.0	1.8	1.3	
Any psychedelics^e	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.6	
LSD	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	
Magic mushrooms	2.4	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.1	
Ketamine ^f	f	f	f	f	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	
Any opiates	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	
Heroin	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	
Methadone	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	6.6	6.2	7.0	5.3	6.1	4.6	5.6	4.8	5.4	3.2	
Tranquillisers	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	
Anabolic steroids	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	
Other drugs	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	
Any Class A drug^g	4.5	3.8	4.8	3.9	4.4	4.7	3.8	4.3	3.8	2.3	
Any drug	21.3	21.4	21.6	18.5	19.3	16.8	17.6	15.9	15.7	13.0	
Any drug (excluding volatile substances)	17.4	17.4	17.5	14.9	15.3	14.1	13.9	12.9	12.2	10.6	
<i>Bases (boys)^{c,h}</i>	<i>4687</i>	<i>5081</i>	<i>5250</i>	<i>5000</i>	<i>4667</i>	<i>3994</i>	<i>4064</i>	<i>3943</i>	<i>3837</i>	<i>3659</i>	

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^a Because of changes to the questionnaire in 2001, estimates of the prevalence of drug use from surveys in this series carried out between 1998 and 2000 are not comparable with those shown here. Data from the earlier surveys have consequently been omitted from this table; they are available in the 2006 report: Fuller E (ed) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2006*.

^b Estimates are shown to one decimal place because of generally low prevalence rates.

^c The bases shown for 2001 to 2009 are unweighted; the base for 2010 is weighted. The unweighted base for 2010 is shown in Table 4.7a.

^d Surveys from 2004 onwards asked about 'speed and other amphetamines'. See note 14.

^e From 2005, estimates for psychedelics include ketamine.

^f Ketamine was measured for the first time in 2005.

^g See Section 4.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^h Bases show numbers of pupils with valid responses for at least one of the fifteen drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 4.6b

Proportion of girls who have taken individual drugs in the last year: 2001-2010^{a,b}

<i>All girls</i>		<i>2001-2010</i>									
Type of drugs taken in the last year	Year										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Cannabis	12.4	11.9	12.4	10.3	11.2	9.4	9.2	7.8	8.1	7.5	
Any stimulants	5.4	5.9	6.1	5.6	6.6	6.5	7.4	4.7	3.4	2.9	
Cocaine	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.0	0.9	
Crack	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	
Ecstasy	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Amphetamines ^d	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	
Poppers	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.6	4.4	4.8	5.3	2.8	1.8	1.6	
Any psychedelics^e	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	
LSD	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	
Magic mushrooms	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.0	
Ketamine ^f	f	f	f	f	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	
Any opiates	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.9	
Heroin	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	
Methadone	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	7.7	6.4	8.2	5.8	7.3	5.6	6.8	5.2	5.6	4.3	
Tranquillisers	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	
Anabolic steroids	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Other drugs	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	
Any Class A drug^g	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.0	3.3	2.5	
Any drug	19.4	18.0	20.5	16.7	18.8	16.3	17.0	14.1	13.9	11.9	
Any drug (excluding volatile substances)	14.8	14.4	15.1	13.2	14.6	12.7	12.7	10.2	10.0	8.8	
<i>Bases (girls)^{c,h}</i>	4670	4749	5121	4666	4507	4138	3749	3811	3811	3581	

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^a Because of changes to the questionnaire in 2001, estimates of the prevalence of drug use from surveys in this series carried out between 1998 and 2000 are not comparable with those shown here. Data from the earlier surveys have consequently been omitted from this table; they are available in the 2006 report: Fuller E (ed) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2006*.

^b Estimates are shown to one decimal place because of generally low prevalence rates.

^c The bases shown for 2001 to 2009 are unweighted; the base for 2010 is weighted. The unweighted base for 2010 is shown in Table 4.7b.

^d Surveys from 2004 onwards asked about 'speed and other amphetamines'. See note 14.

^e From 2005, estimates for psychedelics include ketamine.

^f Ketamine was measured for the first time in 2005.

^g See Section 4.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^h Bases show numbers of pupils with valid responses for at least one of the fifteen drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 4.6c

Proportion of pupils who have taken individual drugs in the last year: 2001-2010^{a,b}*All pupils*

2001-2010

Type of drugs taken in the last year	Year									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cannabis	13.4	13.2	13.3	11.3	11.7	10.1	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.2
Any stimulants	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.4	6.2	6.2	6.9	4.9	3.6	2.7
Cocaine	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.9
Crack	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.3
Ecstasy	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9
Amphetamines ^d	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Poppers	3.4	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.9	2.9	1.8	1.5
Any psychedelics^e	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.6
LSD	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4
Magic mushrooms	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0
Ketamine ^f	f	f	f	f	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5
Any opiates	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Heroin	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
Methadone	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	7.1	6.3	7.6	5.6	6.7	5.1	6.2	5.0	5.5	3.8
Tranquillisers	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2
Anabolic steroids	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
Other drugs	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Any Class A drug^g	4.3	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.6	2.4
Any drug	20.4	19.7	21.0	17.6	19.1	16.5	17.3	15.0	14.8	12.5
Any drug (excluding volatile substances)	16.1	15.9	16.3	14.0	15.0	13.4	13.3	11.6	11.1	9.7
<i>Bases (pupils)^{c,h}</i>	9357	9830	10371	9666	9174	8132	7813	7754	7648	7240

Data from 2001 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Because of changes to the questionnaire in 2001, estimates of the prevalence of drug use from surveys in this series carried out between 1998 and 2000 are not comparable with those shown here. Data from the earlier surveys have consequently been omitted from this table; they are available in the 2006 report: Fuller E (ed) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2006*.

^b Estimates are shown to one decimal place because of generally low prevalence rates.

^c The bases shown for 2001 to 2009 are unweighted; the base for 2010 is weighted. The unweighted base for 2010 is shown in Table 4.7c.

^d Surveys from 2004 onwards asked about 'speed and other amphetamines'. See note 14.

^e From 2005, estimates for psychedelics include ketamine.

^f Ketamine was measured for the first time in 2005.

^g See Section 4.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^h Bases show numbers of pupils with valid responses for at least one of the fifteen drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 4.7a

Proportion of boys who have taken individual drugs in the last year, by age^a

<i>All boys</i>							<i>2010</i>
Type of drugs taken in the last year	Age						
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Cannabis	0.3	0.5	5.1	10.4	22.2	8.8	
Any stimulants	0.8	0.5	1.7	3.4	5.0	2.5	
Cocaine	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.8	
Crack	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	
Ecstasy	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.9	0.8	
Amphetamines	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	
Poppers	0.8	0.1	1.2	1.5	2.4	1.3	
Any psychedelics	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.9	3.6	1.6	
LSD	0.1	-	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.5	
Magic mushrooms	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.1	2.4	1.1	
Ketamine	-	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	
Any opiates	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	
Methadone	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.4	
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	2.7	3.0	2.5	4.5	3.3	3.2	
Tranquillisers	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	
Anabolic steroids	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	
Other drugs	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	
Any Class A drug^b	0.1	0.5	2.2	2.7	4.9	2.3	
Any drug	4.0	4.1	8.7	16.1	26.5	13.0	
Any drug (excluding volatile substances)	1.4	1.3	6.5	12.8	24.7	10.6	
<i>Unweighted bases (boys)^c</i>	565	771	735	707	868	3646	
<i>Weighted bases (boys)^c</i>	551	754	716	712	926	3659	

^a Estimates are shown to one decimal place because of generally low prevalence rates.

^b See Section 4.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^c Bases show numbers of pupils with valid responses for at least one of the fifteen drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 4.7b

Proportion of girls who have taken individual drugs in the last year, by age^a

<i>All girls</i>							<i>2010</i>
Type of drugs taken in the last year	Age						
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Cannabis	0.1	1.0	3.8	7.7	20.0	7.5	
Any stimulants	0.4	0.5	1.7	3.6	6.8	2.9	
Cocaine	0.1	-	0.1	0.9	2.7	0.9	
Crack	-	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	
Ecstasy	0.1	-	0.3	1.2	2.6	1.0	
Amphetamines	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	2.4	0.9	
Poppers		0.4	1.3	2.0	3.6	1.6	
Any psychedelics	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.8	3.8	1.6	
LSD	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	
Magic mushrooms	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.0	
Ketamine	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.5	
Any opiates	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.5	0.9	
Heroin	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	
Methadone	-	0.2	-	0.2	2.3	0.7	
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	4.5	4.2	3.7	5.6	3.8	4.3	
Tranquillisers	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Anabolic steroids	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other drugs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Any Class A drug^b	0.5	0.7	1.0	2.9	5.8	2.5	
Any drug	5.1	4.8	7.5	12.9	23.9	11.9	
Any drug (excluding volatile substances)	0.5	1.5	5.0	9.0	22.2	8.8	
<i>Unweighted bases (girls)^c</i>	577	723	738	749	809	3596	
<i>Weighted bases (girls)^c</i>	547	717	694	736	887	3581	

^a Estimates are shown to one decimal place because of generally low prevalence rates.

^b See Section 4.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^c Bases show numbers of pupils with valid responses for at least one of the fifteen drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 4.7c

Proportion of pupils who have taken individual drugs in the last year, by age^a

<i>All pupils</i>							<i>2010</i>
Type of drugs taken in the last year	Age						
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Cannabis	0.2	0.7	4.5	9.1	21.1	8.2	
Any stimulants	0.6	0.5	1.7	3.5	5.9	2.7	
Cocaine	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.9	
Crack	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	
Ecstasy	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	2.3	0.9	
Amphetamines	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.7	0.8	
Poppers	0.4	0.2	1.2	1.8	3.0	1.5	
Any psychedelics	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.9	3.7	1.6	
LSD	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	
Magic mushrooms	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.3	2.1	1.0	
Ketamine	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.5	
Any opiates	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.8	
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	
Methadone	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.5	
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	3.6	3.6	3.1	5.0	3.5	3.8	
Tranquillisers	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	
Anabolic steroids	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	
Other drugs	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.4	
Any Class A drug^b	0.3	0.6	1.6	2.8	5.3	2.4	
Any drug	4.5	4.4	8.1	14.5	25.2	12.5	
Any drug (excluding volatile substances)	1.0	1.4	5.8	10.9	23.5	9.7	
<i>Unweighted bases (pupils)^c</i>	1142	1494	1473	1456	1677	7242	
<i>Weighted bases (pupils)^c</i>	1098	1471	1410	1448	1813	7240	

^a Estimates are shown to one decimal place because of generally low prevalence rates.

^b See Section 4.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^c Bases show numbers of pupils with valid responses for at least one of the fifteen drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 4.8

Proportion of pupils who have taken individual drugs ever, in the last year and in the last month, by sex^a

All pupils

2010

Type of drug taken	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Ever taken	Taken in last year	Taken in last month	Ever taken	Taken in last year	Taken in last month	Ever taken	Taken in last year	Taken in last month
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cannabis	10.2	8.8	5.0	8.9	7.5	3.8	9.5	8.2	4.4
Any stimulants	3.8	2.5	1.1	4.1	2.9	1.1	3.9	2.7	1.1
Cocaine	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.3
Crack	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2
Ecstasy	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.4
Amphetamines	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.3
Poppers	2.3	1.3	0.6	2.6	1.6	0.4	2.4	1.5	0.5
Any psychedelics	2.3	1.6	0.6	2.0	1.6	0.5	2.1	1.6	0.5
LSD	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2
Magic mushrooms	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.2	1.4	1.0	0.3
Ketamine	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2
Any opiates	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.4
Heroin	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
Methadone	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	7.2	3.2	1.4	9.0	4.3	1.9	8.1	3.8	1.6
Tranquillisers	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	-	0.4	0.2	0.1
Anabolic steroids	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1
Other drugs	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2
Any Class A drug^b	3.3	2.3	1.0	3.3	2.5	1.0	3.3	2.4	1.0
Any drug	17.9	13.0	7.3	17.5	11.9	5.9	17.7	12.5	6.6
Any drug (excluding volatile substances)	12.6	10.6	6.2	10.8	8.8	4.5	11.7	9.7	5.3
<i>Unweighted bases^c</i>	3646	3646	3646	3596	3596	3596	7242	7242	7242
<i>Weighted bases^c</i>	3659	3659	3659	3581	3581	3581	7240	7240	7240

^a Estimates are shown to one decimal place because of generally low prevalence rates.

^b See Section 4.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^c Bases show numbers of pupils with valid responses for at least one of the fifteen drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 4.9

**Summary of drugs taken in the last year,
by age and sex**

Pupils who took drugs in the last year

2010

Summary of drugs taken	Age				Total
	11-12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	
Boys					
Took one type of drug only	[89]	70	75	70	73
Cannabis only	[6]	41	48	60	49
Volatile substances only	[67]	24	20	7	19
Any Class A drug ^a	[7]	2	1	1	2
Any other type of drug	[10]	2	6	1	4
Took two or more types of drug	[11]	30	25	30	27
Two or more types of drug, but no Class A drugs ^a	[3]	23	16	17	16
Two or more types of drug, including at least one Class A drug ^a	[8]	7	9	13	11
Girls					
Only took one type of drug	84	69	69	64	68
Cannabis only	3	31	33	52	38
Volatile substances only	79	34	30	7	26
Any Class A drug ^a	2	-	1	1	1
Any other type of drug	-	4	3	3	3
Took two or more types of drug	16	31	31	36	32
Two or more types of drug, but no Class A drugs ^a	11	14	21	23	20
Two or more types of drug, including at least one Class A drug ^a	5	18	10	13	12
Total					
Only took one type of drug	86	69	72	67	71
Cannabis only	4	37	41	56	44
Volatile substances only	73	29	25	7	22
Any Class A drug ^a	4	1	1	1	2
Any other type of drug	4	3	5	2	3
Took two or more types of drug	14	31	28	33	29
Two or more types of drug, but no Class A drugs ^a	7	19	18	20	18
Two or more types of drug, including at least one Class A drug ^a	7	12	9	13	11
<i>Unweighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	49	62	97	220	428
<i>Girls</i>	59	55	86	190	390
<i>Total</i>	108	117	183	410	818
<i>Weighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	49	59	107	231	445
<i>Girls</i>	59	49	91	205	404
<i>Total</i>	107	108	199	436	849

^a See Section 4.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

Table 4.10

**Number of occasions pupils have ever taken drugs,
by sex: 2003-2010**

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2003-2010</i>							
Number of occasions taken drugs	Year								
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys									
Once	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	
2-5 occasions	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	
6-10 occasions	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	
More than 10 occasions	6	5	5	4	4	3	4	2	
Taken drugs, not in last year ^a	8	7	9	6	9	6	7	5	
Never taken drugs ^a	75	80	77	82	78	83	81	87	
Girls									
Once	5	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	
2-5 occasions	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	
6-10 occasions	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	
More than 10 occasions	5	4	5	4	4	3	3	2	
Taken drugs, not in last year ^a	8	7	8	7	7	6	7	5	
Never taken drugs ^a	75	80	76	81	79	83	82	86	
Total									
Once	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	
2-5 occasions	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	
6-10 occasions	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	
More than 10 occasions	5	4	5	4	4	3	3	2	
Taken drugs, not in last year ^a	8	7	8	6	8	6	7	5	
Never taken drugs ^a	75	80	76	81	78	83	82	86	
<i>Bases^b</i>									
<i>Boys</i>	<i>5053</i>	<i>4914</i>	<i>4468</i>	<i>3900</i>	<i>3878</i>	<i>3855</i>	<i>3696</i>	<i>3616</i>	
<i>Girls</i>	<i>5006</i>	<i>4615</i>	<i>4366</i>	<i>4070</i>	<i>3657</i>	<i>3757</i>	<i>3720</i>	<i>3549</i>	
<i>Total</i>	<i>10059</i>	<i>9529</i>	<i>8834</i>	<i>7970</i>	<i>7535</i>	<i>7612</i>	<i>7416</i>	<i>7165</i>	

Data from 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Estimates shown in this table for the proportion of pupils who had taken drugs, but not in the last year, and the proportion who had never taken drugs are based on a filter question. They are not definitive and may vary from estimates shown elsewhere in this report. See note 23.

^b The bases shown for 2003 to 2009 are unweighted; the base for 2010 is weighted. The unweighted base for 2010 is shown in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11

Number of occasions pupils have ever taken drugs, by age and sex*All pupils*

2010

Number of occasions taken drugs	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys						
Once	2	1	2	3	3	2
2-5 occasions	1	1	3	4	6	3
6-10 occasions	0	-	1	1	2	1
More than 10 occasions	-	1	1	3	6	2
Taken drugs, not in last year ^a	3	4	5	5	5	5
Never taken drugs ^a	94	92	89	85	78	87
Girls						
Once	2	2	1	4	2	2
2-5 occasions	1	1	2	4	7	3
6-10 occasions	0	1	1	1	3	1
More than 10 occasions	1	0	1	3	5	2
Taken drugs, not in last year ^a	5	4	5	7	5	5
Never taken drugs ^a	91	92	91	82	78	86
Total						
Once	2	2	1	3	3	2
2-5 occasions	1	1	3	4	6	3
6-10 occasions	0	0	1	1	2	1
More than 10 occasions	0	1	1	3	5	2
Taken drugs, not in last year ^a	4	4	5	6	5	5
Never taken drugs ^a	92	92	90	83	78	86
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	557	756	728	699	860	3600
<i>Girls</i>	572	716	733	742	804	3567
<i>Total</i>	1129	1472	1461	1441	1664	7167
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	544	740	710	705	917	3616
<i>Girls</i>	542	709	689	729	880	3549
<i>Total</i>	1086	1448	1400	1434	1797	7165

^a Estimates shown in this table for the proportion of pupils who had taken drugs, but not in the last year, and the proportion who had never taken drugs are based on a filter question. They are not definitive and may vary from estimates shown elsewhere in this report. See note 23.

Table 4.12

Proportions of pupils who usually take drugs at least once a month, by sex and age: 2003-2010^a

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2003-2010</i>							
Usually takes drugs at least once a month	Year								
	2003 %	2004 %	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %	2008 %	2009 %	2010 ^b %	
Boys									
11-12 years	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	
13 years	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	
14 years	10	8	7	5	7	4	5	3	
15 years	16	12	13	8	9	8	12	5	
Total	7	5	5	4	4	4	4	2	
Girls									
11-12 years	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
13 years	5	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	
14 years	9	5	9	6	7	6	5	3	
15 years	13	11	12	8	10	6	7	4	
Total	6	5	6	4	5	3	3	2	
Total									
11-12 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13 years	5	4	3	2	3	3	2	1	
14 years	10	7	8	5	7	5	5	3	
15 years	15	11	13	8	10	7	10	5	
Total	7	5	6	4	5	3	4	2	
<i>Bases^b</i>									
<i>Boys</i>									
11-12 years	1889	1878	1651	1427	1416	1403	1355	1284	
13 years	1051	997	947	768	795	771	776	708	
14 years	984	959	897	812	774	752	689	704	
15 years	1116	1062	953	883	883	917	868	912	
Total	5040	4896	4448	3890	3868	3843	3688	3608	
<i>Girls</i>									
11-12 years	1907	1739	1574	1449	1313	1374	1363	1247	
13 years	1036	934	894	850	771	742	755	688	
14 years	961	911	934	772	695	764	737	727	
15 years	1089	1017	934	988	867	866	853	878	
Total	4993	4601	4336	4059	3646	3746	3708	3541	
Total									
11-12 years	3796	3617	3225	2876	2729	2777	2718	2531	
13 years	2087	1931	1841	1618	1566	1513	1531	1396	
14 years	1945	1870	1831	1584	1469	1516	1426	1431	
15 years	2205	2079	1887	1871	1750	1783	1721	1790	
Total	10033	9497	8784	7949	7514	7589	7396	7148	

Data from 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a The answer categories for usual frequency of drug use were slightly different in 2004. In every year shown, the question included the categories 'I take drugs most days' and 'I take drugs at least once a week'. In every year except 2004, there was an additional category, 'I take drugs once or twice a month'. In 2004, this category was replaced by two different categories: 'I take drugs two or three times a month' and 'I take drugs once a month'.

^b The bases shown for 2003 to 2009 are unweighted; the base for 2010 is weighted. The unweighted base for 2010 is shown in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13

Usual frequency of drug use, by age and sex

<i>All pupils</i>						<i>2010</i>
Usual frequency of drug use	Age					Total
	11-12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%	%	%	
Boys						
Most days	-	0	1	1	0	
At least once a week	0	0	1	1	1	
Once or twice a month	0	1	1	3	1	
<i>At least once a month^a</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	
A few times a year	1	2	2	5	2	
Once a year or less often	1	1	2	3	2	
Taken drugs in last year but only ever taken drugs once	2	2	3	3	2	
Taken drugs, not in last year ^b	4	5	5	5	5	
Never taken drugs ^b	93	89	85	79	87	
Girls						
Most days	0	1	0	1	0	
At least once a week	0	-	0	0	0	
Once or twice a month	1	1	2	3	1	
<i>At least once a month^a</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	
A few times a year	0	1	3	7	3	
Once a year or less often	1	1	2	3	2	
Taken drugs in last year but only ever taken drugs once	2	1	4	2	2	
Taken drugs, not in last year ^b	4	5	7	5	5	
Never taken drugs ^b	92	91	82	78	86	
Total						
Most days	0	1	0	1	0	
At least once a week	0	0	1	1	0	
Once or twice a month	0	1	2	3	1	
<i>At least once a month^a</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	
A few times a year	0	1	3	6	2	
Once a year or less often	1	1	2	3	2	
Taken drugs in last year but only ever taken drugs once	2	1	3	3	2	
Taken drugs, not in last year ^b	4	5	6	5	5	
Never taken drugs ^b	92	90	84	78	87	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	<i>1313</i>	<i>727</i>	<i>698</i>	<i>857</i>	<i>3595</i>	
<i>Girls</i>	<i>1285</i>	<i>732</i>	<i>739</i>	<i>802</i>	<i>3558</i>	
<i>Total</i>	<i>2598</i>	<i>1459</i>	<i>1437</i>	<i>1659</i>	<i>7153</i>	
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	<i>1284</i>	<i>708</i>	<i>704</i>	<i>912</i>	<i>3608</i>	
<i>Girls</i>	<i>1247</i>	<i>688</i>	<i>727</i>	<i>878</i>	<i>3541</i>	
<i>Total</i>	<i>2531</i>	<i>1396</i>	<i>1431</i>	<i>1790</i>	<i>7148</i>	

^a 'At least once a month' is the sum of 'Most days', 'At least once a week' and 'Once or twice a month'. Individual categories may not add to this total due to rounding.

^b Estimates shown in this table for the proportion of pupils who had taken drugs, but not in the last year, and the proportion who had never taken drugs are based on a filter question. They are not definitive and may vary from estimates shown elsewhere in this report. See note 23

Table 4.14

Usual frequency of drug use among pupils who took drugs in the last year, by age and sex

<i>Pupils who took drugs in the last year</i>					<i>2010</i>
Usual frequency of drug use	Age			Total	
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%		
Boys					
Most days	3	5	7	5	
At least once a week	7	7	8	8	
Once or twice a month	8	14	17	14	
<i>At least once a month^a</i>	19	26	32	27	
A few times a year	20	21	33	27	
Once a year or less often	20	24	16	19	
Taken drugs in last year but only ever taken drugs once	41	28	19	27	
Girls					
Most days	9	3	3	5	
At least once a week	1	4	2	2	
Once or twice a month	15	17	18	17	
<i>At least once a month^a</i>	24	25	23	24	
A few times a year	11	26	43	30	
Once a year or less often	30	14	19	21	
Taken drugs in last year but only ever taken drugs once	35	35	15	25	
Total					
Most days	6	4	5	5	
At least once a week	4	5	5	5	
Once or twice a month	11	16	17	15	
<i>At least once a month^a</i>	21	25	28	25	
A few times a year	16	24	38	28	
Once a year or less often	25	19	18	20	
Taken drugs in last year but only ever taken drugs once	38	32	17	26	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	91	72	142	305	
<i>Girls</i>	88	79	138	305	
<i>Total</i>	179	151	280	610	
<i>Weighted bases</i>					
<i>Boys</i>	90	72	146	308	
<i>Girls</i>	83	81	149	313	
<i>Total</i>	173	152	295	621	

^a 'At least once a month' is the sum of 'Most days', 'At least once a week' and 'Once or twice a month'. Individual categories may not add to this total due to rounding.

Table 4.15

Usual frequency of drug use among pupils who took drugs in the last year, by type of drugs taken in the last year

<i>Pupils who took drugs in the last year</i>						<i>2010</i>
Number of occasions	Type of drug taken in last year				Total ^c	
	Cannabis only	Volatile substances only	Any Class A drugs ^a	Other types of drugs ^b		
	%	%	%	%		
Most days	4	1	11	5	5	
At least once a week	4	5	8	4	5	
Once or twice a month	17	5	27	18	15	
<i>At least once a month^d</i>	24	12	46	27	25	
A few times a year	34	15	32	38	28	
Once a year or less often	16	34	13	13	20	
Taken drugs in the last year, but only ever taken drugs once	26	39	9	21	26	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	184	126	135	88	610	
<i>Weighted bases</i>	192	139	129	86	621	

^a See Section 4.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^b The category 'Other types of drug' includes pupils who took cannabis or volatile substances and also took other non-Class A drugs.

^c Total column includes pupils who did not answer all the questions about which drugs they had taken in the last year.

^d 'At least once a month' is the sum of 'Most days', 'At least once a week' and 'Once or twice a month'. Individual categories may not add to this total due to rounding.

Table 4.16

Proportions of pupils who usually take drugs at least once a month, by whether ever truanted or excluded: 2003-2010^a

<i>All pupils</i>									<i>2003-2010</i>
Usually takes drugs at least once a month	Year								
	2003	2004 ^a	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Truanted or excluded	21	17	18	11	14	11	14	8	
Never truanted or excluded	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	
Total ^b	7	5	6	4	5	3	4	2	
<i>Bases^c</i>									
<i>Truanted or excluded</i>	2073	1896	1998	1920	1736	1499	1446	1256	
<i>Never truanted or excluded</i>	7767	7470	6651	5926	5654	6011	5801	5756	
<i>Total</i>	10033	9497	8784	7949	7514	7589	7396	7148	

^a The answer categories for usual frequency of drug use were slightly different in 2004. In every year shown, the question included the categories 'I take drugs most days' and 'I take drugs at least once a week'. In every year except 2004, there was an additional category, 'I take drugs once or twice a month'. In 2004, this category was replaced by two different categories: 'I take drugs two or three times a month' and 'I take drugs once a month'.

^b Total includes pupils who did not say whether they had ever truanted or been excluded from school.

^c The bases shown for 2003 to 2009 are unweighted; the bases for 2010 are weighted. The unweighted bases for 2010 are as follows: Truanted or excluded: N=1226; Never truanted or excluded: N=5790.

Table 4.17

Proportions of pupils who took Class A drugs in the last year, by whether ever truanted or excluded: 2003-2010^a

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2003-2010</i>							
Took Class A drugs in the last year	Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Truanted or excluded		14	14	14	14	13	12	12	9
Never truanted or excluded		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total ^b		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2
<i>Bases^c</i>									
<i>Truanted or excluded</i>		1983	1879	2003	1867	1728	1477	1462	1213
<i>Never truanted or excluded</i>		7500	7299	6550	5764	5532	5908	5683	5601
<i>Total</i>		9650	9307	8702	7741	7396	7451	7288	7240

Data from 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a See Section 4.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^b Total includes pupils who did not say whether they had ever truanted or been excluded from school.

^c The bases shown for 2003 to 2009 are unweighted; the bases for 2010 are weighted. The unweighted bases for 2010 are as follows: Truanted or excluded: N=1178; Never truanted or excluded: N=5641.

Table 4.18

Proportion of pupils who have ever been offered individual drugs: 2001-2010^a

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2001-2010</i>									
Type of drugs offered	Year										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Cannabis	27	28	27	25	25	23	22	22	21	18	
Any stimulants	22	21	23	20	22	20	22	19	17	13	
Cocaine	9	9	9	8	9	9	10	9	8	6	
Crack	9	7	9	8	8	7	8	7	6	5	
Ecstasy	10	9	9	7	8	7	7	7	7	5	
Amphetamines ^c	7	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	5	4	
Poppers	10	12	12	11	12	12	13	10	7	5	
Any psychedelics^d	12	11	12	12	13	11	10	10	10	8	
LSD	6	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	
Magic mushrooms	10	9	10	10	11	8	8	7	8	6	
Ketamine ^e	e	e	e	e	2	2	2	3	3	2	
Any opiates	8	7	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Heroin	7	6	7	5	6	5	6	5	5	4	
Methadone	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	20	17	19	14	18	14	16	13	14	10	
Tranquillisers	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	
Anabolic steroids	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Other drugs	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Any drug	42	40	42	36	39	35	36	33	33	28	
<i>Bases^{b,f}</i>	<i>9357</i>	<i>9859</i>	<i>10390</i>	<i>9715</i>	<i>9175</i>	<i>8132</i>	<i>7813</i>	<i>7754</i>	<i>7649</i>	<i>7241</i>	

Data from 2001 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Because of changes to the questionnaire in 2001, estimates of the prevalence of drug use from surveys in this series carried out between 1998 and 2000 are not comparable with those shown here. Data from the earlier surveys have consequently been omitted from this table; they are available in the 2006 report: Fuller E (ed) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2006*.

^b The bases shown for 2001 to 2009 are unweighted; the base for 2010 is weighted. The unweighted base for 2010 is shown in Table 4.19c.

^c Surveys from 2004 onwards asked about 'speed and other amphetamines'. See note 14.

^d From 2005, estimates for psychedelics include ketamine.

^e Ketamine was measured for the first time in 2005.

^f Bases show numbers of pupils with valid responses for at least one of the fifteen drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 4.19a

Proportion of boys who have ever been offered individual drugs, by age

All boys

2010

Type of drugs offered	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Cannabis	2	5	13	26	41	19
Any stimulants	3	5	11	14	25	13
Cocaine	1	2	5	6	11	5
Crack	1	2	4	6	7	4
Ecstasy	1	1	5	6	11	5
Amphetamines	1	1	3	3	8	3
Poppers	1	1	3	6	12	5
Any psychedelics	1	3	6	7	17	8
LSD	0	1	2	2	7	3
Magic mushrooms	1	3	5	5	11	5
Ketamine	0	0	1	2	6	2
Any opiates	1	2	6	6	10	5
Heroin	1	2	5	5	6	4
Methadone	0	0	2	3	6	3
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	6	6	10	10	13	9
Tranquillisers	1	1	2	2	5	2
Anabolic steroids	1	1	2	3	5	3
Other drugs	-	0	2	1	2	1
Any drug	11	15	25	36	50	30
<i>Unweighted bases (boys)^a</i>	574	777	745	717	875	3688
<i>Weighted bases (boys)^a</i>	551	754	716	712	926	3659

^a Bases show numbers of pupils with valid responses for at least one of the fifteen drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 4.19b

Proportion of girls who have ever been offered individual drugs, by age*All girls*

2010

Type of drugs offered	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Cannabis	0	4	10	20	38	16
Any stimulants	3	4	10	17	29	14
Cocaine	2	2	4	7	15	7
Crack	1	1	4	5	10	5
Ecstasy	0	0	2	6	12	5
Amphetamines	0	1	2	6	10	4
Poppers	0	2	3	7	14	6
Any psychedelics	1	2	5	11	19	8
LSD	0	0	1	5	8	3
Magic mushrooms	1	1	4	7	13	6
Ketamine	0	-	1	3	7	3
Any opiates	1	3	4	7	12	6
Heroin	1	2	4	5	8	4
Methadone	0	1	1	4	7	3
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	5	7	9	13	14	10
Tranquillisers	0	1	1	3	5	2
Anabolic steroids	-	1	1	1	2	1
Other drugs	-	0	1	1	4	1
Any drug	7	12	19	33	47	26
<i>Unweighted bases (girls)^a</i>	580	725	741	751	811	3608
<i>Weighted bases (girls)^a</i>	548	717	694	736	887	3582

^a Bases show numbers of pupils with valid responses for at least one of the fifteen drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 4.19c

Proportion of pupils who have ever been offered individual drugs, by age*All pupils*

2010

Type of drugs offered	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Cannabis	1	4	11	23	39	18
Any stimulants	3	4	10	15	27	13
Cocaine	2	2	4	6	13	6
Crack	1	2	4	5	8	5
Ecstasy	0	1	4	6	11	5
Amphetamines	0	1	2	5	9	4
Poppers	0	1	3	7	13	5
Any psychedelics	1	2	6	9	18	8
LSD	0	1	2	4	8	3
Magic mushrooms	1	2	5	6	12	6
Ketamine	0	0	1	3	6	2
Any opiates	1	2	5	7	11	6
Heroin	1	2	4	5	7	4
Methadone	0	1	2	3	7	3
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	6	7	10	11	13	10
Tranquillisers	0	1	2	3	5	2
Anabolic steroids	0	1	2	2	3	2
Other drugs	-	0	1	1	3	1
Any drug	9	14	22	34	49	28
<i>Unweighted bases (pupils)^a</i>	1154	1502	1486	1468	1686	7296
<i>Weighted bases (pupils)^a</i>	1099	1471	1410	1448	1813	7241

^a Bases show numbers of pupils with valid responses for at least one of the fifteen drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 4.20

Proportion of pupils aware of individual drugs: 2001-2010^a

<i>All pupils</i>										
<i>2001-2010</i>										
Aware of drug	Year									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cannabis	91	92	92	92	91	89	90	90	91	89
Any stimulants	97	96	97	96	97	96	97	96	96	95
Cocaine	94	93	94	94	94	92	94	94	94	93
Crack	84	85	89	87	89	87	89	88	88	87
Ecstasy	81	81	82	78	76	73	75	74	72	68
Amphetamines ^c	57	54	52	71	70	66	65	62	60	56
Poppers	52	53	55	48	50	50	52	50	49	43
Any psychedelics	80	80	81	80	84	81	81	81	82	79
LSD	64	62	60	56	55	54	55	54	54	50
Magic mushrooms	74	75	77	77	79	76	76	77	78	74
Ketamine ^d	d	d	d	d	31	31	30	31	32	31
Any opiates	94	93	95	93	94	92	93	93	93	93
Heroin	93	93	94	92	93	91	92	92	93	92
Methadone	55	55	53	49	51	51	55	56	58	64
Tranquillisers	74	71	73	70	70	67	71	67	67	64
Anabolic steroids	55	53	54	55	58	56	60	56	59	57
Other drugs	4	5	6	3	5	2	2	2	2	4
Not heard of any of these drugs	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
<i>Bases^{b,e}</i>	<i>9357</i>	<i>9832</i>	<i>10364</i>	<i>9668</i>	<i>9181</i>	<i>8135</i>	<i>7818</i>	<i>7756</i>	<i>7653</i>	<i>7241</i>

Data from 2001 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Because of changes to the questionnaire in 2001, estimates of pupils' awareness of individual drugs from surveys in this series carried out between 1998 and 2000 are not comparable with those shown here. Data from the earlier surveys have consequently been omitted from this table; they are available in the 2006 report: Fuller E (ed) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2006*.

^b The bases shown for 2001 to 2009 are unweighted; the base for 2010 is weighted. The unweighted base for 2010 is 7243.

^c Surveys from 2004 onwards asked about 'speed and other amphetamines'. See note 14.

^d Ketamine was measured for the first time in 2005.

^e Bases show numbers of pupils with valid responses for at least one of the fourteen drugs or types of drug asked about.

Sources of helpful information about drug use, by sex			
<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2010</i>	
Sources of helpful information	Sex		Total
	Boys	Girls	
	%	%	%
Parents	63	62	62
Siblings	29	26	28
Other relatives	39	35	37
Friends	36	36	36
GP	36	29	33
Teachers	67	68	67
Other adults at school	39	40	39
Police	54	50	52
TV	64	64	64
Radio	29	25	27
Newspapers or magazines	41	49	45
Internet	50	49	49
FRANK	33	29	31
Helplines	16	16	16
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>	<i>3407</i>	<i>3432</i>	<i>6839</i>
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>	<i>3418</i>	<i>3416</i>	<i>6834</i>

^a Bases shown are for those responding to the question about 'parents'. Bases for other variables may vary slightly.

Sources of helpful information about drug use, by age						
<i>All pupils</i>					<i>2010</i>	
Sources of helpful information	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Parents	62	63	63	61	63	62
Siblings	26	26	27	29	29	28
Other relatives	40	39	38	35	35	37
Friends	26	29	35	39	46	36
GP	35	34	33	31	32	33
Teachers	59	65	67	71	72	67
Other adults at school	37	36	37	41	44	39
Police	55	54	52	52	50	52
TV	56	62	66	65	68	64
Radio	28	26	31	27	26	27
Newspapers or magazines	40	42	47	46	49	45
Internet	41	44	50	52	57	49
FRANK	15	20	29	38	43	31
Helplines	17	16	16	15	15	16
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>	<i>1059</i>	<i>1393</i>	<i>1388</i>	<i>1390</i>	<i>1609</i>	<i>6839</i>
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>	<i>1021</i>	<i>1373</i>	<i>1325</i>	<i>1384</i>	<i>1732</i>	<i>6834</i>

^a Bases shown are for those responding to the question about 'parents'. Bases for other variables may vary slightly.

Proportion of pupils who remembered receiving health education lessons about drugs in the last year: 2001-2010^{a,b}										
<i>All pupils</i>										<i>2001-2010</i>
Recall of lessons	Year									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^{c,d}
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Recalled lessons on drugs	60	63	61	59	59	58	61	60	59	61
<i>Bases^d</i>	<i>9172</i>	<i>9508</i>	<i>10097</i>	<i>9437</i>	<i>8810</i>	<i>7833</i>	<i>7542</i>	<i>7566</i>	<i>7383</i>	<i>7008</i>

^a Estimates for survey years between 1986 and 2000 can be found in Fuller E and Sanchez M (ed) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2009*.

^b Some estimates and bases between 2001 and 2006 have been revised since their original publication.

^c Until 2003, a detailed list of individual drugs was included as well as 'drugs in general', the figures which are shown in this table. From 2004 onwards, drugs were asked about as a single category.

^d The bases shown for 2001 to 2009 are unweighted; the base for 2010 is weighted. The unweighted base for 2010 is shown in Table 4.24.

Data from 2001 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

Table 4.24

Proportions of pupils who remembered receiving lessons about drugs in the last year, by school year

<i>All pupils</i>							<i>2010</i>
Recall of lessons	School year					Total	
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Recalled lessons on drugs	44	56	66	72	66	61	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	1414	1427	1455	1384	1326	7006	
<i>Weighted bases</i>	1358	1412	1379	1416	1445	7008	

Table 4.25

Estimated odds ratios for drug use in the last year, by individual and school-level measures^a

<i>All pupils</i>							<i>2010</i>
Variable ^b	N	Odds ratio	p-value	95% confidence interval			
				Lower	Upper		
Sex (p=0.014)							
Boys	3401	1					
Girls	3424	0.74	0.014	0.58	0.94		
Age in years^c							
	6825	1.13	0.021	1.02	1.24		
Ethnicity (p=0.003)							
White	5662	1					
Mixed	264	1.68	0.051	1.00	2.83		
Asian	455	2.10	0.001	1.34	3.31		
Black	158	1.76	0.088	0.92	3.36		
Other/not given	286	1.77	0.013	1.13	2.78		
Smoking status (p<0.001)							
Non-smoker	6176	1					
Occasional smoker	297	5.99	<0.001	4.19	8.56		
Regular smoker	352	11.30	<0.001	8.31	15.35		
Whether drunk alcohol (p<0.001)							
Never drunk alcohol	3719	1					
Drank alcohol in the last week	891	6.94	<0.001	4.97	9.68		
Has drunk alcohol but not in the last week	2017	3.32	<0.001	2.48	4.42		
Not given	198	2.85	0.001	1.59	5.11		
Ever truant (p<0.001)							
No	5890	1					
Yes	791	2.44	<0.001	1.81	15.35		
Not given	144	0.98	0.944	0.54	9.68		
Ever excluded from school (p=0.001)							
No	6182	1					
Yes	553	1.70	0.001	1.26	2.29		
Not given	90	1.82	0.104	0.88	3.75		

^a Variables included in the model which were not significant predictors of drug use in the last year in the last are not shown (see Section 4.6.2 for a complete list).

^b P-value for each variable excludes missing values.

^c Odds ratio indicates change in odds for each additional year of age.

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5 Smoking, drinking and drug use

Victoria Wright

Key findings for 2010

- 54% of pupils aged between 11 and 15 said that they had smoked a cigarette, drunk alcohol or taken drugs on at least one occasion, and 20% had done one or more of these recently.
- As in previous years, more pupils had drunk alcohol (45%) than had smoked cigarettes (27%) or taken drugs (18%).
- The prevalence of smoking, drinking and drug use, with the exception of sniffing volatile substances, all increased with age.
- Smoking, drinking alcohol and drug use are strongly associated with each other. Pupils who do one of these are also likely to do another. For example, 7% of all pupils had smoked in the last week, including 5% who had either drunk alcohol in the last week or taken drugs in the last month or done both.
- The estimates of prevalence from this survey indicate that in England in 2010, around 150,000 pupils aged between 11 and 15 were regular smokers, 400,000 had drunk alcohol in the last week, 380,000 had taken drugs in the last year and 200,000 had taken drugs in the last month.
- Smoking, drinking and drug use were each associated with age, but not all with sex and ethnicity. Smoking, drinking and drug use were also each associated with each other and with truancy from school.
- Whether pupils smoked or drank was also associated with both the behaviour and the attitudes of their families. Pupils were less likely to smoke if they did not live with anyone else who smoked, as were those who thought their parents would strongly disapprove. Similar findings applied to drinking alcohol; this information was not available for drug use in 2010.
- Pupils aged 11 to 15 were most likely to think it is OK for someone their age to drink alcohol and least likely to think that taking drugs is OK. 55% of pupils thought it was acceptable for someone their age to try drinking to see what it was like, 35% thought it was acceptable to try smoking and fewer than 10% thought that it was acceptable to try specific drugs (8% cannabis, 7% sniffing glue, 2% cocaine).
- For helpful information about smoking, drinking and drug use, pupils were most likely to cite their parents, the TV and teachers.

5.1 Introduction

In previous chapters of this report, smoking, drinking and different types of drug use have been examined independently of one another. This chapter focuses on the relationships between these behaviours, comparing prevalence rates and examining overlaps in pupils' behaviours. This chapter also examines attitudes towards smoking, drinking and drug use, as well as summarising the sources that pupils' report finding helpful in relation to information about these behaviours.

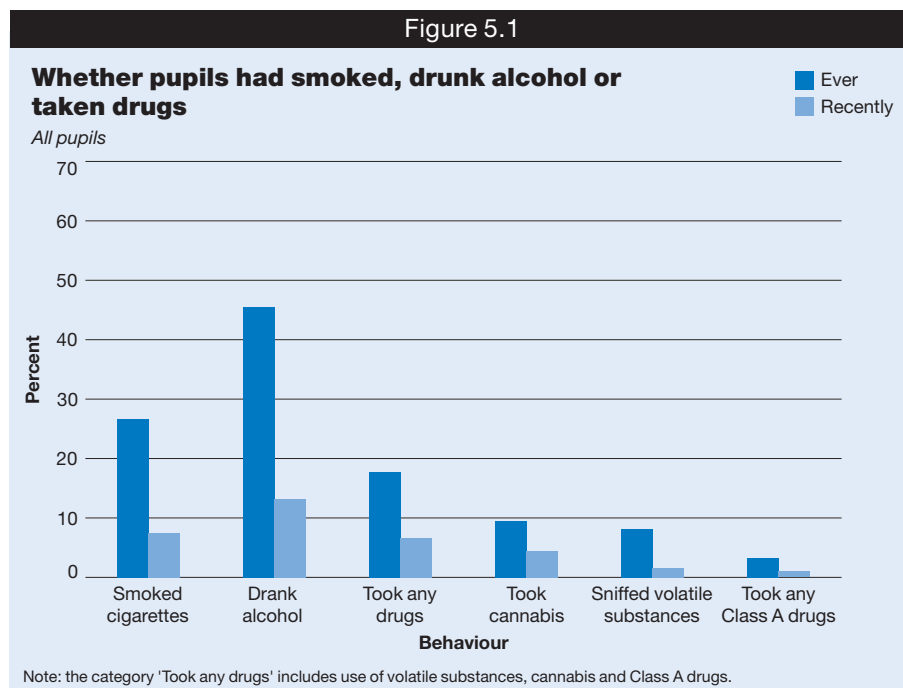
This section is designed to provide a summary of these behaviours in relation to one other. Full analyses of these behaviours can be found in earlier chapters of this report.

5.2 The prevalence of smoking, drinking and drug use

5.2.1 Experience of smoking, drinking and drug use

54% of all pupils said that they had smoked, drunk alcohol or tried drugs on at least one occasion. This is lower than in previous years (61% in 2008 and 2009). While the overall prevalence of smoking and drug taking has decreased slightly, the magnitude of the decrease appears to be driven by the unusually steep fall in the proportion of pupils who said that they have ever drunk alcohol by 6 percentage points between 2009 and 2010 (see Section 3.2.1). As in previous years, the proportion of pupils who had done at least one of these increased with age, from 20% of 11 year olds to 83% of 15 year olds. (Tables 5.1, 5.2)

More pupils reported that they had drunk alcohol at least once (45%) than had smoked cigarettes (27%) or taken drugs (18%). As in previous years, the prevalence of smoking cigarettes or drinking alcohol increased with age. The proportion of pupils who had taken any drug also increased with age but the pattern was not consistent across different drug types; specifically for volatile substances. Unlike cannabis, there was no clear relationship between age and whether pupils had ever sniffed volatile substances. (Table 5.2, Figure 5.1)



5.2.2 Recent smoking, drinking and drug use

One in five pupils (20%) had smoked cigarettes, drunk alcohol or taken drugs recently. As with any use, the proportion of pupils who had done one or more of these recently has fallen from previous years, largely because of the decline in the proportion who had drunk alcohol in the last week. The proportion of pupils who had done any of these recently increased significantly with age, from 4% of 11 year olds to 40% of 15 year olds. (Tables 5.3, 5.4)

Pupils were most likely to have reported drinking alcohol recently; 13% said that they had drunk alcohol in the last week, compared with 7% who had smoked cigarettes in the last week and 7% who had used drugs in the last month. The pattern of recent behaviour by age was similar to overall experience: the proportions of pupils who had smoked cigarettes, drunk alcohol or taken drugs recently all increased with age. Again, the pattern was not consistent amongst all drugs; the proportion of pupils who said they had sniffed volatile substances was similar across age groups. (Table 5.4, Figure 5.1)

5.2.3 Overlaps between behaviours

Smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol and taking drugs each pose significant individual health risks to young people, but pupils who engage in more than one of these behaviours experience an increased level of risk.¹ Despite these increased risks, findings from previous surveys in this series suggest that there are strong correlations between these behaviours.²

Overall, in line with previous years, there were strong overlaps in smoking, drinking and drug taking behaviour. 7% of all pupils said that they had smoked cigarettes in the last week; including 5% who had also drunk alcohol or taken drugs recently: 2% had smoked cigarettes and drunk alcohol recently, 1% had smoked cigarettes and taken drugs recently, and 2% had done all three recently. Just 2% of smokers had neither drunk alcohol or taken drugs recently.

Similarly, of the pupils who said that they had taken drugs in the last month (7%), 1% of all pupils had taken drugs and smoked cigarettes recently, a further 1% had taken drugs and drunk alcohol recently and 2% had done all three.

The pattern amongst those who had drunk alcohol in the last week was slightly different; most pupils who reported drinking alcohol in the last week (13%) had not smoked cigarettes or taken drugs recently (8% of all pupils). (Table 5.5)

5.3 How many young people smoke, drink or take drugs?

Findings from the survey series describe the behaviour of young people aged 11 to 15 in England. In 2010, the total number of boys and girls in this age group in England was estimated to be just over 3.0 million.³ Key survey measures, usually presented as percentages, can also be used to estimate the numbers of young people who smoked, drank alcohol or took drugs.

Any population estimates based on survey data should be interpreted with caution; like the percentages they are based on, they are subject to sampling error. For this reason, they are shown rounded to the nearest 10,000 with 95% confidence intervals, showing the wider margin of error. In practice, the true value is likely to lie within the confidence interval (CI).⁴

In 2010, the key survey estimates for 11 to 15 year olds in England included the following:

- 5% of pupils were regular smokers, equivalent to around 150,000 young people (CI=130,000-170,000)
- 13% had drunk alcohol in the last week, equivalent to around 400,000 young people (CI=370,000-430,000)
- 12% had taken drugs (including volatile substances) in the last year, equivalent to around 380,000 young people (CI=350,000-410,000)
- 7% had taken drugs in the last month, equivalent to around 200,000 young people (CI=180,000-230,000)

5.4 Common factors associated with smoking, drinking and drug use

In the previous chapters of this report, the factors associated with regular smoking, drinking in the last week and having taken drugs in the last year were explored using logistic

regression models (described in Sections 2.8, 3.11 and 4.6). These models had variables in common which enable some comparisons to be made.

Age, sex, ethnicity

Age was significantly associated with smoking, drinking and drug use; older pupils were more likely to do each of these.

Pupils' sex was associated with smoking (girls were more likely to be regular smokers), and drug use (boys were more likely to have taken drugs in the last year), but was not associated with drinking alcohol in the last week.

Asian pupils were less likely than White pupils to have drunk alcohol in the last week, and were more likely to have taken drugs in the last year. Otherwise ethnicity was not associated with whether pupils smoked, drank alcohol or took drugs.

Smoking, drinking and drug use

All of these three behaviours were strong predictors of the others. For example, compared with pupils who had never smoked, the odds of regular smokers having drunk alcohol in the last week were increased by a ratio of 3.04 and their odds of having taken any drugs in the last year were increased by a ratio of 11.30.

Tuancy and exclusion

Pupils who had truanted from school at least once had increased odds of being regular smokers, having drunk alcohol in the last week and having taken drugs in the last year. Pupils who had ever been excluded from school had increased odds of being regular smokers and having taken drugs in the last year, but not of having drunk alcohol in the last week, once other factors were controlled for.

Family influences

Pupils were asked how many of the people they lived with smoked or drank alcohol. They were also asked what they thought their families' attitudes would be if they smoked or drank alcohol. Because of the alternating focus of the survey (see Section 1.1), similar questions were not asked about drug use.

Pupils were more likely to be regular smokers if they lived with other people who smoked than if they did not. A similar relationship existed between drinking in the last week and whether pupils lived with other people who drank alcohol. Similarly, families' attitudes were related to pupils' behaviour; the more lenient their attitude the more likely pupils were to smoke or drink.

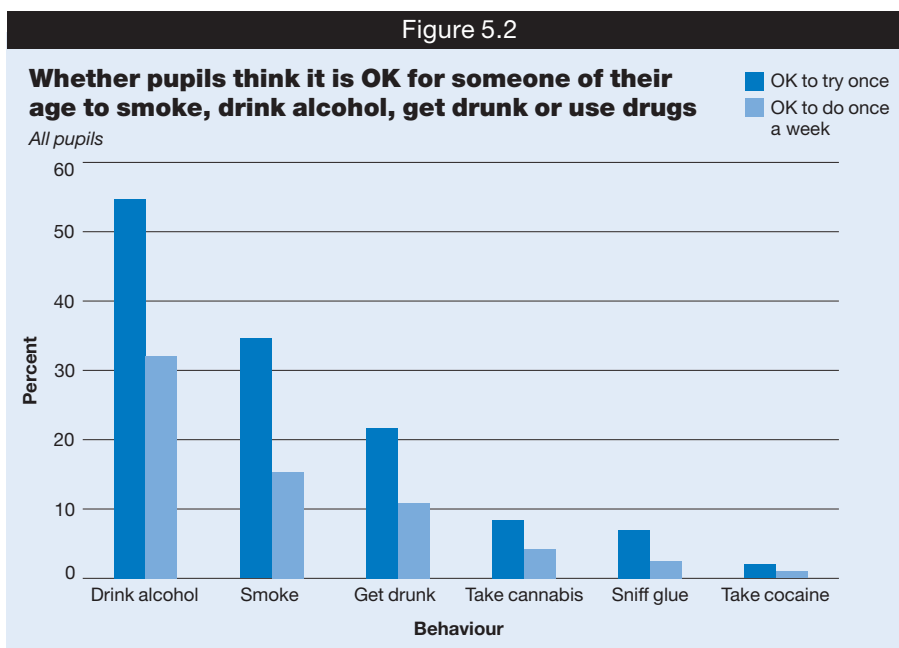
5.5 Attitudes to smoking, drinking and drug use

All pupils were asked whether they thought it was OK for someone of their age to try smoking, drinking and taking different types of drugs to see what it was like. Pupils were also asked whether it was OK for someone of their age to do each of these things once a week.

Pupils' perceived drinking alcohol to be the most acceptable behaviour, with 55% saying that it is OK to try drinking to see what it's like and 32% saying that it is OK to drink alcohol once a week. Cigarette smoking was less acceptable, with 35% of pupils saying that they thought it was acceptable to try smoking, and 15% saying it was OK to smoke cigarettes once a week. Drug taking was the least acceptable, with relatively small proportions thinking it was OK for someone of their age to try cannabis (8%), sniffing glue (7%) or taking cocaine (2%). As would be expected, even smaller proportions thought it would be acceptable for someone their age to take any of these drugs once a week (cannabis 4%, sniffing glue 3%, cocaine 1%).

The pattern of acceptability mirrors the pattern of pupils' behaviour: drinking alcohol was the most acceptable behaviour and the one that pupils were most likely to engage in.

Pupils were also asked whether they thought it was OK for someone their age to get drunk to see what it was like, and whether it was OK to get drunk once a week. A fifth (22%) thought it was acceptable for someone of their age to get drunk to see what it was like, and one in ten (11%) thought it was acceptable to get drunk once a week. (Table 5.6, Figure 5.2)



For all behaviours other than sniffing volatile substances, acceptability of these behaviours increased with age. For example, 20% of 11 year olds thought that it was OK for someone of their age to try drinking alcohol to see what it was like and this increased to 81% amongst 15 year olds. Again, this mirrors the pattern in actual pupil behaviour, with older pupils being much more likely to have tried alcohol than younger pupils. (Tables 5.2, 5.4, 5.6)

5.6 Sources of information about smoking, drinking and drug use

All pupils were given a list of possible sources and were asked whether they had got any helpful information about smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol or taking drugs from any of these sources. As in previous years, pupils were most likely to say that they got useful information about these behaviours from their parents, the TV or their teachers.

Pupils were more likely to receive helpful information from their parents or the TV about smoking and drinking than drug taking. For example, parents were cited as providing helpful information on drinking alcohol and smoking cigarettes (75% and 73% respectively compared with 62% for drug taking). There was a similar difference in the proportions of pupils who found TV helpful, but the proportions of pupils who said that teachers provided helpful information were more consistent (71% of pupils thought that teachers provided helpful information about smoking, 67% about drinking alcohol and 67% about drug use).

(Table 5.7)

Notes and references

- 1 British Medical Association (2003) *Adolescent Health*. BMA, London. http://www.bma.org.uk/images/Adhealth_tcm41-19549.pdf
- 2 This survey series has recorded consistently high correlations between smoking cigarettes and cannabis use, and the correlation between smoking cigarettes and drinking alcohol and taking cannabis and the use of Class A drugs were also relatively strong. See for example, Hills A (2007) *Smoking, drinking and drug use* in Fuller E (ed) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England 2006*. The Information Centre, Leeds, available at <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/sdd06fullreport>, and Blenkinsop S (2006) *Relationships and risks in Fuller E (ed) Drug use, smoking and drinking among young people in England in 2005*. The Information Centre, Leeds, available at <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/pubs/sdd05fullreport>.
- 3 2010 population projection by the Office for National Statistics, based on 2009 data, accessed via <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=15106>

- 4 A confidence interval can be calculated around each survey estimate, indicating the range within which the true value for the population is likely to fall for a given level of confidence. The 95% confidence intervals shown here can be defined as the range which has a 95% chance of containing the true population value.

Table 5.1

Ever smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs: 2005-2010

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2005-2010</i>				
Ever smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs	Year					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoked cigarettes	40	39	33	32	29	27
Drunk alcohol	58	55	54	52	51	45
Taken any drugs	28	24	25	22	22	18
Sniffed volatile substances	14	11	13	11	13	8
Taken cannabis	14	13	12	11	11	10
Taken Class A drugs ^a	6	5	5	5	4	3
Ever done any of these	66	66	64	61	61	54
Never done any of these	34	34	36	39	39	46
<i>Bases^{b,c}</i>	<i>9092</i>	<i>8152</i>	<i>7738</i>	<i>7750</i>	<i>7612</i>	<i>7252</i>

^a See section 4.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^b Bases shown for pupils who answered the question about smoking; other bases may vary slightly.

^c The bases shown for 2005 to 2009 are unweighted; the bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2

Ever smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs, by age

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2010</i>				
Ever smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs	Age					
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoked cigarettes	4	12	23	34	49	27
Drunk alcohol	10	24	39	60	77	45
Taken any drugs	9	9	13	20	32	18
Sniffed volatile substances	7	7	7	10	9	8
Taken cannabis	0	1	5	11	24	10
Taken Class A drugs ^a	1	1	3	4	7	3
Ever done any of these	20	33	49	68	83	54
Never done any of these	80	67	51	32	17	46
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	<i>1144</i>	<i>1491</i>	<i>1477</i>	<i>1459</i>	<i>1683</i>	<i>7254</i>
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	<i>1097</i>	<i>1469</i>	<i>1415</i>	<i>1450</i>	<i>1821</i>	<i>7252</i>

^a See section 4.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^b Bases shown for pupils who answered the question about smoking; other bases may vary slightly.

Table 5.3

Recently smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs: 2005-2010

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2005-2010</i>					
Recently smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs	Age						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Smoked cigarettes in the last week	13	12	10	9	9	7	
Drunk alcohol in last week	22	21	20	18	18	13	
Taken any drugs in last month	11	9	10	8	8	7	
Sniffed volatile substances in last month	3	2	3	2	2	2	
Taken cannabis in last month	7	6	5	5	5	4	
Taken Class A drugs in last month ^a	2	2	2	2	2	1	
Done any of these recently	29	27	29	25	26	20	
Done none of these recently	71	73	71	75	74	80	
<i>Bases^{b,c}</i>	<i>9092</i>	<i>7846</i>	<i>7517</i>	<i>7596</i>	<i>7111</i>	<i>7062</i>	

^a See section 4.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^b Bases shown for pupils who answered the question about smoking; other bases may vary slightly.

^c The bases shown for 2005 to 2009 are unweighted; the bases for 2010 are weighted. Unweighted bases for 2010 are shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.4

Recently smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs, by age

<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2010</i>					
Recently smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs	Age						
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	Total	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Smoked cigarettes in the last week	1	1	5	9	17	7	
Drunk alcohol in last week	1	3	9	15	30	13	
Taken any drugs in last month	2	2	4	7	14	7	
Sniffed volatile substances in last month	2	2	1	2	1	2	
Taken cannabis in last month	0	0	3	5	11	4	
Taken Class A drugs in last month ^a	0	0	1	1	2	1	
Done any of these recently	4	6	14	24	40	20	
Done none of these recently	96	94	86	76	60	80	
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	<i>1092</i>	<i>1446</i>	<i>1442</i>	<i>1425</i>	<i>1659</i>	<i>7064</i>	
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	<i>1052</i>	<i>1423</i>	<i>1376</i>	<i>1421</i>	<i>1790</i>	<i>7062</i>	

^a See section 4.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^b Bases shown for pupils who answered the question about smoking; other bases may vary slightly.

Table 5.5

Summary of whether pupils had recently smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs, by age and sex

<i>All pupils</i>							<i>2010</i>
Recently smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs ^a	Age					Total	
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years		
	%	%	%	%	%		
Boys							
Smoked only	1	0	1	2	2	1	
Drank alcohol only	1	3	7	10	18	8	
Took drugs only	2	1	2	4	4	2	
Smoked and drank alcohol	0	0	1	2	3	1	
Smoked and took drugs	0	0	2	2	3	2	
Drank alcohol and took drugs	0	0	1	1	4	1	
Smoked, drank alcohol and took drugs	-	-	1	2	5	2	
None of these ^b	96	95	86	79	61	82	
Girls							
Smoked only	0	1	2	3	4	2	
Drank alcohol only	1	2	5	9	15	7	
Took drugs only	2	2	1	1	2	2	
Smoked and drank alcohol	0	1	2	4	6	3	
Smoked and took drugs	0	0	1	1	2	1	
Drank alcohol and took drugs	0	0	0	1	1	1	
Smoked, drank alcohol and took drugs	-	0	1	3	8	3	
None of these ^b	97	94	88	79	61	82	
Total							
Smoked only	1	1	1	3	3	2	
Drank alcohol only	1	3	6	9	17	8	
Took drugs only	2	2	1	2	3	2	
Smoked and drank alcohol	0	0	1	3	4	2	
Smoked and took drugs	0	0	1	2	3	1	
Drank alcohol and took drugs	0	0	1	1	2	1	
Smoked, drank alcohol and took drugs	-	0	1	2	6	2	
None of these ^b	96	94	87	79	61	82	
<i>Unweighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	487	674	649	627	771	3208	
<i>Girls</i>	524	653	662	686	754	3279	
<i>Total</i>	1011	1327	1311	1313	1525	6487	
<i>Weighted bases</i>							
<i>Boys</i>	482	653	636	636	815	3222	
<i>Girls</i>	496	648	622	670	823	3259	
<i>Total</i>	978	1301	1258	1307	1638	6482	

^a Smoking in the last week, drinking in the last week, drug use in the last month.

^b Bases shown for pupils who gave valid answers to all relevant questions (smoking in the last week, drinking in the last week, drug use in the last month). These bases are different from those used to estimate the prevalence of these behaviours separately and estimates shown in this table for the proportion of pupils who had never smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs are not definitive.

Table 5.6

Attitudes to smoking, drinking alcohol and different types of drug use, by age

All pupils

2010

Attitudes to smoking, drinking alcohol and drug use	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	Percentage who agree					
OK to try smoking a cigarette to see what it's like	5	14	31	48	62	35
OK to try drinking alcohol to see what it's like	20	33	53	71	81	55
OK to try getting drunk to see what it's like	1	4	15	28	48	22
OK to try taking cannabis to see what it's like	0	1	4	9	21	8
OK to try sniffing glue to see what it's like	5	5	7	8	9	7
OK to try taking cocaine to see what it's like	0	0	1	3	4	2
OK to smoke cigarettes once a week	3	5	11	19	31	15
OK to drink alcohol once a week	10	18	27	40	55	32
OK to get drunk once a week	2	3	8	13	23	11
OK to take cannabis once a week	0	1	2	5	10	4
OK to sniff glue once a week	2	2	3	3	2	3
OK to take cocaine once a week	0	0	1	2	1	1
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>	1115	1460	1457	1445	1669	7146
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>	1073	1438	1394	1438	1801	7143

^a Bases shown for pupils who answered whether it was OK for someone their age to try smoking once; bases for views about other behaviours may vary slightly.

Table 5.7

Sources of helpful information about smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol and drug use

2010

Sources of helpful information	Subject area		
	Smoking cigarettes	Drinking alcohol	Drug use
Parents	73	75	62
Siblings	29	31	28
Other relatives	46	45	37
Friends	42	38	36
GP	33	30	33
Teachers	71	67	67
Other adults at school	39	38	39
Police	48	49	52
TV	73	71	64
Radio	26	30	27
Newspapers or magazines	52	50	45
Internet	55	51	49
FRANK	28	22	31
Helplines	16	16	16
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>	6915	6765	6839
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>	6906	6763	6834

^a Bases shown for 'Parents', bases for other sources are of similar size.

Appendix A:

Survey design, fieldwork and response

1 Sample design

The survey population comprises pupils in Years 7 to 11 in secondary schools, or at an equivalent level in middle and upper schools. The survey covers almost all types of secondary school in both the maintained and non-maintained sectors of education. Special schools, hospital special schools and pupil referral units are excluded from the survey.

Until 2010, schools were selected across England in proportion to the distribution of the survey population, with school type and sex of intake as the primary stratifiers. In 2010, the sample design was amended in order to produce regionally representative samples.¹ Equal numbers of schools were selected in each of the ten English Strategic Health Authorities (SHAs); 52 schools in each SHA, with an average of 35 pupils per participating school.²

Within each SHA, the sample was selected in two stages, following the model of past surveys. Schools (the primary sampling units) were selected from the National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER) database³ which was first sorted by type of school (comprehensive, secondary modern, grammar and private), then by whether schools were single sex or mixed, then by local authority and finally by number of pupils. Within each SHA, the probability of each school being selected was proportional to the numbers of pupils aged 11 to 15 recorded by the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF)⁴ Form 7 census data collected in January 2009, so that larger schools had a higher chance of inclusion.

Table A1 shows the estimated number of schools in each stratum overall, based on the number of pupils in each stratum compared with the total number of pupils in England, and the number of schools actually selected. (Table A1)

At the second stage, approximately 35 pupils were selected in each school. Pupils were selected from all classes in Years 7 to 11 using probability methods to give an appropriately sized group for conducting the survey in one place during a single lesson. Clearly, at this stage, each pupil in larger schools had a relatively small chance of being selected. This counter-balanced the method of selecting schools to fulfil the criterion that, within each SHA, every pupil had an equal chance of being selected.

2 Probabilities of selection

Within each SHA, it was necessary that each pupil in the target population should have the same probability of being selected to take part in the survey. In each SHA, the overall probability of selection (or sampling fraction) was the product of the sampling fractions at the first and second stages, i.e.

$$F = f_1 \times f_2$$

where f_1 = probability of selecting the school
 f_2 = probability of selecting the pupil.

Schools were sampled with probability proportional to the number of pupils aged 11 to 15, so that roughly equal numbers of pupils could be sampled from each selected school. Thus:

$$f_1 = n_1 \times \frac{S_i}{S}$$

where n_1 = total number of schools to be selected
 s_i = number of pupils in an individual school aged 11-15
 S = total number of pupils in England aged 11-15

and $f_2 = \frac{n_2}{S_i}$

where n_2 = number of pupils to be selected from each school.

Overall, therefore, within each SHA the sampling fraction for each pupil was:

$$F = (n_1 \times \frac{S_i}{S}) \times (\frac{n_2}{S_i}) = \frac{n_1 \times n_2}{S}$$

and thus all pupils within a single SHA had an equal probability of selection.

Because the populations of SHAs vary and the sample included equal numbers of schools in each, the probability that each pupil would be selected was not the same across the country. Selection weights were applied to the survey data to compensate for these different probabilities (see Appendix B, Section 1). (Table A2)

3 Sampling within selected schools

Within schools, pupils were sampled from school registers. For each school, a sampling fraction was calculated using the information about the school's population from the January 2009 school census to provide a sample of 35 pupils per school. A random start (an integer between 1 and the sampling fraction) was also generated for each school.

Sampling was done in the following way. Registers including all pupils from Years 7 to 11 were sorted systematically (pupils alphabetically within class or tutor groups, classes or groups within school years and school years in order from 7 to 11). The random start identified the first pupil to be selected, and then every n th pupil was selected, where n was the sampling interval. As the pupils were sampled from a different academic year (2010-2011) from the sample of schools (2008-2009), the number of pupils selected varied to the extent to which the size of the school had changed in the interim.

4 Fieldwork procedures

520 schools were approached and invited to take part.⁵ Schools were sent an initial letter during the summer term of 2010, explaining that they had been selected to take part in the survey and that they would be contacted by NFER or the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) at the start of the autumn term. This letter also included a form which schools could return indicating their willingness to take part.

NFER telephoned all schools from the beginning of the autumn term to ask them to take part and to ask them to provide an electronic copy of their registers. NFER contacted schools over the following four weeks and then all information was passed to NatCen's interviewers. At this stage schools were classified into five types and the following procedures were followed.

Once a sample of pupils had been selected, schools were given letters about the survey for pupils to take home and give to their parents or guardians. Parents were asked to reply only if they did not want their child to take part in the survey.

Interviewers arranged with schools a convenient time to conduct the survey. The selected pupils were gathered together in a classroom for one school period to complete the questionnaire under the interviewer's supervision. The interviewer gave a brief introduction explaining why the survey was being carried out, and explained how the questionnaire should be filled in. The questionnaire used is reproduced in Appendix C.

Questionnaires were completed in 'exam conditions'; pupils were not allowed to discuss the questions with each other or look at others' answers. Pupils could request and receive help if they did not understand questions. If possible, teachers were not present during the completion of questionnaires in order to encourage pupils to give honest answers. Where schools insisted on a teacher being present in the room, he or she was not allowed to see

Type A	School participating, and electronic register supplied	Systematic sample of pupils taken by NFER and details of the selected pupils were passed back to the school and onto interviewers
Type B	School participating and register supplied but too late to sample	Registers sent to interviewers who took manual sample of pupils
Type C	School participating, but no register supplied	Interviewers contacted schools and arranged an initial visit to take a manual sample of pupils
Type D	School not contacted/decision about participation not made	Interviewers were passed details of any contact with schools so that they could contact schools and persuade them to take part, then interviewers took a manual sample of pupils
Type E	School refused	Refusals were reissued to interviewers (with reasons for refusal) for them to contact and persuade schools to change their minds and participate, then interviewers took a manual sample of pupils

pupils' questionnaires at any stage of the survey. Interviewers stressed that pupils' answers would be completely confidential and that their answers would not reflect on them or their school. Questionnaires were serial numbered for administrative purposes, but serial numbers were not linked to pupils' names.

5 Achieved response rate and sample size

In total, 246 schools agreed to take part in the survey out of the 516 eligible schools, a response rate of 48%. The response from selected pupils in participating schools was 87%, yielding a total of 7,296 completed usable questionnaires. The product of the school and pupil rates gave an overall response of 41%.⁶ (Table A3ii)

The main reasons given by schools for refusing to participate in the survey included:

- No available time for pupils to complete the survey;
- The burden of participation on staff or pupils; and
- A reaction to the large number of school surveys currently being conducted.

In a significant number of schools, interviewers found it difficult to make contact with an appropriate person; consequently, by the time survey participation had been agreed in principle, there was no suitable time available to carry the survey out with the selected pupils within the fieldwork period (September to December 2010).⁷

Interviewers conducted the survey where possible in a single visit to each school. All selected pupils completed a questionnaire in exam conditions within one school period under the supervision of an interviewer. To maximise pupil response, a second visit to the school was undertaken if four or more pupils were absent. Follow-up visits were carried out in 45% of schools, and pupils included in this way accounted for 9% of the sample.

Response rates were lower among pupils in higher school years, declining from 91% of pupils in Year 7 to 80% in Year 11. This pattern of variation by school year has been seen in previous surveys in the series. (Tables A4, A5)

6 Data cleaning

Questionnaires were sent to an external keying agency to enter the data. The data from each questionnaire was entered and then entered again to verify that there were no mistakes in the first entry. The computerised data were then subjected to an additional edit check which included the following:

- Checking that filters were correctly followed
- Checking ranges on consumption variables and age of first use variables
- Checking whether answers given as 'other' answers could be back-coded into existing codes
- Resolving inconsistencies between answers.

An SPSS dataset was created for analysis purposes.

Notes and references

- 1 The implications of this change on the continuity of survey trends are discussed in Appendix B, Section 5.
- 2 Schools with fewer than 40 pupils in the eligible age range were excluded from selection.
- 3 NFER maintains a database containing records for all schools in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. It also contains schools in the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, Service Children's Education Authority (armed forces) schools and British schools around the world. In addition, details are held for all colleges in the further and higher education sectors and for all universities.
- 4 Responsibility for schools passed to the Department for Education on 12th May 2010.
- 5 Four schools were found to be ineligible after being approached.
- 6 The school response rate has declined since the 1990s; since 2003 it has fallen every year. This appears to be a common problem for school-based surveys. Although each school has its own reasons for participating or not, the increasing difficulty of persuading schools to take part has been ascribed to increasing curriculum demands on staff and pupils and also the large number of surveys, from a variety of sponsors, that schools are invited to participate in each year.
- 7 Fieldwork was also affected by a number of school closures in late November due to snow.

Table A1			
Allocation of primary sampling units (PSUs) ^a to strata			
2010			
Type of school	Pupil Population ^b	Estimated PSUs	Actual PSUs ^c
Comprehensive			
Boys	73,785	11.5	10
Girls	120,936	18.4	19
Mixed	2,310,737	410.7	411
Grammar			
Boys	40,360	7.1	6
Girls	42,469	7.5	7
Mixed	29,059	5.3	5
Secondary Modern			
Boys	10,026	1.7	2
Girls	15,879	2.8	3
Mixed	98,444	18.7	19
Private			
Boys	34,047	5.9	5
Girls	55,439	9.7	11
Mixed	130,813	22.9	22
Total	2,961,994	522.2	520

^a The primary sampling units for this survey were individual schools.

^b Pupils in Years 7 to 11, based on DCSF census data, collected January 2009.

^c Small strata have been combined in order to improve the efficiency of the sampling, so estimated and actual PSUs may differ.

Table A2		
Distribution of pupil population by Strategic Health Authority		
2010		
Strategic Health Authority	Pupil Population ^a	% of population
North east	147,792	4.9
North west	417,900	13.8
Yorkshire & the Humber	307,212	10.1
East midlands	262,752	8.6
West midlands	334,262	11.0
East of England	346,120	11.4
London	421,652	13.9
South east coast	259,637	8.5
South central	239,847	7.9
South west	300,870	9.9
Total	3,038,044	100.0

^a Pupils in Years 7 to 11, based on DCSF census data, collected January 2010.

Table A3i												
School and pupil response: 1982-2000												
1982-2000												
Response	Survey year											
	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	1998	1999	2000
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
School	90	88	84	96	91	97	89	85	87	74	85	72
Pupil	94	93	93	91	90	92	90	92	89	90	90	87
Overall	87	82	77	87	83	89	80	77	78	70	76	63

Table A3ii										
School and pupil response: 2001-2010										
2001-2010										
Response	Survey year									
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
School	69	72	74	70	68	65	61	58	54	48
Pupil	89	88	87	89	89	85	87	88	87	87
Overall	61	63	65	62	60	55	53	51	47	41

Table A4

Pupil response by sex and year: 2003-2010*All eligible pupils**2003-2010*

Pupil response	Survey year							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys								
Year 7	91	91	92	90	89	91	91	90
Year 8	88	91	91	90	91	90	88	89
Year 9	89	90	90	87	87	89	89	88
Year 10	86	87	86	83	86	86	84	85
Year 11	80	84	81	78	82	83	82	80
Total	87	89	88	85	87	88	87	86
Girls								
Year 7	91	93	91	90	90	90	89	91
Year 8	92	91	93	88	91	92	89	90
Year 9	88	91	91	86	90	89	89	88
Year 10	86	88	89	83	86	85	88	86
Year 11	83	83	81	80	81	81	80	79
Total	88	89	89	85	87	87	87	87
Total								
Year 7	91	92	92	90	90	91	90	91
Year 8	90	91	92	89	91	91	89	90
Year 9	89	91	91	86	88	89	89	88
Year 10	86	88	87	83	86	86	86	86
Year 11	81	83	81	79	81	82	81	80
Total	87	89	89	85	87	88	87	87
<i>Bases</i>								
<i>Boys</i>								
Year 7	1193	1163	1052	904	917	902	839	829
Year 8	1190	1193	1072	950	960	910	926	864
Year 9	1218	1130	1107	943	906	889	917	842
Year 10	1174	1116	1072	998	974	948	891	846
Year 11	1185	1045	1039	936	932	900	912	874
Total	5987	5708	5342	4731	4689	4565	4485	4255
<i>Girls</i>								
Year 7	1178	1094	993	931	829	842	876	813
Year 8	1177	1056	976	974	844	888	891	790
Year 9	1164	1027	1043	952	872	850	856	851
Year 10	1123	1008	1067	1004	841	892	889	829
Year 11	1130	1013	992	1020	908	898	876	809
Total	5787	5244	5071	4881	4294	4388	4388	4092
Total								
Year 7	2388	2258	2045	1835	1746	1744	1715	1642
Year 8	2388	2250	2048	1924	1804	1798	1817	1654
Year 9	2397	2157	2150	1895	1778	1739	1773	1693
Year 10	2311	2126	2139	2002	1815	1840	1780	1675
Year 11	2328	2059	2031	1956	1840	1798	1788	1683
Total	11854	10957	10413	9612	8983	8953	8873	8347

Data from 1988 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

Table A5

Pupil response, by school year and sex*All eligible pupils*

2010

Response	School year					Total
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Questionnaire completed	90	89	88	85	80	86
Parent refusal	1	1	1	0	1	1
Pupil refusal	1	0	1	1	2	1
Sick	3	2	4	4	4	3
Truant	-	0	0	-	1	0
Unknown	3	5	5	6	6	5
Other	2	2	1	3	7	3
Girls						
Questionnaire completed	91	90	88	86	79	87
Parent refusal	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pupil refusal	0	0	1	1	2	1
Sick	3	4	4	4	4	4
Truant	0	-	0	0	1	0
Unknown	3	4	4	5	6	4
Other	2	1	1	4	7	3
Total						
Questionnaire completed	91	90	88	86	80	87
Parent refusal	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pupil refusal	1	0	1	1	2	1
Sick	3	3	4	4	4	4
Truant	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	3	4	4	6	6	5
Other	2	2	1	3	7	3
Bases						
<i>Boys</i>	829	864	842	846	874	4255
<i>Girls</i>	813	790	851	829	809	4092
<i>Total</i>	1642	1654	1693	1675	1683	8347

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Appendix B:

Data analysis and reporting

1 Weighting

The survey data have been weighted for the first time since 1999.

Selection weights were calculated to correct for unequal selection probabilities between Strategic Health Authorities (see Appendix A). The weights were then calibrated to ensure that the marginal distribution of pupils' sex, school year and SHA matched the school population, based on the 2010 school census.¹

Both weighted and unweighted bases are shown in the tables. The unweighted bases represent the number of pupils who responded. The absolute size of the weighted bases has no particular significance, since the weights have been scaled to the achieved sample size.

2 Population estimates

This report includes estimates of the numbers of young people in England who smoked regularly, drank alcohol in the last week, took drugs in the last year or took drugs in the last month (see Section 5.3). These were based on the Office for National Statistics 2009 projections of the 2010 mid-year population for England.² The estimated population of young people aged between 11 and 15 in England for mid-2010 was 3,058,600.³

Percentage estimates of prevalence were calculated to one decimal place, and then multiplied by the population estimates. 95% confidence intervals were calculated as plus or minus 1.96 times the true standard errors of the estimates, once the effects of clustering and stratification had been taken into account (see Section 4 of this appendix). Estimates of the numbers of young people who smoked, drank or took drugs were rounded to the nearest 10,000.

3 Logistic regression analysis

Logistic regression modelling has been used in this report to examine the factors associated with selected outcome variables, after adjusting for other factors. Models were constructed for outcomes of interest: regular smoking, drinking alcohol in the last week and taking drugs in the last year. The models included a variety of explanatory variables relating to both individual pupil characteristics (e.g. age, sex, smoking, drinking, drug use, family deprivation) and whole-school characteristics (e.g. Strategic Health Authority, the percentage of pupils receiving free school meals). Although models used comparable variables as far as possible, they also included variables specific to particular outcomes; for example the smoking model included families' attitudes to pupils' smoking and recall of lessons on smoking. Variables related to smoking, drinking and drug use were each included in the models relating to the other two.

The explanatory variables include categorical variables, which group cases into a number of discrete categories, and continuous variables, which present a continuous range of values. Missing values for explanatory variables were included in the model. For categorical variables, they were coded as a single category, though not reported on. For continuous variables, they were set as the mean value of the range.⁴

The results of the regression analyses are presented in tables showing odds ratios for the

final models, together with the probability that each association is statistically significant. The explanatory variable is significantly associated with the outcome variable if $p < 0.05$. (The p-values shown for each variable exclude missing values.)

The models show the relative odds of the outcome of interest (e.g. regular smoking) for each category of the explanatory variable (e.g. being a boy or a girl). For categorical variables, odds are expressed relative to a reference category, which has a given value of 1. Odds ratios greater than 1 indicate higher odds (increased likelihood), and odds ratios less than 1 indicate lower odds (reduced likelihood). 95% confidence intervals for the odds ratios are shown. Where the interval does not include 1, this category is significantly different from the reference category. For continuous variables, there is a single p-value. Continuous variables do not have a reference category; the odds ratio represents the change in odds associated with each additional point in the range (for example each extra year of age, or unit of alcohol drunk).⁵ Again, the 95% confidence interval is shown, and the odds ratio is significant if the interval does not include 1.

The three models included, as far as possible, the same or comparable explanatory variables. Variables which were not significantly associated with the outcome but which were included in the models are listed in the text, although they are not shown in the tables for reasons of space and clarity.

4 Precision of results

Since the data in this report were obtained from a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling error. Any sample is only one of an almost infinite number that might have been selected, all producing slightly different estimates. Sampling error stems from the probability that any selected sample is not completely representative of the population from which it is drawn.

Sampling error shows the amount by which the value of a sample estimate of a variable can be expected to differ from the true value of that variable in the population. With a simple random sample, the formula for calculating the sampling error for a percentage p , is:

$$\sqrt{\frac{p(100-p)}{n}}$$

where n is the sample size.

The formula for calculating sampling errors of differences in percentages p_1 and p_2 between surveys (assuming simple random samples) is:

$$\sqrt{\frac{p_1(100-p_1)}{n_1} + \frac{p_2(100-p_2)}{n_2}}$$

In general, attention is drawn to differences between estimates only when they are significant at the 95% confidence level, thus indicating that there is less than 5% probability that the observed difference could be due to random sampling variation when no difference occurred in the population from which the sample is drawn.

The survey used a multi-stage sample design which involved both clustering within schools and stratification (see Appendix A). Consequently, sampling errors are not the same as they would have been for a simple random sample of the same size, and this needs to be taken into account when calculating standard errors. Tables B1 to B5 give true standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for this complex sample design for five key variables. The calculation of the standard errors and design effects (defts) was carried out in Stata using a Taylor Series expansion method. **(Tables B1-B5)**

It is important to recognise that sampling error is only one of the sources of error which affect the accuracy of any survey results. Other sources of inaccuracy include non-response bias, as well as over- and under-reporting, both of which are difficult to quantify. Since the results compared in this report are from surveys in the SDD series conducted in a

similar way and using the same methods of collecting information, other types of error should be similar on each survey and so will not affect comparisons. However, it is also possible that social desirability of these behaviours may affect whether pupils over-report or under-report, and as social desirability may change over time this may affect comparability.

5 Changes to the survey design and the impact on estimates

As described in Section 1.2.1 and Appendix A, the sample design was changed in 2010, from a distribution across England proportionate to the distribution of the survey population, to a sample of equal numbers of schools in each Strategic Health Authority (SHA). Within each SHA, schools were stratified by type of school and sex of intake and 52 schools were selected with a probability proportionate to size (see Appendix A, Section 1). The change in sampling methodology was intended to produce results comparable with previous years' surveys, while facilitating the production of regionally representative analyses. Data were weighted to correct for unequal selection probabilities and the weights were calibrated to match the distribution of the school population (see Section 1).

In 2010, some key survey estimates, while continuing established trends, showed greater than expected change from 2009 (for example, estimates of the prevalence of drinking alcohol).⁶ Detailed analysis was undertaken to assess whether these were due in part or whole to the change in sampling methodology, the application of weights to the data or to the fall in the school response rate, which was 48% in 2010, compared with 54% in 2009 (see Appendix A, Section 5). This analysis included the following:

- Evaluation of sample sizes and response rates by school type (schools and pupils)
- Evaluation of sample sizes and response rates by SHA (schools and pupils)
- Evaluation of the range and variance of weights
- Comparison of 2010 key estimates, with no weights applied, with selection weights only and with final weights
- Comparison of 2009 and 2010 true standard errors and confidence intervals for key estimates, including subgroups by age and sex
- Comparison of 2009 and 2010 key estimates with and without London SHA/GOR (to explore any 'London effect')
- Comparison of key estimates using multivariate logistic regression analysis models, including survey year and key pupil, school and geographical indicators (sex, age, ethnicity, school type, sex of entry, GOR, index of multiple deprivation and urban/rural area indicator)⁷
- Comparison of 12-15 age group in 2010 with 11-14 age group in 2009; or in alternative terms comparison of n in 2009 and $n+1$ in 2010 (where $11 > n > 14$).

None of these analyses indicated any reason to suggest that the changes in the estimates were due to the change in sample design, the consequent weighting or the difference in response rates. Future data will be needed to establish how the results from this year's survey fit into longer term trends.

Notes and references

- 1 Carried out by the Department for Children, Schools and Families in January 2010.
- 2 Accessed via <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=15106>
- 3 This includes young people not in formal education, and therefore not included in the population sampled by the survey; for example, those being educated at home, as well as pupils in special schools, hospital schools and pupil referral units. The population sample was also based on school year (Years 7 to 11) rather than age and included a few pupils younger than 11 or older than 15. For the sake of simplicity, in the analysis these pupils have been grouped with pupils aged 11 and 15 respectively.
- 4 Excluding missing values for explanatory variables tends to cause significant sample attrition, since cases are lost if they have a missing value for any one of the relevant variables. This reduces precision of estimates and may introduce bias.
- 5 Because these are ratios, they do not increase in a simple linear way. For example, compared with an 11 year old, the odds of a 12 year old being a regular smoker are multiplied by 1.65 (see Section 2.8.3). Similarly, compared with a 12 year old, a 13 year old's odds of being a regular smoker are increased by 1.65 as well. The increase in the odds of being a regular smoker for a 13 year old compared with an 11 year old is $1.65 \times 1.65 (=2.72)$.

- 6 See estimates for the prevalence of having drunk alcohol ever and in the last week (Sections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2).
- 7 GOR, Index of Multiple Deprivation and the urban/rural classifier were based on the school's location and may not effectively represent the characteristics of pupils attending each school.

Table B1

True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for the prevalence of regular smoking, by sex and age

All pupils

2010

	Sample size	Weighted sample size	%	True standard error	Confidence interval		
					Lower	Upper	Deft
Boys							
11 years	566	550	0.18	0.182	0.00	0.54	1.000
12 years	770	753	0.41	0.204	0.01	0.81	0.877
13 years	743	724	2.62	0.641	1.37	3.88	1.079
14 years	711	716	4.55	0.844	2.89	6.20	1.084
15 years	873	933	9.89	1.058	7.81	11.96	1.083
Total	3663	3676	4.02	0.378	3.28	4.76	1.166
Girls							
11 years	578	547	-	-	-	-	-
12 years	721	716	0.20	0.153	0.00	0.51	0.907
13 years	734	691	3.87	0.822	2.25	5.48	1.121
14 years	748	733	7.53	1.024	5.52	9.54	1.051
15 years	810	888	14.46	1.346	11.82	17.10	1.140
Total	3591	3575	5.92	0.445	5.05	6.79	1.083
Total							
11 years	1144	1097	0.09	0.091	0.00	0.27	1.001
12 years	1491	1469	0.31	0.128	0.06	0.56	0.882
13 years	1477	1415	3.23	0.504	2.24	4.22	1.072
14 years	1459	1450	6.05	0.657	4.77	7.34	1.048
15 years	1683	1821	12.12	0.892	10.37	13.86	1.167
Total	7254	7252	4.96	0.294	4.38	5.54	1.155

Table B2

True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for the proportion who drank alcohol in the last week, by sex and age

All pupils

2010

	Sample size	Weighted sample size	%	True standard error	Confidence interval		
					Lower	Upper	Deft
Boys							
11 years	549	537	1.80	0.509	0.00	2.79	0.888
12 years	743	725	3.49	0.724	2.07	4.91	1.063
13 years	718	702	9.46	1.292	6.93	11.99	1.171
14 years	686	691	14.70	1.588	11.59	17.81	1.180
15 years	835	886	29.40	1.799	25.88	32.93	1.176
Total	3531	3541	13.09	0.73	11.66	14.53	1.292
Girls							
11 years	564	534	1.08	0.401	0.29	1.86	0.896
12 years	703	696	3.31	0.709	1.93	4.70	1.045
13 years	713	673	9.03	1.041	6.99	11.07	0.943
14 years	721	705	16.22	1.374	13.52	18.91	0.991
15 years	785	859	29.74	1.711	26.39	33.09	1.098
Total	3486	3468	13.25	0.652	11.97	14.53	1.083
Total							
11 years	1113	1071	1.44	0.314	0.82	2.05	0.863
12 years	1446	1421	3.40	0.488	2.45	4.36	1.014
13 years	1431	1375	9.25	0.901	7.48	11.02	1.154
14 years	1407	1397	15.47	1.050	13.41	17.52	1.085
15 years	1620	1746	29.57	1.284	27.05	32.09	1.177
Total	7017	7009	13.17	0.482	12.23	14.11	1.193

Table B3

True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for mean alcohol consumption in the last week, by sex and age
Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week

2010

	Sample size	Weighted sample size	Mean number of units	True standard error	Confidence interval		
					Lower	Upper	Deft
Boys							
11-13 years	84	79	11.03	2.029	7.05	15.01	1.071
14 years	85	80	11.26	1.515	8.29	14.23	1.118
15 years	220	218	13.66	0.920	11.86	15.46	1.029
Total	389	377	12.60	0.836	10.96	14.24	1.169
Girls							
11-13 years	82	74	13.20	2.182	8.93	17.48	1.153
14 years	103	94	12.99	2.432	8.22	17.75	1.241
15 years	216	226	14.15	1.133	11.93	16.37	1.063
Total	401	394	13.69	0.986	11.76	15.62	1.161
Total							
11-13 years	166	154	12.08	1.468	9.21	14.96	1.093
14 years	188	174	12.20	1.509	9.24	15.16	1.222
15 years	436	444	13.91	0.758	12.43	15.40	1.085
Total	790	772	13.16	0.668	11.85	14.47	1.197

Table B4

True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for the proportion who have taken drugs in the last month, by sex and age
All pupils

2010

	Sample size	Weighted sample size	%	True standard error	Confidence interval		
					Lower	Upper	Deft
Boys							
11 years	520	510	2.08	0.684	0.74	3.42	1.144
12 years	707	687	1.47	0.525	0.44	2.50	0.999
13 years	685	673	5.43	0.872	3.72	7.14	1.198
14 years	659	664	8.76	1.313	6.19	11.34	1.157
15 years	812	860	15.56	1.429	12.76	18.36	0.999
Total	3383	3395	7.34	0.556	6.25	8.43	1.243
Girls							
11 years	546	517	2.42	0.675	1.10	3.74	0.999
12 years	680	673	2.55	0.787	1.01	4.10	1.294
13 years	691	647	3.04	0.648	1.77	4.31	0.961
14 years	715	700	5.68	1.009	3.70	7.66	1.155
15 years	778	850	12.87	1.400	10.13	15.61	1.220
Total	3410	3388	5.86	0.471	4.94	6.78	1.168
Total							
11 years	1066	1028	2.25	0.499	1.27	3.23	1.078
12 years	1387	1360	2.01	0.471	1.08	2.93	1.240
13 years	1376	1320	4.26	0.549	3.18	5.34	0.989
14 years	1374	1364	7.18	0.863	5.49	8.87	1.236
15 years	1590	1711	14.22	1.047	12.17	16.27	1.240
Total	6793	6783	6.60	0.386	5.85	7.36	1.281

Table B5


True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for the proportion who have taken drugs in the last year, by sex and age*All pupils*

2010

	Sample size	Weighted sample size	%	True standard error	Confidence interval		
					Lower	Upper	Deft
Boys							
11 years	521	511	3.95	0.942	0.00	5.80	1.094
12 years	711	692	4.10	0.987	2.17	6.03	1.309
13 years	686	674	8.69	1.129	6.48	10.90	1.040
14 years	663	669	16.06	1.729	12.67	19.44	1.219
15 years	820	870	26.54	1.715	23.18	29.90	1.146
Total	3401	3416	13.04	0.67	11.72	14.35	1.163
Girls							
11 years	546	517	5.13	0.942	3.29	6.98	0.971
12 years	681	675	4.78	1.038	2.75	6.81	1.264
13 years	694	650	7.54	1.065	5.45	9.62	1.030
14 years	718	704	12.95	1.449	10.11	15.79	1.145
15 years	785	858	23.92	1.919	20.16	27.68	1.318
Total	3424	3404	11.87	0.657	10.58	13.16	1.083
Total							
11 years	1067	1029	4.54	0.665	3.24	5.85	1.025
12 years	1392	1366	4.44	0.711	3.04	5.83	1.277
13 years	1380	1324	8.12	0.760	6.63	9.61	1.012
14 years	1381	1373	14.46	1.162	12.19	16.74	1.224
15 years	1605	1728	25.23	1.360	22.57	27.90	1.301
Total	6825	6820	12.46	0.490	11.49	13.42	1.227


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Appendix C: Questionnaire



SN_1001_06_Card_1007-08_batch_1009-13

STICK SERIAL
NUMBER LABEL



P29161: RedTeam

1014:15

Day (date) of interview

1016:17

Month of interview

1018

AM interview

1019

PM interview

1st visit

2nd visit

SURVEY OF SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUG USE AMONG SCHOOLCHILDREN IN ENGLAND IN 2010

We promise that your answers are confidential. They will not be shown to *anyone* that you know

Example questions

Most of the questions can be answered by putting a tick in the box next to the answer that applies to you. You are sometimes told to skip over some questions in this survey. When this happens, you will see an arrow with a note that tells you what question to answer next, like this:

Yes → Q4
 No → Q5

Or sometimes you have to write a number in the box, for example:

days

Or sometimes you have to tick a box and write in an answer, for example:

Something else (Tick and write in)
Chocolate

Q1 Are you a boy or a girl?

1020	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Boy	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Girl	

Q2 Which year are you in at school?

1021	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
	Year 7	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
	Year 8	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	Year 9	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
	Year 10	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
	Year 11	

Q3 How old are you now?

1022-23	<input type="checkbox"/>	01
	10 years old	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	02
	11 years old	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	03
	12 years old	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	04
	13 years old	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	05
	14 years old	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	06
	15 years old	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	07
	16 years old	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	08
	17 years old	

Q4 Which year were you born in?

(Please write in full, eg 1997)

1024-27	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
---------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Q5 Which month were you born in?

(Please write in full, eg January)

1028-1 029

Space 1029, 1036

Q6 What is your ethnic group?
Tick one box only, the one that is most true for you

White British	<input type="checkbox"/>	.01
White Irish	<input type="checkbox"/>	.02
Any other White background (please write in)	<input type="checkbox"/>	.03
White and Black Caribbean	<input type="checkbox"/>	.04
White and Black African	<input type="checkbox"/>	.05
White and Asian	<input type="checkbox"/>	.06
Any other Mixed background (please write in)	<input type="checkbox"/>	.07
Indian	<input type="checkbox"/>	.08
Pakistani	<input type="checkbox"/>	.09
Bangladeshi	<input type="checkbox"/>	.10
Any other Asian background (please write in)	<input type="checkbox"/>	.11
Caribbean	<input type="checkbox"/>	.12
African	<input type="checkbox"/>	.13
Any other Black background (please write in)	<input type="checkbox"/>	.14
Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/>	.15
Any other ethnic group (please write in)	<input type="checkbox"/>	.16

Q7 The next questions are about cigarettes. Remember that your name is not on the questionnaire, so no-one who knows you will find out your answers.

Q8 Do you smoke cigarettes at all nowadays?

Yes .1039

No

Q9 Now read the following statements carefully and tick the box next to the one which best describes you.

I have never smoked	<input type="checkbox"/>	Q10
I have only ever tried smoking once	<input type="checkbox"/>	Q11
I used to smoke sometimes but I never smoke a cigarette now	<input type="checkbox"/>	Q11
I sometimes smoke cigarettes now but I don't smoke as many as one a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	Q18 on page 7
I usually smoke between one and six cigarettes a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	Q14 on page 6
I usually smoke more than six cigarettes a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	Q14 on page 6

Q10 Just to check, read the statements below carefully and tick the box next to the one which best describes you.

I have never tried smoking a cigarette, not even a puff or two	<input type="checkbox"/>	Q13 on page 6
I did once have a puff or two of a cigarette, but I never smoke now	<input type="checkbox"/>	Q11
I do sometimes smoke cigarettes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Q18 on page 7

Q11 How old were you when you first tried smoking a cigarette, even if it was only a puff or two? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

I was years old

Q12 Have you ever done any of the following things to help you give up smoking?
Tick one box on each row

Asked an adult at school (e.g. teacher, school nurse)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<small>.1044</small>	<small>.1</small>		<small>.2</small>
Asked family or friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<small>.1045</small>	<small>.1</small>		<small>.2</small>
Used any nicotine products, such as nicotine patches, chewing gum or other similar products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<small>.1046</small>	<small>.1</small>		<small>.2</small>
Been to see your family doctor or GP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<small>.1047</small>	<small>.1</small>		<small>.2</small>
Phoned an NHS smoking helpline	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<small>.1048</small>	<small>.1</small>		<small>.2</small>
Used NHS Stop Smoking Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<small>.1049</small>	<small>.1</small>		<small>.2</small>
Not spent time with friends who smoke	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
	<small>.1050</small>	<small>.1</small>		<small>.2</small>

Q13 How do you think your family would feel if you started smoking?

1051

They would try to stop me → 1 → **Q27 on page 10**

They would try to persuade me not to smoke → 2 → **Q27 on page 10**

They would do nothing → 3 → **Q27 on page 10**

They would encourage me to smoke → 4 → **Q27 on page 10**

I don't know → 5 → **Q27 on page 10**

Q14 How long is it since you started smoking at least one cigarette a week?

1052

Less than 3 months → 1

3-6 months → 2

6 months to 1 year → 3

More than 1 year → 4

Q15 How easy or difficult would you find it to go without smoking for as long as a week?

1053

Very difficult → 1

Fairly difficult → 2

Fairly easy → 3

Very easy → 4

Q16 How easy or difficult would you find it to give up smoking altogether if you wanted to?

1054

Very difficult → 1

Fairly difficult → 2

Fairly easy → 3

Very easy → 4

Q17 Would you like to give up smoking altogether?

1055

Yes → 1

No → 2

I don't know → 3

Q18 Have you ever tried to give up smoking?

1056

Yes → 1 → **Q19**

No → 2 → **Q20**

Q19 Have you ever done any of the following things to help you give up smoking?
Tick one box on each row

	Yes 1057	No 1058
Asked an adult at school (e.g. teacher, school nurse)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Asked family or friends	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Used any nicotine products, such as nicotine patches, chewing gum or other similar products	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Been to see your family doctor or GP	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Phoned an NHS smoking helpline	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Used NHS Stop Smoking Services	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Not spent time with friends who smoke	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

Q20 How old were you when you first tried smoking a cigarette, even if it was only a puff or two? Write in the box your age then, in numbers not words.

1064-1065

I was years old

Q21 How does your family feel about you smoking?

1056

They try to stop me → 1 → **Q23 on page 8**

They try to persuade me not to smoke → 2 → **Q23 on page 8**

They do nothing → 3 → **Q23 on page 8**

They encourage me to smoke → 4 → **Q23 on page 8**

They don't know I smoke → 5 → **Q22 on page 8**

I don't know → 6 → **Q23 on page 8**

Q22 How do you think your family would feel if they knew that you smoked?

- They would try to stop me 1067
- They would try to persuade me not to smoke
- They would do nothing
- They would encourage me to smoke
- I don't know

Q23 Do you usually smoke cigarettes from a packet, hand-rolled cigarettes, or both about equally?

- Cigarettes from a packet 1068
- Hand-rolled cigarettes (roll ups)
- Both about equally

Q24 Where do you usually get your cigarettes from? (Please tick more than one box if you often get cigarettes from different people or places.)

- I buy them from a supermarket 1069-1086
- I buy them from a newsagent, tobacconist or a sweet shop
- I buy them from a garage shop
- I buy them from some other type of shop
- I buy them from street markets
- I buy them from a machine
- I buy them through the Internet
- I buy them from friends or relatives
- I buy them from someone else
- Friends give them to me
- My brother or sister gives them to me
- My mother or father gives them to me
- Someone else gives them to me
- I take them
- I get them in some other way (please write in)

Q25 On the whole, do you find it easy or difficult to buy cigarettes from a shop?

- Very difficult 1099
- Fairly difficult
- Fairly easy
- Very easy
- I don't usually buy cigarettes from a shop

Q26 On the whole, do you find it easy or difficult to buy cigarettes from a vending machine?

Very difficult	1.100	<input type="text"/>	1
Fairly difficult		<input type="text"/>	2
Fairly easy		<input type="text"/>	3
Very easy		<input type="text"/>	4
I don't usually buy cigarettes from a vending machine		<input type="text"/>	5

Q27 The next questions are about buying cigarettes and should be answered by **all** pupils. Remember that your name is not on the questionnaire, so no-one who knows you will find out your answers.

Q28 In the past year, have you ever gone **into a shop** to buy cigarettes? This includes buying cigarettes for somebody else.

Yes	1.101	<input type="text"/>	1	→ Q29
No		<input type="text"/>	2	→ Q33 on page 11

Q29 At **any** of these times when you went into a shop to buy cigarettes, did the shopkeeper refuse to sell them to you?

Yes	1.102	<input type="text"/>	1
No		<input type="text"/>	2

Q30 The **last** time you went into a shop to buy cigarettes, what happened?

I bought some cigarettes	1.103	<input type="text"/>	1	→ Q31
They refused to sell me any cigarettes		<input type="text"/>	2	→ Q32 on page 11

Q31 How many cigarettes did you buy last time? Write the **number** in the box.

I bought cigarettes

Q32 How often do you buy cigarettes **from a shop**?

Almost every day	1.107	<input type="text"/>	1
Once or twice a week		<input type="text"/>	2
Two or three times a month		<input type="text"/>	3
About once a month		<input type="text"/>	4
Only a few times a year		<input type="text"/>	5

Q33 In the past year, have you ever **asked anyone else to buy cigarettes** for you from a shop?

Yes	1.108	<input type="text"/>	1	Q34
No		<input type="text"/>	2	Q37 on page 12

Q34 At **any time** when you asked someone to buy cigarettes for you, did anyone **actually** buy you any from a shop?

Yes	1.109	<input type="text"/>	1	Q35
No		<input type="text"/>	2	Q37 on page 12

Q35 Which of the following people have bought cigarettes for you from a shop in the last year?

Tick all that apply

My brother or sister	1.110-1.127	<input type="checkbox"/>	01
A friend of my own age		<input type="checkbox"/>	02
A friend older than me		<input type="checkbox"/>	03
A friend younger than me		<input type="checkbox"/>	04
My boyfriend or girlfriend		<input type="checkbox"/>	05
My mother, father or step-parent		<input type="checkbox"/>	06
Another adult I know		<input type="checkbox"/>	07
A stranger		<input type="checkbox"/>	08
Someone else (please tick the box and write in how you knew the person)		<input type="checkbox"/>	09

Q36 In the last year, how often have other people bought cigarettes for you from a shop?

- 1135
- Almost every day 1
 - Once or twice a week 2
 - Two or three times a month 3
 - About once a month 4
 - Only a few times a year 5
 - Only once in the last year 6

Q37 How often do you buy cigarettes from a machine?

- 1136
- Almost every day 1
 - Once or twice a week 2
 - Two or three times a month 3
 - About once a month 4
 - Only a few times a year 5
 - Never buy from a machine 6

Q38 Do any of these people that you know smoke cigarettes?

- 1137-1150
- My boyfriend or girlfriend 01
 - Some friends of my own age 02
 - Some friends older than me 03
 - Some friends younger than me 04
 - My mother, father or step-parent 05
 - My brother or sister 06
 - Other relatives 07
 - No, none of my friends or family smoke 08

Q39 Do you find that you are often near people who are smoking in any of these places?
Tick all that apply

- 1151-1158
- At home 1
 - In other people's homes 2
 - In cars 3
 - Somewhere else inside (please tick the box and write in where this happens) 4
 - Somewhere else outside (please tick the box and write in where this happens) 5
 - No, none of these 6

Spine Columns 1156-1158

Q48 And when you drink alcohol, where are you **usually**?

In a pub or bar	1210-1223	<input type="text"/>	.01
In a club or disco		<input type="text"/>	.02
At a party with friends		<input type="text"/>	.03
At my home		<input type="text"/>	.04
At someone else's home		<input type="text"/>	.05
On the street, in a park, or somewhere else outside		<input type="text"/>	.06
Somewhere else		<input type="text"/>	.07

Q49 How do your parents/guardians feel about you drinking alcohol?

They don't like me drinking alcohol at all	1224	<input type="text"/>	→	Q51
They don't mind as long as I don't drink too much		<input type="text"/>	→	Q51
They let me drink as much as I like		<input type="text"/>	→	Q51
They don't know I drink		<input type="text"/>	→	Q50

Q50 How would your parents/guardians feel about you drinking alcohol?

They wouldn't like me drinking alcohol at all	1225	<input type="text"/>	.1
They wouldn't mind as long as I didn't drink too much		<input type="text"/>	.2
They would let me drink as much as I liked		<input type="text"/>	.3

Q51 When did you **last** have an alcoholic drink?

Today	1226-1227	<input type="text"/>	→	Q52 on page 17
Yesterday		<input type="text"/>	→	Q52 on page 17
Some other time during the last 7 days		<input type="text"/>	→	Q52 on page 17
1 week, but less than 2 weeks ago		<input type="text"/>	→	Q70 on page 20
2 weeks, but less than 4 weeks ago		<input type="text"/>	→	Q70 on page 20
1 month, but less than 6 months ago		<input type="text"/>	→	Q74 on page 21
6 months ago or more		<input type="text"/>	→	Q74 on page 21

Spine Columns 1228-1239






Q52 On which of these days during the **last 7 days** did you have an alcoholic drink? **Tick all that apply**

Sunday	1240-1253	<input type="checkbox"/>	.01
Monday		<input type="checkbox"/>	.02
Tuesday		<input type="checkbox"/>	.03
Wednesday		<input type="checkbox"/>	.04
Thursday		<input type="checkbox"/>	.05
Friday		<input type="checkbox"/>	.06
Saturday		<input type="checkbox"/>	.07

Q53 During the **last 7 days**, how much BEER, LAGER AND CIDER have you drunk? Please don't include drinks labelled low alcohol.

Half a pint or more	1254	<input type="text"/>	→	Q54
Less than half a pint		<input type="text"/>	→	Q56 on page 18
Have not drunk beer, lager or cider in the last 7 days		<input type="text"/>	→	Q56 on page 18

Q54 Write in the boxes below the number of pints, half pints, large cans, small cans and bottles of BEER, LAGER AND CIDER drunk in the last 7 days.

	1255-1256	<input type="text"/>
pints		
	1257-1258	<input type="text"/>
half pints		
	1259-1260	<input type="text"/>
large cans		
	1261-1262	<input type="text"/>
small cans		
	1263-1264	<input type="text"/>
bottles		

Q55 Do you usually drink normal strength or strong beer? If you usually drink both normal and strong beer, please tick the type you drank most recently.

Normal strength beer	1265	<input type="checkbox"/>	.1
Strong beer		<input type="checkbox"/>	.2


Q56 During the **last 7 days**, how much SHANDY have you drunk?


1266 → **Q57**
Half a pint or more


→ **Q59**
Less than half a pint


→ **Q59**
Have not drunk shandy in the last 7 days

Q57 Write in the boxes below the number of pints, half pints, large cans and small cans of SHANDY drunk in the last 7 days.

 1267-1268
pints

 1269-1270
half pints

 1271-1272
large cans

 1273-1274
small cans

Q58 Was the SHANDY you drank in the last 7 days mostly lemonade, mostly lager or beer, or about half and half of each?

1275 → **Q60**
Mostly lemonade

→ **Q61 on page 19**
Mostly lager or beer

→ **Q61 on page 19**
About half and half of each

Q59 During the **last 7 days**, how much WINE have you drunk?

1276 → **Q60**
One glass or more

→ **Q61 on page 19**
Less than a glass

→ **Q61 on page 19**
Have not drunk wine in the last 7 days

Q60 Write in the box below the number of glasses of WINE drunk in the last 7 days.

 1277-1278
glasses

Spine Column 1279

Q61 During the **last 7 days**, how much MARTINI AND SHERRY have you drunk?

1280 → **Q62**
One glass or more

→ **Q63**
Less than a glass

→ **Q63**
Have not drunk martini or sherry in the last 7 days

Q62 Write in the box below the number of glasses of MARTINI AND SHERRY drunk in the last 7 days.

 1281-1282
glasses

Q63 During the **last 7 days**, how much SPIRITS and LIQUEURS (eg whisky, vodka, gin, tequila, Baileys, Tia Maria) have you drunk? **By a glass we mean a single pub measure.**

1283 → **Q64**
One glass or more

→ **Q65**
Less than a glass

→ **Q65**
Have not drunk spirits or liqueurs in the last 7 days

Q64 Write in the box below the number of glasses of SPIRITS and LIQUEURS (eg whisky, vodka, gin, tequila, Baileys, Tia Maria) drunk in the last 7 days.

 1284-1285
glasses


Q65 During the last 7 days, how many ALCOPOPS (eg Bacardi Breezer, Red Square, Reef, Smirnoff Ice, WKD, Archers) have you drunk?


1286 → **Q66**
One bottle or more

→ **Q67 on page 20**
Less than a bottle

→ **Q67 on page 20**
Have not drunk alcopops in the last 7 days

Q66 Write in the boxes below the number of cans and bottles of ALCOPOPS (eg Bacardi Breezer, Red Square, Reef, Smirnoff Ice, WKD, Archers) drunk in the last 7 days.

 1287-1288
small cans

 1289-1290
bottles

Q67 Have you drunk any other types of alcoholic drink in the last 7 days?

Yes **→ Q68**

No **→ Q70**

1328

Yes

No

Q68 What other alcoholic drink(s) have you drunk? Please write in the name(s) below.

Q72 Have you deliberately tried to get drunk in the last 4 weeks?

Q73 Did any of the following happen to you when you drank alcohol in the last 4 weeks? **Trick one box on each row**

Q69 Write in the boxes below the number of pints, half pints, large cans, small cans, bottles and glasses of this other alcoholic drink that you have drunk in the last 7 days.

1313-1314

pints

1315-1316

half pints

1317-1318

large cans

1319-1320

small cans

1321-1322

bottles

1323-1324

glasses

	Yes	No
I got into an argument	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I got into a fight	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I felt ill or sick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I vomited	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I had to be taken to hospital	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I lost some money or other items	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
My clothes or other items got damaged	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I got into trouble with the police	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q70 Have you been drunk in the last 4 weeks?

Yes **→ Q71**

No **→ Q74 on page 21**

Q74 The next questions are about pubs, bars and clubs and should be answered by **all pupils**. Remember that your name is not on the questionnaire, so no-one who knows you will find out your answers.

Q75 Have you been in a pub, bar or club in the evening in the last 4 weeks?

Yes **→ Q76**

No **→ Q80 on page 22**

Q71 How many times have you been drunk in the last 4 weeks? Write the **number** in the box.

1326-1327

I have been drunk times

Q76 On how many days have you been in a pub, bar or club in the evening in the last 4 weeks?

1328-1330

times

Q77 Have you drunk alcohol in a pub, bar or club in the evening in the last 4 weeks?

1340
Yes **→ Q78**
No **→ Q80**

Q78 On how many days have you drunk alcohol in a pub, bar or club in the evening in the last 4 weeks?

1341,1342 times

Q79 Thinking about the last time that you drank alcohol in a pub, bar or club in the evening. Who were you with?
Tick all that apply

- 1343-1356
- 01 My boyfriend or girlfriend
 - 02 Friends of the same sex as me
 - 03 Friends of the opposite sex
 - 04 A group of friends of both sexes
 - 05 My parents or guardians
 - 06 My brother, sister, or other relatives
 - 07 Someone else
 - 08 On my own

Spare Columns 1357-1358

Q80 Have you bought or tried to buy any alcohol in the last 4 weeks? This includes buying alcohol for someone else.

1359
Yes **→ Q81**
No **→ Q87 on page 23**

Q81 In the last 4 weeks, have you bought or tried to buy alcohol from a shop, supermarket or off-licence? This includes buying alcohol for somebody else.

1360
Yes **→ Q82 on page 23**
No **→ Q84 on page 23**

Q82 At any time in the last four weeks when you tried to buy alcohol from a shop, supermarket or off-licence, did you actually buy any alcohol?

1361
Yes **1**
No **3**

Q83 What happened the last time you bought or tried to buy alcohol from a shop, supermarket or off-licence?

1362
I bought some alcohol **1**
They refused to sell me alcohol **2**

Q84 In the last 4 weeks, have you bought or tried to buy alcohol in a pub, bar or club? This includes buying alcohol for somebody else.

1363
Yes **1** **→ Q85**
No **2** **→ Q87**

Q85 At any time in the last four weeks when you tried to buy alcohol from a pub, bar or club, did you actually buy any alcohol?

1364
Yes **1**
No **2**

Q86 What happened the last time you bought or tried to buy alcohol in a pub, bar or club?

1365
I bought some alcohol **1**
They refused to sell me alcohol **2**

Q87 Have you got anyone else to buy any alcohol for you in the last 4 weeks?

1366
Yes **1**
No **2**

Q88 Have you been given alcohol by any of these people in the last 4 weeks? **Tick one box on each row.**

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Given alcohol by parents or guardians

Given alcohol by brothers or sisters

Given alcohol by other relatives

Given alcohol by friends

Given alcohol by other people

Q89 Have you got alcohol in any of these other ways in the last 4 weeks? **Tick one box on each row.**

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Taken it from your home (with permission)

Stolen it from your home (without permission)

Taken it from a friend's home (with permission)

Stolen it from a friend's home (without permission)

Stolen it from somewhere else

Q90

The next questions should be answered by **all pupils**. Remember that no-one who knows you will find out your answers.

Q91

Below are some things people say about why people of your age drink alcohol. Some people think they are true and some people think they are false. What do you think?

Against each sentence, tick one box to show if you think it is true or false.

True	False
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

People of my age drink alcohol because it helps them relax

People of my age drink alcohol because it makes them feel more confident

People of my age drink alcohol to be sociable with friends

People of my age drink alcohol because they are bored and have nothing to do

People of my age drink alcohol to look cool in front of their friends

People of my age drink alcohol because it helps them forget their problems

People of my age drink alcohol because it gives them a rush or a buzz

People of my age drink alcohol because their friends pressure them into it

Spine Columns 1385-1399

Q92 The next questions are about drugs (apart from cigarettes and alcohol). Remember that your name is not on the questionnaire, so no-one who knows you will find out your answers.

Q93 The next set of questions are about **Cannabis**, also called **Marijuana, Dope, Pot, Blow, Hash, Skunk, Puff, Grass, Draw, Ganja, Spliff, Smoke, Weed, Wacky Backy**.

Q94 Have you ever **heard of** Cannabis?

1400 Yes 1 → **Q95**
 No 2 → **Q100 on page 27**

Q95 Have you ever been **offered** Cannabis?

1401 Yes 1
 No 2

Q96 Have you ever **tried** Cannabis (even if only once)?

1402 Yes 1 → **Q97**
 No 2 → **Q100 on page 27**

Q97 How old were you when you first **tried** Cannabis? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words

1403-1404 I was years old

Q98 When did you last **use** or **take** Cannabis?

1405 In the last month 1
 In the last year 2
 More than a year ago 3

Q99 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Cannabis?

1406 Once 1
 2-5 occasions 2
 6-10 occasions 3
 More than 10 occasions 4

Q100 The next set of questions are about **Speed** and other **Amphetamines**, also called **Whizz, Sulphate, Billy, Methamphetamine, Crystal Meth, Dexies**.

Q101 Have you ever **heard of** Speed or other Amphetamines?

1407 Yes 1 → **Q102**
 No 2 → **Q108 on page 28**

Q102 Have you ever been **offered** Speed or other Amphetamines?

1408 Yes 1
 No 2

Q103 Have you ever **tried** Speed or other Amphetamines (even if only once)?

1409 Yes 1 → **Q104**
 No 2 → **Q108 on page 28**

Q104 How old were you when you first **tried** Speed or other Amphetamines? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1410-1411 I was years old

Q105 When did you last **use** or **take** Speed or other Amphetamines?

1412 In the last month 1
 In the last year 2
 Longer ago 3

Q106 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Speed or other Amphetamines?

1413 Once 1
 2-5 occasions 2
 6-10 occasions 3
 More than 10 occasions 4

Q107 How do you usually take Speed or other Amphetamines? Please tick any that apply

1414-1415 I sniff or swallow them 1
 I inject them 2

Q108 The next set of questions are about **LSD**, also called **Acid, Trips, Dots, Flash, Smilies**.

Q109 Have you ever **heard of** LSD?

1416

Yes → **Q110**

No → **Q115 on page 29**

Q110 Have you ever been **offered** LSD?

1417

Yes

No

Q111 Have you ever **tried** LSD (even if only once)?

1418

Yes → **Q112**

No → **Q115 on page 29**

Q112 How old were you when you first **tried** LSD? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1419-1420

I was years old

Q113 When did you last **use** or **take** LSD?

1421

In the last month

In the last year

More than a year ago

Q114 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** LSD?

1422

Once

2-5 occasions

6-10 occasions

More than 10 occasions

Q115 The next set of questions are about **Ecstasy**, also called **E, Mitsubishiis, Rolex's, Dolphins, XTC**.

Q116 Have you ever **heard of** Ecstasy?

1423

Yes → **Q117**

No → **Q122 on page 30**

Q117 Have you ever been **offered** Ecstasy?

1424

Yes

No

Q118 Have you ever **tried** Ecstasy (even if only once)?

1425

Yes → **Q119**

No → **Q122 on page 30**

Q119 How old were you when you first **tried** Ecstasy? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1426-1427

I was years old

Q120 When did you last **use** or **take** Ecstasy?

1428

In the last month

In the last year

More than a year ago

Q121 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Ecstasy?

1429

Once

2-5 occasions

6-10 occasions

More than 10 occasions

Q122 The next set of questions are about **Semeron**, also called **Sem**.

Q123 Have you ever **heard of** Semeron?

1430

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q124
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q129 on page 31

Q124 Have you ever been **offered** Semeron?

1431

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q125 Have you ever **tried** Semeron (even if only once)?

1432

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q126
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q129 on page 31

Q126 How old were you when you first **tried** Semeron? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1433:1434

I was years old

Q127 When did you last **use** or **take** Semeron?

1435

In the last month	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the last year	<input type="checkbox"/>
More than a year ago	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q128 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Semeron?

1436

Once	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-5 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>
6-10 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>
More than 10 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q129 The next set of questions are about **Poppers**, also called **Amyl nitrite**, **Liquid Gold**, **Ram**.

Q130 Have you ever **heard of** Poppers?

1437

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q131
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q136 on page 32

Q131 Have you ever been **offered** Poppers?

1438

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q132 Have you ever **tried sniffing** Poppers (even if only once)?

1439

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q133
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q136 on page 32

Q133 How old were you when you first **tried sniffing** Poppers? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1440:1441

I was years old

Q134 When did you last **sniff** Poppers?

1442

In the last month	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the last year	<input type="checkbox"/>
More than a year ago	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q135 On how many occasions have you **sniffed** Poppers?

1443

Once	<input type="checkbox"/>
2-5 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>
6-10 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>
More than 10 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q136 The next set of questions are about **Tranquillisers**, also called **Downers**, **Moggies**, **Jellies**, **Roofies**, **Benzos**.

Q137 Have you ever **heard of** Tranquillisers?

Yes ¹⁴⁴⁴ → **Q138**
 No ² → **Q143 on page 33**

Q138 Have you ever been **offered** Tranquillisers?

Yes ¹⁴⁴⁵
 No ²

Q139 Have you ever **tried** Tranquillisers (even if only once)?

Yes ¹⁴⁴⁶ → **Q140**
 No ² → **Q143 on page 33**

Q140 How old were you when you first **tried** Tranquillisers? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

I was ^{1447/1448} years old

Q141 When did you last **use** or **take** Tranquillisers?

In the last month ¹⁴⁴⁹
 In the last year ²
 More than a year ago ³

Q142 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Tranquillisers?

Once ¹⁴⁵⁰
 2-5 occasions ²
 6-10 occasions ³
 More than 10 occasions ⁴

Q143 The next set of questions are about **Heroin**, also called **Brown**, **Smack**, **Skag**, **Horse**, **Gear**, **H'**.

Q144 Have you ever **heard of** Heroin?

Yes ¹⁴⁵¹ → **Q145**
 No ² → **Q150 on page 34**

Q145 Have you ever been **offered** Heroin?

Yes ¹⁴⁵²
 No ³

Q146 Have you ever **tried** Heroin (even if only once)?

Yes ¹⁴⁵³ → **Q147**
 No ² → **Q150 on page 34**

Q147 How old were you when you first **tried** Heroin? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

I was ¹⁴⁵⁴⁻¹⁴⁵⁵ years old

Q148 When did you last **use** or **take** Heroin?

In the last month ¹⁴⁵⁶
 In the last year ²
 More than a year ago ³

Q149 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Heroin?

Once ¹⁴⁵⁷
 2-5 occasions ²
 6-10 occasions ³
 More than 10 occasions ⁴

Q150 The next set of questions are about **Magic Mushrooms**, also called **Shrooms, Magics, Liberties**.

Q151 Have you ever **heard of** Magic Mushrooms?

1458 Yes 1 → **Q152**
 No 2 → **Q157 on page 35**

Q152 Have you ever been **offered** Magic Mushrooms?

1459 Yes 1
 No 2

Q153 Have you ever **tried** Magic Mushrooms (even if only once)?

1460 Yes 1 → **Q154**
 No 2 → **Q157 on page 35**

Q154 How old were you when you first **tried** Magic Mushrooms? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1461:1462 I was years old

Q155 When did you last **use** or **take** Magic Mushrooms?

1463 In the last month 1
 In the last year 2
 More than a year ago 3

Q156 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Magic Mushrooms?

1464 Once 1
 2-5 occasions 2
 6-10 occasions 3
 More than 10 occasions 4

Q157 The next set of questions are about **Methadone**, also called **Linctus, Physeptone, Meth**.

Q158 Have you ever **heard of** Methadone?

1465 Yes 1 → **Q159**
 No 2 → **Q164 on page 36**

Q159 Have you ever been **offered** Methadone?

1466 Yes 1
 No 2

Q160 Have you ever **tried** Methadone (even if only once)?

1467 Yes 1 → **Q161**
 No 2 → **Q164 on page 36**

Q161 How old were you when you first **tried** Methadone? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1468:1469 I was years old

Q162 When did you last **use** or **take** Methadone?

1470 In the last month 1
 In the last year 2
 More than a year ago 3

Q163 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Methadone?

1471 Once 1
 2-5 occasions 2
 6-10 occasions 3
 More than 10 occasions 4

Q164 The next set of questions are about **Crack**, also called **Rocks, Stones, Freebase, Wash**.

Q165 Have you ever **heard of** Crack?
 Yes ¹⁵⁰⁰ → **Q166**
 No ² → **Q171 on page 37**

Q166 Have you ever been **offered** Crack?

Yes ¹⁵⁰¹ ²
 No ³

Q167 Have you ever **tried** Crack (even if only once)?

Yes ¹⁵⁰² ² → **Q168**
 No ³ → **Q171 on page 37**

Q168 How old were you when you first **tried** Crack? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words. ¹⁵⁰³⁻¹⁵⁰⁴

I was years old

Q169 When did you last **use** or **take** Crack?

¹⁵⁰⁵
 In the last month ¹
 In the last year ²
 More than a year ago ³

Q170 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Crack?

¹⁵⁰⁶
 Once ¹
 2-5 occasions ²
 6-10 occasions ³
 More than 10 occasions ⁴

Q171 The next set of questions are about **Cocaine**, also called **Charlie, C, Snow, Percy, Toot**.

Q172 Have you ever **heard of** Cocaine?
 Yes ¹⁵⁰⁷ → **Q173**
 No ² → **Q178 on page 38**

Q173 Have you ever been **offered** Cocaine?

Yes ¹⁵⁰⁸ ¹
 No ² ³

Q174 Have you ever **tried** Cocaine (even if only once)?

Yes ¹⁵⁰⁹ ¹ → **Q175**
 No ² → **Q178 on page 38**

Q175 How old were you when you first **tried** Cocaine? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words. ¹⁵¹⁰⁻¹⁵¹¹

I was years old

Q176 When did you last **use** or **take** Cocaine?

¹⁵¹²
 In the last month ¹
 In the last year ²
 More than a year ago ³

Q177 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Cocaine?

¹⁵¹³
 Once ¹
 2-5 occasions ²
 6-10 occasions ³
 More than 10 occasions ⁴

Q.178 The next set of questions are about **Ketamine**, also called **Green**, **'K'**, **super K**.

Q.179 Have you ever **heard of** Ketamine?

1514

Yes 1 → **Q.180**

No 2 → **Q.185 on page 39**

Q.180 Have you ever been **offered** Ketamine?

1515

Yes 1

No 2

Q.181 Have you ever **tried** Ketamine (even if only once)?

1516

Yes 1 → **Q.182**

No 2 → **Q.185 on page 39**

Q.182 How old were you when you first **tried** Ketamine? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1517-1518

I was years old

Q.183 When did you last **use** or **take** Ketamine?

1519

In the last month 1

In the last year 2

More than a year ago 3

Q.184 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Ketamine?

1520

Once 1

2-5 occasions 2

6-10 occasions 3

More than 10 occasions 4

Q.185 The next questions are about **Anabolic Steroids**, also called **Roids**.

Q.186 Have you ever **heard of** Anabolic Steroids?

1521

Yes 1 → **Q.187**

No 2 → **Q.192 on page 40**

Q.187 Have you ever been **offered** Anabolic Steroids?

1522

Yes 1

No 2

Q.188 Have you ever **tried** Anabolic Steroids (even if only once)?

1523

Yes 1 → **Q.189**

No 2 → **Q.192 on page 40**

Q.189 How old were you when you first **tried** Anabolic Steroids? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1524,1525

I was years old

Q.190 When did you last **use** or **take** Anabolic Steroids?

1526

In the last month 1

In the last year 2

More than a year ago 3

Q.191 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Anabolic Steroids?

1527

Once 1

2-5 occasions 2

6-10 occasions 3

More than 10 occasions 4

Q192 The next questions are about **Glue, gas (butane, lighter refills), aerosols or solvents (to inhale or sniff)**.

Q193 Have you ever **heard of** Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents?
 Yes ¹⁵²⁸ ₁ → **Q194**
 No ₂ → **Q199 on page 41**

Q194 Have you ever been **offered** Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents to inhale or sniff?

Yes ₁ ¹⁵²⁹
 No ₂

Q195 Have you ever **tried sniffing** Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents (even if only once)?
 Yes ₁ ¹⁵³⁰ → **Q196**
 No ₂ → **Q199 on page 41**

Q196 How old were you when you first **tried sniffing** Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

I was ¹⁵³¹⁻¹⁵³² years old
 In the last month ₁ ¹⁵³³
 In the last year ₂
 More than a year ago ₃

Q198 On how many occasions have you **sniffed** Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents?

Once ₁ ¹⁵³⁴
 2-5 occasions ₂
 6-10 occasions ₃
 More than 10 occasions ₄

Q199 The next set of questions are about **other drugs** (other than those that you could get from a doctor or chemist).

Q200 Have you ever **heard of** any other drugs that would **not** be given to you by a doctor or chemist?
 Yes ₁ ¹⁵³⁵ → **Q201**
 No ₂ → **Q207 on page 42**

Q201 What other drugs have you heard of? Please write in the names below.

¹⁵³⁶⁻¹⁵⁷⁵ ₁

Q202 Have you ever been **offered** these other drugs?

Yes ₁ ¹⁵⁷⁶
 No ₂

Q203 Have you ever **tried** these other drugs (even if only once)?

Yes ₁ ¹⁵⁷⁷ → **Q204**
 No ₂ → **Q207 on page 42**

Q204 How old were you when you first **tried** these other drugs? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

I was ¹⁵⁷⁸⁻¹⁵⁷⁹ years old

Q205 When did you last **use** or **take** these other drugs?

In the last month ₁ ¹⁵⁸⁰
 In the last year ₂
 More than a year ago ₃

Q206 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** these other drugs?

Once ₁ ¹⁵⁸¹
 2-5 occasions ₂
 6-10 occasions ₃
 More than 10 occasions ₄

Q207

Just to check, have you ever **used** or **taken** any drugs, including sniffing glue or solvents, but not including cigarettes or alcohol? (even if only once).

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q208
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q211 on page 43

Q208

When did you last take drugs (including sniffing glue or solvents, but not including cigarettes or alcohol)?

In the last month	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q209
In the last year	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q209
More than a year ago	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q211 on page 43

Q209

On how many occasions have you taken drugs (including sniffing glue or other solvents but not including cigarettes or alcohol)?

Once	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q211 on page 43
2-5 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q210
6-10 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q210
More than 10 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q210

Q210

How often do you usually take drugs (including sniffing glue or other solvents but not including cigarettes or alcohol)?

I take drugs most days	<input type="checkbox"/>
I take drugs at least once a week	<input type="checkbox"/>
I take drugs once or twice a month	<input type="checkbox"/>
I take drugs a few times a year	<input type="checkbox"/>
I take drugs about once a year or less often	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q211

Do you think it is OK for someone your age to do the following?

Tick one box on each row

	It's ok	It's not ok	Don't know
Try smoking a cigarette to see what it's like	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Try drinking alcohol to see what it's like	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Try getting drunk to see what it's like	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Try sniffing glue to see what it's like	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Try taking cannabis to see what it's like	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Try taking cocaine to see what it's like	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q212

Do you think it is OK for someone your age to do the following?

Tick one box on each row

	It's ok	It's not ok	Don't know
Smoke cigarettes once a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drink alcohol once a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Get drunk once a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sniff glue once a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Take cannabis once a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Take cocaine once a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q213

The next questions are about people your own age, such as people at your school and other schools. Remember that no-one who knows you will find out your answers.

Q214

Thinking about people your own age, how many of them do you think smoke cigarettes?

<input type="checkbox"/>	All of them
<input type="checkbox"/>	Most, but not all
<input type="checkbox"/>	About half
<input type="checkbox"/>	Only a few
<input type="checkbox"/>	None of them

Q215 How many people your own age do you think drink alcohol?

All of them	<input type="checkbox"/>	1599
Most, but not all	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
About half	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Only a few	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
None of them	<input type="checkbox"/>	5

Q216 How many people your own age do you think take drugs (including sniffing glue or other solvents)?

All of them	<input type="checkbox"/>	1600
Most, but not all	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
About half	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Only a few	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
None of them	<input type="checkbox"/>	5

Q217 Have you got helpful information about **smoking cigarettes**, from any of these people?
Tick one box on each row.

	Yes	No
Parents or guardians	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brothers or sisters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other relatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family doctor or GP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teachers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other adults at school (e.g. school nurse, Connexions advisors, counselling service)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police in schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q218 Have you got helpful information about **drinking alcohol** from any of these people?
Tick one box on each row.

	Yes	No
Parents or guardians	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brothers or sisters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other relatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family doctor or GP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teachers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other adults at school (e.g. school nurse, Connexions advisors, counselling service)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police in schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q219 Have you got helpful information about **taking drugs** from any of these people?
Tick one box on each row.

	Yes	No
Parents or guardians	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brothers or sisters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other relatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family doctor or GP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teachers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other adults at school (e.g. school nurse, Connexions advisors, counselling service)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police in schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q220 Have you got helpful information about **smoking cigarettes**, from any of these places?
Tick one box on each row.

	Yes	No
TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Newspapers or magazines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRANK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Helplines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Q221 Have you got helpful information about **drinking alcohol** from any of these places?
Tick one box on each row.

	Yes	No
TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Newspapers or magazines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRANK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Helplines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q222 Have you got helpful information about **taking drugs** from any of these places?
Tick one box on each row.

	Yes	No
TV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Newspapers or magazines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRANK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Helplines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q223 In the last twelve months have you had any lessons, videos or discussions in class on the following topics:
Tick one box on each row

	Yes	No	Don't know
Smoking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alcohol?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drugs in general?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q224 The last set of questions are more general questions. Remember that your name is not on the questionnaire, so no-one who knows you will find out your answers.

Q225 Do you get free school meals or vouchers for free school meals?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q226 Have you ever stayed away from school without permission (truanted)?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q227 on page 48
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Q228 on page 48

Q227 How often have you played truant in the last 12 months?

- Not played truant in the last 12 months
- Once or twice
- 3 or 4 times
- 5-10 times
- More than 10 times

1.679 1
 2
 3
 4
 5

Q228 Have you ever been excluded from school?

- Yes
- No

1.680 1 → **Q229**
 2 → **Q230**

Q229 How often have you been excluded from school in the last 12 months?

- Not been excluded in the last 12 months
- Once or twice
- 3 or 4 times
- 5-10 times
- More than 10 times

1.681 1
 2
 3
 4
 5

Q230 How many books are there in your home? (Do not count newspapers, magazines or your school books)

- None
- Very few (1-10 books)
- Enough to fill one shelf (11-50 books)
- Enough to fill one bookcase (51-100)
- Enough to fill two bookcases (101-200)
- Enough to fill three or more bookcases (more than 200 books)

1.682 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6

Q231

How many people do you live with? Include your parents, brothers and sisters and anyone else you live with.

1.683-1.684 other people

Q232

How many of them smoke? **Do not count yourself.**

1.685-1.686 people smoke

Q233 Does anyone you live with usually smoke **inside your home**?

- Yes
- No

1.687 1
 2

Q234

How many of the people you live with drink alcohol? **Do not count yourself.**

1.688-1.689 people drink alcohol

Q235 Does anyone you live with usually drink alcohol **inside your home**?

- Yes
- No

1.690 1
 2

Q236 Finally, just to check, have you smoked any cigarettes in the last seven days ending yesterday?

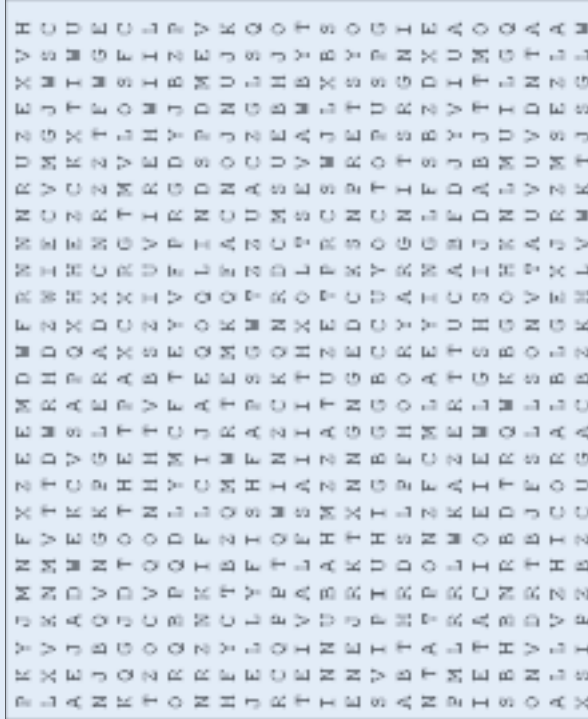
- Yes
- No

1.691 1 → **Q237 on page 50**
 2 → **Q238 on page 50**

If you still have some time left you might want to try this puzzle

The Ocean Word Search

Words can go in all directions and may overlap



- ANGELFISH
- LOBSTER
- SPONGE
- ATLANTIC
- MANATEE
- STARFISH
- BEACH
- OCTOPUS
- STINGRAY
- CORAL
- OYSTER
- TIDES
- CRAB
- PACIFIC
- TUGBOAT
- DOLPHIN
- PLANKTON
- TURTLES
- EEL
- SAND
- URCHIN
- JELLYFISH
- SHARK
- WAVES
- WHALE

Q237 How many cigarettes did you smoke on each day in the last seven days ending yesterday. If you **did not smoke** on a day write 0.

1692-1693 cigarettes

Last **Monday** I smoked

1694-1695 cigarettes

Last **Tuesday** I smoked

1696-1697 cigarettes

Last **Wednesday** I smoked

1698-1699 cigarettes

Last **Thursday** I smoked

1700-1701 cigarettes

Last **Friday** I smoked

1702-1703 cigarettes

Last **Saturday** I smoked

1704-1705 cigarettes

Last **Sunday** I smoked

Q238 Were there any questions you meant to go back and complete? Please check.

Thank you very much for your help.

About the National Centre for Social Research

The National Centre for Social Research (NatCen) is an independent institute specialising in social survey and qualitative research for the development of public policy. Research is in areas such as health, housing, employment, crime, education and political and social attitudes. Projects include ad hoc, continuous and longitudinal surveys, using face to face, telephone and postal methods; many use advanced applications of computer assisted interviewing.



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The National Foundation for Educational Research has been engaged in educational research since 1946 and is an independent foundation with charitable status. The Foundation undertakes research and evaluation for local and national agencies, in the government, commercial and charitable sectors. The research programme is concerned with all aspects of education and training, a major part being concerned with the public education system.

