

Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2013

Elizabeth Fuller and Victoria Hawkins

A survey carried out for the Health and Social Care Information Centre
by NatCen 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 5,187 pupils in 174 schools throughout England in the autumn term of 2013.

Drug Use (Part 2)

The prevalence of illegal drug use in 2013 was at similar levels to 2011 and 2012, though considerably lower than in 2001, when the current method of measurement was first used. 16% of pupils had ever taken drugs, 11% had taken them in the last year and 6% in the last month.

Older pupils were more likely than younger ones to take drugs. The prevalence of ever having taken drugs increased with age from 5% of 11 year olds to 30% of 15 year olds. There were similar patterns for drug use in the last year (from 3% to 24%) and in the last month (from 1% to 14%).

Pupils were more likely to have taken cannabis in the last year than any other drug.

In 2013, 28% of pupils reported that they had ever been offered drugs.

The report also includes findings on the use of individual drugs, frequency of taking drugs, drug use by vulnerable pupils and sources of information about drugs that young people find helpful.

Smoking (Part 3)

In 2013, less than a quarter of pupils said that they had smoked at least once. At 22%, this was the lowest level recorded since the survey began in 1982, and continues the decline since 2003, when 42% of pupils had tried smoking.

3% of pupils reported that they smoked at least one cigarette a week, the survey definition of regular smoking. This was also at the lowest level measured since 1982, and considerably below the 9% recorded in 2003.

The prevalence of smoking increased with age. In 2013, less than 0.5% of 11 and 12 year olds said that they smoked at least one cigarette a week, compared with 4% of 14 year olds and 8% of 15 year olds.

This report also includes findings about cigarette smoking in the last week, including the numbers of cigarettes smoked and the days on which pupils smoke.

Drinking alcohol (Part 4)

In 2013, around two-fifths of pupils (39%) had drunk alcohol at least once. Boys and girls were equally likely to have done so. The proportion of pupils who have had an alcoholic drink increased with age from 6% of 11 year olds to 72% of 15 year olds.

Less than one in ten pupils (9%) had drunk alcohol in the last week. This continues the downward trend since 2003, when a quarter (25%) of pupils had drunk alcohol in the last

week. Older pupils were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week: the proportion increased from 1% of 11 year olds to 22% of 15 year olds.

Pupils who had drunk in the last week had drunk an average (mean) of 8.2 units, less than in recent years. Boys and girls drank similar amounts.

Most pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week had consumed more than one type of drink. Beer, lager and cider accounted for the majority of the alcohol boys drank (63%). Among girls, less than a third of the alcohol was drunk as beer, lager or cider (30%). The remainder was likely to be in the form of wine (25%), spirits (22%), or alcopops (20%).

The report also includes findings about pupils' patterns of drinking.

Smoking, drinking and drug use (Part 5)

The estimates from this survey indicate that in England in 2013 around 100,000 pupils aged between 11 and 15 were regular smokers, around 280,000 had drunk alcohol in the past week, around 190,000 had taken drugs in the last month, and around 350,000 had taken drugs in the last year.

Under half (48%) of pupils aged between 11 and 15 said that they had tried smoking, drunk alcohol or taken drugs at least once in their lives. 16% had done one or more of these recently. They were most likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week (9%), rather than smoked in the last week (6%) or taken drugs in the last month (also 6%).

More than half (53%) of pupils thought it was OK for someone of their age to try drinking alcohol, and about a third (31%) thought that it was OK to try smoking. Pupils were much less likely to approve of drug use: 9% thought it was OK for someone to try cannabis, 7% sniffing glue, and just 2% thought that it was OK for someone their age to try cocaine.

Almost all schools reported that they provided pupils with lessons about tobacco, alcohol and legal and illegal drugs, and most schools said that they provided pupils with at least one lesson a year about each of these topics.

Around three in five pupils said that they recalled having lessons about smoking, drinking alcohol or drug use in the last year. Most pupils thought that their school gave them enough information about smoking (73%), drinking (70%) and drug use (66%).

1 Introduction

1.1 About the survey

This is the latest in the series of surveys of secondary school children in England which provides the national estimates of how many young people aged 11 to 15 smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol or take illicit 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 (NatCen Social Research since February 2012) and the National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER).

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.

This report covers the key findings in each of these areas, including a comparison of trends over time.

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. In 2013, the focus was on drug use. The questionnaire covered pupils' experiences of drug use, considering both the first and most recent occasions when this happened, including where the drugs came from, where pupils were when they took drugs, and what they felt when they took drugs. There were also questions about buying drugs in shops and through the internet, reasons for refusing drugs, what pupils learned in school lessons about drugs and families' attitudes to drug taking. The full questionnaire is included in Appendix C of this report.

In previous years, these additional questions have been analysed in full in the annual survey report.¹ For resource reasons, this report omits these detailed findings. Other findings included in previous reports, for example multivariate analyses of the factors associated with smoking, drinking and drug use and key estimates by region, have also been omitted.

The full 2013 survey data set will be deposited at the UK Data Service in late 2014, and will be available for further analysis.

1.2 Background

Smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol and the use of illicit drugs, particularly by young people, have long been seen as key policy concerns. Since 2010 there have been several strategic initiatives in each of these areas.²

- Underage drinking was highlighted in the coalition government's *Programme for government*.³
- 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.⁴

- In December 2010, the Home Office published a new drug strategy,⁵ which also included alcohol dependence within its scope.
- Actions to reduce smoking were set out in the tobacco control plan, published in March 2011.⁶ This included the ambition to reduce rates of regular smoking among 15 year olds to 12% or less by 2015.⁷
- An initiative including government, business and the voluntary sector, *The public health responsibility deal*, was also published in March 2011.⁸ It includes a number of pledges on alcohol, and new pledges have been added since.⁹
- *The government's alcohol strategy* was published in March 2012.¹⁰
- In September 2012, the Department for Education, jointly with the Association of Chief Police Officers, published drug advice for schools, which summarised the twin approaches of delivering quality drug education (including education about smoking and alcohol), and having a clear disciplinary approach to drug-related problems within schools.¹¹

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.

1.3 The 2013 survey

1.3.1 Survey design

The survey design has remained unchanged since 2000, when it was first carried out by NatGen and NFER. The exception is the sample design, which has been modified slightly since 2009.

For surveys between 2000 and 2009, the sample of schools was stratified by school type and sex of intake, and selected across regions in proportion to the distribution of the population of 11 to 15 year olds.¹² Following consultation with survey users, in 2010, the sample was stratified by Strategic Health Authority (SHA); within each SHA an equal number of schools was sampled.¹³ This design was also used in 2011, although stratified by nine regions rather than by ten Strategic Health Authorities.¹⁴ This change was designed to enable the publication of more up-to-date regional analyses of the data than was possible with the original design.¹⁵ In 2013, the issued sample of schools was reduced from 522 schools to 400 schools for resource reasons. Given the risk that satisfactory samples of schools and pupils might not be achieved in all nine regions, the sample was selected according to the design used in 2009 and earlier years.

Data were collected from pupils using a self-completion paper questionnaire. These were 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. The content of the questionnaire is outlined in Section 1.1, above.

Data were also collected from a school staff member about their school's approach to teaching about smoking, drinking and illicit drug use.¹⁶

For further details of the 2013 survey design, see Appendix A.

1.3.2 Response

The 2013 survey achieved a sample of 5,187 pupils aged between 11 and 15 in 174 schools. In addition, school-level data were collected from 161 schools.

Further details on survey response are given in Appendix A.

1.3.3 Weighting

The 2013 data collected from pupils have been weighted; both unweighted and weighted bases are shown in the tables. For further information, see Appendix B.

No weights have been applied to the school-level data.

1.4 How reliable are young people's answers?

1.4.1 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.¹⁷ 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.^{18,19}

Since questions about drugs were introduced in 1998, the questionnaire has asked about Semeron, a fictional drug. In 2013, only 6 pupils (0.1% 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 10% of pupils claimed to have heard of Semeron (this, too, has remained at a similar level since the question was introduced).

1.4.2 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 the series of questions is designed to provide effective prompts to memory while minimising data loss caused by incomplete recording. These are discussed in more detail in the relevant chapters of this report.

1.5 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.

1.6 About the tables

- Percentages may not add up to 100% because of rounding.
- The following conventions have been used:
 - '0' = less than 0.5%, but not zero
 - '- ' = zero (i.e. no responses were recorded in this answer category)
- Unweighted bases and weighted bases are shown. Weighted bases are rounded to the nearest integer and individual weighted bases may not add up to the total base because of rounding.

- A few pupils failed to answer each question. Pupils that did not answer a question have been excluded from its analysis, and so tables describing the same population may have slightly different bases.
- Square brackets are used in tables to warn of small sample bases (between 30 and 49). Estimates based on 29 or fewer cases would not normally be shown.
- 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 pupils aged 16 sampled from Year 11 were not representative of all pupils aged 16. Similarly, pupils aged 10 have been grouped with 11 year olds.
- The school year classification is based on the standard system of years used in maintained secondary schools. The school years of pupils attending other types of school have been adjusted accordingly.

Notes and references

- 1 Most recently in Fuller E (ed) (2012) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2011*. NHS Information Centre, Leeds. <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/sdd11fullreport>
- 2 For more information about official strategy, guidance and legislation between 1998 and 2011, see past reports in this survey series.
- 3 HM Government (2010) *The coalition: our programme for government*. London. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-coalition-documentation>
- 4 Department of Health (2010) *Healthy lives, healthy people: our strategy for public health in England*. http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/documents/digitalasset/dh_127424.pdf
- 5 Home Office (2010) *Drug strategy 2010 reducing demand, restricting supply, building recovery: supporting people to live a drug-free life*. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/drug-strategy-2010--2>
- 6 Department of Health (2011) *Healthy lives, healthy people: a tobacco control plan for England*. http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/documents/digitalasset/dh_124960.pdf
- 7 Department of Health (2011a), cited above. This aspiration had already been achieved by the time the policy was published, although this was not known by the authors of the tobacco control plan. See Wright V, Gill V (2011) 'Smoking' in Fuller E (ed) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2010*. NHS Information Centre, Leeds. <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/sdd10fullreport>
- 8 <https://responsibilitydeal.dh.gov.uk/alcohol-pledges/>
- 9 Up to date information on the Public Health Responsibility Deal can be found on the website.
- 10 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/alcohol-strategy>
- 11 Department for Education and the Association of Chief Police Officers (2012) *DfE and ACPO drug advice for schools*. <http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/pupilsupport/pastoralcare/health/drug/a00202357/drug-advice-for-schools>
- 12 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.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/sdd09fullreport>
- 13 See Appendices A and B of the 2010 report for full details and a discussion of the possible impact on survey estimates. Fuller E (ed) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2010*. NHS Information Centre, Leeds. <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/sdd10fullreport>
- 14 This change was made in anticipation of the proposed abolition of Strategic Health Authorities (SHAs) outlined in the Health and Social Care Bill 2011, subsequently enacted in the Health and Social Care Act 2012. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/7/contents/enacted/data.htm>
For the purposes of this survey, the boundaries of SHAs and regions are effectively the same, except that the South East region is split into South Central and South East Coast SHAs.
- 15 Analysis of key estimates was included in the 2011 and 2012 reports, cited in note 1.
- 16 A questionnaire about school policies was included in surveys between 2000 and 2009, but the response rate was poor and the topic coverage became increasingly irrelevant. The school-level questionnaire was re-introduced in the 2012 survey, with a focus on lessons and other activities designed to teach pupils about smoking, drinking and drug use.
- 17 For example the omission of names or other identifiers from the questionnaires pupils complete.
- 18 See Goddard E & Higgins V (1999) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young teenagers in 1998*, TSO, London, for a fuller discussion.

- 19 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 estimates of the prevalence of smoking are at levels similar to those measured by this survey. 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.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/hse08physicalactivity>

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2 Drug use

Key findings for 2013

- In 2013, 16% of pupils had ever taken drugs, 11% had taken them in the last year and 6% had taken them in the last month. This is similar to the levels of drug use recorded in 2011 and 2012. Between 2003 and 2011 drug use amongst 11 to 15 year olds declined.
- In line with previous years, the prevalence of drug taking amongst young people increased with age. In 2013, 5% of 11 year olds reported that they had ever taken drugs and this increased to 30% amongst 15 year olds. Similar patterns were seen for drug use in the last year (from 3% to 24%) and in the last month (from 1% to 14%).
- Boys and girls were equally as likely to have taken drugs.
- Cannabis was the most widely used drug among 11 to 15 year olds in 2013, with 7% of pupils reporting having taken it in the last year.
- 3% of pupils said that they usually took drugs at least once a month (the survey's definition of frequent drug use). This has declined from a peak of 7% in 2003.
- Pupils who reported that they had ever truanted or been excluded were more likely to say that they usually took drugs at least once a month than those who had never truanted or been excluded (10% and 1% respectively).
- 28% of pupils had ever been offered drugs. Pupils were most likely to say that they had been offered cannabis, with 18% of all pupils reporting this.
- In line with previous years, teachers and parents were most likely to be seen as helpful sources of information about drugs, with TV seen as the most helpful of the media (69%, 68% and 59% respectively).

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Background

Addressing the use of illicit drugs, particularly amongst young people, has long been a focus of government policy due to the awareness and concern over the damage it can cause to the health and wellbeing of young people.

The use of legal and illegal drugs by young people is associated with immediate and long-term risks to their health and wellbeing, which vary with the type of drug taken.¹ There are concerns about the relationship between drug use and mental health problems among young people. For example, there is evidence to suggest that young people who use recreational drugs run the risk of damage to mental health including suicide, depression, psychotic symptoms and disruptive behaviour disorders.^{2,3} Over time, drug users run the risk of dependence.¹ Already vulnerable young people have an increased risk of drug use: 10 to 15 year olds are more likely to take drugs if they have experienced truancy, exclusion from school, homelessness, time in care, or serious or frequent offending.⁴

Drug misuse by young people was central to the first ten-year drug strategy, *Tackling drugs to build a better Britain*,⁵ published by the previous government in 1998. The *Updated drug strategy*, published in 2002, emphasised education, prevention and treatment as ways to tackle problematic drug use.⁶ The second ten-year drug strategy, *Drugs: protecting families and communities*, published in 2008,⁷ was based on 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.⁸

In December 2010, the coalition government published its drug strategy, *Reducing demand, restricting supply, building recovery: supporting people to live a drug-free life*.⁹ The strategy aims to reduce drug use both by discouraging young people from trying illicit drugs and by providing support and treatment for those with drug problems.

The strategy focuses on early intervention and support for vulnerable young people and families through local authorities. Youth justice services will be encouraged to address drug or alcohol misuse as contributory factors in young people's offending. Young people 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.

Schools have a vital part to play in delivering the strategy. The strategy identifies the need for high quality drug and alcohol education within schools that will give young people the skills and confidence to resist substance misuse. From December 2010, schools were given stronger disciplinary powers (in terms of wider search and confiscation powers) to address problem behaviour. In September 2012, the Department for Education, jointly with the Association of Chief Police Officers, published drug advice for schools, which summarised the twin approaches of delivering quality drug education (including education about smoking and alcohol), and having a clear disciplinary approach to drug-related problems within schools.¹⁰

The 2010 drug strategy identified a new class of drug, known as new psychoactive substances, also known as NPS or legal highs.⁹ These are drugs that mimic, or claim to mimic, the effects of illegal drugs such as ecstasy, cannabis or cocaine, and come in a variety of forms (herbal mixtures, powders, crystals or tablets). Awareness and concern about them has grown among the public and policy makers due to their increased availability and supply, and the unknown risks they present.¹¹ In 2011, the 1971 Misuse of Drugs Act was amended to allow for the passing of 'temporary class orders', effectively banning new drugs in order to consider the need for permanent restrictions on their sale and possession.¹²

2.1.2 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, cannabis, cocaine, crack, ecstasy, heroin, ketamine, LSD, magic mushrooms, mephedrone, 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 2001.¹³ 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.¹⁴

There have been three 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.¹⁵ Ketamine was added to the list of drugs asked about in 2005. In 2012, mephedrone was added, and anabolic steroids were dropped from the list.

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.¹⁶ The Act classifies controlled substances into three categories according to their potential for harm, with Class A drugs considered the most harmful.¹⁷

Table 2A		
Classifications of drugs covered by the survey		
Drug	Mode of use	Classification
Amphetamines	Inject	A
Ecstasy	Swallow	A
Cocaine	Inhale, inject	A
Crack	Inject, smoke	A
Heroin	Smoke, inject, inhale	A
LSD	Swallow	A
Magic mushrooms	Swallow	A
Methadone	Swallow	A
Amphetamines	Inhale, swallow	B
Cannabis	Smoke, swallow	B
Mephedrone	Inhale, swallow, smoke, inject	B
Tranquillisers	Swallow, inject	B/C (depends on drug)
Ketamine	Swallow, inhale or inject	C
Poppers	Inhale	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	Inhale	It is an offence to supply these substances if it is likely that the product is intended for abuse.
Gas	Inhale	

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 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
- Mephedrone was classified as a Class B drug from April 2010.

2.1.3 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
- Sources of information about drugs.

2.2 Prevalence and frequency of drug use

2.2.1 Prevalence of drug use

After 2003, the prevalence of drug use amongst young people aged between 11 and 15 years old declined. In 2013, 16% of pupils reported having ever taken drugs, little more than half the proportion in 2003, which was 30%. Similar patterns are seen when looking at reported drug use in the last year and the last month. The proportion of pupils who reported taking drugs in the last year declined from 21% in 2003 to 11% in 2013, and the proportion who reported taking drugs in the last month fell from 12% in 2003 to 6% in 2013. The decline from 2003 appears to have tailed off in recent years with levels of drug use in 2013 similar to those reported in 2011 and 2012.

(Tables 2.1-2.3, Figure 2.1)

The proportion of young people who reported ever having taken drugs increased with age, from 5% of 11 year olds to 30% of 15 year olds. Similar patterns were seen for those who reported drug use in the last year (3% of pupils had taken drugs in the last year, compared with 24% of 15 year olds) and those who reported drug use in the last month (1% of 11 year olds reported taking drugs in the last month, compared with 14% of 15 year olds).

Similar proportions of boys and girls took drugs, whether this was measured ever, in the last year or in the last month.

(Tables 2.4, 2.5, Figure 2.2)

2.2.2 Types of drugs taken in the last year

In line with previous years, in 2013, cannabis was the most widely used drug among 11 to 15 year olds, with 7.0% of pupils reporting having taken it in the last year.²² This continues the overall decline in cannabis use since 2001, when 13.4% of pupils reported using it in the last year.

Volatile substances, such as glues, gases, aerosols and solvents, were the next most commonly used, with 3.6% of pupils having inhaled them in the last year. This is similar to the proportion of pupils who reported using volatile substances in 2011 and 2012.

Figure 2.1

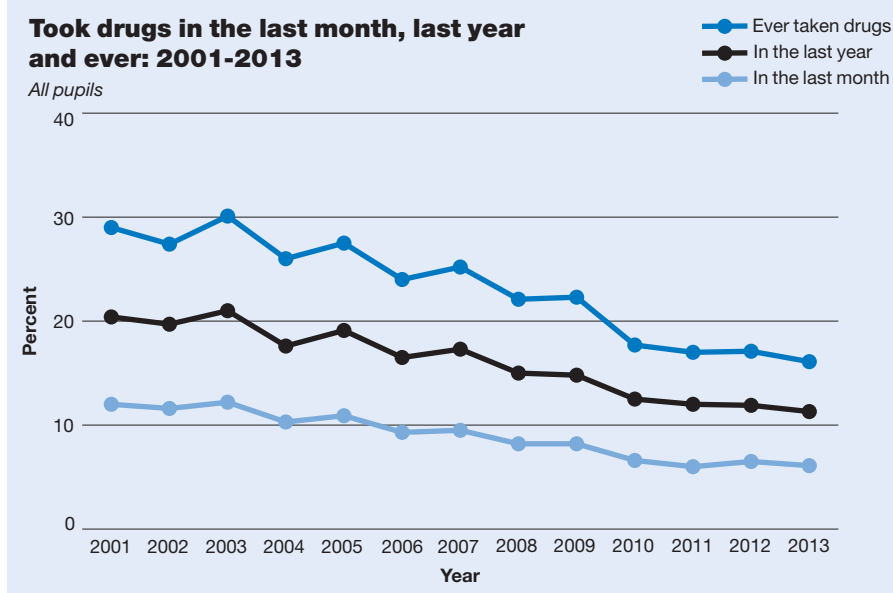
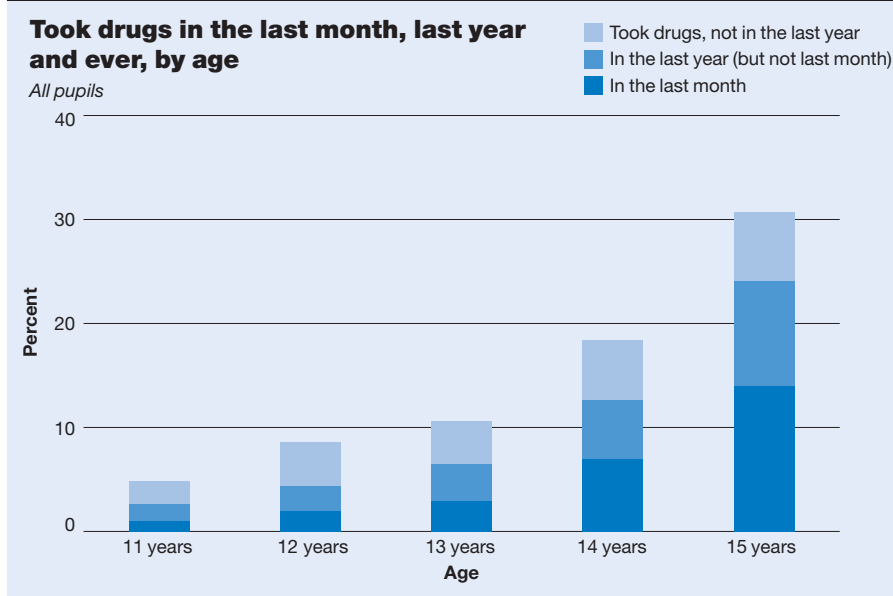


Figure 2.2



In 2013, 0.8% of pupils reported sniffing poppers in the last year, continuing the decline from a high of 4.9% in 2007. For all other drug types, the proportion of pupils who reported any drug use in the last year was below 1%.

In 2013, 1.9% of pupils reported that in the last year they had taken one of the Class A drugs asked about. This has declined over time, from 4.3% in 2001.

(Tables 2.6a-2.6c, Figure 2.3)

As in previous years, in 2013, the prevalence of cannabis use in the last year increased with age, with 0.4% of 11 year olds reporting having used cannabis in the last year, compared with 18.7% of 15 year olds. The use of Class A drugs in the last year also increased with age (from 0.6% of 11 year olds, to 4.0% of 15 year olds). However, the likelihood of sniffing glues, gases and volatile substances in the last year did not differ significantly with age.

(Table 2.7a-2.8, Figure 2.4)

In 2013, 73% of pupils who had taken drugs in the last year reported only having taken one type of drug. The remaining 27% had taken two or more types of drugs.

Older pupils were more likely than their younger counterparts to have taken two or more types of drugs in the last year: 31% of 15 year olds who had taken drugs within the last year reported taking two or more types of drugs compared to 15% of 11 to 13 year olds.

Figure 2.3

Took cannabis, solvents or poppers in the last year: 2001-2013

All pupils

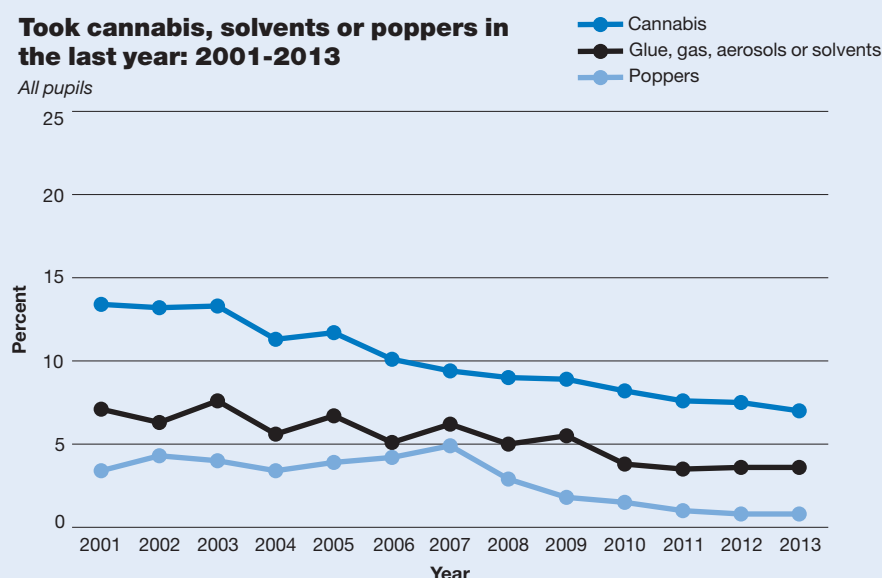
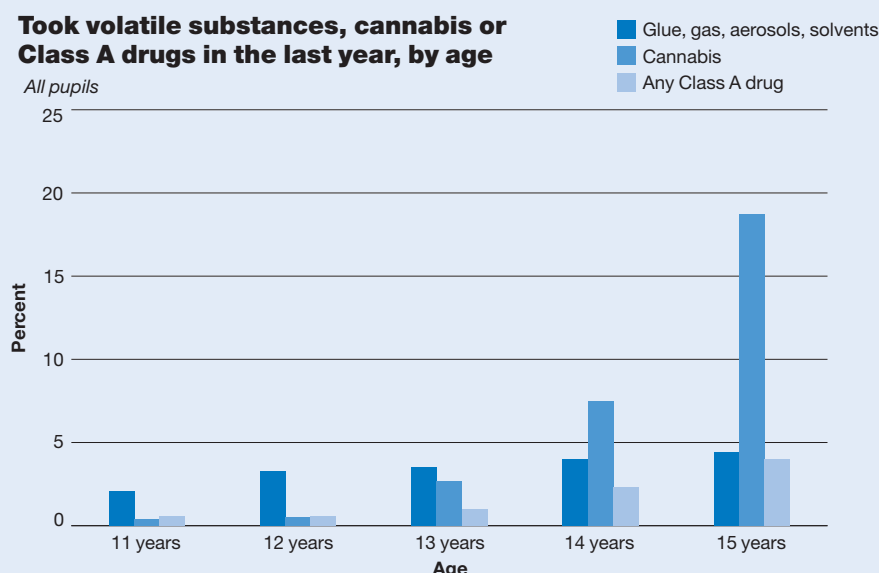


Figure 2.4

Took volatile substances, cannabis or Class A drugs in the last year, by age

All pupils



Where pupils had only taken one type of drug in the last year, younger pupils were more likely than older pupils to report that their only drug use was inhaling volatile substances (59% of 11 to 13 year olds who had taken drugs in the last year, compared with 9% of 15 year olds). Conversely, older pupils who had only taken one type of drug in the last year were more likely to report that their only drug use was cannabis (56% of 15 year olds who had taken drugs in the last year, compared with 17% of 11 to 13 year olds).

Similar proportions of boys and girls who had taken drugs in the last year reported having taken one type of drug only (70% and 76% respectively) and there were no differences by sex in type of drug taken in the last year. (Table 2.9)

2.2.3 Frequency of drug use

In addition to questions about individual 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

In 2013, 3% of all pupils reported that they had only ever taken drugs on one occasion, another 3% said they had taken drugs on two to five occasions, 1% said they had taken drugs on six to ten occasions and 2% said they had taken drugs on more than ten occasions. The majority of pupils (86%) had never taken any drugs. This is in line with previous years. (Tables 2.10, 2.11)

In 2013, 3% of all pupils said that they usually take drugs once a month. This has remained at a similar level since 2010, but has decreased over time from 7% in 2003. (Table 2.12)

The proportion of pupils who reported taking drugs at least once a month increased with age: 1% of 11 to 12 year olds reported taking drugs at least once a month and this rose to 6% among 15 year olds. Boys were also more likely than girls to report taking drugs at least once a month (3% of boys, compared with 2% of girls). (Tables 2.13, 2.14)

2.3 Vulnerable pupils and drug use

Young people whose circumstances or behaviour already make them the focus of concern also have an increased risk of problematic drug use.⁴ This group includes pupils who truant or have been excluded from school.²⁴

Pupils were asked whether they had 'ever stayed away from school without permission (truanted/bunked off)' 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.²⁵ In 2013, 11% of young people aged 11 to 15 reported that they had ever truanted from school and 7% had been excluded. Overall, 17% reported either truantiing, having been excluded from school or both (data not shown).

In line with previous years, in 2013, pupils who reported that they had ever truanted or been excluded were more likely to report frequent drug use than those who said that they had never truanted or been excluded: 10% of pupils who had played truant or been excluded said they usually take drugs once a month, compared with 1% of pupils who had never truanted or been excluded. This maintains the overall decline in frequent drug use amongst this group of vulnerable pupils since 2003, when 21% of pupils who had truanted or been excluded reported taking drugs at least once a month. (Table 2.15)

Similarly, pupils who reported that they had ever truanted or been excluded were more likely than those who had never truanted or been excluded to have taken Class A drugs in the last year (8% of those who have truanted or been excluded, compared with 1% of those who had never truanted or been excluded). This has declined gradually over time since 2003, when 14% of pupils who had truanted or been excluded reported taking Class A drugs in the last year. (Table 2.16)

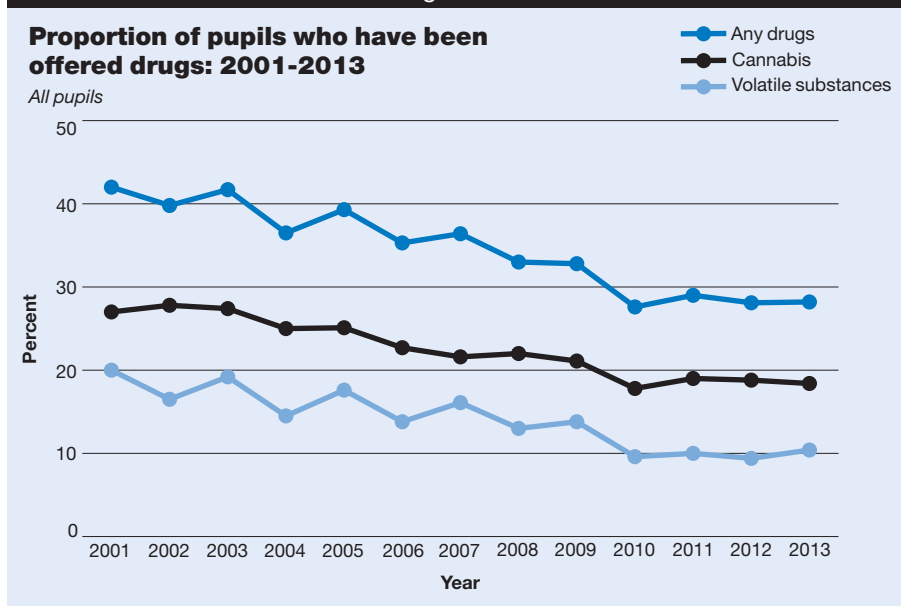
2.4 Availability and awareness of drugs

2.4.1 Whether pupils have been offered drugs

For each drug asked about in the survey, pupils were asked if they had ever been offered that drug. In 2013, 28% of pupils reported that they had been offered at least one of the drugs asked about. This is similar to the proportion of pupils that had been offered drugs from 2010 to 2012 and maintains the overall decline from 2001, when 42% of pupils reported that they had been offered any drug. In line with previous years, in 2013, pupils were most likely to have been offered cannabis (18%) or glue, gas, aerosols or solvents (10%). (Table 2.17, Figure 2.5)

The likelihood that pupils had ever been offered drugs increased with age, and this was evident for all types of drugs asked about. In 2013, 9% of 11 year olds reported that they had ever been offered any drugs and this increased to 51% amongst 15 year olds. As pupils

Figure 2.5



were asked whether they had 'ever' been offered drugs, this finding reflects not only that older pupils are more likely to be offered drugs, but also that they had a longer period to refer to.

29% of boys and 27% of girls reported ever being offered any drugs; this difference was not statistically significant (see Section 1.4).²⁶ Boys were more likely than girls to have been offered cannabis (20% of boys, compared with 17% of girls). (Table 2.18a-2.18c)

2.4.2 Awareness of individual drugs

Almost all pupils (97%) were aware of at least one of the drugs asked about in 2013. This is in line with previous years. Around nine in ten pupils had heard of cocaine (93%), heroin (90%) and cannabis (86%). Fewer had heard of the other drugs listed. Awareness was lowest for poppers (34%), mephedrone (41%) and ketamine (44%). (Table 2.19)

2.5 Sources of information about drugs

Pupils were asked about where they had received helpful information about drugs. In 2013, pupils were most likely to cite teachers (69%) or parents (68%), with TV seen as the most helpful of the media (59%). Pupils were least likely to mention helplines (15%) as a helpful source of information on drugs.

Boys were more likely than girls to mention other relatives, GP, TV or radio as sources of useful information. Otherwise, there were no significant differences by sex. (Table 2.20)

Older pupils were more likely to mention most sources of information compared with younger pupils. There were particularly strong increases by age in the proportion of pupils who mentioned friends (from 29% of 11 year olds to 57% of 15 year olds), teachers (from 56% to 74% respectively), the internet (from 38% to 63% respectively) and FRANK (from 5% to 33% respectively). (Table 2.21)

Notes and references

- 1 Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (2006) *Pathways to problems*. <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/acmd1/pathways-to-problems/>
- 2 BMA (2003) *Adolescent Health*, BMA London. <http://bma.org.uk/about-the-bma/how-we-work/professional-activities-and-special-interest/board-of-science/board-of-science-publications>
- 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 Becker J and Roe S (2005) *Drug use among vulnerable groups of young people: findings from the 2003 Crime and Justice Survey*. <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110218140603/http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs05/r254.pdf>
- 5 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>
- 6 Home Office (2002) *Updated drug strategy 2002*, which can be accessed via the University of Stirling's online drug and alcohol library http://www.druglibrary.stir.ac.uk/documents/uk_ds2002.pdf
- 7 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/>
- 8 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>
- 9 Home Office (2010) *Drug strategy 2010 reducing demand, restricting supply, building recovery: supporting people to live a drug-free life*. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/drug-strategy-2010--2>
- 10 Department for Education and the Association of Chief Police Officers (2012) *DfE and ACPO drug advice for schools*. <http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/pupilsupport/pastoralcare/health/drug/a00202357/drug-advice-for-schools>
- 11 Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (2011) *Consideration of the Novel Psychoactive Substances ('Legal Highs')*. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/119139/acmdnps2011.pdf
- 12 The amendment was part of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/13/part/4/crossheading/misuse-of-drugs/enacted>
- 13 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 15 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 15 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 'used' 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.
- 14 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.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/sdd05fullreport>
- 15 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.
- 16 The 1971 Misuse of Drugs Act, HMSO, London <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1971/38/contents>
- 17 See <https://www.gov.uk/penalties-drug-possession-dealing> for a summary of current classifications.
- 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 Because of generally low prevalence rates, percentages for the use of individual drugs are shown to one decimal place.
- 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, 13% 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 17%. The figures for drug use in the last year were 8% 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 Other groups include looked-after children, those who have experienced homelessness and persistent offenders, none of whom are identified by this survey.
- 25 If more than four 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).
- 26 The p-value for the difference was 0.053, so just outside the 95% confidence interval.

Table 2.1

**Proportion of pupils who have ever taken drugs, by sex and age:
2001-2013^{a,b,c}**

All pupils

2001-2013

Ever taken drugs	Year												
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	2011 ^c	2012 ^c	2013 ^c
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys													
11 years	13	12	16	11	15	10	13	10	9	7	7	7	6
12 years	16	18	17	14	16	13	15	12	14	8	7	8	10
13 years	30	24	28	24	22	19	20	23	17	14	15	15	11
14 years	35	39	37	36	36	32	35	26	27	21	21	18	15
15 years	51	49	49	44	46	40	42	38	43	33	31	32	32
Total	30	29	31	26	28	24	26	23	23	18	18	17	17
Girls													
11 years	12	12	15	10	13	10	8	6	9	11	6	7	4
12 years	17	12	17	15	15	11	12	11	13	9	7	7	7
13 years	27	24	27	20	23	19	21	19	16	13	14	14	11
14 years	37	32	38	32	36	31	32	27	27	20	20	20	21
15 years	45	43	48	42	44	40	41	38	37	30	28	29	28
Total	28	25	30	25	27	24	24	21	21	18	16	17	16
Total													
11 years	12	12	15	11	14	10	11	8	9	9	6	7	5
12 years	17	15	17	14	16	12	14	11	13	9	7	8	9
13 years	28	24	27	22	22	19	20	21	17	13	14	15	11
14 years	36	35	38	34	36	32	33	26	27	20	20	19	18
15 years	48	46	49	43	45	40	41	38	40	32	29	31	30
Total	29	27	30	26	28	24	25	22	22	18	17	17	16
<i>Unweighted bases^c</i>													
<i>Boys</i>													
11 years	782	803	820	795	680	553	558	578	549	523	457	513	384
12 years	877	950	980	962	864	769	783	734	714	715	610	663	501
13 years	902	968	1024	960	904	734	758	732	729	689	564	708	498
14 years	866	921	974	944	881	781	745	729	684	665	591	708	501
15 years	1008	1092	1123	1052	967	870	889	908	865	826	717	869	629
Total	4435	4734	4921	4713	4296	3707	3733	3681	3541	3418	2939	3461	2513
<i>Girls</i>													
11 years	762	754	811	778	670	586	542	586	575	546	495	527	369
12 years	939	929	1023	886	836	787	692	737	725	681	605	715	463
13 years	920	905	1012	902	877	808	741	725	724	699	662	733	442
14 years	920	925	940	890	929	754	683	741	720	720	600	733	448
15 years	933	998	1086	1005	940	971	856	852	849	787	755	838	550
Total	4474	4511	4872	4461	4252	3906	3514	3641	3593	3433	3117	3546	2272
Total													
11 years	1544	1557	1631	1573	1350	1139	1100	1164	1124	1069	952	1040	753
12 years	1816	1879	2003	1848	1700	1556	1475	1471	1439	1396	1215	1378	964
13 years	1822	1873	2036	1862	1781	1542	1499	1457	1453	1388	1226	1441	940
14 years	1786	1846	1914	1834	1810	1535	1428	1470	1404	1385	1191	1441	949
15 years	1941	2090	2209	2057	1907	1841	1745	1760	1714	1613	1472	1707	1179
Total	8909	9245	9793	9174	8548	7613	7247	7322	7134	6851	6056	7007	4785

^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 Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are of a similar magnitude to the weighted bases shown in Table 2.5.

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

Table 2.2

**Proportion of pupils who took drugs in the last year, by sex and age:
2001-2013^{a,b,c}**

All pupils

2001-2013

Took drugs in the last year	Year												
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	2011 ^c	2012 ^c	2013 ^c
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys													
11 years	7	7	8	6	7	7	8	5	5	4	2	4	4
12 years	8	10	11	8	11	8	8	6	7	4	3	6	5
13 years	20	17	19	16	15	13	11	14	10	9	10	9	7
14 years	26	29	27	27	26	23	24	19	19	16	16	13	11
15 years	41	39	39	33	34	28	32	30	32	27	26	24	26
Total	21	21	22	18	19	17	18	16	16	13	13	12	12
Girls													
11 years	4	6	7	4	6	5	4	2	4	5	3	4	2
12 years	9	6	9	8	8	6	7	5	6	5	4	3	4
13 years	18	16	17	13	14	12	14	13	10	8	9	9	7
14 years	27	25	29	23	27	23	24	18	18	13	13	14	14
15 years	36	34	36	32	34	30	30	28	27	24	21	23	22
Total	19	18	20	17	19	16	17	14	14	12	11	12	11
Total													
11 years	6	6	8	5	6	6	6	4	5	5	3	4	3
12 years	9	8	10	8	9	7	8	5	7	4	3	4	4
13 years	19	16	18	14	15	12	12	13	10	8	9	9	7
14 years	27	27	28	25	26	23	24	19	19	14	14	13	12
15 years	39	37	38	32	34	29	31	29	30	25	23	24	24
Total	20	20	21	18	19	17	17	15	15	12	12	12	11
<i>Unweighted bases^c</i>													
<i>Boys</i>													
11 years	779	797	812	792	673	553	554	576	547	521	453	512	383
12 years	865	945	976	958	858	765	780	728	710	711	607	662	501
13 years	894	960	1012	953	899	727	750	730	723	686	561	708	494
14 years	860	916	964	936	867	770	735	722	679	663	588	707	497
15 years	996	1088	1112	1044	956	866	878	903	861	820	713	867	623
Total	4394	4706	4876	4683	4253	3681	3697	3659	3520	3401	2922	3456	2498
<i>Girls</i>													
11 years	759	753	808	774	668	583	541	585	574	546	494	525	369
12 years	939	927	1020	885	827	783	687	735	722	681	605	714	462
13 years	915	903	1004	899	870	805	733	719	723	694	658	730	442
14 years	916	921	936	886	927	752	679	739	716	718	597	730	448
15 years	929	993	1077	999	931	965	849	848	845	785	752	835	550
Total	4458	4497	4845	4443	4223	3888	3489	3626	3580	3424	3106	3534	2271
Total													
11 years	1538	1550	1620	1566	1341	1136	1095	1161	1121	1067	947	1037	752
12 years	1804	1872	1996	1843	1685	1548	1467	1463	1432	1392	1212	1376	963
13 years	1809	1863	2016	1852	1769	1532	1483	1449	1446	1380	1219	1438	936
14 years	1776	1837	1900	1822	1794	1522	1414	1461	1395	1381	1185	1437	945
15 years	1925	2081	2189	2043	1887	1831	1727	1751	1706	1605	1465	1702	1173
Total	8852	9203	9721	9126	8476	7569	7186	7285	7100	6825	6028	6990	4769

^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 Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are of a similar magnitude to the weighted bases shown in Table 2.5.

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

Table 2.3

**Proportion of pupils who took drugs in the last month, by sex and age:
2001-2013^{a,b,c}**

All pupils

2001-2013

Took drugs in the last month	Year												
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	2011 ^c	2012 ^c	2013 ^c
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys													
11 years	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	2	1	3	2
12 years	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	1	1	3	3
13 years	11	9	11	8	8	7	5	9	6	5	5	4	3
14 years	17	19	17	17	16	15	14	10	10	9	8	7	6
15 years	25	26	25	21	22	18	19	18	21	16	15	15	16
Total	13	13	13	11	11	10	10	9	9	7	7	7	6
Girls													
11 years	2	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
12 years	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	2	3	3	2	1	2
13 years	9	8	8	7	8	6	7	7	6	3	4	6	4
14 years	15	15	18	13	16	12	15	11	11	6	5	8	8
15 years	22	19	22	20	19	16	16	14	13	13	10	11	12
Total	11	10	12	9	10	8	9	7	7	6	5	6	6
Total													
11 years	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1
12 years	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2
13 years	10	8	9	7	8	6	6	8	6	4	5	5	3
14 years	16	17	17	15	16	13	15	10	10	7	7	7	7
15 years	24	22	23	21	20	17	17	16	17	14	13	13	14
Total	12	12	12	10	11	9	10	8	8	7	6	6	6
<i>Unweighted bases^c</i>													
<i>Boys</i>													
11 years	778	794	810	792	672	552	551	576	545	520	452	512	383
12 years	861	941	973	954	851	764	772	728	707	707	606	659	500
13 years	887	950	1005	952	891	722	745	722	720	685	561	708	492
14 years	852	910	951	932	853	764	727	716	673	659	584	704	493
15 years	982	1077	1101	1034	941	855	868	899	848	812	711	860	619
Total	4360	4672	4840	4664	4208	3657	3663	3641	3493	3383	2914	3443	2487
<i>Girls</i>													
11 years	759	751	806	774	667	582	540	584	572	546	493	524	369
12 years	937	924	1017	883	825	780	685	732	721	680	605	714	459
13 years	913	897	997	897	865	801	730	716	722	691	652	730	442
14 years	911	914	929	878	921	745	677	737	714	715	593	727	446
15 years	919	987	1069	990	922	958	838	837	835	778	744	829	545
Total	4439	4473	4818	4422	4200	3866	3470	3606	3564	3410	3087	3524	2261
Total													
11 years	1537	1545	1616	1566	1339	1134	1091	1160	1117	1066	945	1036	752
12 years	1798	1865	1990	1837	1676	1544	1457	1460	1428	1387	1211	1373	959
13 years	1800	1847	2002	1849	1756	1523	1475	1438	1442	1376	1213	1438	934
14 years	1763	1824	1880	1810	1774	1509	1404	1453	1387	1374	1177	1431	939
15 years	1901	2064	2170	2024	1863	1813	1706	1736	1683	1590	1455	1689	1164
Total	8799	9145	9658	9086	8408	7523	7133	7247	7057	6793	6001	6967	4748

^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 Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are of a similar magnitude to the weighted bases shown in Table 2.5.

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

Table 2.4

Proportion of pupils who have taken drugs (including and excluding volatile substances) ever, in the last year and in the last month, by sex: 2001-2013^{a,b,c}

<i>All pupils</i>													2001-2013
Taken drugs	Year												
	2001	2002	2003 ^b	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	2011 ^c	2012 ^c	2013 ^c
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys													
All drugs													
Ever taken drugs	30	29	31	26	28	24	26	23	23	18	18	17	17
Taken drugs in the last year	21	21	22	18	19	17	18	16	16	13	13	12	12
Taken drugs in the last month	13	13	13	11	11	10	10	9	9	7	7	7	6
Excluding volatile substances													
Ever taken drugs	21	21	22	19	19	18	17	16	15	13	12	12	11
Taken drugs in the last year	17	18	18	15	15	14	14	13	12	11	11	10	9
Taken drugs in the last month	11	11	10	9	10	9	8	8	8	6	6	6	5
Girls													
All drugs													
Ever taken drugs	28	25	30	25	27	24	24	21	21	18	16	17	16
Taken drugs in the last year	19	18	20	17	19	16	17	14	14	12	11	12	11
Taken drugs in the last month	11	10	12	9	10	8	9	7	7	6	5	6	6
Excluding volatile substances													
Ever taken drugs	17	17	18	16	18	16	15	13	12	11	9	10	9
Taken drugs in the last year	15	14	15	13	15	13	13	10	10	9	8	8	8
Taken drugs in the last month	9	8	9	7	8	7	7	5	5	4	4	4	4
Total													
All drugs													
Ever taken drugs	29	27	30	26	28	24	25	22	22	18	17	17	16
Taken drugs in the last year	20	20	21	18	19	17	17	15	15	12	12	12	11
Taken drugs in the last month	12	12	12	10	11	9	10	8	8	7	6	6	6
Excluding volatile substances													
Ever taken drugs	19	19	20	18	18	17	16	14	13	12	11	11	10
Taken drugs in the last year	16	16	16	14	15	13	13	12	11	10	9	9	9
Taken drugs in the last month	10	10	10	8	9	8	7	6	6	5	5	5	5
<i>Unweighted bases^{c,d}</i>													
Boys	4360	4734	4921	4713	4296	3707	3733	3681	3540	3417	2951	3473	2531
Girls	4439	4511	4872	4461	4252	3906	3514	3641	3602	3435	3127	3557	2288
Total	8799	9145	9658	9086	8408	7523	7247	7322	7142	6852	6078	7030	4819

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 Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are of a similar magnitude to those shown in Table 2.5.

^d Bases shown for any drug use excluding volatile substances. Other bases may vary slightly.

Table 2.5

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

2013

Taken drugs	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
All drugs						
Ever taken drugs	6	10	11	15	32	17
Taken drugs in the last year	4	5	7	11	26	12
Taken drugs in the last month	2	3	3	6	16	6
Excluding volatile substances						
Ever taken drugs	1	2	6	10	29	11
Taken drugs in the last year	1	2	4	8	24	9
Taken drugs in the last month	1	1	2	4	15	5
Girls						
All drugs						
Ever taken drugs	4	7	11	21	28	16
Taken drugs in the last year	2	4	7	14	22	11
Taken drugs in the last month	1	2	4	8	12	6
Excluding volatile substances						
Ever taken drugs	1	1	4	12	21	9
Taken drugs in the last year	1	1	3	11	19	8
Taken drugs in the last month	0	0	2	6	10	4
Total						
All drugs						
Ever taken drugs	5	9	11	18	30	16
Taken drugs in the last year	3	4	7	12	24	11
Taken drugs in the last month	1	2	3	7	14	6
Excluding volatile substances						
Ever taken drugs	1	2	5	11	25	10
Taken drugs in the last year	1	1	4	9	21	9
Taken drugs in the last month	1	1	2	5	12	5
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>						
Boys	385	503	503	508	632	2531
Girls	373	463	444	454	554	2288
Total	758	966	947	962	1186	4819
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>						
Boys	364	470	466	494	629	2423
Girls	360	472	459	473	633	2397
Total	724	942	926	967	1262	4821

^a Bases shown for any drug use excluding volatile substances. Other bases may vary slightly.

Table 2.6a

**Proportion of boys who have taken individual drugs in the last year:
2001-2013^{a,b}**

All boys

2001-2013

Type of drug taken in the last year	Year												
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	2011 ^c	2012 ^c	2013 ^c
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cannabis	14.3	14.4	14.2	12.2	12.2	10.8	9.6	10.1	9.8	8.8	8.9	7.9	7.4
Any stimulants^d	5.8	6.5	6.2	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.4	5.1	3.7	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.1
Cocaine	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.7
Crack	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3
Ecstasy	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.7
Amphetamines ^e	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5
Poppers	3.7	4.7	4.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.5	3.0	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.7
Mephedrone ^f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	0.8	0.5
Any psychedelics^g	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4
LSD	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6
Magic mushrooms	2.4	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6
Ketamine ^h	h	h	h	h	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Any opiates	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4
Heroin	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2
Methadone	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
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	3.1	3.2	3.5
Tranquillisers	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5
Other drugs	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2
Any Class A drugⁱ	4.5	3.8	4.8	3.9	4.4	4.7	3.8	4.3	3.8	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.0
Any drug	21.3	21.4	21.6	18.5	19.3	16.8	17.6	15.9	15.7	13.0	12.7	12.3	11.6
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	10.8	9.8	9.0
<i>Unweighted bases (boys)^{c,j}</i>	4687	5081	5250	5000	4667	3994	4064	3943	3837	3646	3138	3771	2735

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 Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 2.7a.

^d The 2012 and 2013 estimates for stimulants include mephedrone.

^e Surveys from 2004 onwards asked about 'speed and other amphetamines'. See note 15.

^f Mephedrone was measured for the first time in 2012.

^g From 2005, estimates for psychedelics include ketamine.

^h Ketamine was measured for the first time in 2005.

ⁱ See Section 2.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^j Bases show numbers of boys with valid responses for at least one of the 15 drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 2.6b

**Proportion of girls who have taken individual drugs in the last year:
2001-2013^{a,b}**

All girls

2001-2013

Type of drugs taken in the last year	Year												
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	2011 ^c	2012 ^c	2013 ^c
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cannabis	12.4	11.9	12.4	10.3	11.2	9.4	9.2	7.8	8.1	7.5	6.3	7.1	6.5
Any stimulants^d	5.4	5.9	6.1	5.6	6.6	6.5	7.4	4.7	3.4	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.1
Cocaine	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6
Crack	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
Ecstasy	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5
Amphetamines ^e	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.3
Poppers	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.6	4.4	4.8	5.3	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.8
Mephedrone ^f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	0.6	0.4
Any psychedelics^g	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.7
LSD	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Magic mushrooms	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4
Ketamine ^h	h	h	h	h	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Any opiates	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4
Heroin	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Methadone	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1
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	3.9	3.9	3.6
Tranquillisers	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Other drugs	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Any Class A drugⁱ	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.0	3.3	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.8
Any drug	19.4	18.0	20.5	16.7	18.8	16.3	17.0	14.1	13.9	11.9	10.8	11.5	11.0
Any drug (excluding volatile substances)^j	14.8	14.4	15.1	13.2	14.6	12.7	12.7	10.2	10.0	8.8	7.7	8.5	8.1
<i>Unweighted bases (girls)^{c,j}</i>	4670	4749	5121	4666	4507	4138	3749	3811	3811	3596	3308	3763	2433

^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 Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 2.7b.

^d The 2012 and 2013 estimates for stimulants include mephedrone.

^e Surveys from 2004 onwards asked about 'speed and other amphetamines'. See note 15.

^f Mephedrone was measured for the first time in 2012.

^g From 2005, estimates for psychedelics include ketamine.

^h Ketamine was measured for the first time in 2005.

ⁱ See Section 2.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^j Bases show numbers of boys with valid responses for at least one of the 15 drugs or types of drug asked about.

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Table 2.6c

**Proportion of pupils who have taken individual drugs in the last year:
2001-2013^{a,b}**

All pupils

2001-2013

Type of drug taken in the last year	Year												
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	2011 ^c	2012 ^c	2013 ^c
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cannabis	13.4	13.2	13.3	11.3	11.7	10.1	9.4	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.0
Any stimulants^d	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.4	6.2	6.2	6.9	4.9	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.1
Cocaine	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
Crack	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Ecstasy	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6
Amphetamines ^e	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4
Poppers	3.4	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.9	2.9	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.8
Mephedrone ^f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	0.7	0.4
Any psychedelics^g	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.1
LSD	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Magic mushrooms	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5
Ketamine ^h	h	h	h	h	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Any opiates	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4
Heroin	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	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	0.4	0.2	0.2
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	3.5	3.6	3.6
Tranquillisers	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other drugs	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
Any Class A drugⁱ	4.3	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9
Any drug	20.4	19.7	21.0	17.6	19.1	16.5	17.3	15.0	14.8	12.5	11.8	11.9	11.3
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	9.3	9.1	8.5
<i>Unweighted bases (pupils)^{c,j}</i>	9357	9830	10371	9666	9174	8132	7813	7754	7648	7242	6491	7534	5168

^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 Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 2.7c.

^d The 2012 and 2013 estimates for stimulants include mephedrone.

^e Surveys from 2004 onwards asked about 'speed and other amphetamines'. See note 15.

^f Mephedrone was measured for the first time in 2012.

^g From 2005, estimates for psychedelics include ketamine.

^h Ketamine was measured for the first time in 2005.

ⁱ See Section 2.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^j Bases show numbers of boys with valid responses for at least one of the 15 drugs or types of drug asked about.

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Table 2.7a

Proportion of boys who have taken individual drugs in the last year, by age^a*All boys**2013*

Type of drug taken in the last year	Age					Total %
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Cannabis	0.5	0.5	3.5	6.1	20.9	7.4
Any stimulants	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.3	5.8	2.1
Cocaine	-	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.2	0.7
Crack	-	0.1	0.4	-	0.8	0.3
Ecstasy	-	-	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.7
Amphetamines	-	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.5
Poppers	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.8	0.7
Mephedrone	-	0.1	-	0.2	1.7	0.5
Any psychedelics	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.2	3.5	1.4
LSD	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.6
Magic mushrooms	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.6
Ketamine	-	-	-	0.3	1.9	0.5
Any opiates	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.4
Heroin	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
Methadone	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.9	0.3
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	2.5	4.2	2.8	3.5	4.3	3.5
Tranquillisers	-	0.7	-	0.3	1.0	0.5
Other drugs	-	0.4	0.2	-	0.4	0.2
Any Class A drug^b	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.7	4.5	2.0
Any drug	3.6	5.3	6.6	10.7	25.6	11.6
Any drug (excluding volatile substances)	1.1	1.5	4.2	7.9	23.6	9.0
<i>Unweighted bases (boys)^c</i>	422	546	547	554	666	2735
<i>Weighted bases (boys)^c</i>	399	511	507	539	662	2618

^a Estimates are shown to one decimal place because of generally low prevalence rates.

^b See Section 2.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^c Bases show numbers of boys with valid responses for at least one of the 15 drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 2.7b

Proportion of girls who have taken individual drugs in the last year, by age^a*All girls*

2013

Type of drug taken in the last year	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cannabis	0.3	0.4	1.9	8.9	16.5	6.5
Any stimulants	0.6	0.4	0.7	3.2	4.3	2.1
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.6
Crack	-	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.5
Ecstasy	-	-	-	0.7	1.4	0.5
Amphetamines	-	-	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3
Poppers	0.4	-	0.1	1.2	1.9	0.8
Mephedrone	-	-	-	0.6	1.0	0.4
Any psychedelics	-	-	0.5	1.5	1.1	0.7
LSD	-	-	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3
Magic mushrooms	-	-	-	1.3	0.7	0.4
Ketamine	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3
Any opiates	0.4	0.2	0.3	-	0.9	0.4
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.3	-	0.5	0.3
Methadone	-	-	0.2	-	0.4	0.1
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	1.7	2.4	4.2	4.6	4.5	3.6
Tranquillisers	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other drugs	-	-	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.4
Any Class A drug^b	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.0	3.5	1.8
Any drug	2.4	3.6	7.1	14.1	21.9	11.0
Any drug (excluding volatile substances)	0.6	1.1	2.9	10.9	19.2	8.1
<i>Unweighted bases (girls)^c</i>	403	494	481	474	581	2433
<i>Weighted bases (girls)^c</i>	390	499	501	494	665	2549

^a Estimates are shown to one decimal place because of generally low prevalence rates.

^b See Section 2.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^c Bases show numbers of girls with valid responses for at least one of the 15 drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 2.7c

Proportion of pupils who have taken individual drugs in the last year, by age^a*All pupils*

2013

Type of drug taken in the last year	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cannabis	0.4	0.5	2.7	7.5	18.7	7.0
Any stimulants	0.5	0.3	0.9	2.3	5.0	2.1
Cocaine	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.7
Crack	-	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4
Ecstasy	-	-	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.6
Amphetamines	-	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4
Poppers	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.8	0.8
Mephedrone	-	0.1	-	0.4	1.3	0.4
Any psychedelics	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.4	2.3	1.1
LSD	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.4
Magic mushrooms	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.5
Ketamine	-	-	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.4
Any opiates	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3
Methadone	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.6	0.2
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	2.1	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.4	3.6
Tranquillisers	-	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3
Other drugs	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.3
Any Class A drug^b	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.3	4.0	1.9
Any drug	3.0	4.4	6.8	12.4	23.7	11.3
Any drug (excluding volatile substances)	0.8	1.3	3.6	9.4	21.4	8.5
<i>Unweighted bases (pupils)^c</i>	825	1040	1028	1028	1247	5168
<i>Weighted bases (pupils)^c</i>	789	1010	1008	1033	1327	5167

^a Estimates are shown to one decimal place because of generally low prevalence rates.

^b See Section 2.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^c Bases show numbers of pupils with valid responses for at least one of the 15 drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 2.8

Proportion of pupils who have taken individual drugs ever, in the last year and in the last month, by sex^a

All pupils

2013

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	9.1	7.4	4.2	7.5	6.5	3.7	8.3	7.0	4.0
Any stimulants	2.9	2.1	1.0	2.9	2.1	0.7	2.9	2.1	0.9
Cocaine	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2
Crack	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2
Ecstasy	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3
Amphetamines	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1
Poppers	1.2	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.2
Mephedrone	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	-	0.6	0.4	0.1
Any psychedelics	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.4	1.1	0.5
LSD	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2
Magic mushrooms	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.2
Ketamine	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2
Any opiates	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
Methadone	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	7.0	3.5	1.4	8.1	3.6	1.4	7.6	3.6	1.4
Tranquillisers	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	0.4	0.3	0.1
Other drugs	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Any Class A drug^b	2.8	2.0	1.2	2.3	1.8	0.5	2.6	1.9	0.8
Any drug	16.6	11.6	6.5	15.7	11.0	5.7	16.1	11.3	6.1
Any drug (excluding volatile substances)	11.1	9.0	5.2	9.1	8.1	4.4	10.1	8.5	4.8
Unweighted bases ^c	2735	2735	2735	2433	2433	2433	5168	5168	5168
Weighted bases ^c	2618	2618	2618	2549	2549	2549	5167	5167	5167

^a Estimates are shown to one decimal place because of generally low prevalence rates.

^b See Section 2.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^c Bases show numbers of pupils with valid responses for at least one of the 15 drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 2.9

Summary of drugs taken in the last year, by age and sex*Pupils who took drugs in the last year*

2013

Summary of drugs taken	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	
Boys				
Took one type of drug only	78	73	66	70
Cannabis only	18	43	57	45
Volatile substances only	55	25	7	22
Any Class A drug ^a	5	-	1	2
Any other type of drug	-	4	2	2
Took two or more types of drug	22	27	34	30
Two or more types of drug, but no Class A drugs ^a	13	16	17	16
Two or more types of drug, including at least one Class A drug ^a	9	11	17	14
Girls				
Took one type of drug only	92	71	72	76
Cannabis only	16	45	55	44
Volatile substances only	64	21	11	26
Any Class A drug ^a	8	3	2	4
Any other type of drug	4	1	3	3
Took two or more types of drug	8	29	28	24
Two or more types of drug, but no Class A drugs ^a	5	19	14	14
Two or more types of drug, including at least one Class A drug ^a	3	10	14	10
Total				
Took one type of drug only	85	72	69	73
Cannabis only	17	44	56	45
Volatile substances only	59	23	9	24
Any Class A drug ^a	7	2	1	3
Any other type of drug	2	2	2	2
Took two or more types of drug	15	28	31	27
Two or more types of drug, but no Class A drugs ^a	9	18	16	15
Two or more types of drug, including at least one Class A drug ^a	6	10	15	12
Unweighted bases				
Boys	73	51	157	281
Girls	57	65	115	237
Total	130	116	272	518
Weighted bases				
Boys	68	52	159	279
Girls	58	66	137	261
Total	126	117	296	539

^a See Section 2.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

Table 2.10

Number of occasions pupils have ever taken drugs, by sex: 2003-2013^a*All pupils**2003-2013*

Number of occasions taken drugs	Year										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^a	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys											
Once	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	2	2
2-5 occasions	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	2
6-10 occasions	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
More than 10 occasions	6	5	5	4	4	3	4	2	3	3	3
Taken drugs, not in last year ^b	8	7	9	6	9	6	7	5	5	4	5
Never taken drugs ^b	75	80	77	82	78	83	81	87	85	88	87
Girls											
Once	5	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	3
2-5 occasions	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	3	3	3
6-10 occasions	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
More than 10 occasions	5	4	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2
Taken drugs, not in last year ^b	8	7	8	7	7	6	7	5	6	5	5
Never taken drugs ^b	75	80	76	81	79	83	82	86	86	87	86
Total											
Once	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	3
2-5 occasions	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
6-10 occasions	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
More than 10 occasions	5	4	5	4	4	3	3	2	3	2	2
Taken drugs, not in last year ^b	8	7	8	6	8	6	7	5	5	4	5
Never taken drugs ^b	75	80	76	81	78	83	82	86	85	88	86
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>											
<i>Boys</i>	5053	4914	4468	3900	3878	3855	3696	3600	2979	3687	2558
<i>Girls</i>	5006	4615	4366	4070	3657	3757	3720	3567	3156	3700	2298
<i>Total</i>	10059	9529	8834	7970	7535	7612	7416	7167	6135	7387	4856

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 2.11.

^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.

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

Table 2.11

Number of occasions pupils have ever taken drugs, by age and sex*All pupils*

2013

Number of occasions taken drugs	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Once	1	2	2	3	3	2
2-5 occasions	1	1	2	2	5	2
6-10 occasions	-	-	0	1	3	1
More than 10 occasions	0	1	1	2	7	3
Taken drugs, not in last year ^a	3	4	5	6	7	5
Never taken drugs ^a	95	92	92	87	74	87
Girls						
Once	0	1	2	4	7	3
2-5 occasions	1	1	2	3	6	3
6-10 occasions	-	1	1	1	2	1
More than 10 occasions	-	-	1	2	5	2
Taken drugs, not in last year ^a	2	3	3	7	7	5
Never taken drugs ^a	96	94	91	82	73	86
Total						
Once	1	2	2	3	5	3
2-5 occasions	1	1	2	3	6	3
6-10 occasions	-	0	1	1	2	1
More than 10 occasions	0	0	1	2	6	2
Taken drugs, not in last year ^a	2	4	4	7	7	5
Never taken drugs ^a	96	93	91	84	74	86
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>						
Boys	392	517	513	514	622	2558
Girls	372	469	458	445	554	2298
Total	764	986	971	959	1176	4856
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>						
Boys	372	485	474	498	616	2444
Girls	358	477	478	465	633	2412
Total	730	962	952	963	1249	4856

^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 2.12

Proportion of pupils who usually take drugs at least once a month, by sex and age: 2003-2013^{a,b}

All pupils

2003-2013

Usually takes drugs at least once a month	Year										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^a	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys											
11-12 years	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13 years	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	1
14 years	10	8	7	5	7	4	5	3	5	4	2
15 years	16	12	13	8	9	8	12	5	10	5	8
Total	7	5	5	4	4	4	4	2	4	3	3
Girls											
11-12 years	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
13 years	5	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2
14 years	9	5	9	6	7	6	5	3	2	3	3
15 years	13	11	12	8	10	6	7	4	6	4	4
Total	6	5	6	4	5	3	3	2	2	2	2
Total											
11-12 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
13 years	5	4	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	1
14 years	10	7	8	5	7	5	5	3	4	3	3
15 years	15	11	13	8	10	7	10	5	8	5	6
Total	7	5	6	4	5	3	4	2	3	2	3
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>											
<i>Boys</i>											
11-12 years	1889	1878	1651	1427	1416	1403	1355	1313	1102	1273	909
13 years	1051	997	947	768	795	771	776	727	570	747	511
14 years	984	959	897	812	774	752	689	698	588	765	511
15 years	1116	1062	953	883	883	917	868	857	712	896	621
Total	5040	4896	4448	3890	3868	3843	3688	3595	2972	3681	2552
<i>Girls</i>											
11-12 years	1907	1739	1574	1449	1313	1374	1363	1285	1119	1321	839
13 years	1036	934	894	850	771	742	755	732	658	768	458
14 years	961	911	934	772	695	764	737	739	616	751	445
15 years	1089	1017	934	988	867	866	853	802	755	856	551
Total	4993	4601	4336	4059	3646	3746	3708	3558	3148	3696	2293
<i>Total</i>											
11-12 years	3796	3617	3225	2876	2729	2777	2718	2598	2221	2594	1748
13 years	2087	1931	1841	1618	1566	1513	1531	1459	1228	1515	969
14 years	1945	1870	1831	1584	1469	1516	1426	1437	1204	1516	956
15 years	2205	2079	1887	1871	1750	1783	1721	1659	1467	1752	1172
Total	10033	9497	8784	7949	7514	7589	7396	7153	6120	7377	4845

Data from 2001 to 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 Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 2.13.

Table 2.13

Usual frequency of drug use, by age and sex*All pupils*

2013

Usual frequency of drug use	Age				Total %
	11-12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	
Boys					
Most days	0	1	0	1	1
At least once a week	0	0	1	2	1
Once or twice a month	0	0	1	4	1
At least once a month ^a	1	1	2	8	3
A few times a year	1	1	1	5	2
Once a year or less often	0	0	0	3	1
Taken drugs in last year but only ever taken drugs once	1	2	3	3	2
Taken drugs, not in last year ^b	3	5	6	7	5
Never taken drugs ^b	93	92	87	74	87
Girls					
Most days	-	0	1	1	0
At least once a week	0	0	1	2	1
Once or twice a month	0	1	2	2	1
At least once a month ^a	1	2	3	4	2
A few times a year	0	1	2	6	2
Once a year or less often	0	1	2	2	1
Taken drugs in last year but only ever taken drugs once	1	2	4	7	3
Taken drugs, not in last year ^b	3	3	7	7	5
Never taken drugs ^b	95	91	82	74	86
Total					
Most days	0	0	0	1	0
At least once a week	0	0	1	2	1
Once or twice a month	0	1	1	3	1
At least once a month ^a	1	1	3	6	3
A few times a year	0	1	2	5	2
Once a year or less often	0	1	1	2	1
Taken drugs in last year but only ever taken drugs once	1	2	3	5	3
Taken drugs, not in last year ^b	3	4	7	7	5
Never taken drugs ^b	94	92	85	74	87
Unweighted bases					
Boys	909	511	511	621	2552
Girls	839	458	445	551	2293
Total	1748	969	956	1172	4845
Weighted bases					
Boys	857	473	494	615	2438
Girls	834	478	465	630	2407
Total	1691	951	959	1244	4845

^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 2.14

Usual frequency of drug use among pupils who took drugs in the last year, by age and sex
Pupils who took drugs in the last year
2013

Usual frequency of drug use	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%
Boys				
Most days	[11]	[2]	6	6
At least once a week	[8]	[15]	12	12
Once or twice a month	[4]	[15]	23	17
<i>At least once a month^a</i>	<i>[22]</i>	<i>[32]</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>35</i>
A few times a year	[23]	[21]	25	24
Once a year or less often	[10]	[7]	16	13
Taken drugs in last year but only ever taken drugs once	[45]	[40]	18	28
Girls				
Most days	[2]	6	5	4
At least once a week	[11]	5	9	8
Once or twice a month	[16]	18	9	13
<i>At least once a month^a</i>	<i>[30]</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>25</i>
A few times a year	[16]	16	33	25
Once a year or less often	[14]	17	8	12
Taken drugs in last year but only ever taken drugs once	[40]	37	37	38
Total				
Most days	6	5	5	5
At least once a week	9	9	11	10
Once or twice a month	10	17	16	15
<i>At least once a month^a</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>30</i>
A few times a year	20	18	29	25
Once a year or less often	12	13	12	12
Taken drugs in last year but only ever taken drugs once	43	38	28	33
<i>Unweighted bases</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>197</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>191</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>388</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>				
<i>Boys</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>193</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>214</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>406</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.

Table 2.15

Proportion of pupils who usually take drugs at least once a month, by whether ever truanted or excluded: 2003-2013^{a,b}

All pupils

2003-2013

Usually takes drugs at least once a month	Year										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^a	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Truanted or excluded	21	17	18	11	14	11	14	8	12	10	10
Never truanted or excluded	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total ^c	7	5	6	4	5	3	4	2	3	2	3
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>											
Truanted or excluded	2073	1896	1998	1920	1736	1499	1446	1226	1093	1271	782
Never truanted or excluded	7767	7470	6651	5926	5654	6011	5801	5790	4934	5993	3976
Total ^c	10033	9497	8784	7949	7514	7589	7396	7153	6120	7377	4845

^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 Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are as follows: Truanted or excluded: n=786; Never truanted or excluded: n=3976; Total: n=4845.

^c Total includes pupils who did not say whether they had ever truanted or been excluded from school.

Table 2.16

Proportion of pupils who took Class A drugs in the last year, by whether ever truanted or excluded: 2003-2013^{a,b}

All pupils

2003-2013

Took Class A drugs in the last year	Year										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^a	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Truanted or excluded	14	14	14	14	13	12	12	9	8	9	8
Never truanted or excluded	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total ^c	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>											
Truanted or excluded	1983	1879	2003	1867	1728	1477	1462	1178	1116	1231	804
Never truanted or excluded	7500	7299	6550	5764	5532	5908	5683	5641	4949	5843	3999
Total ^c	9650	9307	8702	7741	7396	7451	7288	6940	6195	7183	4897

^a See Section 2.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are as follows: Truanted or excluded: n=808; Never truanted or excluded: n=3995; Total: n=4895.

^c Total includes pupils who did not say whether they had ever truanted or been excluded from school.

Table 2.17

**Proportion of pupils who have ever been offered individual drugs:
2001-2013^a**

All pupils

2001-2013

Type of drug offered	Year												
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cannabis	27	28	27	25	25	23	22	22	21	18	19	19	18
Any stimulants^c	22	21	23	20	22	20	22	19	17	13	13	13	12
Cocaine	9	9	9	8	9	9	10	9	8	6	6	6	6
Crack	9	7	9	8	8	7	8	7	6	5	5	5	4
Ecstasy	10	9	9	7	8	7	7	7	7	5	5	4	4
Amphetamines ^d	7	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	3
Poppers	10	12	12	11	12	12	13	10	7	5	4	3	3
Mephedrone ^e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	3	2
Any psychedelics^f	12	11	12	12	13	11	10	10	10	8	8	7	8
LSD	6	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Magic mushrooms	10	9	10	10	11	8	8	7	8	6	5	5	5
Ketamine ^g	g	g	g	g	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
Any opiates	8	7	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5
Heroin	7	6	7	5	6	5	6	5	5	4	5	4	4
Methadone	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	20	17	19	14	18	14	16	13	14	10	10	9	10
Tranquillisers	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Other drugs	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Any drug	42	40	42	36	39	35	36	33	33	28	29	28	28
<i>Unweighted bases (pupils)^{b,h}</i>	9357	9859	10390	9715	9175	8132	7813	7754	7649	7296	6493	7538	5189

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 proportions of pupils who had been offered 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 Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 2.18c.

^c The 2012 and 2013 estimates for stimulants include mephedrone.

^d Surveys from 2004 onwards asked about 'speed and other amphetamines'. See note 15.

^e Mephedrone was measured for the first time in 2012.

^f From 2005, estimates for psychedelics include ketamine.

^g Ketamine was measured for the first time in 2005.

^h Bases show numbers of pupils with valid responses for at least one of the 15 drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 2.18a

Proportion of boys who have ever been offered individual drugs, by age*All boys**2013*

Type of drug offered	Age					Total %
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Cannabis	3	7	11	20	47	20
Any stimulants	4	7	8	12	27	13
Cocaine	3	4	5	4	14	7
Crack	2	4	3	5	7	4
Ecstasy	1	1	1	5	10	4
Amphetamines	1	1	2	2	8	3
Poppers	0	2	1	2	9	3
Mephedrone	0	1	1	1	7	2
Any psychedelics	2	3	5	10	18	9
LSD	1	1	1	3	7	3
Magic mushrooms	1	2	4	6	12	5
Ketamine	0	1	1	2	7	3
Any opiates	2	3	5	5	8	5
Heroin	2	2	4	4	6	4
Methadone	0	1	1	2	4	2
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	6	10	8	12	14	10
Tranquillisers	0	1	1	3	5	2
Other drugs	-	0	0	1	1	1
Any drug	10	17	21	31	54	29
<i>Unweighted bases (boys)^a</i>	422	546	548	554	666	2736
<i>Weighted bases (boys)^a</i>	399	511	508	539	662	2619

^a Bases show numbers of boys with valid responses for at least one of the 15 drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 2.18b

Proportion of girls who have ever been offered individual drugs, by age*All girls*

2013

Type of drug offered	Age					Total %
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Cannabis	2	4	10	21	38	17
Any stimulants	2	4	9	13	25	12
Cocaine	1	2	4	8	10	5
Crack	1	2	3	4	7	4
Ecstasy	-	-	2	4	10	4
Amphetamines	1	1	1	4	9	4
Poppers	0	1	2	4	9	4
Mephedrone	1	0	1	3	7	3
Any psychedelics	0	3	3	8	15	7
LSD	-	0	1	3	7	3
Magic mushrooms	0	2	2	5	10	5
Ketamine	-	0	1	3	6	2
Any opiates	1	2	3	5	9	5
Heroin	1	2	3	5	6	4
Methadone	-	0	1	1	5	2
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	4	8	10	13	14	10
Tranquillisers	0	0	1	3	5	2
Other drugs	-	-	1	0	2	1
Any drug	7	14	21	33	48	27
<i>Unweighted bases (girls)^a</i>	403	494	482	474	581	2434
<i>Weighted bases (girls)^a</i>	390	499	502	494	665	2550

^a Bases show numbers of girls with valid responses for at least one of the 15 drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 2.18c

Proportion of pupils who have ever been offered individual drugs, by age*All pupils*

2013

Type of drug offered	Age					Total %
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	
Cannabis	2	5	10	21	42	18
Any stimulants	3	6	8	12	26	12
Cocaine	2	3	4	6	12	6
Crack	1	3	3	5	7	4
Ecstasy	0	0	2	4	10	4
Amphetamines	1	1	2	3	8	3
Poppers	0	1	1	3	9	3
Mephedrone	0	1	1	2	7	2
Any psychedelics	1	3	4	9	16	8
LSD	0	1	1	3	7	3
Magic mushrooms	1	2	3	6	11	5
Ketamine	0	1	1	3	6	2
Any opiates	1	3	4	5	8	5
Heroin	1	2	4	4	6	4
Methadone	0	1	1	2	4	2
Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents	5	9	9	12	14	10
Tranquillisers	0	0	1	3	5	2
Other drugs	-	0	1	1	2	1
Any drug	9	15	21	32	51	28
<i>Unweighted bases (pupils)^a</i>	825	1040	1030	1028	1247	5170
<i>Weighted bases (pupils)^a</i>	789	1010	1010	1033	1327	5169

^a Bases show numbers of pupils with valid responses for at least one of the 15 drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 2.19

Proportion of pupils aware of individual drugs: 2001-2013^a*All pupils**2001-2013*

Aware of drug	Year												
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cannabis	91	92	92	92	91	89	90	90	91	89	89	87	86
Any stimulants^c	97	96	97	96	97	96	97	96	96	95	96	95	96
Cocaine	94	93	94	94	94	92	94	94	94	93	94	92	93
Crack	84	85	89	87	89	87	89	88	88	87	86	83	85
Ecstasy	81	81	82	78	76	73	75	74	72	68	68	64	64
Amphetamines ^d	57	54	52	71	70	66	65	62	60	56	57	52	56
Poppers	52	53	55	48	50	50	52	50	49	43	40	35	34
Mephedrone ^e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	44	41
Any psychedelics^f	80	80	81	80	84	81	81	81	82	79	79	76	80
LSD	64	62	60	56	55	54	55	54	54	50	51	51	50
Magic mushrooms	74	75	77	77	79	76	76	77	78	74	73	70	74
Ketamine ^g	g	g	g	g	31	31	30	31	32	31	35	35	44
Any opiates	94	93	95	93	94	92	93	93	93	93	93	90	91
Heroin	93	93	94	92	93	91	92	92	93	92	91	89	90
Methadone	55	55	53	49	51	51	55	56	58	64	64	57	61
Tranquillisers	74	71	73	70	70	67	71	67	67	64	63	58	58
Other drugs	4	5	6	3	5	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	3
Not aware of any of these drugs	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
<i>Unweighted bases (pupils)^{b,h}</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>7674</i>	<i>7243</i>	<i>6503</i>	<i>7538</i>	<i>5172</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 proportions of pupils who had been offered 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 Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). The 2013 weighted base is n=5171.

^c The 2012 and 2013 estimates for stimulants include mephedrone.

^d Surveys from 2004 onwards asked about 'speed and other amphetamines'. See note 15.

^e Mephedrone was measured for the first time in 2012.

^f From 2005, estimates for psychedelics include ketamine.

^g Ketamine was measured for the first time in 2005.

^h Bases show numbers of pupils with valid responses for at least one of the 15 drugs or types of drug asked about.

Table 2.20			
Sources of helpful information about drug use, by sex			
<i>All pupils</i>		<i>2013</i>	
Sources of helpful information	Sex		Total
	Boys	Girls	
	%	%	%
Parents	69	67	68
Siblings	32	34	33
Other relatives	45	41	43
Friends	42	43	42
GP	37	34	35
Teachers	68	69	69
Other adults at school	34	36	35
Police in schools	52	49	50
Youth workers	25	25	25
TV	62	57	59
Radio	30	25	28
Newspapers or magazines	40	43	41
Internet	54	52	53
FRANK	18	18	18
Helplines	15	15	15
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>	<i>2535</i>	<i>2295</i>	<i>4830</i>
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>	<i>2424</i>	<i>2407</i>	<i>4831</i>

^a Bases shown are for those responding to the question about 'parents'. Bases for other variables may vary slightly.

Table 2.21						
Sources of helpful information about drug use, by age						
<i>All pupils</i>			<i>2013</i>			
Sources of helpful information	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Parents	62	64	67	71	73	68
Siblings	27	33	30	34	37	33
Other relatives	39	42	41	46	45	43
Friends	29	32	37	46	57	42
GP	36	34	36	35	36	35
Teachers	56	65	70	73	74	69
Other adults at school	30	31	34	40	38	35
Police in schools	46	49	53	53	49	50
Youth workers	18	23	26	29	28	25
TV	52	57	56	64	65	59
Radio	28	30	29	27	25	28
Newspapers or magazines	37	39	42	45	42	41
Internet	38	44	52	60	63	53
FRANK	5	8	13	21	33	18
Helplines	16	16	13	14	16	15
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>965</i>	<i>968</i>	<i>957</i>	<i>1188</i>	<i>4830</i>
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>	<i>719</i>	<i>937</i>	<i>952</i>	<i>960</i>	<i>1263</i>	<i>4831</i>

^a Bases shown are for those responding to the question about 'parents'. Bases for other variables may vary slightly.

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3 Smoking

Key findings for 2013

- In 2013, less than a quarter of pupils reported that they had tried smoking at least once. At 22%, this is the lowest level recorded since the survey began in 1982, and continues the decline since 2003, when 42% of pupils had tried smoking.
- 3% of pupils said that they smoked at least one cigarette a week, the survey definition of regular smoking. This is also at the lowest level measured since 1982, and considerably below the 9% who smoked regularly in 2003.
- The prevalence of regular smoking increased with age. Less than 0.5% of 11 year olds were regular smokers in 2013, and this increased to 8% amongst 15 year olds.
- 6% of pupils reported that they had smoked cigarettes in the last week. Older pupils were more likely than younger pupils to have smoked in the last week (13% of 15 year olds, compared with 1% of 11 year olds).
- Regular smokers consumed, on average (mean), 31.1 cigarettes a week. Occasional smokers consumed 3.4 cigarettes a week.

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Background

Smoking has long been a public health concern due to the ever increasing awareness of the harmful effects it can have on public health. In November 2010, the coalition government published their White Paper *Healthy lives, healthy people: our strategy for public health in England*.¹ This paper set out the government's long-term ambitions for improving public health in England. It recognised the harmful effects that smoking has on health and stated that the reduction of tobacco consumption would continue to be a public health priority, pledging to publish a Tobacco Control Plan aimed at reducing tobacco use in England.

The Tobacco Control Plan, *Healthy lives, healthy people: a tobacco control plan for England*,² was published in March 2011 and set out the government's plans for reducing tobacco consumption in the next five years. The plan acknowledged that, in order to reduce the number of young people who begin smoking, tobacco use amongst adults must be addressed. The paper set out three national ambitions to reach by the end of 2015:

- to reduce smoking prevalence among adults to 18.5% or less;
- to reduce rates of regular smoking (that is, those who smoke one cigarette or more a week) among 15 year olds to 12% or less; and
- to reduce rates of smoking throughout pregnancy to 11% or less.

In order to achieve these ambitions, the government pledged to support strategies across six key areas:

- stopping the promotion of tobacco;
- making tobacco less affordable;
- effective regulation of tobacco products;
- helping tobacco users quit;
- reducing exposure to second-hand smoke; and
- effective communications for tobacco control.

A number of initiatives aimed at reducing tobacco use among children and young people were in place before the 2010 White Paper, following the 1998 White Paper *Smoking kills*,³ which included a target for reducing regular smoking among 11 to 15 year olds from 13% (the proportion in 1996) to 11% by 2005 and 9% by 2010.⁴

In order to reduce availability of tobacco as a means of reducing the levels of smoking among young people, successive governments have taken steps towards stopping the promotion of tobacco and increasing the difficulty in purchasing cigarettes.

- In October 2007, it became illegal to sell tobacco products to anyone under the age of 18 (rather than 16, although it is not currently illegal to *buy* cigarettes if under the age of 18).
- The Health Act 2009⁵ prohibited the sale of tobacco products from vending machines from 2011.
- The Health Act 2009⁵ also prohibited the display of tobacco products at all points of sale by 2015 (all large shops and supermarkets were prohibited from displaying tobacco products from 6th April 2012, and smaller shops will be obliged to do the same by 2015).
- The Children and Families Act 2014 prohibits adults from buying tobacco products on behalf of young people under the age of 18. It also puts in place powers for the Secretary of State to enforce regulations to ban young people aged under 18 from buying tobacco products; and to enforce restrictions on the design of cigarette packaging.⁶

Reducing exposure to second-hand smoke is a key priority in tobacco control because of the immediate and long-term health effects that are caused as a result of breathing in second-hand smoke. The Health Act 2006⁷ introduced changes in the law aimed at reducing exposure to second-hand smoke. In July 2007, the SmokeFree legislation was enforced, which prohibited smoking in enclosed public spaces. Exposure to second-hand smoke is particularly harmful in confined spaces, such as cars.⁸ Whilst there are currently no laws prohibiting smoking in vehicles (unless they are used for work purposes), the Children and Families Act 2014 includes provision for regulations that would make it an offence to smoke in a vehicle carrying children.⁶

Electronic cigarettes, often referred to as e-cigarettes, are increasing in use.⁹ These are designed to look and feel like tobacco cigarettes and mimic the sensation of smoking, but are thought to be less harmful. However, little is currently known about exactly how safe they are. E-cigarettes are not regulated in the same way as tobacco cigarettes and there are currently no laws restricting sales of e-cigarettes to adults only. However, the Children and Families Act 2014⁶ includes powers to make it an offence to sell e-cigarettes to those aged under 18 years old.¹⁰

3.1.2 **Smoking and health**

Extensive research has demonstrated the harmful effects that smoking has on health. Smoking can contribute to a variety of health conditions, including cancers and respiratory, digestive and circulatory diseases.¹¹ Moreover, smoking causes more preventable deaths than any other single cause^{12,13} – in 2011, 80,000 preventable deaths in England were attributed to smoking.

Young people who smoke can be particularly susceptible to negative effects of smoking on their health, both in the short and the long-term. They are more susceptible to respiratory illness and tend to have poorer lung function than young people who don't smoke. Smoking can also impair lung growth in children and young people.¹⁴ Those who start smoking at a young age tend to have higher-age-specific rates for all types of tobacco related cancers throughout their lives, primarily linked to their earlier exposure to the harmful toxins from cigarettes.¹⁴ Young people who smoke experience high rates of nicotine dependence and are more likely to continue the habit into adulthood.¹⁵

Smoking not only affects the smoker, but it also has harmful effects for those breathing in second-hand smoke. Children of parents who smoke are more likely to develop serious respiratory illnesses, asthma symptoms and ear, nose and throat problems.² Every year there are almost 10,000 children admitted into UK hospitals with illnesses related to second-hand smoke.¹³

3.1.3 **Measuring smoking**

All pupils were asked whether they had ever smoked cigarettes. Those who had were asked how many cigarettes they smoked and how often they smoked. Pupils were categorised in three ways based on the responses given:

- 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 have smoked at least one cigarette in the past seven days, were reclassified in the analysis as occasional smokers, regardless of the number of cigarettes recorded.¹⁶

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 earlier surveys.¹⁷

3.1.4 **Outline of content**

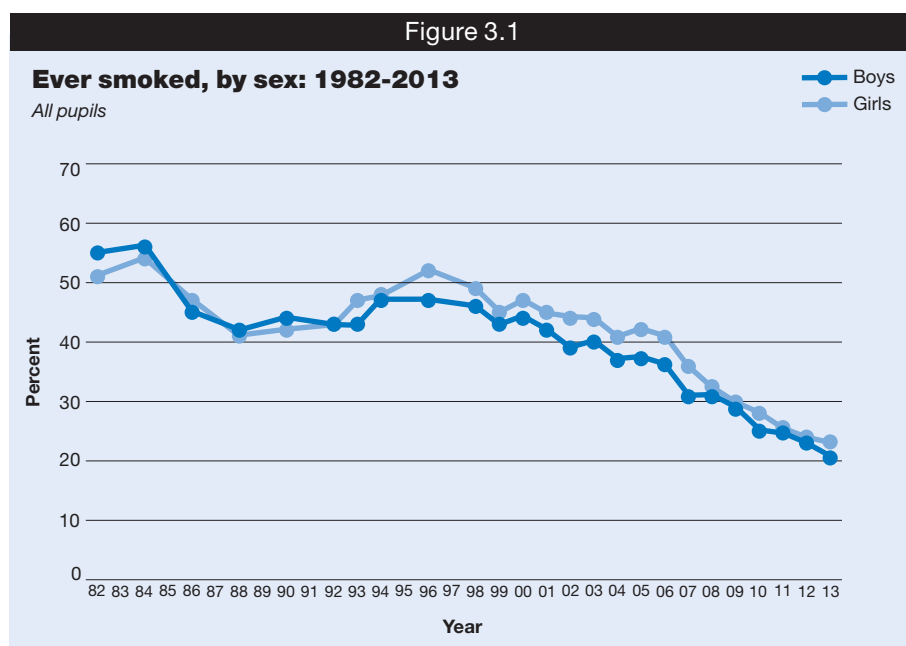
Pupils' smoking behaviour has been collected on this survey since the series began in 1982. Smoking behaviour was monitored every two years until 2000, and every year since. From 2000, core smoking questions have been included each year and in alternate years more detailed smoking questions are also asked. The survey in 2013 focused on drug use and included the core smoking questions only.

This section of the report covers the prevalence of smoking among 11 to 15 year olds and patterns of cigarette consumption.

3.2 Smoking behaviour

3.2.1 Whether pupils have ever smoked

In 2013, 22% of pupils had tried smoking at least once. This is the lowest level recorded since the survey began in 1982. The proportion of pupils who had ever tried smoking peaked in 1996, when almost half (49%) of pupils had smoked at least once. In the last ten years there has been a steady decline from 42% in 2003. (Tables 3.1a, 3.1b, Figure 3.1)



Girls were more likely than boys to have tried smoking (23% of girls, 20% of boys).

As in previous years, the proportion of pupils who have ever smoked increased with age, from 4% of 11 year olds to 43% of 15 year olds. (Table 3.2)

3.2.2 Regular smoking

Pupils who reported smoking at least one cigarette a week were defined as regular smokers. In 2013, 3% of pupils smoked regularly. This has decreased from 9% in 2003, and reflects the decline in the proportion of pupils who have ever smoked.

In 2013, similar proportions of boys and girls were regular smokers (3% and 4% respectively). (Tables 3.3a, 3.3b, Figure 3.2)

As in previous years, the proportion of pupils who were classified as regular smokers increased with age. Less than 0.5% of 11 year olds were regular smokers, increasing to 8% amongst 15 year olds. The rate of regular smoking among 15 year olds has been below 12% since 2011 and continues to meet the government's ambition, defined in 2011, to reduce the rate of regular smoking within this age group to 12% or less by 2015.²

(Tables 3.2-3.3b, Figure 3.3)

3.3 Cigarettes smoked in the last week

3.3.1 Numbers of cigarettes smoked in the last week

In addition to questions about their usual smoking habits, all pupils were asked if they had smoked any cigarettes in the last seven days, and if so, how many cigarettes they had smoked on each day. In 2013, 6% of pupils said that they had smoked cigarettes in the last week. This increased with age, with older pupils more likely to report having smoked in the last week than younger pupils (13% of 15 year olds, compared with 1% of 11 year olds). Similar proportions of boys and girls had smoked cigarettes in the last week (5% and 7% respectively). (Table 3.4)

Figure 3.2

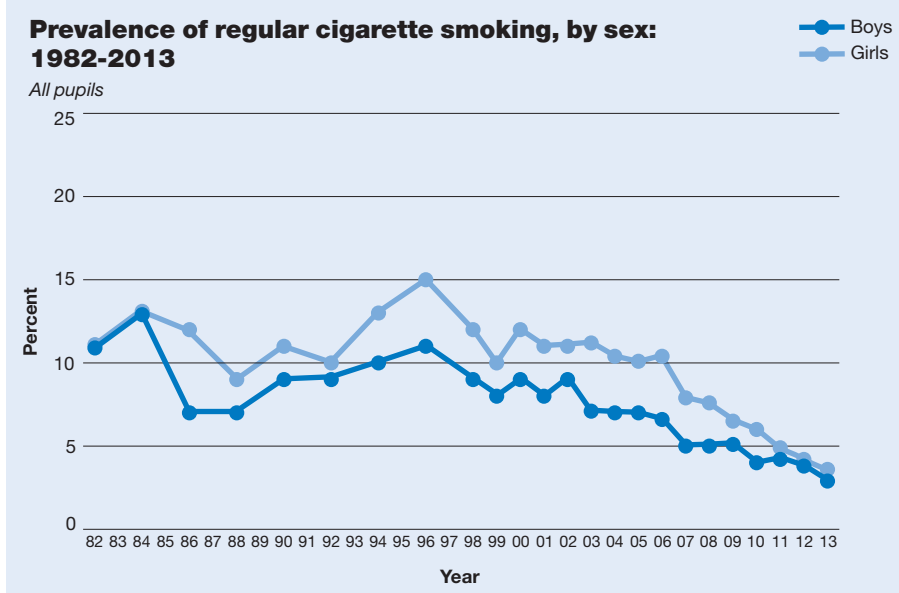
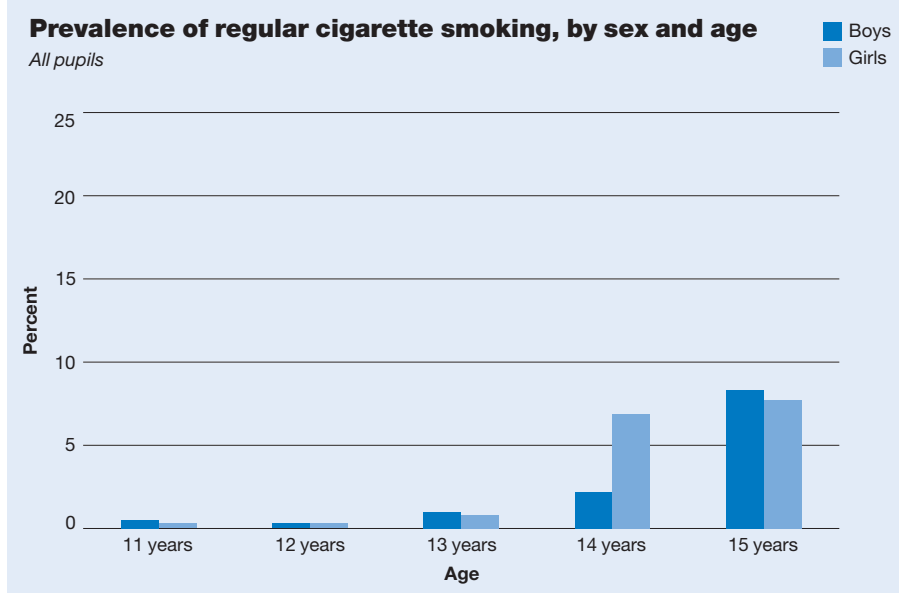


Figure 3.3



As in previous years, the findings suggest that pupils tended to underestimate their cigarette consumption when categorising their smoking behaviour. For example:

- 9% of pupils who reported that they used to smoke cigarettes sometimes but never do now went on to report that they had smoked one or more cigarettes in the last week;
- 39% of pupils who said that they sometimes smoked cigarettes (but less than one a week) reported having smoked one or more cigarettes in the last week; and
- 61% of those who reported that they smoked between one and six cigarettes a week also reported smoking seven or more cigarettes in the last week.

(Table 3.5)

Boys and girls who smoked regularly consumed similar numbers of cigarettes per week (means of 34.4 cigarettes and 28.5 cigarettes respectively). The proportions of boys and girls who smoked on different days of the week did not vary significantly.

The majority (95%) of regular smokers said that they had smoked on at least one day in the last week. Occasional smokers were less likely to report having smoked a cigarette in the last week (54%). Regular smokers consumed more cigarettes in the last week than occasional smokers: the mean consumption for regular smokers was 31.1 cigarettes in the last week, compared with 3.4 cigarettes amongst occasional smokers.

(Tables 3.6-3.8)

3.3.2 Patterns of cigarette consumption

Pupils who had smoked in the last week were more likely to have smoked on Fridays and Saturdays, compared with other days of the week. This is in line with patterns seen in previous years. This is largely accounted for by occasional smokers. Between 13% and 16% of occasional smokers said that they had smoked on each day from Sunday to Thursday, and this increased to 23% on Fridays and 31% on Saturdays. The proportion of regular smokers who reported that they had smoked at least one cigarette on any given day in the last week was far higher, but varied less (between 78% and 83% each day). (Table 3.8)

Regular smokers' average daily consumption was 5.8 cigarettes on both Fridays and Saturdays, and ranged between 4.4 cigarettes and 5.0 cigarettes the rest of the week. Occasional smokers' average daily consumption was 1.5 cigarettes on Fridays and 1.9 cigarettes on Saturdays and varied between 0.7 cigarettes and 1.1 cigarettes on other days. (Table 3.10)

Notes and references

- 1 Department of Health (2010) *Healthy lives, healthy people: our strategy for public health in England*. http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/documents/digitalasset/dh_127424.pdf
- 2 Department of Health (2011) *Healthy lives, healthy people: a tobacco control plan for England*. http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/documents/digitalasset/dh_124960.pdf
- 3 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>
- 4 All these goals were met, as this survey series has demonstrated.
- 5 The Health Act 2009. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/21/contents>
- 6 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/6/part/5/crossheading/tobacco-nicotine-products-and-smoking/enacted>
- 7 The Health Act 2006. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/28/contents>
- 8 Ash Fact Sheet (2014). *Smoking in Cars*. http://ash.org.uk/files/documents/ASH_714.pdf
- 9 Ash Briefing Paper (2014), *Electronic Cigarettes*, http://ash.org.uk/files/documents/ASH_715.pdf
- 10 Smoking was not the focus of the 2013 survey, so there was no scope to add new questions about e-cigarette use. These questions will be included in the 2014 survey.
- 11 The NHS Information Centre for Health and Social Care. *Statistics on smoking: England 2012*. <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB07019/smok-eng-2012-rep.pdf>
- 12 Ash Fact Sheet (2013). *Smoking and Disease*. http://www.ash.org.uk/files/documents/ASH_94.pdf
- 13 <https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/reducing-smoking>
- 14 Muller, T (2007) *Breaking the cycle of children's exposure to tobacco smoke*. British Medical Association, London. http://www.co.marquette.mi.us/departments/health_department/smokefreeup_org/docs/Children_Smoking_Report.pdf
- 15 Gervais A, O'Loughlin J et al (2006). *Milestones in the natural course of onset of cigarette use among adolescents*. Canadian Medical Association Journal, 175(3): 255-261.
- 16 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. 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.
- 17 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%.

Table 3.1a

Smoking behaviour, by sex: 1982-2000^a*All pupils**1982-2000*

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
<i>Ever smoked</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>44</i>
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
<i>Ever smoked</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>47</i>
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
<i>Ever smoked</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Unweighted bases</i>												
<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 3.1b 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 3.1b

Smoking behaviour, by sex: 2001-2013^a*All pupils**2001-2013*

Smoking behaviour	Year												
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys													
Regular smoker	8	9	7	7	7	7	5	5	5	4	4	4	3
Occasional smoker	7	6	6	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
Used to smoke	8	6	7	7	7	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	3
Tried smoking	20	18	20	19	18	18	16	16	15	13	13	12	11
Never smoked	58	61	60	63	63	64	69	69	71	75	75	77	80
<i>Ever smoked</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>20</i>
Girls													
Regular smoker	11	11	11	10	10	10	8	8	7	6	5	4	4
Occasional smoker	9	8	8	7	8	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	5
Used to smoke	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4
Tried smoking	17	16	17	15	16	16	15	13	12	12	11	11	11
Never smoked	55	56	56	59	58	59	64	67	70	72	74	76	77
<i>Ever smoked</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>23</i>
Total													
Regular smoker	10	10	9	9	9	9	6	6	6	5	5	4	3
Occasional smoker	8	7	7	5	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
Used to smoke	8	7	8	8	8	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	3
Tried smoking	19	17	18	17	17	17	15	15	14	13	12	12	11
Never smoked	56	58	58	61	60	61	67	68	71	73	75	77	78
<i>Ever smoked</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>22</i>
Unweighted bases^b													
<i>Boys</i>	<i>4652</i>	<i>5064</i>	<i>5179</i>	<i>4989</i>	<i>4623</i>	<i>4018</i>	<i>4021</i>	<i>3950</i>	<i>3820</i>	<i>3663</i>	<i>3166</i>	<i>3785</i>	<i>2713</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>4625</i>	<i>4732</i>	<i>5081</i>	<i>4629</i>	<i>4469</i>	<i>4134</i>	<i>3717</i>	<i>3800</i>	<i>3792</i>	<i>3591</i>	<i>3280</i>	<i>3753</i>	<i>2408</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>9277</i>	<i>9796</i>	<i>10260</i>	<i>9618</i>	<i>9092</i>	<i>8152</i>	<i>7738</i>	<i>7750</i>	<i>7612</i>	<i>7254</i>	<i>6446</i>	<i>7538</i>	<i>5121</i>

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

^a Table 3.1a shows trends in smoking behaviour from 1982 to 2000.^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2

Smoking behaviour, by age and sex*All pupils*

2013

Smoking behaviour	Age					Total
	11	12	13	14	15	
	years	years	years	years	years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Regular smoker	1	0	1	2	8	3
Occasional smoker	0	0	2	4	10	4
Used to smoke	-	1	3	3	7	3
Tried smoking	5	8	10	13	16	11
Never smoked	95	91	85	78	59	80
<i>Ever smoked</i>	5	9	15	22	41	20
Girls						
Regular smoker	0	0	1	7	8	4
Occasional smoker	-	1	3	6	11	5
Used to smoke	0	1	2	4	8	4
Tried smoking	2	6	8	16	19	11
Never smoked	97	91	86	66	55	77
<i>Ever smoked</i>	3	9	14	34	45	23
Total						
Regular smoker	0	0	1	4	8	3
Occasional smoker	0	1	3	5	10	4
Used to smoke	0	1	2	4	7	3
Tried smoking	3	7	9	14	17	11
Never smoked	96	91	85	72	57	78
<i>Ever smoked</i>	4	9	15	28	43	22
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	416	545	545	551	656	2713
<i>Girls</i>	401	480	477	472	578	2408
<i>Total</i>	817	1025	1022	1023	1234	5121
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	394	510	506	536	651	2597
<i>Girls</i>	388	484	498	491	661	2522
<i>Total</i>	782	994	1004	1027	1312	5119

Table 3.3a

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

All pupils

1982-2000

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>Unweighted 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 3.3b shows trends in the prevalence of regular smoking from 2001 onwards.

Table 3.3b

**Proportion of pupils who were regular smokers, by sex and age:
2001-2013^a**

All pupils

2001-2013

Regular smokers	Year												
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys													
11 years	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
12 years	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
13 years	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1
14 years	12	13	9	11	10	10	7	6	5	5	5	4	2
15 years	19	20	18	16	16	16	12	11	14	10	11	10	8
Total	8	9	7	7	7	7	5	5	5	4	4	4	3
Girls													
11 years	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	0
12 years	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
13 years	8	8	8	6	6	7	4	6	4	4	3	2	1
14 years	19	18	16	14	14	16	12	11	10	8	8	6	7
15 years	25	26	26	26	25	24	19	17	16	14	11	10	8
Total	11	11	11	10	10	10	8	8	7	6	5	4	4
Total													
11 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 years	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
13 years	7	6	6	6	5	5	3	5	3	3	2	2	1
14 years	15	16	13	12	12	13	9	9	8	6	7	5	4
15 years	22	23	22	21	20	20	15	14	15	12	11	10	8
Total	10	10	9	9	9	9	6	6	6	5	5	4	3
<i>Unweighted bases</i>													
<i>Boys</i>													
11 years	830	892	892	877	744	624	609	643	598	566	503	566	416
12 years	944	1037	1047	1031	954	853	871	803	795	770	673	739	545
13 years	951	1051	1077	1020	984	794	819	790	799	743	604	775	545
14 years	902	961	1015	983	937	837	804	779	722	711	625	781	551
15 years	1025	1123	1148	1078	1004	910	918	935	906	873	761	924	656
Total	4652	5064	5179	4989	4623	4018	4021	3950	3820	3663	3166	3785	2713
<i>Girls</i>													
11 years	795	816	863	826	734	642	590	619	615	578	527	579	401
12 years	976	997	1072	927	885	848	741	777	778	721	645	764	480
13 years	956	943	1055	939	924	856	790	755	767	734	693	783	477
14 years	944	952	979	915	956	789	710	770	761	748	637	762	472
15 years	954	1022	1112	1022	970	999	886	879	871	810	778	865	578
Total	4625	4732	5081	4629	4469	4134	3717	3800	3792	3591	3280	3753	2408
Total													
11 years	1625	1700	1755	1703	1478	1266	1199	1262	1213	1144	1030	1145	817
12 years	1920	2034	2119	1958	1839	1701	1612	1580	1573	1491	1318	1503	1025
13 years	1907	1994	2132	1959	1908	1650	1609	1545	1566	1477	1297	1558	1022
14 years	1846	1913	1994	1898	1893	1626	1514	1549	1483	1459	1262	1543	1023
15 years	1979	2145	2260	2100	1974	1909	1804	1814	1777	1683	1539	1789	1234
Total	9277	9796	10260	9618	9092	8152	7738	7750	7612	7254	6446	7538	5121

^a Table 3.3a shows trends in smoking behaviour from 1982 to 2000.^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 3.2.

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

Table 3.4						
Proportion of pupils who smoked in the last week, by age and sex						
<i>All pupils</i>				<i>2013</i>		
Smoked in the last week	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys	1	1	2	5	14	5
Girls	1	2	3	11	12	7
Total	1	2	3	8	13	6
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	395	527	521	533	643	2619
<i>Girls</i>	390	478	475	464	572	2379
<i>Total</i>	785	1005	996	997	1215	4998
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	374	493	482	517	639	2505
<i>Girls</i>	378	483	494	485	655	2494
<i>Total</i>	752	975	977	1002	1293	4999

Table 3.5							
Cigarettes smoked in the last week, by smoking behaviour ^a							
<i>All pupils</i>				<i>2013</i>			
Cigarettes smoked in the last week	Smoking behaviour					Total ^{a,b}	
	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	94	91	61	11	1	95
1 to 6	0	5	8	29	28	5	2
7 to 69	0	0	1	10	61	68	2
70 or more	-	-	-	-	-	25	0
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	3974	474	164	142	56	86	4954
<i>Weighted bases</i>	3932	487	176	154	56	89	4953

^a Based on pupils who gave information on the number of cigarettes smoked for all seven days of the last week.

^b Total column includes pupils who did not answer the question about their smoking behaviour.

Table 3.6

Mean and median number of cigarettes smoked in the last week, by sex and smoking status: 2003-2013^{a,b,c}*Current smokers**2003-2013*

Cigarettes smoked in last week	Year										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<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	33.8	36.2	34.4
Standard error of mean	2.26	2.12	2.08	2.42	3.23	3.23	3.32	2.81	3.11	2.99	4.20
Median	29	35	35	42	38	36	29	28	28	30	29
Occasional smokers^b											
Mean	3.6	5.8	5.6	3.7	5.0	5.4	5.2	3.3	4.6	4.4	4.3
Standard error of mean	0.49	1.19	1.24	0.87	1.06	1.18	1.41	0.77	0.82	1.25	1.07
Median	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Girls											
Regular smokers											
Mean	35.7	42.3	42.8	41.5	43.3	36.0	36.5	35.7	37.1	35.0	28.5
Standard error of mean	1.40	1.60	1.73	1.78	2.32	2.11	2.44	2.86	3.25	2.88	3.33
Median	30	35	37	36	38	23	29	29	24	26	20
Occasional smokers^b											
Mean	2.6	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.8	2.9	4.1	2.3	2.7	3.5	2.6
Standard error of mean	0.27	0.47	0.36	0.68	0.55	0.49	0.97	0.35	0.44	0.70	0.70
Median	1	1	1	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	35.6	35.6	31.1
Standard error of mean	1.27	1.34	1.33	1.41	1.94	1.90	2.04	2.08	2.32	2.16	2.76
Median	30	35	35	39	38	27	29	28	27	28	22
Occasional smokers^b											
Mean	3.1	4.4	3.9	3.4	4.3	3.9	4.5	2.8	3.5	3.9	3.4
Standard error of mean	0.28	0.54	0.50	0.53	0.60	0.57	0.80	0.40	0.43	0.67	0.65
Median	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bases											
<i>Boys</i>											
<i>Regular smokers</i>	319	307	275	227	179	162	156	129	132	127	69
<i>Occasional smokers</i>	287	192	190	158	151	145	126	117	103	116	91
<i>Girls</i>											
<i>Regular smokers</i>	530	446	416	379	262	260	214	181	159	145	73
<i>Occasional smokers</i>	363	304	331	239	225	196	190	161	174	147	98
<i>Total</i>											
<i>Regular smokers</i>	849	753	691	606	441	422	370	310	291	272	142
<i>Occasional smokers</i>	650	496	521	397	376	341	316	278	277	263	189

^a Data shown from 2003 onwards, when the current method of measuring cigarette consumption was introduced (see Section 3.1.3).

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

^c Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). The 2013 weighted bases are as follows: (Boys) regular smokers: n=65, occasional smokers: n=95; (Girls) regular smokers: n=80, occasional smokers: n=111; (Total) regular smokers: n=145, occasional smokers: n=206.

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

Table 3.7			
Days on which pupils smoked cigarettes in last week, by sex			
<i>All pupils</i>		2013	
Days on which smoked	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Monday	3	3	3
Tuesday	3	3	3
Wednesday	3	3	3
Thursday	2	3	3
Friday	3	4	3
Saturday	3	4	4
Sunday	3	3	3
Any smoking in last week	5	7	6
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>	2619	2379	4998
<i>Weighted bases</i>	2505	2494	4999

^a Bases shown for 'any smoking in the last week'. Bases for individual days may vary slightly.

Table 3.8			
Days on which pupils smoked cigarettes in last week, by smoking status			
<i>Current smokers</i>		2013	
Days on which smoked	Smoking status		Total
	Regular smoker	Occasional smokers	
	%	%	%
Monday	81	15	44
Tuesday	79	15	43
Wednesday	78	16	44
Thursday	78	13	42
Friday	83	23	49
Saturday	83	31	53
Sunday	78	13	41
Any smoking in last week	95	54	71
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>	142	189	331
<i>Weighted bases</i>	145	206	351

^a Bases shown for 'Any smoking in the last week'. Bases for individual days may vary slightly.

Table 3.9			
Mean number of cigarettes smoked per day, by sex			
Pupils who had smoked in last week			2013
Days on which smoked	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	Mean number of cigarettes		
Monday	3.8	2.6	3.1
Standard error of mean	0.53	0.35	0.33
Tuesday	3.7	2.6	3.1
Standard error of mean	0.50	0.36	0.32
Wednesday	3.7	2.7	3.1
Standard error of mean	0.52	0.37	0.33
Thursday	3.6	2.5	3.0
Standard error of mean	0.51	0.37	0.32
Friday	4.2	4.0	4.1
Standard error of mean	0.55	0.55	0.41
Saturday	4.1	4.1	4.1
Standard error of mean	0.40	0.54	0.36
Sunday	4.0	2.8	3.4
Standard error of mean	0.42	0.45	0.30
All seven days ^a	23.2	18.9	20.8
Standard error of mean	2.73	2.48	1.91
Unweighted bases ^b	114	125	239
Weighted bases ^b	113	137	250

^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.

^b Bases shown for 'all seven days'. Bases for individual days may vary slightly.

Table 3.10			
Mean number of cigarettes smoked per day, by smoking status			
Pupils who had smoked in last week			2013
Days on which smoked	Smoking status		Total ^b
	Regular smoker	Occasional smoker ^a	
	Mean number of cigarettes		
Monday	4.5	1.0	3.1
Standard error of mean	0.42	0.27	0.33
Tuesday	4.4	1.0	3.1
Standard error of mean	0.41	0.26	0.32
Wednesday	4.4	1.1	3.1
Standard error of mean	0.44	0.27	0.33
Thursday	4.5	0.7	3.0
Standard error of mean	0.44	0.20	0.32
Friday	5.8	1.5	4.1
Standard error of mean	0.54	0.30	0.41
Saturday	5.8	1.9	4.1
Standard error of mean	0.51	0.38	0.36
Sunday	5.0	0.8	3.4
Standard error of mean	0.39	0.27	0.30
All seven days ^c	32.8	6.3	20.8
Standard error of mean	2.72	1.13	1.91
Unweighted bases ^d	134	104	239
Weighted bases ^d	137	111	250

^a 'Occasional smokers' includes pupils who described themselves as non-smokers but who had smoked in the last week.

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

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

^d Bases shown for 'all seven days'. Bases for individual days may vary slightly.

4 Drinking alcohol

Key findings for 2013

- 39% 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 lower than at any time since 1988, when the survey first measured the prevalence of drinking in this age group.
- Boys and girls were equally likely to have drunk alcohol. The proportion of pupils who had drunk alcohol increased with age from 6% of 11 year olds to 72% of 15 year olds.
- 9% of pupils had drunk alcohol in the last week. This proportion has also declined since 2003, when it was 25%.
- The proportions of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week increased from 1% of 11 year olds to 22% of 15 year olds.
- Around three quarters (74%) of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week did so on one day only.
- Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week drank a mean of 8.2 units of alcohol, the lowest average amount since 2007, when the current method of calculating units was introduced. Boys and girls drank similar amounts.
- Most pupils who drank alcohol in the last week consumed more than one type of alcoholic drink.
- Boys drank 63% of their intake of alcohol in the form of beer, lager or cider. Of the remainder, most was drunk in the form of spirits (16%) or alcopops (13%). Girls' intake was more diverse, being divided more evenly between beer, lager and cider (30%), wine (25%), spirits (22%) and alcopops (20%).

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Background

Alcohol consumption among adults and young people is a key area of concern for the government. This was most recently articulated in the 2012 *Alcohol Strategy*¹ which had a particular focus on binge and problem drinking but also included the stated aim of achieving 'a sustained reduction in both the numbers of 11 to 15 year olds drinking alcohol and the amounts consumed'. This strategy document included a number of proposals for tackling problem drinking, to be applied either at national or local level. National level initiatives focused on tackling the availability of cheap alcohol, and reviewing the rules and practices around the advertising of alcohol, with particular reference to the influence this can have on children. At the local level, councils are to be given greater powers of enforcement, and also control over public health budgets to tackle problems in a way that is appropriate for each area.

Alongside this, *The public health responsibility deal*, published in 2011, and its allied alcohol network, led by the Department of Health and representatives from industry, local authorities and the public health community, also aims to 'foster a culture of responsible drinking, which will help people to drink within guidelines'.² Included within the pledges are ones that relate specifically to young people, including the enforcement of existing Challenge 21³ and Challenge 25⁴ initiatives, and ensuring that alcohol advertising is not targeted at children or young people.

In recent years, there has been increasing evidence in support of using alcohol pricing, specifically a minimum price per unit of alcohol, to reduce alcohol-related harm.⁵ The 2012 *Alcohol Strategy*¹ included a commitment to minimum pricing in England, but in 2013, it was announced that there were no immediate plans to introduce legislation to implement this. In 2014, the government announced that, from April 2014, it would ban the sale of alcohol at below cost price, that is, the level of alcohol duty plus VAT.⁶

In 2009, the Chief Medical Officer of England published the first official guidance on alcohol aimed specifically at young people.⁷ This guidance recommended that the healthiest and safest option was for children to remain alcohol free up to the age of 15, and that older teenagers who did drink alcohol should do so in a supervised environment. The guidance suggested that young people should drink on no more than one day per week and conform to the limits recommended for adults.

The guidance was based on a body of evidence that drinking at a young age, and particularly heavy or regular drinking, can result in physical or mental health problems, impair brain development, and put children at risk of alcohol-related accident or injury. More broadly it is also associated with missing or falling behind at school, violent and antisocial behaviour, and unsafe sexual behaviour.^{8,9}

Historically, children in England have been more likely to drink alcohol than children in many other European countries.¹⁰ Although the proportion of young people in England who drink is steadily reducing, it remains well above the European average.¹¹ Furthermore, the UK continues to rank amongst countries with the highest levels of alcohol consumption by those who do drink, and British children are more likely to have 'binge drunk' or been drunk compared to children in most other European countries.¹¹

A range of research has been carried out on what influences drinking behaviour among children and young people. For younger children it is generally thought that parents and other family members play the key role in forming their initial understanding of alcohol,¹² but as children grow older and begin to socialise more, peers start to have an increasing impact on their attitudes, choices and behaviour.¹³ There has also been an increase in the attention paid to the impact of commercial advertising and social networking on drinking behaviour.^{14,15}

4.1.2 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 2002.¹⁶ 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. The types of drink covered in the questionnaire (with the quantities asked about for each) were:

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

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

Wine: glasses

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

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

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. For both adults and children, recall of their drinking can be erroneous; a generally acknowledged problem for all surveys measuring alcohol consumption. Also, the majority of pupils' drinking is in informal settings, and the quantities they drink are not necessarily standard measures. In addition, 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.^{17,18} 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.¹⁹ From 2008, consumption has been shown only in 'revised' units and so direct comparisons between consumption of alcohol in 2013 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.

4.1.3 Outline of content

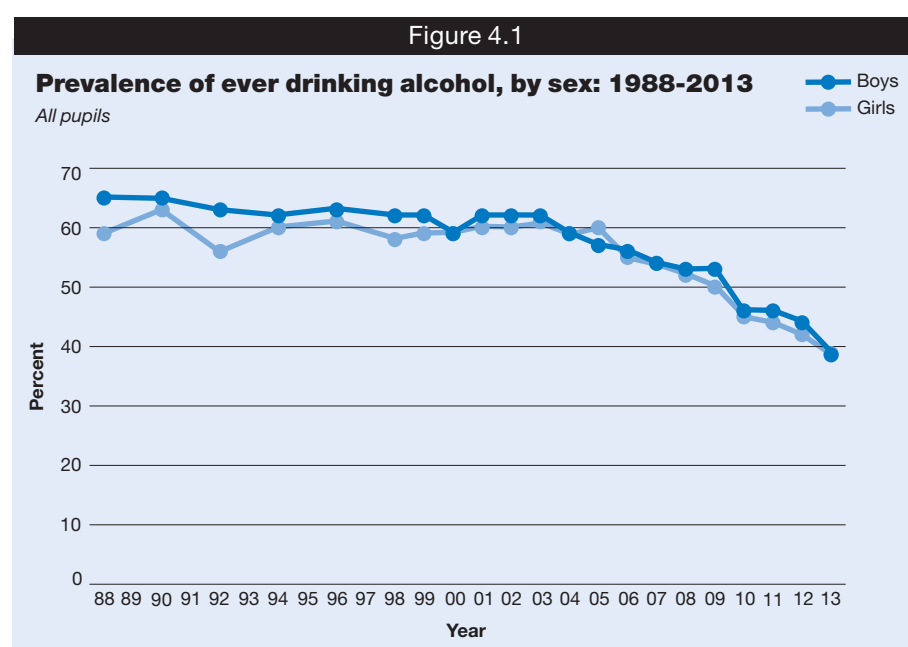
This chapter covers drinking prevalence and drinking patterns, including the days on which pupils drink, and the amounts and types of alcoholic drinks they consume.

4.2 Prevalence of drinking alcohol

4.2.1 Whether pupils have ever drunk alcohol

Between 1988 and 2003, the proportions of pupils who reported that they had drunk alcohol remained broadly constant, between 59% and 64%. In 2003, 61% of pupils said that they had drunk alcohol. Since then, there has been a steady decline in the proportions of pupils who have drunk alcohol at least once, and this was continued in 2013. In answer to the question 'Have you ever had a proper alcoholic drink – a whole drink, not just a sip?' 39% of pupils in 2013 answered that they had. This is a smaller proportion than in 2012 (43%).

(Tables 4.1a, 4.1b, Figure 4.1)



Boys and girls were equally likely to report that they had had at least one alcoholic drink in their lifetimes. The proportions increased with age, from 6% of 11 year olds to 72% of 15 year olds.

(Table 4.2, Figure 4.2)

4.2.2 Drinking in the last week

In 2013, 9% of pupils reported that they had drunk alcohol in the last week. This continues the overall downward trend since 2003, when 25% of pupils reported drinking in the last week, and is at a similar level to the proportion in 2012 (10%).

(Tables 4.3a, 4.3b)

Similar proportions of boys and girls had drunk alcohol in the last week. The proportion of pupils who had drunk in the last week was relatively low among 11 to 13 year olds (from 1% of 11 year olds to 4% of 13 year olds), but increased sharply thereafter. 11% of 14 year olds and 22% of 15 year olds reported drinking alcohol in the last week.

The decline over the last decade in the proportions of pupils drinking in an average week is seen in all age groups. For example, 6% of 11 year olds said they had drunk alcohol in 2003, compared with 1% in 2013. Among older pupils, 49% of 15 year olds had drunk in the last week in 2003, compared with 22% in 2013.

(Tables 4.4-4.5b, Figure 4.3)

Figure 4.2

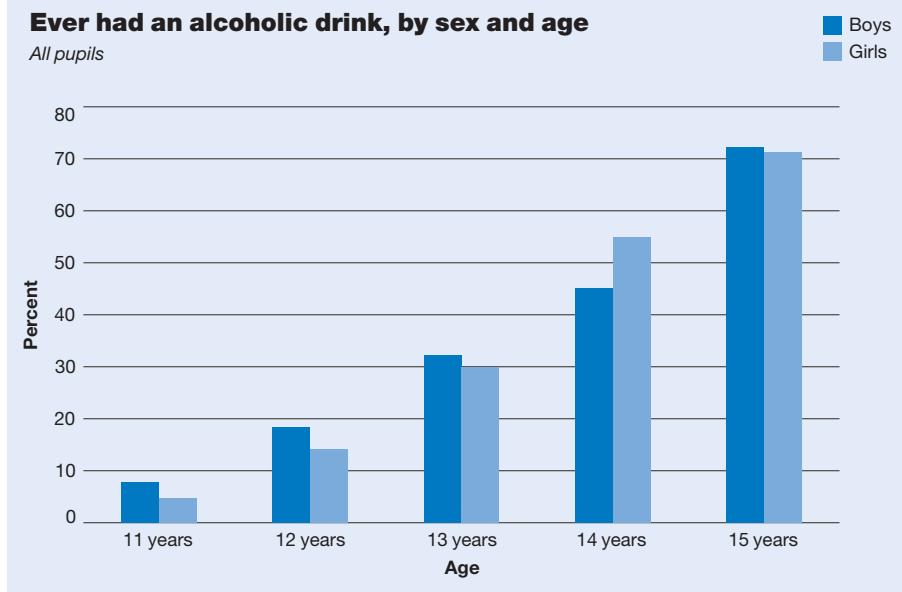
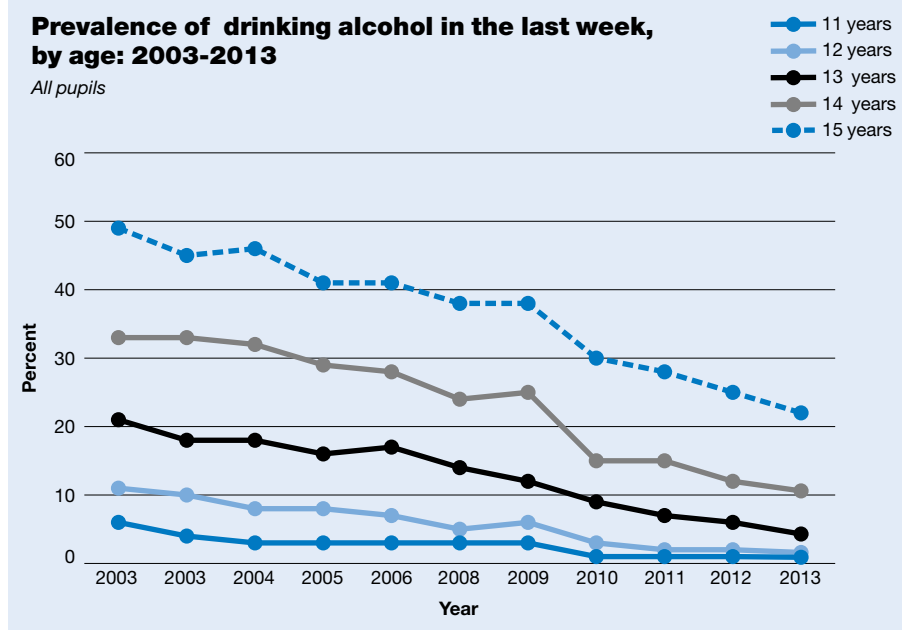


Figure 4.3



4.2.3 Usual frequency of drinking alcohol

The steady fall in the prevalence of drinking among pupils aged between 11 and 15 is reflected in the proportions who said that they drank alcohol at least once a week, from 19% in 2003 to 5% in 2013. An increasing proportion of this age group report that they don't drink at all: from 42% in 2003 to 65% in 2013. (This latter group includes pupils who have never drunk alcohol and those who have tried it but say that they never drink alcohol now.)

(Tables 4.6a to 4.7)

4.3 Patterns of drinking alcohol in the last week

4.3.1 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 9% 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 2% of 11 to 13 year olds, 11% of 14 year olds and 22% of 15 year olds (data not shown).

Around three quarters of pupils who drank in the last week (74%) had done so on only one day. The mean number of drinking days in the last week was 1.4 days for both boys and girls, and has remained at a similar level in recent years. (Tables 4.8, 4.9)

Pupils are more likely to drink at weekends. 60% of pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week had done so on Saturday, compared with 33% who drank on Friday, 22% who drank on Sunday and between 4% and 6% who reported drinking on other days. (Tables 4.10, 4.11)

4.3.2 Trends in alcohol consumption

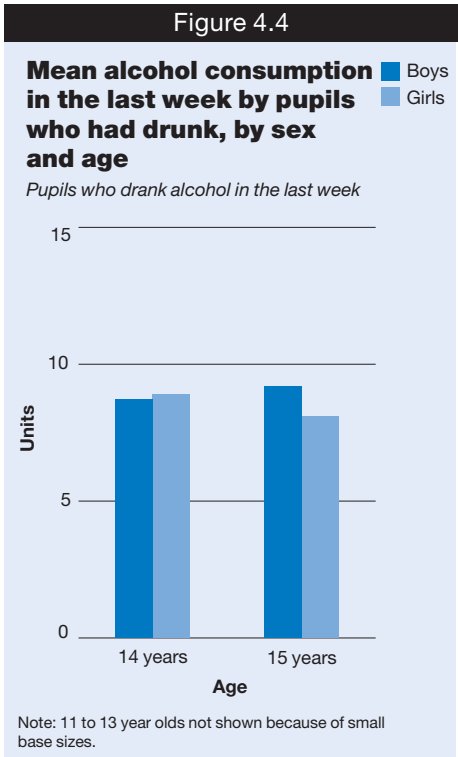
The method for calculating alcohol consumption based on actual drinks is described in Section 4.1.2. This method was revised in 2007, and in reporting that year’s survey both the original and revised unit calculations were shown and commented on. From 2008 onwards only the revised calculation has been 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 2013 are not comparable with those reported from surveys in this series before 2007. (Tables 4.12a, 4.12b)

In 2013, the average (mean) alcohol consumption by pupils who had drunk in the last week was 8.2 units. This is below the mean consumption levels recorded between 2007 and 2012, which varied between 10.4 units and 14.6 units since 2007, with no clear trend.

(Table 4.12b)

4.3.3 How much do pupils drink?

Boys and girls who had drunk alcohol in the last week consumed similar amounts. On average pupils aged between 11 and 13 drank less than those aged 14 or 15 (4.3 units, compared with 8.8 units and 8.7 units respectively). This pattern is broadly similar to that seen in previous years. (Tables 4.12b, Figure 4.4)

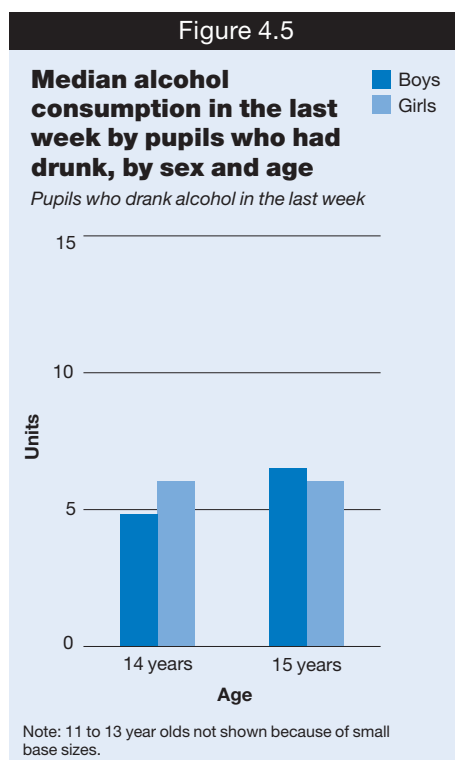


Median consumption gives a more representative indication of what pupils drink, as mean consumption measures are based on data whose distribution is skewed. Even if the majority of pupils drink well below the mean value, the latter may be increased by relatively small numbers of pupils who record very high consumption.

As in previous years the median consumption of alcohol over the previous week was lower

than the mean consumption.²⁰ In 2013, median consumption was 5.0 units (4.8 units for boys and 5.3 units for girls). As with mean consumption, this is lower than in any year since 2007, since when median consumption has varied between 7.0 and 8.5 units.

(Table 4.13, Figure 4.5)



The median consumption by 11 to 13 year old drinkers was 2.5 units, by 14 year olds it was 5.0 units and by 15 year olds it was 6.5 units.

18% of pupils who drank in the last week had consumed 15 or more units of alcohol. Although pupils were not asked about alcohol consumption on a single day (a key measure for adults), it is possible to calculate their average (mean) consumption on each day they drank in the last week. More than half (60%) of pupils drank more than four units on average on the days they had drunk alcohol in the last week. As with other measures of consumption in 2013, there was little variation between boys and girls, and pupils aged 14 and 15 were more likely to drink at a higher level than those aged between 11 and 13.

(Tables 4.14, 4.15)

4.3.4 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

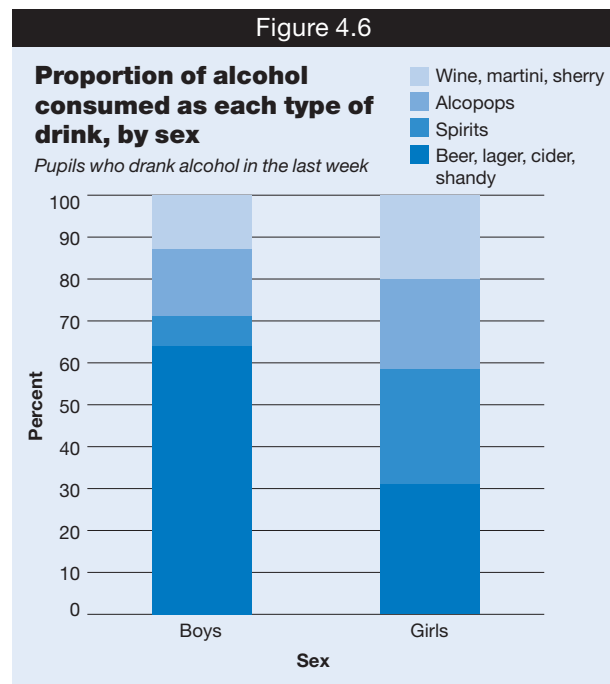
Most pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week had consumed more than one type of drink. 74% of pupils who had drunk alcohol in the last week said they had drunk beer, lager or cider, 63% said they had drunk spirits, and 42% said they had drunk alcopops. Fewer pupils had drunk wine (33%), shandy (12%), or martini and sherry (7%).

Boys were more likely than girls to drink beer, lager or cider (87% of boys, compared with 60% of girls). The reverse was true of wine, drunk by 49% of girls and 17% of boys. Other differences between the sexes were not significant. Differences between age groups were likewise not significant.

(Tables 4.16a to 4.17)

Half of pupils' alcohol consumption in the last week was accounted for by beer, lager or cider (on average 3.9 units). On average, pupils drank between 1 and 2 units each of spirits, alcopops and wine. Very little shandy or martini and sherry was drunk (0.1 units of each). This pattern was similar to that seen in previous years. (Tables 4.18a, 4.18b)

The majority of boys' alcohol consumption was in the form of beer, lager or cider (5.3 units, equivalent to 63% of the total). Spirits (16%) and alcopops (13%) made up most of the remainder. Girls' alcohol intake was more diverse. Like boys, they drank more in the form of beer, lager or cider (2.4 units, 30% of the total) than other drinks. But around two thirds of their consumption was also accounted for by wine (25%), spirits (22%) or alcopops (20%). (Tables 4.19, 4.20, Figure 4.6)



Notes and references

- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/alcohol-strategy>
- <https://responsibilitydeal.dh.gov.uk/alcohol-pledges/>
- <http://www.challenge21.co.uk/>
- <http://www.challenge25.org>
- Meng Y et al. *Modelled income group-specific impacts of alcohol minimum unit pricing in England 2014/15: policy appraisals using new developments to the Sheffield Alcohol Policy Model*. School of Health and Related Research (SchARR), Sheffield, 2013. <http://www.shef.ac.uk/scharr/sections/ph/research/alpol/publications>
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- See also: 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.
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- 13 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
- 14 Department for Education, (2011), available at <http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/healthandwellbeing/substancemisuse/a0070043/alcohol>
- 15 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.
- 16 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.
- 17 Data from the General Household Survey are reported in Goddard E (2008) *Smoking and drinking among adults, 2006*, ONS.
- 18 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.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/HSE06CVDandriskfactors>
- 19 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.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/sdd07fullreport>
- 20 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.

Table 4.1 a										
Proportion of pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink, by sex: 1988-2002 ^a										
All pupils						1988-2002				
Ever had an alcoholic drink	Year									
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys	65	65	63	62	63	62	62	59	62	62
Girls	59	63	56	60	61	58	59	59	60	60
Total	62	64	60	61	62	60	61	59	61	61
Unweighted bases										
Boys	1472	1622	1650	1508	1431	2245	4823	3540	4620	5026
Girls	1523	1466	1608	1510	1387	2356	4568	3313	4622	4711
Total	3021	3088	3263	3018	2818	4607	9391	6853	9242	9737

Data from 1988 to 2002 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Table 4.1b shows trends in drinking prevalence from 2003 to 2013.

Table 4.1b											
Proportion of pupils who had ever had an alcoholic drink, by sex: 2003-2013 ^a											
All pupils										2003-2013	
Ever had an alcoholic drink	Year										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys	62	59	57	56	54	53	53	46	46	44	39
Girls	61	59	60	55	54	52	50	45	44	42	39
Total	61	59	58	55	54	52	51	45	45	43	39
Unweighted bases ^b											
Boys	5221	4981	4629	3976	4032	3924	3828	3628	3166	3735	2702
Girls	5098	4635	4478	4128	3730	3795	3790	3576	3295	3743	2409
Total	10319	9616	9107	8104	7762	7719	7618	7204	6461	7478	5111

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

^a Table 4.1a shows trends in drinking prevalence from 1988 to 2002.

^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2

Ever had an alcoholic drink, by age and sex*All pupils*

2013

Ever had an alcoholic drink	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Yes	8	18	32	45	72	39
No	92	82	68	55	28	61
Girls						
Yes	5	14	30	55	71	39
No	95	86	70	45	29	61
Total						
Yes	6	16	31	50	72	39
No	94	84	69	50	28	61
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
Boys	414	535	544	549	660	2702
Girls	394	489	477	471	578	2409
Total	808	1024	1021	1020	1238	5111
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
Boys	392	501	506	534	655	2587
Girls	379	493	497	491	662	2522
Total	771	994	1002	1025	1317	5109

Table 4.3a

When pupils last drank alcohol, by sex: 1988-2002^a*All pupils*

1988-2002

When last drank alcohol	Year									
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys										
During the last week	24	22	24	26	27	23	22	25	28	25
One to four weeks ago	19	15	12	14	15	15	16	13	14	14
One to six months ago	12	13	13	11	12	12	12	11	11	12
More than six months ago	11	15	14	10	9	12	11	11	9	11
Never had a drink ^b	35	35	37	39	37	38	38	40	38	38
Girls										
During the last week	17	20	17	22	26	18	20	23	25	23
One to four weeks ago	17	14	12	16	13	15	17	15	17	15
One to six months ago	13	13	14	12	13	13	12	11	11	12
More than six months ago	11	15	12	10	10	11	10	10	8	9
Never had a drink ^b	41	38	44	40	38	42	41	41	40	40
Total										
During the last week	20	21	21	24	27	21	21	24	26	24
One to four weeks ago	18	15	12	15	14	15	16	14	15	14
One to six months ago	12	13	13	11	12	13	12	11	11	12
More than six months ago	11	15	13	10	9	11	11	10	8	10
Never had a drink ^b	38	36	41	39	38	40	40	40	39	39
<i>Unweighted bases</i>										
Boys	1427	1619	1646	1503	1432	2249	4816	3656	4611	4961
Girls	1518	1456	1606	1506	1391	2362	4558	3409	4621	4669
Total	3015	3082	3252	3009	2823	4609	9374	7065	9232	9630

^a Table 4.3b shows trends in drinking prevalence from 2003 to 2013.^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 4.1a and 4.1b.)

Data from 1988 to 2002 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

Table 4.3b

When pupils last drank alcohol, by sex: 2003-2013^a*All pupils**2003-2013*

When last drank alcohol	Year										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys											
During the last week	26	23	22	21	20	18	19	13	12	11	9
One to four weeks ago	14	14	13	13	12	14	13	12	11	12	10
One to six months ago	12	12	11	11	10	10	11	11	12	11	9
More than six months ago	10	10	10	10	11	9	11	9	10	9	10
Never had a drink ^c	38	41	43	46	46	49	47	55	54	58	62
Girls											
During the last week	24	23	23	20	20	17	17	13	12	10	9
One to four weeks ago	16	16	15	15	14	14	13	13	12	12	10
One to six months ago	12	11	12	10	11	11	11	10	11	10	12
More than six months ago	9	10	11	9	9	8	9	7	9	8	8
Never had a drink ^c	39	41	40	46	47	50	50	57	56	59	61
Total											
During the last week	25	23	22	21	20	18	18	13	12	10	9
One to four weeks ago	15	15	14	14	13	14	13	12	11	12	10
One to six months ago	12	11	11	10	10	10	11	10	12	11	11
More than six months ago	10	10	10	9	10	8	10	8	10	9	9
Never had a drink ^c	39	41	42	46	47	49	49	56	55	58	61
Unweighted bases^b											
<i>Boys</i>	5204	4947	4609	3857	4015	3798	3812	3531	3155	3639	2694
<i>Girls</i>	5086	4625	4459	4036	3717	3680	3783	3486	3280	3672	2406
<i>Total</i>	10290	9572	9068	7893	7732	7478	7595	7017	6435	7311	5100

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

^a Table 4.3a shows trends in drinking prevalence from 1988 to 2002.^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 4.4.^c 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 4.1a and 4.1b.)

Table 4.4

When pupils last drank alcohol, by age and sex*All pupils*

2013

When last drank alcohol	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
During the last week	1	1	4	8	25	9
One to four weeks ago	1	2	7	12	21	10
One to six months ago	1	5	8	11	17	9
More than six months ago	5	10	12	14	9	10
Never had a drink ^a	92	82	68	55	28	62
Girls						
During the last week	1	2	4	13	19	9
One to four weeks ago	0	2	5	14	20	10
One to six months ago	1	4	10	17	23	12
More than six months ago	2	6	11	11	9	8
Never had a drink ^a	96	86	70	45	29	61
Total						
During the last week	1	2	4	11	22	9
One to four weeks ago	1	2	6	13	21	10
One to six months ago	1	5	9	14	20	11
More than six months ago	3	8	11	12	9	9
Never had a drink ^a	94	84	69	50	28	61
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	414	533	542	545	660	2694
<i>Girls</i>	393	488	477	471	577	2406
<i>Total</i>	807	1021	1019	1016	1237	5100
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	392	499	504	529	655	2579
<i>Girls</i>	378	492	497	491	660	2519
<i>Total</i>	769	991	1000	1021	1316	5097

^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 Table 4.2.)

Table 4.5a

Proportion of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week, by sex and age: 1988-2002^a*All pupils**1988-2002*

Drank alcohol in last week	Year									
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys										
11 years	7	8	8	8	7	4	7	5	8	7
12 years	12	9	13	10	12	14	10	11	14	12
13 years	20	17	15	22	27	16	16	18	22	20
14 years	25	32	32	34	37	28	28	34	35	34
15 years	45	42	49	52	50	48	48	51	54	49
Total	24	22	24	26	27	23	22	25	28	25
Girls										
11 years	4	4	5	4	6	2	4	5	4	4
12 years	7	6	7	9	9	6	8	9	11	9
13 years	11	19	11	16	22	14	17	19	22	21
14 years	19	32	25	26	35	29	28	31	35	34
15 years	36	39	40	48	55	40	41	45	50	45
Total	17	20	17	22	26	18	20	23	25	23
Total										
11 years	5	6	6	6	7	3	6	5	6	5
12 years	9	8	10	9	11	10	9	10	12	11
13 years	16	18	13	19	24	15	16	19	22	20
14 years	22	32	29	30	36	29	28	32	35	34
15 years	40	40	45	50	53	44	45	48	52	47
Total	20	21	21	24	27	21	21	24	26	24
<i>Unweighted bases</i>										
<i>Boys</i>										
11 years	227	309	284	266	269	285	882	612	814	866
12 years	279	340	335	307	296	336	1017	740	930	1003
13 years	312	312	351	304	275	293	947	737	937	1035
14 years	306	300	310	306	297	597	921	750	898	950
15 years	348	358	366	326	295	745	1049	796	1032	1107
Total	1473	1623	1652	1509	1432	2256	4816	3635	4611	4961
<i>Girls</i>										
11 years	225	289	304	231	266	291	881	564	800	798
12 years	312	277	354	304	272	365	896	681	967	978
13 years	296	290	333	326	277	383	925	696	956	935
14 years	311	298	298	309	285	657	933	691	942	946
15 years	374	302	317	341	291	666	923	764	956	1012
Total	1518	1459	1614	1511	1391	2362	4558	3396	4621	4669
<i>Total</i>										
11 years	458	598	588	497	535	577	1763	1176	1614	1664
12 years	598	617	690	611	568	702	1913	1421	1897	1981
13 years	613	602	685	630	552	675	1872	1433	1893	1970
14 years	621	598	608	615	582	1254	1854	1441	1840	1896
15 years	725	660	683	667	586	1409	1972	1560	1988	2119
Total	3018	3082	3271	3020	2823	4617	9374	7031	9232	9630

Data from 1988 to 2002 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Table 4.5b shows trends in the proportions of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week from 2003 to 2013.

Table 4.5b

Proportion of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week, by sex and age: 2003-2013^a*All pupils**2003-2013*

Drank alcohol in last week	Year										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

Boys

11 years	8	5	4	5	4	3	3	2	2	1	1
12 years	12	11	7	8	7	6	7	3	3	3	1
13 years	22	17	18	16	17	15	12	9	7	6	4
14 years	32	32	31	29	26	24	25	15	15	12	8
15 years	49	44	46	40	42	38	39	29	29	25	25
Total	26	23	22	21	20	18	19	13	12	11	9

Girls

11 years	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	1
12 years	9	9	9	7	7	4	4	3	2	1	2
13 years	19	19	18	15	16	13	12	9	7	7	4
14 years	34	33	33	30	30	25	24	16	15	11	13
15 years	48	46	45	41	40	37	37	30	27	26	19
Total	24	23	23	20	20	17	17	13	12	10	9

Total

11 years	6	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
12 years	11	10	8	8	7	5	6	3	2	2	2
13 years	21	18	18	16	17	14	12	9	7	6	4
14 years	33	33	32	29	28	24	25	15	15	12	11
15 years	49	45	46	41	41	38	38	30	28	25	22
Total	25	23	22	21	20	18	18	13	12	10	9

*Unweighted bases^b**Boys*

11 years	894	861	735	600	599	621	598	549	502	552	414
12 years	1052	1024	957	818	873	769	790	743	667	703	533
13 years	1084	1007	977	765	821	756	801	718	605	743	542
14 years	1017	977	938	805	798	756	716	686	620	751	545
15 years	1157	1078	1002	869	924	896	907	835	761	890	660
Total	5204	4947	4609	3857	4015	3798	3812	3531	3155	3639	2694

Girls

11 years	856	820	728	636	589	612	612	564	528	572	393
12 years	1076	923	887	829	739	759	773	703	647	754	488
13 years	1057	941	919	826	790	718	767	713	693	769	477
14 years	983	917	953	767	710	746	758	721	632	732	471
15 years	1114	1024	972	978	889	845	873	785	780	845	577
Total	5086	4625	4459	4036	3717	3680	3783	3486	3280	3672	2406

Total

11 years	1750	1681	1463	1236	1188	1233	1210	1113	1030	1124	807
12 years	2128	1947	1844	1647	1612	1528	1563	1446	1314	1457	1021
13 years	2141	1948	1896	1591	1611	1474	1568	1431	1298	1512	1019
14 years	2000	1894	1891	1572	1508	1502	1474	1407	1252	1483	1016
15 years	2271	2102	1974	1847	1813	1741	1780	1620	1541	1735	1237
Total	10290	9572	9068	7893	7732	7478	7595	7017	6435	7311	5100

^a Table 4.5a shows trends in the proportions of pupils who drank alcohol in the last week from 1988 to 2002.

^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 4.4.

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

Table 4.6a

Usual frequency of drinking alcohol, by sex: 1988-2002^a*All pupils**1988-2002*

Usual frequency of drinking alcohol	Year									
	1988	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys										
Almost every day	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
About twice a week	7	5	7	7	8	8	7	8	10	8
About once a week	8	8	8	10	12	8	10	9	11	9
<i>At least once a week^b</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>19</i>
About once a fortnight	10	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	9	8
About once a month	11	10	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	9
Only a few times a year	24	30	28	25	22	24	23	22	22	22
Doesn't drink now ^c	40	39	40	41	41	42	42	44	42	41
Girls										
Almost every day	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
About twice a week	3	4	3	5	7	6	6	7	7	6
About once a week	6	7	7	9	10	8	9	9	10	9
<i>At least once a week^b</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>16</i>
About once a fortnight	9	8	7	10	10	7	9	8	10	9
About once a month	9	10	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	10
Only a few times a year	26	30	27	25	21	23	22	22	20	22
Doesn't drink now ^c	45	40	47	40	42	46	44	45	42	43
Total										
Almost every day	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
About twice a week	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	8	8	7
About once a week	7	7	7	10	11	8	9	9	10	9
<i>At least once a week^b</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>18</i>
About once a fortnight	9	8	7	9	9	7	9	8	9	9
About once a month	10	10	8	9	9	9	8	9	8	9
Only a few times a year	25	30	28	25	21	23	23	22	21	22
Doesn't drink now ^c	43	39	43	41	42	44	43	44	41	42
Unweighted bases										
<i>Boys</i>	<i>1472</i>	<i>1622</i>	<i>1650</i>	<i>1509</i>	<i>1431</i>	<i>2245</i>	<i>4823</i>	<i>3540</i>	<i>4620</i>	<i>4988</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>1523</i>	<i>1466</i>	<i>1608</i>	<i>1511</i>	<i>1387</i>	<i>2356</i>	<i>4568</i>	<i>3313</i>	<i>4622</i>	<i>4690</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>3021</i>	<i>3088</i>	<i>3263</i>	<i>3020</i>	<i>2818</i>	<i>4607</i>	<i>9391</i>	<i>6853</i>	<i>9242</i>	<i>9678</i>

Data from 1988 to 2002 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Table 4.6b shows trends in how often pupils usually drink alcohol from 2003 to 2013.^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 4.6b

Usual frequency of drinking alcohol, by sex: 2003-2013^a*All pupils**2003-2013*

Usual frequency of drinking alcohol	Year										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys											
Almost every day	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
About twice a week	8	7	7	7	6	5	5	3	2	3	2
About once a week	10	9	9	8	8	7	8	4	5	4	4
<i>At least once a week^c</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5</i>
About once a fortnight	8	8	8	6	8	7	7	7	6	5	4
About once a month	9	8	8	8	6	8	7	8	6	8	7
Only a few times a year	21	21	20	21	21	20	21	19	22	20	18
Doesn't drink now ^d	45	47	49	50	50	51	51	58	57	61	65
Girls											
Almost every day	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
About twice a week	7	7	6	6	6	5	4	3	2	3	1
About once a week	10	8	9	8	8	7	6	5	4	4	3
<i>At least once a week^c</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>4</i>
About once a fortnight	10	9	9	8	9	7	8	7	7	7	5
About once a month	9	9	9	8	7	8	9	8	8	7	6
Only a few times a year	22	21	22	20	20	19	20	18	19	18	20
Doesn't drink now ^d	42	45	43	49	50	52	53	59	60	62	65
Total											
Almost every day	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
About twice a week	8	7	7	6	6	5	5	3	2	2	1
About once a week	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	5	4	4	3
<i>At least once a week^c</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>
About once a fortnight	9	8	8	7	8	7	8	7	7	6	5
About once a month	9	9	9	8	7	8	8	8	7	8	7
Only a few times a year	22	21	21	20	20	19	20	18	21	19	19
Doesn't drink now ^d	42	45	45	49	50	52	52	59	59	61	65
Unweighted bases											
<i>Boys</i>	<i>5198</i>	<i>4950</i>	<i>4612</i>	<i>3845</i>	<i>4005</i>	<i>3811</i>	<i>3814</i>	<i>3539</i>	<i>3157</i>	<i>3655</i>	<i>2690</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>5085</i>	<i>4612</i>	<i>4461</i>	<i>4028</i>	<i>3709</i>	<i>3687</i>	<i>3778</i>	<i>3493</i>	<i>3270</i>	<i>3659</i>	<i>2402</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>10283</i>	<i>9562</i>	<i>9073</i>	<i>7873</i>	<i>7714</i>	<i>7498</i>	<i>7592</i>	<i>7032</i>	<i>6427</i>	<i>7314</i>	<i>5092</i>

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

^a Table 4.6a shows trends in how often pupils usually drink alcohol from 1988 to 2002.^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 4.7.^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 4.7

Usual frequency of drinking alcohol, by age and sex*All pupils*

2013

Usual frequency of drinking alcohol	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Almost every day	0	-	-	0	0	0
About twice a week	-	-	0	1	5	2
About once a week	1	1	1	2	10	4
<i>At least once a week^a</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>5</i>
About once a fortnight	-	0	3	5	11	4
About once a month	0	2	4	7	16	7
Only a few times a year	4	12	21	25	26	18
Doesn't drink now ^b	95	85	71	60	32	65
Girls						
Almost every day	-	-	-	0	-	0
About twice a week	-	0	0	2	2	1
About once a week	0	0	1	3	8	3
<i>At least once a week^a</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>4</i>
About once a fortnight	-	1	3	8	11	5
About once a month	-	0	3	8	16	6
Only a few times a year	2	9	20	30	30	20
Doesn't drink now ^b	98	89	74	49	33	65
Total						
Almost every day	0	-	-	0	0	0
About twice a week	-	0	0	2	4	1
About once a week	1	0	1	3	9	3
<i>At least once a week^a</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>5</i>
About once a fortnight	-	1	3	6	11	5
About once a month	0	1	3	7	16	7
Only a few times a year	3	10	20	27	28	19
Doesn't drink now ^b	96	87	72	55	32	65
<i>Unweighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>534</i>	<i>542</i>	<i>546</i>	<i>654</i>	<i>2690</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>477</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>574</i>	<i>2402</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>807</i>	<i>1022</i>	<i>1019</i>	<i>1016</i>	<i>1228</i>	<i>5092</i>
<i>Weighted bases</i>						
<i>Boys</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>499</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>650</i>	<i>2576</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>497</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>657</i>	<i>2514</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>770</i>	<i>991</i>	<i>1001</i>	<i>1021</i>	<i>1307</i>	<i>5090</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 4.8

Number of drinking days in last week, by sex: 1998-2013*Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week*

1998-2013

Number of drinking days	Year										
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2009	2010 ^a	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys											
One day	57	69	66	68	57	52	67	57	70	60	74
Two days	21	17	19	17	25	30	21	28	20	24	21
Three days	10	8	8	7	10	10	6	8	6	10	2
Four days	6	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	1	3	1
Five days	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	-
Six days	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	-	0	1
Seven days	3	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	0
Mean number of drinking days	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.4
Standard error of mean	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07
Girls											
One day	64	67	65	63	53	58	65	55	68	55	74
Two days	20	22	21	23	30	27	26	29	24	32	17
Three days	10	6	9	8	11	10	6	12	6	8	8
Four days	4	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	1	3	1
Five days	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Six days	1	1	0	1	0	1	-	-	-	0	-
Seven days	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	-
Mean number of drinking days	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4
Standard error of mean	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05
Total											
One day	60	68	65	65	55	55	66	56	69	58	74
Two days	21	19	20	20	28	29	23	29	22	28	19
Three days	10	7	9	8	11	10	6	10	6	9	5
Four days	5	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	1	3	1
Five days	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0
Six days	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	-	0	0
Seven days	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	0
Mean number of drinking days	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.4
Standard error of mean	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04
Unweighted bases^a											
Boys	528	905	1243	1110	799	692	704	474	391	386	246
Girls	444	789	1088	1060	825	638	634	462	383	359	200
Total	968	1694	2331	2170	1624	1330	1338	936	774	745	446

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are as follows: (boys) n=237; (girls) n=223; (total) n=460.

Data from 1998 to 2002 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

Table 4.9

Number of drinking days in the last week, by age*Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week* 2013

Number of drinking days	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%
One day	85	68	74	74
Two days	12	23	19	19
Three days	2	7	4	5
Four days	-	-	1	1
Five days	-	1	-	0
Six days	-	-	1	0
Seven days	-	1	-	0
Mean number of drinking days	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4
Standard error of mean	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.04
Unweighted bases	66	107	273	446
Weighted bases	65	107	289	460

Table 4.10

Days on which pupils drank alcohol in the last week, by sex: 1998-2013^a*Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week*

1998-2013

Days on which pupils drank	Year										
	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2009	2010 ^a	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys											
Sunday	37	29	28	28	30	28	23	29	20	27	21
Monday	11	10	9	12	12	9	7	8	7	7	6
Tuesday	10	10	11	10	11	11	6	7	8	7	5
Wednesday	16	9	10	11	11	10	9	8	9	9	6
Thursday	11	9	9	8	8	9	7	7	7	6	7
Friday	43	39	41	42	49	52	44	44	39	41	29
Saturday	59	51	54	53	60	65	61	70	61	70	61
Girls											
Sunday	27	24	23	25	24	19	18	24	18	20	24
Monday	10	8	7	8	8	8	6	4	4	5	5
Tuesday	7	7	9	9	7	7	4	5	3	5	4
Wednesday	8	9	8	8	7	8	5	5	3	7	3
Thursday	8	6	8	7	8	7	6	5	5	6	6
Friday	45	44	45	48	53	54	46	50	44	52	37
Saturday	57	54	58	58	64	64	66	74	67	71	58
Total											
Sunday	33	27	25	26	27	24	20	26	19	24	22
Monday	10	9	8	10	10	9	6	6	6	6	6
Tuesday	9	9	10	9	9	9	5	6	6	6	4
Wednesday	12	9	9	10	9	9	7	6	6	8	5
Thursday	10	7	9	7	8	8	6	6	6	6	6
Friday	44	41	43	45	51	53	45	47	41	47	33
Saturday	58	52	56	55	62	64	63	72	64	70	60
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>											
Boys	526	836	1243	1110	799	692	704	474	391	386	246
Girls	442	736	1088	1060	825	638	634	462	383	359	200
Total	969	1572	2331	2170	1624	1330	1338	936	774	745	446

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are as follows: (boys) n=237; (girls) n=223; (total) n=460.

Data from 1998 to 2002 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

Table 4.11				
Days on which pupils drank alcohol in the last week, by age				
<i>Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week</i>				2013
Days on which pupils drank alcohol	Year			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%
Sunday	18	24	23	22
Monday	7	8	4	6
Tuesday	2	6	4	4
Wednesday	5	7	4	5
Thursday	5	8	6	6
Friday	24	31	36	33
Saturday	56	63	59	60
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	66	107	273	446
<i>Weighted bases</i>	65	107	289	460

Table 4.12a

Mean alcohol consumption in the last week by pupils who had drunk, by sex and age: 1990-2007^{a,b,c}

Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week

1990-2007

Mean consumption in units ^a	Year													
	1990 ^d	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
	Units of alcohol ^a													
Boys														
11-13 years	d	3.6	5.2	7.1	6.2	8.3	5.5	7.3	7.7	8.1	8.6	11.9	6.2	
14 years	d	5.3	6.7	7.3	12.3	9.5	10.0	10.7	9.4	10.1	11.1	10.1	10.2	
15 years	d	9.6	8.8	12.9	12.9	14.5	13.8	14.3	12.9	13.9	13.1	13.9	10.4	
Total		5.7	7.0	7.4	9.7	11.3	11.7	10.6	11.5	10.5	11.3	11.5	12.3	9.4
Girls														
11-13 years	d	3.1	3.0	4.0	6.4	4.6	5.7	6.3	6.4	7.3	7.9	8.4	5.7	
14 years	d	3.8	5.5	8.2	8.1	10.1	9.3	10.0	8.7	9.7	9.5	11.7	9.1	
15 years	d	6.0	6.6	8.0	9.7	11.2	10.7	11.4	9.8	12.1	10.5	10.9	9.8	
Total		4.7	4.7	5.4	7.0	8.4	9.1	8.9	9.6	8.5	10.2	9.5	10.5	8.6
Total														
11-13 years	d	3.4	4.1	5.5	6.3	6.4	5.6	6.8	7.1	7.8	8.2	10.1	6.0	
14 years	d	4.7	6.1	7.7	9.9	9.8	9.6	10.3	9.0	9.9	10.3	10.9	9.6	
15 years	d	8.1	7.7	10.4	11.5	12.9	12.3	13.0	11.3	12.9	11.8	12.3	10.1	
Total		5.3	6.0	6.4	8.4	9.9	10.4	9.8	10.6	9.5	10.7	10.5	11.4	9.0
Unweighted bases														
Boys														
11-13 years	d	104	101	78	55	163	283	256	312	237	189	150	153	
14 years	d	98	87	85	122	205	253	254	267	256	238	190	179	
15 years	d	169	140	129	266	351	491	463	490	395	395	298	315	
Total		231	376	329	292	351	719	1027	973	1069	888	822	638	647
Girls														
11-13 years	d	71	76	79	53	184	274	256	292	226	214	157	157	
14 years	d	72	66	80	160	187	279	279	291	271	266	190	178	
15 years	d	121	135	134	221	321	446	407	484	428	368	343	313	
Total		192	264	277	293	334	692	999	942	1067	925	848	690	648
Total														
11-13 years	d	176	177	157	108	347	557	512	604	463	403	307	310	
14 years	d	170	154	165	282	392	532	533	558	527	504	380	357	
15 years	d	290	276	263	487	672	937	870	974	823	763	641	628	
Total		423	641	606	585	686	1411	2026	1915	2136	1813	1670	1328	1295

Data from 1990 to 2007 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

^a Estimates are based on the original method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 4.1.2) and are not comparable with estimates based on the revised method shown elsewhere in this report.

^b Table 4.12b shows trends in consumption between 2007 and 2013 using the revised method of calculation.

^c Estimates and bases for 2007 have been revised since their original publication.

^d Data by age group not available for 1990.

Table 4.12b

Mean alcohol consumption in the last week by pupils who had drunk, by sex and age (revised method): 2007-2013^{a,b,c,d}

Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week

2007-2013

Mean consumption in units ^a	Year						
	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^d	2011 ^d	2012 ^d	2013 ^d
	Units of alcohol ^b						
Boys							
11-13 years	8.3	10.9	8.2	11.0	7.3	7.6	e
Standard error of mean	0.94	1.48	1.08	2.03	1.72	1.35	e
14 years	13.7	18.0	10.8	11.3	10.8	17.2	[8.7]
Standard error of mean	1.13	1.72	1.1	1.52	1.82	3.08	[2.38]
15 years	14.5	17.4	13.5	13.7	12.5	13.2	9.2
Standard error of mean	0.91	1.11	0.87	0.92	1.21	0.93	1.13
Total	12.8	16.0	11.6	12.6	11.3	13.3	8.4
Standard error of mean	0.59	0.82	0.59	0.84	0.73	0.90	0.95
Girls							
11-13 years	8.1	13.4	9.2	13.2	6.2	7.7	e
Standard error of mean	0.94	1.91	1.02	2.18	0.89	1.45	e
14 years	12.8	12.3	10.0	10.8	8.2	15.5	[8.9]
Standard error of mean	0.99	1.15	0.86	1.07	1.04	2.68	[1.33]
15 years	13.9	13.5	12.9	14.2	10.7	11.5	8.1
Standard error of mean	0.72	0.90	0.89	1.13	0.89	1.08	0.89
Total	12.2	13.1	11.3	13.2	9.4	11.7	7.9
Standard error of mean	0.52	1.14	0.57	0.87	0.62	1.11	0.66
Total							
11-13 years	8.2	12.0	8.7	12.1	6.8	7.7	[4.3]
Standard error of mean	0.69	1.2	0.73	1.47	1.02	1.01	[0.91]
14 years	13.2	15.1	10.4	11.0	9.4	16.5	8.8
Standard error of mean	0.77	1.02	0.73	0.94	1.08	2.05	1.26
15 years	14.2	15.5	13.2	13.9	11.7	12.3	8.7
Standard error of mean	0.60	0.74	0.61	0.76	0.63	0.72	0.70
Total	12.5	14.6	11.5	12.9	10.4	12.5	8.2
Standard error of mean	0.42	0.57	0.41	0.63	0.48	0.72	0.54
Unweighted bases ^d							
Boys							
11-13 years	153	136	125	84	50	51	25
14 years	179	146	136	85	68	80	36
15 years	315	288	283	220	190	182	133
Total	647	570	544	389	308	313	194
Girls							
11-13 years	157	111	110	82	47	52	21
14 years	178	157	144	102	73	62	40
15 years	313	279	270	216	176	187	94
Total	648	547	524	400	296	301	155
Total							
11-13 years	310	247	235	166	97	103	46
14 years	357	303	280	187	141	142	76
15 years	628	567	553	436	366	369	227
Total	1295	1117	1068	789	604	614	349

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 4.1.2) and are not comparable with estimates based on the original method shown in Table 4.12a.

^b Table 4.12a shows trends in alcohol consumption from 1990 to 2007, using the original method of calculation.

^c Estimates and bases for 2007 and 2009 have been revised since their original publication.

^d Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 4.14.

^e Estimates for boys and girls aged 11 to 13 not shown because of the very small base sizes.

Table 4.13							
Median alcohol consumption in the last week by pupils who had drunk, by sex and age (revised method): 2007-2013 ^{a,b,c,d}							
Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week					2007-2013		
Median consumption in units ^a	Year						
	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^c	2011 ^c	2012 ^c	2013 ^c
	Units of alcohol ^a						
Boys							
11-13 years	3.5	5.1	4.3	5.5	4.0	5.3	d
14 years	9.0	10.0	5.8	7.7	7.0	8.5	[4.8]
15 years	10.0	12.0	9.0	10.7	8.7	9.0	6.5
Total	7.8	9.8	6.8	8.8	7.5	8.0	4.8
Girls							
11-13 years	4.0	6.5	5.8	7.0	4.0	5.5	d
14 years	8.0	7.5	6.5	7.5	6.0	8.0	[6.0]
15 years	9.8	8.0	8.0	9.0	7.3	8.0	6.0
Total	7.9	8.0	7.0	8.0	6.4	7.5	5.3
Total							
11-13 years	3.9	5.8	5.0	6.0	4.0	5.3	[2.5]
14 years	8.5	8.5	6.3	7.5	6.0	8.5	5.0
15 years	9.8	10.5	8.5	10.0	8.0	8.0	6.5
Total	7.8	8.5	7.0	8.5	7.0	8.0	5.0
Unweighted bases ^{b,c}							
Boys							
11-13 years	153	136	125	84	50	51	25
14 years	179	146	136	85	68	80	36
15 years	315	288	283	220	190	182	133
Total	647	570	544	389	308	313	194
Girls							
11-13 years	157	111	110	82	47	52	21
14 years	178	157	144	102	73	62	40
15 years	313	279	270	216	176	187	94
Total	648	547	524	400	296	301	155
Total							
11-13 years	310	247	235	166	97	103	46
14 years	357	303	280	187	141	142	76
15 years	628	567	553	436	366	369	227
Total	1295	1117	1068	789	604	614	349

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed.

^b Estimates and bases for 2007 and 2009 have been revised since their original publication.

^c Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 4.14.

^d Estimates for boys and girls aged 11 to 13 not shown because of the very small base sizes.

Table 4.14				
Units of alcohol drunk in the last week, by age and sex ^a				
Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week				2013
Units of alcohol drunk in the last week ^a	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	
Boys				
Less than 1 unit	b	[10]	9	11
1 unit, less than 2 units	b	[16]	11	12
2 units, less than 4 units	b	[11]	17	18
4 units, less than 6 units	b	[23]	10	13
6 units, less than 10 units	b	[15]	17	16
10 units, less than 15 units	b	[7]	14	11
15 or more units	b	[17]	22	19
Girls				
Less than 1 unit	b	[7]	8	9
1 unit, less than 2 units	b	[11]	13	13
2 units, less than 4 units	b	[21]	15	18
4 units, less than 6 units	b	[10]	12	11
6 units, less than 10 units	b	[17]	26	22
10 units, less than 15 units	b	[10]	10	10
15 or more units	b	[25]	16	17
Total				
Less than 1 unit	[21]	8	8	10
1 unit, less than 2 units	[13]	13	12	12
2 units, less than 4 units	[32]	17	16	18
4 units, less than 6 units	[9]	15	11	12
6 units, less than 10 units	[15]	16	21	19
10 units, less than 15 units	[5]	8	12	11
15 or more units	[4]	22	19	18
Unweighted bases				
Boys	25	36	133	194
Girls	21	40	94	155
Total	46	76	227	349
Weighted bases				
Boys	24	32	131	186
Girls	23	44	108	175
Total	47	76	238	361

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 4.1.2).

^b Estimates for boys and girls aged 11 to 13 not shown because of the very small base sizes.

Table 4.15

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

2013

Mean number of units drunk on each drinking day ^a	Age			Total
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%
Boys				
Less than one	b	[-]	0	1
One or two	b	[32]	32	33
Three or four	b	[17]	14	17
More than four	b	[52]	54	49
Girls				
Less than one	b	[3]	3	4
One or two	b	[29]	25	28
Three or four	b	[19]	17	18
More than four	b	[49]	55	50
Total				
Less than one	[9]	2	2	3
One or two	[39]	30	29	30
Three or four	[26]	18	15	17
More than four	[25]	50	54	50
<i>Unweighted bases</i>				
Boys	25	35	132	192
Girls	21	40	94	155
Total	46	75	226	347
<i>Weighted bases</i>				
Boys	24	31	130	185
Girls	23	44	108	175
Total	47	75	238	360

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 4.1.2).

^b Estimates for 11-13 year old boys and girls not shown because of the very small base sizes.

Table 4.16a

Types of alcohol drunk in the last week, by sex: 1990-2003^a*Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week*

1990-2003

Types of alcohol drunk	Year								
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys									
Beer, lager, cider	76	81	82	81	78	85	83	85	85
Shandy	38	26	27	22	19	23	21	22	28
Wine	44	46	44	38	47	38	33	34	35
Martini, sherry	14	15	12	11	16	17	10	13	14
Spirits	33	38	37	42	52	55	54	55	60
Alcopops ^b	b	b	b	52	33	55	59	61	61
Girls									
Beer, lager, cider	56	67	70	67	63	63	57	55	53
Shandy	22	23	21	18	18	15	15	15	14
Wine	56	60	52	43	55	52	51	53	52
Martini, sherry	22	20	18	19	24	21	14	15	13
Spirits	38	36	42	48	56	63	61	68	68
Alcopops ^b	b	b	b	58	42	69	77	76	76
Total									
Beer, lager, cider	67	76	76	74	71	75	70	71	69
Shandy	31	25	24	20	18	20	22	19	21
Wine	50	52	48	40	51	44	42	43	43
Martini, sherry	18	17	15	15	20	19	12	14	13
Spirits	35	37	39	45	54	59	57	61	64
Alcopops ^b	b	b	b	55	37	62	68	68	68
<i>Unweighted bases^c</i>									
Boys	339	394	375	372	446	914	1027	1253	1335
Girls	284	275	324	349	410	790	999	1093	1217
Total	623	669	699	721	856	1704	2026	2346	2552

^a Table 4.16b shows trends in types of alcohol consumed from 2004 to 2013.

^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 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

Table 4.16b

Types of alcohol drunk in the last week, by sex: 2004-2013^a

Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week

2004-2013

Types of alcohol drunk	Year									
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys										
Beer, lager, cider	86	89	87	86	88	91	88	91	91	87
Shandy	24	23	22	22	23	25	22	21	21	13
Wine	33	33	30	30	32	25	25	23	24	17
Martini, sherry	14	9	12	9	15	12	9	9	11	6
Spirits	60	59	59	54	60	56	60	58	57	59
Alcopops	57	52	50	49	53	48	46	34	38	37
Girls										
Beer, lager, cider	56	56	59	60	55	59	58	61	59	60
Shandy	15	15	13	19	16	16	14	12	13	12
Wine	49	54	47	50	49	46	48	47	46	49
Martini, sherry	12	13	12	11	13	10	12	10	13	8
Spirits	67	71	67	69	73	67	74	73	76	67
Alcopops	73	73	69	70	69	66	63	63	61	47
Total										
Beer, lager, cider	71	73	72	74	72	76	73	77	75	74
Shandy	20	19	17	21	19	20	18	17	18	12
Wine	41	43	39	40	40	35	37	34	35	33
Martini, sherry	13	11	12	10	14	11	11	10	12	7
Spirits	63	65	63	61	66	61	67	65	66	63
Alcopops	65	63	60	59	61	56	54	48	49	42
<i>Unweighted bases^{b,c}</i>										
Boys	1118	1026	809	823	698	709	476	394	385	248
Girls	1064	1006	827	761	641	639	463	383	356	199
Total	2182	2032	1636	1584	1339	1348	939	777	741	447

^a Table 4.16a shows trends in types of alcohol consumed from 1990 to 2003.

^b Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 4.17.

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

Table 4.17

Types of alcohol drunk in the last week, by age

Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week

2013

Types of alcohol drunk	Age			
	11-13 years	14 years	15 years	Total
	%	%	%	%
Beer, lager, cider	63	68	78	74
Shandy	15	17	10	12
Wine	35	40	30	33
Martini, sherry	11	9	5	7
Spirits	54	66	64	63
Alcopops	39	55	38	42
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>				
	66	107	274	447
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>				
	65	107	289	461

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

Table 4.18a

Mean alcohol consumption of different types of drink in the last week (original method): 1992-2007^{a,b,c}

Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week

1992-2007

Types of alcohol	Year											
	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	<i>Units of alcohol^a</i>											
Beer, lager, cider	3.7	4.0	4.7	5.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.9	4.8	5.4	4.3
Shandy	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Wine	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Martini, sherry	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Spirits	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.8
Alcopops ^d	d	d	1.4	1.0	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.7
Total	6.0	6.4	8.4	9.9	10.4	9.8	10.6	9.5	10.7	10.5	11.4	9.0
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	544	569	585	686	1704	2026	1915	2136	1813	1670	1328	1295

^a Estimates are based on the original method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 4.1.2) and are not comparable with estimates based on the revised method shown elsewhere in this report.

^b Table 4.18b shows trends in consumption from 2007 to 2013, using the revised method of calculation.

^c Estimates and the base for 2007 have been revised since their original publication.

^d Alcopops were first asked about in 1996.

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

Table 4.18b

Mean alcohol consumption of different types of drink in the last week (revised method): 2007-2013^{a,b,c}

Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week

2007-2013

Types of alcohol	Year						
	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^d	2011 ^d	2012 ^d	2013 ^d
	<i>Units of alcohol^a</i>						
Beer, lager, cider	6.2	7.6	6.1	7.0	5.2	6.9	4.1
Standard error of mean	0.29	0.4	0.31	0.44	0.33	0.51	0.38
Shandy	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Standard error of mean	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02
Wine	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2
Standard error of mean	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.13
Martini, sherry	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Standard error of mean	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.05
Spirits	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.6
Standard error of mean	0.08	0.1	0.07	0.12	0.02	0.15	0.12
Alcopops	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.3
Standard error of mean	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.16
Total	12.5	14.6	11.5	12.9	10.4	12.5	8.2
Standard error of mean	0.42	0.57	0.41	0.63	0.48	0.72	0.54
<i>Unweighted bases^d</i>	1295	1117	1068	789	604	614	421

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 4.1.2).

^b Table 4.18a shows trends in consumption from 1992 to 2007, using the original method of calculation.

^c Estimates and bases for 2007 and 2009 have been revised since their original publication.

^d Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 4.19.

Table 4.19

Mean alcohol consumption of different types of drink in the last week, by sex^a
Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week

2013

Types of alcohol	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	%	%	%
Beer, lager, cider	5.3	2.4	3.9
Standard error of mean	0.62	0.42	0.38
Shandy	0.1	0.0	0.1
Standard error of mean	0.05	0.01	0.03
Wine	0.5	2.0	1.2
Standard error of mean	0.13	0.27	0.15
Martini, sherry	0.1	0.2	0.1
Standard error of mean	0.04	0.10	0.05
Spirits	1.3	1.7	1.5
Standard error of mean	0.15	0.21	0.13
Alcopops	1.1	1.6	1.3
Standard error of mean	0.27	0.22	0.18
Total	8.4	7.9	8.2
Standard error of mean	0.95	0.66	0.54
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	233	188	421
<i>Weighted bases</i>	224	210	434

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 4.1.2).

Table 4.20

Consumption of different types of drinks as a percentage of the total in the last week, by sex^a
Pupils who drank alcohol in the last week

2013

Types of alcohol	Sex		
	Boys	Girls	Total
	Percentage of total units ^a		
Beer, lager, cider	63	30	47
Shandy	1	1	1
Wine	6	25	15
Martini, sherry	1	3	2
Spirits	16	22	19
Alcopops	13	20	16
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	233	188	421
<i>Weighted bases</i>	224	210	434

^a Estimates are based on the revised method of calculating units of alcohol from drinks consumed (see Section 4.1.2).

5 Smoking, drinking and drug use

Key findings for 2013

- In England in 2013 around 100,000 pupils aged between 11 and 15 were regular smokers, around 280,000 had drunk alcohol in the past week, around 190,000 had taken drugs in the last month, and around 350,000 had taken drugs in the last year.
- 48% of pupils aged between 11 and 15 said that they had tried smoking, drunk alcohol or taken drugs at least once in their lives. 16% had done one or more of these recently (smoked or drunk alcohol within the last week, or taken drugs within the last month).
- Pupils were more likely to have drunk alcohol in the last week (9%) than to have smoked in the last week (6%) or to have taken drugs in the last month (also 6%).
- More than half (53%) of pupils thought it was OK for someone of their age to try drinking alcohol, and about a third (31%) thought that it was OK to try smoking. Pupils were much less likely to approve of drug use: 9% thought it was OK for someone to try cannabis, 7% sniffing glue, and just 2% thought that it was OK for someone their age to try cocaine.
- Around three in five pupils said that they had received lessons about smoking (61%), drinking alcohol (61%) or drug use (62%) in the last year.
- The majority of pupils think that their school has given them enough information about smoking (73%), drinking (70%) and drug use (66%).
- All schools said that they provided pupils with lessons about alcohol and legal and illegal drugs, and almost all (99%) provided lessons about smoking. Between 82% and 98% of schools taught at least one lesson a year to all pupils about each of these, although this varied with school year and topic.

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 looks at the relationships between these behaviours by comparing prevalence rates and examining overlaps in pupils' behaviours. This chapter also examines attitudes towards smoking, drinking and drug use, and uses data from pupils and teachers to explore how schools teach pupils about smoking, drinking alcohol and illicit drug use.

5.2 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. The most recent official estimate of the total number of boys and girls in this age group in England, for 2012, was just under 3.1 million.^{1,2} Key survey measures, usually presented as percentages, can 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).³

In 2013, the key survey estimates for 11 to 15 year olds in England included the following:

- 3% of pupils were regular smokers, equivalent to around 100,000 young people (CI=80,000-120,000)
- 9% had drunk alcohol in the last week, equivalent to around 280,000 young people (CI=250,000-310,000)
- 6% had taken drugs in the last month, equivalent to around 190,000 young people (CI=160,000-210,000).
- 11% had taken drugs (including volatile substances) in the last year, equivalent to around 350,000 young people (CI=310,000-380,000)

5.3 The prevalence of smoking, drinking and drug use

5.3.1 Experience of smoking, drinking and drug use

Just under half (48%) of pupils said that they had smoked, drunk alcohol or tried drugs on at least one occasion. This continues the decline observed since 2005, when two thirds (66%) had smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs. **(Table 5.1, Figure 5.1)**

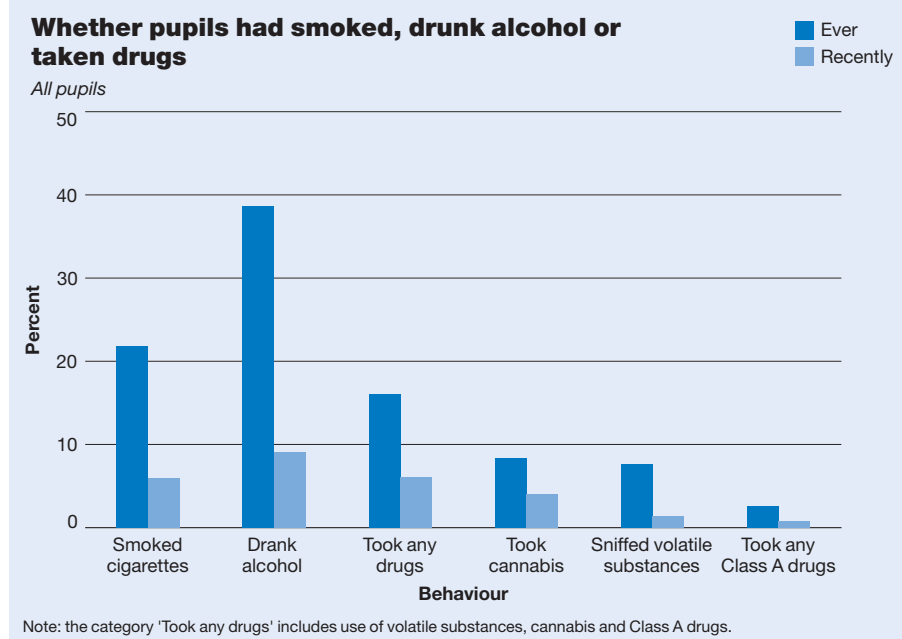
As in previous years, the proportion of pupils who had ever smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs increased with age, from 13% of 11 year olds to 78% of 15 year olds. Pupils were more likely to report drinking alcohol at least once (39%) than smoking cigarettes (22%) or taking drugs (16%). Similar proportions of pupils said that they had ever tried cannabis (8%) and volatile substances (also 8%).

The prevalence of any smoking, drinking alcohol and drug use all increased with age. The same was true for the use of specific drugs, with the exception of volatile substances, where there was little variation with age. Between the ages of 11 and 13, pupils were more likely to say that they had sniffed volatile substances than taken cannabis. Similar proportions of 14 year olds reported having tried each drug, but the proportion of 15 year olds who reported taking cannabis was much higher than the proportion who reported having ever sniffed volatile substances (22% and 9% respectively). **(Table 5.2, Figure 5.1)**

5.3.2 Recent smoking, drinking and drug use

Around one in six pupils (16%) reported that they had recently smoked cigarettes (in the last week), drunk alcohol (in the last week) or taken drugs (in the last month). This confirms the decline since 2009, when more than a quarter (26%) of pupils had done at least one of these. In 2013, as in previous years, the proportions of young people who said that they had

Figure 5.1



recently smoked, drunk alcohol or taken any drugs increased with age, from 2% of 11 year olds to 33% of 15 year olds. (Tables 5.3, 5.4, Figure 1)

Pupils were most likely to have reported recent alcohol consumption than recent use of cigarettes or drugs; 9% said that they had drunk alcohol in the last week, compared with 6% who said they had smoked cigarettes in the last week and 6% who said they had used drugs in the last month. As with overall experience of smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol and taking drugs, recent experience of each of these increased with age. However, reported recent use of volatile substances was similar across all age groups.

5.3.3 Overlaps between behaviours

Smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol and taking drugs separately pose significant individual health risks to young people. Consequently young people who engage in more than one of these expose themselves to an increased level of risk overall.⁴ Findings from previous surveys in this series suggest that there are strong correlations between smoking, drinking alcohol and drug use.⁵

As in previous years, in 2013 there were strong overlaps in smoking, drinking and drug taking behaviour. Of the 6% of pupils who reported smoking in the last week, most (4% of all pupils) had also drunk alcohol or taken drugs recently, or had done both. Similarly, 6% of pupils reported taking drugs in the last month and most of those (4% of all pupils) had smoked or drunk alcohol in the last week, or had done both.

The pattern amongst those who had drunk alcohol in the last week was slightly different. Of the 9% of pupils who reported drinking alcohol in the last week, less than half (4% of all pupils) had recently smoked cigarettes or taken drugs, or done both. (Table 5.5)

5.4 Attitudes

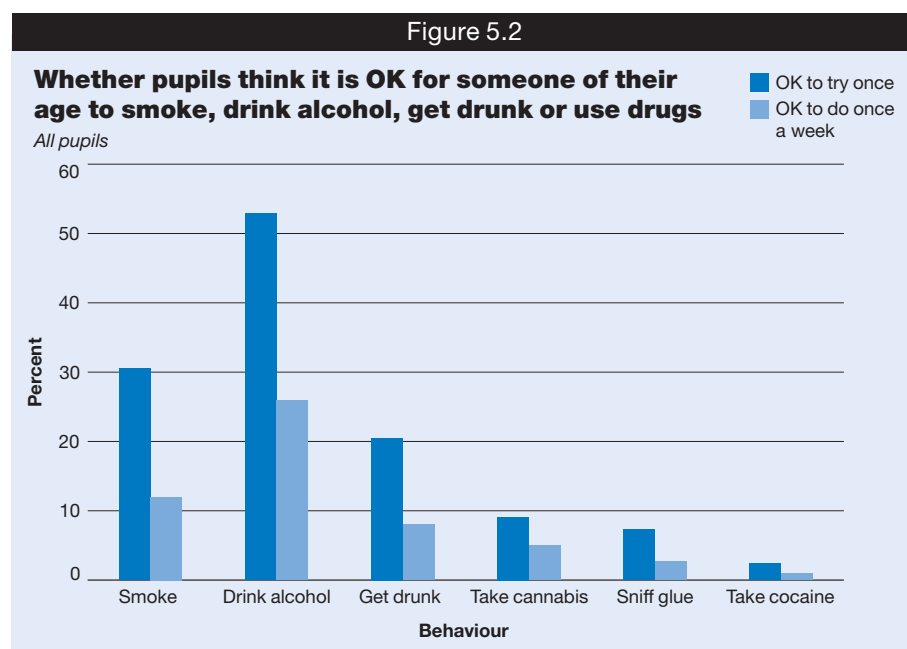
All pupils were asked whether they thought it was OK for someone of their age to try smoking, drinking and taking different types of drugs to see what it was like. Pupils were also asked whether it was OK for someone of their age to do each of these things once a week.

Attitudes followed a similar pattern to behaviour. Drinking alcohol was seen by pupils as most acceptable, with just over half (53%) saying it was OK to try drinking alcohol to see what it's like and just over a quarter (26%) saying it was OK to drink alcohol once a week.

Pupils drew a distinction between drinking and getting drunk. The latter was seen as acceptable as a one-off behaviour by 21% and as a regular behaviour by 8%.

About a third (31%) of pupils thought that it was OK to try smoking to see what it's like, but a much smaller proportion (12%) thought it was OK to try smoking once a week. Drug taking was seen by pupils as the least acceptable behaviour: less than one in ten thought it was OK for someone to try cannabis (9%), sniffing glue (7%) or taking cocaine (2%) and even smaller proportions said it was OK to take any of these drugs once a week (cannabis 5%, sniffing glue 3%, cocaine 1%).

(Table 5.6, Figure 5.2)



5.5 School teaching about smoking, drinking alcohol and drug use

5.5.1 Pupils' recall of school lessons and other teaching

All pupils were asked whether they had had any lessons, videos or discussions in class on the topics of smoking, alcohol and drugs. Around three in five pupils said that they recalled any teaching about each of these topics during the last year: 61% for lessons on smoking, 61% for lessons on alcohol, and 62% for lessons about drugs. These proportions were similar in previous years. Levels of recall may be influenced not just by whether pupils were given such lessons, but also whether they made sufficient impact. The schools that responded to the survey reported that most pupils received lessons about tobacco, alcohol and legal and illegal drugs at least once a year (see Section 5.5.3).

(Table 5.7)

Less than half of Year 7 pupils recalled lessons about any of these topics. (For most Year 7 pupils, the last year included most of their last year at primary school.) Among older pupils, the proportion who recalled lessons or other teaching about smoking varied was lowest among pupils in Year 8: 57% recalled lessons on smoking, 54% lessons on alcohol and 55% lessons on drugs. Recall of lessons on smoking was highest among pupils in Year 9 (69%). Recall of teaching about alcohol and drugs was highest in Year 10 (70% and 72% respectively).

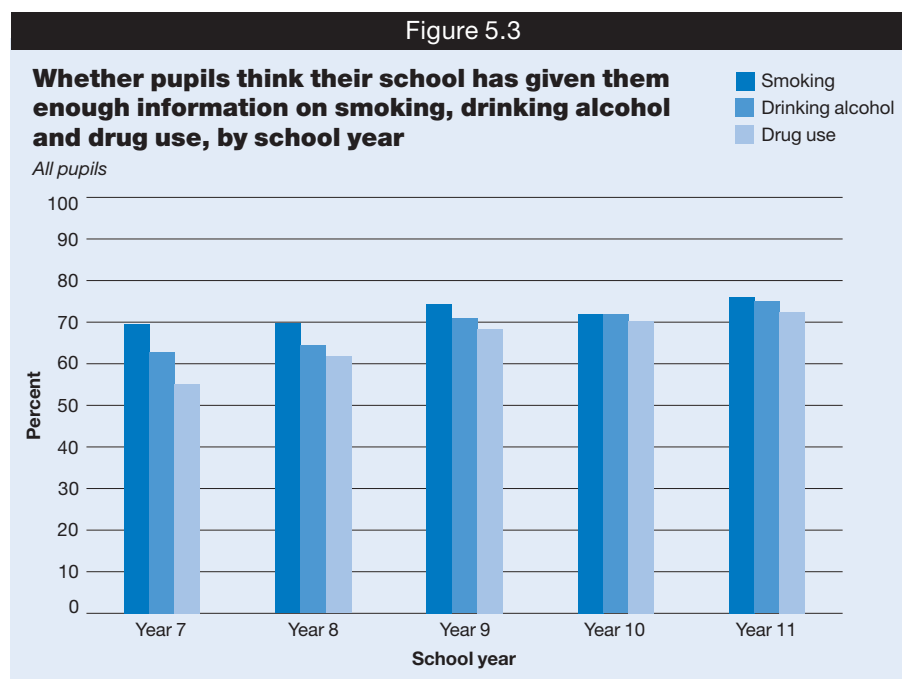
(Table 5.8)

5.5.2 Do schools give pupils enough information?

Pupils were more likely to think that their schools gave them enough information about smoking (73%), when compared with alcohol (70%) or drugs (66%), though the majority of pupils thought that their schools gave them enough information about all of these topics.

The proportion of pupils who felt their school gave them enough information about each of these increased broadly in line with age.

(Table 5.9, Figure 5.3)



5.5.3 What schools teach about tobacco, alcohol and legal and illegal drugs

In each participating school, a teacher or other staff member was asked about lessons and other education and advice provided to pupils about tobacco, alcohol and legal and illegal drugs. Responses were received from 161 schools, a response rate of 93%. The confidence intervals³ associated with a sample of this size are too broad for detailed analysis.

Almost all schools reported that they provided pupils with lessons about tobacco (99%), and all participating schools said that they provided lessons about alcohol and legal and illegal drugs. (Table 5.10)

There were broadly similar patterns of teaching about each topic across school years: in most schools pupils were likely to be given lessons about each of these topics in every school year at least once (between 82% and 98% depending on the school year and topic).

Around a quarter of schools said that pupils were given lessons about each of these topics every term. In Year 7, 25% of pupils had lessons once a term or more often about tobacco, and fewer were taught about alcohol and drugs at least once a term (20% each). In other years, the proportion of schools that gave their pupils lessons on each of these topics every term varied between 21% (lessons about smoking for Year 11) and 28% (lessons about drugs for Year 10 pupils). (Tables 5.11 to 5.13)

Notes and references

- 1 <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-310118>
- 2 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.
- 3 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.
- 4 British Medical Association (2003) *Adolescent Health*. BMA, London. <http://bma.org.uk/about-the-bma/how-we-work/professional-activities-and-special-interest/board-of-science/board-of-science-publications>
- 5 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.hscic.gov.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.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/sdd05fullreport>.

Table 5.1

Ever smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs: 2005-2013*All pupils**2005-2013*

Ever smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs	Year								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^a	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoked cigarettes	40	39	33	32	29	27	25	23	22
Drunk alcohol	58	55	54	52	51	45	45	43	39
Taken any drugs	28	24	25	22	22	18	17	17	16
Taken cannabis	14	13	12	11	11	10	9	9	8
Sniffed volatile substances	14	11	13	11	13	8	8	8	8
Taken Class A drugs ^b	6	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	3
Ever done any of these	66	66	64	61	61	54	54	52	48
Never done any of these	34	34	36	39	39	46	46	48	52
<i>Unweighted bases^{a,c}</i>	<i>9092</i>	<i>8152</i>	<i>7738</i>	<i>7750</i>	<i>7612</i>	<i>7254</i>	<i>6446</i>	<i>7538</i>	<i>5121</i>

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 5.2.

^b See section 2.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^c Bases shown for pupils who answered the question about smoking. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 5.2

Ever smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs, by age*All pupils**2013*

Ever smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs	Age					
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoked cigarettes	4	9	15	28	43	22
Drunk alcohol	6	16	31	50	72	39
Taken any drugs	5	9	11	18	30	16
Taken cannabis	0	1	3	9	22	8
Sniffed volatile substances	4	7	7	9	9	8
Taken Class A drugs ^a	1	1	2	3	5	3
Ever done any of these	13	27	40	59	78	48
Never done any of these	87	73	60	41	22	52
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	<i>817</i>	<i>1025</i>	<i>1022</i>	<i>1023</i>	<i>1234</i>	<i>5121</i>
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	<i>782</i>	<i>994</i>	<i>1004</i>	<i>1027</i>	<i>1312</i>	<i>5119</i>

^a See section 2.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^b Bases shown for pupils who answered the question about smoking. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 5.3

Recently smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs: 2005-2013*All pupils**2005-2013*

Recently smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs	Year								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^a	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Smoked cigarettes in the last week	13	12	10	9	9	7	8	6	6
Drunk alcohol in the last week	22	21	20	18	18	13	12	10	9
Taken any drugs in the last month	11	9	10	8	8	7	6	6	6
Taken cannabis in the last month	7	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
Sniffed volatile substances in the last month	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	1
Taken Class A drugs in the last month ^b	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Done any of these recently	29	27	29	25	26	20	19	17	16
Done none of these recently	71	73	71	75	74	80	81	83	84
<i>Unweighted bases^{a,c}</i>	<i>9092</i>	<i>7846</i>	<i>7517</i>	<i>7596</i>	<i>7111</i>	<i>7064</i>	<i>6307</i>	<i>7292</i>	<i>4998</i>

^a Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 5.4.

^b See section 2.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^c Bases shown for pupils who answered the question about smoking. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 5.4

Recently smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs, by age*All pupils**2013*

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	2	3	8	13	6
Drunk alcohol in the last week	1	2	4	11	22	9
Taken any drugs in the last month	1	2	3	7	14	6
Taken cannabis in the last month	0	0	1	5	11	4
Sniffed volatile substances in the last month	1	1	1	2	1	1
Taken Class A drugs in the last month ^a	0	0	1	1	2	1
Done any of these recently	2	5	9	19	33	16
Done none of these recently	98	95	91	81	67	84
<i>Unweighted bases^b</i>	<i>785</i>	<i>1005</i>	<i>996</i>	<i>997</i>	<i>1215</i>	<i>4998</i>
<i>Weighted bases^b</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>975</i>	<i>977</i>	<i>1002</i>	<i>1293</i>	<i>4999</i>

^a See section 2.1.2 for a definition of Class A drugs.

^b Bases shown for pupils who answered the question about smoking. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 5.5

Summary of whether pupils had recently smoked, drunk alcohol or taken drugs, by age*All pupils*

2013

Recently smoked, drunk alcohol, taken drugs ^a	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total						
Smoked only	0	1	1	3	2	2
Drank alcohol only	1	1	3	6	12	5
Took drugs only	1	2	2	2	3	2
Smoked and drank alcohol	0	0	1	1	3	1
Smoked and took drugs	0	0	1	1	4	1
Drank alcohol and took drugs	-	0	0	1	3	1
Smoked, drank alcohol and took drugs	0	-	1	2	4	2
None of these ^b	98	95	92	83	69	86
<i>Unweighted bases</i>	712	918	899	900	1128	4557
<i>Weighted bases</i>	678	894	880	903	1201	4557

^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 so 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*

2013

Attitudes to smoking, drinking alcohol and drug use	Age					Total
	11 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	15 years	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
OK to try smoking a cigarette to see what it's like	5	11	24	41	58	31
OK to try drinking alcohol to see what it's like	18	30	51	68	81	53
OK to try getting drunk to see what it's like	1	4	11	25	48	21
OK to try taking cannabis to see what it's like	1	1	4	10	23	9
OK to try sniffing glue to see what it's like	4	5	8	8	9	7
OK to try taking cocaine to see what it's like	0	1	2	3	4	2
OK to smoke cigarettes once a week	2	4	7	13	26	12
OK to drink alcohol once a week	7	11	20	31	49	26
OK to get drunk once a week	1	2	4	9	19	8
OK to take cannabis once a week	0	1	2	6	12	5
OK to sniff glue once a week	2	3	2	3	3	3
OK to take cocaine once a week	0	0	0	1	2	1
<i>Unweighted bases^a</i>	798	1019	1006	1008	1235	5066
<i>Weighted bases^a</i>	763	987	989	1013	1314	5067

^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 are of a similar magnitude.

Table 5.7

Proportion of pupils who recalled receiving lessons about smoking, alcohol or drugs in the last year: 2003-2013^{a,b,c}

All pupils

2003-2013

Recalled lessons	Year										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^b	2011 ^b	2012 ^b	2013 ^b
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Recalled lessons on smoking	63	65	61	58	59	58	60	61	60	61	61
Recalled lessons on alcohol ^c	56	52	54	54	58	59	57	60	59	59	61
Recalled lessons on drugs ^c	61	59	59	58	61	60	59	61	60	60	62
Unweighted bases ^{b,d,e}	10097	9437	8810	7833	7542	7566	7383	7006	6276	7252	4912

^a Estimates from 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 Estimates since 2010 are based on weighted data (see Section 1.3.3). 2013 weighted bases are shown in Table 5.8.

^c Some estimates and bases between 2000 and 2006 have been revised since their original publication.

^d Bases shown for recall of lessons about drugs. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 5.8

Proportion of pupils who recalled receiving lessons about smoking, alcohol or drugs in the last year, by school year

All pupils

2013

Recalled lessons	School year					
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Recalled lessons about smoking	48	57	69	66	64	61
Recalled lessons about alcohol	44	54	68	70	65	61
Recalled lessons about drugs	42	55	69	72	68	62
Unweighted bases ^a	949	987	1014	989	973	4912
Weighted bases ^a	905	956	1002	1010	1039	4912

^a Bases shown for recall of lessons about drugs. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 5.9

Proportion of pupils who think that their school has given them enough information about smoking, alcohol or drugs, by school year and sex

All pupils

2013

School has given enough information	School year					
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Enough information about smoking	69	70	74	72	76	73
Enough information about alcohol	63	64	71	72	75	70
Enough information about drugs in general	55	62	68	70	73	66
Unweighted bases ^a	750	852	916	906	907	4331
Weighted bases ^a	711	818	905	924	969	4327

^a Bases shown for the question about smoking. Other bases are of a similar magnitude.

Table 5.10	
Whether school provides lessons about tobacco, alcohol, or legal and illegal drugs	
<i>All schools</i>	<i>2013</i>
School provides lessons	%
Lessons on tobacco	99
Lessons on alcohol	100
Lessons on legal and illegal drugs	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>159</i>

Table 5.11						
Frequency of lessons about tobacco in each school year						
<i>All schools</i>			<i>2013</i>			
School year	Frequency of lessons					<i>Bases^a</i>
		More than once a term	Once a term	At least once a year	Never	
Year 7	%	9	16	68	7	153
Year 8	%	8	16	69	6	153
Year 9	%	11	14	65	11	150
Year 10	%	9	15	65	11	150
Year 11	%	7	15	61	18	150

^a Bases exclude schools with no pupils in that year.

Table 5.12						
Frequency of lessons about alcohol in each school year						
<i>All schools</i>			<i>2013</i>			
School year	Frequency of lessons					<i>Bases^a</i>
		More than once a term	Once a term	At least once a year	Never	
Year 7	%	7	13	68	12	152
Year 8	%	11	14	72	2	152
Year 9	%	12	15	67	7	151
Year 10	%	11	15	68	6	151
Year 11	%	8	17	62	13	151

^a Bases exclude schools with no pupils in that year.

Table 5.13						
Frequency of lessons about legal and illegal drugs in each school year						
<i>All schools</i>			<i>2013</i>			
School year	Frequency of lessons					<i>Bases^a</i>
		More than once a term	Once a term	At least once a year	Never	
Year 7	%	7	13	66	14	152
Year 8	%	9	13	74	5	152
Year 9	%	13	15	68	5	151
Year 10	%	11	18	66	6	151
Year 11	%	8	17	63	12	152

^a Bases exclude schools with no pupils in that year.

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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.¹ 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.

The 2013 sample design was similar to that used by surveys in this series between 2000 and 2009, with schools selected in proportion to the population across England. Between 2010 and 2012, equal numbers of schools were selected in each of the nine English regions, a design intended to enable the publication of more up-to-date regional analyses of the data.² For reasons of cost, the sample in 2013 was reduced from 522 schools to 400 schools, and a nationally representative sample was selected in order to minimise the risk of non-response bias.³

In 2013, the sample was selected in two stages, following the model of past surveys. First, 400 schools (the primary sampling units) were selected from the National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER) database⁴ 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. The probability of each school being selected was proportional to the numbers of pupils in Years 7 to 11, so that larger schools had a higher chance of inclusion.⁵

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, overall, every pupil had an equal chance of being selected.⁶

2 Probabilities of selection

Each pupil in the target population had the same probability of being selected to take part in the survey. 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 in Years 7 to 11, 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 in Years 7 to 11
 S = total number of pupils in the region in Years 7 to 11

and $f_2 = \frac{n_2}{S_i}$

where n_2 = number of pupils to be selected from each school.

Overall, therefore, 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 had an equal probability of selection.

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 2012 school census⁴ 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 (2013-2014) from the sample of schools (2011-2012), the number of pupils selected varied to the extent to which the size of the school had changed in the interim.

4 Fieldwork procedures

400 schools were approached and invited to take part.⁷ Schools were sent an initial letter during the summer term of 2013, explaining that they had been selected to take part in the survey and that they would be contacted by NFER or NatCen Social Research at the start of the autumn term. This letter also included a form which schools could return indicating their willingness to take part. 31 schools returned these forms. In these cases, NFER wrote to them at the start of the autumn term and the schools' details were passed directly to NatCen interviewers.

Otherwise, NFER contacted all schools in writing and by telephone from the beginning of the autumn term. Schools were invited to take part, and, if they agreed, were asked to provide an electronic copy of their registers. NFER contacted schools over four weeks in September and all information was passed to NatCen's interviewers. Schools were classified into six types and the following procedures were followed.⁸

Type G	School returned early assent form	NFER wrote to school at start of term. Interviewers contacted schools and arranged an initial visit to take a manual sample of pupils
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

In all participating schools, once a sample of pupils had been selected, interviewers provided 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 room 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 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.

In participating schools, interviewers also asked a staff member a series of questions about how the school taught pupils about smoking, drinking alcohol and illicit drugs (the school-level questionnaire).

5 Achieved response rate and sample size

In total, 174 schools agreed to take part in the survey out of the 399 eligible schools,⁷ a response rate of 44%. The response from selected pupils in participating schools was 88%, yielding a total of 5,187 completed usable questionnaires. The product of the school and pupil rates gave an overall response of 38%.⁹ (Table A2)

As in previous years, 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.

At all stages of the recruitment process, NFER and NatCen interviewers reported that it was more difficult than in previous years 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 2013).

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 42% of schools, and pupils included in this way accounted for 8% of the sample.

Response rates were lower among pupils in higher school years, declining from 90% of pupils in Years 7 to 9 to 83% in Year 11. This pattern of variation by school year has been seen in previous surveys in the series. (Tables A4, A5)

161 schools from the 174 productive schools responded to the school-level questionnaire, a response rate of 93%.

6 Data cleaning

Questionnaires were sent to an external keying agency to enter the data. The data from each questionnaire were scanned. The data thus captured was verified by visual checks of original questionnaires.

Within NatCen the 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 At the time of sampling, almost all these pupils are aged between 11 and 15.
- 2 In 2010, equal samples were selected from ten Strategic Health Authorities. In 2011 and 2012, the sample was based on regions that were equivalent to the nine Government Office Regions (GORs). The change was made in anticipation of the proposed abolition of Strategic Health Authorities (SHAs) outlined in the Health and Social Care Bill 2011, subsequently enacted in the Health and Social Care Act 2012. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/7/contents/enacted/data.htm>
For the purposes of these surveys, the boundaries of SHAs and GORs were effectively the same, except that the South East region was split into South Central and South East Coast SHAs.
- 3 A sample of 400 schools divided equally between regions would have included around 44 schools per region. This sample would have been vulnerable to variation in response between regions, with the possibility of fewer than 20 productive schools (equivalent to fewer than 600 pupils) in some regions.
- 4 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.
- 5 Information on school size was based on the Department for Education (DfE) school census data collected in January 2012.
- 6 Very small schools, with fewer than 40 eligible pupils, were excluded at this stage.
- 7 One school was found to be ineligible during fieldwork.
- 8 In 2005, some schools were issued directly to NatCen interviewers, bypassing any contact by NFER. These schools were designated Type F. The experiment was not a success, and the category Type F has not been used since.
- 9 The school response rate has declined since the 1990s; it fell every year between 2004 and 2010. In 2011, it was at the same level as in 2010, and increased modestly in 2012. In 2013, it fell by 5 percentage points. Falling response 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 sources, that schools are invited to participate in each year.

Table A1			
Allocation of primary sampling units (PSUs) ^a to strata			
2013			
Type of school	Pupil population ^b	Estimated PSUs	Actual PSUs ^c
Comprehensive			
Boys	63,176	10.3	10
Girls	102,637	17.4	18
Mixed	1,823,139	320.8	320
Grammar			
Boys	33,165	5.5	6
Girls	35,998	5.7	6
Mixed	25,970	4.0	4
Secondary Modern			
Boys	2,662	0.4	0
Girls	3,144	0.5	1
Mixed	36,560	5.6	5
Private			
Boys	25,637	3.8	4
Girls	46,769	7.1	7
Mixed	125,145	18.7	19
Total	2,324,000	400	400

^a The primary sampling units for this survey were individual schools.

^b Pupils in Years 7 to 11, based on the Department for Education's population estimates for 2012.

^c Small strata have been combined in order to improve the efficiency of the sampling, so estimated and actual PSUs may differ.

Table A2i													
School and pupil response: 1982-2001													
All eligible ^a schools and pupils													
1982-2001													
Response	Survey year												
	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	1992	1993	1994	1996	1998	1999	2000	2001
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
School	90	88	84	96	91	97	89	85	87	74	85	72	69
Pupil	94	93	93	91	90	92	90	92	89	90	90	87	89
Overall	87	82	77	87	83	89	80	77	78	70	76	63	61

^a Each year, some sampled schools are found to be ineligible during fieldwork; in 2013 one sampled school was ineligible.

Table A2ii												
School and pupil response: 2002-2013												
All eligible ^a schools and pupils												
2002-2013												
Response	Survey year											
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
School	72	74	70	68	65	61	58	54	48	48	49	44
Pupil	88	87	89	89	85	87	88	87	87	88	88	88
Overall	63	65	62	60	55	53	51	47	41	42	43	38

^a Each year, some sampled schools are found to be ineligible during fieldwork; in 2013 one sampled school was ineligible.

Table A3

Pupil response by sex and school year: 2003-2013*All eligible pupils**2003-2013*

Pupil response	Survey year										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys											
Year 7	91	91	92	90	89	91	91	90	89	90	89
Year 8	88	91	91	90	91	90	88	89	91	91	91
Year 9	89	90	90	87	87	89	89	88	88	89	90
Year 10	86	87	86	83	86	86	84	85	86	87	87
Year 11	80	84	81	78	82	83	82	80	84	83	83
Total	87	89	88	85	87	88	87	86	87	88	88
Girls											
Year 7	91	93	91	90	90	90	89	91	90	89	90
Year 8	92	91	93	88	91	92	89	90	91	91	88
Year 9	88	91	91	86	90	89	89	88	90	90	89
Year 10	86	88	89	83	86	85	88	86	86	87	85
Year 11	83	83	81	80	81	81	80	79	86	83	82
Total	88	89	89	85	87	87	87	87	89	88	87
Total											
Year 7	91	92	92	90	90	91	90	91	90	90	90
Year 8	90	91	92	89	91	91	89	90	91	91	90
Year 9	89	91	91	86	88	89	89	88	89	89	90
Year 10	86	88	87	83	86	86	86	86	86	87	86
Year 11	81	83	81	79	81	82	81	80	85	83	83
Total	87	89	89	85	87	88	87	87	88	88	88
Bases											
<i>Boys</i>											
Year 7	1193	1163	1052	904	917	902	839	829	735	818	604
Year 8	1190	1193	1072	950	960	910	926	864	754	828	603
Year 9	1218	1130	1107	943	906	889	917	842	721	860	645
Year 10	1174	1116	1072	998	974	948	891	846	757	922	615
Year 11	1185	1045	1039	936	932	900	912	874	719	907	659
Total	5987	5708	5342	4731	4689	4565	4485	4255	3686	4335	3126
<i>Girls</i>											
Year 7	1178	1094	993	931	829	842	876	813	722	827	554
Year 8	1177	1056	976	974	844	888	891	790	761	853	556
Year 9	1164	1027	1043	952	872	850	856	851	758	888	545
Year 10	1123	1008	1067	1004	841	892	889	829	739	843	583
Year 11	1130	1013	992	1020	908	898	876	809	743	839	558
Total	5787	5244	5071	4881	4294	4388	4388	4092	3723	4250	2796
Total											
Year 7	2388	2258	2045	1835	1746	1744	1715	1642	1457	1645	1158
Year 8	2388	2250	2048	1924	1804	1798	1817	1654	1515	1681	1159
Year 9	2397	2157	2150	1895	1778	1739	1773	1693	1479	1748	1190
Year 10	2311	2126	2139	2002	1815	1840	1780	1675	1496	1765	1198
Year 11	2328	2059	2031	1956	1840	1798	1788	1683	1462	1746	1217
Total	11854	10957	10413	9612	8983	8953	8873	8347	7409	8585	5922

Data from 1988 to 2003 re-used with permission of the Department of Health

Table A4

Pupil response, by school year and sex*All eligible pupils**2013*

Response	School year					Total
	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys						
Questionnaire completed	89	91	90	87	83	88
Parent refusal	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pupil refusal	0	1	0	1	2	1
Sick	3	2	3	3	3	3
Truant	-	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	3	3	3	4	5	4
Other	3	1	2	3	5	3
Girls						
Questionnaire completed	90	88	89	85	82	87
Parent refusal	1	1	2	2	2	2
Pupil refusal	1	1	1	2	2	2
Sick	2	4	2	3	4	3
Truant	0	0	1	1	0	0
Unknown	4	3	4	5	5	4
Other	1	2	1	3	5	2
Total						
Questionnaire completed	90	90	90	86	83	88
Parent refusal	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pupil refusal	1	1	1	2	2	1
Sick	3	3	3	3	3	3
Truant	0	0	1	1	1	0
Unknown	3	3	4	5	5	4
Other	2	1	1	3	5	2
Bases						
<i>Boys</i>	<i>604</i>	<i>603</i>	<i>645</i>	<i>615</i>	<i>659</i>	<i>3126</i>
<i>Girls</i>	<i>554</i>	<i>556</i>	<i>545</i>	<i>583</i>	<i>558</i>	<i>2796</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>1158</i>	<i>1159</i>	<i>1190</i>	<i>1198</i>	<i>1217</i>	<i>5922</i>

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Appendix B:

Weighting, analysis methods and design effects

1 Weighting

In 2013, the sample of schools was selected in proportion to the distribution of population across England, so that all pupils across England had equal chances of selection (see Appendix A). To account for non-response, weights were calculated to ensure that the marginal distribution of pupils' sex, school year and region matched the school population, based on the 2013 school census.¹

Both unweighted and weighted 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 5.2). These were based on mid-year estimates of the 2012 population for England.² The estimated population of young people aged between 11 and 15 in England in June 2012 was 3,081,900.³

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 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. This indicates that there is less than 5% probability that the observed difference is due to random sampling variation rather than a difference occurring in the population.

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. Standard errors and design effects (defts) were calculated 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.

4 Changes to the survey design and the impact on estimates

As described in Section 1.3.1 and Appendix A, there have been small changes to the sample design of this survey. In 2010, the sample changed 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). This sample design was used for the 2011 and 2012 surveys. In 2013, in light of the reduced sample size, the sample was selected proportionate to the distribution of the pupil population across England, as in 2009 and previous years.

Before 2010, the survey data were not weighted. From 2010, the data were weighted to correct for unequal selection probabilities and the weights were calibrated to match the distribution of the school population. In 2013, selection weights were not necessary, but calibration weights were applied to ensure the survey data matched the population distribution once non-response had been taken into account (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 and the use of some types of drug).⁴ Further 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 was described in full in the 2010 report.⁵

None of these 2010 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. Findings from subsequent years have reinforced this conclusion.

Similarly there is no evidence to suggest that the change in sampling approach in 2013 has had any effect on estimates.

Notes and references

- 1 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2013>
- 2 <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-319259>
- 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 See Fuller E (ed) (2011) *Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2010*. NHS Information Centre, Leeds. <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/pubs/sdd10fullreport>. Of particular concern were changes to estimates for the prevalence of having drunk alcohol ever and in the last week. Changes in the prevalence of sniffing volatile substances and taking Class A drugs were also relatively large.
- 5 See Appendix B of Fuller E (ed) (2011). Checks 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 real 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)
 - 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 $11 > n > 14$).

Table B1

True standard errors and 95% confidence intervals for the prevalence of regular smoking, by sex and age

All pupils

2013

	Sample size	Weighted sample size	%	True standard error	Confidence interval		
					Lower	Upper	Deft
Boys							
11 years	416	394	0.55	0.394	0.00	1.32	1.060
12 years	545	510	0.33	0.242	0.00	0.80	0.956
13 years	545	506	0.98	0.390	0.22	1.75	0.890
14 years	551	536	2.18	0.616	0.97	3.38	0.977
15 years	656	651	8.28	1.445	5.45	11.11	1.338
Total	2713	2597	2.86	0.428	2.03	3.70	1.307
Girls							
11 years	401	388	0.35	0.349	0.00	1.03	1.167
12 years	480	484	0.32	0.324	0.00	0.96	1.254
13 years	477	498	0.81	0.416	0.00	1.63	1.034
14 years	472	491	6.90	1.240	4.47	9.33	1.085
15 years	578	661	7.69	1.154	5.43	9.95	1.114
Total	2408	2522	3.64	0.438	2.78	4.49	1.176
Total							
11 years	817	782	0.45	0.261	0.00	0.96	1.095
12 years	1025	994	0.33	0.200	0.00	0.72	1.105
13 years	1022	1004	0.90	0.305	0.30	1.49	1.023
14 years	1023	1027	4.44	0.654	3.15	5.72	1.018
15 years	1234	1312	7.98	0.935	6.15	9.81	1.250
Total	5121	5119	3.24	0.321	2.62	3.87	1.296

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

2013

	Sample size	Weighted sample size	%	True standard error	Confidence interval		
					Lower	Upper	Deft
Boys							
11 years	414	392	0.74	0.429	0.00	1.58	0.988
12 years	533	499	1.45	0.544	0.39	2.52	1.016
13 years	542	504	4.31	0.918	2.51	6.11	1.015
14 years	545	529	8.50	1.326	5.90	11.10	1.094
15 years	660	655	24.81	1.975	20.94	28.68	1.171
Total	2694	2579	9.29	0.672	7.97	10.60	1.177
Girls							
11 years	393	378	1.11	0.580	0.00	2.25	1.076
12 years	488	492	1.65	0.618	0.44	2.86	1.075
13 years	477	497	4.32	1.210	1.95	6.69	1.327
14 years	471	491	12.78	1.680	9.49	16.07	1.115
15 years	577	660	19.20	1.857	15.56	22.84	1.212
Total	2406	2519	8.87	0.739	7.42	10.32	1.304
Total							
11 years	807	769	0.92	0.353	0.23	1.62	1.023
12 years	1021	991	1.55	0.402	0.76	2.34	1.025
13 years	1019	1000	4.32	0.774	2.80	5.83	1.204
14 years	1016	1021	10.56	1.075	8.45	12.67	1.117
15 years	1237	1316	22.00	1.437	19.18	24.81	1.259
Total	5100	5097	9.08	0.536	8.03	10.13	1.333

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
2013

	Sample size	Weighted sample size	Mean number of units	True standard error	Confidence interval		
					Lower	Upper	Deft
Boys							
11-13 years	25	24	a	a	a	a	a
14 years	36	32	[8.68]	[2.377]	[4.02]	[13.34]	[1.044]
15 years	133	131	9.23	1.128	7.02	11.44	1.238
Total	194	186	8.40	0.951	6.53	10.26	1.242
Girls							
11-13 years	21	23	a	a	a	a	a
14 years	40	44	[8.88]	[1.328]	[6.27]	[11.48]	[1.012]
15 years	94	108	8.12	0.888	6.38	9.86	1.130
Total	155	175	7.91	0.663	6.62	9.21	1.059
Total							
11-13 years	46	47	[4.30]	[0.913]	[2.51]	[6.09]	[1.092]
14 years	76	76	8.79	1.257	6.33	11.26	1.031
15 years	227	238	8.73	0.697	7.36	10.09	1.136
Total	349	361	8.16	0.536	7.11	9.21	1.077

^a Estimates for boys and girls aged 11 to 13 not shown because of the very small base sizes.

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
2013

	Sample size	Weighted sample size	%	True standard error	Confidence interval		
					Lower	Upper	Deft
Boys							
11 years	383	361	1.63	0.674	0.31	2.95	1.011
12 years	500	469	2.52	0.708	1.14	3.91	0.977
13 years	492	457	3.03	0.783	1.50	4.57	0.976
14 years	493	479	5.60	1.115	3.42	7.78	1.060
15 years	619	618	15.60	1.645	12.38	18.82	1.127
Total	2487	2385	6.49	0.586	5.34	7.64	1.160
Girls							
11 years	369	356	1.04	0.545	0.00	2.11	1.013
12 years	459	467	1.54	0.578	0.41	2.67	1.013
13 years	442	458	3.57	1.038	1.54	5.61	1.197
14 years	446	465	7.73	1.419	4.95	10.51	1.145
15 years	545	621	11.62	1.396	8.89	14.36	1.085
Total	2261	2367	5.72	0.544	4.65	6.79	1.140
Total							
11 years	752	717	1.34	0.425	0.50	2.17	0.992
12 years	959	936	2.03	0.457	1.14	2.93	0.991
13 years	934	915	3.30	0.645	2.04	4.57	1.091
14 years	939	944	6.65	0.910	4.86	8.43	1.122
15 years	1164	1239	13.61	1.100	11.45	15.76	1.129
Total	4748	4752	6.11	0.433	5.26	6.96	1.246

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

2013

	Sample size	Weighted sample size	%	True standard error	Confidence interval		
					Lower	Upper	Deft
Boys							
11 years	383	361	3.56	0.978	1.64	5.47	1.003
12 years	501	470	5.26	0.951	3.39	7.12	0.924
13 years	494	459	6.62	1.220	4.23	9.01	1.050
14 years	497	482	10.69	1.499	7.76	13.63	1.065
15 years	623	622	25.61	1.912	21.86	29.36	1.092
Total	2498	2394	11.64	0.757	10.16	13.13	1.154
Girls							
11 years	369	356	2.39	0.779	0.86	3.92	0.961
12 years	462	470	3.59	1.037	1.55	5.62	1.208
13 years	442	458	7.05	1.331	4.44	9.66	1.112
14 years	448	467	14.09	1.758	10.64	17.53	1.092
15 years	550	627	21.87	1.781	18.38	25.36	1.079
Total	2271	2378	10.96	0.715	9.56	12.36	1.116
Total							
11 years	752	717	2.98	0.648	1.71	4.25	1.020
12 years	963	940	4.42	0.687	3.07	5.77	1.024
13 years	936	916	6.84	0.874	5.13	8.55	1.048
14 years	945	950	12.36	1.148	10.11	14.61	1.075
15 years	1173	1249	23.73	1.333	21.12	26.34	1.107
Total	4769	4772	11.30	0.558	10.21	12.40	1.216

Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2013

Q1

Are you a boy or a girl?

1020

1

Boy

2

Girl

Q2

Which year are you in at school?

1021

1

Year 7

2

Year 8

3

Year 9

4

Year 10

5

Year 11

Q3

How old are you now?

1022-23

01

10 years old

02

11 years old

03

12 years old

04

13 years old

05

14 years old

06

15 years old

07

16 years old

08

17 years old

Q4

Which year were you born in?

1024-27

(Please write in full, eg 1997)

Q5

Which month were you born in?

1028-1029

(Please write in full, eg January)

Q6 What is your ethnic group?

1030-31

01

02

03

04

05

06

07

08

09

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

White British

White Irish

Any other White background (please write in)

White and Black Caribbean

White and Black African

White and Asian

Any other Mixed background (please write in)

Indian

Pakistani

Bangladeshi

Any other Asian background (please write in)

Caribbean

African

Any other Black background (please write in)

Chinese

Any other ethnic group (please write in)

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?

1022

Yes

No

Q9 Now read the following statements carefully and tick the box next to the one which best describes you.

1033

I have never smoked

I have only ever tried smoking once

I used to smoke sometimes but I never smoke a cigarette now

I sometimes smoke cigarettes now but I don't smoke as many as one a week

I usually smoke between one and six cigarettes a week

I usually smoke more than six cigarettes a week

→ Q10

→ Q11

→ Q11

→ Q11

→ Q11

→ Q11

Q10

Just to check, read the statements below carefully and tick the box next to the one which best describes you.

1034

I have never tried smoking a cigarette, not even a puff or two

I did once have a puff or two of a cigarette, but I never smoke now

I do sometimes smoke cigarettes

→ Q12 on page 6

→ Q11

→ Q11

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.

1035-36

I was

years old

Q12 The next questions are about alcohol. Remember that your name is not on the questionnaire, so no-one who knows you will find out your answers.

Q13 Have you ever had a proper alcoholic drink – a whole drink, not just a sip? **Please don't count drinks labelled low alcohol.**

Yes ☐ ¹⁰³⁷ ☐ ¹ → **Q14**
 No ☐ ² → **Q37 on page 12**

Q14 How old were you when you had your first proper alcoholic drink? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

I was ¹⁰³⁸⁻³⁹ years old

Q15 How often do you **usually** have an alcoholic drink?

Every day or almost every day ☐ ¹⁰⁴⁰ ☐ ¹
 About twice a week ☐ ²
 About once a week ☐ ³
 About once a fortnight ☐ ⁴
 About once a month ☐ ⁵
 Only a few times a year ☐ ⁶
 I never drink alcohol now ☐ ⁷

Q16 When did you **last** have an alcoholic drink?

Today ☐ ¹⁰⁴¹ ☐ ¹ → **Q17 on page 7**
 Yesterday ☐ ² → **Q17 on page 7**
 Some other time during the last 7 days ☐ ³ → **Q17 on page 7**
 1 week, but less than 2 weeks ago ☐ ⁴ → **Q35 on page 11**
 2 weeks, but less than 4 weeks ago ☐ ⁵ → **Q35 on page 11**
 1 month, but less than 6 months ago ☐ ⁶ → **Q37 on page 12**
 6 months ago or more ☐ ⁷ → **Q37 on page 12**

Q17 On which of these days during the **last seven days** did you have an alcoholic drink?
Tick all that apply

☐ ¹⁰⁴²⁻²⁵⁵ Sunday ☐ ⁰¹
☐ ⁰² Monday
☐ ⁰³ Tuesday
☐ ⁰⁴ Wednesday
☐ ⁰⁵ Thursday
☐ ⁰⁶ Friday
☐ ⁰⁷ Saturday

Q18 During the **last 7 days**, how much BEER, LAGER AND CIDER have you drunk? Please don't include drinks labelled low alcohol.

☐ ¹⁰⁵⁶ ☐ ¹ → **Q19**
☐ ² → **Q21 on page 8**
☐ ³ → **Q21 on page 8**

Half a pint or more
 Less than half a pint
 Have not drunk beer, lager or cider in the last 7 days

Q19 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.

☐ ¹⁰⁵⁷⁻⁵⁸ pints
☐ ¹⁰⁵⁹⁻⁶⁰ half pints
☐ ¹⁰⁶¹⁻⁶² large cans
☐ ¹⁰⁶³⁻⁶⁴ small cans
☐ ¹⁰⁶⁵⁻⁶⁶ bottles

Q20

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.

1087	<input type="checkbox"/>	A
		Normal strength beer
	<input type="checkbox"/>	B
		Strong beer

Q21

During the **last 7 days**, how much SHANDY have you drunk?

1088	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ Q22
		Half a pint or more	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Q24
		Less than half a pint	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	→ Q24
		Have not drunk shandy in the last 7 days	

Q22

Write in the boxes below the number of pints, half pints, large cans and small cans of SHANDY drunk in the last 7 days.

1089-70	<input type="text"/>	pints
1071-72	<input type="text"/>	half pints
1073-74	<input type="text"/>	large cans
1075-76	<input type="text"/>	small cans

Q23

Was the SHANDY you drank in the last 7 days mostly lemonade, mostly lager or beer, or about half and half of each?

1077	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Mostly lemonade
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Mostly lager or beer
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	About half and half of each

Q24

During the **last 7 days**, how much WINE have you drunk?

1078	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ Q25 on page 9
		One glass or more	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Q26 on page 9
		Less than a glass	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	→ Q26 on page 9
		Have not drunk wine in the last 7 days	

Q25

Write in the box below the number of glasses of WINE drunk in the last 7 days.

1079-80	<input type="text"/>
	glasses

Q26

During the **last 7 days**, how much MARTINI AND SHERRY have you drunk?

1081	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ Q27
		One glass or more	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Q28
		Less than a glass	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	→ Q28
		Have not drunk martini or sherry in the last 7 days	

Q27

Write in the box below the number of glasses of MARTINI AND SHERRY drunk in the last 7 days.

1082-83	<input type="text"/>
	glasses

Q28

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.

1084	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ Q29
		One glass or more	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Q30
		Less than a glass	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	→ Q30
		Have not drunk spirits or liqueurs in the last 7 days	

Q29

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.

1085-86	<input type="text"/>
	glasses

Q30

During the last 7 days, how many ALCOPOPS (eg Bacardi Breezer, Red Square, Reef, Smirnoff Ice, WKD, Archers) have you drunk?

1087	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ Q31 on page 10
		One bottle or more	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Q32 on page 10
		Less than a bottle	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	→ Q32 on page 10
		Have not drunk alcopops in the last 7 days	

Q31 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.

small cans 1088-89

bottles 1090-91

Q32 Have you drunk any other types of alcoholic drink in the last 7 days?

Yes ☐ 1092 → **Q33**

No ☐ 1093-1110 → **Q35 on page 11**

Q33 What other alcoholic drink(s) have you drunk? Please write in the name(s) below.

Q34 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.

pints 1111-112

half pints 1113-114

large cans 1115-116

small cans 1117-118

bottles 1119-120

glasses 1121-122

Q35 Have you been drunk in the last 4 weeks?

Yes ☐ 1123 → **Q36**

No ☐ 1124-125 → **Q37 on page 12**

Q36 How many times have you been drunk in the last 4 weeks? Write the **number** in the box.

I have been drunk times

Q37 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.

Q38 The next questions are about **Cannabis**, also called **Marijuana, Dope, Pot, Blow, Hash, Skunk, Puff, Grass, Draw, Ganja, Spliff, Smoke, Weed, Wacky Backy**.

Q39 Have you ever **heard of** Cannabis?

1126

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ Q40
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Q45 on page 13

Q40 Have you ever been **offered** Cannabis?

1127

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

Q41 Have you ever **tried** Cannabis (even if only once)?

1128

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ Q42
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Q45 on page 13

Q42 How old were you when you first **tried** Cannabis? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1129-130

I was years old

Q43 When did you last **use** or **take** Cannabis?

1131

In the last month	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
In the last year	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
More than a year ago	<input type="checkbox"/>	3

Q44 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Cannabis?

1132

Once	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
2-5 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
6-10 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
More than 10 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>	4

Q45 The next questions are about **Speed** and other **Amphetamines**, also called **Whizz, Sulphate, Billy, Methamphetamine, Crystal Meth, Dexies**.

Q46 Have you ever **heard of** Speed or other Amphetamines?

1133

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ Q47
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Q53 on page 14

Q47 Have you ever been **offered** Speed or other Amphetamines?

1134

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

Q48 Have you ever **tried** Speed or other Amphetamines (even if only once)?

1135

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ Q49
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Q53 on page 14

Q49 How old were you when you first **tried** Speed or other Amphetamines? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1136-137

I was years old

Q50 When did you last **use** or **take** Speed or other Amphetamines?

1138

In the last month	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
In the last year	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Longer ago	<input type="checkbox"/>	3

Q51 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Speed or other Amphetamines?

1139

Once	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
2-5 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
6-10 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
More than 10 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>	4

Q52 How do you usually take Speed or other Amphetamines? Please tick any that apply.

1140-141

I sniff or swallow them	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
I inject them	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

Q53 The next questions are about **LSD**, also called **Acid, Trips, Dots, Flash, Smilies**.

Q54 Have you ever **heard of** LSD?

1142 Yes ☐ 1 → **Q55**
No ☐ 2 → **Q60 on page 15**

Q55 Have you ever been **offered** LSD?

1143 Yes ☐ 1
No ☐ 2

Q56 Have you ever **tried** LSD (even if only once)?

1144 Yes ☐ 1 → **Q57**
No ☐ 2 → **Q60 on page 15**

Q57 How old were you when you first **tried** LSD? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1145-146 I was years old

Q58 When did you last **use** or **take** LSD?

1147 In the last month ☐ 1
In the last year ☐ 2
More than a year ago ☐ 3

Q59 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** LSD?

1148 Once ☐ 1
2-5 occasions ☐ 2
6-10 occasions ☐ 3
More than 10 occasions ☐ 4

Q60 The next questions are about **Ecstasy**, also called '**E**', **Mitsubishi's**, **Rolex's**, **Dolphins**, **XTC**.

Q61 Have you ever **heard of** Ecstasy?

1149 Yes ☐ 1 → **Q62**
No ☐ 2 → **Q67 on page 16**

Q62 Have you ever been **offered** Ecstasy?

1150 Yes ☐ 1
No ☐ 2

Q63 Have you ever **tried** Ecstasy (even if only once)?

1151 Yes ☐ 1 → **Q64**
No ☐ 2 → **Q67 on page 16**

Q64 How old were you when you first **tried** Ecstasy? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1152-153 I was years old

Q65 When did you last **use** or **take** Ecstasy?

1154 In the last month ☐ 1
In the last year ☐ 2
More than a year ago ☐ 3

Q66 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Ecstasy?

1155 Once ☐ 1
2-5 occasions ☐ 2
6-10 occasions ☐ 3
More than 10 occasions ☐ 4

Q67 The next questions are about **Semeron**, also called **Sem**.

Q68 Have you ever **heard of** Semeron?

1156

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ Q69
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Q74 on page 17

Q69 Have you ever been **offered** Semeron?

1157

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

Q70 Have you ever **tried** Semeron (even if only once)?

1158

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ Q71
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Q74 on page 17

Q71 How old were you when you first **tried** Semeron? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1159-160

I was years old

Q72 When did you last **use** or **take** Semeron?

1161

In the last month	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
In the last year	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
More than a year ago	<input type="checkbox"/>	3

Q73 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Semeron?

1162

Once	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
2-5 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
6-10 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
More than 10 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>	4

Q74 The next questions are about **Poppers**, also called **Amyl nitrite**, **Liquid Gold**, **Ram**.

Q75 Have you ever **heard of** Poppers?

1163

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ Q76
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Q81 on page 18

Q76 Have you ever been **offered** Poppers?

1164

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

Q77 Have you ever **tried sniffing** Poppers (even if only once)?

1165

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ Q78
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Q81 on page 18

Q78 How old were you when you first **tried sniffing** Poppers? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1166-1167

I was years old

Q79 When did you last **sniff** Poppers?

1168

In the last month	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
In the last year	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
More than a year ago	<input type="checkbox"/>	3

Q80 On how many occasions have you **sniffed** Poppers?

1169

Once	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
2-5 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
6-10 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
More than 10 occasions	<input type="checkbox"/>	4

Q81 The next questions are about **Tranquillisers**, also called **Downers**, **Moggies**, **Jellies**, **Roofies**, **Benzos**.

Q82 Have you ever **heard of** Tranquillisers?

1176 Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q83**
No ☐ ₂ → **Q88 on page 19**

Q83 Have you ever been **offered** Tranquillisers?

1171 Yes ☐ ₁
No ☐ ₂

Q84 Have you ever **tried** Tranquillisers (even if only once)?

1172 Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q85**
No ☐ ₂ → **Q88 on page 19**

Q85 How old were you when you first **tried** Tranquillisers? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words. 1173-1174

I was years old

Q86 When did you last **use** or **take** Tranquillisers?

1175 In the last month ☐ ₁
In the last year ☐ ₂
More than a year ago ☐ ₃

Q87 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Tranquillisers?

1176 Once ☐ ₁
2-5 occasions ☐ ₂
6-10 occasions ☐ ₃
More than 10 occasions ☐ ₄

Q88 The next questions are about **Heroin**, also called **Brown**, **Smack**, **Skag**, **Horse**, **Gear**, **H'**.

Q89 Have you ever **heard of** Heroin?

1177 Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q90**
No ☐ ₂ → **Q95 on page 20**

Q90 Have you ever been **offered** Heroin?

1178 Yes ☐ ₁
No ☐ ₂

Q91 Have you ever **tried** Heroin (even if only once)?

1179 Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q92**
No ☐ ₂ → **Q95 on page 20**

Q92 How old were you when you first **tried** Heroin? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words. 1180-1181

I was years old

Q93 When did you last **use** or **take** Heroin?

1182 In the last month ☐ ₁
In the last year ☐ ₂
More than a year ago ☐ ₃

Q94 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Heroin?

1183 Once ☐ ₁
2-5 occasions ☐ ₂
6-10 occasions ☐ ₃
More than 10 occasions ☐ ₄

Q95 The next questions are about **Magic Mushrooms**, also called **Shrooms**, **Magics**, **Liberties**.

Q96 Have you ever **heard of** Magic Mushrooms?

1184

Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q97**

No ☐ ₂ → **Q102 on page 21**

Q97 Have you ever been **offered** Magic Mushrooms?

1185

Yes ☐ ₁

No ☐ ₂

Q98 Have you ever **tried** Magic Mushrooms (even if only once)?

1186

Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q99**

No ☐ ₂ → **Q102 on page 21**

Q99 How old were you when you first **tried** Magic Mushrooms? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1187-188

I was years old

Q100 When did you last **use** or **take** Magic Mushrooms?

1189

In the last month ☐ ₁

In the last year ☐ ₂

More than a year ago ☐ ₃

Q101 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Magic Mushrooms?

1190

Once ☐ ₁

2-5 occasions ☐ ₂

6-10 occasions ☐ ₃

More than 10 occasions ☐ ₄

Q102 The next questions are about **Methadone**, also called **Linctus**, **Physeptone**, **Meth**.

Q103 Have you ever **heard of** Methadone?

1191

Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q104**

No ☐ ₂ → **Q109 on page 22**

Q104 Have you ever been **offered** Methadone?

1192

Yes ☐ ₁

No ☐ ₂

Q105 Have you ever **tried** Methadone (even if only once)?

1193

Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q106**

No ☐ ₂ → **Q109 on page 22**

Q106 How old were you when you first **tried** Methadone? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1194-195

I was years old

Q107 When did you last **use** or **take** Methadone?

1196

In the last month ☐ ₁

In the last year ☐ ₂

More than a year ago ☐ ₃

Q108 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Methadone?

1197

Once ☐ ₁

2-5 occasions ☐ ₂

6-10 occasions ☐ ₃

More than 10 occasions ☐ ₄

Q109 The next questions are about **Crack**, also called **Rock**s, **Stones**, **Freebase**, **Wash**.

Q110 Have you ever **heard of** Crack?

1198
Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q111**
No ☐ ₂ → **Q116 on page 23**

Q111 Have you ever been **offered** Crack?

1199
Yes ☐ ₁
No ☐ ₂

Q112 Have you ever **tried** Crack (even if only once)?

1200
Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q113**
No ☐ ₂ → **Q116 on page 23**

Q113 How old were you when you first **tried** Crack? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words. 1201-1202

I was years old

Q114 When did you last **use** or **take** Crack?

1203
In the last month ☐ ₁
In the last year ☐ ₂
More than a year ago ☐ ₃

Q115 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Crack?

1204
Once ☐ ₁
2-5 occasions ☐ ₂
6-10 occasions ☐ ₃
More than 10 occasions ☐ ₄

Q116 The next questions are about **Cocaine**, also called **Charlie**, **C**, **Snow**, **Percy**, **Toot**.

Q117 Have you ever **heard of** Cocaine?

1205
Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q118**
No ☐ ₂ → **Q123 on page 24**

Q118 Have you ever been **offered** Cocaine?

1206
Yes ☐ ₁
No ☐ ₂

Q119 Have you ever **tried** Cocaine (even if only once)?

1207
Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q120**
No ☐ ₂ → **Q123 on page 24**

Q120 How old were you when you first **tried** Cocaine? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words. 1208-1209

I was years old

Q121 When did you last **use** or **take** Cocaine?

1210
In the last month ☐ ₁
In the last year ☐ ₂
More than a year ago ☐ ₃

Q122 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Cocaine?

1211
Once ☐ ₁
2-5 occasions ☐ ₂
6-10 occasions ☐ ₃
More than 10 occasions ☐ ₄

Q123 The next questions are about **Ketamine**, also called **Green**, **K**, **super K**.

Q124 Have you ever **heard of** Ketamine?

1212

Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q125**

No ☐ ₂ → **Q130 on page 25**

Q125 Have you ever been **offered** Ketamine?

1213

Yes ☐ ₁

No ☐ ₂

Q126 Have you ever **tried** Ketamine (even if only once)?

1214

Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q127**

No ☐ ₂ → **Q130 on page 25**

Q127 How old were you when you first **tried** Ketamine? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1215-1216

I was years old

Q128 When did you last **use** or **take** Ketamine?

1217

In the last month ☐ ₁

In the last year ☐ ₂

More than a year ago ☐ ₃

Q129 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Ketamine?

1218

Once ☐ ₁

2-5 occasions ☐ ₂

6-10 occasions ☐ ₃

More than 10 occasions ☐ ₄

Q130 The next questions are about **Mephedrone**, also called **M-Cat**, **Meow Meow**, **Bubble**, **Charge**, **Drone**, **4MMC**.

Q131 Have you ever **heard of** Mephedrone?

1219

Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q132**

No ☐ ₂ → **Q137 on page 26**

Q132 Have you ever been **offered** Mephedrone?

1220

Yes ☐ ₁

No ☐ ₂

Q133 Have you ever **tried** Mephedrone (even if only once)?

1221

Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q134**

No ☐ ₂ → **Q137 on page 26**

Q134 How old were you when you first **tried** Mephedrone? Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

1222-1223

I was years old

Q135 When did you last **use** or **take** Mephedrone?

1224

In the last month ☐ ₁

In the last year ☐ ₂

More than a year ago ☐ ₃

Q136 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** Mephedrone?

1225

Once ☐ ₁

2-5 occasions ☐ ₂

6-10 occasions ☐ ₃

More than 10 occasions ☐ ₄

Q137 The next questions are about **Glue, gas (butane, lighter refills), aerosols or solvents (to inhale or sniff)**.

Q138 Have you ever **heard of** Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents?

1226 Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q139**
No ☐ ₂ → **Q144 on page 27**

Q139 Have you ever been **offered** Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents to inhale or sniff?

1227 Yes ☐ ₁
No ☐ ₂

Q140 Have you ever **tried sniffing** Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents (even if only once)?

1228 Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q141**
No ☐ ₂ → **Q144 on page 27**

Q141 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.

1229-1230 I was years old

Q142 When did you last **sniff** Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents?

1231 In the last month ☐ ₁
In the last year ☐ ₂
More than a year ago ☐ ₃

Q143 On how many occasions have you **sniffed** Glue, gas, aerosols or solvents?

1232 Once ☐ ₁
2-5 occasions ☐ ₂
6-10 occasions ☐ ₃
More than 10 occasions ☐ ₄

Q144 The next questions are about **other drugs** (other than those that you could get from a doctor or chemist).

Q145 Have you ever **heard of** any other drugs that would **not** be given to you by a doctor or chemist?

1233 Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q146**
No ☐ ₂ → **Q153 on page 28**

Q146 What other drugs have you heard of? Please write in the names below.

1234-283 _____

Q147 Have you ever been **offered** these other drugs?

1284 Yes ☐ ₁
No ☐ ₂

Q148 Have you ever **tried** these other drugs (even if only once)?

1285 Yes ☐ ₁ → **Q149 on page 28**
No ☐ ₂ → **Q153 on page 28**

Q149 How old were you when you first **tried** these other drugs?
Write in the box your **age then**, in numbers not words.

I was years old

Q150 When did you last **use** or **take** these other drugs?

In the last month
In the last year
More than a year ago

Q151 On how many occasions have you **used** or **taken** these other drugs?

Once
2-5 occasions
6-10 occasions
More than 10 occasions

Q152 Do you think that these other drugs that you have **used** or **taken** were legal to buy? **Please choose one only**

All of the drugs were legal
Some of the drugs were legal
None of the drugs were legal
Don't know

Q153 Just to check, have you ever **used** or **taken** any drugs, including sniffing glue or solvents (even if only once)?

Yes → **Q154 on page 29**
No → **Q177 on page 37**

Save 12921299

Q154

Thinking about the **first time** you **tried** any drugs (including sniffing glue or solvents but not cigarettes or alcohol), which of the following did you take?
Please tick all that you tried.

Cannabis , also called Marijuana, Dope, Pot, Blow, Hash, Skunk, Puff, Grass, Draw, Ganja, Spliff, Smoke, Weed, Wacky Backy Billy, Methamphetamine, Crystal Meth, Dexies.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speed and other Amphetamines , also called Whizz, Sulphate, Billy, Methamphetamine, Crystal Meth, Dexies.	<input type="checkbox"/>
LSD , also called Acid, Trips, Dots, Flash, Smilies	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecstasy , also called 'E', Mitsubishi's, Rolex's, Dolphins, XTC	<input type="checkbox"/>
Semeron , also called Sem	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poppers , also called Amyl nitrite, Liquid Gold, Ram	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tranquillisers , also called Downers, Moggies, Jellies, Roofies, Benzos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Heroin , also called Brown, Snack, Skag, Horse, Gear, 'H'	<input type="checkbox"/>
Magic Mushrooms , also called Shrooms, Magics, Liberties	<input type="checkbox"/>
Methadone , also called Linctus, Physeptone, Meth	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crack , also called Rocks, Stones, Freebase, Wash	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cocaine , also called Charlie, 'C', Snow, Percy, Toot	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ketamine , also called Green, 'K', super K	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mephedrone , also called M-Cat, Meow Meow, Bubble, Charge, Drone, 4MMC	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glue, gas (butane, lighter refills), aerosols or solvents (to inhale or sniff)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other drugs that would not be given to you by a doctor or chemist (Please tick box write below the name of the drugs)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q155 The **first** time you tried the drugs, who did you get them from?

My brother or sister	<input type="checkbox"/>	1324-1333
A friend of my own age	<input type="checkbox"/>	01
A friend older than me	<input type="checkbox"/>	02
A friend younger than me	<input type="checkbox"/>	03
My boyfriend or girlfriend	<input type="checkbox"/>	04
My mother, father or step-parent	<input type="checkbox"/>	05
Someone I knew of, but didn't know personally	<input type="checkbox"/>	06
A stranger	<input type="checkbox"/>	07
Someone else (please tick the box and write below how you knew the person)	<input type="checkbox"/>	08
	<input type="checkbox"/>	09

Q156 Why did you try the drugs, the **first** time? **You may tick more than one box.**

I wanted to get high or feel good	<input type="checkbox"/>	1334-1355
Because my friends were doing it	<input type="checkbox"/>	01
Because it's cool	<input type="checkbox"/>	02
It was a dare	<input type="checkbox"/>	03
I had nothing better to do	<input type="checkbox"/>	04
I wanted to see what it was like	<input type="checkbox"/>	05
I wanted to forget my problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	06
Just because I was offered it	<input type="checkbox"/>	07
Other reasons (please tick the box and write in below)	<input type="checkbox"/>	08
	<input type="checkbox"/>	09
I don't remember	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
I don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>	11

Q157 The **first** time you used or took drugs, how did they make you feel?
You may tick more than one box.

I felt sad	<input type="checkbox"/>	1356-371
I felt fantastic	<input type="checkbox"/>	01
I felt sick	<input type="checkbox"/>	02
I felt confident	<input type="checkbox"/>	03
I felt guilty	<input type="checkbox"/>	04
I felt relaxed	<input type="checkbox"/>	05
I felt out of control	<input type="checkbox"/>	06
None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>	07
	<input type="checkbox"/>	08

Q158 The first time you took drugs, overall how did you feel?

I felt good	<input type="checkbox"/>	1372
I felt bad	<input type="checkbox"/>	01
I felt no different	<input type="checkbox"/>	02
	<input type="checkbox"/>	03

Q159 When did you last take drugs (including sniffing glue or solvents)?

In the last four weeks	<input type="checkbox"/>	1373
In the last year	<input type="checkbox"/>	01
More than a year ago	<input type="checkbox"/>	02

→ **Q160**
→ **Q161 on page 32**
→ **Q177 on page 37**

Q160 In the last four weeks, how many times have you taken drugs (including sniffing glue or solvents)?

None	<input type="checkbox"/>	1374-375
Once	<input type="checkbox"/>	01
Twice	<input type="checkbox"/>	02
Three times	<input type="checkbox"/>	03
Four times or more	<input type="checkbox"/>	04
	<input type="checkbox"/>	05

Q161

Last time you used or took drugs, which of the following drugs did you use or take? If you used or took more than one drug at the same time, please tick all those you used or took.

Cannabis, also called Marijuana, Dope, Pot, Blow, Hash, Skunk, Puff, Grass, Draw, Ganja, Spliff, Smoke, Weed, Wacky Backy
Speed and other **Amphetamines**, also called Whizz, Sulphate, Billy, Methamphetamine, Crystal Meth, Dexies

LSD, also called Acid, Trips, Dots, Flash, Smilies
Ecstasy, also called 'E', Mitsubishi's, Rolex's, Dolphins, XTC

Semeron, also called Sem

Poppers, also called Amyl nitrite, Liquid Gold, Ram
Tranquilisers, also called Downers, Moggies, Jellies, Roofies, Benzos

Heroin, also called Brown, Snack, Skag, Horse, Gear, 'H'

Magic Mushrooms, also called Shrooms, Magics, Liberties

Methadone, also called Linctus, Physiptone, Meth

Crack, also called Rocks, Stones, Freebase, Wash

Cocaine, also called Charlie, 'C', Snow, Percy, Toot

Ketamine, also called Green, 'K', super K

Mephedrone, also called M-Cat, Meow Meow, Bubble, Charge, Drone, 4MMC

Glue, gas (butane, lighter refills), aerosols or solvents (to inhale or sniff)

Other drugs that would **not** be given to you by a doctor or chemist
(Please tick box write below the name of the drugs)

Q162

The **last** time you used or took drugs, were you also drinking alcohol?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Q163

The **last** time you used or took drugs, who did you get them from?

My brother or sister ☐
A friend of my own age ☐
A friend older than me ☐
A friend younger than me ☐
My boyfriend or girlfriend ☐
My mother, father or step-parent ☐
Someone I knew of, but didn't know personally ☐
A stranger ☐
Someone else (please tick the box and write below how you knew the person) ☐

Q164

Where were you when you bought or were given the drugs the **last** time?

At home ☐
In someone else's home ☐
At a party, club, disco or rave ☐
At school ☐
Out on the street, in a park or other outdoor area ☐
Other place (please tick the box and write in where you were) ☐

Q165 Why did you use or take drugs that day?
You may tick more than one box.

I wanted to get high or feel good	<input type="checkbox"/> 01
Because my friends were doing it	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
Because it's cool	<input type="checkbox"/> 03
It was a dare	<input type="checkbox"/> 04
I had nothing better to do	<input type="checkbox"/> 05
I wanted to see what it was like	<input type="checkbox"/> 06
I wanted to forget my problems	<input type="checkbox"/> 07
Just because I was offered it	<input type="checkbox"/> 08
Other reasons (please tick the box and write in below)	<input type="checkbox"/> 09
<hr/>	
I don't remember	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
I don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> 11

Q166 The last time you used or took drugs, were you with other people or were you on your own?

I was with other people	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	→ Q167
I was on my own	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	→ Q168

Q167 Which of the following people were you with the last time you used or took drugs.
You may tick more than one box.

My girlfriend or boyfriend	<input type="checkbox"/> 01
Friends of the same sex as me	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
Friends of the opposite sex	<input type="checkbox"/> 03
A group of friends of both sexes	<input type="checkbox"/> 04
My parents (or step-parents)	<input type="checkbox"/> 05
My brother, sister or other relatives	<input type="checkbox"/> 06
Someone else (tick the box and write below how you knew the person)	<input type="checkbox"/> 07

Q168 The last time you used or took drugs, how did they make you feel?
You may tick more than one box.

I felt sad	<input type="checkbox"/> 01
I felt fantastic	<input type="checkbox"/> 02
I felt sick	<input type="checkbox"/> 03
I felt confident	<input type="checkbox"/> 04
I felt guilty	<input type="checkbox"/> 05
I felt relaxed	<input type="checkbox"/> 06
I felt out of control	<input type="checkbox"/> 07
None of these	<input type="checkbox"/> 08

Spare 1435-1451

Q169 The last time you took drugs, overall how did you feel?

1482

I felt good	<input type="text"/>
I felt bad	<input type="text"/>
I felt no different	<input type="text"/>

Q170 Would you like to stop using or taking drugs altogether?

1483

Yes, I would like to give up now	<input type="text"/>
Yes, I would like to give up in the future	<input type="text"/>
No	<input type="text"/>
Not sure	<input type="text"/>

Q171 Have you ever felt that you needed to get help or treatment because you were using or taking drugs?

1484

Yes	<input type="text"/>
No	<input type="text"/>

Q172 For the next set of questions, you should include sniffing glue or other solvents but not smoking cigarettes or alcohol. Remember that your name is not on the questionnaire, so no-one who knows you will find out your answers.

Q173 On how many occasions have you taken drugs (including sniffing glue or other solvents but not including cigarettes or alcohol)?

1485

Once	<input type="text"/>	→ Q177 on page 37
2-5 occasions	<input type="text"/>	→ Q174
6-10 occasions	<input type="text"/>	→ Q174
More than 10 occasions	<input type="text"/>	→ Q174

Q174 How often do you usually take drugs (including sniffing glue or other solvents but not including cigarettes or alcohol)?

1486

I take drugs most days	<input type="text"/>
I take drugs at least once a week	<input type="text"/>
I take drugs once or twice a month	<input type="text"/>
I take drugs a few times a year	<input type="text"/>
I take drugs about once a year or less often	<input type="text"/>

Q175

How does your family feel about you taking drugs (including sniffing glue or solvents but not cigarettes or alcohol)?

1487

They try to stop me	<input type="text"/>	→ Q178 on page 38
They try to persuade me not to take drugs	<input type="text"/>	→ Q178 on page 38
They do nothing	<input type="text"/>	→ Q178 on page 38
They encourage me to take drugs	<input type="text"/>	→ Q178 on page 38
They don't know I take drugs	<input type="text"/>	→ Q176
Don't know	<input type="text"/>	→ Q178 on page 38

Q176

How do you think your family would feel if they knew that you took drugs (including sniffing glue or solvents but not cigarettes or alcohol)?

1488

They would try to stop me	<input type="text"/>	→ Q178 on page 38
They would try to persuade me not to take drugs	<input type="text"/>	→ Q178 on page 38
They would do nothing	<input type="text"/>	→ Q178 on page 38
They would encourage me to take drugs	<input type="text"/>	→ Q178 on page 38
Don't know	<input type="text"/>	→ Q178 on page 38

Q177

How do you think your family would feel if you started taking drugs?

1489

They would try to stop me	<input type="text"/>
They would try to persuade me not to take drugs	<input type="text"/>
They would do nothing	<input type="text"/>
They would encourage me to take drugs	<input type="text"/>
Don't know	<input type="text"/>

Q178 The next questions should be answered by ALL pupils. You should include sniffing glue or other solvents but not smoking cigarettes or drinking alcohol. Remember that your name is not on the questionnaire, so no-one who knows you will find out your answers.

Q179 Have you ever refused a drug that was offered to you (including sniffing glue or other solvents but not including cigarettes or alcohol)?

1490 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3

Yes **→ Q180**

No **→ Q181 on page 39**

Never been offered drugs **→ Q181 on page 39**

Q180 Which of the following are reasons why you have refused to take drugs?
You may tick more than one box.

1491-1506 ☐ 01 ☐ 02 ☐ 03 ☐ 04 ☐ 05 ☐ 06 ☐ 07 ☐ 08

They are too expensive

I was frightened of taking them

I thought they were dangerous

I didn't want to get addicted

I didn't know enough about the drugs

I thought I would get into trouble if I took drugs

I think taking drugs is wrong

I just didn't want to take them

Q181 How easy would it be for **you** to get illegal drugs if you wanted to?

1507 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5

Very easy

Fairly easy

Fairly difficult

Very difficult

Don't know

Q182 Have you ever bought drugs (including glue and other solvents but not including alcohol) **over the internet**, even if you weren't going to use them yourself?

1508 ☐ 1 ☐ 2

Yes

No

Q183 Have you ever bought drugs (including glue and other solvents but not including alcohol) **from a shop**, even if you weren't going to use them yourself?

1509 ☐ 1 ☐ 2

Yes

No

Q184 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.

Q185 Thinking about people your own age, how many of them do you think smoke cigarettes?

1510	<input type="text"/>	1
All of them		
Most, but not all	<input type="text"/>	2
About half	<input type="text"/>	3
Only a few	<input type="text"/>	4
None of them	<input type="text"/>	5

Q186 How many people your own age do you think drink alcohol?

1511	<input type="text"/>	1
All of them		
Most, but not all	<input type="text"/>	2
About half	<input type="text"/>	3
Only a few	<input type="text"/>	4
None of them	<input type="text"/>	5

Q187 How many people your own age do you think take drugs (including sniffing glue or other solvents)?

1512	<input type="text"/>	1
All of them		
Most, but not all	<input type="text"/>	2
About half	<input type="text"/>	3
Only a few	<input type="text"/>	4
None of them	<input type="text"/>	5

Spere 1513-1516

Q188 Do you think it is OK for someone your age to do the following?
Tick one box per row.

It's OK	It's not OK	Don't know
1517 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Try smoking a cigarette to see what it's like		
1518 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Try drinking alcohol to see what it's like		
1519 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Try getting drunk to see what it's like		
1520 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Try sniffing glue to see what it's like		
1521 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Try taking cannabis to see what it's like		
1522 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Try taking cocaine to see what it's like		

Q189 Do you think it is OK for someone your age to do the following?
Tick one box per row.

It's OK	It's not OK	Don't know
1523 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Smoke cigarettes once a week		
1524 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Drink alcohol once a week		
1525 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Get drunk once a week		
1526 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sniff glue once a week		
1527 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Take cannabis once a week		
1528 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Take cocaine once a week		

Q190

Have you got helpful information about **smoking cigarettes**, from any of these people?
Tick one box on each row.

Yes 1529	No 1530
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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"/>
Youth workers	

Q191

Have you got helpful information about **drinking alcohol** from any of these people?
Tick one box on each row.

Yes 1538	No 1539
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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"/>
Youth workers	

Q192

Have you got helpful information about **taking drugs** from any of these people?
Tick one box on each row.

Yes 1547	No 1548
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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"/>
Youth workers	

Q193

Have you got helpful information about **smoking cigarettes**, from any of these places?
Tick one box on each row.

Yes 1556	No 1557
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	

Q194 Have you got helpful information about **drinking alcohol** from any of these places?
Tick one box on each row.

TV	Yes 1562	No 1563
Radio	1563	1564
Newspapers or magazines	1564	1565
The internet	1565	1566
FRANK	1566	1567
Helplines	1567	

Q195 Have you got helpful information about **taking drugs** from any of these places?
Tick one box on each row.

TV	Yes 1568	No 1569
Radio	1569	1570
Newspapers or magazines	1570	1571
The internet	1571	1572
FRANK	1572	1573
Helplines	1573	

Q196 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.

Smoking?	Yes 1574	No 1575	Don't know 1576
Alcohol?	1575	1576	1577
Drugs in general?	1576	1577	1578

Q197 Do you think your school has given you enough information on the following topics:
Tick one box on each row

Smoking?	Yes 1577	No 1578	Don't know 1579
Alcohol?	1578	1579	1580
Drugs in general?	1579	1580	1581

Q198 Just to check, in the last twelve months have you had **any** lessons about drugs (including sniffing glue or other solvents, but not including cigarettes or alcohol) in your school?

Yes	1580	→ Q199
No	1581	→ Q200 on page 46

Q199 Did the school lessons about drugs (including sniffing glue or other solvents, but not including cigarettes or alcohol) help you do any of these things?
Tick one box on each row.

They helped me find out more about drugs	Yes 1581	No 1582
They helped me think about the risks of taking drugs	1582	1583
They helped me realise that taking some drugs is against the law	1583	1584
They helped me think about what I would do if someone offered me drugs	1584	1585
They helped me see that not as many young people take drugs as I thought	1585	1586
They helped me find out where to go to get information or help about drugs	1586	1587
They helped me understand why people take drugs	1587	1588
They helped me to avoid drugs	1588	1589

Q200 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.

Q201 Do you get free school meals or vouchers for free school meals?

1598

Yes ☐ 1

No ☐ 2

Q202 Have you ever stayed away from school without permission (truanted/bunked off)?

1599

Yes ☐ 1

No ☐ 2

→ **Q203**

→ **Q204 on page 47**

Q203 How often have you played truant (bunked off) in the last 12 months?

1591

Not played truant in the last 12 months ☐ 1

Once or twice ☐ 2

3 or 4 times ☐ 3

5-10 times ☐ 4

More than 10 times ☐ 5

Q204 Have you ever been excluded from school?

1592

Yes ☐ 1 → **Q205**

No ☐ 2 → **Q206**

Q205 How often have you been excluded from school in the last 12 months?

1593

Not been excluded in the last 12 months ☐ 1

Once or twice ☐ 2

3 or 4 times ☐ 3

5-10 times ☐ 4

More than 10 times ☐ 5

Q206 How many books are there in your home? (Do not count newspapers, magazines or your school books)

1594

None ☐ 1

Very few (1-10 books) ☐ 2

Enough to fill one shelf (11-50 books) ☐ 3

Enough to fill one bookcase (51-100) ☐ 4

Enough to fill two bookcases (101-200) ☐ 5

Enough to fill three or more bookcases (more than 200 books) ☐ 6

Q207 The next questions ask about how you have been feeling over the last few weeks. Please think about how you have been feeling most of the time.

Q208 Please say how much you agree or disagree with the following sentences.

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
1595 My life is going well	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1596 My life is just right	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1597 I wish I had a different kind of life	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1598 I have a good life	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1599 I have what I want in life	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Q209 Finally, just to check, have you smoked any cigarettes in the last seven days ending yesterday?

1600

Yes

No

1

→ Q210

2

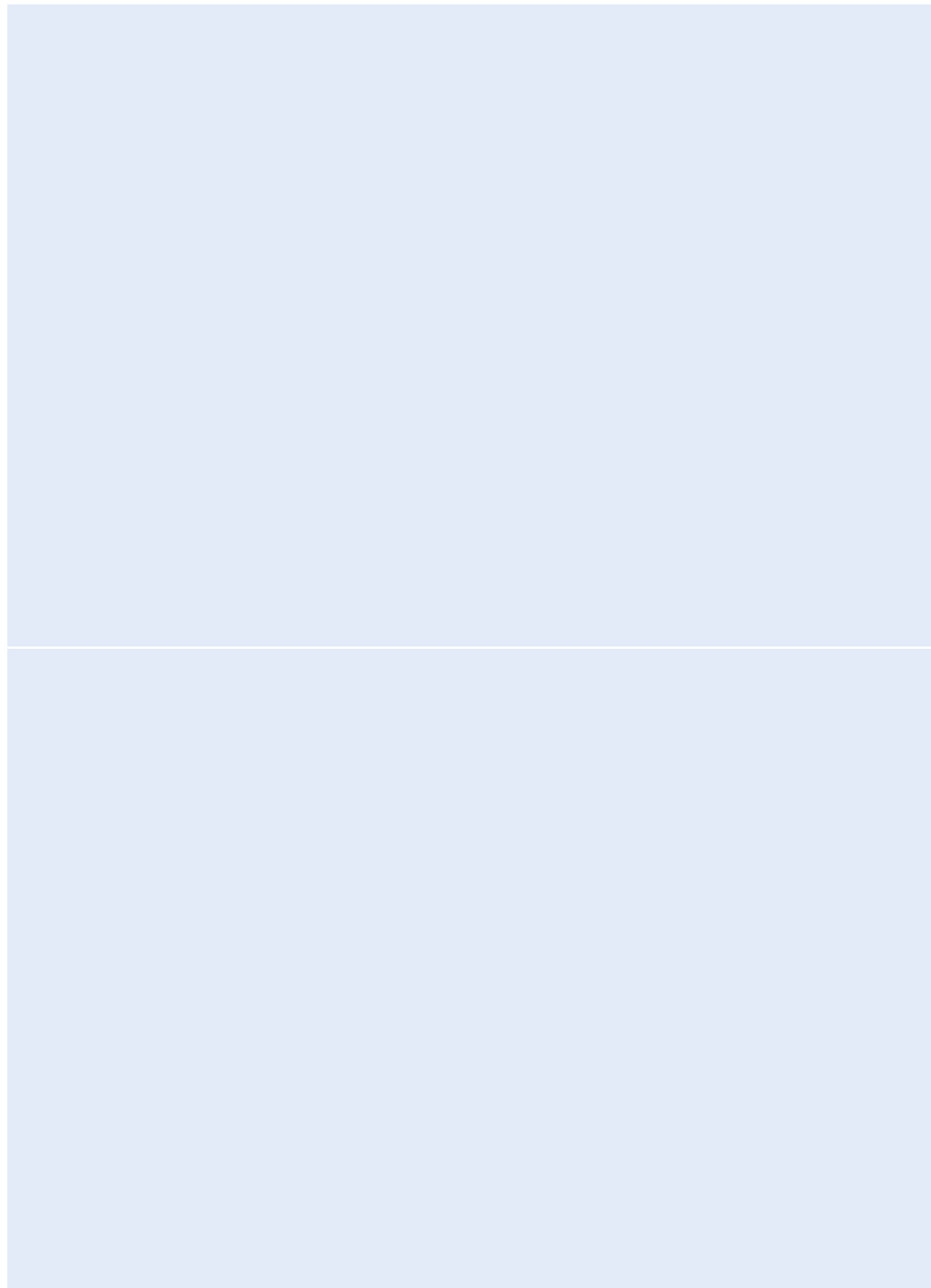
→ Q211

Q210 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.

1601-602	Last Monday I smoked <input type="text"/>	cigarettes
1603-604	Last Tuesday I smoked <input type="text"/>	cigarettes
1605-606	Last Wednesday I smoked <input type="text"/>	cigarettes
1607-608	Last Thursday I smoked <input type="text"/>	cigarettes
1609-610	Last Friday I smoked <input type="text"/>	cigarettes
1611-612	Last Saturday I smoked <input type="text"/>	cigarettes
1613-614	Last Sunday I smoked <input type="text"/>	cigarettes

Q211 Were there any questions you meant to go back and complete? Please check.

Thank you very much for your help.



If you still have some time left you might want to try this puzzle

'At The Beach' word search

Words can go in all directions and may overlap.

C	O	Y	K	R	E	C	Z	H	S	L	G	Y	M	K	N	B	P	V	L	H	R	S	A	
S	U	R	F	I	N	G	F	S	P	A	P	H	Q	D	L	F	M	G	N	S	I	Z	U	Y
P	Z	A	A	W	A	N	C	I	R	S	I	D	L	Z	O	R	T	O	M	K	W	O	M	
D	O	V	X	B	A	N	C	I	R	B	H	A	L	I	I	M	Z	S	B	L	E	I	A	
R	E	T	A	W	S	B	X	A	E	I	Q	I	K	N	F	M	U	J	S	E	W	N	P	
S	U	S	J	D	K	Q	T	T	W	J	V	D	Y	P	G	I	X	Z	O	K	P	L	R	
Z	K	T	A	R	F	W	L	S	W	G	A	J	B	U	T	M	H	W	Y	L	C	I	Y	
N	B	L	C	A	S	L	S	L	W	U	Y	F	W	P	O	K	K	S	D	J	W	M	N	
F	N	L	I	U	A	N	I	I	E	J	G	E	N	L	D	J	T	P	L	G	V	I	S	
P	F	Z	C	G	W	A	C	P	I	H	V	K	J	J	G	R	I	W	B	O	U	H	U	
Q	R	J	V	E	E	U	E	L	F	Q	S	N	M	E	U	K	C	S	G	A	P	I	U	
B	E	K	E	F	T	Z	X	E	S	L	K	A	X	P	D	K	G	H	I	D	P	Q	S	
U	J	V	B	I	M	E	V	J	E	P	O	D	E	R	T	S	C	L	S	N	T	D	H	
C	T	Z	P	L	T	N	D	L	A	V	A	P	A	S	A	H	L	A	O	B	R	L	I	
K	S	E	S	A	L	G	N	U	S	L	O	S	N	S	U	N	S	C	R	E	E	N		
E	O	O	I	Q	Y	S	Z	O	X	B	B	L	D	H	G	F	V	J	P	Q	D	T	E	
T	U	G	X	Y	F	C	K	T	E	F	F	C	A	A	J	S	F	A	W	A	D	H		
G	N	I	M	I	W	S	L	R	E	A	S	E	B	E	E	M	D	M	O	P	T	N		
F	Z	L	E	D	U	L	W	U	E	S	E	S	K	Q	H	A	S	T	B	Z	S	I	P	
K	C	Y	A	L	E	G	S	Q	T	W	O	N	N	F	U	C	G	I	C	S	Y	C	P	
Y	B	K	V	V	Z	H	Q	L	I	A	O	S	X	H	D	P	L	N	E	S	A	N	D	A
Q	W	U	E	T	G	P	E	Z	C	U	Q	T	L	K	E	N	C	M	G	P	B	H	W	E

- BEACH BALL

BUCKET

KITE

SAILING

SAND CASTLE

SEAGULL

SPADE

SUNGLASSES

SUNSHINE

SURFING

SWIMSUIT

WATER
- BOAT

FLIP FLOPS

LIFEGUARD

SAND

SEA

SEASHELL

STARFISH

SUNSCREEN

SURFBOARD

SWIMMING

TOWEL

WAVES

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Appendix D: School questionnaire

NatCen

Social Research that works for society



P1090 / P1569

School Serial Number

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SURVEY OF SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUG USE AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN ENGLAND 2013:

TEACHER SURVEY

Q 1

Does your school provide pupils with lessons about the following topics?

Tick one box on each row.

	Yes	No
Tobacco	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drugs (both legal and illegal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

IF NO TO ALL,
GO TO Q11

The next set of questions are about how often pupils receive lessons on these topics. Each year will be asked about separately.

Q 2 Thinking firstly about pupils in year 7 only, how often do they receive lessons on each topic?

Tick one box on each row

	More than once a term	Once a term	Less than once a term, but at least once a year	Never	No Year 7 pupils at this school
Tobacco	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drugs (both legal and illegal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q 3 Now thinking about pupils in **year 8 only**, how often do they receive lessons on each of the following topics?
Tick one box on each row

	More than once a term	Once a term	Less than once a term, but at least once a year	Never	No Year 8 pupils at this school
Tobacco	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drugs (both legal and illegal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q 4 Thinking about pupils in **year 9 only**, how often do they receive lessons on each of the following topics?
Tick one box on each row

	More than once a term	Once a term	Less than once a term, but at least once a year	Never	No Year 9 pupils at this school
Tobacco	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drugs (both legal and illegal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q 5 Thinking about pupils in **year 10 only**, how often do they receive lessons on each of the following topics?
Tick one box on each row

	More than once a term	Once a term	Less than once a term, but at least once a year	Never	No Year 10 pupils at this school
Tobacco	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drugs (both legal and illegal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q 6 Thinking about pupils in **year 11 only**, how often do they receive lessons on each of the following topics?
Tick one box on each row

	More than once a term	Once a term	Less than once a term, but at least once a year	Never	No Year 11 pupils at this school
Tobacco	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drugs (both legal and illegal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q 7 Who contributes to the lessons that pupils within your school receive on tobacco, alcohol and drugs?
Please tick all that apply

<input type="checkbox"/> A teacher (of any subject)
<input type="checkbox"/> School nurse
<input type="checkbox"/> Other school staff member
<input type="checkbox"/> Local drugs advisor
<input type="checkbox"/> Police
<input type="checkbox"/> Youth worker
<input type="checkbox"/> Someone else (please write in who below)

Q 8 What sources, if any, do you use when preparing lessons on tobacco, alcohol and drugs?
Please tick all that apply

<input type="checkbox"/>	FRANK website
<input type="checkbox"/>	Web search engines (e.g. Google)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Drug Education Forum
<input type="checkbox"/>	TES (Times Education Supplement) Connect
<input type="checkbox"/>	PSHE Association
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other teachers
<input type="checkbox"/>	Someone/something else (please write in below)
<hr/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Do not use any sources

Q 9 Does your school offer any drug education or advice on tobacco, alcohol or drugs outside of formal lessons?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	→ Q10
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	→ Q11

Q 10 What drug education or advice on tobacco, alcohol or drugs does your school offer outside of formal lessons?
Please tick all that apply

<input type="checkbox"/>	School assemblies
<input type="checkbox"/>	One to one advice
<input type="checkbox"/>	Leaflets
<input type="checkbox"/>	Posters
<input type="checkbox"/>	Speakers from outside
<input type="checkbox"/>	Something else (please write in below)

Q 11 That is the end of the questionnaire. Thank you very much for your time.

About NatCen Social Research

NatCen Social Research 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.



About the National Foundation for Educational Research

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.

